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## 大学英语 少级考试 2013最颜

|精华版| (2009.6-2012.12)



主编 文都大学英语四六级考试研究中心







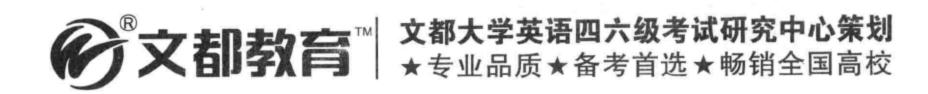


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# 大学英语一级考试 2013 愚陋 历年真题精析

|精华版| ( 2009.6-2012.12 )

主编 文都大学英语四六级考试研究中心

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# 前言 preface

从1987年10月的第一次大学英语四六级国家统考到现在已将近30年了。在这30年中,四六级考试曾经历过一些大大小小的改革。最重要的一次在2005年2月,国家教育部通知:从2005年6月开始,在全国180个试点高校进行四六级考试改革,采用710分计分办法。并从2007年1月开始在全国普遍实施新四六级考试。

参加新四六级考试的同学普遍认为:710 分记分方式的新试卷难度大,试题取材范围广,要想通 关得高分,有些困难。尽管市场上已经出现了许多四六级新题型的辅导书、习题集,但是考生还是苦 于找不到一套高水平、真正能解决四六级考试各种疑难问题的辅导书!

现在,这套丛书终于出版了!

由文都大学英语四六级考试研究中心隆重推出的四六级精品系列图书,均由名师亲自执笔,凝结老师多年教学及四六级辅导经验之精华。相信这一系列丛书的问世,必将在全国引起巨大轰动,为广大学子的四六级备考通关带来极大帮助!

本系列图书共8本,各有特色,既适合不同基础的考生,又适用于备考的不同阶段,所有考生都可在其中找到适合自己的精品图书!

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- ◇言简意赅,浓缩真题点拨精华。
- ◇解析精准到位,直击考试难点,揭示命题规律,剖析答题技巧。
- ◇所有文章均配有内容概述或全文精译,以帮助考生加深理解,全面提高英语水平。

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文都大学英语四六级考试研究中心 2013 年 4 月

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### 2012 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I

#### Writing

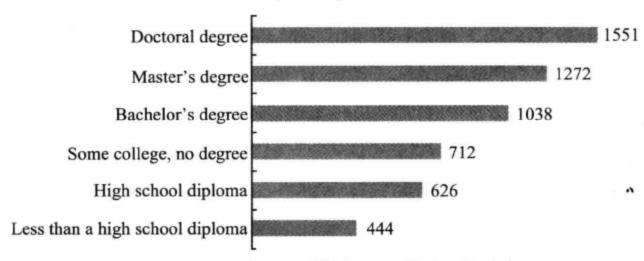
(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Education Pays based on the statistics provided in the chart below (Weekly earnings in 2010). Please give a brief description of the chart first and then make comments on it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Education: A Worthy Investment

₩ Weekly earnings in 2010(\$)



Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

**Education Pays** 

#### Part II

## Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

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

#### The Magician

#### The revolution that Steve Jobs led is only just beginning

When it came to putting on a show, nobody else in the computer industry, or any other industry for that matter, could match Steve Jobs. His product launches, at which he would stand alone on a black stage and produce as if by magic an "incredible" new electronic gadget(小器具) in front of an



amazed crowd, were the performances of a master showman. All computers do is fetch and work with numbers, he once explained, but do it fast enough and "the results appear to be magic". Mr. Jobs, who died recently aged 56, spent his life packaging that magic into elegantly designed, easy-to-use products.

The reaction to his death, with people leaving candles and flowers outside Apple stores and politicians singing praises on the internet, is proof that Mr. Jobs had become something much more significant than just a clever money-maker. He stood out in three ways—as a technologist, as a *corporate* (公司的) leader and as somebody who was able to make people love what had previously been impersonal, functional gadgets. Strangely, it is this last quality that may have the deepest effect on the way people live. The era of personal technology is in many ways just beginning.

As a technologist, Mr. Jobs was different because he was not an engineer—and that was his great strength. Instead he was keenly interested in product design and aesthetics (美学), and in making advanced technology simple to use. He repeatedly took an existing but half-formed idea—the mouse-driven computer, the digital music player, the smartphone, the tablet compute (平板电脑)—and showed the rest of the industry how to do it properly. Rival firms competed with each other to follow where he led. In the process he brought about great changes in computing, music, telecoms and the news business that were painful for existing firms but welcomed by millions of consumers.

