

2014年6月大学英语四级考试真题(一) 答案与详解

Part I

Writing

审题思路

本次作文一改往年常考的三段式议论文、图表作文和名言评述作文题型, 设定虚拟情景, 要求考生描述某处景点, 考生应该把重点放在说明选取这一景点的原因上, 也就是说明其独特性上。仔细分析可知, 本文依旧可以分三部分展开。考生首先应回答“what”的问题, 即去什么地方游玩; 其次, 考生应回答“Why”的问题, 即推荐该地点的缘由; 最后, 考生需要做简要的总结。

写作提纲

一、回答“what”, 说明去某地游玩 (take vacation, on the top of my list)

二、回答“why”, 描述某地的独特之处: 1、以泰山为例 (Mount Tai)

2、泰山的独特之处 (spectacularity, sacredness, hope and

auspiciousness)

三、简要总结: 1、探访泰山很有意义 (engagement in ancient culture and contemporary prosperity)

2、表达愿望 (wonderful experience)

范文点评

高分范文

A Tour to Mount Tai

① I am delighted to learn that my foreign friend, Bill, is going to take vacation in my hometown. For the sake of his hospitality I enjoyed in England, I will show him around the landscape, ② among which Mount Tai is unquestionably on the top of my list.

③ Centuries ago, at the summit of the mountain, Confucius exclaimed that the world was small; ④ in modern times, everyone **is bound to** appreciate its **spectacularity and sacredness**. ⑤ Mount Tai is more than a mountain; it is a place which symbolizes hope and auspiciousness, embodying profound culture. ⑥ Furthermore, Mount Tai is considered to be sacred **to the point where** almost every ancient Chinese emperor came here to make offerings to Heaven and Earth, praying for a prosperous country and a peaceful living environment.

⑦ Visiting Mount Tai is more than a mountain climbing excursion, but a hands-on engagement in ancient culture and contemporary prosperity. Thus, ⑧ I assure you that you will like this wonderful experience.

精彩点评

①②引出并点明主题: 外国朋友要来家乡游玩, 泰山是首选之地。

③④古今对比: 古今名人都对泰山有着特殊的感情。

⑤泰山的独特之处: 泰山不仅仅是一座山, 她还象征着希望和祥瑞, 体现了深厚的文化。

⑥泰山的独特之处: 泰山是神圣之地, 历代帝王奉泰山如神灵, 到泰山祈求国泰民安。

⑦总结到访泰山的意义。

⑧表达愿望。

加分亮点

unquestionably 毫无疑问地

be bound to... 一定会...



spectacularity 壮丽

sacredness 神圣

to the point where ...到了...程度

hands-on 亲身实践的



全文翻译

泰山之旅

欣闻我的外国朋友比尔要来我的家乡度假。由于我在英国曾受到比尔的热情款待，我将带他四处看看家乡的风景。在所有风景中，泰山无疑是首选之地。

几个世纪前，孔子登上泰山之巅，发出登泰山而小天下之感叹；在现代，每个人必定会去欣赏泰山的壮丽和神圣。泰山不仅仅是一座山，她还象征着希望与祥瑞，体现了深厚的文化。此外，泰山被看作是如此神圣，以至于几乎每位古代帝王都会到这里祭祀天地，祈求国家昌盛、国泰民安。

登泰山不仅是一次登山远足，还是一次亲身体验古代文化和现代繁荣的旅行。因此，我向你保证你一定会喜欢这次美妙的旅行的。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: I can't seem to reach the tea at the back of the cupboard.

M: Oh. Why don't you use the ladder? You might strain your shoulder.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

1. A) See a doctor about her strained shoulder. C) Replace the cupboard with a new one.
B) Use a ladder to help her reach the tea. D) Place the tea on a lower shelf next time.

【预测】四个选项都是动词短语，由此可推断该题会对建议或计划进行提问。A) “找医生看拉伤的胳膊”，strain 表示“拉伤，扭伤”。选项中出现了 tea, cupboard, shelf 等，可推测对话和日常生活相关，而且，B) 选项中同时出现了 her，应该是男士对女士提出建议，答案应该在男士的话里，注意听男士的话。

【精析】B。女士提到自己遇到的问题是够不到食橱后面的茶叶，男士使用了 Why don't you...? 的结构建议女士使用梯子，故本题应该选择 B)。

2. W: Since it's raining so hard, let's go and see the new exhibits.

M: That's a good idea. Mary Johnson is one of my favorite painters.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

2. A) At Mary Johnson's. C) In an exhibition hall.
B) At a painter's studio. D) Outside an art gallery.

【预测】四个选项都是表示地点的词，问题会针对地点提问，极有可能为谈话地点。选项中出现了 painter's studio, exhibition hall, gallery，均和艺术相关，在听对话时应特别注意表示地点的关键词。

【精析】D)。女士提出雨下得很大，建议去看新的展品，男士提到 Mary Johnson 是他最喜欢的画家之一，可以推断出 exhibits 指的是美术作品，通过这两点可断定谈话地点是在美术馆外，故本题应该选择 D)。

3. 听力原文：M: I hear the students gave the new teacher an unfair evaluation.

W: It depends on which students you are talking about.

Q: What does the woman imply?

3. A) The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.
B) She does not quite agree with what the man said.
C) The man had better talk with the students himself.
D) New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.

【预测】四个选项中出现了 teacher, evaluated, students, evaluation 等词，可以推测，对话与学生对老师的评价相关。

【精析】B)。男士说学生对新教师做出了不公正的评价，面对男士的说法，女士并没有表示认同，而是婉转表达了质疑。“这取决于你说的是哪些学生了”，言外之意是她不同意男士所说的话，故本题应该选择 B)。

4. 听力原文：W: It must have taken you a long time to fix up all these bookshelves.



M: It wasn't too bad. I got Doris to do some of them.

Q : What does the man mean?

4. A) He helped Doris build up the furniture. C) Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.
B) Doris helped him arrange the furniture. D) He was good at assembling bookshelves.

【预测】四个选项中出现了 he, Doris, furniture, bookshelves 等词, 而且出现的动词为 build up, arrange, fixed up, assembling, 由此推测对话应会提到男士和 Doris 干某事, 听音时应注意男士的表述。

【精析】C)。女士说男士肯定花费了很长时间修理书架, 男士说他让多丽丝干了一些, 而此处的 do some of them 指的就是女士所说的修理书架, 故本题应该选择 C)。

5. 听力原文: W : Rod, I hear you'll be leaving at the end of this month. Is it true?

M : Yeah. I've been offered a much better position with another firm. I'd be a fool to turn it down

Q ; Why is the man quitting his job?

5. A) He doesn't get on with the others. C) He has been taken for a fool.
B) He doesn't feel at ease in the firm. D) He has found a better position.

【预测】四个选项均以 he 开头, firm 意为“公司”, position 意为“职位”, B) 和 D) 两个选项中提到的这两个词都和工作相关, 可推测对话应该涉及男士的工作问题。

【精析】D)。女士询问男士是否月末离职, 男士做出肯定的回答, 并说明了原因是“另一家公司向我提供了更好的职位”, 故本题应该选择 D)。

6. 听力原文: W : I honestly don't want to continue the gardening tomorrow, Tony?

M : Neither do I. But I think we should get it over with this weekend.

Q : What does the man mean?

6. A) They should finish the work as soon as possible.
B) He will continue to work in the garden himself.
C) He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.
D) They can hire a gardener to do the work.

