

星火英语  
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上海外国语大学 王厚平 主编

英语专业 **4** 级考试  
历年真题点评

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**2014**  
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## 2006—2013年英语专业四级考试阅读理解真题分析表

年份	篇目	主题	体裁	选材来源
2013	Text A	公共演讲的重要性	议论文	<i>LOST AND FOUND: One Woman's Story of Losing Her Money and Finding Her Life</i> <i>The New York Times</i> <i>21st Century</i> <i>chinadaily.com</i> <i>The Telegraph</i> <i>Reader's Digest</i> <i>The Washington Post</i> <i>Newsweek</i> <i>The Guardian</i> <i>The Daily Telegraph</i> <i>USA TODAY</i> <i>Jane Eyre</i> <i>Los Angeles Times</i> <i>The Wall Street Journal</i> <i>The Orange County Register</i> <i>The Tapestry of Culture</i> <i>Dimensions in Learning English</i> <i>Sarasota Herald-Tribune</i> <i>www.ioltravel.com</i> <i>Music, the Listener's Art</i> <i>Emotional Intelligence</i>
	Text B	骷髅糖果耳机品牌的发展历程	记叙文	
	Text C	记述自己退休储蓄被骗的经历	记叙文	
	Text D	做人的模式与信仰	议论文	
2012	Text A	“谢谢”的其他“酷”的说法	说明文	
	Text B	讨论经济衰退对美国工薪阶层的影响	议论文	
	Text C	讨论大学毕业生失业问题	议论文	
	Text D	埃及之旅	记叙文	
2011	Text A	科技发展给阅读带来的挑战	议论文	
	Text B	春季大扫除	记叙文	
	Text C	介绍日本年轻人相亲的现象	议论文	
	Text D	介绍哈灵顿的成功	说明文	
2010	Text A	成功科学家的思维和行为方式	说明文	
	Text B	位于秘鲁的纳斯卡线神秘现象	说明文	
	Text C	探讨毕业演说	议论文	
	Text D	探讨饮食和文化之间的关系	议论文	
2009	Text A	机械工程师为人类所做的贡献	说明文	
	Text B	介绍如何利用手机逃避不必要的谈话	记叙文	
	Text C	记述自己电脑崩溃后一系列的遭遇	记叙文	
	Text D	叙述自己被索要节日小费的经历	记叙文	
2008	Text A	介绍荷兰最大城市阿姆斯特丹	说明文	
	Text B	介绍英语中一些词的来源	说明文	
	Text C	叙述自己因名字特殊入境时遇到的困难	记叙文	
	Text D	论述演讲的心态	议论文	
2007	Text A	介绍与他人同住的利弊	议论文	
	Text B	介绍人们过去与现在对搭便车的不同态度,并鼓励人们搭便车	议论文	
	Text C	叙述自己在老挝买裙子的经历,并抒发由此产生的感动	记叙文	
	Text D	论述美国学校因学年短给管理孩子带来的问题	议论文	
2006	Text A	论述手机给人们的生活带来的变化	议论文	
	Text B	论述英国工人阶级和中产阶级过去和现在消费观念方面的变化及其对比	议论文	
	Text C	《简爱》的节选	小说	
	Text D	阐述自己对理想的计算机的想象	描写文	

# TEST FOR ENGLISH —GRADE

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.

- According to the conversation, an example of "Christmas trimmings" could be  
 [A] presents. [B] fruits. [C] sauce. [D] meat.
- Christmas lunch would include all the following EXCEPT  
 [A] carrots. [B] meat. [C] sweet potatoes. [D] roast turkey.
- Why did Helen come to Rob's house?  
 [A] She wanted to talk to Rob. [B] She had come to help Rob.  
 [C] She had been invited to lunch. [D] She was interested in cooking.

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.

- Why did the woman phone the club?  
 [A] She wanted to know more about it. [B] She was a new comer and felt lonely.  
 [C] She wanted to learn a new language. [D] She was interested in social activities.
- We learn from the conversation that the club  
 [A] mainly organizes language activities. [B] accepts members from local students.  
 [C] has been set up for a long time. [D] is increasing its membership.
- According to the conversation, the woman might come to practice German on  
 [A] Wednesday. [B] Tuesday. [C] Monday. [D] Friday.
- What is the man going to do after the conversation?  
 [A] Call up the woman for her address. [B] Mail the woman some information.  
 [C] Wait for the woman to call him again. [D] Wait for the woman to pick up a form.

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.

- According to the woman, what actually makes her job difficult?  
 [A] Difficult questions from interviewees. [B] Embarrassing requests from interviewees.  
 [C] Lack of professional background. [D] Lack of interviewing skills.



9. The woman uses all the following adjectives when talking about attending job fairs EXCEPT  
 [A] prospective. [B] useful. [C] important. [D] tiring.
10. We learn from the conversation that the woman  
 [A] works better at job fairs. [B] prefers honest people.  
 [C] often works on her own. [D] is experienced in her work.

## 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. According to today's weather forecast, which part of Europe has dry weather?  
 [A] Northern Europe. [B] Southern Europe.  
 [C] Northwestern Europe. [D] Scandinavian mountains.
12. In which part of Europe does the weather stay both fine and cool?  
 [A] Southern Europe. [B] Northern Europe.  
 [C] Northwestern Europe. [D] Eastern Europe.
13. In which region will the weather change tomorrow?  
 [A] Central parts of the Mediterranean. [B] Eastern parts of the Mediterranean.  
 [C] Southern parts of the Mediterranean. [D] Northern parts of the Mediterranean.

*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. According to the passage, what benefit can technology bring to people?  
 [A] More useful information to better their life. [B] Greater changes in social organization.  
 [C] Better understanding of mass media. [D] Closer contact with modern devices.
15. The speaker questions about everybody's access to technological advances. The main reason is  
 [A] illiteracy. [B] food shortage. [C] poverty. [D] ignorance.
16. According to the UN plan, all the following will be achieved within ten years EXCEPT  
 [A] giving everyone a radio or TV. [B] providing more job opportunities.  
 [C] offering Internet service to more people. [D] starting to carry out the scheme in ten years.
17. What could be the topic of the passage?  
 [A] Growth in telecommunications. [B] Technology and the developing world.  
 [C] Building an information society. [D] Education and medical care.