Within the wider business world, a man who liked to see himself as a hippy (嬉皮士), permanently in revolt against big companies, ended up being hailed by many of those corporate giants as one of the greatest chief executives of his time. That was partly due to his talents; showmanship, strategic vision, an astonishing attention to detail and a dictatorial management style which many bosses must have envied. But most of all it was the extraordinary trajectory (轨迹) of his life. His fall from grace in the 1980s, followed by his return to Apple in 1996 after a period in the wilderness, is an inspiration to any businessperson whose career has taken a turn for the worse. The way in which Mr. Jobs revived the failing company he had co-founded and turned it into the world's biggest tech firm (bigger even than Bill Gates's Microsoft, the company that had outsmarted Apple so dramatically in the 1980s), sounds like something from a Hollywood movie.

But what was perhaps most astonishing about Mr. Jobs was the absolute loyalty he managed to inspire in customers. Many Apple users feel themselves to be part of a community, with Mr. Jobs as its leader. And there was indeed a personal link. Apple's products were designed to accord with the boss's tastes and to meet his extremely high standards. Every iPhone or MacBook has his finger-prints all over it. His great achievement was to combine an emotional spark with computer technology, and make the resulting product feel personal. And that is what put Mr. Jobs on the right side of history, as technological innovation (包新) has moved into consumer electronics over the past decade.

As our special report in this issue (printed before Mr. Jobs's death) explains, innovation used to spill over from military and corporate laboratories to the consumer market, but lately this process has gone into reverse. Many people's homes now have more powerful, and more flexible, devices than their offices do; consumer gadgets and online services are smarter and easier to use than most companies' systems. Familiar consumer products are being adopted by businesses, government and the armed forces. Companies are employing in-house versions of Facebook and creating their own "app

stores" to deliver software to employees. Doctors use tablet computers for their work in hospitals. Meanwhile, the number of consumers hungry for such gadgets continues to swell. Apple's products are now being snapped up in Delhi and Dalian just as in Dublin and Dallas.

Mr. Jobs had a reputation as a control freak (怪人), and his critics complained that the products and systems he designed were closed and inflexible, in the name of greater ease of use. Yet he also empowered millions of people by giving them access to cutting-edge technology. His insistence on putting users first, and focusing on elegance and simplicity, has become deep-rooted in his own company, and is spreading to rival firms too. It is no longer just at Apple that designers ask: "What would Steve Jobs do?"

The gap between Apple and other tech firms is now likely to narrow. This week's announcement of a new iPhone by a management team led by Tim Cook, who replaced Mr. Jobs as chief executive in August, was generally regarded as competent but uninspiring. Without Mr. Jobs to shower his star dust on the event, it felt like just another product launch from just another technology firm. At the recent unveiling of a tablet computer by Jeff Bezos of Amazon, whose company is doing the best job of following Apple's lead in combining hardware, software, content and services in an easy-to-use bundle, there were several attacks at Apple. But by doing his best to imitate Mr. Jobs, Mr. Bezos also flattered (抬拳) him. With Mr. Jobs gone, Apple is just one of many technology firms trying to arouse his uncontrollable spirit in new products.

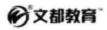
Mr. Jobs was said by an engineer in the early years of Apple to emit a "reality distortion (扭曲) field", such were his powers of persuasion. But in the end he created a reality of his own, channeling the magic of computing into products that reshaped entire industries. The man who said in his youth that he wanted to "put a ding in the universe" did just that.

