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# 大学英语

## 四级历年真题

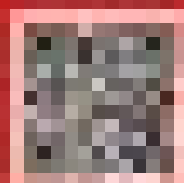
## 全析全解集中赢

第3版 · 2014年12月最新版

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英语  
四级

英语  
四级  
真题  
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# 大学英语

## 四级历年真题 全析全解集中营

2024

2024年12月

本书是大学英语四级考试历年真题全解全析，内容全面，解析详细，是考生备考四级考试的必备资料。

**全解全析**：本书对历年真题进行了全面、详细的解析，包括听力、阅读、翻译、写作等各个部分，帮助考生理解出题思路，掌握解题技巧。

英语  
四级  
真题  
解析  
全解  
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# 大学英语

## 四级历年真题

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第3版 · 2014年12月最新版

赵建昆 主编 曲根 王菲 副主编

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## 来自考神建昆老师的友情提示

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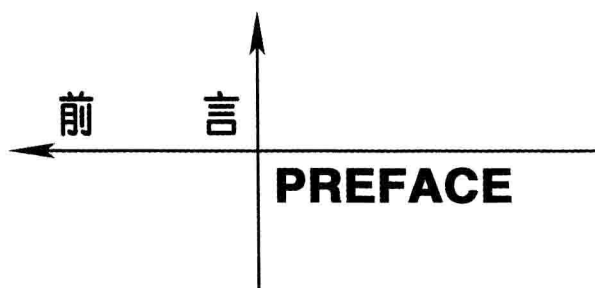
谁都知道备考四六级的最佳资料就是历年真题,但如果你做真题时出现以下情况,真题就基本没有发挥作用:

1. 完成一套,对答案,一段时间后再做下一套;
2. 把阅读和听力选择题作为重点,一般不写作文,不做听写;
3. 只有一本真题集。

**我们推荐的方法是:**

1. 买几套真题,按照约三天一套题目的速度练习;
2. 按照考试时间,完成所有题目(包括作文和听写,写不下去也要撑 30 分钟);
3. 确认答案,估计分数,标记在题目之前,作为记录;
4. 分析所有错题和不确定的题目(此环节可能需要看真题解析或询问高手或者老师),并且总结记录出准确选项、你选错的选项、答案对应原文位置的生词;
5. 尝试翻译所有题目的准确答案项以及对应原文;
6. 听力至少再听两遍;
7. 努力记住第 4 步记录的单词或短语。

如此以来,完成一套真题的时间,至少在四个小时以上,1~4 步和 5~7 步可以在两至三日内分别完成。特别提醒,作文最好找老师或高手批改,否则自己写下去几乎没有提高。



大学英语四六级考试(College English Test Band 4/6),于1986年第一次试验举行起,至今已走过29个年头。此间,伴随中国教育改革和国人英语学习热度的升级,四六级考试也经历了数次变化,并逐渐成为全国最具影响力的大学英语能力测试(Language Proficiency Test)。2006年6月17日的四级考试,更是创下全国超过1000万人的单次参考人数纪录,使其当之无愧地成为全球参与人数最多的语言能力测试。

四六级考试巨大的影响力和公信力缘何而来?我认为主要来自以下几点:

第一,在29年里的数次改革中,四六级的考试信度和效度不断与时俱进。1999年,增加口语考试;2005年,采取标准分制;2006年,扩大听力分值;2013年,取消完型填空,提升翻译比重。以上改革使得四六级考试的形式和内容不断靠近国际流行语言能力测试(例如托福和雅思)并同时保持中国特色(例如汉译英题目比重的增加),成为一个不断创新并日臻科学的测试。

第二,20多年来,四六级考试极大地推动了中国大学生英语能力和素质的提高。全国考生在听、读、写、译、完型等各科目的平均成绩一直都在上升。对比2013年12月试卷和上世纪90年代的试卷,测试难度已无法同日而语。另外,四六级考试的数次改革,对中国大学英语教学和大学生英语学习方式产生了巨大的反溅作用(Washback Effects,指测试对学习者的反作用)。例如,很多大学生,都开始从过去的“哑巴”英语,到目前普遍重视听力和口语等交流性语言技能的学习。

