

2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (二) 答案与详解

Part I

Writing

审题思路

这是一篇描述性作文，主要是向外国朋友推荐一个校园里最有趣的地方 (the most interesting place)。考生应将重点放在第二段阐释推荐的理由上。

写作提纲

一、对朋友来访表示欢迎并概述要推荐的地方:文化广场(Culture Square)

二、具体阐述推荐的理由:

1、活动丰富多彩(colorful activities)

2、可以与其他学生交流和互动 (communicate and interact with other students)

3、可以借此更好地了解校园文化 (an opportunity to know better the campus culture)

三、总结推荐的理由并表达对朋友来访的期待:

1、它是一个充满生机与活力的世界 (a world full of vigor and vitality)

2、它是了解校园文化的一个窗口 (a window through which you can get a big picture of the campus)

范文点评

Culture Square

① I am excited to hear that you are coming to visit my campus and cannot wait to express my welcome. Hereby I'd like to recommend the Culture Square on the campus to you, ② which is of great interest and enjoyment to give it a try.

The Culture Square is the heaven for students where ③ you can see colorful activities organized to add extra pleasure to students' monotonous routine. ④ Besides, you are always free to engage yourself in any of these activities that fascinate you. I am quite confident that you'll find it beneficial to communicate and interact with other students. ⑤ Moreover, as a major part of the campus culture, the Culture Square offers whoever wants to get an insight into the campus an opportunity to know better the campus culture.

⑥ In a word, the Culture Square, ⑦ a world full of vigor and vitality, ⑧ a window through which you can get a big picture of the campus, is definitely a place worth visiting. I'm sure you'll have fun. ⑨ Look forward to seeing you soon in the Culture Square.



精彩点评：

① 开门见山，点明文章主题：对朋友来访表示欢迎并向朋友推荐文化广场。

② 概括文化广场的亮点：非常有趣、充满乐趣。

③ 说明推荐文化广场的第一个原因：活动丰富多彩。

④⑤ 使用 besides.., moreover... 说明第二、三点原因，层次分明。

⑥ 对文章进行总结。

⑦⑧ 利用同位语结构总结推荐文化广场的原因。

⑨ 表达对朋友来访的期待。

加分亮点

give it a try 试一试

monotonous 单调的

spectacularity 壮丽

get an insight into 洞悉

vigor and vitality 生机与活力



全文翻译

文化广场

得知你即将来访我的校园,我真是十分兴奋,迫不及待地向你表示欢迎。在此,我想向你推荐我们学校的文化广场——一个非常有趣、充满乐趣的地方,值得一试。

文化广场是学生的天堂,在这里你可以看到丰富多彩的活动,为学生单调的生活增添额外的乐趣。另外,你还可以自由地参与到你喜欢的任何活动中。我确信你会发现和其他学生交流和互动受益良多。此外,文化广场作为校园文化的一个重要组成部分,可以为那些想要洞悉校园的人提供一个更好地了解校园文化的机会。

总而言之,文化广场是一个充满生机与活力的世界,一个可以窥见整个校园景象的窗口,一定值得一游。我相信你会玩得很开心。期待早日在文化广场见到你。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 听力原文: M: Did you buy any of the sweaters that were on sale?

W: Buy any? I got five of them. They were such a good bargain.

Q: What does the woman say about the sweaters?

1. A) They came in five different colors. C) They were a very good design.
B) They were good value for money. D) They were sold out very quickly.

【预测】选项中出现了 colors, value, design, sold out 等,可以推测对话内容可能与购物有关。此外,四个选项均以 they 开头,且四个选项的内容分别涉及商品的颜色、价值、设计和销售速度,可以推测本题与对某商品的评价有关,所以注意听对话中关于商品的评价部分。

【精析】B。女男士询问女士是否购买了廉价出售的毛线衣,女士说买了五件,很划算。由此可知,女士认为毛线衣物有所值,故本题答案为 B)。

2. 听力原文: W: I have trouble concentrating when my roommate talks so loud on her mobile phone.

M: Why don't you just ask her to lower her voice?

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

2. A) Ask her roommate not to speak loudly on the phone.
B) Ask her roommate to make her phone calls outside.
C) Go and find a quieter place to review her lessons.
D) Report her problem to the dorm management.

【预测】选项中出现了 roommate, not to speak loudly, phone, problem 等,以及根据各选项意思,可以推测对话内容可能与室友打电话所产生的问题有关。

【精析】A)。女士说当室友大声打电话时她无法集中注意力,男士建议女士告诉室友小点声。由此可知,男士建议女士要求她的室友不要大声打电话,故本题答案为 A)。

3. 听力原文: W: Wendy's in the basement, trying to fix the washing machine.

M: Shouldn't she be working on her annual report?

Q: What does the man mean?

3. A) The washing machine is totally beyond repair.
B) He will help Wendy prepare her annual report.



C) Wendy should give priority to writing her report.

D) The washing machine should be checked annually.

【预测】选项中出现了 washing machine, repair, report 等, 可以推测对话可能与修洗衣机或写报告有关。另外, 选项 B)、C) 都出现了 Wendy, 可以推测对话中提及了 Wendy。

【精析】C)。女士说温迪在地下室正试图修好洗衣机, 男士反问道: 温迪难道不是应该在写年度报告吗? 由此可知, 男士认为温迪应该首先写她的报告, 故本题答案为 C)。

4. 听力原文: W : What happened to the painting that used to be on the wall?

M : It fell down and the glass broke. I'm having it refrained.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?

4. A) The man fell down when removing the painting.

B) The wall will be decorated with a new painting.

C) The woman likes the painting on the wall.

D) The painting is now being refrained.

【预测】四个选项中均出现了 painting 一词, 由此推测对话内容与画有关, 结合 B)、D) 中的 decorated 和 refrained 可知, 题目可能与画的装饰或重新装裱有关, 听音时应注意对话中关于装饰或重新装裱的部分。

【精析】D)。女士询问墙上的画怎么了, 男士说画掉在地上了, 玻璃碎了, 他正在重新装裱。由此可知, 这幅画正在被重新装裱, 故本题答案为 D)。

5. 听力原文: M : You must have left the camera in the market. It's a very expensive camera, you know.

W: But I tell you that I didn't take it. I remember clearly that you put it on the dressing table.

Q : What does the woman say about the camera?

5. A) It must be missing.

C) The man took it to the market.

B) It was left in the room.

D) She placed it on the dressing table.

【预测】四个选项中均出现了 it, 由此推测对话内容与一件物品有关。另外, 根据四个选项中的关键词 missing, room, market, dressing table 等可以推测问题和这件物品的位置有关, 听音时应重点听关于这件物品位置的表述。

【精析】B)。男士说女士一定是将照相机落在集市里了, 女士说她清晰地记得男士把它放在梳妆台上了。由此可知, 女士认为照相机被落在房间里了, 故本题答案为 B)。

6. 听力原文: W : There is a good comedy on at the Theatre Royal next Saturday. If you like, I can book four seats for us.

M : All right. I'll ask Janet if she is free then. I'll let you know tomorrow.

Q : What does the woman suggest they do next Saturday?

6. A) Go to a play.

C) Book some tickets.

B) Meet Janet.