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

B) a dictator in the contemporary business world

C) an unbeatable rival in the computer industry

1. We	learn from the first paragraph that nobody could	match Steve Jobs in
A)	intelligence	B) showmanship
C)	magic power	D) persuasion skills
2. Wh	at did Steve Jobs do that most deeply affected pe	ople's way of life?
A)	He invented lots of functional gadgets.	
B)	He kept improving computer technology.	
C)	He started the era of personal technology.	8
D)	He established a new style of leadership.	
3. Who	ere did Mr. Jobs's great strength lie?	
A)	His profound insight about consumers' needs in	general.
B)	His keen interest in designing elegant and user-f	riendly gadgets.
C)	His firm determination to win in the competition	against his rivals.
D)	His rich knowledge as a computer scientist and e	electronic engineer.
4. Man	y corporate giants saw Steve Jobs as	
A)	one of the greatest chief executives of his time	



D) the most admirable hippy in today's world 5. For those who have suffered failures in business, Steve Jobs's life experience serves as D) an inspiration B) a standard C) an ideal A) a symbol 6. What was the most astonishing part of Mr. Jobs's success? A) He turned a falling company into a profitable business. B) He set up personal links with many of his customers. C) He commanded absolute loyalty from Apple users. D) He left his fingerprints all over Apple products. 7. What is mentioned in this issue's special report about innovation nowadays? A) It benefits civilians more than the military. B) New products are first used in the military. C) Many new ideas first appear on the internet. It originates in the consumer market. 8. In spite of the user-friendliness of Apple products, critics complained that they were \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part Ⅲ

#### Listening Comprehension

By channelling the magic of computing into products, Steve Jobs had succeeded in

Amazon, by having hardware, software, content and services in —— an easy-to-use bundle, did

(35 minutes)

#### Section A

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

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

the best job in following Apple's lead.

- A) Find a shortcut to the park.
  - C) Plant trees in the east end of the town.
- A) She has been invited to give a talk.
  - C) She cannot attend the presentation.
- 13. A) He is a very successful businessman.
  - B) He has changed his business strategy.
  - C) He is making plans to expand his operation.
  - D) He was twenty when he took over the company.
- 14. A) She has every confidence in Susan.
- B) She has not read the news on the Net.

B) Buy some roses from the market.

D) Go to the park to enjoy the flowers.

B) She is going to meet the man at 9:30.

D) She cannot work because of her toothache.

- C) She is a little bit surprised at the news.
- D) She is not as bright and diligent as Susan.
- A) It is more comfortable and convenient to take a bus.

B) Preservation of antiques is important.

They should move into a new office.

- B) It is worth the money taking a train to Miami.
- C) It is not always cheaper going by bus.
- D) It is faster to go to Miami by train.
- A) Antiques can improve their image.
  - C) The old furniture should be replaced.
  - c) The old lamiture should be replaced.
- 17. A) All roads were closed because of the flood.
  - B) The man stayed at the lab the whole night.
  - C) The man got home late due to the storm.
  - D) The storm continued until midnight.
- 18. A) Many children feel bored when left alone.
  - B) The woman' sons might enjoy team sports.
  - C) The woman's kids can plan soccer with his son.
  - D) Children should play sports at least once a week.

#### Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A) They are as good as historical films.
- B) They give youngsters a thrill.

C) They have greatly improved.

D) They are better than comics on film.

A) The effects were very good.

B) The acting was just so-so.

- C) The plot was too complicated.
- D) The characters were lifelike.
- A) They triumphed ultimately over evil in the battle.
  - B) They played the same role in War of the Worlds.
  - C) They are popular figures among young people.
  - D) They are two leading characters in the film.

#### Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- A) It is scheduled on Thursday night.
- B) It is supposed to last nine weeks.

C) It takes place once a week.

- D) It usually starts at six.
- 23. A) To make good use of her spare time in the evening.
  - B) To meet the requirements of her in-service training.
  - C) To improve her driving skills as quickly as possible.
  - D ) To get some basic knowledge about car maintenance.
- 24. A) Participate in group discussions.
- B) Take turns to make presentations.
- C) Listen to the teacher's explanation
- D) Answer the teacher's questions.

25. A) Most of them are female.

B) Some have a part-time job.

C) They plan to buy a new car.

D) A few of them are old chaps.

#### Section B

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

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

#### Passage One

#### Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) She is not good at making friends.
  - B) She is not well-off.
  - C) She enjoys company.
  - D) She likes to go to concerts alone.
- 27. A) Their similar social status.
  - B) Their interdependence.
  - C) Their common interest.
  - D) Their identical character.
- 28. A) Invite Pat to a live concert.
  - B) Buy some gifts for Pat's kids.
  - C) Help take care of Pat's kids.
  - D) Pay for Pat's season tickets.
- 29. A) It can develop between people with a big difference in income.
  - B) It can be maintained among people of different age groups.
  - C) It cannot last long without similar family background.
  - D) It cannot be sustained when friends move far apart.