*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. People in Latin America wear something \_\_\_\_\_ to express their hopes for wealth in the New Year.  
 [A] yellow [B] white [C] red [D] new
19. Which of the following New Year's traditions signals friendship?  
 [A] Eating round fruits. [B] Wearing something red.  
 [C] Wearing something white. [D] Throwing old dishes.
20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one's own New Year's tradition?  
 [A] Watching TV at home. [B] Visiting friends.  
 [C] Going to bed early. [D] Running and shouting outside.

## 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. What is happening to the schools in Fairfax County this school year?  
 [A] 15 schools have started social studies. [B] 15 schools have used digital textbooks.  
 [C] Digital textbooks are used for social studies. [D] Students are ready to use electronic resources.
22. With digital textbooks, schools have saved about \_\_\_\_\_ million dollars.  
 [A] 1 [B] 2 [C] 3 [D] 4

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. Who found the suspicious item at the airport?  
 [A] FBI agents. [B] TSA agents. [C] The police. [D] Passengers.
24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?  
 [A] The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards. [B] There was a thorough search inside the airport.  
 [C] The security authorities identified the explosives. [D] Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.

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. According to the news item, doctors use art therapy to treat the following problems EXCEPT  
 [A] smoking. [B] alcohol abuse. [C] depression. [D] schizophrenia.
26. Why did doctors introduce art therapy in the first place?  
 [A] To prevent patients from smoking. [B] To better understand patients.  
 [C] To teach patients some skills. [D] To get patients occupied.

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 the main purpose of the new rules?  
 [A] To reduce the number of pilots on duty. [B] To prevent pilots from working overtime.  
 [C] To ensure an adequate amount of sleep. [D] To fix the amount of work for each pilot.
28. The Independent Pilots Association was unhappy about the new rules because they  
 [A] had failed to cover all the pilots. [B] had only covered cargo plane pilots.  
 [C] would be put into effect in two years. [D] would be too costly if implemented.

Questions 29 and 30 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.

29. Why is increase in livestock production necessary?  
 [A] Because livestock production is highly efficient. [B] Because more people will become wealthier.  
 [C] Because it has fewer ecological risks. [D] Because it may help double food production.
30. What does the word "challenge" mean in the news item?  
 [A] Conflict between less land and more production. [B] Balance between human survival and ecology.  
 [C] Difference between present and future needs. [D] Calls by environmental critics to consume less meat.

### 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.

Everyone knows that taxation is necessary in a modern state: without it, it (31) \_\_\_\_\_ not be possible to pay the soldiers and policemen who protect us; (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the workers in government offices who (33) \_\_\_\_\_ our health, our food, our water, and all the other things that we cannot do for ourselves.

31. [A] can [B] may [C] would [D] could  
 32. [A] neither [B] nor [C] never [D] not  
 33. [A] look after [B] look over  
 [C] look into [D] look through  
 34. [A] In accordance with [B] With reference to  
 [C] By means of [D] On account of

(34) \_\_\_\_\_ taxation, we pay for things that we need just  
(35) \_\_\_\_\_ we need somewhere to live and something  
to eat.

But (36) \_\_\_\_\_ everyone knows that taxation is  
necessary, different people have different ideas about  
(37) \_\_\_\_\_ taxation should be arranged.

In most countries, a direct tax on (38) \_\_\_\_\_, which  
is called income tax, (39) \_\_\_\_\_. It is arranged in such  
a (40) \_\_\_\_\_ that the poorest people pay nothing, and  
the percentage of tax grows (41) \_\_\_\_\_ as the taxpayer's  
income grows. In some countries, for example, the tax on the  
richest people (42) \_\_\_\_\_ as high as ninety-five per cent!

(43) \_\_\_\_\_ countries with direct taxation nearly  
(44) \_\_\_\_\_ have indirect taxation too. Many things  
imported into the country have to pay taxes or "duties."  
Of course, it is the men and women who buy these  
imported things in the shops (45) \_\_\_\_\_ really have to  
pay the duties, in the (46) \_\_\_\_\_ of higher prices. In  
some countries, (47) \_\_\_\_\_, there is a tax on things sold  
in the shops. If the most necessary things are taxed, a lot of  
money is (48) \_\_\_\_\_ but the poor people suffer most. If  
unnecessary things (49) \_\_\_\_\_ jewels and fur coats are  
taxed, less money is obtained but the tax is (50) \_\_\_\_\_,  
as the rich pay it.

35. [A] as well as [B] as much as  
[C] as such as [D] as good as
36. [A] if [B] when [C] as [D] though
37. [A] how [B] when [C] why [D] which
38. [A] communities [B] sectors  
[C] persons [D] classes
39. [A] remains [B] exists [C] stays [D] happens
40. [A] measure [B] method  
[C] form [D] way
41. [A] more [B] larger  
[C] quicker [D] speedier
42. [A] grows up [B] increases up  
[C] goes up [D] lifts up
43. [A] And [B] Consequently  
[C] Similarly [D] But
44. [A] almost [B] always  
[C] often [D] periodically
45. [A] which [B] who [C] what [D] whom
46. [A] manner [B] way [C] means [D] form
47. [A] either [B] also [C] too [D] often
48. [A] collected [B] borrowed  
[C] saved [D] lent
49. [A] as [B] for [C] alike [D] like
50. [A] heavier [B] fairer  
[C] finer [D] better

## PART IV

## GRAMMAR AND 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. Facing the board of directors, he didn't deny \_\_\_\_\_ breaking the agreement.  
[A] him [B] his [C] it [D] its
52. Xinchun returned from abroad a *different man*. The italicized part functions as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sentence.  
[A] appositive (同位语) [B] object [C] adverbial [D] complement
53. Which of the following is a compound word (复合词)?  
[A] Nonsmoker. [B] Meanness. [C] Deadline. [D] Misfit.
54. Which of the following sentences contains subjunctive mood?  
[A] Lucy insisted that her son get home before 5 o'clock.  
[B] She used to drive to work, but now she takes the city metro.  
[C] Walk straight ahead, and don't turn till the second traffic lights.  
[D] Paul will cancel his flight if he cannot get his visa by Friday.
55. The following determiners (限定词) can be used with both plural and uncountable nouns EXCEPT  
[A] many. [B] enough. [C] more. [D] such.
56. Which of the italicized parts indicates CONTRAST?  
[A] She opened the door *and* quietly went in. [B] Think it over again *and* you'll get an answer.  
[C] Victoria likes music *and* Sam is fond of sports. [D] He is somewhat arrogant, *and* I don't like this.
57. Which of the following CANNOT be used as a nominal substitute (名词替代词)?  
[A] Much. [B] Neither. [C] One. [D] Quarter.
58. All the following sentences definitely indicate future time EXCEPT  
[A] Mother is to have tea with Aunt Betty at four. [B] The school pupils will be home by now.  
[C] The President is coming to the UN next week. [D] He is going to email me the necessary information.
59. Which of the following sentences is grammatically INCORRECT?  
[A] Politics are the art or science of government. [B] Ten miles seems like a long walk to me.  
[C] Mumps is a kind of infectious disease. [D] All the furniture has arrived undamaged.

