

新题型



710分

2018年12月—2017年6月

# 大学英语考试 历年真题与精解

PREVIOUS EXAM PAPERS AND EXPLANATIONS  
FOR COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 4

大学英语考试命题研究组◎主 审  
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最新大学英语四级考试

710 分

历年真题与精解

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# 前 言

“710 分最新大学英语考试四级历年真题与精解”主要针对全国高校四、六级考生，参加此类考试的考生数量在逐年增加，为了帮助考生更好地了解和掌握考试的要求和内容，并且熟悉所考题型、内容和难度，使考生顺利通过等级考试，我们专门编写了这套《710 分最新大学英语考试四级历年真题与精解》。

本套试卷为四级考试用书，以最新四、六级考试改革为依据，题型新颖，内容丰富，内容紧扣四级考试要求。本试卷包含 12 套最新考试真题，是广大四级考生冲刺四级考试的掌中宝。

按照四级考试大纲的规定，四级考试共有 4 种题型，即：①作文；②听力；③阅读理解；④翻译。

四级考试各部分测试内容如下：

1. 作文部分测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力，所占分值比例为 15%，考试时间 30 分钟。写作测试选用考生所熟悉的题材，要求考生根据所提供的信息及提示（如：提纲、情景、图片或图表等）写出一篇短文，四级 120 - 180 词，六级 150 - 200 词。

2. 听力部分，为了适应新的形势下社会对大学生英语听力能力需求的变化，进一步提高听力测试的效度，全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会自 2016 年 6 月考试起将对四、六级考试的听力试题作局部调整。调整的相关内容说明如下：①取消短对话 ②取消短文听写 ③新增短篇新闻（3 段），其余测试内容不变。

3. 阅读理解部分包括 1 篇长篇阅读和 3 篇仔细阅读，测试学生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解篇章或段落的主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等能力。该部分所占分值比例为 35%，其中长篇阅读占 10%，仔细阅读占 25%。考试时间 40 分钟。

长篇阅读部分采用 1 篇较长篇幅的文章，总长度四级约 1000 词。阅读速度四级约每分钟 100 词。篇章后附有 10 个句子，每句一题。每句所含的信息出自篇章的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

仔细阅读部分要求考生阅读 3 篇短文。2 篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试，每篇长度四级为 300 - 350 词；1 篇为选词填空，篇章长度四级为 200 - 250 词。短文理解每篇后有若干个问题，要求考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。选词填空要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择正确的词汇填空，使短文复原。

4. 翻译部分测试学生把汉语所承载的信息用英语表达出来的能力，所占分值比例为 15%，考试时间 30 分钟。翻译题型为段落汉译英。翻译内容涉及中国的历史、文化、经济、社会发展等。四级长度为 140 - 160 个汉字，六级长度为 180 - 200 个汉字。

编 者  
2019.2



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## 2018 年 12 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 challenges of living in a big city. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) Land a space vehicle on the moon in 2019.  
B) Design a new generation of mobile phones.  
C) Set up a mobile phone network on the moon.  
D) Gather data from the moon with a tiny device.
2. A) It is stable. B) It is durable.  
C) It is inexpensive. D) It is sophisticated.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) It lasted more than six hours.  
B) No injuries were yet reported.  
C) Nobody was in the building when it broke out.  
D) It had burned for 45 minutes by the time firefighters arrived.
4. A) Recruit and train more firefighters.  
B) Pull down the deserted shopping mall.  
C) Turn the shopping mall into an amusement park.  
D) Find money to renovate the local neighborhood.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) Shrinking potato farming. B) Heavy reliance on import.  
C) Widespread plant disease. D) Insufficient potato supply.
6. A) It intends to keep its traditional diet. B) It wants to expand its own farming.  
C) It is afraid of the spread of disease. D) It is worried about unfair competition.



7. A) Global warming. B) Ever-rising prices.  
C) Government regulation. D) Diminishing investment.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) Informative. B) Inspiring. C) Dull. D) Shallow.  
9. A) She types on a keyboard. B) She does recording.  
C) She takes photos. D) She takes notes.  
10. A) It keeps her mind active. B) It makes her stay awake.  
C) It enables her to think hard. D) It helps her kill time.  
11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.  
B) It helps her better remember what she learns.  
C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.  
D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

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

12. A) To spend her honeymoon. B) To try authentic Indian food.  
C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal. D) To trace the origin of a love story.  
13. A) In memory of a princess.  
B) In honor of a great emperor.  
C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.  
D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.  
14. A) It looks older than expected. B) It is built of wood and bricks.  
C) It stores lots of priceless antiques. D) It has walls decorated with jewels.  
15. A) Their streets are narrow. B) They are mostly crowded.  
C) Each one has a unique character. D) Life can be tedious in some places.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

16. A) They help spread the latest technology.  
B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.  
C) They provide residents with the resources needed.  
D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.  
17. A) By helping them find jobs. B) By inspiring their creativity.  
C) By keeping them off the streets. D) By providing a place of relaxation.  
18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.  
B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.



C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.

D) Their number increased modestly.

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

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.

B) It is the largest cat in Africa.

C) It is an unusual cross breed.

D) It is a large-sized wild cat.

20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.

B) They have unusually long tails.

C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.

D) They know how to please their owners.

21. A) They shake their front paws.

B) They teach them to dive.

C) They shower with them.

D) They shout at them.

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

22. A) Anxious and depressed.

B) Contented and relieved.

C) Excited but somewhat sad.

D) Proud but a bit nervous.

23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.

B) It is gaining increasing public attention.

C) It depends on their parents for success.

D) It starts the moment they are born.

24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.

B) Read books and magazines to them.

C) Help them to learn by themselves.

D) Choose the right school for them.

25. A) Their intelligence.

B) Their home life.

C) The effort they put in learning.

D) The quality of their school.

### 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.*

Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious 26 occurring in the developing world.

The figures include a number of costs 27 with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes 28 like home heating and cooking, has remained 29 over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray 30 it as an "urgent call to action". "One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little 31", he said.

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income 32 nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low- and middle-income countries live in places where they 33 experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

But the problem is not limited 34 to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U. S.



as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel (柴油) 35 have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

A) ability	B) associated	C) consciously	D) constant
E) control	F) damage	G) described	H) equals
I) exclusively	J) innovated	K) regularly	L) relates
M) sources	N) undermine	O) vehicles	

## 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.

### Food-as-Medicine Movement Is Witnessing Progress

- A) Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. "Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?" he asks her. "The frozen oranges and apples are a little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices are quick and easy to prepare; you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning."
- B) Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health alliance. The center's "Shop with Your Doc" program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.
- C) Nadeau notices the pre-made *macaroni* (通心粉) -and-cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. "I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it."
- D) Nadeau says sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. "In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food," Nadeau tells her. "And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that." Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.
- E) Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on *medications* (药物). By prescribing nutritional changes or launching programs such as "Shop with Your Doc", they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. "There's no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices," Nadeau says.
- F) In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of St. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a philosophical switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. That feeling echoes the beliefs of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, which completed its pilot phase and is about to

expand on an ongoing basis to five clinic sites throughout the city. The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. “We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food,” says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital’s medical director of Healthy Food Initiatives. “We want people to understand what they’re eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives.”

- G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine—that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation’s high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- H) “It’s a different *paradigm* (范式) of how to treat disease,” says Dr. Brenda Rea, who helps run the family and preventive medicine residency program at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. The lifestyle medicine specialty is designed to train doctors in how to prevent and treat disease, in part, by changing patients’ nutritional habits. The medical center and school at Loma Linda also has a food cupboard and kitchen for patients. This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.
- I) Many people don’t know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient’s life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient’s family. “What people eat can be medicine or poison,” Rea says. “As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease.”
- J) Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow *inflammation* (炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet—particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.
- K) “As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen,” says Nguyen. “In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it.”
36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.
37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.
38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.
39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.
40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.
41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.
42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.
43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.
44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.
45. Americans’ high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.



## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1, 000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be *extracted* (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the *aquifers* (地下蓄水层) below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1, 000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1, 000 to 3, 000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than *desalinating* (脱盐) the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

- A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.
- B) It was not considered worth the expense.
- C) It may not provide quality freshwater.
- D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

- A) The sinking of land surface.
- B) The harm to the ecosystem.
- C) The damage to aquifers.
- D) The change of the climate.

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

- A) They run without any need for repairs.

- B) They are entirely free from pollutants.
  - C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.
  - D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.
50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?
- A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.
  - B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.
  - C) The cost may go up due to desalination.
  - D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge.

About the same time as AlphaGo's triumph, Microsoft's "chatbot" took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18 ~ 24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which owns AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings".

51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?
- A) Computers will prevail over human beings.
  - B) Computers have unmatched potential.
  - C) Computers are man's potential rivals.
  - D) Computers can become highly intelligent.
52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?
- A) They are capable of predicting possible risks.
  - B) They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
  - C) They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
  - D) They sacrifice everything to save human lives.



53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?
- A) How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
  - B) How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
  - C) How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.
  - D) How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.
54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?
- A) She could not distinguish good from bad.
  - B) She could turn herself off when necessary.
  - C) She was not made to handle novel situations.
  - D) She was good at performing routine tasks.
55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?
- A) It will be far superior to human beings.
  - B) It will keep improving as time goes by.
  - C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.
  - D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

## 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.

由于通信网络的快速发展,中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常在智能手机上看新闻和文章,而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序(apps)的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此,纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示,尽管智能手机阅读市场稳步增长,超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。



扫一扫，视+听

# 2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第二套)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

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

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each new report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.  
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.  
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.  
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.
2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.  
B) He once served in a fire department.  
C) He was collecting building materials.  
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.  
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.  
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.  
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.
4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.  
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.  
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.  
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

**Questions 5 and 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.  
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
- C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.  
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.



6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.  
 B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.  
 C) He can show his difference from other royalty.  
 D) He can come into closer contact with his people.
7. A) They enjoyed his company. B) They liked him in his uniform.  
 C) They rarely recognised him. D) They were surprised to see him.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) They were skilled carpenters themselves.  
 B) It didn't need much capital to start with.  
 C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.  
 D) They saw a business opportunity there.
9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.  
 B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.  
 C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.  
 D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.
10. A) They are from her hometown. B) They are imported from Germany.  
 C) They all come from Romania. D) They come from all over the continent.
11. A) All across Europe. B) Throughout the world.  
 C) Mostly in Bucharest. D) In Romania only.

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

12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.  
 B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.  
 C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.  
 D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.
13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.  
 B) It specializes in food advertising.  
 C) It is especially popular with the young.  
 D) It provides information on local events.
14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.  
 B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.  
 C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.  
 D) They participate in a variety of social events.
15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.  
 B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.  
 C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.  
 D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

- 16. A) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.  
B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.  
C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.  
D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.
- 17. A) They were disliked most by children.  
B) They were considered most nutritious.  
C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.  
D) They were essential to children's health.
- 18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.  
B) Children's eating habits can be changed.  
C) Parents watch closely what children eat.  
D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

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

- 19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.  
B) India has many space exploration programs.  
C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.  
D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.
- 20. A) It is costly to bring back.  
B) It is risky to destroy.  
C) It is of no use on Earth.  
D) It is damaged by radiation.
- 21. A) Record details of space exploration.  
B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.  
C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.  
D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

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

- 22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.  
B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.  
C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.  
D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.
- 23. A) Save the message in their file.  
B) Make a timely response.  
C) Examine the information carefully.  
D) See if any action needs to be taken.
- 24. A) It is to be passed on.  
B) It is mostly junk.  
C) It requires no reply.  
D) It causes no concern.
- 25. A) Make it as short as possible.  
B) Use simple and clear language.  
C) Adopt an informal style of writing.  
D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.



## 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.

Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a 26 to a subordinate (下属) with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for 27 and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best—28 when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've 29 business communication consultants and *etiquette* (礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines for 30 using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most 31. Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most 32 is email. Some of these may change order according to the 33 situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? "My 34 concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?" says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. "So when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally 35."

- |               |                 |                |             |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) avoid      | B) convenience  | C) effectively | D) escape   |
| E) intimate   | F) particularly | G) primary     | H) prompt   |
| I) reward     | J) silent       | K) specific    | L) surveyed |
| M) unfriendly | N) warning      | O) witnessed   |             |

### 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.

#### How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

- A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.
- B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French *gourmet food* (美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.
- C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in

Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of the French Revolution. At 8 years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for room and board. By age 15, he had become an *apprentice* (学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

- D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write: Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.
- E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.
- F) Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.
- G) French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace. In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. "I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes," he later wrote in one of his cook books.
- H) In 1816, Carême began a *culinary* (烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the prince *regent* (摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand banquets for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.
- I) Carême's cooking displays became the symbol of fine French dining; they were plentiful, beautiful and imposing. Guests would fall silent in wonder as servants carried Carême's fancy creations into the dining hall. For a banquet celebrating the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia's visit to George IV's Brighton Pavillion on Jan. 18, 1817, the menu featured 120 different dishes, highlighting eight different soups, 40 main courses, and 32 desserts.
- J) As he traveled through the homes of early 19th century nobility, Carême forged the new art of French gourmet food. Locked in hot kitchens, Carême created his four "mother sauces". These sauces—*béchamel*, *velouté*, *espagnole* and *allemande*—formed the central building blocks for many French main courses. He also perfected the *soufflé*—a baked egg dish, and introduced the standard chef's uniform—the same double-breasted white coat and tall white hat still worn by many chefs today. The white clothing conveyed an image of cleanliness, according to Carême—and in his realm, appearance was everything.
- K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including *The Royal Parisian Baker* and the massive five-volume *Art of French Cooking*



Series (1833-1847, completed after his death). first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to “try this for yourself, at home” as famous American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

- L) In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in. Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had fatally damaged his lungs. On Jan. 12, 1833, Carême died just before he turned 50.
- M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen. He wanted to “set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world,” as he wrote in his papers.
- N) Decades later, chef Auguste Escoffier would build upon Carême’s concept of French *cuisine* (烹饪). But in the very beginning, there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art.
36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.
37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.
38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and Iris connections.
39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.
40. Carême’s creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.
41. Carême’s knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.
42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.
43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.
44. Carême’s writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.
45. Carême’s contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they’re being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

“It’s certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install,” says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America’s foremost manners advisors. “I think it will be very interesting to see what *etiquette* (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it’s not a security issue.”

Post wants to make clear that she’s not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because

the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?
- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
  - B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
  - C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
  - D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.
47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?
- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
  - B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
  - C) The increasing use of home security devices.
  - D) Etiquette around home security cameras.
48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?
- A) Legal rights.
  - B) Moral issues.
  - C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.
  - D) The possible impact on manners.
49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?
- A) Making their guests feel at ease.
  - B) Indicating where they are.
  - C) Turning them off in time.
  - D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.
50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?
- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
  - B) It can prove their innocence.
  - C) It can help them learn new technology.
  - D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic (流行病).

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the

company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more *sedentary* (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

"Society has to change its habits," she added. "We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off."

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.

PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was "committed to sustaining investment", adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?
  - A) To win support from the federal government.
  - B) To be more competitive in the global market.
  - C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
  - D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.
52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?
  - A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
  - B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
  - C) Change consumers' eating habits.
  - D) Keep on improving its products.
53. Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi?
  - A) To ensure the company's future development.
  - B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
  - C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
  - D) To break the trade-off in its product design.
54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?
  - A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
  - B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption,
  - C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.
  - D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.
55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?
  - A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
  - B) Increasing its research funding.
  - C) Expanding its market overseas.
  - D) Cutting its production costs.

## 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.

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人,包括老年人,都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物、查找信息,因为手机便于携带。此外,使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而,这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上,一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾,以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。



# 2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第三套)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the challenges of starting a career after graduation. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明: 由于 2018 年 12 月四级考试全国共考了 2 套听力, 本套真题听力与前 2 套内容完全一样, 只是顺序不一样, 因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

## 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.

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different 26 I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it 27 my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and 28 traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was 29 because I knew so little about it and have never tried it before. Eventually, my cough got so much 30 that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new 31 to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a *scraping* (刮) treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little 32 at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the 33 strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to 34 deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to 35. Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

- |              |                |              |                  |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| A) deepen    | B) experiences | C) hesitant  | D) inconvenience |
| E) lessen    | F) licenses    | G) pressured | H) recommended   |
| I) remedies  | J) scared      | K) sensitive | L) sink          |
| M) temporary | N) tremble     | O) worse     |                  |

## 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.

### Is it really OK to eat food that's fallen on the floor?

- A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth contends that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.
- B) While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.
- C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical *threshold* (门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.
- D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, *The French Chef*, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.
- E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.
- F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor *tiles* (瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.
- G) But how many bacteria actually transfer in five seconds? In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the *Journal of Applied Microbiology*. We wanted to know if the length of time food is in contact with a contaminated surface affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food. To find out, we introduced bacteria to squares of tile, carpet or wood. Five minutes after that, we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food. We repeated this exact procedure after the bacteria had been on the surface for 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours.
- H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long

the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.

- I) We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well. Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile. When a carpet was contaminated, less than 1% of the bacteria were transferred. But when the food was in contact with tile or wood, 48 – 70% of bacteria were.
- J) Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical *parameters* (参数) to our study and found similar results. They also reported that 87% of people asked either would eat or had eaten food fallen on the floor.
- K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint, if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.
- L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various “media”, which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or *sneezing* (打喷嚏). Hands, foods and *utensils* (器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as biofilms and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to *sanitizers* (清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.
- M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.
- N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.
36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.
37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.
38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.
39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.
40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.
41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.
42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.
43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.
44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.
45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.



## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both the laws of physics and the ins and outs of cause and effect.

According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey (猎物) using both their ears and an *inborn* (天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers *rattled* (发出响声); others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't.

It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

"Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking" —looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as early as two months of age.

Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?

- A) They can be trained to understand the physical world.
- B) They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.
- C) They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.
- D) They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.

47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

- A) Their inborn sensitivity to noise.
- B) Their unusual sense of direction.
- C) Their special ability to perceive.
- D) Their mastery of cause and effect.

48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

- A) They depend on their instincts.
- B) They rely mainly on their hearing.
- C) They wait some time before attack.
- D) They use both their ears and eyes.

49. In what way do babies behave like cats?
- A) They focus on what appears odd.                      B) They view the world as normal.
- C) They do what they prefer to do.                      D) They are curious about everything.
50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?
- A) They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
- B) They interact with the physical world much like humans.
- C) They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
- D) They can aid physics professors in their research work.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator *pedal* (踏板). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. "The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?" You say "yes" and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax.

How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There's no question that self-driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop; some 94% of road accidents in the U. S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually- or physically-impaired people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer.

But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. According to the U. S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U. S.

The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can't be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?
- A) People would be driving in a more civilized way.
- B) It would save local governments a lot of money.
- C) More policemen would be patrolling the streets.
- D) Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.
52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?
- A) They could enjoy greater mobility.                      B) They would suffer no road accidents.
- C) They would have no trouble driving.                      D) They could go anywhere they want.

53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?
- A) The conflict between labor and management would intensify.
  - B) The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.
  - C) Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.
  - D) Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.
54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?
- A) Political dissatisfaction.
  - B) Retraining of employees.
  - C) Fossil fuel conservation.
  - D) Business restructuring.
55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?
- A) Keep pace with technological developments.
  - B) Make new technologies affordable to everyone.
  - C) Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.
  - D) Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

## 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.

过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18 到 30 岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款很容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。



# 2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第一套)



扫一扫，视+听

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the importance of reading ability and how to develop it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.  
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.  
C) A father's message for his daughter.  
D) The history of a century-old motel.
2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.  
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.  
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.  
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.  
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.  
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.  
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.
4. A) It apologized to its customers.  
B) It was forced to kill its bees.  
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.  
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.  
B) It took off and landed on a football field.

- C) It proved to be of high commercial value.
- D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.
- 6. A) Engineering problems.
- C) Inadequate funding.
- 7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.
- C) It is a safer means of transportation.
- B) The air pollution it produced.
- D) The opposition from the military.
- B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.
- D) It is more environmentally friendly.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 8. A) It seems a depressing topic.
- C) It has little impact on our daily life.
- 9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.
- C) They don't want something too noisy.
- 10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.
- B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.
- C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.
- D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.
- 11. A) Watch a comedy.
- C) Book the tickets online.
- B) It sounds quite alarming.
- D) It is getting more serious these days.
- B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.
- D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.
- B) Go and see the dance.
- D) See a film with the man.

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

- 12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.
- B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.
- C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.
- D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.
- 13. A) Seek advice from senior students.
- C) Participate in after-school activities.
- 14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.
- C) Find her accommodation on campus.
- 15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
- C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.
- B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.
- D) Look into what the school offers.
- B) Accept her as a transfer student.
- D) Introduce her to her roommates.
- B) She has become friends with Catherine.
- D) She has just transferred to the college.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

- 16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.

- B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.  
 C) To discover what most mice like to eat.  
 D) To determine what feelings mice have.
17. A) When they are hungry. B) When they are thirsty.  
 C) When they smell food. D) When they want company.
18. A) They search for food in groups. B) They are overweight when food is plenty.  
 C) They prefer to be with other mice. D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

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

19. A) Its construction started before World War I. B) Its construction cost more than \$ 40 billion.  
 C) It is efficiently used for transport. D) It is one of the best in the world.
20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside. B) To move troops quickly from place to place.  
 C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed. D) To speed up the transportation of goods.
21. A) In the 1970s. B) In the 1960s.  
 C) In the 1950s. D) In the 1940s

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

22. A) Chatting while driving. B) Messaging while driving.  
 C) Driving under age. D) Speeding on highways.
23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.  
 B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.  
 C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.  
 D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.
24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights. B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.  
 C) They are alerted with a light and a sound. D) They get a warning on their smart phone.
25. A) Installing a camera. B) Using a connected app.  
 C) Checking their emails. D) Keeping a daily record.

## 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.

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first 26 in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was 27. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, 28 the solar panel company, Solarcentury. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest 29 of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large 30 has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the “10 best green energy projects”. For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was 31 overtaken by the Millbank Tower.

Green buildings like this aren't 32 cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy 33 through fossil fuels. As solar panels get 34, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of 35, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

A) cheaper	B) cleaner	C) collection	D) competed
E) constructed	F) consulted	G) dimension	H) discovered
I) eventually	J) height	K) necessarily	L) production
M) range	N) scale	O) undertaken	

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.

