



2015 英语专业4级 历年真题 超详解

10 套真题 + 2 套预测 + 10 套听力 + 2000 词周计划 + 20 篇作文

上海外国语大学

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牛! 华研外语命中2014年作文、语法和词汇题!

超
详
解

TEXT A

全文翻译划线点评

大多数人在学习外语时首先学习的可能就是说“thank you”。毕竟,我们从小时候教育要有礼貌,而且给别人留下好印象很重要,尤其是在跨文化交际中。

“thank you”一切在表示感激的各种表达中仅排名第20位,那么究竟要用什么词来表示感谢呢? [81]最近一项3000人参与的民意调查表明,其他19种表达谢意的方式都排在了“thank you”前面。

调查人发现几乎一半的受访者都喜欢用更加随意的表达“cheers”,其他人则喜欢用“ta”,“great”和“nice one”这样的表达。

81. [C] [定位]根据题干关键词the poll查找到第2段末句。

【解析】第2段指出“thank you”在表示感激的各种表达中仅排名第20位,其他19种表达谢意的方式都排在了“thank you”前面,由此可推断出表达谢意的措词有很多种,C正确。

【点睛】细节推断题。调查没有提及现在人们是否关心“礼貌”问题,A没有原文依据。第2段末句说有19种表达谢意的方式都排在了“thank you”前面,排除B。调查发现表达谢意的流行用语多数是非正式用语,D错误。

全文翻译

划线点评

快速定位

避错点睛



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TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2014)

-GRADE FOUR-

TIME LIMIT: 135 MIN

PART I DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the best answer to each question on Answer Sheet Two.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. What are they mainly talking about in the conversation?
[A] Transport. [B] Customers. [C] Relocation. [D] Restaurants.
2. Which of the following is mentioned by Tim as a good reason for moving?
[A] Convenient parking. [B] More office space.
[C] Fewer office workers. [D] A near-by train station.
3. Why is Jane worried about winter in the new location?
[A] It is much colder there. [B] There are few activities.
[C] There are no good restaurants. [D] There is no cinema or theatre.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. Miss Parkinson became interested in her own business _____.
[A] before she worked for the media company [B] when she was on holiday five years ago
[C] after her friend recommended it to her [D] after she went to therapists and classes
5. Why did she ask her teachers to teach her at home?
[A] She was busier than before. [B] It was more convenient.
[C] She liked to exercise at home. [D] She was given a promotion.
6. Which of the following is NOT true according to the conversation?
[A] She recommended people to take classes.
[B] She was willing to pay more for classes at home.
[C] She left her job immediately after her promotion.
[D] She regarded the business as a pastime at first.
7. Why did she finally leave her job?
[A] She got bored with her job. [B] She saw an opportunity.
[C] She needed the money. [D] She was forced to leave.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the single-lens reflex?
[A] Different lenses can be used. [B] Focusing is easier.
[C] You can see what you are taking. [D] It is cheaper and lighter.
9. According to the shop assistant, the main difference between the two types of cameras lies in _____.
[A] lens [B] price [C] weight [D] size
10. It can be inferred from the conversation that the customer is more likely to buy _____ in the end.
[A] a single-lens camera [B] nothing
[C] a rangefinder camera [D] several lenses instead

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

11. Which of the following details about the front of the house is CORRECT?
[A] The front is pink. [B] The curtain is drawn.
[C] No window can be seen. [D] There are two doors.
12. What is to the immediate left side of the house?
[A] A washing line. [B] Another house. [C] A flat area. [D] A chimney.
13. Where is the small town in the picture?
[A] Between two hills. [B] Further to the left of the house. _____
[C] At the back of the house. [D] At the side of a hill.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. When did Ben first become interested in Mongolia?
[A] When he grew up. [B] When he learned Mongolian.
[C] When he returned home. [D] When he was nine years old.
15. Where did he spend most of his teenage years?
[A] In Mongolia. [B] In the Arab world. [C] In his hometown. [D] In some other regions.
16. We learn from the passage that Ben _____ while doing his master's degree.
[A] learned classical and modern Mongolian [B] gave up modern Mongolian
[C] became interested in classical Mongolian [D] mastered modern Mongolian
17. Which of the following details is NOT true according to the passage?
[A] Ben wants to visit Mongolia when the weather is warm.
[B] Ben considers the travel expense reasonable.
[C] The trip today is expensive considering inflation.
[D] Ben was unable to travel to Mongolia in 1971.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

18. What is the height of towers at Sky Greens vertical farm?
[A] 20 meters. [B] 9 meters. [C] 100 meters. [D] 40 meters.
19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
[A] The farm sells its vegetables to a local supermarket.
[B] The farm uses less water and energy to grow vegetables.

- [C] The farm causes less pollution in its production.
[D] The farm sells at the same price as imported produce.
20. According to the passage, one particular advantage of the Sky Greens is _____.
[A] local climate [B] local support [C] plan for expansion [D] closeness to the city

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. According to the news, Turkish police were unsure about _____.
[A] when the woman was killed [B] the main cause of her death
[C] the woman's identity [D] why she failed to return home
22. How many people had been detained by Turkish police?
[A] 19. [B] 9. [C] 22. [D] 33.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

23. What is the situation now in Kidal according to the news?
[A] Islamist militants are still in control of the town.
[B] French forces have entered the town.
[C] French forces are going to land at the airport.
[D] Islamist militants are attacking the airport.
24. Why did the French launch the military operation?
[A] To control Kidal airport. [B] To protect the town.
[C] To fight against Islamist militants. [D] To protect the capital Bamako.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

25. Which of the following is TRUE about the immigration reform?
[A] It was proposed by a group of senators.
[B] Mr Obama had carried out the reform.
[C] Illegal immigrants would soon be given citizenship.
[D] The reform failed to improve the current system.
26. According to Obama's 2011 blueprint, how long would it take for illegal immigrants to gain citizenship?
[A] Eight years. [B] Five years. [C] Thirteen years. [D] Eleven years.