第三,四六级已经被用人单位广泛认可,成为超越地域、学校和专业的英语能力甚至学习能力标准。我曾经和一位著名国企的HR经理交流,问,你们工作中使用英语的几率不高,为何依然需要应聘者获得四六级成绩呢?他说,是否可以通过四六级,实际反映了应聘者在大学期间的综合学习能力和学习态度。举个例子,如果这名应聘者说,曾经多次尝试考级均以失败告终,我们一定会怀疑其学习能力和规划自控能力。

在2013年12月的新版四六级考试中,听写改为全面考查词汇短语,阅读增加段落信息匹配题,完型被扩展至15%的翻译所取代。大学英语四六级30天速成胜经系列完全按照该改革思路设计内容,为四六级考生提供了针对性极强的辅导参考。此书于2013年9月一经推出,即刻占据当当网外语类图书销售冠军位置,而最让读者们感到物超所值的是,书籍内容神奇命中2013年12月四六级原题。其中,四六级翻译重点涉及中国文化“中秋节”“茶叶”“丝绸之路”等考题内容均成为命中内容。另外,四级写作关

于科技影响生活的漫画主题以及六级写作关于话语解释型文章的训练,均直接或间接帮助考生顺利答题并提升分数。而在 2014 年 6 月四六级考试中,本系列图书的单科品种,如听力和写作,均再次直接或间接命中考题。

应广大考生的要求,针对 2014 年 12 月四六级考试,我们推出了本系列书籍的第 3 版。经过修订和完善,我们相信,又会有无数考生因为此书而笑傲考场,轻松提分。如果在看书的同时,再听听建昆老师和考神团队的网络直播课程,你的过级几率必然更大。

通过所有考试的法宝有两个:正确的方法和长久的坚持。大学英语四六级 30 天速成胜经系列书籍,帮你解决前一半的问题,而后一半,就需要小伙伴们自己努力了。我特别想对一些屡战屡败且屡败屡战的“困难户”们说一句,多次低水平备考(或裸考)导致的失败会折损我们的学习信心和动力。明确计划、按部就班、努力坚持,你一定会迎来笑傲考场的那一刻。

建昆老师将利用新浪微博(@建昆老师)及公共微信(建昆老师)时刻和考生读者保持互动交流。

最后送大家三句我一直鼓励同学们的话,我一直很受用,相信你们也会。

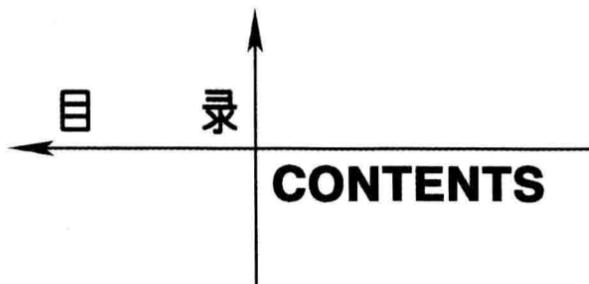
没有失败,只有放弃。

只要提高,永远不晚。

只要改变,就有空间。

祝福各位四六级考生 2014 年过级成功,学习进步!

建昆老师  
于北京  
2014 年 8 月



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## 2010 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题<sup>①</sup>

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent?** You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 目前不少父母为孩子包办一切
2. 为了让孩子独立, 父母应该……

**How Should Parents Help Children to Be Independent?**

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注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

(30 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 the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The man should visit the museums.      B) She can't stand the hot weather.  
C) The beach resort is a good choice.      D) She enjoys staying in Washington.
2. A) Her new responsibilities in the company.  
B) What her job prospects are.

<sup>①</sup> 根据 2013 年 8 月公布的最新大纲样题, 我们将历年真题在原来的基础上做了修改, 使得题型完全与最新大纲相吻合, 以满足考生的复习需求。

- C) What the customers' feedback is.  
D) The director's opinion of her work.
3. A) Combine her training with dieting.      B) Repeat the training every three days.  
C) Avoid excessive physical training.      D) Include weightlifting in the program.
4. A) When she will return home.      B) Whether she can go by herself.  
C) Whether she can travel by air.      D) When she will completely recover.
5. A) The woman knows how to deal with the police.  
B) The woman had been fined many times before.  
C) The woman had violated traffic regulations.  
D) The woman is good at finding excuses.
6. A) Switch off the refrigerator for a while.  
B) Have someone repair the refrigerator.  
C) Ask the man to fix the refrigerator.  
D) Buy a refrigerator of better quality.
7. A) He owns a piece of land in the downtown area.  
B) He has got enough money to buy a house.  
C) He can finally do what he has dreamed of.  
D) He is moving into a bigger apartment.
8. A) She is black and blue all over.  
B) She has to go to see a doctor.  
C) She stayed away from work for a few days.  
D) She got hurt in an accident yesterday.