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces “Endangered” List

- [A] On a recent fall morning, a large crowd blocked the steps at one of Venice’s main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand Canal. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a twist: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.
- [B] “People are cheering and holding their carts in the air,” says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione ’90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. “It started as a joke,” he says with a laugh. “The idea was to put blades on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and run people down.”
- [C] Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that’s a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city’s population is down from 175, 000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can’t even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.
- [D] Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they’re only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$ 3 billion in 2015. “Venice is a cash cow,” she says, “and everyone wants a piece.”
- [E] Just beyond St. Mark’s Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their medieval (中世纪的) surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves. “Every time I see a cruise ship, I



feel sad,” Chigi says. “You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we’ll see Venice break down.”

- [F] For a time, UNESCO, the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world’s people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice’s flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.
- [G] Venice’s deadline passed with barely a murmur (嘟囔) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. “For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation,” Tabet told UNESCO. “We have to act quickly, there is not a moment to waste.”
- [H] But UNESCO didn’t even hold a vote. “It’s been postponed until 2017,” says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of *The Art Newspaper* and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the U. N. cultural organization didn’t vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger is because UNESCO has become “intensely politicized. There would have been some back-room negotiations.”
- [I] Italy boasts more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it considerable power and influence within the organization. The former head of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now serves as UNESCO’s assistant director-general for culture.
- [J] Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists (考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS. The accord underlined Italy’s global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.
- [K] But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy’s profitable tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.
- [L] The city’s current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5, 000 Venice residents.
- [M] As for Venetians, they’re beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon. “It’s a nightmare for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around,” says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge. “There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an orderly manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting.”
- [N] Then it hits him: This crowd isn’t made up of tourists. They’re Venetians. Giorgio says he’s never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. “For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic,” he says delightedly. “It feels unreal. It feels like we’re some form of endangered species. It’s just nice. The feeling is just pure.” But, he worries, if tourism isn’t managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.
36. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.

37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.
38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.
39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.
40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.
41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.
42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.
43. Ignoring UNESCO's warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city's tourism industry.
44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.
45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved". Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications (药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?
- A) Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
  - B) They occur only among certain groups of people.
  - C) Not all of them are related to one's age.
  - D) They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.
47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?
- A) Our interaction skills deteriorate.
  - B) Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
  - C) Communication within our brain weakens.
  - D) Our whole brain starts shrinking.
48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?
- A) Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
  - B) Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
  - C) Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
  - D) Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.
49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?
- A) Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
  - B) Stop medications affecting memory.
  - C) Turn to a professional for assistance.
  - D) Exercise to improve their well-being.
50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?
- A) Having regular physical and mental checkups.
  - B) Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
  - C) Engaging in known memory repair activities.
  - D) Staying active both physically and mentally.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives (档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern (实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D. C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so

long. “It was luckily in good shape,” says Kapsalis. “and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online.”

It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. “Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s,” says Kapsalis, “and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don’t even have access to.”

51. What happened to Darwin’s letter in the 1970s?
- A) It was recovered by the FBI.
  - B) It was stolen more than once.
  - C) It was put in the archives for research purposes.
  - D) It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.
52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?
- A) They proved its authenticity.
  - B) They kept it in a special safe.
  - C) They arrested the suspect immediately.
  - D) They pressed criminal charges in vain.
53. What is Darwin’s letter about?
- A) The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
  - B) His cooperation with an American geologist.
  - C) Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
  - D) His acknowledgement of help from a professional.
54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?
- A) Reserve it for research purposes only.
  - B) Turn it into an object of high interest.
  - C) Keep it a permanent secret.
  - D) Make it available online.
55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?
- A) Growing interest in rare art objects.
  - B) Radical changes in archiving practices.
  - C) Recovery of various missing documents.
  - D) Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

## 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.

近年来，中国有越来越多的城市开始建设地铁。发展地铁有助于减少城市的交通拥堵和空气污染。地铁具有安全、快捷和舒适的优点。越来越多的人选择地铁作为每天上班或上学的主要交通工具。如今，在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。在有些城市里，乘客只需用卡或手机就可以乘坐地铁。许多当地老年市民还可以免费乘坐地铁。



# 2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第二套)



扫一扫, 视+听

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the importance of speaking ability and how to develop it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A) Annoyed.                              | B) Scared.                            |
| C) Confused.                                | D) Offended.                          |
| 2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands.    | B) It wound up on the steering wheel. |
| C) It was killed by the police on the spot. | D) It was covered with large scales.  |

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. A) A study of the fast-food service. | B) Fast food customer satisfaction.       |
| C) McDonald's new business strategies.  | D) Competition in the fast-food industry. |
| 4. A) Customer s' higher demands.       | B) The inefficiency of employees.         |
| C) Increased variety of products.       | D) The rising number of customers.        |

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs. |                        |
| B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.     |                        |
| C) U. S. government's approval of private space missions.     |                        |
| D) Competition among public and private space companies.      |                        |
| 6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.               |                        |
| B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.          |                        |
| C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.              |                        |
| D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.                        |                        |
| 7. A) It is significant.                                      | B) It is promising.    |
| C) It is unpredictable.                                       | D) It is unprofitable. |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 8. A) Visiting her family in Thailand.          | B) Showing friends around Phuket.            |
| C) Swimming around a Thai island.               | D) Lying in the sun on a Thai beach.         |
| 9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.             | B) She met a Thai girl's parents.            |
| C) She learned some Thai words.                 | D) She sunbathed on a Thai beach.            |
| 10. A) His class will start in a minute.        | B) He has got an incoming phone call.        |
| C) Someone is knocking at his door.             | D) His phone is running out of power.        |
| 11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.       | B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.      |
| C) He collects things from different countries. | D) He wants to know more about Thai culture. |

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym. | B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers. |
| C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.               | D) Trying out a new gym in town.                 |
| 13. A) Professional personal training.                | B) Free exercise for the first week.             |
| C) A discount for a half-year membership.             | D) Additional benefits for young couples.        |
| 14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.                  | B) The high membership fee.                      |
| C) The renewal of his membership.                     | D) The operation of fitness equipment.           |
| 15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.              | B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.         |
| C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.            | D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.    |

## Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.      | B) They often apply for a number of positions.         |
| C) They worry about the results of their applications. | D) They search extensively for employers' information. |
| 17. A) Get better organized.                           | B) Edit their references.                              |
| C) Find better-paid jobs.                              | D) Analyze the searching process.                      |
| 18. A) Provide their data in detail.                   | B) Personalize each application.                       |
| C) Make use of better search engines.                  | D) Apply for more promising positions.                 |

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

- |   |
|---|
| 19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place. |
| B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.     |
| C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.    |
| D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.     |
| 20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.                   |

- B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
  - C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
  - D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.
21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.
- B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.
  - C) Organize kids into various interest groups.
  - D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

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

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
- B) It is a major social activity among the young.
  - C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
  - D) It is even more expressive than the written word.
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
- B) It is really marvelous to look at.
  - C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
  - D) It offers people a chance to socialize.
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
- B) They became better dancers.
  - C) They enjoyed better health.
  - D) Their relationship strengthened.
25. A) It is fun.
- B) It is life.
  - C) It is exhausting.
  - D) It is rhythmical.

### 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.

Neon (霓虹) is to Hong Kong as red phone booths are to London and fog is to San Francisco. When night falls, red and blue and other colors 26 a hazy (雾蒙蒙的) glow over a city lit up by tens of thousands of neon signs. But many of them are going dark, 27 by more practical, but less romantic, LEDs (发光二极管).

Changing building codes, evolving tastes, and the high cost of maintaining those wonderful old signs have businesses embracing LEDs, which are energy 28, but still carry great cost. "To me, neon represents memories of the past," says photographer Sharon Blance, whose series *Hong Kong Neon* celebrates the city's famous signs. "Looking at the signs now I get a feeling of amazement, mixed with sadness."