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

27. What is Lorraine Melvill's business?
[A] Running a plastic surgery clinic. [B] Arranging for surgery and safaris.
[C] Providing consultancy to local people. [D] Organizing trips to UK and America.
28. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the news item?
[A] Local African clients helped keep her business going.
[B] Her clients were unable to pay her the money.
[C] Her business was affected by the global financial crisis.
[D] She still had as many European clients as before.

Question 29 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

29. What is the main idea of the news item?

- [A] Foreign investment in unstable regions. [B] BP's presence in North Africa.
[C] Security concerns in risky countries. [D] Protection for foreign oil workers.

Question 30 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

30. What is the main message of the news item?

- [A] London attracts shoppers from all over the world.
[B] Most people in Nigeria live in poverty.
[C] Wealthier Nigerians become a big spender.
[D] People from the Middle East are the most wealthy.

PART III CLOZE

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on Answer Sheet Two.

The Victorians had become addicted to speed and they wanted to go ever faster. Time was money and efficiency became (31) ____ important. Although division of labour had been (32) ____ by Adam Smith and illustrated by a pin factory in The Wealth of Nations in 1776, (33) ____ could now become fully realised. This specialisation of labour was in (34) ____ contrast to the rural means of production, in (35) ____ the family was the means of production, consumption and socialisation. (36) ____ greater speed came a greater need for industries and businesses to make more and make it quicker. Steam made this (37) ____ and changed working life forever. (38) ____ were the days when work was (39) ____ by natural forces: steam engines were servant (40) ____ neither season nor sunshine. Factories had foremen and life became correspondingly more (41) _____. The clocking-on machine was (42) ____ in 1885 and time and motion studies to increase efficiency would be introduced only (43) ____ twenty years later. (44) ____ it was not all bad news. Agricultural incomes depended on variable harvests and weather. Factories provided (45) ____ and predictable income, but long hours.

Working life was becoming increasingly regulated, and the working (46) ____ was reorganised to promote ever greater efficiency. The old (47) ____ of St. Monday—when no work was done—was gradually phased out and to (48) ____, work stopped around midday on Saturday and did not resume (49) ____ Monday morning. A new division between “work”

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 31. [A] surprisingly | [B] increasingly |
| [C] slowly | [D] obviously |
| 32. [A] contributed | [B] informed |
| [C] spread | [D] conceived |
| 33. [A] it | [B] he |
| [C] these | [D] those |
| 34. [A] clear | [B] marked |
| [C] apparent | [D] firm |
| 35. [A] that | [B] what |
| [C] where | [D] which |
| 36. [A] Upon | [B] Over |
| [C] With | [D] For |
| 37. [A] possible | [B] practical |
| [C] worthwhile | [D] useful |
| 38. [A] Passed | [B] Lost |
| [C] Gone | [D] Missed |
| 39. [A] defined | [B] dictated |
| [C] limited | [D] controlled |
| 40. [A] over | [B] on |
| [C] by | [D] to |
| 41. [A] controlled | [B] standard |
| [C] difficult | [D] dreadful |
| 42. [A] designed | [B] created |
| [C] invented | [D] bought |
| 43. [A] certain | [B] some |
| [C] these | [D] those |
| 44. [A] For | [B] But |
| [C] Consequently | [D] Accordingly |
| 45. [A] safe | [B] good |
| [C] continuous | [D] secure |
| 46. [A] week | [B] period |
| [C] pattern | [D] practice |
| 47. [A] culture | [B] behaviour |
| [C] custom | [D] habit |
| 48. [A] repair | [B] compensate |

and "leisure" emerged, and this new block of week-end leisure time coincided with the development of spectator sports like cricket and football, and the (50) _____ of music hall entertainment for the new working classes.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | [C] mend | [D] moderate |
| 49. [A] before | [B] after | |
| [C] on | [D] until | |
| 50. [A] rise | [B] increase | |
| [C] trend | [D] presence | |

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15 MIN]

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on Answer Sheet Two.

51. It is essential that he _____ all the facts first.
[A] is examining [B] will examine [C] examines [D] examine
52. Which of the following sentences expresses a future action?
[A] Lucy is continually finding fault with her sister.
[B] We are meeting the visitors after the performance.
[C] The coach is now crossing the Garden Bridge.
[D] I'm hoping that you'll give us some advice.
53. Which of the following italicized parts is used as an object complement?
[A] The front door remained *locked*. [B] The boy looked *disappointed*.
[C] Nancy appeared *worried*. [D] He seemed to have no money *left*.
54. Which of the following sentences is INCORRECT?
[A] Physics is an important school subject. [B] The United States borders Canada.
[C] The Niagara Falls is in North America. [D] Mumps is a kind of infectious disease.
55. Which of the following sentences indicates POSSIBILITY?
[A] The moon *cannot* always be at the full. [B] You *cannot* smoke inside the building.
[C] He *cannot* come today. [D] She *cannot* play the piano.
56. The boys in the family are old enough for _____.
[A] schools [B] school [C] the school [D] the schools
57. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a predicate-object relationship?
[A] He was reading *Mary's letter* in the room. [B] You can buy *men's shoes* in this shop.
[C] *Mrs. Blake's passport* was lost. [D] *The enemy's defeat* brought the war to an end.
58. Please pardon "_____ you."
[A] my disturbing [B] disturbing [C] me to disturb [D] that I disturb
59. Which of the following tag questions is INCORRECT?
[A] Carry this parcel for me, will you? [B] Nobody wants to go there; does he?
[C] Few people know him, don't they? [D] Everything is ready, isn't it?
60. Which of the following reflexive pronouns (反身代词) is used as an object?
[A] I spoke to the president himself. [B] You must pull yourself together.
[C] Linda herself will play the violin. [D] Frank is not quite himself today.
61. The research team can handle _____ needs to be handled.
[A] whenever [B] whichever [C] wherever [D] whatever
62. Which of the following italicized parts modifies an adverb?
[A] Do it *right* now. [B] That was a *very* funny film.
[C] I *rather* like my teacher. [D] We walked *about* 6 miles.
63. When the sentence "They had made a mess of the house" is turned into passive voice, which of the following is CORRECT?
[A] A mess had been made in the house. [B] A mess had been made by them.
[C] The house had been made a mess of. [D] The house had been made a mess.
64. Fool _____ Michael is, he could not have done such a thing.
[A] who [B] as [C] that [D] like