D) Have a get-together.

【预测】选项中出现了 a play, meet, tickets, get-together 等, 可以推测对话内容可能与出行计划有关。听音时应重点关注出行计划的内容, 特别是涉及戏剧的部分。

【精析】A)。女士说下周六皇家剧院有一部很好的喜剧要上演, 如果男士喜欢的话她可以订 4 张票, 男士说他要问一下珍妮特是否有空, 明天给女士答复。由此可知, 女士建议下周六一起去看一场戏剧, 故本题答案为 A)。

7. 听力原文: W : We've opened the first box. Look! Some of these books are soaked.

M : They should've used waterproof wrappings. What are we going to do about it? It's too late to order replacements.

Q : What do we learn from the conversation?

7. A) One box of books is found missing.

C) Replacements have to be ordered.

B) Some of the boxes arrived too late.

D) Some of the books are damaged.



【预测】选项中出现了 books, boxes 等, 可以推测对话内容与箱子里的书有关。另外, 根据 missing, replacements 和 damaged 可以推测, 题目可能与书的状况有关, 听音时应重点关注书的状况部分, 特别是涉及书损坏的内容。

【精析】D)。女士说第一个箱子里的一些书都浸湿了, 男士说他们应该用防水包装的, 现在再购买替代品已经晚了。由此可知, 一些书已经毁坏掉了, 故本题答案为 D)。

8. 听力原文: W : Professor Johnson said you can pick up your term paper at her office.

M : So she has graded it?

Q : What can we infer from the conversation?

8. A) The man will pick up Professor Johnson at her office.
B) The man did not expect his paper to be graded so soon.
C) Professor Johnson has given the man a very high grade.
D) Professor Johnson will talk to each student in her office.

【预测】四个选项中有三项提到了 Professor Johnson, 推测对话中提到了此人。选项中出现 paper, graded, student 等, 可以推测对话内容可能与学生的论文分数有关。另外, A)、B)、C) 三个选项中都出现了 the man, 因此可以推测本题与男士的论文分数有关。

【精析】B)。女士提到, 约翰逊教授说男士可以去她办公室拿论文了, 男士问道: 她已经打完分了? 由此可知, 男士未预料到他的论文这么快就打完分了, 故本题答案为 B)。

Conversation One

9-11. 听力原文:

W : Can I help you?

M : Well, I'm not sure. I hope so. (9) You see, actually I'm getting married soon, and my friends want to buy me presents and things.

W : And you would like some things for the kitchen?

M : Yes, that's right. I thought if I could find out about kitchen things, they would be the best sort of presents.

W : Well, I suppose the first thing you need is a cooker. Do you want an electric one or a gas one?

M : Hm. I think I'd probably prefer a gas one. But cookers are very expensive, aren't they? How much is this one?

W : It's 175 pounds, including tax and delivery. It's a very good one though.

M : But it's a lot of money, isn't it? What sorts of things could I ask people to buy? You know, cheaper.

W : Well, you need some pans, won't you? A set of saucepans, I suppose, and frying pans. Do you like cooking?

M : Yes, I suppose so.

W : (10) Well, in that case, you might like a mixer. If you make cakes and things like that, it'll save you a lot of time. And a blender too. That's good if you make soup and things.

M: Hm. That's a thought.

W: Something else you might use is a set of these knives, you know, carving knives, bread knives, steak knives, fruit knives, potato peeling knives.

M : (11) Heavens! I never knew there were so many sorts.

W: Oh, yes. Come over here and I'll show you some more.

9. Why is the man in the kitchenware shop?

- A) To buy a present for his friend who is getting married.
B) To find out the cost for a complete set of cookware.
C) To see what he could ask his friends to buy for him.



D) To make inquiries about the price of an electric cooker.

C. 【精析】对话开头, 男士说他马上就要结婚了, 他的朋友想要给他买礼物, 下面也提到他询问女士他可以让人买什么厨房用具, 由此可知, 男士在厨房用品店里是为了看看他能够让朋友帮他买什么东西, 故 C) 为答案。

10. Why does the woman want to know whether the man likes cooking?

A) To teach him how to use the kitchenware.

B) To discuss cooking experiences with him.

C) To tell him how to prepare delicious dishes.

D) To recommend suitable kitchenware to him.

D. 【精析】对话中, 女士问男士是否喜欢做饭, 男士表示肯定, 女士说那样的话他需要一个搅拌器和果汁机, 这样可以为他节省时间, 果汁机做汤的时候还可以用到。由此可知, 女士询问男士是否喜欢做饭是为向他推荐合适的厨房用具, 故 D) 为答案。

11. What does the man say he has never realized?

A) There are so many different sorts of knives.

B) Cooking devices are such practical presents.

C) A mixer can save so much time in making cakes.

D) Saucepans and frying pans are a must in the kitchen.

A. 【精析】对话中, 女士向男士介绍了一系列的刀具, 随后男士说他从来不知道有这么多种刀具。由此可知, A) 为答案。

Conversation Two

听力原文:

M: Good morning, Mrs. Thomson.

W: Oh, Mr. Minizuka. Please come in and sit down. I want to talk to you about something that has come up. M: What's up? Anyway, I'll be glad to help you with anything I can.

W: Some advice, Mr. Minizuka. (12) I have been offered a new job.

M: A new job?

W: As a matter of fact, it isn't the bank in New York.

M: It's the offer from another bank?

W: It's from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington.

M: (13) You mean the World Bank?

W: (13) That's right. And it's really very unexpected, I must say.

M: You've established a reputation in international banking circles. May I ask what kind of position they've offered you?

W: A rather important one, as a matter of fact, deputy director of the International Finance Corporation.

M: (14) Isn't that the part of the bank that makes loans to private companies in developing countries?

W: (14) Yes, it is. It's a job that certainly offers a chance for public service.

M: It seems to me that it's a real honor for you.

W: Yes, it is. But I've been with this bank for so many years. Ever since I graduated from college in fact.

M: (15) But it's an honor for the bank, too, for the training and experience it's given you.

W: Yes, I suppose I could think of it that way.

M: Then, you've decided to accept the offer?

W: Probably, yes. Almost certainly. I'd like to think I can do some work that will contribute to international cooperation and understanding.



12、What does the woman want to discuss with the man?

- A) Some new problems in her work. C) Her chance for promotion in the bank.
B) Cooperation with an international bank. D) Her intention to leave her present job.

D)。【详解】对话开头，女士将男士叫到办公室，对她说她有了一个新的工作机会，然后征求他的建议，下面也提到女士打算接受这份新工作。由此可知，女士想和男士讨论一下她想离开当前工作的想法，故 D) 为答案。

13、Who offered the woman the new job?

- A) The World Bank. C) A US finance corporation.
B) Bank of Washington. D) An investment bank in New York.

A)。【详解】对话中，女士说这份新工作是由华盛顿的一家国际重建与发展银行提供的，男士询问是否是世界银行，女士表示肯定。由此可知，女士的新工作是由世界银行提供的，故 A) 为答案。

14、What will be the woman's main responsibility as a deputy director?

- A) Supervising financial transactions.
B) Taking charge of public relations.
C) Making loans to private companies in developing countries.
D) Offering service to international companies in the United States.