Building a neon sign is an art practiced by 29 trained on the job to mold glass tubes into 30 shapes and letters. They fill these tubes with gases that glow when 31. Neon makes orange, while other gases make yellow or blue. It takes many hours to craft a single sign.

Blance spent a week in Hong Kong and 32 more than 60 signs; 22 of them appear in the series that capture the signs lighting up lonely streets—an 33 that makes it easy to admire their colors and craftsmanship. "I love the beautiful, handcrafted, old-fashioned 34 of neon," says Blance. The

signs do nothing more than 35 a restaurant, theater, or other business, but do so in the most striking way possible.

A) alternative	B) approach	C) cast	D) challenging
E) decorative	F) efficient	G) electrified	H) identify
I) photographed	J) professionals	K) quality	L) replaced
M) stimulate	N) symbolizes	O) volunteers	

## 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.*

### **New Jersey School District Eases Pressure on Students, Baring an Ethnic Divide**

- [A] This fall, David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and stressed out, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended for mental health assessments and 40 were hospitalized. And on a survey administered by the district, students wrote things like, "I hate going to school," and "Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else."
- [B] With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense focus on achievement at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in advocating a "whole child" approach to schooling that respects "social-emotional development" and "deep and meaningful learning" over academics alone. The alternative, he suggested, was to face the prospect of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where outsize stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.
- [C] But instead of bringing families together, Aderhold's letter revealed a divide in the district, which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines. On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter's middle school, who has come to see the district's increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. "My son was in fourth grade and told me, 'I'm not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my resume, '" she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past decade, who said Aderhold's reforms would amount to a "dumbing down" of his children's education. "What is happening here reflects a national anti-intellectual trend that will not prepare our children for the future," Jia said.
- [D] About 10 minutes from Princeton and an hour and a half from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools. From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, classically trained musicians and students with perfect SAT scores.
- [E] The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in 2007. Many of



- them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district's advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of Aderhold's reforms.
- [F] Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take summer classes off campus for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is limiting this school year. With many Asian-American children attending supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.
- [G] Both Asian-American and white families say the tension between the two groups has grown steadily over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen. But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.
- [H] Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of *The Asian American Achievement Paradox*, says misunderstandings between first-generation Asian-American parents and those who have been in this country longer are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. "They don't have the same chances to get their children internships (实习职位) or jobs at law firms," Lee said. "So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later."
- [I] The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignment, a middle school student depicted (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A+, on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, "Shame on you!" Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.
- [J] The survey commissioned by the district found that 68 percent of high school honor and Advanced Placement students reported feeling stressed about school "always or most of the time". "We need to bring back some balance," Aderhold said. "You don't want to wait until it's too late to do something."
- [K] Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has gotten out of control. Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to dial it back. "It's become an arms race, an educational arms race," she said. "We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. The question is, at what cost?"
36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.
37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold's appeal.

38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students' writings.
39. Aderhold's reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American students most.
40. Aderhold appealed for parents' support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.
41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.
42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed in the future.
43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.
44. A number of students in Aderhold's school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.
45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?
- A) Improve their work efficiency.
  - B) Add to their sustained happiness.
  - C) Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
  - D) Lessen their concerns about material well-being.
47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?
- A) Earn more money.
  - B) Settle in an urban area.
  - C) Gain fame and popularity.
  - D) Live in a green environment.
48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?
- A) How it affects different people.
  - B) How strong its positive effect is.
  - C) How long its positive effect lasts.
  - D) How it benefits people physically.
49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?
- A) Their stress was more apparent than real.
  - B) Their decisions required less deliberation.
  - C) Their memories were greatly strengthened.
  - D) Their communication with others improved.
50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?
- A) Find financial support.
  - B) Improve urban planning.
  - C) Involve local residents in the effort.
  - D) Raise public awareness of the issue.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art (最先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?

- A) They performed marvellously on the sea.

- B) They could all break the ice in their way.
  - C) They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
  - D) They were models of modern engineering.
52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?
- A) Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
  - B) The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
  - C) Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
  - D) The long voyages they were able to undertake.
53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?
- A) It was a mere piece of decoration.
  - B) It was the work of a famous artist.
  - C) It was designed to let out extra smoke.
  - D) It was easily identifiable from afar.
54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?
- A) Their unscientific designs.
  - B) Their captains' misjudgment.
  - C) The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
  - D) The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.
55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?
- A) She was used to carry troops.
  - B) She was sunk in World War I.
  - C) She was converted into a hospital ship.
  - D) She was retired after her naval service.

## 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.

过去, 乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今, 随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高, 越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市, 还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进, 而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来, 节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。



# 2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第三套)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the importance of writing ability and how to develop it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明: 2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试全国共考了两套听力, 本套听力内容不再重复给出。

## 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.

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of 26. Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the haze (霾). Nor is the state's bad air 27 to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a 28.

All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological 29 makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in 30. And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are 31 to yield minute-to-minute maps of 32 air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

To this end, Aclima has been 33 with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's 34 were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by 35 pollution lows.

- |                |                  |                |               |
|----------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) assisted    | B) collaborating | C) consequence | D) consumers  |
| E) creating    | F) detail        | G) domestic    | H) frequently |
| I) inhabitants | J) innovation    | K) intended    | L) outdoor    |
| M) pollutants  | N) restricted    | O) sum         |               |

## 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 22.*

### Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

- [A] Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that's replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.
- [B] The codes—which typically range in price from \$ 80 to \$ 155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.
- [C] But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos (观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.
- [D] “When we talk about access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system,” said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U. S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. “Rather than \$ 250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$ 120,” said Senack. “But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out.”
- [E] Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$ 120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.
- [F] She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150-\$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. “It's a balancing act,” she said. “Can I really afford these access codes now?” She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.
- [G] The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 “was derived from digital products”.
- [H] A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that “digital materials are less expensive and a good investment” that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin

told the *Financial Times* in August that “in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over”.

- [I] The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. “These digital products aren’t just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features,” David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. “It helps students understand in a way that you can’t do with print homework assignments.”
- [J] David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn’t require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. “I try to make things as inexpensive as possible,” said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. “The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I’m giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most.”
- [K] A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500-\$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn’t require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. “That’s two months of rent,” she said. “You can’t sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-\$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester’s books. With an access code, you’re out of that money.”
- [L] Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that “it’s ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework”. Many of the access codes he’s purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. “Often it’s only 10% of your grade in class,” he said. “You’re paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn’t have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C.” Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.
- [M] Harper, a poultry (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can’t be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.
- [N] She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. “We don’t really have a missed assignment policy,” she said. “If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it’s not fun.”
36. A student’s yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.
37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.
38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.
39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.
40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.
41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.
43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.
44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.
45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else. “While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They’re documenting why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.

Researchers have found that students who sign up to tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who’re learning only for their own sake. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with ways to apply this model to academic subjects. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.

But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent” —a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated (动画的) figure called Betty’s Brain, who has been “taught” about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors’ learning. The agents’ questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.

Above all, it’s the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning. Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else’s accomplishment.

46. What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?
- A) Seneca’s thinking is still applicable today.
- B) Better learners will become better teachers.
- C) Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
- D) Philosophical thinking improves instruction.