60. Which *of* in the following phrases indicates a subject-predicate relationship?  
 [A] The occupation *of* the island. [B] The law *of* Newton.  
 [C] The arrival *of* the tourists. [D] The plays *of* Oscar Wilde.
61. Which of the following italicized parts serves as an appositive?  
 [A] He is not the man *to draw back*. [B] Larry has a large family *to support*.  
 [C] Tony hit back the urge *to tell a lie*. [D] There is really nothing *to fear*.
62. Which of the following is NOT an imperative sentence?  
 [A] I wish you could stay behind. [B] You will mind your own business!  
 [C] Come and have dinner with us. [D] Let me drive you home, shall I?
63. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, the match would be put off.  
 [A] was to rain [B] were to rain [C] was raining [D] had rained
64. Which of the following sentences expresses a fact?  
 [A] Mary and her son must be home by now. [B] Careless reading must give poor results.  
 [C] He must be working late at the office. [D] It's getting late, and I must leave now.
65. The following are all dynamic verbs (动态动词) EXCEPT  
 [A] remain. [B] turn. [C] write. [D] knock.
66. \_\_\_\_\_ to school life was less difficult than the pupil had expected.  
 [A] Adhering [B] Adjusting [C] Adopting [D] Acquainting
67. He is fed up with the same old dreary routine, and wants to quit his job. The underlined part means  
 [A] hard. [B] tiring [C] long. [D] dull.
68. At last night's party Larry said something that I thought was beyond me. The underlined part means  
 [A] I couldn't understand. [B] I was unable to do.  
 [C] I couldn't tolerate. [D] I was unable to stop.
69. The couple \_\_\_\_\_ their old house and sold it for a vast profit.  
 [A] did for [B] did in [C] did up [D] did with
70. Sally contributed a lot to the project, but she never once accepted all the \_\_\_\_\_ for herself.  
 [A] credit [B] attention [C] focus [D] award
71. The child nodded, apparently content with his mother's promise. The underlined part means  
 [A] as far as one has learnt. [B] as far as one is concerned.  
 [C] as far as one can see. [D] as far as one is told.
72. The \_\_\_\_\_ that sport builds character is well accepted by people nowadays.  
 [A] argument [B] issue [C] point [D] sentence
73. Everyone in the office knows that Melinda takes infinite care over her work. The underlined part means  
 [A] limited. [B] unnecessary. [C] overdue. [D] much.
74. The new measure will reduce the chance of serious injury in the event of an accident. The underlined part means  
 [A] if an accident can be prevented. [B] if an accident happens.  
 [C] before an accident. [D] during an accident.
75. Traditionally, local midwives would \_\_\_\_\_ all the babies in the area.  
 [A] deliver [B] produce [C] handle [D] help
76. No food or drink is allowed on the premises. The underlined part means  
 [A] proposition. [B] advertisement. [C] building. [D] street.
77. The court would not accept his appeal unless \_\_\_\_\_ evidence is provided.  
 [A] definite [B] conclusive [C] eventual [D] concluding
78. As soon as he opened the door, a \_\_\_\_\_ of cold air swept through the house.  
 [A] flow [B] movement [C] rush [D] blast
79. She really wanted to say something at the meeting, but eventually \_\_\_\_\_ from it.  
 [A] refrained [B] prevented [C] limited [D] restricted
80. The couple told the decorator that they wanted their bedroom gaily painted. The underlined part means  
 [A] cheerfully. [B] light-heartedly. [C] brightly. [D] lightly.

## 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

The art of public speaking began in ancient Greece over 2,000 years ago. Now, twitter, instant messaging, e-mail, blogs and chat forums offer rival approaches to communication—but none can replace the role of a great speech.

The spoken word can handle various vital functions: persuading or inspiring, informing, paying tribute, entertaining, or simply introducing someone or something or accepting something.

Over the past year, the human voice has helped guide us over the ups and downs of what was certainly a stormy time.

Persuasion is used in dealing with or reconciling different points of view. When the leaders met in Copenhagen in December 2009, persuasive words from activists encouraged them to commit themselves to firmer action.

Inspirational speeches confront the emotions. They focus on topics and matters that are close to people's hearts. During wars, generals used inspiring speeches to prepare the troops for battle.

A speech that conveys knowledge and enhances understanding can inform us. The information must be clear, accurate, and expressed in a meaningful and interesting way. When the H1N1 pandemic(流行病) was announced, the idea of "swine flu"(猪流感) scared many people. Informative speeches from World Health Organization officials helped people to keep their panic under control so they could take sensible precautions.

Sad events are never easy to deal with but a speech that pays tribute to the loss of a loved one and gives praise for their contribution can be comforting. Madonna's speech about Michael Jackson, after his death, highlighted the fact that he will continue to live on through his music.

It's not only in world forums where public speaking plays an important role. It can also be surprisingly helpful in the course of our own lives.

If you're taking part in a debate you need to persuade the listeners of the soundness of your argument. In sports, athletes know the importance of a pep talk(鼓舞士气的讲话) before a match to inspire teammates. You yourself may be asked to do a presentation at college or work to inform the others about an area of vital importance.

On a more personal level, a friend may be upset and need comforting. Or you might be asked to introduce a speaker at a family event or to speak at a wedding, where your language will be needed to move people or make them laugh.

Great speaking ability is not something we're born with. Even Barack Obama works hard to perfect every speech. For a brilliant speech, there are rules that you can put to good use. To learn those rules you have to practice and learn from some outstanding speeches in the past.

81. The author thinks the spoken word is still irreplaceable because

- [A] it has always been used to inspire or persuade people.
- [B] it has a big role to play in the entertainment business.
- [C] it is of great use in everyday-life context.
- [D] it plays important roles in human communication.

82. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT about the role of public speaking?

- [A] Speeches at world forums can lead to effective solutions to world problems.
- [B] Speeches from medical authorities can calm people down in times of pandemics.
- [C] The morale of soldiers before a battle can be boosted by senior officers' speeches.
- [D] Speeches paying tribute to the dead can comfort the mourners.

