

大学英语四级考试 2010新题型

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2009 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *Creating a Green Campus*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 建设绿色校园十分重要
2. 绿色校园不仅是指绿色的环境……
3. 为了建设绿色校园,我们应该……

Creating a Green Campus

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Colleges taking another look at value of merit-based aid *

Good grades and high test scores still matter-a lot-to many colleges as they award financial aid.

But with low-income students projected to make up an ever-larger share of the college-bound population in coming years, some schools are re-examining whether that aid, typically known as "merit aid", is the most effective use of precious institutional dollars.

George Washington University in Washington, D. C. , for example, said last week that it would cut the value of its average merit scholarships by about one-third and reduce the number of recipients (接受者), pouring the savings, about \$2.5 million, into need-based aid. Allegheny College in Meadville, Pa. , made a similar decision three years ago.

Now, Hamilton College in Clinton, N. Y. , says it will phase out merit scholarships altogether. No current merit-aid recipients will lose their scholarships, but need-based aid alone will be awarded beginning with students entering in fall 2008.

Not all colleges offer merit aid; generally, the more selective a school, the less likely it is to do so. Harvard and Princeton, for example, offer generous need-based packages, but many families who don't meet need eligibility (资格) have been willing to pay whatever they must for a big-name school.

For small regional colleges that struggle just to fill seats, merit aid can be an important revenue-

builder because many recipients still pay enough tuition dollars over and above the scholarship amount to keep the institution running.

But for rankings-conscious schools in between, merit aid has served primarily as a tool to recruit top students and to improve their academic profiles. "They're trying to buy students," says Skidmore College economist Sandy Baum.

Studies show merit aid also tends to benefit disproportionately students who could afford to enroll without it.

"As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid," says Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10 years. During that time, it rose in *US News & World Report's* ranking of the best liberal arts colleges, from 25 to 17.

Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its student body, at a cost of about \$1 million a year, "served us well," Inzer says, but "to be discounting the price for families that don't need financial aid doesn't feel right any more."

Need-based aid remains by far the largest share of all student aid, which includes state, federal and institutional grants. But merit aid, offered primarily by schools and states, is growing faster, both overall and at the institutional level.

Between 1995-96 and 2003-04, institutional merit aid alone increased 212%. Compared with 47% for need-based grants. At least 15 states also offer merit aid, typically in a bid to enroll top students in the state's public institutions.

But in recent years, a growing chorus (异口同声) of critics has begun pressuring schools to drop the practice. Recent decisions by Hamilton and others may be "a sign that people are starting to realize that there's this destructive competition going on," says Baum, co-author of a recent College Report that raises concerns about the role of institutional aid not based on need.

David Laird, president of the Minnesota Private College Council, says many of his schools would like to reduce their merit aid but fear that in doing so, they would lose top students to their competitors.

"No one can take one-sided action," says Laird, who is exploring whether to seek an exemption (豁免) from federal anti-trust laws so member colleges can discuss how they could jointly reduce merit aid. "This is a merry-go-round that's going very fast, and none of the institutions believe they can sustain the risks of trying to break away by themselves."

A complicating factor is that merit aid has become so popular with middle-income families who don't qualify for need-based aid, that many have come to depend on it. And, as tuitions continue to increase, the line between merit and need blurs.

That is one reason Allegheny College doesn't plan to drop merit aid entirely.

"We still believe in rewarding superior achievements and know that these top students truly value the scholarship," says Scott Friedhoff, Allegheny's vice president for enrollment.

Emory University in Atlanta, which boasts a \$4.7 billion endowment (捐赠), meanwhile, is taking another approach. This year, it announced it would eliminate loans for needy students and cap them for middle-income families. At the same time, it would expand its 28-year-old merit program.

"Yeah, we're playing the merit game," acknowledges Tom Lancaster, associate dean for under-

graduate education. But it has its strong points, too, he says. "The fact of the matter is, it's not just about the lowest-income people. It's the average American middle-class family who's being priced out of market."