47. What do we learn about Betty's Brain?
- A) It is a character in a popular animation.
  - B) It is a teaching tool under development.
  - C) It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
  - D) It is a tutor for computer science students.
48. How does teaching others benefit student tutors?
- A) It makes them aware of what they are strong at.
  - B) It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
  - C) It helps them learn their academic subjects better.
  - D) It enables them to better understand their teachers.
49. What do students do to teach their teachable agents?
- A) They motivate them to think independently.
  - B) They ask them to design their own questions.
  - C) They encourage them to give prompt feedback.
  - D) They use various ways to explain the materials.
50. What is the key factor that eases student tutors' learning?
- A) Their sense of responsibility.
  - B) Their emotional involvement.
  - C) The learning strategy acquired.
  - D) The teaching experience gained.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A new batch of young women—members of the so-called Millennial (千禧的) generation—has been entering the workforce for the past decade. At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or than their young male counterparts are now. But when they look ahead, they see roadblocks to their success. They believe that women are paid less than men for doing the same job. They think it's easier for men to get top executive jobs than it is for them. And they assume that if and when they have children, it will be even harder for them to advance in their careers.

While the public sees greater workplace equality between men and women now than it did 20–30 years ago, most believe more change is needed. Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men. Even so, relatively few young women (15%) say they have been discriminated against at work because of their gender.

As Millennial women come of age they share many of the same views and values about work as their male counterparts. They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place relatively little importance on high pay. At the same time, however, young working women are less likely than men to aim at top management jobs: 34% say they're not interested in becoming a boss or top manager; only 24% of young men say the same. The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the trade-offs that go with work and motherhood.

These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (ages 18–32), conducted Oct. 7–27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young



women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about Millennial women starting their careers?
- A) They can get ahead only by striving harder.
  - B) They expect to succeed just like Millennial men.
  - C) They are generally quite optimistic about their future.
  - D) They are better educated than their male counterparts.
52. How do most Millennial women feel about their treatment in the workplace?
- A) They are the target of discrimination.
  - B) They find it satisfactory on the whole.
  - C) They think it needs further improving.
  - D) They find their complaints ignored.
53. What do Millennial women value most when coming of age?
- A) A sense of accomplishment.
  - B) Job stability and flexibility.
  - C) Rewards and promotions.
  - D) Joy derived from work.
54. What are women in their 30s and 40s concerned about?
- A) The welfare of their children.
  - B) The narrowing of the gender gap.
  - C) The fulfillment of their dreams in life.
  - D) The balance between work and family.
55. What conclusion can be drawn about Millennial women from the 2013 survey?
- A) They still view this world as one dominated by males.
  - B) They account for half the workforce in the job market.
  - C) They see the world differently from older generations.
  - D) They do better in work than their male counterparts.

## 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.

公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来，由于私家车数量不断增多，城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行，一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新，车速也有了显著提高。然而，公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在，在大多数城市，许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

# 2017 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第一套)



扫一扫，视+听

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on how to best handle the relationship between parents and children. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. A) Her grandfather.                   | B) Her grandmother.                    |
| C) Her friend Erika.                     | D) Her little brother.                 |
| 2. A) By taking pictures for passers-by. | B) By selling lemonade and pictures.   |
| C) By working part time at a hospital.   | D) By asking for help on social media. |

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.  
B) Providing clean energy to five million people.  
C) Generating electric power for passing vehicles.  
D) Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.
4. A) They are made from cheap materials.  
B) They are only about half an inch thick.  
C) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.  
D) They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) The lack of clues about the species.  
B) Inadequate funding for research.  
C) Endless fighting in the region.  
D) The hazards from the desert.
6. A) To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.  
B) To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.  
C) To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.  
D) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

7. A) Lions' tracks. B) Lions walking  
C) Some camping facilities. D) Traps set by local hunters

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) A special gift from the man. B) Her wedding anniversary.  
C) A call from her dad. D) Her "lucky birthday".
9. A) Threw her a surprise party. B) Took her on a trip overseas.  
C) Bought her a gold necklace. D) Gave her a big model plane.
10. A) What her husband and the man are up to.  
B) What has been troubling her husband.  
C) The trip her husband has planned.  
D) The gift her husband has bought.
11. A) He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.  
B) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.  
C) He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees.  
D) He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.

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

12. A) They take the rival's attitude into account.  
B) They know when to adopt a tough attitude.  
C) They see the importance of making compromises.  
D) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.
13. A) They know when to stop. B) They know how to adapt.  
C) They know when to make compromises. D) They know how to control their emotion.
14. A) They are patient. B) They learn quickly.  
C) They are good at expression. D) They uphold their principles.
15. A) Clarify items of negotiation. B) Make clear one's intentions.  
C) Get to know the other side. D) Formulate one's strategy.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

16. A) How space research benefits people on Earth.  
B) When the International Space Station was built.  
C) How many space shuttle missions there will be.  
D) When America's earliest space program started.
17. A) They tried to make best use of the latest technology.

- B) They tried to meet astronauts' specific requirements.  
 C) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.  
 D) They accurately calculated the speed of the orbiting shuttles.
18. A) They are expensive to make. B) They are extremely accurate.  
 C) They were first made in space. D) They were invented in the 1970s.

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

19. A) Everything was natural and genuine then.  
 B) People had plenty of land to cultivate then.  
 C) It marked the beginning of something new.  
 D) It was when her ancestors came to America.
20. A) They were known to be creative. B) They enjoyed living a life of ease.  
 C) They had all kinds of entertainment. D) They believed in working for goals.
21. A) Chatting with her ancestors. B) Doing needlework by the fire.  
 C) Furnishing her country house. D) Polishing all the silver work.

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

22. A) Sit down and try to calm yourself. B) Call your family or friends for help.  
 C) Use a map to identify your location. D) Try to follow your footprints back.
23. A) You may end up entering a wonderland.  
 B) You may get drowned in a sudden flood.  
 C) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.  
 D) You may find a way out without your knowing it.
24. A) Walk uphill. B) Look for food.  
 C) Start a fire. D) Wait patiently.
25. A) Check the local weather. B) Find a map and a compass.  
 C) Prepare enough food and drink. D) Inform somebody of your plan.

### 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.

A rat or pigeon might not be the obvious choice to tend to someone who is sick, but these creatures have some 26 skills that could help the treatment of human diseases.

Pigeons are often seen as dirty birds and an urban 27, but they are just the latest in a long line of animals that have been found to have abilities to help humans. Despite having a brain no bigger than the 28 of your index finger, pigeons have a very impressive 29 memory. Recently it was shown that they could be trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer in images.

Rats are often 30 with spreading disease rather than 31 it, but this long-tailed animal is highly 32. Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of olfactory receptors (嗅觉感受器), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect 33 smells. As a result, some

rats are being put to work to detect TB (肺结核). When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to 34 a sample is infected.

Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to 35, but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate – the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

- |               |               |                |               |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) associated | B) examine    | C) indicate    | D) nuisance   |
| E) peak       | F) preventing | G) prohibiting | H) sensitive  |
| I) slight     | J) specify    | K) superior    | L) suspicious |
| M) tip        | N) treated    | O) visual      |               |

## 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.

### Do In-Class Exams Make Students Study Harder?

Research suggests they may study more broadly for the unexpected rather than search for answers.