**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) She was a bank manager.      B) She was a victim of the robbery.  
C) She was a defence lawyer.      D) She was a witness to the crime.
10. A) A tall man with dark hair and a moustache.  
B) A youth with a distinguishing mark on his face.  
C) A thirty-year-old guy wearing a light sweater.  
D) A medium-sized young man carrying a gun.
11. A) Identify the suspect from pictures.  
B) Go upstairs to sign some document.  
C) Have her photo taken for their files.  
D) Verify the record of what she had said.

**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

12. A) By reading a newspaper ad.      B) By seeing commercial on TV.  
C) By listening to the morning news.      D) By calling an employment service.
13. A) She could improve her foreign languages.  
B) She could work close to her family.  
C) She could travel overseas frequently.  
D) She could use her previous experiences.

14. A) Taking management courses.                      B) Teaching English at a university.  
C) Working as a secretary.                              D) Studying for a degree in French.
15. A) Prepare for an interview in a couple of days.  
B) Read the advertisement again for more details.  
C) Send in a written application as soon as possible.  
D) Get to know the candidates on the short list.

### 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 1 with a single line through the centre.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

#### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) Hardworking students being accused of cheating.  
B) Boy students being often treated as law-breakers.  
C) Innocent people being suspected groundlessly.  
D) Junior employees being made to work overtime.
17. A) Forbidding students to take food out of the restaurant.  
B) Requesting customers to pay before taking the food.  
C) Asking customers to leave their bags on the counters.  
D) Allowing only two students to enter at a time.
18. A) He was taken to the manager.                      B) He was closely watched.  
C) He was asked to leave.                                D) He was overcharged.

#### Passage Two

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

19. A) To satisfy the needs of their family.  
B) To fully realize their potential.  
C) To make money for early retirement.  
D) To gain a sense of their personal worth.
20. A) They may have to continue to work in old age.  
B) They may regret the time they wasted.  
C) They may have nobody to depend on in the future.  
D) They may have fewer job opportunities.
21. A) Making wise use of your time.                      B) Enjoying yourself while you can.  
C) Saving as much as you can.                            D) Working hard and playing hard.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. A) They cannot see the firefighters because of the smoke.  
B) They do not realize the danger they are in.  
C) They cannot hear the firefighters for the noise.  
D) They mistake the firefighters for monsters.
23. A) He travels all over America to help put out fires.  
B) He often teaches children what to do during a fire.  
C) He teaches Spanish in a San Francisco community.  
D) He provides oxygen masks to children free of charge.
24. A) He saved the life of his brother choking on food.  
B) He rescued a student from a big fire.  
C) He is very good at public speaking.  
D) He gives informative talks to young children.
25. A) Firefighters play an important role in America.  
B) Kids should learn not to be afraid of monsters.  
C) Carelessness can result in tragedies.  
D) Informative speeches can save lives.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage 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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Writing keeps us in touch with other people. We write to communicate with relatives and friends. We write to 26 our family histories so our children and grandchildren can learn and 27 their *heritage* (传统). With computers and Internet connections in so many 28, colleges, businesses, people are e-mailing friends and relatives all the time—or talking to them in writing in online 29 rooms. It is cheaper than calling long distance, and a lot more 30 than waiting until Sunday for the telephone 31 to drop. Students are e-mailing their professors to 32 and discuss their classroom assignments and to 33 them. They are e-mailing classmates to discuss and *collaborate* (合作) on homework. They are also sharing information about concerts and sports events, 34 jokes and their philosophies of life.

Despite the growing importance of computers, however, there will always be a place and need for the personal letter. A 35 note to a friend or a family member is

the best way to communicate important thoughts. No matter what the content of the message, its real point is, "I want you to know that I care about you." This writing practice brings rewards that can't be seen in bank account, but only in the success of human relationships.