* A few words about merit-based aid:

Merit-based aid is aid offered to students who achieve excellence in a given area, and is generally known as academic, athletic and artistic merit scholarships.

Academic merit scholarships are based on students' grades, GPA and overall academic performance during high school. They are typically meant for students going straight to college right after high school. However, there are scholarships for current college students with exceptional grades as well. These merit scholarships usually help students pay tuition bills, and they can be renewed each year as long as the recipients continue to qualify. In some cases, students may need to be recommended by their school or a teacher as part of the qualification process.

Athletic merit scholarships are meant for students that excel (突出) in sports of any kind, from football to track and field events. Recommendation for these scholarships is required, since exceptional athletic performance has to be recognized by a coach or a referee (裁判). Applicants need to send in a tape containing their best performance.

Artistic merit scholarships require that applicants excel in a given artistic area. This generally includes any creative field such as art, design, fashion, music, dance or writing. Applying for artistic merit scholarships usually requires that students submit a portfolio (选辑) of some sort, whether that includes a collection of artwork, a recording of a musical performance or a video of them dancing.

1. With more and more low-income students pursuing higher education, a number of college are B.

A) offering students more merit-based aid

C) increasing the amount of financial aid

B) revising their financial aid policies

D) changing their admission processes

2. what did Allegheny College in Meadville do three years ago?

A) It tried to implement a novel financial aid program.

B) It added \$2.5 million to its need-based aid program. ✓

C) It phased out its merit-based scholarships altogether.

D) It cut its merit-based aid to help the needy students.

3. The chief purpose of rankings-conscious colleges in offering merit aid is to _____.

A) improve teaching quality

C) attract good students

B) boost their enrollments

D) increase their revenues

4. Monica Inzer, dean of admission and financial aid at Hanilton, believes _____.

A) it doesn't pay to spend \$1 million a year to raise its ranking ✓

B) it gives students motivation to award academic achievements

C) it's illogical to use so much money on only 4% of its students ✓

D) it's not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition

5. In recent years, merit-based aid has increased much faster than need-based aid due to _____.

A) more government funding to colleges

C) the increasing number of top students

B) fierce competition among institutions

D) schools' improved financial situations

6. What is the attitude of many private colleges toward merit aid according to David Laird?
- A) They would like to see it reduced.
 B) They regard it as a necessary evil.
 C) They think it does more harm than good.
 D) They consider it unfair to middle-class families.
7. Why does 't Allegheny College plan to drop merit aid entirely?
- A) Rising tuitions have made college unaffordable for middle-class families.
 B) With rising incomes, fewer students are applying for need-based aid.
 C) Many students from middle-income families have come to rely on it.
 D) Rising incomes have disqualified many students for need-based aid.
8. Annual renewal of academic merit scholarships depends on whether the recipients remain continue.
9. Applicants for athletic merit scholarships need a recommendation from a coach or a referee who _____ their exceptional athletic performance.
10. Applicants for artistic merit scholarships must produce evidence to show their _____ in a particular artistic field.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 11. A) Get some small change. | C) Cash a check at a bank. |
| B) Find a shopping center. | D) Find a parking meter. |
| 12. A) Shopping with his son. | C) Promoting a new product. |
| B) Buying a gift for a child. | D) Bargaining with a salesgirl. |
| 13. A) Taking photographs. | C) Mending cameras. |
| B) Enhancing images. | D) Painting pictures. |
| 14. A) He moved to Baltimore when he was young. | |
| B) He can provide little useful information. | |
| C) He will show the woman around Baltimore. | |
| D) He will ask someone else to help the woman. | |
| 15. A) He is rather disappointed. | C) He can't face up to the situation. |
| B) He is highly ambitious. | D) He knows his own limitations. |
| 16. A) She must have paid a lot for the gym. | |