【预测】选项中出现了 work, garden, gardening, gardener 等, 可推测对话内容和园艺工作相关。B) 和 C) 选项都以 he 开头, 应注意听男士所说的话。

【精析】A)。女士说自己明天不想继续做园艺工作了, 男士表达了同样的观点, 但是提出他们应该在周末之前完成。听力对话中表示转折处往往是考查重点, 此处 but 表示转折, 听音时应特别留意其后的内容。选项 A) 中的 finish 同义替换原文中的 get it over with, 而 as soon as possible 则同义替换了原文中的 this weekend, 故本题应该选择 A)。

7. 听力原文: W : You've already furnished your apartment?

M : I found some used furniture that was dirt cheap.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?

7. A) The man has to get rid of the used furniture.
B) The man's apartment is ready for rent.
C) The furniture is covered with lots of dust.
D) The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.

【预测】选项中出现了 furniture, apartment 等词, 可推测对话和居家生活相关, 涉及到公寓和家具等, 而且 A)、B)、D) 选项中都提到了 the man, 听音时应重点关注男士的话。

【精析】D)。女士询问男士是否在公寓装好了家具, 男士回答说找到了一些特别便宜的二手家具。注意习惯用语 dirt cheap 意为“很便宜”, D) 中的 inexpensive 是原文中 dirt cheap 的同义表述, 故本题应该选择 D)。

8. 听力原文: W : Has the mechanic called about the repairs?

M : Not yet. I'll let you know when he calls.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?



8. A) The man will give the mechanic a call. C) The woman is doing some repairs.
B) The woman is waiting for a call. D) The man knows the mechanic very well.

【预测】选项中提到了 mechanic, call, repaid 等, 可推测对话内容和打电话找修理工相关, 四个选项中有两个以 the man 开头, 两个以 the woman 开头, 故听音时应同时留意男士和女士的话。

【精析】B)。女士问男士机械工给修理工打电话了没有, 男士回答说还没有, 打完电话他会告诉女士的。由此可推断女士在等电话, 故本题应该选择 B)。

Conversation One

9-12. 听力原文:

M: Hello, Matt Ellis speaking.

W: Hello, Dr. Ellis. My name's Pan Johnson. My roommate, Janet Holmes, wanted me to call you.

M: Janet Holmes? Oh, that's right. She's in my Shakespearean English class. Has anything happened to her?

W: Nothing. (9) It's just that she submitted a job application yesterday and the company asked her in for an interview today. She's afraid she won't be able to attend your class this afternoon though. (10) I'm calling to see whether it would be OK if I gave you her essay. Janet said it's due today.

M: Certainly. That would be fine. Uh, you can either drop it off at my class or bring it to my office.

W: Would it be all right to come by your office around 4:00? I'm afraid I can't come any earlier because I have three classes this afternoon.

M: Uh, I won't be here when you come. I'm supposed to be at a meeting from 3:00 to 6:00, but how about leaving it with my secretary? She usually stays until 5:00.

W: Fine. Please tell her I'll be there at 4:00. (11) And Dr. Ellis, one more thing, could you tell me where your office is? Janet told me where your class is, but she didn't give me directions to your office.

M: Well, I'm in Room 302 of the Gregory Building. I'll tell my secretary to put the paper in my mail box, and I'll get it when I return.

W: I sure appreciate it. Goodbye, Dr. Ellis.

M: Goodbye, Ms. Johnson.

9. Why couldn't the woman's roommate attend the Shakespearean English class that afternoon?

- A) She had a job interview to attend. C) She had to attend an important meeting.
B) She was busy finishing her project. D) She was in the middle of writing an essay.

A。【精析】通过对话开头的 Matt Ellis speaking 可推测该对话是在打电话, 前三句是套话, 第四句开始出现新人物 Janet Holmes, 一般为考点提示信号。女士提到她的室友不能来上课的原因是她要去参加面试, 故 A) 是答案。

10. What favor is the woman going to do for her roommate?

- A) Accompany her roommate to the classroom. C) Submit her roommate's assignment.
B) Hand in her roommate's application form. D) Help her roommate with her report.

C。【精析】前文提到 Janet Holmes, 即女士的 roommate, 她所遇到的问题是因为面试不能来上课, 所以让女士帮忙交作业, 故 C) 是答案。

11. What does the woman want to know at the end of the conversation?

- A) Where Dr. Ellis's office is located. C) Directions to the classroom building.
B) When Dr. Ellis leaves his office. D) Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.

A。【精析】女士在最后提到, 她想知道埃利斯博士的办公室在哪, 故 A) 是答案。

Conversation Two

听力原文:

W: How are things going, Roald?

M: (12) Not bad, Jane. I'm involved in several projects and it's a long working day. But I'm used to that, so it



doesn't bother me too much.

W: I heard you have moved to a new house in the suburb. How do you like commuting to London every day?

Don't you find it a strain?

M: (13) It was terrible at first, especially getting up before dawn to catch that 6:30 train. But it's bearable now that I'm used to it.

W: Don't you think it's an awful waste of time? I couldn't bear to spend three hours sitting in a train every day.

M: I used to feel the same as you. (14) But now I quite enjoy it.

W: How do you pass the time? Do you bring some work with you to do on the train?

M: Ah, that's a good question. (15) In the morning, I just sit in comfort and read the papers to catch up with the news. On the way home at night, I relax with a good book or chat with Mends or even have a game of bridge.

W: I suppose you know lots of people on the train now.

M: Yes, I bumped into someone I know on the platform every day. Last week I came across a couple of old school Mends and we spent the entire journey in the bar.

W: It sounds like a good club. You never know. I may join it too.

12. What does the man say about his job?

A) He finds it rather stressful.

C) He can handle it quite well.

B) He is thinking of quitting it.

D) He has to work extra hours.

C)。【详解】该题考点信息出现在明显的信号词 but 之后, 男士说他参与了几项工程, 工作时间很长, 但他已经习惯了, 由此可推断出男士把工作处理得很好, 故 C) 是答案。

13. Which train does the man take to work every day?

A) The 6:00 one.

C) The 7:00 one.

B) The 6:30 one.

D) The 7:30 one.

B)。【详解】对话中提到, 男士住在郊区, 每天需要搭乘火车到伦敦。男士提到要赶 6:30 的这班火车, 故 B) 为答案。

14. How does the man feel about commuting to work every day now?

A) It is an awful waste of time.

C) The time on the train is enjoyable.

B) He finds it rather unbearable.

D) It is something difficult to get used to.

C)。【详解】女士认为每天花很长时间乘坐火车上班是浪费时间, 男士回答说以前和女士的想法一样, 但是现在很享受。本题考点再次出现在明显信号词 but 之后: “But now I quite enjoy it.” 对应选项 C) The time on the train is enjoyable, 故 C) 是答案。

15. How does the man spend his time on the morning train?

A) Reading newspapers.

C) Listening to the daily news.

B) Chatting with friends.

D) Planning the day's work.

A)。【详解】对话中, 女士问男士在车上如何消磨时光, 男士的回答包含的信息量较大, 分别提到了早晨上班时和晚上下班时在火车上做的事情, 应注意本题问的是早晨上班时如何度过。男士的回答是读报以获取新闻, 故 A) 是答案。

Section B

Passage One

Most American college students need to be efficient readers. This is necessary because full-time students probably have to read several hundred pages every week. (16) They don't have time to read a chapter three or four times. They need to extract as much information as possible from the first or second reading. An extraordinarily important study skill is knowing how to mark a book. Students mark the main ideas and important details with a pen or pencil, yellow or blue or orange. Some students mark new vocabulary in a different color. Most students write questions or short notes in the margins. Marking a book is a useful skill, but it's important to do it right. First,



read a chapter with one pen in your hand and others next to you on the desk. Second, read a whole paragraph before you mark anything. Don't mark too much. Usually you will mark about 10% of a passage. (17) Third, decide on your own system for marking. For example, maybe you will mark main ideas in yellow, important details in blue and new words in orange. Maybe you will put question marks in the margin when you don't understand something. (18) When your chapter is a rainbow of markings, you don't have to read all of it again before an exam. Instead, you just need to review your marks and you can save a lot of time.