C)。【详解】对话中，男士询问女士的工作是不是在该银行给发展中国家的私营企业提供贷款，女士表示肯定。由此可知，女士的主要职责是向发展中国家的私营企业提供贷款，故 C) 为答案。

15、What does the man think of the job offer?

- A) It is a first major step to realizing the woman's dream.
B) It is an honor for the woman and her present employer.
C) It is a loss for her current company.
D) It is really beyond his expectation.

B)。【详解】对话末尾部分，男士说新工作也使公司脸上有光。由此可知，男士认为这个工作对女士和她目前的雇主来说都是很荣耀的，故 B) 为答案。

Section B

Passage One

Good transportation is very important in winter. (16) If you have a car, make sure it is ready for the cold weather. Keep the gas tank as nearly full as you can. This will keep water out of the tank and will be a reserve in case you get into trouble. (17) If a storm traps you in your car, there are some steps you should take for your own safety. Do not attempt to walk to find help. You may quickly lose your way in blowing and drifting snow. Your chances of being found are better if you stay in your car. Keep a downwind window open slightly for fresh air. Freezing rain can seal off your car and lock you inside. Run the engine and heater once in a while. Keep the same downwind window open while the engine is running. Make sure that snow has not blocked the exhaust pipe. Clap your hands and move your arms and legs from time to time. Do not stay in one position too long. But, do not move too much. (18) Exercise warms you up, but it also causes you to lose body heat. If more than one person is in the car, do not sleep at the same time. One person should always be awake. If you are alone, stay awake as long as you can. Turn on the inside light at night. This will make your car more visible to rescue crews. Don't panic. Stay with your car.



16、What does the speaker say you should do in winter with your car?

- A) Carry out a thorough checkup. C) Keep extra gas in reserve.
B) Try to keep the gas tank full. D) Fill up the water tank.

B。【详解】短文开头提到,如果你有一辆车,要做好准备应对寒冷天气。接着提到要尽可能加满油箱。由此可知,说话人说汽车在冬天应该加满油,故 B) 为答案。

17、What should you avoid doing if a storm traps you in the car?

- A) Attempting to leave your car to seek help. C) Running the engine every now and then.
B) Opening a window a bit to let in fresh air. D) Keeping the heater on for a long time.

A。【详解】短文中提到,当被暴风雪困在车里时,不要试图步行去寻求帮助,在狂风暴雨中很容易迷路。由此可知,当暴风雪将你困在车里时,要避免离开车子去寻求帮助,故 A) 为答案。

18、Why is too much exercise undesirable when you are trapped in a car by a winter storm?

- A) It exhausts you physically. C) It causes you to lose body heat.
B) It makes you fall asleep easily. D) It consumes too much oxygen.

C。【详解】短文提到,运动使你暖和,但也会导致你丢失身体热量。由此可知,当被冬季暴风雪困在车里时,过度运动是不可取的,因为它会使你丢失身体热量,故 C) 为答案。

Passage Two

The topic of my talk today is gift-giving. Everybody likes to receive gifts, right? So you may think that gift-giving is a universal custom. But actually the rules of gift-giving vary quite a lot. And not knowing them can result in great embarrassment. In North America, the rules are fairly simple. If you're invited to someone's home for dinner, bring wine or flowers or a small item from your country. (19) Among Mends, family and business associates, we generally don't give gifts on other occasions except on someone's birthday and Christmas. The Japanese, on the other hand, give gifts quite frequently, often to thank someone for their kindness. The tradition of gift-giving in Japan is very ancient. (20) There are many detailed rules for everything from the color of the wrapping paper to the time of the gift presentation. And while Europeans don't generally exchange business gifts, they do follow some formal customs when visiting homes, such as bringing flowers. The type and color of flowers, however, can carry special meaning. Today we have seen some broad differences in gift-giving. I could go on with additional examples, but let's not miss the main point here. (21) If we are not aware of and sensitive to cultural differences, the possibilities for miscommunication and conflict are enormous. Whether we learn about these differences by reading a book or by living abroad, our goal must be to respect differences among people in order to get along successfully with our global neighbors.

19、What does the speaker say about gift-giving of North Americans?

- A) They are very generous in giving gifts. C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.
B) They refuse gifts when doing business. D) They give gifts only on special occasions.

D。【详解】短文中提到,在北美,人们只在某人生日和圣诞节才送礼。由此可知,在北美,人们仅在特殊节日送礼,故 D) 为答案。

20、What do we learn about the Japanese concerning gift-giving?

- A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people. C) They have to follow many specific rules.
B) They spend a lot of time choosing gifts. D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.

C。【详解】短文提到,在日本,送礼有很多详细的规则,包括从包装纸的颜色到礼物呈现的时间。由此可知,日本人送礼需要遵守很多特定的规则,故 C) 为答案。

21、What point does the speaker make at the end of the talk?

- A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.



B) We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.

C) We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.

D) Reading extensively makes one a better gift-giver.

B. 【详解】短文最后提到, 如果我们没办法认识到文化差异或对其不敏感, 那么产生错误传达和冲突的可能性是极大的。由此可知, 短文最后说话者陈述的观点是我们必须意识到送礼的文化差异, 故 B) 为答案。

Passage Three

Claudette Rigo is a reporter for a French newspaper. Her assignment for the last five years has been Washington and American politics. She reports the current political news for her paper.

In addition, she writes a column that is published every week. (22) The column explains American politics to her readers in France. They often find it very difficult to understand the United States and Americans. Claudette lives in a small house in a fashionable section of Washington. She entertains a great deal. Her guests are usually government officials, diplomats, lawyers and other newspaper people. When she isn't entertaining, she goes out to dinners and parties. In spite of her busy social life, Claudette works very hard. The parties are really work for her, because reporters frequently get new stories just by talking and listening to people. Claudette also has a small office in a building downtown. She goes there every morning to write up her stories and send them to Paris. (23) Her column is published every Monday, so she usually spends a large part of the weekend working on it at home. (24) Claudette spends a month in France every year, so that she won't forget how to speak French. In spite of all her experience in Washington, Claudette may be transferred. This is an election year in the United States when the people elect a new President. (25) When the election is over, Claudette thinks that her newspaper in Paris may change her assignment.

22、What do we learn about the column Claudette writes?

A) It reflects American people's view of French politics.

B) It is first published in Washington and then in Paris.

C) It explains American politics to the French public.

D) It is popular among French government officials.

C. 【详解】短文提到, 这个专栏是向法国的读者解释美国政治的。由此可知, 克劳德特写的专栏向法国公众解释美国的政治。因此, C) 为答案。

23、What does Claudette usually do on weekends?

A) Work on her column.

C) Entertain her guests.

B) Do housework at home.

D) Go shopping downtown.

A). 【详解】短文提到, 克劳德特写的专栏在每周一出版, 所以她周末大部分时间在家里写专栏。因此, A) 为答案。

24、Why does Claudette spend a month in France every year?

A) To report to her newspaper.

C) To visit her parents.

B) To refresh her French.

D) To meet her friends.

B. 【详解】短文提到, 克劳德特每年都会在法国待上一个月, 为的是不会忘记怎么说法语。由此可知, B) 为答案。

25、What might happen to Claudette after this year's American presidential election?