- B) She is known to have a terrific figure.
 C) Her gym exercise has yielded good results.
 D) Her effort to keep fit is really praiseworthy.
17. A) Female students are unfit for studying physics.
 B) He can serve as the woman's tutor.
 C) Physics is an important course at school.
 D) The professor's suggestion is constructive.
18. A) Indifferent B) Doubtful C) Pleased D) Surprised

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He prefers the smaller evening classes
 B) He has signed up for a day course
 C) He has to work during the day
 D) He finds the evening course cheaper
20. A) Learn a computer language
 B) Learn data processing
 C) Buy some computer software
 D) Buy a few coursebooks
21. A) Thursday evening, from 7:00 to 9:45
 B) From September 1 to New Year's eve
 C) Every Monday, lasting for 12 weeks
 D) Three hours a week, 45 hours in total
22. A) What to bring for registration
 B) Where to attend the class
 C) How he can get to Frost Hall
 D) Whether he can use a check

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard

23. A) A training coach
 B) A trading adviser
 C) A professional manager
 D) A financial trader
24. A) He can save on living expenses
 B) He considers cooking creative
 C) He can enjoy healthier food
 D) He thinks take-away is tasteless
25. A) It is something inevitable
 B) It is frustrating sometimes
 C) It takes enjoy healthier food
 D) It can be a good thing

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) There were no planets without moons.
 B) There was no air or water on Jupiter.
 C) Life was not possible in outer space.
 D) The mystery of life could not be resolved
27. A) It has a number of active volcanoes.
 B) It has an atmosphere like the earth's
 C) It has a large ocean under its surface
 D) It has deep caves several miles long
28. A) Light is not an essential element to it
 B) Life can form in very hot temperatures

- C) Every form of life undergoes evolution
- D) Oxygen is not needed for some life forms

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A) Whether they should take the child home.
- B) What Dr. Meyer's instructions exactly were.
- C) Who should take care of the child at home.
- D) When the child would completely recover.
- 30. A) She encourages them to ask questions when in doubt.
- B) She makes them write down all her instructions.
- C) She has them act out what they are to do at home.
- D) She asks them to repeat what are supposed to do.
- 31. A) It lacks the stability of the printed word.
- B) It contains many grammatical errors.
- C) It is heavily dependent on the context.
- D) It facilitates interpersonal communication.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 32. A) Job security. ✓
- B) Good labour relations. ✓
- C) Challenging work. ✓
- D) Attractive wages and benefits.
- 33. A) Many tedious jobs continue to be done manually.
- B) More and more unskilled workers will lose jobs.
- C) Computers will change the nature of many jobs.
- D) Boring jobs will gradually be made enjoyable.
- 34. A) Offer them chances of promotion.
- B) Improve their working conditions.
- C) Encourage them to compete with each other.
- D) Give them responsibilities as part of a team.
- 35. A) They will not bring real benefits to the staff.
- B) They concern a small number of people only.
- C) They are arbitrarily set by the administrators.
- D) They are beyond the control of ordinary workers.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passages three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numberd from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

In the humanities, authors write to inform you in many ways. These methods can be (36)

into three types of informational writing: factual, descriptive, and process.

Factual writing provides (37) background information on an author, composer, or artist or on a type of music, literature, or art. Examples of factual writing include notes on a book jacket or (38) album cover and longer pieces, such as an article describing a style of music which you might read in a music (39) pro text course. This kind of writing provides a (40) contact for your study of the humanities.

As its name (41) impact, descriptive writing simply describes, or provides an (42) emery of, a piece of music, art, or literature. For example, descriptive writing might list the colors an artist used in a painting or the (43) instrument a composer included in a musical composition, so as to make pictures or sounds in the reader's mind by calling up specific details of the work. (44) describing writing

Process writing explains a series of actions that bring about a result. (45) It tell the winter how to do thing for example. feel. This kind of writing is often found in art, where understanding how an artist created a certain effect is important. (46) actually you more than given people information to written.

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact on a child's language development than mothers, a new study suggests.