16、What should American college students do to cope with their heavy reading assignments?

- A) Ignore small details while reading.
- B) Read at least several chapters at one sitting.
- C) Develop a habit of reading critically.
- D) Get key information by reading just once or twice.

D. 【详解】短文开头提到, 美国大学生必须学会高效地阅读, 因为每周他们都要读很多东西。他们没有时间反复阅读同一个章节, 只能阅读一两遍, 从中获取尽量多的信息, 故答案为 D)。

17、What suggestion does the speaker give about marking a textbook?

- A) Choose one's own system of marking.
- B) Underline the key words and phrases.
- C) Make as few marks as possible.
- D) Highlight details in a red color.

A. 【详解】短文中提到, 掌握做阅读标记的方法很重要, 并给出做好标记的三点建议: 提笔开始阅读; 读完一个段落后再做标记; 确定自己的标记系统。A) 项符合上述建议中的第三条, 故答案为 A)。

18、How should students prepare for an exam according to the speaker?

- A) By reading the textbooks carefully again.
- B) By reviewing only the marked parts.
- C) By focusing on the notes in the margins.
- D) By comparing notes with their classmates.

B. 【详解】短文结尾部分提到, 考试之前只需复习做了标记的部分, 这样能够节约复习时间, 故答案为 B)。

Passage Two

The thought of having no sleep for 24 hours or more isn't a pleasant one for most people. The amount of sleep that each person needs varies. In general, each of us needs about 8 hours of sleep each day to keep us healthy and happy. Some people, however, can get by with just a few hours of sleep at night. (19) It doesn't matter when or how much a person sleeps. But everyone needs some rest to stay alive. Few doctors would have thought that there might be an exception to this. Sleep is, after all, a very basic need. (20) But a man named Al Herpin turned out to be a rare exception, for supposedly he never slept! Al Herpin was 90 years old when doctors came to his home in New Jersey. They hoped to challenge the claim that he never slept. But they were surprised. Though they watched him every hour of the day, they never saw Herpin sleeping. He did not even own a bed. He never needed one. The closest that Herpin came to resting was to sit in a rocking chair and read a half dozen newspapers. His doctors were puzzled by the strange case of permanent sleeplessness. (21) Herpin offered the only clue to his condition. He remembered some talk about his mother having been injured several days before he had been born. Herpin died at the age of 94, never, it seems, having slept at all.

19、What is taken for granted by most people?

- A) The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.
- B) The amount of sleep for each person is similar.
- C) One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.
- D) Everybody needs some sleep for survival.

D. 【详解】短文中提到, 尽管人们的睡眠时间和需求不同, 但人们总是需要睡觉的, 因为休息是生存的需要, 故答案为 D)。

20、What do doctors think of Al Herpin's case?

- A) It is a made-up story.
- C) It is a rare exception.



B) It is beyond cure.

D) It is due to an accident.

C. 【详解】对于一般人来说,睡觉是基本的生存需要,但阿尔·海尔宾却与众不同,因为他从不睡觉。医生认为这是个罕见的例外,故答案为 C)。

21、What could have accounted for Al Herpin's sleeplessness?

A) His extraordinary physical condition.

C) The unique surroundings of his living place.

B) His mother's injury just before his birth.

D) The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

B. 【详解】短文中提到,一些医生对阿尔·海尔宾不用睡觉的现象感到惊,但他们找不出原因。阿尔·海尔宾说出一个唯一可能的原因:他的母亲在生他几天前曾受伤,故答案为 B)。

Passage Three

Hetty Green was a very spoiled, only child. (22) She was born in Massachusetts, USA in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and opened her own bank account. (23) Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited 7.5 million dollars. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. (24) She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia. (24) Hetty's meanness was well-known. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken biscuits which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much loved dog. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son, Ned, fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned lost his leg. When she died in 1916, she left her children 100 million dollars. (25) Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

22、What do we learn about Hetty Green as a child?

A) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.

B) She learned to write for financial newspapers.

C) She developed a strong interest in finance.

D) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.

C. 【详解】短文开头提到,海蒂·格林从小娇生惯养,父亲是百万富翁,母亲经常生病,父亲经常教她做股票生意,她六岁时就喜欢阅读金融日报。由此可知,她从小就对金融产生了浓厚的兴趣,故答案为 C)。

23、How did Hetty Green become rich overnight?

A) She made a wise investment in real estate.

B) She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.

C) She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.

D) She inherited a big fortune from her father.

D. 【详解】海蒂的父亲在她 21 岁时去世了,于是她继承了父亲 750 万美元的财产。由此可知,海蒂一夜暴富是因为继承了她父亲的遗产,故答案为 D)。

24、Why was Hetty Green much hated?

A) She was extremely mean with her money.

B) She was dishonest in business dealings.

C) She frequently ill-treated her employees.

D) She abused animals including her pet dog.

A. 【详解】短文在中间部分提到,海蒂因节约而积累财富,但也因为花钱吝啬而遭人厌恶,并举例说明她如何斤斤计较,故答案为 A)。

25、What do we learn about Hetty's daughter?

A) She made a big fortune from wise investment.

B) She built a hospital with her mother's money.



- C) She made huge donations to charities.
D) She carried on her family's tradition.

B。【详解】短文末尾部分提到海蒂的子女的情况：儿子因为她的吝啬延误治疗而最终失去一条腿；女儿继承了她的财产并建立了一家医院，故答案为 B)。

Section C

- 26、identical。【详解】此处应该填入一个形容词作表语。通过下文表示转折关系的 but 和 different 一词可知，空格处所填形容词应与 different 意思相反。identical 意为“相同的”。
- 27、approach。【详解】此处应该填入动词原形，构成 want sb. to do 结构。approach 意为“靠近，接近”。
- 28、back and forth。【详解】此处应该填入副词短语修饰动词 move。back and forth 意为“来回地”。
- 29、opposite。【详解】此处位于定冠词 the 之后，应该填入名词。此处通过举例说明观点：有些动作相同，但意思不同。opposite 意为“相反的人或物”。
- 30、indicates。【详解】此处应该填入动词第三人称单数形式。indicates 意为“表示”。
- 31、referring to。【详解】此处应该填入现在分词形式，与 is 构成现在进行时结构。referring to 意为“指的是”。
- 32、parallel to。【详解】此处应该填入形容词结构作 keeps 的表语。parallel to 意为“与……平行的”。
- 33、reserved。【详解】此处应该填入过去分词形式，构成被动语态。reserved 意为“保留”。
- 34、at a right angle。【详解】此处应该填入介词结构，作 keep 的表语。at a right angle 意为“呈直角”，与前文的 parallel 形成对比。
- 35、embarrassing。【详解】此处应该填入形容词，与前面的 humorous 一词构成并列结构。embarrassing 意为“尴尬的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