65. When the sentence "Shall I drive you to the airport first?" is turned into indirect speech, which of the following is most appropriate?
- [A] He agreed to drive me to the airport first.
 [B] He offered to drive me to the airport first.
 [C] He advised me to go to the airport first.
 [D] He suggested that I drive to the airport first.
66. The interviewers were impressed by the high caliber of the applicants for the job. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] quality [B] criterion [C] qualification [D] level
67. Her career has _____ a number of activities—composing, playing and acting.
 [A] held [B] produced [C] embraced [D] combined
68. The operation could _____ her life by two or three years.
 [A] prolong [B] increase [C] expand [D] continue
69. All her cousins and their children have fair hair. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] fine [B] dark [C] thick [D] light
70. John always feels sluggish first thing in the morning. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] sick [B] inactive [C] dizzy [D] drowsy
71. The family of the victim had to endure a long wait before the case came to trial. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] tolerate [B] keep [C] face [D] hold
72. The chief of surgery became committee chairman by virtue of _____.
 [A] age [B] service [C] seniority [D] rank
73. He turned his back on them when they most needed him. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] criticized [B] ignored [C] betrayed [D] deceived
74. Our school did not _____ for Christmas until mid-December.
 [A] break out [B] break down [C] break in [D] break up
75. The flags in the stadium _____ in the wind.
 [A] flapped [B] moved [C] shook [D] stirred
76. His mother retired early on account of poor health. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] despite [B] with [C] because of [D] according to
77. The whole country was in _____ over the result of the elections.
 [A] suspension [B] suspense [C] suspending [D] suspender
78. There is no conceivable reason why there should be any difficulty during the project. The underlined part can be replaced by all the following EXCEPT _____.
 [A] thinkable [B] imaginable [C] possible [D] observable
79. The employers prepared, with all due _____, for a conference with the Trade Unions.
 [A] caution [B] concern [C] certainty [D] consideration
80. Our experiment was conducted under optimal conditions. The underlined part means _____.
 [A] possible [B] proper [C] perfect [D] proposed

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on Answer Sheet Two.

TEXT A

After breakfast the boys wandered out into the playground. Here the day-boys were gradually assembling. They were sons of the local clergy, of the officers at the depot, and of such manufacturers or men of business as the old town possessed. Presently a bell rang, and they all trooped into school. This consisted of a large, long room at opposite ends of which two under-masters conducted the second and third forms, and of a smaller one, leading out of it, used by Mr Watson, who taught the first form. To attach

the preparatory to the senior school these three classes were known officially, on speech days and in reports, as upper, middle, and lower second. Philip was put in the last. The master, a red-faced man with a pleasant voice, was called Rice; he had a cheerful manner with boys, and the time passed quickly. Philip was surprised when it was quarter to eleven and they were let out for ten minutes' rest.

The whole school rushed noisily into the playground. The new boys were told to go into the middle, while the others stationed themselves along opposite walls. They began to play *Pig in the Middle*. The old boys ran from wall to wall while the new boys tried to catch them: when one was seized and the mystic words said—one, two, three, and a pig for me—he became a prisoner and, turning sides, helped to catch those who were still free. Philip saw a boy running past and tried to catch him but his limp gave him no chance; and the runners taking their opportunity, made straight for the ground he covered. Then one of them had the brilliant idea of imitating Philip's clumsy run. Other boys saw it and began to laugh; then they all copied the first; and they ran round Philip, limping comically, screaming with shrill laughter. They lost their heads with the delight of their new amusement, and choked with helpless merriment. One of them tripped Philip up and he fell, heavily as he always fell, and cut his knee. They laughed all the louder when he got up. A boy pushed him from behind, and he would have fallen again if another had not caught him. The game was forgotten in the entertainment of Philip's deformity. Philip was completely scared. He could not make out why they were laughing at him. His heart beat so that he could hardly breathe, and he was more frightened than he had ever been in his life. He stood still stupidly while the boys ran round him, mimicking and laughing; they shouted to him to try and catch them; but he did not move. He did not want them to see him run any more. He was using all his strength to prevent himself from crying.

81. From the beginning of the passage we learn that _____.
[A] the school had only three classes [B] the school only accepted day-boys
[C] some pupils came from the local area [D] Philip's class was part of the senior school
82. What was Philip's reaction to his class?
[A] He seemed to have enjoyed it. [B] He found his class surprising.
[C] He thought class was too short. [D] He wanted to change class.
83. In the game Philip lost his ground because _____.
[A] the game wasn't fit for new boys like him [B] the playground wasn't big enough for the game
[C] he did not know the rules of the game [D] he could not run as quickly as other boys
84. What did the boys do after Philip lost his ground?
[A] They continued with the game. [B] They stopped to make fun of him.
[C] They changed to another game. [D] They stopped and went inside.
85. How did Philip feel in the end?
[A] He was ashamed of himself. [B] He was very nervous.
[C] He was really horrified. [D] He felt himself stupid.

TEXT B

For parents who send their kids off to college saying, "These will be the best years of your life," it would be very appropriate to add, "If you can handle the stress of college life."

Freshmen are showing up already stressed out, according to the latest research study that reported students' emotional health levels at their lowest since the survey started in 1985. While in school, more students are working part-time and near-full-time jobs. At graduation, only 29 percent of seniors have jobs lined up.

Pressure to excel often creates stress, and many students are not learning how to effectively handle this stress. Let me share five facts that I believe every college student should know about stress.