- A) I have always been a poor test-taker. So it may seem rather strange that I have returned to college to finish the degree I left undone some four decades ago. I am making my way through Columbia University, surrounded by students who quickly supply the verbal answer while I am still processing the question.
- B) Since there is no way for me to avoid exams, I am currently questioning what kind are the most taxing and ultimately beneficial. I have already sweated through numerous in-class midterms and finals, and now I have a professor who issues take-home ones. I was excited when I learned this, figuring I had a full week to do the research, read the texts, and write it all up. In fact, I was still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due. To say I had lost the thread is putting it mildly.
- C) As I was suffering through my week of anxiety, overthinking the material and guessing my grasp of it, I did some of my own polling among students and professors. David Eisenbach, who teaches a popular class on U. S. presidents at Columbia, prefers the in-class variety. He believes Students ultimately learn more and encourages them to form study groups. "That way they socialize over history outside the class, which wouldn't happen without the pressure of an in-class exam," he explained. "Furthermore, in-class exams force students to learn how to perform under pressure, an essential work skill."
- D) He also says there is less chance of cheating with the in-class variety. In 2012, 125 students at Harvard were caught up in a scandal when it was discovered they had cheated on a take-home exam for a class entitled "Introduction To Congress." Some colleges have what they call an "honor code," though if you are smart enough to get into these schools, you are either smart enough to get around any codes or hopefully, too ethical to consider doing so. As I sat blocked and clueless for two solid days, I momentarily wondered if I couldn't just call an expert on the subject matter which I was tackling, or someone who took the class previously, to get me going.
- E) Following the Harvard scandal, Mary Miller, the former dean of students at Yale, made an impassioned appeal to her school's professors to refrain from take-home exams. "Students risk health and well being, as well as performance in other end-of-term work, when faculty offers take-home exams without clear,



time-limited boundaries,” she told me. “Research now shows that regular quizzes, short essays, and other assignments over the course of a term better enhance learning and retention.”

- F) Most college professors agree the kind of exam they choose largely depends on the subject. A quantitative-based one, for example, is unlikely to be sent home, where one could ask their older brothers and sisters to help. Vocational-type classes, such as computer science or journalism, on the other hand, are often more research-oriented and lend themselves to take-home testing. Chris Koch, who teaches “History of Broadcast Journalism” at Montgomery Community College in Rockville, Maryland, points out that reporting is about investigation rather than the memorization of minute details. “In my field, it’s not what you know—it’s what you know how to find out,” says Koch. “There is way too much information, and more coming all the time, for anyone to remember. I want my students to search out the answers to questions by using all the resources available to them.”
- G) Students’ test-form preferences vary, too, often depending on the subject and course difficulty. “I prefer take-home essays because it is then really about the writing, so you have time to edit and do more research,” says Elizabeth Dresser, a junior at Barnard. Then there is the stress factor. Francesca Haass, a senior at Middlebury, says, “I find the in-class ones are more stressful in the short term, but there is immediate relief as you swallow information like mad, and then you get to forget it all. Take-homes require thoughtful engagement which can lead to longer term stress as there is never a moment when the time is up.” Meanwhile, Olivia Rubin, a sophomore at Emory, says she hardly even considers take-homes true exams. “If you understand the material and have the ability to articulate (说出) your thoughts, they should be a breeze.”
- H) How students ultimately handle tests may depend on their personal test-taking abilities. There are people who always wait until the last minute, and make it much harder than it needs to be. And then there are those who, not knowing what questions are coming at them, and having no resources to refer to, can freeze. And then there are we rare folks who fit both those descriptions.
- I) Yes, my advanced age must factor into the equation (等式), in part because of my inability to access the information as quickly. As another returning student at Columbia, Kate Marber, told me, “We are learning not only all this information, but essentially how to learn again. Our fellow students have just come out of high school. A lot has changed since we were last in school.”
- J) If nothing else, the situation has given my college son and me something to share. When I asked his opinion on this matter, he responded, “I like in-class exams because the time is already reserved, as opposed to using my free time at home to work on a test,” he responded. It seems to me that a compromise would be receiving the exam questions a day or two in advance, and then doing the actual test in class with the ticking clock overhead.
- K) Better yet, how about what one Hunter College professor reportedly did recently for her final exam: She encouraged the class not to stress or even study, promising that, “It is going to be a piece of cake.” When the students came in sharpened pencils in hand, there was not a blue book in sight. Rather, they saw a large chocolate cake and they each were given a slice.
36. Elderly students find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education.
37. Some believe take-home exams may affect students’ performance in other courses.
38. Certain professors believe in-class exams are ultimately more helpful to students.
39. In-class exams are believed to discourage cheating in exams.
40. The author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home.
41. Students who put off their work until the last moment often find the exams more difficult than they

actually are.

42. Different students may prefer different types of exams.
43. Most professors agree whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on the type of course being taught.
44. The author dropped out of college some forty years ago.
45. Some students think take-home exams will eat up their free time.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the “first-night” effect. If a person stays in the same room the following night they tend to sleep more soundly. Yuka Sasaki and her colleagues at Brown University set out to investigate the origins of this effect.

Dr. Sasaki knew the first-night effect probably has something to do with how humans evolved. The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it when performance might be affected the following day. She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining alert enough to avoid predators (捕食者). This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing. To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people as they slept in the unfamiliar environment of the university’s Department of Psychological Sciences. The participants each slept in the department for two nights and were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains. Dr. Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants’ brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left hemispheres (半球) of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did.

Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

46. What did researchers find puzzling about the first-night effect?
  - A) To what extent it can trouble people.
  - B) What role it has played in evolution.
  - C) What circumstances may trigger it.
  - D) In what way it can be beneficial.
47. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?
  - A) She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.
  - B) She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.
  - C) She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins.

- D) She conducted studies on birds' and dolphins' sleeping patterns.
48. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?
- A) She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.  
B) She recruited 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.  
C) She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.  
D) She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.
49. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?
- A) She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.  
B) She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.  
C) She exposed her participants to two different stimuli.  
D) She compared the responses of different participants.
50. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?
- A) They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.  
B) They tended to perceive irregular beeps as a threat.  
C) They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.  
D) They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals.

Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18 - 44 reported feeling "very tired" or "exhausted", according to a recent study.

This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying "no". Women want to be able to do it all-volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals-and so their answer to any request is often "Yes, I can."

Women struggle to say "no" in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say "no" may be hurting women's health as well as their career.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don't want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. For example, there's a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what's the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem-even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely-including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?
- A) They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.  
B) They are usually more committed at home than on the job.

- C) They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.  
D) They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.
52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?  
A) They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.  
B) They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.  
C) They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.  
D) They are obliged to take up too many responsibilities.
53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?  
A) Their unwillingness to say "no".  
B) Their desire to be considered powerful.  
C) An underestimate of their own ability.  
D) A lack of courage to face challenges.
54. Men and women differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) women tend to be easily satisfied  
B) men are generally more persuasive  
C) men tend to put their personal interests first  
D) women are much more ready to compromise
55. What is important to a good leader?  
A) A dominant personality.  
B) The ability to delegate.  
C) The courage to admit failure.  
D) A strong sense of responsibility.

## 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.

泰山位于山东省西部。海拔 1500 余米，方圆约 400 平方公里。泰山不仅雄伟壮观，而且是一座历史文化名山，过去 3000 多年一直是人们前往朝拜的地方。据记载，共有 72 位帝王曾来此游览。许多作家到泰山获取灵感，写诗作文，艺术家也来此绘画。山上因此留下了许许多多的文物古迹。泰山如今已成为中国一处主要的旅游景点。

# 2017 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第二套)



扫一扫，视+听

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on how to best handle the relationship between teachers and students. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) It tries to entertain its audience.  
B) It tries to look into the distance.  
C) It wants to catch people's attention.  
D) It has got one of its limbs injured.
2. A) It was spotted by animal protection officials.  
B) It was filmed by a local television reporter.  
C) Its videos were posted on social media.  
D) Its picture won a photography prize.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) The distance travelled.  
C) The spending on gas.
  - B) The incidence of road accidents.  
D) The number of people travelling.
4. A) Fewer people are commuting.  
C) Job growth is slowing down.
  - B) Gas consumption is soaring.  
D) Rush-hour traffic is worsening.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) He told a stranger the sad story about himself.  
B) He helped a stranger to carry groceries to his car.  
C) He went up to a stranger and pulled at his sleeves.  
D) He washed a stranger's car in return for some food.
6. A) He ordered a lot of food for his family.  
B) He gave him a job at his own company.