- 36、N) simply。【详解】空格前面是 many，承接上文，即 many Brazilians；want to 后面省略了动词 read，因此空格处需要填入副词形式。备选项中只有两个副词，分别是 simply 和 particularly，simply 符合句意“许多人只是不愿意读书”。由此确定副词 simply 为本题答案。particularly 意为“独特地，显著地”，与句意不符，故排除。
- 37、A) average。【详解】通过分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入形容词修饰名词 Brazilian。通过下文的 1.8 non-academic books a year 可知，空格处形容词不可能表达总量，而应该是平均数，即“平均每个巴西人”之意，由此确定 average 为答案。备选形容词中，expensive 不能修饰人，named, normal 和 potential 不符合句意，可以排除。
- 38、M) ranked。【详解】根据句子结构可知，空格处应填入动词过去式作谓语。巴西在被调查的 30 个国家中排名第 27 位，而邻国阿根廷排名第 18 位，故空格处填入的动词具有“排名”之意，故 ranked 为答案。备选项中的其他动词均无“排名”之意，故可排除。
- 39、F) launched。【详解】根据句子结构可知，空格处应填入动词过去式作谓语，且该动词可以与 plan 搭配构成动宾关系。下文中提到政府通过修建图书馆等措施推进民众读书，故 launched 符合句意，即“发起计划”。备选动词中，distributed 意为“分发”，后面接具体事物作宾语，neglected 意为“忽视”，quit 意为“辞职，放弃”，quit a plan 意为“放弃计划”，ranked 常用来表达排名，且在上题已使用，treasured 意为“珍爱”，常用情感或事物作宾语，故均可排除。
- 40、E) expensive。【详解】根据句子结构可知，空格处应填入形容词，构成系表结构。根据句中的 discouragement 一词可知，此处说明影响巴西人不爱读书的因素。根据下文中的 pushing up their price 可知，这里描述的应该是书的价格，故 expensive 符合句意。
- 41、H) neglected。【详解】空格处应填入动词作从句的谓语，本段分析了巴西人不爱读书的深层原因，即长达几个世纪的奴隶制造成该国领导人长期忽视教育，结合下文提到“巴西基础教育在 20 世纪 90 年代才得



到普及”可知，巴西教育的滞后深受奴隶制的影响，因此本空应选择 neglected, 即巴西“长期忽视教育”。

42、K) potential。【详解】通过分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入名词。因为巴西读书人数少，这在客观上存在增长潜力，故 potential 符合句意。growth potential 是常用搭配，意为“增长潜力”。

43、C) distributed。【详解】空格处应填入动词过去分词，作 textbooks 的后置定语，distribute textbooks 意为“分发教科书”，故答案为 C)。

44、L) quit。【详解】空格处应填入动词构成主谓结构，结合下文的 complained, shame 等词可知，巴西国家图书馆馆长因对目前的状况不满而辞职，故 quit 符合句意。

45、B) collection。【详解】空格前面有冠词 the, 故应填入名词。本句与图书馆有关 collection 此处可理解为“藏书”，符合句意。

Section B

Passage One

46、The author attended the conference, hoping to find some guiding principles for parenting in the electronic age.

D)。【译文】作者参加了会议，希望能找到一些在电子时代为人父母的指导原则。

【精析】文章开头提到几十家手机及平板电脑儿童应用程序开发商聚集在加州蒙特利的度假地，展示他们为儿童设计的游戏程序，作者也参加了这次大会，他希望这些已为人父母的开发商们可以帮助他解决自己的难题并提供一些指导建议。题干中的 attended the conference 和 find some guiding principles 分别对应原文中的 come to the developers' conference 和 offer some guiding principle, 故答案为 D)。

47、American parents are becoming more doubtful about the benefits technology is said to bring to their children.

G)。【译文】美国家长对于科技据说能带给他们的孩子带来的益处变得更加怀疑。

【精析】F) 段提到很多家长尽管反对孩子过多地使用电子媒体，但是作者自己的经历表明：当家长意识到自己是孩子使用电子媒体的元凶时，会感到局促不安。G) 段承接上文，指出家长也更加怀疑科技给孩子带来的影响。题干中的 more doubtful 对应原文中的 more distrustful, 故答案为 G)。

48、Some experts believe that human intelligence develops by the use of hands.

A)。【译文】有些专家认为，人的智力是通过使用双手发展而来的。

【精析】在产品展会间隙，巴克莱纳测试了他的遥控直升飞机的性能，这虽然引起了一些孩子的兴趣，但大多数孩子显然不为所动，而是被参展的 iPad 或其他平板电脑深深吸引着。在和开发者们的交谈中，有人用“双手是人类智力发展的工具”这一观点解释了其中的原因。题干中的 human intelligence 是原文中 man's intelligence 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

49、The author found a former Montessori teacher exercising strict control over her kids' screen time.

E)。【译文】作者发现一位曾担任蒙台梭利法教师的女士严格控制孩子接触屏幕的时间。

【精析】作者想听听家长对孩子接触屏幕的看法，于是和一位曾协助开发“蒙台梭利字母语音”程序的女士聊起来。她曾经是蒙台梭利法的教师，她说自己的孩子玩游戏不多，因为她和孩子们约定好了接触屏幕的时间。即使按过度控制的家长的标准，这好像也有点过于严厉了。题干中的 a former Montessori teacher 与原文相同，题干中的 strict control 是原文中 restrictive 和 overcontrolling 的同义转述，故答案为 E)。

50、Research shows interaction with people is key to babies' brain development.

C)。【译文】研究表明，与人交流是孩子大脑发育的关键。

【精析】1999 年，美国儿科学会就不鼓励两岁以下的儿童看电视，因为大脑开发研究显示，“与父母和其他主要看护人的直接交流”对这个年龄段的孩子而言至关重要。由此可知，孩子在大脑发育的关键时期应该与人交流。题干中的 interaction with people 对应原文中的 direct interactions with parents and other significant care givers, 故答案为 C)。

51、So far there has been no scientific proof of the educational benefits of iPads.

H)。【译文】到目前为止，还没有科学证据证明 iPad 的教育益处。



【精析】G)段提到家长的两难境地:他们一方面想让孩子接触新科技,另一方面又担心科技带来的负面影响。因此,父母在做出决定时,都要认真考虑这一决定可能带来的后果。H)段表明,目前尚未证实使用 iPad 是否有好处。题干中的 educational benefits 是原文中 make your preschooler smarter or teach her to speak Chinese 的同义转述,故答案为 H)。

52. American parents worry that overuse of tablets will create problems with their kids' interpersonal relationships. G)。【译文】美国的父母们担心过度使用平板电脑会给孩子的交际带来问题。

【精析】该段论述了美国家长对新科技的态度。他们一方面希望孩子接触新科技,另一方面又担心过度使用电子媒体会带来负面影响。他们认为,谨慎使用新科技会给孩子带来帮助,若使用不慎,则会给孩子带来交流障碍,使他们不会目光交流,甚至只能在虚拟世界里找到女朋友。题干中的 overuse of tablets 对应原文中的 too much digital media, 题干中的 problems with their kids' interpersonal relationships 是对原文 can't make eye contact and has a girlfriend who lives only in the virtual world 的概述,故答案为 G)。

53. The author expected developers of children's apps to specify the benefits of the new technology. D)。

【译文】作者希望为孩子设计应用程序的开发商们能够明确说明新科技给孩子们带来的好处。

【精析】作者在 D)段提到,他参加了应用程序开发商大会,希望能在这些热衷于互动媒体,同时又为人父母的特殊人群中寻找答案,因为他们或许会更清楚地表达新科技给孩子们带来的好处。题干中的 specify the benefits of the new technology 与原文中的 express clearly some benefits of the new technology 意思相同,故答案为 D)。

54. The kids at the gathering were more fascinated by the iPads than by the helicopter. A)。

【译文】展会上的孩子们更着迷于 iPad,而不是直升飞机。

【精析】文章提到,在大会间隙,巴克莱纳测试了他的遥控直升飞机能否飞到大厅二层,有些孩子仰头观看着他的测试,但大多数孩子则低头看着大厅里展出的 iPad 或其他平板电脑,就像看着一盒盒打开的糖果。由此可知,孩子们更着迷于 iPad,故答案为 A)。