#### Passage Two

#### Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 30. A) Priority of students' academic achievements.
  - B) Equal education opportunities to all children.
  - C) Social equality between teachers and students.
  - D) Respect for students' individuality.
- 31. A) Efficient.

B) Complicated.

C) Lengthy.

- D) Democratic.
- 32. A) To help them acquire hands-on experience.
  - B) To try to cut down its operational expenses.
  - C) To provide part-time jobs for needy students.
  - D) To enable them to learn to take responsibility

#### Passage Three

#### Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A) The best way to work through a finger maze.
  - B) Individuals doing better in front of an audience.
  - C) Researchers having contributed greatly to psychology.
  - D) Improvements on the classification of human behavior.
- 34. A) When you feel encouraged by the audience.
  - B) When you try to figure out a confusing game.
  - C) When you already know how to do something.

- D) When you complete with other people in a group.
- 35. A) Practicing constantly.

B) Working by oneself.

C) Learning by doing.

D) Using proven methods

#### Section C

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

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Americans today have different eating habits than they had in the past. There is a wide (36)
of food available. They have a broader (37) of nutrition(营养), so they but
more fresh fruit and (38) than ever before. At the same time, Americans (39)
increasing quantities of sweets and sodas.
Statistics show that the way people live (40) the way they eat. American lifestyle
have changed. There are now growing numbers of people who live alone, (41) parents and
children, and double-income families. These changing lifestyles are (42) for the increasing
number of people who must (43) meals or sometimes simply go without them. Many Amer
icans have less time than ever before to spend preparing food. (44) Mo
reover, Americans eat out nearly four times a week on average.
It is easy to study the amounts and kinds of food that people consume. (45)
. This information not only tells us what people changes in at
titudes and tastes. (46) Instead, chicken , turkey and fisl
have become more popular. Sales of these foods have greatly increased in recent years.
Part IV Reading Comprehension (25 minutes)

#### Section A

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

#### Question 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

So many people use the cell phone so frequently every day. But 47 little is certain about



the health effects of its use. Manufacturers \_\_48\_\_ that cell phones meet government standards for safe radio-frequency radiation emission, but enough studies are beginning to document a possible \_\_49\_\_ in rare brain tumors (肿瘤), headaches and behavioral disorders in children to cause concern. So far, the evidence isn't \_\_50\_\_ on whether the use of cell phones \_\_51\_\_ to any increased risk of cancer. In a new trail, researchers asked 47 volunteers to \_\_52\_\_ in a project to measure glucose (葡萄糖) consumption in the brain by scanning the brain to see how cells use energy. For both 50-minute scans, the volunteers had a cell phone \_\_53\_\_ to each ear. During the first scan, the devices were turned off, but for the second scan, the phone on the right ear was \_\_54\_\_ on and received a recorded-message call, although the volume was muted (消音) so the noise wouldn't bias the results. The results of the second scan showed that the \_\_55\_\_ of the brain nearest to the device has higher rates of glucose consumption than the rest of the brain. The study shows that cell phones can change brain activity, and \_\_56\_\_ a whole new avenue for scientific inquiry, though it doesn't say anything about whether cell phone radiation can cause cancer.

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A) conclusive	B) contributes	C) derive	D) expresses
E) fixed	F) immensely	G) increase	H) maintain
I) mission	J) participate	K) particular	L) provides
M) regions	N) surprisingly	O) switched	

#### Section B

**Directions**: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

#### Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

As you are probably aware, the latest job markets news isn't good: Unemployment is still more than 9 percent, and new job growth has fallen close to zero. That's bad for the economy, of course. And it may be especially discouraging if you happen to be looking for a job or hoping to change careers right now. But it actually shouldn't matter to you nearly as much as you think.

That's because job growth numbers don't matter to job hunters as much as job turnover(人员更替) data. After all, existing jobs open up every day due to promotions, resignations, terminations (解雇), and retirements. (Yes, people are retiring even in this economy. ) In both good times and bad, turnover creates more openings than economic growth does. Even in June of 2007, when the economy was still moving ahead, job growth was only 132,000, while turnover was 4.7 million!

And as it turns out, even today—with job growth near zero—over 4 million job hunters are being hired every month.