First, stress can make smart people do stupid things. Stress causes what brain researchers call "cortical inhibition". In simple terms, stress hinders a part of the brain responsible for decision-making and reaction time and can adversely affect other mental abilities as well.

Second, the human body doesn't discriminate between a big stressful event and a little one. Any stressful experience will create about 1,400 biochemical events in your body. If any amount of stress is left

unchecked, many things can occur within the body, including premature aging, impaired cognitive function and energy drain.

Third, stress can become your new pattern. When you regularly experience negative feelings and high amounts of stress, your brain recognizes this as your normal state. This then becomes the new pattern, or baseline for your emotional state.

Fourth, stress can be controlled. Countless studies demonstrate that people can restructure their emotional state using emotion-refocusing techniques. These techniques help you recognize how you are feeling and shift to a more positive emotional, mental and physical state.

One technique involves slowing your thoughts and focusing on your heartbeat, breathing slowly and deeply, and focusing on the positive feeling that you receive.

Finally, stress can be lessened if you love what you study. Barbara Frederickson, a leading international authority on the importance of positive emotions, says humans are genetically programmed to seek positive emotions such as love and joy. It is suggested to choose a major or career path you love and enjoy. Otherwise, you could end up fighting against *your own biology*.

86. The author cites the latest research study in order to show that _____.
[A] students are studying harder in college [B] most students have part-time jobs now
[C] stress continues to the time of graduation [D] students only feel stressed while in school
87. According to the passage, stress might cause all the following negative effects EXCEPT _____.
[A] social [B] mental [C] emotional [D] physical
88. In the author's opinion, stress can be controlled by _____.
[A] doing what you prefer [B] focusing on your emotional state
[C] finding a more positive feeling first [D] identifying your present emotional state first
89. According to the context, what does "*your own biology*" mean in the last paragraph?
[A] Your current major. [B] Your preference. [C] Your future research. [D] Your future job.
90. Which of the following is the best as the title of the passage?
[A] Causes of Stress. [B] Types of Stress.
[C] College Life and Stress. [D] Stress and Control Methods.

TEXT C

For anyone who doubts that the texting revolution is upon us, consider this: The average 13- to 17-year-old sends and receives 3,339 texts a month—more than 100 per day, according to the Nielsen Co., the media research firm. Adults are catching up. People from age 45 to 54 sent and received 323 texts a month in the second quarter of 2010, up 75% from a year ago, Nielsen says.

Behind the texting explosion is a fundamental shift in how we view our mobile devices. That they are phones is increasingly *beside the point*.

Part of what's driving the texting surge among adults is the popularity of social media. Sites like Twitter, with postings of no more than 140 characters, are creating and reinforcing the habit of communicating in micro-bursts.

Economics has much to do with texting's popularity. Text messages cost carriers less than traditional mobile voice transmissions, and so they cost users less. Sprint Nextel has reconceived its Virgin Mobile brand to cater to heavy texters in a difficult economy. For \$25 per month, users get unlimited texting, email, social networking and 300 talk minutes; for another \$15, they get an additional 900 talk minutes. The name of the brand's new wireless plan: "Beyond Talk."

Texting's rise over conversation is changing the way we interact, social scientists and researchers say. We are now inclined to text to relay difficult information. We stare at our phone when we want to avoid eye contact. Rather than make plans in advance, we engage in what researchers have named "micro-coordination"—"I'll txt u in 10 mins when I know wh/restrnt."

Texting saves us time, but it steals from quiet reflection. "When people have a mobile device and have even a little extra time, they will communicate with someone in their life," says Lee Rainie, Director of the Pew Internet and American Life Project.

And the phone conversation will never be completely out. Deal makers and other professionals still spend much of the day on the phone. Researchers say people are more likely to use text-based communication at the preliminary stages of projects. The phone comes into play when there are multiple options to consider or important decisions to be made.

91. At the beginning of the passage, the author uses figures for the purpose of _____.
[A] introduction [B] comparison [C] explanation [D] transition
92. According to the context, which of the following is closest in meaning to "*beside the point*"?
[A] Unimportant. [B] Unacknowledged. [C] Underestimated. [D] Undeniable.
93. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a cause for texting's popularity?
[A] Redesign of mobile devices. [B] Rise of social media.
[C] Promotion of cheaper wireless packages. [D] Increase in the number of adult texters.
94. According to the passage, texting can help people to _____.
[A] face difficult situations [B] avoid awkward situations
[C] communicate with strangers [D] make appointments in advance
95. What is the passage mainly about?
[A] Texting's popularity and effect. [B] Role of texting in business.
[C] Preference to texting over thinking. [D] Innovation of mobile devices.

TEXT D

The healthy adolescent boy or girl likes to do the *real* things in life, to do the things that matter. He would rather be a plumber's mate and do a real job that requires doing than learn about hydrostatics sitting at a desk, without understanding what practical use they are going to be. A girl would rather look after the baby than learn about child care. Logically we should learn *about* things before *doing* them and that is presumably why the experts enforce this in our educational system. But it is not the natural way—nor, I venture to think, the best way. The adolescent wants to do things first for only then does he appreciate the problems involved and want to learn more about them.

They do these things better in primitive life, for there the adolescent boy joins his father in making canoes and going out fishing or hunting. He is serving his apprenticeship in the actual accomplishments of life. It is not surprising that *anthropologists* (人类学家) find that the adolescents of primitive communities do not suffer from the same *neurotic* (神经质的) "difficulties" as those of civilized life. This is not, as some assume, because they are permitted more freedom, but because they are given more natural outlets for their native interests and powers and allowed to grow up freely into a full life of responsibility in the community.

In the 19th century *this* was recognized in the apprenticeship system, which allowed the boy to go out with the master carpenter or thatcher, to engage in the actual work of carpentry or roof-mending, and so to learn his trade. In some agricultural colleges at the present time young men have to do a year's work on a farm *before* their theoretical training at college. The great advantage of this system is that it lets the apprentice see the practical problems before he sets to work learning how to solve them, and he can therefore take a more intelligent interest in his theoretical work.