Researchers 47 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, level of education and child care arrangements. Overall, it was a group of well-educated middle-class families, with married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, 48 all of their speech. The study will appear in the November issue of *The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology*.

The scientists measured the 49 number of utterance (话语) of the parents, the number of different words they used, the complexity of their sentences and other 50 of their speech. On average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not differ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers 51 the children's speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high scores on the test were the mother's level of education, the 52

of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are 53 why the father's speech, and not the mother's, had an effect.

"It's well 54 that the mother's language does have an impact," said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. It could be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had 55 had a strong influence on their children's speech development, Ms. Pancsofar said, "or it may be that mothers are 56 in a way we didn't measure in the study."

A) Already	B) analyzed	C) aspects	D) characters	E) contributing
F) describing	G) established	H) quality	I) <u>quoted</u>	J) recording
K) <u>recruited</u>	L) total	M) unconscious	N) unsure	O) yet

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D).

You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Throughout this long, tense election, everyone has focused on the presidential candidates and how they'll change America. Rightly so. But selfishly, I'm more fascinated by Michelle Obama and what she might be able to do, not just for this country, but for me as an African-American woman. As the potential First Lady, she would have the world's attention. And that means that for the first time people will have a chance to get up close and personal with the type of African-American woman they so rarely see.

Usually, the lives of black women go largely unexamined. The prevailing theory seems to be that we're all hot-tempered single mothers who can't keep a man. Even in the world of make-believe, black women still can't escape the stereotype of being eye-rolling, oversexed females raised by our never-married, alcoholic (酗酒的) mothers.

These images have helped define the way all black women are viewed, including Michelle Obama. Before she ever gets the chance to commit to a cause, charity or foundation as First Lady, her most urgent and perhaps most complicated duty may be simple to be herself.

It won't be easy. Because few mainstream publications have done in-depth features on regular African-American women, little is known about who we are, what we think and what we face on a regular basis. For better or worse, Michelle will represent us all.

Just as she will have her critics, she will also have millions of fans who usually have little interest in the First Lady. Many African-American blogs have written about what they'd like to see Michelle bring to the White House—mainly showing the world that a black woman can support her man and raise a strong black family. Michelle will have to work to please everyone—an impossible task. But for many African-American women like me, just a little of her poise (沉着). Confidence and intelligence will go a long way in changing an image that's been around for far too long.

57. Why does Michelle Obama hold a strong fascination for the author?

A) She serves as a role model for African women.

- B) She possesses many admirable qualities becoming a First Lady.
- C) She will present to the world a new image of African-American women.
- D) She will pay closer attention to the interests of African-American women.
58. What is the common stereotype of African-American women according to the author?
- A) They are victims of family violence.
- B) They are of an inferior social group.
- C) They use quite a lot of body language.
- D) They live on charity and social welfare.
59. What do many African-Americans write about in their blogs?
- A) Whether Michelle can live up to the high expectations of her fans.
- B) How Michelle should behave as a public figure.
- C) How proud they are to have a black woman in the White House.
- D) What Michelle should do as wife and mother in the White House.
60. What does the author say about Michelle Obama as a First Lady?
- A) However many fans she has, she should remain modest.
- B) She shouldn't disappoint the African-American community.
- C) However hard she tries, she can't expect to please everybody.
- D) She will give priority to African-American women's concerns.
61. What do many African-American women hope Michelle Obama will do?
- A) Help change the prevailing view about black women.
- B) Help her husband in the task of changing America.
- C) Outshine previous First Ladies.
- D) Fully display her fine qualities.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

When next year's crop of high-school graduates arrive at Oxford University in the fall of 2009, they'll be joined by a new face: Andrew Hamilton, the 55-year-old provost (教务长) of Yale, who'll become Oxford's vice-chancellor—a position equivalent to university president in America.