55. The author permits her children to use the screen for at most half an hour a day. F)。

【译文】作者每天最多允许她的孩子使用电子媒体半小时。

【精析】作者对一位女士严格控制孩子接触电子媒体的时间感到吃惊,于是便询问其他父母的看法。其中一位说只有在乘飞机或坐长途车时才能玩;另一位说周三和周末可以玩,每次半个小时;最宽容的回答跟作者的规定一样:每天可以玩半个小时。由此可知,作者允许孩子接触电子媒体的时间每天不超过半小时,故答案为 F)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56. C)。定位:由题干中的 traditionally 定位到文章第二段第一句: All the traditional reasons... women fall behind when they leave the workforce to raise kids...。

详解:事实细节题。文章第一段提出了大学毕业一年后,女性收入比同龄男性收入低的现象,接着第二段指出了解释这种收入差距的传统原因:女性因为离职照顾孩子而落后,或者她们没有像男性一样努力寻求管理岗位,因此 C) “她们被迫在家照顾孩子”符合文章表述,故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “她们没能选择那么多严格的课程”,这个表述出现在文章第四段,叙述本身没有错误,作者用这一表述解释年轻女性收入低的原因,但不是传统上的观点,可以排除; B) “她们认为自己不那么适合管理岗位”,文章第二段提到传统原因之一是女性没有像男性一样努力寻求管理岗位,但是没有说她们认为自己不适合,与原文不符,可以排除; D) “她们没有展现出所需的领导素质”,文章没有提及,可以排除。

57. B)。定位:由题干中的 America's higher education system 定位到文章第与段最后一句: ... higher education system is not designed to focus on the economic consequences of our students' years on campus.

详解:事实细节题。文章第三段提出了造成当前现象的原因,其中第二点是我们的高等教育体系设置的重心不在学生毕业后能获得的经济回报上。B)中的 does not consider 和 economic impact 分别是对原文中的 is



not designed to focus on 和 economic consequences 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)

点睛: A) “它没能为女性提供特别的职业咨询”、C) “它没有照顾到女性学生的特殊需求”和 D) “它没有鼓励女性选择严格的科目”均未在文章中提及, 可以排除。

58、A)。定位: 由题干中的 college experience 定位到文章第三段第二句: ...the university experience is still an unequal one. 再由题干中的 today 定位到文章第四段前两句: Now...one might think the college campus is a pretty equal place. It is not.

详解: 推理判断题。题目是“关于当今的大学经历, 作者作何表述?” 作者第一次提到“大学经历”是在文章第三段, 指出大学经历不平等是解释男女收入差距的原因之一。作者在第四段对这一原因进行了详细论述, 说明了大学男女学生的不同经历, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “它和前代相比是不同的”, 文章没有提及, 可排除; C) “它比大部分女性预期的更加筋疲力尽”, 文章最后提到女性大学毕业后过于筋疲力尽, 和选项 C) 表述不能等同, 可排除; D) “很多美国学生不那么满意大学经历”, 文章没有提及, 可以排除。

59、D)。定位: 由题干中的 women students in college 定位到文章第四段: Now that women are them majority of college students and surpass men...and generally head off with less ambitious plans.

详解: 推理判断题。文章第四段详细论述了大学男女学生的不同经历。其中, 该段第三句中的词组 trail off 有“渐渐减弱”的意思, 在句中是指女生到了大学后走下坡路, 表现不如在高中时期。由于这个词组较难, 也可以通过句中的 while 判断出下一句为转折关系, 从而推测女生在大学的表现变差, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “她们不知道如何充分发挥自己的能力”, 在文中没有提及, 可排除; B) “当发觉课程过于严格时她们会放弃”, 文章中提到女生倾向于选择相对不严格的课程, 并不是发现课程严格再放弃, 可以排除; C) “她们在选课上不如男生实际”, 文章提到女生选择不同种类的课程, 倾向于选择相对不严格的课程, 没有涉及到实用性的问题, 可以排除。

60、A)。定位: 由题干中的 fresh from college 定位到文章最后一段最后两句: No wonder they're not negotiating for higher salaries as soon as they get out of school. They are too exhausted, and too scared of failing.

详解: 详解事实细节题。题干问作者对于刚离开校园的男女收入差距作何解释。短语 fresh from 意为“刚从...毕业”, 与最后一段倒数第二句中的 as soon as they get out of school 表达的意思一样, 此句用 no wonder 来引导, 意思是“女性刚从学校毕业时并没有就更高薪资进行谈判”, 和文章最后一句是因果关系, 原因是“她们过于筋疲力尽, 而且对失败充满恐惧”, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “女性没有准备好承担管理岗位的角色”, 文中第二段提到刚毕业的女性工作资历浅, 很少有机会去追求管理岗位, 而不是没有做好准备, 可以排除; C) “女性被夹在职业和家庭之间”, 根据文章第二段的表述可知, 因为需要照顾孩子和家庭而离职, 这个原因不适用于刚毕业的女性, 可以排除; D) “女性不擅长谈薪酬”, 根据文章表述, 女性是因为感到筋疲力尽并且害怕失败才不去要求高薪, 而不是因为她们不擅长谈薪酬, 可以排除。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、B)。定位: 由题干中的 the leaders he knows 定位到文章第二段第二句: In fact, I see way fewer truly effective leaders than I see people stuck in positions of leadership who are sadly incompetent and seriously misguided about their own abilities.

详解: 推理判断题。题干问“作者是如何看待他所认识的领导者的?” 定位句较为复杂, 不易理解。定位句中的 way 是一个程度副词, 意为“相当当地”。该句表述的意思为“真正卓有成效的领导者很少, 我见到更多的是处在领导者的位置却很没有能力, 且总是被自己的无能给蒙蔽的人”, 即作者见到很多无能的人, 不能胜任自己的职位, 但是却身居要职。对比四个选项, B) “他们中很少有人与自己的职位相匹配”为这句话的同义表述, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “他们中的很多人习惯于掌控”在文章第四段列举反面典型时有提到, 但不符合题干中的 the leaders he knows 和定位句的内容, 可以排除; C) “他们中的很多人没能完全开发自己的潜力”和 D) “他们中很少有人熟悉关于领导力的作品”均未在文章中提及, 可以排除。

62、A)。定位: 由题干中的 grab leadership positions 定位到文章第四段第二句: Whether it's a decisionmaking



session, a basketball game, or a family outing, they can't help grabbing the lead dog position and clinging on to it for dear life. They believe they've natural born leaders.

详解：事实细节题。题干问“为什么一些人总是热衷于领导职位？”定位句指出，很多人领导欲很强，不管在什么场合都想掌控局势。该段最后一句分析了他们这样做的原因，即“他们认为自己是天生的领导者。”

A) “他们认为自己天生有领导才能”为本句的同义表述，故答案为 A)。

点睛：B) “他们相信关于领导力的作品所说的东西”和 D) “他们能从领导工作中获得极大的满足”均未在文中提及，可以排除；C) “他们在很多情况下都被证明是能胜任的”，根据文章表述，这一类领导欲强烈的人往往是没有能力、不能胜任工作的，与选项 C) 的表述相反，故排除。

63、D)。定位：由题干中的 a great leader 定位到文章第五段第四句：A great leader will assess each situation on its merits, and will only take charge when their position, the situation, and/or the needs of the moment demand it.