Since more knowledge of more things is now required in order to cope with the adult world, the period of growing-up to independence takes much longer than it did in a more primitive community, and the responsibility for such education, which formerly was in the hands of the parents, is now necessarily undertaken by experts at school. But that should not make us lose sight of the basic principle, namely the need and the desire of the adolescent to engage responsibility in the real pursuits of life and *then* to learn how—to learn *through* responsibility, not to learn before responsibility.

96. According to the author, what is the natural way of education?
[A] Doing things while learning. [B] Doing things as an apprentice.
[C] Doing things before learning. [D] Learning practical knowledge first.

97. The main advantage of the natural way of education, whether in primitive or modern times, is that learners _____.
 [A] are given opportunities to develop their interest first
 [B] are given more freedom in doing things and learning
 [C] can work with their masters throughout their learning
 [D] can learn the trade through solving problems at work
98. According to the context, "this" in the third paragraph refers to _____.
 [A] the difficulties modern adolescents experience
 [B] the amount of freedom in learning in primitive life
 [C] the kind of skills boys learned from their father
 [D] the way of learning in primitive communities
99. According to the author, learning should now be done in school for all the following reasons EXCEPT that _____.
 [A] more subjects are to be covered
 [B] more parents should be involved in teaching
 [C] there should be a deeper understanding of a subject
 [D] more time is needed for becoming independent
100. Which of the following best sums up the author's main point?
 [A] The apprenticeship system was effective in learning.
 [B] Students should be given more freedom in learning.
 [C] Students develop their interest through learning.
 [D] Learning to solve problems is learning through responsibility.

PART VI WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

An undergraduate of English at a university, in a recent letter to the university's president, complained about the mandatory maths classes he had to take. He said that because a language major has little use for maths, he would forget all of his maths lessons soon after taking the required exams. What do you think of his opinion?

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Should English Majors Study Maths?

You are to write in three parts.

In the first part, state specifically what your opinion is.

In the second part, provide one or two reasons to support your opinion.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or make a summary.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, language and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:

As you are taking an exam, you do not have time to meet a former schoolmate of yours at the railway station. Write a note to your friend Mark/Lily, politely asking him/her to meet your schoolmate for you and describing briefly what your schoolmate looks like.

Marks will be awarded for content organization, language and appropriateness.

-THE END-

2014 年英语专业四级考试试题详解

PART I DICTATION

Limiting the Growth of Technology

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment to improve his way of life. / With the tools of technology / man has altered many physical features of the earth. / He has transformed woodland into farmland. / He has modified the face of the earth / by cutting through mountains to build roads and railways. / However, these changes in the physical environment / have not always had beneficial results. / Today, pollution of the air and water is a danger to the health of the planet. / Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of vehicles. / Smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrialized areas and the surrounding countryside. / The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy. / The pollution of water is equally harmful. / In the sea pollution from oil is killing a lot of sea plants and fish. / It is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth. /

[听写难点] 难词及有连读的短语: physical environment 物理环境; the tools of technology 技术手段; altered 改变; transformed woodland into farmland 把森林改造成农田; modified 改良; beneficial results 有利的结果; come out of vehicles 由车辆产生; industrialized areas 工业化区域; the surrounding countryside 周围的乡村; survive 存活。另外需注意对话中的名词单复数、动词的 ed 形式、弱读冠词等的书写。

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation.

M: We have to [1]move the company to a new office.

W: I think that's a great idea, Tim.

M: Good.

W: We should be in the centre of town. We'll be nearer to our customers.

M: Jane, I...

W: The transport is better...

M: Jane, I...

W: ... and there are lots of good restaurants.

M: Jane, I think we should move to the country.

W: Oh!

M: For... against. For: cheaper rent, cheaper houses, cleaner air. It's quieter. There's not so much noise. [2]And parking's easier. Do you agree that these are all good reasons for moving?

W: Yes, I agree. But let's talk about the things against moving. Number one. A long way from some clients.

M: Yes, but that's not a problem.

W: What about communications?

M: There's an airport near the new location as well as a motorway. And there are fast trains to everywhere from there.

W: So communications are better than they are from here?

M: I think so.

W: [3]But what do we do with our spare time? I know we can go for walks in the country. Perhaps go horse-riding. [3]But we can only do that in summer. What do we do in winter? When it's cold and wet. It's not like here in the city, is it?

M: I agree. But in the town over there—twenty minutes by car—there are cinemas, theatres, good restaurants and there's a jazz club. So, I think our company should move to the country. Do you agree?

W: I am afraid I don't.

1. [C] **[解析]** 对话开头男士提到公司得搬去(move... to)新的办公地点,女士赞同他的意见,接着两人就搬去城里还是乡下展开了讨论。对话中多次出现 move, moving, 由此可知对话主要讨论搬办公室, C 项 relocation 是 move 的同义替换, 故正确。其他三项提到的交通、顾客、餐馆都是对话中提到的细节信息, 不是谈论的主题。

2. [A][解析]男士提出要搬到乡下,认为好处是租金便宜,房子便宜,空气干净,噪音少,停车容易。A项 convenient parking 是对原文 parking's easier 的同义替换,为答案。B和C男士在对话中没有提到;D“临近铁路”是女士担心交通时,男士给出的解释,但这并不是他要搬去乡下的好理由。
3. [B][解析]对话中女士提出闲暇时间要做什么活动的疑问。她说,夏天可以散步或骑马,但冬天要做什么呢?天气又冷又湿。女士两次提及 what do we do...,由此可知她觉得冬天没有什么活动,所以担心。B项中的 few activities 是原文的概括,故正确。A利用女士提及的 cold 进行干扰,但她是担心天气冷会没有什么活动。C项中的 restaurants 和 D项中的 cinema, theatre 都是男士提及冬天可进行活动的场所,女士并不知道当地是否有。

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation.