Hamilton isn't the only educator crossing the Atlantic. Schools in France, Egypt, Singapore, etc, have also recently made top-level hires from abroad. Higher education has become a big and competitive business nowadays, and like so many businesses, it's gone global. Yet the talent flow isn't universal. High-level personnel tend to head in only one direction: outward from America.

The chief reason is that American schools don't tend to seriously consider looking abroad. For example, when the board of the University of Colorado searched for a new president, it wanted a leader familiar with the state government, a major source of the university's budget. "We didn't do any global consideration," says Patricia Hayes, the board's Chair. The board ultimately picked Bruce Benson, a 69-year-old Colorado businessman and political activist (活动家) who is likely to do well in the main task of modern university presidents: fund-raising. Fund-raising is a distinctively American thing, since U. S. schools rely heavily on donations. The fund-raising ability is largely a product of experience and necessity.

Many European universities, meanwhile, are still mostly dependent on government funding. But

government support has failed to keep pace with rising student number. The decline in government support has made fund-raising an increasingly necessary ability among administrators and has hiring committees hungry for Americans.

In the past few years, prominent schools around the world have joined the trend. In 2003, when Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard another former Yale provost, as its vice-chancellor, the university publicly stressed that her previous job she had overseen (监督) “a major strengthening of Yale’s financial position.”

Of course, fund-raising isn’t the only skill outsiders offer. The globalization of education means more universities will be seeking heads with international experience of some kind of promote international programs and attract a global student body. Foreigners can offer a fresh perspective on established practices.

62. What is the current trend in higher education discussed in the passage?

- A) Institutions worldwide are hiring administrators from the U. S.
- B) A lot of political activists are being recruited as administrators.
- C) American universities are enrolling more international students.
- D) University presidents are paying more attention to fund-raising.

63. What is the chief consideration of American universities when hiring top-level administrators?

- A) Their political correctness.
- B) Their ability to raise funds.
- C) Their fame in academic circles.
- D) Their administrative experience.

64. What do we learn about European universities from the passage?

- A) The tuition they charge have been rising considerably.
- B) Their operation is under strict government supervision.
- C) They are strengthening their position by globalization.
- D) Most of their revenues come from the government.

65. Cambridge University appointed Alison Richard as its vice-chancellor chiefly because _____?

- A) She was known to be good at raising money.
- B) She could help strengthen its ties with Yale.
- C) She knew how to attract students overseas
- D) she had boosted Yale’s academic status.

66. In what way do top-level administrators from abroad contribute to university development?

- A) They can enhance the university’s image.
- B) They will bring with them more international faculty.
- C) They will view a lot of things from a new perspective.
- D) They can set up new academic disciplines.

Part V

Close

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits

into the passage. Then make the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Older people must be given more chances to learn if they are to contribute to society rather than be a financial burden, according to a new study on ~~the~~ population published recently.

The current approach which 67 on younger people and on skills for employment is not 68 to meet the challenge of demographic (人口结构的) change, it says. Only 1% of the education budget is 69 spent on the oldest third of the population.

The 70 include the fact that most people can expect to spend a third of their lives in 71, that there are now more people over 59 than under 16 and 11.3 million people are 72 state pension age.

"73 needs to continue throughout life. Our historic concentration of policy attention and resources 74 young people cannot meet the new 75", says the report's author, Professor Stephen McNair.

The major 76 of our education budget is spent on people below the age of 25. 77 people are changing their jobs, 78, partners and lifestyles more often than 79, they need opportunities to learn at every age. 80, some people are starting new careers in their 50s and later.