A) She might be recalled to France.

C) She might close her Monday column.

B) She might change her profession.

D) She might be assigned to a new post.

D. 【详解】短文末尾部分提到, 当大选结束后, 克劳德特认为巴黎的报社可能会改变她的工作安排。由此可知, 美国总统选举结束后, 克劳德特可能会被安排到一个新岗位上, 故 D) 为答案。



Section C

- 26、innocent。【详解】此处应该填入一个形容词，作 he 的补语。innocent 意为“无罪的”。
- 27、committed。【详解】此处应该填入动词过去分词形式，与前面的 been 构成被动语态。committed 意为“犯(罪)”。
- 28、charges。【详解】此处应该填入名词，与 and 前面的 name 并列。charges 意为“指控，罪名”。
- 29、released。【详解】处应该填入动词过去分词形式，与前面的 be 构成被动语态，且与 kept in jail 并列。released 意为“释放”。
- 30、rather than。【详解】此处应该填入连词，连接 return to court 与 run away 这两个动词短语。rather than 意为“而不是”。
- 31、appoint。【详解】此处位于情态动词 will 后面，故应该填入动词原形。appoint 意为“指定，委派”。
- 32、evidence。【详解】此处应该填入名词充当 present 的宾语，并与 witnesses 并列。evidence 意为“证据”。
- 33、hold a trial。【详解】此处应该填入动词短语。hold a trial 意为“进行审判”。
- 34、designed。【详解】此处应该填入动词过去分词，与 is 构成被动语态，且与 to 搭配。designed 意为“设计”。
- 35、foundation。【详解】此处位于 the 和 of 之间，应该填入名词。foundation 意为“基础”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

- 36、I) melted。【详解】空格前面是名词 ice，后面为副词 away，因此空格处需要填入动词形式，和 away 搭配。前一句提到冰期结束，该句话以冰作主语，应该是指冰融化。因此，空格处需要填入一个表示“融化”的动词。由此确定动词 melted 为本题答案，意思为“融化”。备选词语中有多个动词，而 and 前动词形式为 ended，and 前后连接两个并列的句子，因此此处动词也应为动词过去式，其他动词均不符合，可以排除。
- 37、G) line。【详解】空格前面有介词 in，后面也有介词 with，因此空格处需要填入名词，能与 in 和 with 搭配。文章下一句提到温度持续升高可能就不是自然原因了，这一句也提到我们现在已经达到了一个温度，句子后面部分是间冰期温度，因此这里是将两者相比较，因此这里应该有“一致”或“比较”的意思。由此确定名词 line 为 本题答案，意思为“一致”。备选名词中，average 和 impact 均无法与 in 和 with 一起搭配，可以排除。
- 38、C) contributing。【详解】空格处前面有系动词 are，后面有介词 to，因此需要填入动词。本句的主语是“我们”，空格后是全球气温升高，前文已经说明气候变暖不是自然原因，因此本句是要说明我们导致气候变暖，由此确定动词 contributing 为本题答案，意思为“导致”。备选动词中，ranging 不能和 to 搭配，故排除；appealing 也可以作动词讲，和 to 搭配表示“呼吁，提起诉讼”，不符合句意，也应排除。
- 39、K) ranging。【详解】空格前为名词短语 increase in temperatures，空格后为介词短语 between...and...，根据句子结构，此处应填入动词现在分词形式。空格前提到气温的增长，空格后列出了温度的区间，因此这里应该是“变化”或“浮动”的意思。由此确定动词 ranging 为本题答案，意思为“变化”。备选动词中，只有 contributing 和 ranging 为动词现在分词形式，而 contributing 已在上一题中选出，故可以排除。
- 40、D) dramatic。【详解】空格前面为 be 动词加程度副词 more，由此可知空格处应填入多音节的形容词。该句表明，地区不同，气温变化也不同，后面句子讲到一些地区气温变化幅度较小，甚至会变冷，那么前半部分应该是指气温增长较快。由此确定形容词 dramatic 为本题答案，意思为“急剧的”。在备选形容词中，appealing, resolved 和 sensible 都不可以修饰气候变暖，可以排除。
- 41、F) impact。【详解】空格前是定冠词 the，后有谓语 will be，所以需要填入名词作句子的主语。下文提到，沿海地区必然会担心海平面上升问题，而西伯利亚和加拿大北部地区则变得更加宜居，也就是说气温上升给不同地区带来不同的影响。由此确定名词 impact 为本题答案，意思为“影响”。备选名词中 line 已经被选过，可以排除；average 与句意不符，也可以排除。
- 42、A) appealing。【详解】空格前是形容词 habitable 和连词 and，通过分析句子结构可知，and 连接的是两个并列的成分，所以空格处应该填入形容词。这句表明气温的升高使西伯利亚和加拿大北部地区变得比现在更加宜居，因此空格处也应表示相近的意思。由此确定形容词 appealing 为本题答案，意思为“吸引人的”。



备选形容词中, dramatic 已经被选过, 可以排除; 而 resolved 和 sensible 与 habitable 意思相差太远, 不符合句意, 也可以排除。

43、B) average。【详解】空格前面有介词 on, 因此空格处需要填入一个名词, 与 on 搭配。前一段表明, 有些地方气温升高, 有些地方气温降低, 因此此句表明变暖实际上是在世界范围内平均来讲的。由此确定名词 average 为本题答案, 意思为“平均”。在备选名词中, impact 和 line 均已被选过, 可以排除。

44、H) maintain。【详解】详解空格前面为名词 scientists, 空格后为 that 引导的从句, 所以空格处需要填入动词, 作该句谓语。本句中提到气温的变化是无规律的, 是科学家的一种观点或主张。由此确定动词 maintain 为本题答案, 意思为“主张”。在备选的动词中, contributing, ranging 和 melted 都已被选过, 可以排除; persist 和 shock 均与句意不符, 也可以排除。

45、L) recently。【详解】空格前面为一个完整的句子, 不缺少成分, 根据句子结构分析可知, 这里缺少一个时间副词, 所以空格处应填入一个副词。根据句子的现在完成时形式, 可知此处所缺时间副词可以修饰现在完成时。由此确定副词 recently 为本题答案, 意思为“最近”。备选副词中, frequently 表示事情发生的频率, 与句意不符, 可以排除。

Section B

Passage One

46、Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

C)。【译文】仍然出版印刷版本图书的作家会被认为是很重要的作家。

【精析】定位句指出, 一个作家的作品是否仍然出版纸质版本, 将成为评判该作家的标准。也就是说, 如果一个作家的书能被印刷出来, 在市场上销售, 通常会被认作是很重要的作家。题干中的 considered 与原文中的 reckon with 为同义转述, 题干中的 important 与原文中的 the mark of 相对应, 故答案为 C)。

47、Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

N)。【译文】一些人因为印刷版本图书所带来的触觉感受而依旧很喜欢它们。

【精析】文章 N) 段指出, 书有一种覆盖范围远远超出了它们的文学内容的控制力, 能够带来在电子书版本中所体会不到的触觉上的愉悦。题干中的 the sense of touch 与原文中的 a tactile pleasure 为同义转述, 故答案为 N)。

48、The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

J)。【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】文章 J) 段的大意为电视没能消除收音机的存在。由于一个人不可能一边开车一边看电视, 所以广播得以发展, 听众群随之扩大, 同 20 世纪 40 年代后期相比, 发生了很大转变。题干中的 changed greatly 与原文中的 very different 相对应, 题干中的 attracts more listeners 与原文中的 enlarged their audiences 为同义转述, 故答案为 J)。

49、Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

H)。【译文】与许多人预计的相反, 电影行业没有消亡, 而是幸存下来了。

【精析】文中 H) 段主要是说明有时新技术产生之后, 旧的技术不一定消亡, 以戏剧、电影、电视为例, 曾有预言说电影会把现场戏剧表演挤出市场, 结果却没有, 电视的产生同样没对电影产生预言的结果。题干中的 prediction 与原文中的 was supposed to 相对应, 题干中的 survived 与原文中的 replace...did not 为同义转述, 故答案为 H)。

50、Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.