83. Public speaking can play all the following roles EXCEPT

- [A] to convince people in a debate.
- [B] to inform people at a presentation.
- [C] to advise people at work.
- [D] to entertain people at a wedding.

84. According to the passage, which of the following best explains the author's view on "great speaking ability"?

- [A] It comes from observing rules.
- [B] It comes from learning and practice.
- [C] It can be perfected with easy effort.
- [D] It can be acquired from birth.

85. What is the main idea of the passage?

- [A] Public speaking in international forums.
- [B] Public speaking in daily life context.
- [C] The many uses of public speaking.
- [D] The rules of public speaking.

## TEXT B

Every business needs two things, says Skullcandy CEO Rick Alden: inspiration and desperation. In 2001, Alden had both. He'd sold two snowboarding businesses, and he was desperately bored. But he had an idea: He wanted to make a new kind of headphone.

"I kept seeing people missing their cell phone calls because they were listening to music," he explains. "Then I'm in a chairlift(索道), I've got my headphones on, and I realize my phone is ringing. As I take my gloves off and reach for my phone, I think, 'It can't be that tough to make headphones with two plugs, one for music and one for your cell phone.'" Alden



described what he wanted to a designer, perfected a prototype, and outsourced (外包) manufacturing overseas.

Alden then started designing headphones into helmets, backpacks—anywhere that would make it easy to listen to music while snowboarding. “Selling into board and skate shops wasn’t a big research effort,” he explains. “Those were the only guys I knew!”

Alden didn’t want to be a manufacturer. And by outsourcing, he’d hoped he could get the business off the ground without debt. But he was wrong. So he asked his wife, “Can I put a mortgage (抵押贷款) on the house? She said, ‘What is the worst thing that can happen? We lose the house, we sell our cars, and we start all over again.’ I definitely married the right woman!”

For the next two years, Alden juggled mortgage payments and payments to his manufacturers. “Factories won’t ship your product till they get paid,” he says. “But it takes four or five months to get a mortgage company so upset that they knock on your door. So we paid the factory first.”

Gradually, non-snowboarders began to notice the colourful headphones. In 2006, the company started selling them in 1,400 FYE (For Your Entertainment) stores. “We knew that nine out of ten people walking into that store would be learning about Skullcandy for the first time. Why would they look at brands they knew and take home a new brand instead? We had agreed to buy back anything we didn’t sell, but we were dealing with huge numbers. It’d kill us to take back all the products.”

Alden’s fears faded as Skullcandy became the No. 1 headphone seller in those stores and tripled its revenue to \$120 million in one year. His key insight was that headphones weren’t gadgets; they were a fashion accessory. “In the beginning,” he says, “that little white wire that said you had an iPod—that was cool. But now wearing the white bud means you’re just like everyone else. Headphones occupy this critical piece of cranial real estate and are highly visible.”

Today, Skullcandy is America’s second-largest headphone supplier, after Sony. With 79 employees, the company is bigger than Alden ever imagined.

86. Alden came up with the idea of a new kind of headphone because he

[A] was no longer in snowboarding business.

[B] had no other business opportunities.

[C] saw an inconvenience among mobile users.

[D] was very fond of modern music.

87. The new headphone was originally designed for

[A] snowboarders.

[B] motor cyclists.

[C] mountain hikers.

[D] marathon runners.

88. How did Alden solve the money problem?

[A] He sold his house and his cars.

[B] Factories could ship products before being paid.

[C] He borrowed money from a mortgage company.

[D] He borrowed money from his wife’s family.

89. What did Alden do to promote sales in FYE stores?

[A] He spent more money on product advertising.

[B] He agreed to sell products at a discount.

[C] He improved the colour design of the product.

[D] He promised to buy back products not sold.

90. Alden sees headphones as

[A] a kind of device.

[B] part of fashion.

[C] a symbol of status.

[D] a sign of self-confidence.

### TEXT C

I was standing in my kitchen wondering what to have for lunch when my friend Taj called.

“Sit down,” she said.

I thought she was going to tell me she had just gotten the haircut from hell. I laughed and said, “It can’t be that bad.”

But it was. Before the phone call, I had 30 years of retirement saving in a “safe” fund with a brilliant financial guru (金亨). When I put down the phone, my savings were gone. I felt as if I had died and, for some unknown reason, was still breathing.

Since Bernie Madoff’s arrest on charges of running a \$65 million Ponzi scheme, I’ve read many articles about how we investors should have known what was going on. I wish I could say I had reservations about Madoff before “the Call”, but I did not.

On New Year’s Eve, three weeks after we lost our savings, six of us Madoff people gathered at Taj’s house for dinner. As we were sitting around the table, someone asked, “If you could have your money back right now, but it would mean giving up what you have learned by losing it, would you take the money or would you take what losing the money has given you?”

My husband was still in financial shock. He said, “I just want the money back.” I wasn’t certain where I stood. I knew that losing our money had cracked me wide open. I’d been walking around like what the Buddhists call a hungry ghost: always focused on the bite that was yet to come, not the one in my mouth. No matter how much I ate or had or experienced, it didn’t satisfy me, because I wasn’t really taking it in, wasn’t absorbing it. **Now I was forced to pay attention.** Still, I couldn’t honestly say that if someone had offered me the money back, I would turn it down.

But the other four all said that what they were seeing about themselves was incalculable, and they didn’t think it would

have become apparent without the ground of financial stability being ripped out from underneath them.

My friend Michael said, "I'd started to get complacent. It's as if the muscles of my heart started to atrophy (萎缩). Now they're awake, alive—and I don't want to go back."

These weren't just empty words. Michael and his wife needed to take in boarders to meet their expenses. Taj was so broke that she was moving into someone's garage apartment in three weeks. Three friends had declared bankruptcy and weren't sure where or how they were going to live.

91. What did the author learn from Taj's call?  
 [A] Taj had got an awful haircut. [B] Taj had just retired from work.  
 [C] They were going to meet for lunch. [D] They had lost their retirement savings.
92. How did the author feel in the following weeks?  
 [A] Desperate. [B] Indifferent. [C] Disappointed. [D] Angry.
93. According to the passage, to which was she "forced to pay attention"?  
 [A] Her friends. [B] Her husband.  
 [C] Her lost savings. [D] Her experience.
94. Which of the following statements is CORRECT about her friends?  
 [A] Her friends felt the same as she did. [B] Her friends valued their experience more.  
 [C] Her friends were in a better financial situation. [D] Her friends were more optimistic than she.
95. What is the message of the passage?  
 [A] Understanding gained is more important than money lost.  
 [B] It is natural to see varied responses to financial crises.  
 [C] Desire for money is human nature.  
 [D] One has to be decisive during crises.