People need opportunities to make a "midlife review" to 81 to the later stage of employed life and to plan for the transition (过渡) 82 retirement, which may now happen 83 at any

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 67. A) operates | B) focuses |
| C) counts | D) depends |
| 68. A) superior | B) regular |
| C) <u>essential</u> | D) adequate |
| 69. A) currently | B) barely |
| C) anxiously | D) heavily |
| 70. A) regulations | B) <u>obstacles</u> |
| C) challenges | D) guidelines |
| 71. A) enjoyment | B) retirement |
| C) stability | D) inability |
| 72. A) over | B) after |
| C) across | D) beside |
| 73. A) Identifying | B) Learning |
| C) Instructing | D) Practicing |
| 74. A) at | B) by |
| C) in | D) on |
| 75. A) desires | B) realms |
| C) needs | D) intentions |
| 76. A) measure | B) ratio |
| C) area | D) portion |
| 77. A) When | B) Until |
| C) Whether | D) Before |
| 78. A) neighbors | B) moods |
| C) homes | D) minds |
| 79. A) age | B) ever |
| C) previously | D) formerly |
| 80. A) For example | B) By contrast |
| C) In particular | D) On average |
| 81. A) transform | B) yield |
| C) adjust | D) suit |
| 82. A) within | B) from |
| C) beyond | D) to |
| 83. A) unfairly | B) <u>unpredictably</u> |

point from 50 to over 90, says McNair.

And there should be more money 84 to

support people in establishing a 85 of identity

and finding constructive 86 for the "third age", the 20 or more years they will spend in healthy retired life.

C) instantly

D) indirectly

84. A) reliable

B) considerable

C) available

D) feasible

85. A) sense

B) conscience

C) project

D) definition

86. A) ranks

B) assets

C) ideals

D) roles

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

87. You would not have failed if you _____ (按照我的指令去做).

88. Despite the hardship he encountered, Mark never _____ (放弃对知识的追求).

89. Scientists agree that it will be a long time _____ (我们找到治愈癌症的方法).

90. Production has to be increased considerably to _____ (与消费者不断增长的需求保持同步).

91. The more exercise you take, _____ (你越不大可能得感冒).

2009 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题

答案与解析

Part I

Writing

【写作思路】

第一段开门见山,强调创建绿色校园的重要性,提及目前关注绿色校园的原因。巧妙运用表示顺序的词汇:to begin with, what's more.

第二段从两个方面讲述了绿色校园的含义,比较全面深刻。Thus 是个副词,表示前面的做法带来的结果。首先本句使用了被动句,强调了一种客观事实;其次, it is necessary that 后面使用虚拟形式,丰富了句子的表达。

第三段讲述采取具体措施来建构绿色校园。从两个方面出发,其中用了很多名词,体现了正式庄重感,符合“建构绿色校园”,保护人类环境此类题目的写作基调。

【参考范文】

Creating a Green Campus

It is of great importance to make and maintain a green campus in our university or college. Obviously, a growing number of people are beginning to realize that it is our duty to do that in the present days, since the concept of “a green world” has become the focus of the society.

The idea of “a green campus” is beyond a green environment. To begin with, the development on the campus is to be sustainable and recyclable. Some of the authorities' budget should be on how to reduce of the waste. What's more, we'd better be aware of the seriousness of pollution around us. Thus the idea of environmental protection may become a common occurrence in our daily life.

It is necessary that effective actions should be taken to protect our campus from waste and pollution. For one thing, university authorities should respond with the demand for conservation of natural resources, such as water, electricity, and so on. For another, we should enhance the awareness of college students that creating a green campus is of utmost significance to both our society and ourselves.

It is necessary that effective actions should be taken to protect our campus from waste and pollution.

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

内容概述

本篇快速阅读摘自 07 年 3 月 15 日 USA TODAY 的原文,讨论了美国各类大学的奖学金及助学金体制,说明了考试高分对获得奖学金的重要性。现在,各大学以及相关的教育部门怀疑奖学金(merit-aid)是否充分有效地发挥了应有的作用,他们在考虑加大助学金(need-based aid)的份额。并不是所有学校提供奖学金,一般来说,学校越有名,提供的奖学金就越多,但是它们会提供丰厚的助学金政策。对普通的地区性大学来讲,奖学金可以帮助它们增加运行学校所需的资金。而在这两者之间的大学,奖学金主要用来吸引优秀学生,进而在学术方面提高学校形象。研究表明,奖学金更多给了那些付不起学费的学生。助学金占的份额