A)。【译文】图书行业发生了重大的变化。

【精析】题干是对 A) 段所描述的电子书在几年内大幅度增长的概括。文中指出金读电子书的销量远大于纸质书, 变化显著。电子书销量的大幅增长, 在图书销售中引起了重大的变化。该句是对本段落的概括, 故答案为 A)。

51、Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.



L)。【译文】有时旧技术由于其稳定性而继续存在。

【精析】文章 L) 段主要是陈述新技术产生之后, 旧技术依旧存在。由于新技术的不稳定性, 旧技术作为备份而继续存在。题干中的 *continues to exist* 与原文中的 *remains* 为同义转述, 故答案为 L)。

52、The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

B)。【译文】电子书销量的增长会迫使图书行业发生几个世纪以来不曾有的变化。

【精析】文章 B) 段主要阐述了纸质书的命运: 图书的销售形式在未来十年会发生转变, 其影响极其深远。题干中的 *make changes* 与原文中的 *go through a transformation* 为同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

53、A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

F)。【译文】若没有明显的优势, 新技术很难取代旧技术。

【精析】文章 F) 段主要是陈述新技术取代旧技术所需达到的条件, 即“更好”、“更便宜”或“两者兼备”。题干中的 *take the place of* 与原文中的 *replaces* 为同义转述, 题干是对 F) 段的总括, 故答案为 F)。

54、Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

C)。【译文】平装的流行文学更有可能被电子书所取代。

【精析】文章 C) 段主要是陈述平装书越来越没有市场。大众市场平装书会逐渐减少, 最后可能会消失。题干中的 *paperbacks of popular literature* 与原文中的 *mass market paperbacks* 对应, 故答案为 C)。

55、A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

M)。【译文】有壁炉的房子对买家有更强的吸引力。

【精析】文章 M) 段主要是讲壁炉的作用。截至 19 世纪下半叶, 集中供暖出现在每一个上层和中产阶级家中, 但是功能壁炉现如今仍然是房子或公寓的重要卖点。题干中的 *a stronger appeal* 与原文中的 *a powerful selling point* 相对应, 故答案为 M)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56、B)。定位: 由题干中的 *latest congressional report* 定位到文章第二段第一句: *The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the humanities (人文学科) and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels.*

详解: 事实细节题。文中提到最新的国会报告坚称人文学科与社会科学的研究仍是美国教育系统各个阶段的中心, 可见其重要性, 这里两种学科的地位是平等的, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “STEM 相关的学科能够帮助学生在这个信息化的社会中找到工作”, 在第三段中有所提及, 但并不是国会报告的内容, 故排除; C) “高等教育中的人文学科能够帮助学生丰富精神生活”, 第二段第二句指出, 人文学科培养了能够在精神层面上从人类伟大的思想中受益的领导者, 这是作者的见解, 也不是国会报告的内容, 故排除; D) “高等教育应根据社会的实际需要做相应的调整”, 在文中并没有明确的表述, 第二段第一句提到, 国会报告坚称人文学科与社会科学的研究必须仍是美国教育系统各个阶段的中心, 并未指出要做调整, 故排除。

57、D)。定位: 由题干中的 *main concern of students* 和 *choose a major* 定位到文章第三段第一、二句: *Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects... Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem: "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some....*

详解: 推理判断题。第三段第一、二句指出, 由于技术进步和国内外市场的变化, 家长与学生毕业生的就业前景忧心忡忡就读一个能够帮助你找到工作的专业”对有些人来说是显而易见的回答, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “他们对相关科目的兴趣”、B) “课程的学术价值”和 C) “所接受教育的质量”均未在文中提及, 故排除。

58、A)。定位: 由题干中的 *the so-called soft subjects* 定位到文章第三段第二句: *though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success*



in the long run.

详解: 推理判断题。题干中的 the so-called soft subjects 实际上是指 humanities (人文学科)。文中指出, 从长远来看, 许多以“软”为特点的人文学科经常会带来就业和成功, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “它们拓宽学生的兴趣”在文中没有体现, 故排除; C) “它们提高学生的沟通能力”, 第三段最后一句指出, 雇主更青睐易于沟通的学生, 但文中未指出人文学科能提高学生的沟通能力, 故排除; D) “它们对学生的健康成长至关重要”在文中没有明确指出, 故排除亦。

59、D)。定位: 由题干中的 employers 定位到文章第三段最后一句: employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

详解: 事实细节题。文中明确指出, 雇主更青睐那些接受了综合性教育的学生, 他们擅长写作, 批判性地思考问题, 创新性地进行研究, 而且易于沟通。well-rounded 与 broadly-based 意思相近, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “那些具有很强责任感的人”、B) “那些善于解决实际问题的人”和 C) “那些有可能成为创新型领导者的人”在文中均没有提及, 故排除。

60、C)。定位: 由题干中的 advice 定位到文章最后一段第一句: Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers.

详解: 推理判断题。在文章末段, 作者给学生提出了建议, 即“学生不应只为他们的第一份工作而准备, 还应考虑到第四、五份工作, 因为毋庸置疑, 现在人们步入工作之后, 很可能在职业生涯中扮演许多不同的角色”。由此可知, 学生需要做多重准备, 以应对形势变化, 故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “抓住机遇挖掘自身潜力”和 B) “努力去上各种应用课程”在文中并没有明确的表述, 故排除; D) “采取灵活的方式解决问题”, 最后一段第二句提到, 教育能够使人变得灵活, 并未提到解决问题的方式, 故排除。

Passage Two

答案详解:

61、A)。定位: 由题干中的 energy independence 定位到文章第一段的第一、二句: Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it, doesn't it?