#### TEXT D

In the 19th century, there used to be a model of how to be a good person. There are all these torrents of passion flowing through you. Your job, as captain of your soul, is to erect dams to keep these passions in check. Your job is to just say no to laziness, lust, greed, drug use and the other sins.

These days that model is out of fashion. You usually can't change your behaviour by simply resolving to do something. Knowing what to do is not the same as being able to do it. Your willpower is not like a dam that can block the torrent of self-indulgence. It's more like a muscle, which tires easily. Moreover, you're a social being. If everybody around you is overeating, you'll probably do so, too.

The 19th-century character model was based on an understanding of free will. Today, we know that free will is bounded. People can change their lives, but ordering change is not simple because many things, even within ourselves, are beyond our direct control.

Much of our behaviour, for example, is guided by unconscious habits. Researchers at Duke University calculated that more than 40 percent of the actions we take are governed by habit, not actual decisions. Researchers have also come to understand the structure of habits—cue, routine, reward.

You can change your own personal habits. If you leave running shorts on the floor at night, that'll be a cue to go running in the morning. Don't try to ignore your afternoon snack craving. Every time you feel the cue for a snack, insert another routine. Take a walk.

Their research thus implies a different character model, which is supposed to manipulate the neural (神经系统) networks inside.

To be an effective person, under this model, you are supposed to coolly examine your own unconscious habits, and the habits of those under your care. You are supposed to devise strategies to alter the cues and routines. Every relationship becomes slightly manipulative, including your relationship with yourself. You're trying to arouse certain responses by implanting certain cues.

This is a bit disturbing, because the important habitual neural networks are not formed by mere routine, nor can they be reversed by clever cues. They are burned in by emotion and strengthened by strong yearnings, like the yearnings for admiration and righteousness.

If you think you can change your life in a clever way, the way an advertiser can get you to buy an air freshener, you're probably wrong. As the Victorians understood, if you want to change your life, don't just look for a clever cue. Commit to some larger global belief.

96. Which of the following is a key element in the 19th-century character model?  
 [A] Passion. [B] Determination. [C] Capability. [D] Action.

97. The 19th-century model supposedly does not work because  
 [A] it has worked unsatisfactorily most of the time.  
 [B] the comparison of free will to a dam is groundless.  
 [C] what one wishes to do should be considered carefully.  
 [D] there were many other factors beyond one's control.
98. What is the main implication of the research at Duke University?  
 [A] Habit is key to one's behaviour. [B] One's behaviour is difficult to change.  
 [C] Both habit and willpower are important. [D] Habit has an unidentified structure.
99. According to the new character model, personal behaviour could be altered through  
 [A] cues to manipulate the habitual neural responses.  
 [B] cues to stop all the former unconscious habits.  
 [C] techniques to devise different physical cues.  
 [D] techniques to supplement old routines.
100. We learn from the passage that the new character model  
 [A] has been used to change behaviour successfully.  
 [B] deals better with emotional aspects of behaviour.  
 [C] stresses the neural and psychological aspects of habit change.  
 [D] can bring about changes in one's life like what advertisers do.

## PART VI

## WRITING

(45 MIN)

## SECTION A COMPOSITION

(35 MIN)

Most of us, as students, are careful with our money in daily life: we collect all kinds of coupons (优惠券); we look for group-buy deals if we eat out or travel; we don't buy clothes unless in a sale. However, some people think that all this may not make us smart consumers. What is your opinion?

**Write on ANSWER SHEET THREE a composition of about 200 words.**

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 or your experience (s) to support your opinion.

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

You should supply an appropriate title for your composition.

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:**

Your former high-school classmate (Mathew or Grace) is coming to visit you in the dorm. But, you have got something urgent to do and thus cannot wait for him/her there. Leave a note on the door, expressing your apology and telling him/her how to find you. You must make clear where you are in the note.

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



## 2013年英语专业四级考试真题答案及点评

## PART I

## DICTATION

## What Are Dreams for

One theory is that we dream to release the deep, secret desires. / We do not express these desires in real life because of the rules of polite society. / Another theory is that dreams allow us to solve problems / that we can't solve in real life. / We go to sleep with a problem and wake up with the solution. / This may be a way to use our dreams rather than a purpose of dreaming. / If you believe that your dreams are important / then analyzing them may help you to focus on the problem / and help you to find the solution. / The modern image is that dreams are the brain's way / of cleaning up the computer's hard disk. / Dreams organize the events of the day into folders / and delete what is not needed. / But we all know that very little of what we dream / is concerned with what happened to us that day.

## ■ 听写指导

听到文章标题即可推知这篇短文是关于梦的作用。听第一遍录音时主要是听懂文章大意，知道这篇文章的结构与难点所在，在之后的第二、三遍中要注意这些难点。听完第一遍录音之后，可知文章的结构大致如下：关于梦的作用的两种理论及现代理论对于梦的作用的形象解释。听第二、三遍录音时要写出完整的句子，标记漏听部分，以便听最后一遍录音时可以补齐。第四遍录音恢复常速，这时要对全文的拼写、语法、标点等易错细节进行检查。

## ■ 听写难点

文中出现的难词主要有release, analyzing, folders, brain's way。此外，第二句中的real life“真实生活”，容易误写成our life。此句中还有一个短语rules of polite society，注意不要丢掉of。第三句中的can't考生容易误听为can。第六句中的focus on是固定搭配短语，意为“致力于，集中精力于”，考生容易误听为focusing。第九句中的happened很容易误听成happen，考虑到上下文的语义关系，可确定为happen的过去式。

## PART II

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

## SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

## Conversation One

M: Hello, Helen! Merry Christmas!

W: Merry Christmas, Rob. You always get so excited on Christmas day.

M: Come in! Come in!

W: Thank you. Wow!

M: So, what do you think?

W: That's amazing! So many decorations, and what a beautiful Christmas tree! You must have spent ages doing this. It's beautiful!

M: I like to do Christmas with all the trimmings!

W: All the trimmings? I don't understand.

M: All the trimmings—it means all the extra things that traditionally come with something to make it more special.

W: I see. Like all these decorations?

M: Yes. In my family, we have always had Christmas with all the trimmings, so we have a Christmas tree, decorations, gifts, Christmas songs, silly Christmas games, and most importantly, Christmas lunch. Come this way.

W: A turkey for lunch?