详解：事实细节题。题目问“根据作者观点，一个伟大的领导者具备什么特征？”文章第五段第四句指出，伟大的领导者会审时度势，仅仅在他们的职位、处境和/或当时的情况需要时才会担起领导人的职责。这句话是作者对于成功领导者的描述，和选项 D) “能够在掌控前先仔细评估形势”的表述一致，故答案为 D)。

点睛：A) “当机会出现时能做出及时的反应”、B) “全身心地奉献给他们的神圣责任”和 C) “对自己的优点和缺点有足够的理解”，这三个选项的表述正确，根据常识判断，应该都是伟大的领导者应具备的品质，但文章中没有提及，可以排除。

64、B)。定位：由题干中的 many business executives 定位到文章第六段：Many business executives confuse leadership with action...if they think you aren't working as hard as they think you should, their demands become increasingly louder and harsher.

详解：事实细节题。题目考查的是“当命令没有落实到行动时，许多企业管理人员是如何反应的？”文章第六段第一句中提到了 business executives, 但是没有给出问题的答案。第三句指出，当遇到没法全凭行动来解决的问题时，他们就会变得极度不耐烦。这句话基本对应了选项 B) 中的 impatient 一词。第四句指出，音量是他们的领导工具之一，如果他们认为你没有像他们期望的那样努力工作，他们的命令就会变得越来越大声、越来越刺耳。这一句话对应的是选项 B) 中的 rude 一词，故答案为 B)。

点睛：题干中的 business executives 是反面教材，作者通过将他们的不恰当做法与真正的领导者的做法进行对比，来说明真正的领导者的品质。A) “他们重新评估当下的形势”和 C) “他们求助于任何可用的工具”，都是正面积极的做法，可以排除；D) “他们会指责自己的团队成员”，文章只描写了这类人对下属的态度是不耐烦和粗鲁的，但是没有提到是否对下属进行“指责”，可以排除。

65、C)。定位：根据“题文同序”原则和题干中的 advice 定位到文章最后一段最后一句：A true leader is someone who develops his or her team so that they can and do hit their targets and achieve their goals.

详解：推理判断题。题目问“作者对领导者的建议是什么？”建议往往会在文末提出。本文最后一段指出，真正的领导者能够发展自己的团队，这样他们就能而且的确会击中目标，达成目标。选项 C) 是这句话的同义转述，故答案为 C)。

点睛：A) “一次只专注于一个特定的任务”、B) “用不同的工具来实现不同的目标”和 D) “面对艰巨的任务时展现出决心”均未在文章中提及，可以排除。

Part IV Translation

中国应进一步发展核能，因为核电目前只占其总发电量的 2%。该比例在所有核国家中居第 30 位，几乎是最低的。

2011 年 3 月日本核电站事故后，中国的核能开发停了下来，中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全检查。到 2012 年 10 月，审批才又谨慎地恢复。

随着技术和安全措施的改进，发生核事故的可能性完全可以降到最低程度。换句话说，核能是可以安全开发和利用的。



China should further develop nuclear energy, because nuclear power currently accounts for only 2% of its total generating capacity. The proportion ranks the 30th among all countries possessing nuclear energy, which is almost the lowest.

China's nuclear power development stopped after the nuclear power station accident in Japan in March, 2011. The approval of new nuclear power plants was suspended, and the nationwide nuclear energy safety inspection started. It wasn't until October, 2012 that examination and approval was restored cautiously.

With the improvement of technology and safety measures, the possibility of nuclear accidents can definitely be minimized. In other words, the nuclear energy can be exploited and utilized safely.

难点注释:

- 1、翻译第一段第一句时，注意两个分句之间的逻辑关系为因果关系，应选择表示因果的连同连接“占……”可选择词组 *account for*。本句还应注意“发电量”的惯用表达方式为 *generating capacity*。
- 2、翻译第一段第二句时，应理解“几乎是最低的”指的是“该比例在所有核国家中居第 30 位”，此处可选择非限制性定语从句。“核国家”不宜直译，可译为 *countries possessing nuclear energy*，使用现在分词作后置定语。“居……位”可译为 *rank + 序数词* 的形式。
- 3、第二段表述的是过去的情况，应注意时态的选择，宜用一般过去式。第一句是全文最长的一句话，可拆分为两个句子。仔细研读第二个逗号后的两个短句“中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全检查”，会发现这两句没有明确的主语，但可以确定其主语和前面句子的主语不一致，故翻译时可在此处断开。第一个短句“2011 年 3 月日本核电站事故后”为时间状语，主句为“中国的核能开发停了下来”。后两个短句为并列结构，由“并”连接，由于没有明确提出主语，可以译成被动语态。注意“中止”可译为 *suspend*，“审批”可译为 *approval*，“全国性的”可译为 *nationwide*，“安全检查”可译为 *safety inspection*。
- 4、翻译第二段第二句时，应注意“到……才”可译为固定结构 *it wasn't until...that*。
- 5、第三段第一句中，“随着…”使用 *with* 结构表示伴随，作状语。“发生核事故的可能性”这个短语的定语较长，可选择“名词+of”的形式，译为 *the possibility of nuclear accidents*。“降到最低程度”直接用动词 *minimize* 来表达，也可译为 *drop to a minimum extent*。
- 6、第三段第二句需注意被动语态的使用。“核能是可以安全开发和利用的”，汉语表达虽没有直接的“被”字，但很明显表达的是被动的意思，要翻译成被动语态。“换句话说”固定表达为 *in other words*。



2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题（第一套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Suppose a foreign friend of yours is coming to visit your hometown, what is the most interesting place you would like to take him/her to see and why?

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

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

1. A. See a doctor about her strained shoulder.
B. Use a ladder to help her reach the tea.
C. Replace the cupboard with a new one.
D. Place the tea on lower shelf next time.
2. A. At Mary Johnson's.
B. At a painter's studio.
C. In an exhibition hall.
D. Outside an art gallery.
3. A. The teacher evaluated lacks teaching experience.
B. She does not quite agree with what the man said.
C. The man had better talk with the students himself.
D. New students usually cannot offer a fair evaluation.
4. A. He helped Doris build up the furniture.
B. Doris helped him arrange the furniture.
C. Doris fixed up some of the bookshelves.



- D. He was good at assembling bookshelves.
5. A. He doesn't get on with the others.
B. He doesn't feel at ease in the firm.
C. He has been taken for a fool.
D. He has found a better position.
6. A. They should finish the work as soon as possible.
B. He will continue to work in the garden himself.
C. He is tired of doing gardening on weekends.
D. They can hire a gardener to do the work.
7. A. The man has to get rid of the used furniture.
B. The man's apartment is ready for rent.
C. The furniture is covered with lots of dust.
D. The furniture the man bought is inexpensive.
8. A. The man will give the mechanic a call.
B. The woman is waiting for a call.
C. The woman is doing some repairs.
D. The man knows the mechanic very well.

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

9. A. She had a job interview to attend.
B. She was busy finishing her project.
C. She had to attend an important meeting.
D. She was in the middle of writing an essay.
10. A. Accompany her roommate to the classroom.
B. Hand in her roommate's application form.
C. Submit her roommate's assignment.
D. Help her roommate with her report.
11. A. Where Dr. Ellis's office is located.
B. When Dr. Ellis' leaves his office.
C. Directions to the classroom building.
D. Dr. Ellis's schedule for the afternoon.

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

12. A. He finds it rather stressful.
B. He is thinking of quitting it.
C. He can handle it quite well.
D. He has to work extra hours.



13. A. The 6:00 one.
B. The 6:30 one.
C. The 7:00 one.
D. The 7:30 one.
14. A. It is an awful waste of time.
B. He finds it rather unbearable.
C. The time on the train is enjoyable.
D. It is something difficult to get used to.
15. A. Reading newspapers.
B. Chatting with friends.
C. Listening to the daily news.
D. Planning the day's work.