详解: 事实细节题。文章第一段提到能源独立, 原文中的 has a nice ring to it 相当于 A) 项中的 sounds very attractive “听起来非常吸引人”, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “它保障国家安全”, 在文中并没有明确提及, 所以排除; C) “它会使石油降价”, 文中并没有明确提出能源独立之后, 石油价格会下降, 故排除; D) “它是每个人长久以来的梦想”, 第一段第三句只是提出能源独立是历届美国总统的梦想, 并未涉及每个人, 所以排除。

62、D)。定位: 由题干中的 biofuels 定位到文章第四段第二句: Yes, there is a trickle (涓涓细流) of biofuel (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

详解: 事实细节题。文中指出, 有少量可用的生物燃料, 但是大多数生物燃料会导致经济浪费和环境破坏, 故答案为 D)。

点睛: A) “它们保持美国经济健康发展”, 第四段提到, 需要进口石油来保持美国经济运行, 生物燃料的使用不但不能使经济健康发雇, 反而会造成经济浪费, 所以排除; B) “它们被证明是石油的良好替代品”, 第四段第二句提到, 生物燃料的使用会造成经济浪费和环境破坏, 不能称之为良好替代品, 所以排除; C) “它们不能提供持续的能源供应”, 第四段第二句提到, 有少量可用的生物能源, 而且可能会越来越多, 所以排除。

63、C)。定位: 由题干中的 rely 和 oil imports 定位到文章第五段前两句: Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad.



详解: 事实细节题。文中指出, 美国基本上已经决定不在石油上实现自给自足, 相较于从国外进口石油, 他们更珍视环境质量, 也就是想保持好的环境, 故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “它想扩大原油储备”, 第六段第三句提到, 美国每年也有石油产品的出口, 依赖石油进口的主要原因是减少对环境的破坏, 故排除; B) “其自身的石油储备很快将消耗尽”, 第五段第三句提到, 美国绝大部分地区禁止石油勘探和开发主要是为了保护环境, 并非“石油储备即将耗尽”, 所以排除; D) “其自身的石油产量不能满足需求”, 第五段第三句明确指出, 美国绝大部分区域禁止石油勘探和开发, 所以排除。

64、B)。定位: 由题干中的 oil trade 定位到文章第六段第一二句: Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit.

详解: 事实细节题。文中提到, 石油贸易是有好处的, 能够提高经济效率, 故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “它对贸易双方来说均有利可图”, 第六段第二句指出, 当我们从生产成本低的地方购买东西的时候, 我们是受益方, 故排除; C) “它促进经济繁荣”, 在文中没有明确的表述, 所以排除; D) “它节省了石油勘探的费用”, 在文中没有提及, 故排除。

65、A)。定位: 由题干中的 the author's purpose 定位到文章最后一段: There is no question that... When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices. At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market

详解: 推理判断题。作者在最后一段指出, 美国以进口能源来保持经济稳定发展, 并且当它在世界大市场上购买最经济实惠的能源并参与世界性能源贸易时, 美国也将获得巨大的经济利益。由此可知, 作者写这篇文章的目的是为美国依赖进口石油进行辩解, 故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “唤起美国民众的能源危机意识”、C) “强调能源保护的重要性”和 D) “解释国际石油贸易增长”在文中均没有明确的表述, 所以排除。

Part IV Translation

中国教育工作者早就认识到读书对于国家的重要意义。有些教育工作者 2003 年就建议设立全民读书日。他们强调, 人们应当读好书, 尤其是经典著作。通过阅读, 人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作, 而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质。阅读对于中小学生尤为重要, 假如他们没有在这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣, 以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

Chinese educators have long realized that reading is of great importance to a nation. Some of them even proposed to establish the National Reading Day in 2003. They emphasized that people should read good books, especially the classic ones. By reading, people can better learn to be grateful, responsible and cooperative, the very basic qualities education intends to foster. Reading is especially important for students in the primary school and middle school; if the interest of reading is not fostered at that critical period, it will be quite difficult to cultivate the habit of reading later.

难点注释:

1、翻译第一句时, 应注意 educator 本意就是 a specialist in the theory and practice of education, 可以指“教育工作者”, 如果将其直译为 educational workers, 则显得比较啰嗦。“读书对于国家的重要意义”可以看作是“认识到”的宾语, 将其转化为名词短语, 即 the great importance of reading to a nation, 也可以将其转化为



名词性从句,即 *that reading is of great importance to a nation*。另外,“读书”其实指的就是阅读,翻译成 *reading* 就可以了,再加上 *books* 就显得赘余了。

2、翻译第二句时,该句的主语“有些教育工作者”是承接第一句的“中国教育工作者”,因此译为 *some of them* 更简洁。

3、翻译第三句时,需要注意“人们应当读好书,尤其是经典著作”是“强调”的内容,因此这里应处理成 *that* 引导的宾语从句。

4、翻译第四句时,应注意“学会感恩”、“有责任心”、“与人合作”是三个并列的短语,翻译成英文时,可以处理成个并列的形容词。翻译“教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质”时应注意,“这些基本素质”指的是“学会感恩”、“有责任心”、“与人合作”,因此处理成 *... the very basic qualities*,同时采用合译法,与前半句构成同位语结构。

5、最后一句可以译为两个分句。“很难”一般译为固定句型 *it is quite difficult to. . .*。



2014 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 2 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 campus, 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

1. A) They came in five different colors.
They were good value for money.
 - B) They were a very good design.
D) They were sold out very quickly.
 2. A) Ask her roommate not to speak loudly on the phone.
Ask her roommate to make her phone calls outside.
Go and find a quieter place to review her lessons.
Report her problem to the dorm management.
 3. A) The washing machine is totally beyond repair.
He will help Wendy prepare her annual report.
Wendy should give priority to writing her report.
The washing machine should be checked annually.
 4. A) The man fell down when removing the painting.
The wall will be decorated with a new painting.
The woman likes the painting on the wall.
The painting is now being refrained.
 5. A) It must be missing.
It was left in the room.
 - B) The man took it to the market.
D) She placed it on the dressing table.
 6. A) Go to a play.
Meet Janet.
 - C) Book some tickets.
D) Have a get-together.
 7. A) One box of books is found missing.
Some of the boxes arrived too late.
 - C) Replacements have to be ordered.
D) Some of the books are damaged.
 8. A) The man will pick up Professor Johnson at her office.
The man did not expect his paper to be graded so soon.
Professor Johnson has given the man a very high grade.
Professor Johnson will talk to each student in her office.
- Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
9. A) To buy a present for his friend who is getting married.
To find out the cost for a complete set of cookware.



To see what he could ask his friends to buy for him.

To make inquiries about the price of an electric cooker.

10. A) To teach him how to use the kitchenware.

To discuss cooking experiences with him.

To tell him how to prepare delicious dishes.

To recommend suitable kitchenware to him.

11. A) There are so many different sorts of knives.

Cooking devices are such practical presents.

A mixer can save so much time in making cakes.

Saucepans and frying pans are a must in the kitchen.

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

12. A) Some new problems in her work.

Cooperation with an international bank.

- C) Her chance for promotion in the bank.

- D) Her intention to leave her present job.

13. A) The World Bank.

Bank of Washington.

- C) A US finance corporation.

- D) An investment bank in New York.

14. A) Supervising financial transactions.

Taking charge of public relations.

Making loans to private companies in developing countries.

Offering service to international companies in the United States.

15. A) It is a first major step to realizing the woman's dream.

It is an honor for the woman and her present employer.

It is a loss for her current company.

It is really beyond his expectation.

Section B

Directions : In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

16. A) Carry out a thorough checkup.

B) Try to keep the gas tank full.

- C) Keep extra gas in reserve.

- D) Fill up the water tank.