M: Now that is a roast turkey with all the trimmings! Not only is it a turkey, but we're eating it with all the things you traditionally eat with Christmas roast turkey: cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, gravy, stuffing, carrots.

W: I think I understand what “all the trimmings” means now.

M: It's an expression usually used with food, especially at Christmas and for the big roast dinners that we like to eat. I adore Sunday lunch with all the trimmings: roast meat, along with lots of vegetables and sauces

1. According to the conversation, an example of “Christmas trimmings” could be

[A] presents.

[B] fruits.

[C] sauce.

[D] meat.

2. A Christmas lunch would include all the following EXCEPT

[A] carrots.

[B] meat.

[C] sweet potatoes.

[D] roast turkey.

细节辨认

细节辨认

and other traditional accompaniments.

W: Mmmmm...

M: Anyway, enough talk! Let's eat!

W: Delicious. Thank you for inviting me.

M: Well, cheers to that and Merry Christmas—with all the trimmings!

W: Merry Christmas!

1. [A] 细节题。由“we have always had Christmas with all the trimmings, so we have a Christmas tree, decorations, gifts, Christmas songs, silly Christmas games, and most importantly, Christmas lunch”可知，所有的圣诞配套设施包括圣诞树、装饰物、礼物、圣诞歌、游戏和圣诞午餐。四个选项中，只有[A]选项“礼物”最为符合题意，因此答案为[A]。
2. [C] 细节题。对话中提到“we're eating it with all the things you traditionally eat with Christmas roast turkey: cranberry sauce, roast potatoes, gravy, stuffing, carrots.”，四个选项中，只有[C]选项中的sweet potato“红薯”不是圣诞午餐中的一员，因此答案为[C]。
3. [C] 推断题。文中女士提到“Thank you for inviting me”，由此可推断是Rob邀请她来的，因此答案为[C]。

3. Why did Helen come to Rob's house?

[A] She wanted to talk to Rob.

[B] She had come to help Rob.

[C] She had been invited to lunch.

[D] She was interested in cooking.

细节推断

## Conversation Two

M: Hello, International Students Club. Can I help you?

W: Oh, hello. I saw your advertisement in the Students Union today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.

M: Yes, certainly. Well, we are a sort of social and cultural activity club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 80 members at the moment but we're growing all the time.

W: Right, that sounds interesting! I'm Australian actually, and I came here about a month ago. So I'm looking for ways to meet some new people. Er, what kind of activities do you organize?

M: Well, we have a range—cultural, sports, social and language activities.

W: Could you tell me something about the language activities?

M: Yes, every day except Thursday we have a language evening, where people can come and practice their languages. You know, over a drink or a bite to eat. We have different languages on different evenings. Monday—Spanish; Tuesday—Italian; Wednesday—German; and Friday—French. On Thursday we usually arrange a meal in a restaurant for anyone who wants to come.

W: Well. That sounds great. I really need to practice my French and German.

M: OK. Well, if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more details.

W: Thank you! That's great! My name is ...

细节辨认

4. Why did the woman phone the club?

[A] She wanted to know more about it.

[B] She was a new comer and felt lonely.

[C] She wanted to learn a new language.

[D] She was interested in social activities.

5. We learn from the conversation that the club

[A] mainly organizes language activities.

[B] accepts members from local students.

[C] has been set up for a long time.

[D] is increasing its membership.

细节推断

6. According to the conversation, the woman might come to practice German on

[A] Wednesday.

[B] Tuesday.

[C] Monday.

[D] Friday.

细节辨认

7. What is the man going to do after the conversation?

[A] Call up the woman for her address.

[B] Mail the woman some information.

[C] Wait for the woman to call him again.

[D] Wait for the woman to pick up a form.

细节辨认

4. [A] 细节题。文中提到“I saw your advertisement in the Students Union today and I thought I'd phone to find out a bit more.”，由此得知这位女士对这个俱乐部感兴趣，想要了解更多信息，故可排除其他三项，因此答案为[A]。
5. [D] 推断题。文中提到了“We are a sort of social and cultural activity club for people from different countries. It's quite a new club—we have about 80 members at the moment but we're growing all the time.”可知，这个俱乐部接收来自不同国家的人，虽然成立时间不久，但是正在逐步壮大队伍。因此[B]选项中“接受本地学生”和[C]选项“已经成立了很长时间”都是与原文不符的。后面又提到“we have a range—cultural, sports, social and language activities.”可见[A]选项“主要组织语言活动”错误，因此[D]为本题答案。
6. [A] 细节题。文中提到“Wednesday—German”由此可以得知，这位女士如果想学习德语只能在星期三，因此答案为[A]。
7. [B] 细节题。由“if you can just give me your name and address, I'll send you the form and some more details.”可以得知，这位男士准备给这位女士邮寄表格和更多详细内容，因此答案为[B]。

Conversation Three

M: So, you've been in graduate recruitment for 5 years.  
 W: Yes.  
 M: Ok. Can I ask you a few questions about your work in graduate recruitment?  
 W: Sure!  
 M: What do you find difficult about the job?  
 W: One problem is I don't have a background in IT. And sometimes I get asked difficult technical questions during interviews which I just can't answer. That can be a bit embarrassing.  
 M: So how do you deal with it?  
 W: I find honesty is the best policy. I just tell them it's not my area, and promise to contact one of our people from that field and e-mail them back.  
 M: Are they happy with that?  
 W: Yes, it usually works.  
 M: OK. I see you have a lot of job fairs experience. How useful do you think they are?  
 W: Yes. Attending job fairs at universities is an important part of my job. I think they are really useful for making contact with careers development staff and prospective candidates. It can be pretty tiring though, and it means you are out of the office a lot in the autumn and spring. So, we try to share the work between the three of us.  
 M: That's fine. Now I'd like to know whether you've ever worked independently.

细节推断

细节辨认

8. According to the woman, what actually makes her job difficult?  
 [A] Difficult questions from interviewees.  
 [B] Embarrassing requests from interviewees.  
 [C] Lack of professional background.  
 [D] Lack of interviewing skills.
9. The woman uses all the following adjectives when talking about attending job fairs EXCEPT  
 [A] prospective.  
 [B] useful.  
 [C] important.  
 [D] tiring.
10. We learn from the conversation that the woman  
 [A] works better at job fairs.  
 [B] prefers honest people.  
 [C] often works on her own.  
 [D] is experienced in her work.