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 I** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A. Ignore small details while reading.
B. Read at least several chapters at one sitting.
C. Develop a habit of reading critically.
D. Get key information by reading just once or twice.
17. A. Choose one's own system of marking.
B. Underline the key words and phrases.
C. Make as few marks as possible.
D. Highlight details in a red color.
18. A. By reading the textbooks carefully again.
B. By reviewing only the marked parts.
C. By focusing on the notes in the margins.
D. By comparing notes with their classmates.



Passage Two

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

19. A. The sleep a person needs varies from day to day.
B. The amount of sleep for each person is similar.
C. One can get by with a couple of hours of sleep.
D. Everybody needs some sleep for survival.
20. A. It is a made-up story.
B. It is beyond cure.
C. It is a rare exception.
D. It is due to an accident.
21. A. His extraordinary physical condition.
B. His mother's injury just before his birth.
C. The unique surroundings of his living place.
D. The rest he got from sitting in a rocking chair.

Passage Three

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

22. A. She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.
B. She learned to write for financial newspapers.
C. She developed a strong interest in finance.
D. She tenderly looked after her sick mother.
23. A. She made a wise investment in real estate.
B. She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.
C. She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.
D. She inherited a big fortune from her father.
24. A. She was extremely mean with her money.
B. She was dishonest in business dealings.
C. She frequently ill-treated her employees.
D. She abused animals including her pet dog.
25. A. She made a big fortune from wise investment.
B. She built a hospital with her mother's money.
C. She made huge donations to charities.
D. She carried on her family's tradition.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea.*



When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Among the kinds of social gestures most significant for second-language teachers are those which are 26 in form but different in meaning in the two cultures. For example, a Colombian who wants someone to 27 him often signals with a hand movement in which all the fingers of one hand, cupped, point downward as they move rapidly 28. Speakers of English have a similar gesture though the hand may not be cupped and the fingers may be held more loosely, but for them the gesture means goodbye or go away, quite the 29 of the Colombian gesture. Again, in Columbia, a speaker of English would have to know that when he 30 height he must choose between different gestures depending on whether he is 31 a human being or an animal. If he keeps the palm of the hand 32 the floor, as he would in his own culture when making known the height of a child, for example, he will very likely be greeted by laughter, in Colombia this gesture is 33 for the description of animals. In order to describe human beings he should keep the palm of his hand 34 to the floor. Substitutions of one gesture for the other often create not only humorous but also 35 moments. In both of the examples above, speakers from two different cultures have the same gesture, physically, but its meaning differs sharply.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Many Brazilians cannot read. In 2000, a quarter of those aged 15 and older were functionally *illiterate* (文盲). Many 36 do not want to. Only one literate adult in three reads book. The 37 Brazilian reads 1.8 non-academic books a year, less than half the figure in Europe and the United States. In a recent survey of reading habits, Brazilians came 27th out of 30 countries. Argentines, their neighbours, 38 18th.



The government and businesses are all struggling in different ways to change this. On March 13 the government 39 a National Plan for Books and Reading. This seeks to boost reading, by founding libraries and financing publishers among other things.

One discouragement to reading is that books are 40. Most books have small print-runs, pushing up their price.

But Brazilians' indifference to books has deeper roots. Centuries of slavery meant the country's leaders long 41 education. Primary schooling became universal only in the 1990s.

All this means Brazil's book market has the biggest growth 42 in the western world.

But reading is a difficult habit to form. Brazilians bought fewer books in 2004, 89 million, including textbooks 43 by the government, than they did in 1991. Last year the director of Brazil's national library 44. He complained that he had haft the librarians he needed and *termites* (白蚁) had eaten much of the 45. That ought to be a cause for national shame.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) average | I) normal |
| B) collection | J) particularly |
| C) distributed | K) potential |
| D) exhibition | L) quit |
| E) expensive | M) ranked |
| F) launched | N) simply |
| G) named | O) treasured |
| H) neglected | |

Section B

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

The Touch-Screen Generation

[A] On a chilly day last spring, a few dozen developers of children's *apps* (应用程序) for phones and *tablets* (平板电脑) gathered at an old beach resort in Monterey, California, to show off their games. The gathering was organized by Warren Buckleitner, a longtime reviewer of interactive children's media. Buckleitner



spent the breaks testing whether his own remote-control helicopter could reach the hall's second story, while various children who had come with their parents looked up in *awe* (敬畏) and delight. But mostly they looked down, at the iPads and other tablets displayed around the hall like so many open boxes of candy. I walked around and talked with developers, and several quoted a famous saying of Maria Montessori's, "The hands are the instruments of man's intelligence."

[B] What, really, would Maria Montessori have made of this scene? The 30 or so children here were not down at the shore *poking* (戳) their fingers in the sand or running them along stones or picking seashells. Instead they were all inside, alone or in groups of two or three, their faces a few inches from a screen, their hands doing things Montessori surely did not imagine.

[C] In 2011, the American Academy of Pediatrics updated its policy on very young children and media. In 1999, the group had discouraged television viewing for children younger than 2, citing research on brain development that showed this age group's critical need for "direct interactions with parents and other significant care givers." The updated report began by acknowledging that things had changed significantly since then. In 2006, 90% of parents said that their children younger than 2 consumed some form of electronic media. Nevertheless, the group took largely the same approach it did in 1999, uniformly discouraging passive media use, on any type of screen, for these kids. (For older children, the academy noted, "high-quality programs" could have "educational benefits".) The 2011 report mentioned "smart cell phone" and "new screen" technologies, but did not address interactive apps. Nor did it bring up the possibility that has likely occurred to those 90% of American parents that some good might come from those little *swiping* (在电子产品上刷) fingers.

[D] I had come to the developers' conference partly because I hoped that this particular set of parents, enthusiastic as they were about interactive media, might help me out of this problem, that they might offer some guiding principle for American parents who are clearly never going to meet the academy's ideals, and at some level do not want to. Perhaps this group would be able to express clearly some benefits of the new technology that the more cautious doctors weren't ready to address.



[E] I fell into conversation with a woman who had helped develop Montessori Letter Sounds, an app that teaches preschoolers the Montessori methods of spelling. She was a former Montessori teacher and a mother of four. I myself have three children who are all fans of the touch screen. What games did her kids like to play, I asked, hoping for suggestions I could take home.

“They don’t play all that much.”

Really? Why not?

“Because I don’t allow it. We have a rule of no screen time during the week, unless it’s clearly educational.”

No screen time? None at all? That seems at the outer edge of restrictive, even by the standards of overcontrolling parents.

“On the weekends, they can play. I give them a limit of half an hour and then stop. Enough.”

[F] Her answer so surprised me that I decided to ask some of the other developers who were also parents what their domestic ground rules for screen time were. One said only on airplanes and long car rides. Another said Wednesdays and weekends, for half an hour. The most permissive said half an hour a day, which was about my rule at home. At one point I sat with one of the biggest developers of e-book apps for kids, and his family. The small kid was starting to fuss in her highchair, so the mom stuck an iPad in front of her and played a short movie so everyone else could enjoy their lunch. When she saw me watching, she gave me the universal tense look of mothers who feel they are being judged. “At home,” she assured me, “I only let her watch movies in Spanish.”