I don't mean to imply that overall job growth doesn't have an impact on one's ability to land a job. It's true that if total employment were higher, it would mean more jobs for all of us to choose from (and compete for).\* And it's true that there are currently more people applying for each availa-

ble job opening, regardless of whether it's a new one or not.

But what often distinguishes those who land jobs from those who don't is their ability to stay motivated. They're willing to do the hard work of identifying their valuable skills; be creative about where and how to look; learn how to present themselves to potential employers; and keep going, even after repeated rejections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics data shows that 2.7 million people who wanted and were available for work hadn't looked within the last four weeks and were no longer even classified as unemployed.

So don't let the headlines fool you into giving up. Four million people get hired every month in the U.S.. You can be one of them.

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 57. The author tends to believe that high unemployment rate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) deprives many people of job opportunities
  - B) prevents many people from changing careers
  - C) should not stop people from looking for a job
  - D) does not mean the U.S. economy is worsening
- 58. Where do most job openings come from?
  - A) Job growth.

C) Improved economy.

B) Job turnover.

- D) Business expansion.
- 59. What does the author say about overall job growth?
  - A) It doesn't have much effect on individual job seekers.
  - B) It increases people's confidence in the economy.
  - C) It gives a ray of hope to the unemployed.
  - D) It doesn't mean greater job security for the employed.
- 60. What is the key to landing a job according to the author?
  - A) Education.
- B) Intelligence.
- C) Persistence.
- D) Experience.
- 61. What do we learn from the passage about the unemployment figures in the U.S.?
  - A) They clearly indicate how healthy the economy is.
    - B) They provide the public with the latest information.
    - C) They warn of the structural problems in the economy.
    - D) They exclude those who have stopped looking for a job.

#### Passage Two

#### Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Our risk of cancer rises dramatically as we age. So it makes sense that the elderly should be routinely screened for new tumors—or doesn't it?

While such vigilant(警觉的) tracking of cancer is a good thing in general, researchers are increasingly questioning whether all of this testing is necessary for the elderly. With the percentage of people over age 65 expected to nearly double by 2050, it's important to weigh the health benefits of screening against the risks and costs of routine testing.

In many cases, screening can lead to surgeries to remove cancer, while the cancers themselves may be slow-growing and may not pose serious health problems in patients' remaining years. But the message that everyone must screen for cancer has become so deep-rooted that when health care experts recommended that women under 50 and over 74 stop screening for breast cancer, it caused a riotous reaction among doctors, patients and advocacy groups.

It's hard to uproot deeply held beliefs about cancer screening with scientific data. Certainly, there are people over age 75 who have had cancers detected by routine screening, and gained several extra years of life because of treatment. And clearly, people over age 75 who have other risk factors for cancer, such as a family history or prior personal experience with the disease, should continue to get screened regularly. But for the remainder, the risk of cancer, while increased at the end of life, must be balanced with other factors like remaining life expectancy(预期寿命).

A recent study suggests mat doctors start to make more objective decisions about who will truly benefit from screening—especially considering the explosion of the elderly that will soon swell our population.

It's not an easy calculation to make, but one that makes sense for all patients. Dr. Otis Brawley said. "Many doctors are ordering screening tests purely to cover themselves. We need to think about the rational use of health care."

That means making some difficult decisions with elderly patients, and going against the misguided belief that when it comes to health care, more is always better.

#### 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 62. Why do doctors recommend routine cancer screening for elderly people?
  - A) It is believed to contribute to long life
  - B) It is part of their health care package.
  - C) The elderly are more sensitive about their health.
  - D) The elderly are in greater danger of tumor growth.
- 63. How do some researchers now look at routine cancer screening for the elderly?
  - A) It adds too much to their medical bills.
  - B) It helps increase their life expectancy.
  - C) They are doubtful about its necessity.
  - D) They think it does more harm than good.
- 64. What is the conventional view about women screening for breast cancer?
  - A) It applies to women over 50.

C) It is optional for young women.

B) It is a must for adult women.

- D) It doesn't apply to women over 74.
- 65. Why do many doctors prescribe routine screening for cancer?
  - A) They want to protect themselves against medical disputes.
  - B) They want to take advantage of the medical care system.
  - C) They want data for medical research.
  - D) They want their patients to suffer less.
- 66. What does the author say is the general view about health care?
  - A) The more, the better.

B) Prevention is better than cure.

C) Better early than late.

D) Better care, longer life.