8. [C] 推断题。文中提到当被问到工作中的困难是什么时，女士回答“One problem is I don't have a background in IT.”，由此得知她缺乏IT行业背景，因此可以推断[C]为正确答案。
9. [A] 细节题。文中女士说到“Attending job fairs at universities is an important part of my job. I think they are really useful for making contact with careers development staff and prospective candidates. It can be pretty tiring though”由此可以得知[A]选项prospective是用来形容应聘者而不是招聘会的，因此答案为[A]。
10. [D] 推断题。文中开头提到女士在这一行从业已有5年，后面又提到“I see you have a lot of job fairs experience.”，由此可以推断出她的工作经验比较丰富，因此答案为[D]。

SECTION B PASSAGES

Passage One

Now the weather forecast. It's a mixed picture of the next few days. Today very wet and windy in Northern Europe. You can see from the satellite picture that the highest temperatures, as they so often are, are in the southern parts of Europe, where it's also quite dry, particularly over the eastern parts of the Mediterranean. The forecast suggests that it's going to be quite cold over Northwestern parts of Europe for the rest of the day, even some snow on the Scandinavian mountains. So let's see the day's weather, with showery conditions in many parts of northern Europe, but the best of the sunshine in the south and throughout the Mediterranean and pretty good but cool in the eastern parts of Europe too. Now let's look at tomorrow's weather chart. Very much the same in the south except that the rain is starting to push down into the northern parts of the Mediterranean there. Elsewhere, staying fine in eastern Europe and fine in central and eastern parts of the Mediterranean as well. But still wet and windy in many northwestern parts of Europe, including southern parts of Scandinavian and a bit cool too.

细节辨认

细节辨认

细节推断

11. According to today's weather forecast, which part of Europe has dry weather?  
 [A] Northern Europe.  
 [B] Southern Europe.  
 [C] Northwestern Europe.  
 [D] Scandinavian mountains.
12. In which part of Europe does the weather stay both fine and cool?  
 [A] Southern Europe.  
 [B] Northern Europe.  
 [C] Northwestern Europe.  
 [D] Eastern Europe.
13. In which region will the weather change tomorrow?  
 [A] Central parts of the Mediterranean.  
 [B] Eastern parts of the Mediterranean.  
 [C] Southern parts of the Mediterranean.  
 [D] Northern parts of the Mediterranean.



11. [B] 细节题。文中提到 “You can see from the satellite picture that the highest temperatures, as they so often are, are in the southern parts of Europe, where it's also quite dry” 可知, 欧洲南部天气很干燥, 因此答案为[B]。
12. [D] 细节题。由 “but the best of the sunshine in the south and throughout the Mediterranean and pretty good but cool in the eastern parts of Europe too” 可知欧洲东部的天气非常好, 因此答案为[D]。
13. [D] 推断题。由 “Very much the same in the south except that the rain is starting to push down into the northern parts of the Mediterranean there.” 和后文可知, 只有地中海北部地区会迎来降雨, 其他地区天气都保持不变, 因此推断出答案为[D]。

### Passage Two

Once upon a time, societies were organized around religion, farming, trade or industry. In many parts of the world today this is still true, but something else is becoming more important—the exchange of information, and the technology that we use to do this. Twenty-four-hour news, e-commerce, mobile phones, Global Positioning Systems ...all these are making the world smaller and faster. The growth in telecommunications is giving more and more people access to the science that will help their country to develop or to acquire the medical knowledge that can fight disease. But how can everybody in the world share the recent technological advances? Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families. For most people on this planet, information is not a priority. The United Nations is now trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world. Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world's population will have access to the Internet from schools and universities, health centers and hospitals, libraries and museums. This will improve medical care and education, science and agriculture, business opportunities and employment.

14. According to the passage, what benefit can technology bring to people?

- [A] More useful information to better their life.  
[B] Greater changes in social organization.  
[C] Better understanding of mass media.  
[D] Closer contact with modern devices.

15. The speaker questions about everybody's access to technological advances. The main reason is

- [A] illiteracy.  
[B] food shortage.  
[C] poverty.  
[D] ignorance.

16. According to the UN plan, all the following will be achieved within ten years EXCEPT

- [A] giving everyone a radio or TV.  
[B] providing more job opportunities.  
[C] offering internet service to more people.  
[D] starting to carry out the scheme in ten years.

17. What could be the topic of the passage?

- [A] Growth in telecommunications.  
[B] Technology and the developing world.  
[C] Building an information society.  
[D] Education and medical care.

细节推断

细节推断

细节辨认

主旨题

14. [A] 推断题。短文中提到 “The growth in telecommunications is giving more and more people access to the science that will help their country to develop or to acquire the medical knowledge that can fight disease.” 可以推断出技术给人们带来的好处是: 人们可以获取有用的信息, 从而改善生活, 因此答案为[A]。
15. [C] 推断题。文中提到 “Millions of people cannot read these words because they don't have access to a computer. They don't understand English either. They don't even have a telephone. They are more worried about how far they will have to walk today to get clean water or if they can feed themselves and their families.”, 由此得知, 很多人没有电话、电脑, 他们更关心的是饮食问题, 因此推断出主要原因是贫穷, 因此答案为[C]。
16. [B] 细节题。由 “Ten years from now, the plan is that everybody in the world will have a radio or television and that 50% of the world's population will have access to the Internet from schools and universities, health centers and hospitals, libraries and museums.” 可以得知, [A]、[C]、[D]三个选项的内容都属于该计划内容, 只有[B]选项 “提供更多工作机会” 没有在该计划中提到, 因此答案为[B]。
17. [C] 主旨题。文中提到 “The United Nations is now trying to make the information society a reality for more of the developing world.” 并且后面介绍了建设信息社会的计划内容, 由此可推断本文的主旨是建设信息社会, 因此答案为[C]。

## Passage Three

People worldwide celebrate New Year in different ways. In Latin America, people express their hopes through the color of their underwear. If you wore yellow, that supposedly enhances your chances for abundance and earning more money. If it was red, then you are more likely find love in the new year. And if you were wearing white underpants, preferably new and clean, then peace would be your top priority for the coming year. In the Philippines, people eat round fruits to bring good fortune, while they are noisily banging together pots and pans. However, some New Year's traditions have nothing to do with luck. In Denmark, people throw their old dishes at the doors of their friends' homes each New Year's Eve. Thus, a front door step covered with broken plates suggests that the person inside has a lot of friends. Still, for all those who take part in grand New Year's events, there are many more who make their own traditions. It may be a small gathering of family and friends, watching New York's Times Square ball drop on TV, or loudly running through the neighborhood. Some may simply go to sleep early, so they can be energized for an early New Year's Day hike—perhaps while wearing underwear that suits their mood, and wishes, for the new year.