17. A) Attempting to leave your car to seek help.

B) Opening a window a bit to let in fresh air.

- C) Running the engine every now and then.

- D) Keeping the heater on for a long time.

18. A) It exhausts you physically.

B) It makes you fall asleep easily.

- C) It causes you to lose body heat.

- D) It consumes too much oxygen.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They are very generous in giving gifts.

B) They refuse gifts when doing business.

- C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.

- D) They give gifts only on special occasions.

20. A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people.

They spend a lot of time choosing gifts.

- C) They have to follow many specific rules.

- D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.

21. A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.



We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.

We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.

Reading extensively makes one a better gift-giver.

Passage Three

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

22. A) It reflects American people's view of French politics.

It is first published in Washington and then in Paris.

It explains American politics to the French public.

D) It is popular among French government officials.

23. A) Work on her column.

C) Entertain her guests.

B) Do housework at home.

D) Go shopping downtown.

24. A) To report to her newspaper.

C) To visit her parents.

B) To refresh her French.

D) To meet her friends.

25. A) She might be recalled to France.

C) She might close her Monday column.

B) She might change her profession.

D) She might be assigned to a new post.

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.

According to American law, if someone is accused of a crime, he is considered 26 until the court proves the person is guilty.

To arrest a person, the police have to be reasonably sure that a crime has been 27. The police must give the suspect the reasons why they are arresting him and tell him his rights under the law. Then the police take the suspect to the police station, where the name of the person and the 28 against him are formally listed.

The next step is for the suspect to go before a judge. The judge decides whether the suspect should be kept in jail or 29. If the suspect has no previous criminal record and the judge feels that he will return to court 30 run away, he can go free. Otherwise, the suspect must put up *bail* (保释金). At this time, too, the judge will 31 a court lawyer to defend the suspect if he can't afford one.

The suspect returns to court a week or two later. A lawyer from the district attorney's office presents a case against the suspect. The attorney may present 32 as well as witnesses. The judge then decides whether there is enough reason to 33.

The American justice system is very complex and sometimes operates slowly. However, every step is 34 to protect the rights of the people. These individual rights are the 35 of the American government.

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.

Global warming is a trend toward warmer conditions around the world. Part of the warming is natural; we have experienced a 20,000-year-long warming as the last ice age ended and the ice 36 away. However, we have already reached temperatures that are in 37 with other minimum-ice periods, so continued warming is likely not natural. We are 38 to a



predicted worldwide increase in temperatures 39 between 1 °C and 6 °C over the next 100 years. The warming will be more 40 in some areas, less in others, and some places may even cool off. Likewise, the 41 of this warming will be very different depending on where you are—coastal areas must worry about rising sea levels, while Siberia and northern Canada may become more *habitable* (宜居的) and 42 for humans than these areas are now.

The fact remains, however, that it will likely get warmer, on 43, everywhere. Scientists are in general agreement that the warmer conditions we have been experiencing are at least in part the result of a human-induced global warming trend. Some scientists 44 that the changes we are seeing fall within the range of *random* (无规律的) variation—some years are cold, others warm, and we have just had an unremarkable string of warm years 45—but that is becoming an increasingly rare interpretation in the face of continued and increasing warm conditions.

A) appealing
B) average
C) contributing
D) dramatic
E) frequently
F) impact
G) line
H) maintain

I) melted
J) persist
K) ranging
L) recently
M) resolved
N) sensible
O) shock

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 End of the Book?

- A) Amazon, by far the largest bookseller in the country, reported on May 19 that it is now selling more books in its electronic Kindle format than in the old paper-and-ink format. That is remarkable, considering that the Kindle has only been around for four years. E-books now account for 14 percent of all book sales in this country and are increasing far faster than overall book sales. E-book sales are up 146 percent over last year, while hardback sales increased 6 percent and paperbacks decreased 8 percent.
- B) Does this spell the doom of the physical book? Certainly not immediately, and perhaps not at all. What it does mean is that the book business will go through a transformation in the next decade or so more profound than any it has seen since Gutenberg introduced printing from moveable type in the 1450s.
- C) Physical books will surely become much rarer in the marketplace. Mass market paperbacks, which have been declining for years anyway, will probably disappear, as will hardbacks for mysteries, thrillers, “romance fiction,” etc. Such books, which only rarely end up in permanent collections, either private or public, will probably only be available as e-books within a few years. Hardback and trade paperbacks for “serious” nonfiction and fiction will surely last longer. Perhaps it will become the mark of an author to reckon with that he or she is still published in hard copy.
- D) As for children’s books, who knows? Children’s books are like dog food in that the purchasers are not the consumers, so the market (and the marketing) is inherently strange.
- E) For clues to the book’s future, let’s look at some examples of technological change and see what happened to the old technology.
- F) One technology replaces another only because the new technology is better, cheaper, or both. The greater the difference, the sooner and more thoroughly the new technology replaces the old. Printing with moveable type on paper dramatically



reduced the cost of producing a book compared with the old-fashioned ones handwritten on vellum, which comes from sheepskin. A Bible—to be sure, a long book—required vellum made from 300 sheepskins and countless man-hours of labor. Before printing arrived, a Bible cost more than a middle-class house. There were perhaps 50,000 books in all of Europe in 1450. By 1500 there were 10 million.

- G) But while printing quickly caused the handwritten book to die out, handwriting *lingered on* (继续存在) well into the 16th century. Very special books are still occasionally produced on vellum, but they are one-of-a-kind show pieces.
- H) Sometimes a new technology doesn't drive the old one out, but only parts of it while forcing the rest to evolve. The movies were widely predicted to drive live theater out of the marketplace, but they didn't, because theater turned out to have qualities movies could not reproduce. Equally, TV was supposed to replace movies but, again, did not.
- I) Movies did, however, fatally impact some parts of live theater. And while TV didn't kill movies, it did kill second-rate pictures, shorts, and cartoons.
- J) Nor did TV kill radio. Comedy and drama shows ("Jack Benny, "Amos and Andy, "The Shadow") all migrated to television. But because you can't drive a car and watch television at the same time, rush hour became radio's prime time, while music, talk, and news radio greatly enlarged their audiences. Radio is today a very different business than in the late 1940s and a much larger one.
- K) Sometimes old technology lingers for centuries because of its symbolic power. Mounted *cavalry* (骑兵) replaced the *chariot* (二轮战车) on the battlefield around 1000 BC. But chariots maintained their place in parades and triumphs right up until the end of the Roman Empire 1,500 years later. The sword hasn't had a military function for a hundred years, but is still part of an officer's full-dress uniform, precisely because a sword always symbolized "an officer and a gentleman."
- L) Sometimes new technology is a little *cranky* (不稳定的) at first. Television repairman was a common occupation in the 1950s, for instance. And so the old technology remains as a backup. Steamships captured the North Atlantic passenger business from sail in the 1840s because of its much greater speed. But steamships didn't lose their sails until the 1880s, because early marine engines had a nasty habit of breaking down. Until ships became large enough (and engines small enough) to mount two engines side by side, they needed to keep sails. (The high cost of steam and the lesser need for speed kept the majority of the world's ocean freight moving by sail until the early years of the 20th century.)
- M) Then there is the fireplace. Central heating was present in every upper- and middle-class home by the second half of the 19th century. But functioning fireplaces remain to this day a powerful selling point in a house or apartment. I suspect the reason is a deep-rooted love of fire. Fire was one of the earliest major technological advances for humankind, providing heat, protection, and cooked food (which is much easier to eat and digest). Human control of fire goes back far enough (over a million years) that evolution could have produced a genetic leaning towards fire as a central aspect of human life.
- N) Books—especially books the average person could afford—haven't been around long enough to produce evolutionary change in humans. But they have a powerful hold on many people nonetheless, a hold extending far beyond their literary content. At their best, they are works of art and there is a *tactile* (触觉的) pleasure in books necessarily lost in e-book versions. The ability to quickly thumb through pages is also lost. And a room with books in it induces, at least in some, a feeling not dissimilar to that of a fire in the fireplace on a cold winter's night.
- O) For these reasons I think physical books will have a longer existence as a commercial product than some currently predict. Like swords, books have symbolic power. Like fireplaces, they induce a sense of comfort and warmth. And, perhaps, similar to sails, they make a useful backup for when the lights go out.