**Part III****Reading Comprehension****(40 minutes)**

**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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

What determines the kind of person you are? What factors make you more or less bold, intelligent, or able to read a map? All of these are influenced by the interaction of your genes and the environment in which you were 36. The study of how genes and environment interact to influence 37 activity is known as behavioral genetics. Behavioral genetics has made important 38 to the biological revolution, providing information about the extent to which biology influences mind, brain and behavior.

Any research that suggests that 39 to perform certain behaviors are based in biology is controversial. Who wants to be told that there are limitations to what you can 40 based on something that is beyond your control, such as your genes? It is easy to accept that genes control physical characteristics such as sex, race and eye color. But can genes also determine whether people will get divorced, how 41 they are, or what career they are likely to choose? A concern of psychological scientists is the 42 to which all of these characteristics are influenced by nature and *nurture* (养育), by genetic makeup and the environment. Increasingly, science 43 that genes lay the groundwork for many human traits. From this perspective, people are born 44 like undeveloped photographs: the image is already captured, but the way it 45 appears can vary based on the development process. However, the basic picture is there from the beginning.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) abilities     | I) extent        |
| B) achieve       | J) indicates     |
| C) appeal        | K) proceeds      |
| D) complaints    | L) psychological |
| E) contributions | M) raised        |
| F) displayed     | N) smart         |
| G) essentially   | O) standard      |
| H) eventually    |                  |

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.*

#### A Grassroots Remedy

- A) Most of us spend our lives seeking the natural world. To this end, we walk the dog, play golf, go fishing, sit in the garden, drink outside rather than inside the pub, have a picnic, live in the suburbs, go to the seaside, buy a weekend place in the country. The most popular leisure activity in Britain is going for a walk. And when joggers (慢跑者) jog, they don't run the streets. Every one of them instinctively heads to the park or the river. It is my profound belief that not only do we all need nature, but we all seek nature, whether we know we are doing so or not.
- B) But despite this, our children are growing up *nature-deprived* (丧失). I spent my boyhood climbing trees on Streatham Common, South London. These days, children are robbed of these ancient freedoms, due to problems like crime, traffic, the loss of the open spaces and odd new perceptions about what is best for children, that is to say, things that can be bought, rather than things that can be found. The truth is to be found elsewhere. A study in the U.S.: families had moved to better housing and the children were assessed for ADHD—attention deficit hyperactivity *disorder* (多动症). Those whose accommodation had more natural views showed an improvement of 19%; those who had the same improvement in material surroundings but no nice view improved just 4%.
- C) A study in Sweden indicated that kindergarten children who could play in a natural environment had less illness and greater physical ability than children used only to a normal playground. A U.S. study suggested that when a school gave children access to a natural environment, academic levels were raised across the entire school.

Another study found that children play differently in a natural environment. In playgrounds, children create a *hierarchy* (等级) based on physical abilities, with the tough ones taking the lead. But when a grassy area was planted with bushes, the children got much more into fantasy play, and the social hierarchy was now based on imagination and creativity.

- D) Most *bullying* (恃强凌弱) is found in schools where there is a *tarmac* (柏油碎石) playground; the least bullying is in a natural area that the children are encouraged to explore. This reminds me unpleasantly of Sunnyhill School in Streatham, with its harsh tarmac, where I used to hang about in corners fantasising about wildlife. But children are frequently discouraged from involvement with natural spaces, for health and safety reasons, for fear that they might get dirty or that they might cause damage. So, instead, the damage is done to the children themselves; not to their bodies but to their souls.
- E) One of the great problems of modern childhood is ADHD, now increasingly and expensively treated with drugs. Yet one study after another indicates that contact with nature gives huge benefits to ADHD children. However, we spend money on drugs rather than on green places. The life of old people is measurably better when they have access to nature. The increasing emphasis for the growing population of old people is in quality rather than quantity of years. And study after study finds that a garden is the single most important thing in finding that quality. In wider and more difficult areas of life, there is evidence to indicate that natural surroundings improve all kinds of things. Even problems with crime and aggressive behaviour are reduced when there is contact with the natural world.
- F) Dr. William Bird, researcher from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, states in his study, "A natural environment can reduce violent behaviour because its restorative process helps reduce anger and impulsive behaviour." Wild places need encouraging for this reason, no matter how small their contribution. We tend to look on nature conservation as some kind of favour that human beings are granting to the natural world. The error here is far too deep: not only do humans need nature for themselves, but the very idea that humanity and the natural world are separable things is profoundly damaging.
- G) Human beings are a species of *mammals* (哺乳动物). For seven million years they lived on the planet as part of nature. Our ancestral selves miss the natural world and long for contact with non-human life. Anyone who has patted a dog, stroked a cat, sat under a tree with a pint of beer, given or received a bunch of flowers or chosen to walk through the park on a nice day, understands that. We need the wild world. It is essential to our well-being, our health, our happiness. Without the wild world we are not more but less civilised. Without other living things around us we are less than human.