还是最大的,包括州、联邦政府、大学本身的补助,而奖学金主要是有州政府和大学提供,目前正在大幅度增长。最近几年来,奖学金的增长助长了恶性竞争。批评家呼吁学校停止这种做法,而学校却害怕因为减少奖学金而把好学生拱手让给竞争对手。另一个因素是,很多家庭不符合助学金申请的要求,必须依赖奖学金来继续学业。有人也说,“我们相信奖励优秀的表现,我们知道他们很珍惜奖学金”。目前的奖学金分三类:学业方面,体育方面和艺术方面。

1.【答案】B)

【解析】细节推断题。分析题干,越来越多家庭贫困的孩子想接受高等教育,一些学校该怎么做?答案在文章第二段,学校正在重新考察目前的奖学金制度是否有效,其言外之意是学校要开始改革对学生的资助政策,这也是整篇文章的主要脉络。

2.【答案】D)

【解析】细节题。题目问这个学校三年前做了什么?答案可定位在文章的第三段最后一句话,这个学校做了相似的决定。考生往回看,相似的决定指的是砍掉奖学金来增加助学金的金额。

3.【答案】C)

【解析】建立在细节上的同义替换题。对排名在意的学校提供奖学金的主要目的是什么?考生可将答案定位在文章的第七段,其中讲奖学金是吸引好学生的主要工具,和C)意义相似。

4.【答案】D)

【解析】细节推理题。题干讲到 Monica Inzer 的看法,考生可回到文章的第九段和第十段,其中是 Monica Inzer 的原话。首先他说,需要把更多的钱投入到助学金中,第十段中他解释道奖学金是起到了很多的作用,但是“为不需要资助的家庭打折扣,感觉不对”,也就是说,他认为帮助能付得起学费的家庭是不对的。

5.【答案】B)

【解析】细节推理题。本题讨论奖学金比助学金增长快的原因,考生可以看到十二段到十八段主要讨论了其原因。十三段中讲到,评论家迫使学校停止增长奖学金,这样的决定表明人们意识到了目前极具破坏性的竞争;而十四段中讲到私立学校的态度,它们愿意减少奖学金,同时害怕这样做会把好学生让给竞争对手。这反应了学校之间的竞争非常激烈。

6.【答案】A)

【解析】同义重复题。根据题干中的 David Laird 可将答案定位在十四段,其中讲很多学校愿意减少奖学金数额,和A)同义。

7.【答案】C)

【解析】同义重复题。根据题干中 Allegheny College 可将答案定位在文章的十七段,考生需回到十六段来寻找原因。收入中等水平的家庭达不到申请助学金的要求,它们依赖奖学金资助孩子上学,意义与C)相同。

8.【答案】qualified

【解析】根据题干可回到原文小标题 A few words about merit-based aid 下面第二段的第五行,每年都会对学生进行考核。原文中出现了 continue to qualify,而题目中出现的是 remain, remain 后面一般用形容词表示某种状态,所以考生要注意 qualify 的形容词形式。

9.【答案】recognizes

【解析】小标题下面第三段讲到体育方面奖学金的申请。其中第三行讲到学生的运动表现需要得到教练或评委的认可,原句用的是被动语态。而题目本身使用主动语态,考生要特别注意主谓一致。

10. **【答案】**excellence

【解析】答案在本篇文章的最后一段第一行。原文中讲艺术方面的奖学金要求学生某一艺术领域出类拔萃,用的是动词 excel,空白处作 their 的宾语,所以考生要使用 excel 的名词。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. M: Excuse me, do you have change for a ten-dollar note? I need to pay the parking meter.

W: I'm sorry, but I think you can get it through the money changer in the shopping center across the street.

Q: What is the man trying to do?