Authors still published in printed versions will be considered important ones.

Some people are still in favor of printed books because of the sense of touch they can provide.

The radio business has changed greatly and now attracts more listeners.

Contrary to many people's prediction of its death, the film industry survived.

Remarkable changes have taken place in the book business.



Old technology sometimes continues to exist because of its reliability.

The increase of e-book sales will force the book business to make changes not seen for centuries.

A new technology is unlikely to take the place of an old one without a clear advantage.

Paperbacks of popular literature are more likely to be replaced by e-books.

A house with a fireplace has a stronger appeal to buyers.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The question of whether our government should promote science and technology or the liberal arts in higher education isn't an either/or *proposition* (命题), although the current emphasis on preparing young Americans for STEM (science, technology, engineering, maths)-related fields can make it seem that way.

The latest congressional report acknowledges the critical importance of technical training, but also asserts that the study of the *humanities* (人文学科) and social sciences must remain central components of America's educational system at all levels. Both areas are critical to producing citizens who can participate effectively in our democratic society, become *innovative* (创新的) leaders, and benefit from the spiritual enrichment that the reflection on the great ideas of mankind over time provides.

Parents and students who have invested heavily in higher education worry about graduates' job prospects as technological advances and changes in domestic and global markets transform professions in ways that reduce wages and cut jobs. Under these circumstances, it's natural to look for what may appear to be the most "practical" way out of the problem: "Major in a subject designed to get you a job" seems the obvious answer to some, though this ignores the fact that many disciplines in the humanities characterized as "soft" often, in fact, lead to employment and success in the long run. Indeed, according to surveys, employers have expressed a preference for students who have received a broadly-based education that has taught them to write well, think critically, research creatively, and communicate easily.

Moreover, students should be prepared not just for their first job, but for their 4th and 5th jobs, as there's little reason to doubt that people entering the workforce today will be called upon to play many different roles over the course of their careers. The ones who will do the best in this new environment will be those whose educations have prepared them to be flexible. The ability to draw upon every available tool and insight—picked up from science, arts, and technology—to solve the problems of the future, and take advantage of the opportunities that present themselves, will be helpful to them and the United States.

What does the latest congressional report suggest?

- A) STEM-related subjects help students find jobs in the information society.
- B) The humanities and STEM subjects should be given equal importance.
- C) The liberal arts in higher education help enrich students' spiritual life.
- D) Higher education should be adjusted to the practical needs of society.

What is the main concern of students when they choose a major?

- A) Their interest in relevant subjects.
- B) The academic value of the courses.
- C) The quality of education to receive.
- D) Their chances of getting a good job.

What does the author say about the so-called soft subjects?

- A) They benefit students in their future life.
- B) They broaden students' range of interests.
- C) They improve students' communication skills.
- D) They are essential to students' healthy growth.



What kind of job applicants do employers look for?

- A) Those who have a strong sense of responsibility.
- B) Those who are good at solving practical problems.
- C) Those who are likely to become innovative leaders.
- D) Those who have received a well-rounded education.

What advice does the author give to college students?

- A) Seize opportunities to tap their potential.
- B) Try to take a variety of practical courses.
- C) Prepare themselves for different job options.
- D) Adopt a flexible approach to solving problems.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Energy independence. It has a nice ring to it, doesn't it? If you think so, you're not alone, because energy independence has been the dream of American presidents for decades, and never more so than in the past few years, when the most recent oil price shock has been partly responsible for kicking off the great recession.

"Energy independence" and its *rhetorical* (修辞的) companion "energy security" are, however, slippery concepts that are rarely thought through. What is it we want independence from, exactly?

Most people would probably say that they want to be independent from imported oil. But there are reasons that we buy all that oil from elsewhere.

The first reason is that we need it to keep our economy running. Yes, there is a *trickle* (涓涓细流) of *biofuel* (生物燃料) available, and more may become available, but most biofuels cause economic waste and environmental destruction.

Second, Americans have basically decided that they don't really want to produce all their own oil. They value the environmental quality they preserve over their oil imports from abroad. Vast areas of the United States are off-limits to oil exploration and production in the name of environmental protection. To what extent are Americans really willing to endure the environmental impacts of domestic energy production in order to cut back imports?

Third, there are benefits to trade. It allows for economic efficiency, and when we buy things from places that have lower production costs than we do, we benefit. And although you don't read about this much, the United States is also a large exporter of oil products, selling about 2 million barrels of petroleum products per day to about 90 countries.

There is no question that the United States imports a great deal of energy and, in fact, relies on that steady flow to maintain its economy. When that flow is interrupted, we feel the pain in short supplies and higher prices. At the same time, we derive massive economic benefits when we buy the most affordable energy on the world market and when we engage in energy trade around the world.

What does the author say about energy independence for America?

- A) It sounds very attractive.
- B) It ensures national security.
- C) It will bring oil prices down.
- D) It has long been everyone's dream.

What does the author think of biofuels?

- A) They keep America's economy running healthily.
- B) They prove to be a good alternative to petroleum.
- C) They do not provide a sustainable energy supply.
- D) They cause serious damage to the environment.

Why does America rely heavily on oil imports?

- A) It wants to expand its storage of crude oil.
- B) Its own oil reserves are quickly running out.
- C) It wants to keep its own environment intact.
- D) Its own oil production falls short of demand.



What does the author say about oil trade?

- A) It proves profitable to both sides. C) It makes for economic prosperity.
B) It improves economic efficiency. D) It saves the cost of oil exploration.

What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A) To justify America's dependence on oil imports.
B) To arouse Americans' awareness of the energy crisis.
C) To stress the importance of energy conservation.
D) To explain the increase of international oil trade.

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.

中国教育工作者早就认识到读书对于国家的重要意义。有些教育工作者 2003 年就建议设立全民读书日。他们强调, 人们应当读好书, 尤其是经典著作。通过阅读, 人们能更好地学会感恩、有责任心和与人合作, 而教育的目的正是要培养这些基本素质。阅读对于中小学生尤为重要, 假如他们没有在这个关键时期培养阅读的兴趣, 以后要养成阅读的习惯就很难了。