**H) Five ways to find harmony with the natural world (1)**

Walk: break the rhythm of permanently being under a roof. Get off a stop earlier, make a circuit of the park at lunchtime, walk the child to and from school, get a dog, feel yourself moving in moving air, look, listen, absorb. Sit: take a moment, every now and then, to be still in an open space. In the garden, anywhere that's not in the office, anywhere out of the house, away from the routine. Sit under a tree, look at water, feel refreshed, ever so slightly renewed. Drink: the best way to enjoy the natural world is by yourself; the second best way is in company. Take a drink outside with a good person, a good gathering, talk with the sun and the wind with birdsong for background.

**I) Five ways to find harmony with the natural world (2)**

Learn: expand your boundaries. Learn five species of bird, five butterflies, five trees, five bird songs. That way, you see and hear more; and your mind responds gratefully to the greater amount of wildness in your life. Travel: the places you always wanted to visit; by the seaside, in the country, in the hills. Take a weekend break, a day-trip, get out there and do it: for the scenery, for the way through the woods, for the birds, for the bees. Go somewhere special and bring specialness home. It lasts forever, after all.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. Elderly people benefit from their contact with nature because they enjoy a life of better quality.
47. Dr. William Bird suggests in his study that access to nature contributes to the reduction of violence.
48. We would not be so civilised without the wild world.
49. The five suggestions are meant to encourage people to seek harmony.
50. People instinctively seek nature in different ways.
51. People prefer things that are natural for their children nowadays.
52. A study in Sweden show that more access to nature makes children less likely to fall ill.
53. Children who have chances to explore natural areas are less likely to be involved in bullying.
54. We provide more green spaces for the children with ADHD to help them.
55. It is extremely harmful to think that humanity and the natural world can be separated.

**Section C**

**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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

It is pretty much a one-way street. While it may be common for university researchers to try their luck in the commercial world, there is very little traffic in the opposite direction. Pay has always been the biggest deterrent, as people with families often feel they cannot afford the drop in salary when moving to a university job. For some industrial scientists, however, the attractions of *academia* (学术界) outweigh any financial considerations.

Helen Lee took a 70% cut in salary when she moved from a senior post in Abbott Laboratories to a medical department at the University of Cambridge. Her main reason for returning to academia mid-career was to take advantage of the greater freedom to choose research questions. Some areas of inquiry have few prospects of a commercial return, and Lee's is one of them.

The impact of a salary cut is probably less severe for a scientist in the early stages of a career. Guy Grant, now a research associate at the Unilever Centre for Molecular Informatics at the University of Cambridge, spent two years working for a *pharmaceutical* (制药的) company before returning to university as a post-doctoral researcher. He took a 30% salary cut but felt it worthwhile for the greater intellectual opportunities.

Higher up the ladder, where a pay cut is usually more significant, the demand for scientists with a wealth of experience in industry is forcing universities to make the *transition* (转换) to academia more attractive, according to Lee. Industrial scientists tend to receive training that academics do not, such as how to build a multidisciplinary team, manage budgets and negotiate contracts. They are also well placed to bring something extra to the teaching side of an academic role that will help students get a job when they graduate, says Lee, perhaps experience in manufacturing practice or product development. "Only a small number of undergraduates will continue in an academic career. So someone leaving university who already has the skills needed to work in an industrial lab has far more potential in the job market than someone who has spent all their time on a narrow research project."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. By "a one-way street" (Line 1, Para. 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) university researchers know little about the commercial world  
B) there is little exchange between industry and academia  
C) few industrial scientists would quit to work in a university  
D) few university professors are willing to do industrial research