M: So, Miss Parkinson, you organize fitness training and beauty treatments for working women?

W: That's right, Mr. Cruise.

M: Could you tell me how you first got the idea for the business?

W: Certainly. I suppose it all started about 5 years ago. I was on holiday and had a very bad skiing accident. I found that the only thing that helped the pain was massage and gentle exercise, like yoga or stretching exercises. [4]So I used to go to therapists and classes after work.

M: Where did you work at that time?

W: In the training department of a media company.

M: I see.

W: But then I got a promotion to training manager. [5]That meant I worked longer hours and was difficult to get to classes. I asked some of my teachers if they would come to my house instead, and most of them agreed. It was more expensive but I thought it was worth it. Lots of my friends loved the idea too. So I recommended people to them. [4]That's when I began to realize that maybe I could make a business out of it.

M: Did you give up your job then?

W: [6]No, not immediately. The idea was too scary. I had a good job with a good salary, and starting my own business seemed a bit risky. So I just did it at a hobby really.

M: So why did you leave your job in the end?

W: Well, the decision was made for me really. My company decided to relocate to a different town. They offered me the choice of relocating with them or quite a large sum of money if I preferred to leave. [7]I know an opportunity when I see it. So I took the money!

M: Good for you.

4. [D][解析]对话开头男士询问女士是否创办了服务职业女性的健身和美容机构,接着问及她开公司的想法最初怎么来的。女士提到,一切源于她五年前度假时滑雪出了事,要通过按摩和瑜伽之类的轻度锻炼止痛,于是她习惯下班后去治疗或上课。但她后来升职当了培训经理,工作太忙,于是让老师到家里上课。很多朋友也觉得这个想法不错,于是她也介绍朋友去。那时,她开始意识到自己可能把它做成一门生意(I could make a business)。由此可知女士有自己做生意的兴趣是在她去治疗和上课之后,D项正确。女士有想法做生意时,还在媒体公司上班,故A项的 before 不对;五年前度假时她并没有做生意的念头,排除B项;C“朋友介绍生意给她”与对话不符。
5. [A][解析]女士因为升职当了培训经理,工作太忙,很难去上课,因此让老师来家里。故A“她比以前忙”正确。录音中没有提及B“更方便”和C“喜欢在家锻炼”;D“升职”导致了工作忙,而工作忙才是她让老师来家里上课的原因。
6. [C][解析]男士问女士当时有没有辞职,女士说没有马上辞职(not immediately),C项 left her job immediately 与之不符,为本题答案。A“介绍人去上课”、B“愿意付更多钱在家上课”和D“起初把生意当作消遣”都与对话相符。
7. [B][解析]对话最后女士提到,公司要搬去另一个镇,她可以选择一起搬或拿一大笔钱离开,她看到了机会,于是拿了钱。由此可知女士辞职是因为机会很好,B项正确。A“她对工作厌倦了”没有提到;女士提及自己的工作很好,薪水很高,开始只是把生意当作爱好在做,因此她并不是因为需要钱而离职(C项)。D“她被迫离开”与对话不符。

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation.

M: Good afternoon, madam.

W: Good afternoon. I'd like to buy a camera.

M: We have all kinds of cameras here, madam. What sorts of camera are you thinking you are buying?

W: Well, I don't know anything about cameras. But my friend tells me that 35-millimeter cameras are the best.

M: Well, they are certainly the much popular. Would you like a rangefinder type or a single-lens reflex?

W: What's the difference?

M: With a single-lens reflex, you actually look through the lens when you are taking a photo. So you can see exactly what you are taking.

W: That seems a good idea.

- M: Yes, focusing is easier, too. Try this one. It's a good mate.
- W: Yes, I see what you mean. The image is very clear and bright.
- M: That's right. Moreover, you can use a number of different lenses. Let me put a telephoto lens on for you to try.
- W: My world! That's very good. I can see the people across the street as if they are inside the shop!
- M: [9]Being able to change the lens is very important, in my opinion. [8]/[9]You can't do that with most rangefinder cameras though they smaller and cheaper.
- W: How much is this camera?
- M: The list price is 5,000. But I can let you have it for 4,500.
- W: That's far too much! [10]Did you say that rangefinder cameras are cheaper?
- M: Yes, they are much cheaper.
- W: [10]Good! Show me some, please.

8. [D][解析]A“可以使用不同的镜头”、B“对焦容易”和C“可以看到正在拍摄的东西”都是男士向女士推荐单反相机时提到的。男士提到,大部分 rangefinder 相机虽然更小更便宜,但是不能换镜头,因此 D 不是单反相机的特点。
9. [A][解析]男士是店员,他极力推荐单反相机,在他看来,能换镜头很重要(very important),大部分联动测距(rangefinder)相机就做不到。由此可知他觉得两种相机最主要的不同是镜头,选择 A 项。
10. [C][解析]女士得知单反相机的价格要 4500 元时,觉得很贵(far too much),于是问男士:“你刚刚是说 rangefinder 相机更便宜吗?”得到肯定答复后,说:“请拿给我看看。”由此可知她最终更可能会买 rangefinder 相机。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.

This is a picture. In the foreground there's a house built into the side of a bare hill. The house is actually cut out of the rock, and the front is painted white. [11]There's a single window with a pink curtain across it and a wooden door. This rock house is clearly inhabited because in front of the house there is washing hanging on a washing line in what looks like the front yard. Then, above the painted front of the house, they've built a chimney. It's quite possible that at the back of this same hill there's another door—or the front of another house, perhaps. [12]At the side of the house, to the left there's a flat area. They've got chairs there and one person appears to be serving food. They're wearing casual summer clothes. Further to the left is another chimney, which probably belongs to a different house. In the background of the picture, [13]a long way from this particular bare hill, there's another hill. Then, in between there's a relatively flat plain, and then there's a small town. It looks like a town because there are a lot of white houses and each one is quite close to the next building. This must be a hot country because the sky is blue and there isn't much vegetation. I should think that rock houses are actually really cool and pleasant to live in.