细节辨认

18. People in Latin America wear something \_\_\_\_\_ to express their hopes for wealth in the New Year.

- [A] yellow  
[B] white  
[C] red  
[D] new

19. Which of the following New Year's traditions signals friendship?

- [A] Eating round fruits.  
[B] Wearing something red.  
[C] Wearing something white.  
[D] Throwing old dishes.

细节辨认

20. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one's own New Year's tradition?

- [A] Watching TV at home.  
[B] Visiting friends.  
[C] Going to bed early.  
[D] Running and shouting outside.

细节推断

18. [A] 细节题。文中提到“If you wore yellow, that supposedly enhances your chances for abundance and earning more money.”由此得知，黄色是代表金钱的，因此答案为[A]。
19. [D] 细节题。由“In Denmark, people throw their old dishes at the doors of their friends' homes each New Year's Eve. Thus, a front door step covered with broken plates suggests that the person inside has a lot of friends.”可知[D]选项 Throwing old dishes 为本题答案。
20. [C] 推断题。由“It may be a small gathering of family and friends, watching the New York Times Square ball drop on TV, or loudly running through the neighborhood.”可以得知[A]、[B]、[D]都是新年传统，后面提到“Some may simply go to sleep early, so they can be energized for an early New Year's Day hike”，可以得知有些人早睡是为了第二天的活动，所以早睡不属于新年传统，因此答案为[C]。

## SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

## News Item One

Digital textbooks are transforming the way many students learn. All the Fairfax County Public Schools have begun using online course material for their middle and high school students. This school year, the school's shifted from hard cover to electronic textbooks for social studies in its middle and high schools. The switch came after digital books were used in 15 schools last year. “Our students come to us technologically ready to use resources from a variety of different places,” says Assistant Superintendent Peter Noonan. “The world is changing consistently. The online textbooks can change right along with the events that are happening.” There's a significant financial benefit as well. “Usually it is between \$50 and \$70 to buy a textbook for each student,” Noonan says, “which adds up to roughly \$8 million for all of our students. We actually have purchased all of the online textbooks for our students for just under \$6 million.”

细节辨认

21. What is happening to the schools in Fairfax County this school year?

- [A] 15 schools have started social studies.  
[B] 15 schools have used digital textbooks.  
[C] Digital textbooks are used for social studies.  
[D] Students are ready to use electronic resources.

细节推断

22. With digital textbooks, schools have saved about \_\_\_\_\_ million dollars.

- [A] 1  
[B] 2  
[C] 3  
[D] 4

21. [C] 细节题。文中提到“This school year, the schools shifted from hard cover to electronic textbooks for social studies in its middle and high schools.”由此得知，今年该地区所有的公立初中和高中采用了数字教科书，后面又提到“The switch came after digital books were used in 15 schools last year.”可知去年已经有15所学校使用数字书

籍, 因此排除[A]、[B]选项; [D]选项不符合题意中的“this school year”, 因此, 答案为[C]。

22. [B] 推断题。由“which adds up to roughly \$8 million for all of our students. We actually have purchased all of the online textbooks for our students for just under \$6 million.”可以推断出数字教科书为学生节省了2 million dollars, 因此答案为[B]。

### News Item Two

A man was arrested on suspicion of attempting to carry explosives through a security checkpoint at an airport, authority said. Trey Scott Atwater was taken into custody Saturday morning after Transportation Security Administration agents spotted what they described as a suspicious item. The item was in his carry-on during X-ray screening at a security checkpoint at the Airport, an FBI spokesman said in a statement. Neither the FBI nor the TSA identified the explosives, though an airport spokeswoman said the items were wrapped in military grade wrapping and are in the possession of the Police. At no time was there any danger to the people at the airport. “The airport terminal was temporarily evacuated while authorities conducted a sweep, and deemed all clear,” said the city spokeswoman. Atwater has been arrested on a federal count of attempting to get on an aircraft with an explosive.

细节辨认

23. Who found the suspicious item at the airport?

[A] FBI agents.  
[B] TSA agents.  
[C] The police.  
[D] Passengers.

24. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

[A] The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards.  
[B] There was a thorough search inside the airport.  
[C] The security authorities identified the explosives.  
[D] Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.

细节推断

23. [B] 细节题。文中提到“Trey Scott Atwater was taken into custody Saturday morning after Transportation Security Administration agents spotted what they described as a suspicious item.”由此得知, 答案为[B]。

24. [C] 推断题。由“Neither the FBI nor the TSA identified the explosives, though the airport spokeswoman said the items were wrapped in military grade wrapping and are in the possession of the Police.”可以得知爆炸物尚未识别出来, 因此推断[C]选项描述是不正确的, 答案为[C]。

### News Item Three

In Dakar, psychiatric patients attend regular art therapy classes to help treat mental disorders. The therapy can be a useful technique to complement traditional forms of psychotherapy. Psychiatrists in the Senegalese capital's main hospital see it as an essential part of the healing process. Art as psychotherapy is still relatively new in Senegal. Dr. Tabara Sylla, the hospital's chief psychiatrist uses art therapy, medication and classical forms of psychotherapy in her practice, treating everything from chronic depression to alcohol abuse and schizophrenia. At first the project started as a way to keep patients busy in the afternoon, rather than have them sitting around smoking. It soon became clear that art was creating a communication bridge between patient and doctor. More and more now, she says, art workshops have become essential therapy—so much that she cannot imagine this psychiatric unit without them.

细节辨认

25. According to the news item, doctors use art therapy to treat the following problems EXCEPT

[A] smoking.  
[B] alcohol abuse.  
[C] depression.  
[D] schizophrenia.

26. Why did doctors introduce art therapy in the first place?

[A] To prevent patients from smoking.  
[B] To better understand patients.  
[C] To teach patients some skills.  
[D] To get patients occupied.

细节辨认

25. [A] 细节题。文中提到“the hospital's chief psychiatrist uses art therapy, medication and classical forms of psychotherapy in her practice, treating everything from chronic depression to alcohol abuse and schizophrenia.”由此可知, [B]、[C]、[D]三个选项都有提到, 只有[A]选项smoking不包含在内, 故答案为[A]。

26. [D] 细节题。由“At first the project started as a way to keep patients busy in the afternoon, rather than have them sitting around smoking.”可以得知, 最早开展这个项目的目的是为了患者有事可做忙起来, [A]项过于片面。因此[D]为答案。