【答案】A)

【解析】属细节判断。选项用动词原形表达动作行为,考生要注意选项 C) 是“兑换支票”的意思。男士问,你可以把十元的纸币换成零钱吗?这是对话的核心,而女士的回答提供了一些兑换的方法。男士是要换零钱,考生要避免其他信息的干扰。

12. M: Can you recommend something that a school boy of 7 or 8 will really like?

W: I'd suggest this toy train, sir. It's an excellent brand. Very popular all over the world these days.

Q: What is the man doing?

【答案】B)

【解析】属综合推理判断。选项用动词的现在分词形式表示动作行为。男士让女士推荐七八岁的小孩最稀罕的东西,女士建议了一款游戏车。对话中没有提及到小孩在场,所以答案为 B),男士为孩子买礼物。

13. W: Do you let people know when you're taking pictures of them?

M: I try not to. You know any picture of a person who poses for the camera would look dull and unnatural.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

【答案】A)

【解析】属细节推理判断。选项用动词的现在分词形式表示动作形式。通过浏览选项,考生要特别注意对话是关于“照相”还是关于“照相机”的。女士的问题使用了 take pictures 这个短语,表示“照相”,所以她和男士在讨论如何照相的问题。

14. W: I need to talk to someone who knows Baltimore well. I'm told you lived there.

M: Oh, but I was really young at the time

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案】B)

【解析】属综合推理判断。选项是对某位男士的认识。女士说,听说你曾住在 Baltimore。

男士并没有直接回答对方的问题,而用 but 表示转折,“那个时候我还很小”,暗示他对这个地方并不熟悉,无法提供有用信息。听力过程中,考生应特别关注 but 之后的信息。

15. W: Aren't you disappointed that you didn't get the promotion?

M: Maybe a little, but I know I need more experience before I'm ready for that kind of responsibility.

Q: What do we learn about the man from this conversation?

【答案】D)

【解析】属细节推理判断。选项是关于某位男士的评价和他对自我的认识。女士问,你没有得到提升是不是很失望? 男士先给予了肯定问题,但随后的 but 应引起特别注意,承担责任之前需要有更多的经验。这里,男士看到了自己的局限,并不是一味的失望。

16. W: I've been working out the gym since January. I was a bit out of shape.

M: You look terrific. It seems that your effort has paid off.

Q: What does the man imply about the woman?

【答案】C)

【解析】属细节判断和同义替换。选项是关于健身和身材。听力本身并不难,而是其中使用的词汇和短语。女士说自己一直在健身。男士首先使用“terrific”,意为“棒极了”,来赞美女士的身材,同时选择“pay off”,英文解释为“yield a profit or result”,“有效果,有作用”,说明女士的努力有了好的结果。考生要关注常用短语在听力中的使用。

17. W: Professor Clark suggested I get a tutor for advanced physics.

M: Well, that might help. Advanced physics is a pretty difficult course.

Q: What does the man mean?

【答案】D)

【解析】属综合推理判断。选项告诉考生听力对话是关于物理学习和教授的建议。女士说教授建议自己找个家教来学习高级物理。男士用了一个口语常用句型,“that might help”,应该会有帮助的,暗示教授的建议很有建设性。

18. W: Bill, have you heard the latest news? It appears we two won't be laid off after all.

M: Oh, I'm somewhat tired of working here. I've been wondering whether I should resign. Anyway, the news seems to be good for you.

Q: How does the man feel about the news?

【答案】A)

【解析】属综合推理判断。选项用四个表示态度的形容词,暗示问题很有可能是某人对某一问题的看法。女士说,好像不会下岗了;而男士的回答是,我讨厌在这里工作了,在考虑要不要换工作,不过对你而言确实是好消息。从中可以看出男士对此消息无所谓。听力过程中考生可参考话语的语气语调。

Conversation One

W: Hello, Parkson College. May I help you?

M: Yes. I'm looking for information on courses in computer programming. I would need it for the fourth semester.

W: Do you want a day or evening course?

M: Well, it would have to be an evening course since I work during the day.

W: Aha. Have you taken any courses in data processing?