11. [B][解析]录音提到,房子的前面刷成了白色,有一扇窗户,挂着粉色的窗帘,因此 A“前面是粉色的”和 C“看不到窗户”不对,B“窗帘拉上了”正确。录音提到房子前面有一扇木门,在同一座山的后面有另一扇门,或许又是另一栋房子的前面,由此可知房子的前面应该只有一扇门,故 D“有两扇门”不对。
12. [C][解析]录音提到,在那栋房子旁边,左手边有一片平地(a flat area),因此 C 项正确。A 项“晾衣绳”在貌似房子前院的地方,B 项“另一栋房子”在房子左边较远的地方,D 项“烟囱”在房子前部的上面。
13. [A][解析]题目问图片中的小镇在哪里。录音提到,在这座光秃秃的山的远处有另一座山。然后中间有一片相对平的平原,那里有一个小镇。根据 in between 可知小镇在两座山之间,选 A。

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage.

[14]Ben became interested in Mongolia early in life. When he was nine years old he read a book about Marco Polo, about how Marco Polo traveled with his uncles on the ultimate business trip to the Mongol Empire at its height. Marco Polo's trip lasted almost a quarter of a century, during which he grew up, mastered Mongolian, gained the confidence of the Mongol emperor, and then eventually returned home with fantastic tales of strange lands and stranger people. [14]The story of Marco Polo fascinated Ben. Ben tried to save money from his first job delivering newspapers with an eye toward a \$3,000 trip to Mongolia. But in those days it would take him years to have the money ready. So he continued to read about Mongolia in the meantime but [15]spent most of his teenage years in the Arab world, where he learned the language and became interested in journalism. [16]He took courses in classical and modern Mongolian while studying for his master's degree and found it very difficult. But he still wants to visit Mongolia in the spring or summer, he said. “Mongolian winters, when temperatures drop to -30°C are not for me.” The price today with an upscale company is reasonable, Ben said, “compared to the \$3,000 it was back in 1971. Today the

same trip is around \$5,000, [17]which though still a large sum, is, in terms of inflation, a good bargain."

14. [D][解析]录音开头提到,Ben 在很小的时候就对蒙古感兴趣,九岁时读了马可·波罗的一本书,被其中的故事吸引。因此可知 Ben 最初对蒙古感兴趣是 D“九岁时”。
15. [B][解析]录音提到,Ben 在阿拉伯国家度过了少年时期,故 B 项正确。录音没有提到 Ben 的家乡,C 项无法推断。
16. [A][解析]录音提到,他在攻读硕士学位期间,学习了古典和现代蒙古语课程,A 项与之一致。录音只提到 Ben 觉得蒙古语很难,B“放弃了现代蒙古语”、C“对古蒙古语感兴趣”和 D“掌握了现代蒙古语”都没有提及。
17. [C][解析]录音最后提到,相比 1971 年 3000 美元的花费,现在同样的旅程要 5000 美元左右,尽管数目很大,但考虑到通胀,还是很划算的(a good bargain)。C 项中的 expensive 与之相反,为本题答案。A“Ben 想在天气暖和时去蒙古”、B“Ben 认为旅行花费合理”、D“在 1971 年时没能去成蒙古”都与录音相符。

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Less than 20 miles from Singapore's skyscrapers is a completely different set of high-rise towers. Much smaller in scale but with a big ambition, [18]over 100 nine-meter tall towers at Sky Greens vertical farm offer a new vision of urban sustainability. Green vegetables like Chinese cabbage are grown, stacked in greenhouses, and sold at local supermarkets. The farm was built in 2009 and since October this year the fully operating farm has been supplying one of city's supermarkets with weekly deliveries of its greens. [19]The Sky Greens produce costs around 40% more than an imported equivalent. However, the small amount of energy and water needed to grow the vegetables, and the close proximity to the consumer, means that carbon dioxide emitted in production and transportation is kept to a minimum. The Sky Greens venture is supported by the Singaporean government and [20]has another advantage over other urban farms around the world: abundant natural heating and light. Singapore has year-round temperatures of around 30 degrees Celsius and the farm is set in an open area designated by the government as an agro-technology park, miles away from the shadow of city skyscrapers. And there are plans for the current site to expand to produce up to two tons of greens a week next year and build over 2,000 towers in the next few years.

18. [B][解析]题目询问 Sky Greens 垂直农场里塔座的高度。录音提到,这个农场有 100 多座九米高的塔座,由此选 B。
19. [D][解析]录音提到, Sky Greens 农作物的成本比进口的高 40%,D 中的 at the same price 错误,为本题答案。A“农场把蔬菜卖给当地超市”、B“农场使用更少的水和能源种蔬菜”和 C“农场生产中造成的污染较少”都与录音相符。
20. [A][解析]录音提到, Sky Greens 有新加坡政府支持,且与世界上其他城市农场相比,有另外的优势:充足的自然光热,全年平均温度为 30 度左右。由 advantage over other urban farms 可知 A“当地气候”正确。B“本地支持”、C“扩张计划”、D“临近城市”都与 Sky Greens 相符,但这些特点原文没有说是“特别的优势”,故不选。

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news.

The family of Sarai Sierra, an American woman who went missing in Istanbul nearly two weeks ago, is in mourning after learning that Turkish police found her body Saturday. Turkish police found the woman's body near ancient stone walls in Istanbul's Sarayburnu district. Police suspected she had been killed at another location. [21]Police told CNN's sister network CNN Turk that the body of the 33-year-old mother of two showed signs of stab wounds. However, the police chief of Istanbul, Huseyin Capkin, said Sierra died from a blow to her head. [22]Nine suspects had been detained in connection with the woman's disappearance and death. Sierra's family and friends first sounded the alarm last week after she did not arrive on a return flight from Istanbul on January 22.