[G] By their reactions, these parents made me understand the problem of our age: as technology becomes almost everywhere in our lives, American parents are becoming more, not less, distrustful of what it might be doing to their children. Technological ability has not, for parents, translated into comfort and ease. On the one hand, parents want their children to swim expertly in the digital stream that they will have to *navigate* (航行) all their lives; on the other hand, they fear that too much digital media, too early, will sink them. Parents end up treating tablets as precision *surgical* (外科的) instruments, devices that might perform miracles for their child’s IQ and help him win some great robotics competition—but only if they are used just so. Otherwise, their child could end up one of those sad, pale creatures who can’t make eye contact and has a girlfriend who lives only in the virtual world.



[H] Norman Rockwell, a 20th-century artist, never painted Boy Swiping Finger on Screen, and our own vision of a perfect childhood has never been adjusted to accommodate that now-common scene. Add to that our modern fear that every parenting decision may have lasting consequences—that every minute of enrichment lost or mindless entertainment *indulged* (放纵的) will add up to some permanent *handicap* (障碍) in the future and you have deep guilt and confusion. To date, no body of research has proved that the iPad will make your preschooler smarter or teach her to speak Chinese, or alternatively that it will rust her nervous system—the device has been out for only three years, not much more than the time it takes some academics to find funding and gather research subjects. So what m a parent to do?

46. The author attended the conference, hoping to find some guiding principles for parenting in the electronic age.
47. American parents are becoming more doubtful about the benefits technology is said to bring to their children.
48. Some experts believe that human intelligence develops by the use of hands.
49. The author found a former Montessori teacher exercising strict control over her kids' screen time.
50. Research shows interaction with people is key to babies' brain development.
51. So far there has been no scientific proof of the educational benefits of iPads.
52. American parents worry that overuse of tablets will create problems with their kids' interpersonal relationships.
53. The author expected developers of children's apps to specify the benefits of the new technology.
54. The kids at the gathering were more fascinated by the iPads than by the helicopter.
55. The author permits her children to use the screen for at most half an hour a day.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on following passage.



When young women were found to make only 82 percent of what their male peers do just one year out of college, many were at a loss to explain it.

All the traditional reasons put forward to interpret the pay gap—that women fall behind when they leave the workforce to raise kids, for example, or that they don't seek as many management roles failed to justify this one. These young women didn't have kids yet. And because they were just one year removed from their undergraduate degrees, few of these women yet had the chance to go after (much less decline) leadership roles.

But there are other reasons why the pay gap remains so persistent. The first is that no matter how many women may be getting college degrees, the university experience is still an unequal one. The second is that our higher education system is not designed to focus on the economic consequences of our students' years on campus.

Now that women are the majority of college students and surpass men in both the number of undergraduate and advanced degrees awarded, one might think the college campus in a pretty equal place. It is not. Studies show that while girls do better than boys in high school, they start to trail off during their college years. They enroll in different kinds of classes, tend to major in less *rigorous* (非常严格的) subjects, and generally head off with less ambitious plans.

As a result, it's not surprising that even the best educated young women enter the workplace with a slight disadvantage. Their college experience leaves them somewhat confused, still *stumbling* (栽倒) over the dilemmas their grandmothers' generation sought to destroy. Are they supposed to be pretty or smart? Strong or *sexy* (性感的)? All their lives, today's young women have been pushed to embrace both perfection and passion to pursue science and sports, math and theater—and do it all as well as they possibly can. No wonder they are not negotiating for higher salaries as soon as they get out of school. They are too exhausted, and too scared of failing.

56. Traditionally, it is believed that women earn less than men because _____.

- A) they have failed to take as many rigorous courses
- B) they do not feel as fit for management roles
- C) they feel obliged to take care of their kids at home
- D) they do not exhibit the needed leadership qualities

57. What does the author say about America's higher education system?

- A) It does not offer specific career counseling to women.
- B) It does not consider its economic impact on graduates.
- C) It does not take care of women students' special needs.
- D) It does not encourage women to take rigorous subjects.



58. What does the author say about, today's college experience?
- A) It is different for male and female students.
 - B) It is not the same as that of earlier generations.
 - C) It is more exhausting than most women expect.
 - D) It is not so satisfying to many American students.
59. What does the author say about women students in college?
- A) They have no idea how to bring out their best.
 - B) They drop a course when they find it too rigorous.
 - C) They are not as practical as men in choosing courses.
 - D) They don't perform as well as they did in high school.
60. How does the author explain the pay gap between men and women fresh from college?
- A) Women are too worn out to be ambitious.
 - B) Women are not ready to take management roles.
 - C) Women are caught between career and family.
 - D) Women are not good at negotiating salaries.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Reading leadership literature, you'd sometimes think that everyone has the potential to be an effective leader.

I don't believe that to be true. In fact, I see way fewer truly effective leaders than I see people stuck in positions of leadership who are sadly incompetent and seriously misguided about their own abilities.

Part of the reason this happens is a lack of honest self-assessment by those who *aspire to* (追求) leadership in the first place.

We've all met the type of Individual who simply must take charge. Whether it's a decision-making session, a basketball game, or a family outing, they can't help grabbing the lead dog position and clinging on to it for dear life. They believe they're natural born leaders.

Truth is, they're nothing of the sort. True leaders don't assume that it's their *divine* (神圣的) right to take charge every time two or more people get together. Quite the opposite. A great leader will assess each situation on its merits, and will only take charge when their position, the situation, and/or the needs of the moment demand it.

Many business executives confuse leadership with action. They believe that constant motion somehow generates leadership as a byproduct. Faced with any



situation that can't be solved by the sheer force of activity, they generate a dust cloud of impatience. Their one leadership tool is volume: if they think you aren't working as hard as they think you should, their demands become increasingly louder and harsher.

True leaders understand the value of action, of course, but it isn't their only tool. In fact, it isn't even their primary tool. Great leaders see more than everyone else: answers, solutions, patterns, problems, opportunities. They know it's vitally important to do, but they also know that thinking, understanding, reflection and interpretation are equally important.

If you're too concerned with outcomes to the extent that you manipulate and intimidate others to achieve those outcomes, then you aren't leading at all, you're dictating. A true leader is someone who develops his or her team so that they can and do hit their targets and achieve their goals.

61. What does the author think of the leaders he knows?
- A. Many of them are used to taking charge.
 - B. Few of them are equal to their positions.
 - C. Many of them fail to fully develop their potential.
 - D. Few of them are familiar with leadership literature.
62. Why are some people eager to grab leadership positions?
- A. They believe they have the natural gift to lead.
 - B. They believe in what leadership literature says.
 - C. They have proved competent in many situations.
 - D. They derive great satisfaction from being leaders.
63. What characterizes a great leader according to the author?
- A. Being able to take prompt action when chances present themselves.
 - B. Having a whole-hearted dedication to their divine responsibilities.
 - C. Having a full understanding of their own merits and weaknesses.
 - D. Being able to assess the situation carefully, before taking charge.
64. How will many business executives respond when their command fails to generate action?
- A. They reassess the situation at hand.
 - B. They become impatient and rude.
 - C. They resort to any tool available.
 - D. They blame their team members.
65. What is the author's advice to leaders?
- A. Concentrate on one specific task at a time.
 - B. Use different tools to achieve different goals.
 - C. Build up a strong mare to achieve their goals.



D. Show determination when faced with tough tasks.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.*

中国应进一步发展核能，因为核电目前只占其总发电量的 2%。该比例在所有核国家中居第 30 位，几乎是最低的。

2011 年 3 月日本核电站事故后，中国的核能开发停了下来，中止审批新的核电站，并开展全国性的核安全检查。到 2012 年 10 月，审批才又谨慎地恢复。

随着技术和安全措施的改进，发生核事故的可能性完全可以降到最低程度。换句话说，核能是可以安全开发和利用的。