21. [B][解析]新闻与一个在土耳其伊斯坦布尔失踪的美国女性有关,她的尸体于周六在 Sarayburnu 地区找到,警方怀疑她是在另一处地方被害的。警方告诉 CNN Turk,死者身上有刺伤的痕迹,然而伊斯坦布尔警察长说她死于头部受击,可见 B“她的主要死因”是警方不确定的。A“这名女性被杀害的时间”新闻中没有提到;死者是美国人,33 岁,有两个孩子,故 C“女性的身份”是确定的;D“她为什么没有回家”是因为被害,这也是确定的了。
22. [B][解析]录音提到,与该女性失踪和死亡相关的九名嫌疑人已被拘留,故本题答案为 B。

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news.

[23]French forces say they have entered Kidal in the north of Mali, the last major town they have yet to secure in [24]their drive against Islamist militants. French forces now control Kidal airport after a number of aircraft, including helicopters, landed there last night. Islamist militants were reported to have already left the town and it was unclear who was in charge. [24]France—the former colonial power in Mali—launched a military operation this month after Islamist militants appeared to be threatening the south. French army spokesman confirms that “French troops were deployed overnight in Kidal”. One regional security source told the Press that French aircraft had landed at Kidal and that protection helicopters are

in the sky. Kidal, 930 miles north-east of the capital Bamako, was until recently under the control of the Islamist militants.

23. [B][解析]新闻开头提到,法国军队进入了马里北部的基达尔(Kidal),这是他们在驱赶伊斯兰武装分子的行动中要保护的最后一个重要城市,因此B“法国军队已进入该城”正确。由新闻可知,法国军队现在控制了Kidal机场,伊斯兰武装部队据报道已离城,因此A“伊斯兰武装部队仍然控制着城市”、C“法国军队将登陆机场”和D“伊斯兰武装分子正攻击机场”不正确。

24. [C][解析]录音第一句就提到他们在驱赶伊斯兰武装分子,中间部分提及法国是马里的前殖民统治者,在伊斯兰武装分子可能会威胁到南方后,法国发动了军事行动,因此C“对抗伊斯兰武装分子”正确。

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news.

US President Barack Obama has said the time has come for a review on the US immigration system. He made his case at a high school in Las Vegas, Nevada, [25]a day after a group of senators outlined a framework for reform. The White House and senators envisage a path to citizenship for many of an estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the US. He noted that the current system was “out of date and badly broken”. Mr Obama's case for an immigration reform reflects a blueprint he rolled out in 2011, though that did not go far. Mr Obama now backs the Senate plan including making illegal immigrants pay taxes and fines, and sending them to the back of the queue before they can become American citizens. His 2011 blueprint also focused on a path to permanent residency and eventual citizenship. [26]After eight years, individuals would be allowed to become legal permanent residents and would eventually become citizens five years later, according to his 2011 blueprint.

25. [A][解析]录音开头提到,奥巴马表示,对美国移民制度进行检讨的时机已经成熟。接着说他在拉斯维加斯的一所高中谈到了这一事件,而前一天参议员拟定了(outlined)改革的框架。由此可知A“移民改革是参议员提出的”正确。移民改革在奥巴马2011年展示的蓝图有所反映,但did not go far表明并未实施,故B“奥巴马已实施改革”不对。根据2011年的蓝图,非法移民成为合法永久居民要八年,最终成为公民还须再等五年,C“非法移民很快会获取公民身份”与之不符。移民改革还未实施,故D“改革没有改善现在的系统”不正确。

26. [C][解析]录音最后提到,根据2011年的蓝图,非法移民成为合法永久居民要八年,最终成为公民还须再等五年,因此一共需要13年。

Questions 27 and 28 are based on the following news.

In a suburb in northern Johannesburg South Africa, Lorraine Melvill is running around trying to [27]organize hospital visits for her clients staying in her guest house. She started her business, “Surgeon and Safari,” back in 2000 and since then she has had people from all over the world come to her [27]to facilitate their cosmetic procedures, and perhaps go on safari too. “For most people in the first-world economies like the UK, and especially in America, their biggest desire is to go on African safari,” she explains, “and yet their greatest want in their life was to have plastic surgery, so why not put the two together?” Like most companies, [28]however, Surgeon and Safari was hit by the global financial crisis, particularly as a number of Melvill's clients were borrowing money to afford their procedures. However, whilst the United States and eurozone economies may have languished, Melvill says that [28]she has benefited from the growth of some African countries' economies. “There is a huge emergence of local Africans that chose to come to South Africa for elective surgery, whether it be breast reduction, tummy tucks,” she says.

27. [B][解析]新闻首句提到,在南非约翰内斯堡北部郊区,Lorraine Melvill试图组织住在她家旅馆的客户去医院探访。接着说她早在2000年开始了“外科医生和旅行探险”的生意,世界各地的人都来找她以方便做整容手术或者也可能去旅行探险。由此可知Melvill的生意是B“安排手术和旅行探险”。Melvill的生意涉及两项,且她没有自己经营诊所,故A“经营整容诊所”、C“给当地人提供咨询”和D“组织去英美的旅行”不对。

28. [D][解析]录音提到,“外科医生和旅行探险”受全球金融危机冲击,尤其是很多客户要借钱才支付得起;然而,尽管美国和欧元区经济可能衰退,Melvill从一些非洲国家的经济增长中获益。因此,A“非洲当地客户使她的生意得以继续”、B“客户无法付钱给她”和C“她的业务受全球金融危机影响”都与原文相符,D“她像以前一样仍然有许多欧洲客户”是错误的,为本题答案。

Question 29 is based on the following news.

The bloodshed at In Amenas has left the oil and gas industry [29]struggling to come to terms with what it might mean for investment in risky countries. Bob Dudley, BP's chief executive says the company is “reviewing security” at its other facilities in the region and around the world. The attack is the worst tragedy of its kind in living memory despite the energy industry's presence in many unstable regions. BP has “never experienced an attack on this scale before”, Mr Dudley says. Security remains a top priority in countries such as Iraq, where there have been instances of workers being kidnapped. The perception of