- C) He raised a large sum of money for him.
- D) He offered him a scholarship for college.
- 7. A) He works hard to support his family.
- B) He is an excellent student at school.
- C) He is very good at making up stories.
- D) He has been disabled since boyhood.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- 8. A) Attended an economics lecture.
- B) Taken a walk on Charles Street.
- C) Had a drink at Queen Victoria.
- D) Had dinner at a new restaurant.
- 9. A) Treat a college friend to dinner.
- B) Make preparations for a seminar.
- C) Attend his brother's birthday party.
- D) Visit some of his high school friends.
- 10. A) Gather statistics for his lecture.
- B) Throw a surprise birthday party.
- C) Meet with Jonathan's friends on the weekend.
- D) Join him in his brother's birthday celebration.
- 11. A) By car.
- B) By train.
- C) By taxi
- D) By bus.

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

- 12. A) Taking a vacation abroad.
- B) Reviewing for his last exam.
- C) Saving enough money for a rainy day.
- D) Finding a better way to earn money.
- 13. A) Preparing for his final exams.
- B) Negotiating with his boss for a raise.
- C) Working part time as a waiter.
- D) Helping the woman with her courses.
- 14. A) Finish her term paper.
- B) Save enough money.
- C) Learn a little bit of Spanish.
- D) Ask her parents' permission.
- 15. A) He has rich sailing experience.
- B) He speaks Spanish fluently.
- C) He is also eager to go to Spain.
- D) He is easy to get along with.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

- 16. A) She went to the same university as her mother.
- B) She worked as a nurse in the First World War.
- C) She won the Nobel Prize two times.
- D) She was also a Nobel Prize winner.
- 17. A) She fought bravely in a series of military operations.
- B) She developed X-ray facilities for military hospitals.
- C) She helped to set up several military hospitals.
- D) She made donations to save wounded soldiers.



18. A) Both died of blood cancer. B) Both fought in World War I.  
C) Both won military medals. D) Both married their assistants.

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

19. A) They were the first settlers in Europe.  
B) They were the conquerors of Norway.  
C) They discovered Iceland in the ninth century.  
D) They settled on a small island north of England.
20. A) It was some five hundred miles west of Norway.  
B) It was covered with green most time of the year.  
C) It was the Vikings' most important discovery.  
D) It was a rocky mass of land covered with ice.
21. A) The Vikings' ocean explorations. B) The making of European nations.  
C) The Vikings' everyday life. D) The Europeans' Arctic discoveries.

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

22. A) Work hard for a better life. B) Make mistakes now and then.  
C) Dream about the future. D) Save against a rainy day.
23. A) Teach foreign languages for the rest of his life.  
B) Change what he has for his past imaginary world.  
C) Exchange his two-story house for a beach cottage.  
D) Dwell on the dreams he had dreamed when young.
24. A) Criminal law. B) City planning.  
C) Oriental architecture. D) International business.
25. A) Dream and make plans. B) Take things easy in life.  
C) Be content with what you have. D) Enjoy whatever you are doing.

### 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.

Technological changes brought dramatic new options to Americans living in the 1990s. During this decade new forms of entertainment, commerce, research, and communication became commonplace in the U. S. The driving force behind much of this change was a (n) 26 popularly known as the Internet.

The Internet was developed during the 1970s by the Department of Defense. In the case of an attack, military advisers suggested the 27 of being able to operate one computer from another terminal. In the early days, the Internet was used mainly by scientists to communicate with other scientists. The Internet 28 under government control until 1984.

One early problem faced by Internet users was speed. Phone lines could only transmit information at a 29 rate. The development of fiber-optic (光纤) cables allowed for billions of bits of information to be received every minute. Companies like Intel developed faster microprocessors, so personal computers could

process the 30 signals at a more rapid rate.

In the early 1990s, the World Wide Web was developed, in large part, for 31 purposes. Corporations created home pages where they could place text and graphics to sell products. Soon airline tickets, hotel 32, and even cars and homes could be purchased online. Universities 33 research data on the Internet, so students could find 34 information without leaving their dormitories. Companies soon discovered that work could be done at home and 35 online, so a whole new class of telecommuters began to earn a living from home offices unshaven and wearing pajamas (睡衣).

- |                 |                |                 |             |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| A) advantage    | B) commercial  | C) conservation | D) equipped |
| E) incoming     | F) innovation  | G) limited      | H) local    |
| I) maintained   | J) occupations | K) posted       | L) remained |
| M) reservations | N) submitted   | O) valuable     |             |

## 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 Health Benefits of Knitting

- A) About 15 years ago, I was invited to join a knitting group. I agreed to give it a try.
- B) My mother had taught me to knit at 15, and I knitted in class throughout college and for a few years thereafter. Then decades passed without my touching a knitting needle. But within two Mondays in the group, I was hooked, not only on knitting but also on crocheting (钩织), and I was on my way to becoming a highly productive crafter.
- C) I've made countless baby blankets, sweaters, scarves, hats, caps for newborns. I take a knitting project with me everywhere, especially when I have to sit still and listen. As I discovered in college, when my hands are busy, my mind stays focused on the here and now.
- D) It seems, too, that I'm part of a national renewal of interest in needle and other handicrafts (手工艺). The Craft Yarn Council reports that a third of women ages 25-35 now knit or crochet. Even men and schoolchildren are swelling the ranks, among them my friend's three small grandsons. Last April, the council created a "Stitch Away Stress" campaign in honor of National Stress Awareness Month. Dr. Herbert Benson, a pioneer in mind/body medicine and author of The Relaxation Response, says that the repetitive action of needlework can induce a relaxed state like that associated with meditation (沉思) and yoga. Once you get beyond the initial learning curve, knitting and crocheting can lower heart rate and blood pressure.
- E) But unlike meditation, craft activities result in tangible and of ten useful products that can enhance self-esteem. I keep photos of my singular accomplishments on my cellphone to boost my spirits when needed.
- F) Since the 1990s, the council has surveyed hundreds of thousands of knitters and crocheters, who routinely list stress relief and creative fulfillment as the activities' main benefits. Among them is the father of a prematurely born daughter who reported that during the baby's five weeks in the intensive care unit, "learning how to knit infant hats gave me a sense of purpose during a time that I felt very helpless. It's a hobby that I've stuck with, and it continues to help me cope with stress at work, provide a sense of order in hectic (忙乱的) days, and allow my brain time to solve problems."

- G) A recent email from the yarn ( 纺纱 ) company Red Heart titled “Health Benefits of Crocheting and Knitting” prompted me to explore what else might be known about the health value of activities like knitting. My research revealed that the rewards go well beyond replacing stress and anxiety with the satisfaction of creation.
- H) For example, Karen Hayes, a life coach in Toronto, conducts knitting therapy programs, including Knit to Quit to help smokers give up the habit, and Knit to Heal for people coping with health crises, like a cancer diagnosis or serious illness of a family member. Schools and prisons with craft programs report that they have a calming effect and enhance social skills. And having to follow instructions on complex craft projects can improve children’s math skills.
- I) Some people find that craftwork helps them control their weight. Just as it’s challenging to smoke while knitting, when hands are holding needles and hooks, there’s less snacking and mindless eating out of boredom.
- J) I’ve found that my handiwork with yarn has helped my arthritic ( 患关节炎的 ) fingers remain more dexterous ( 灵巧的 ) as I age. A woman encouraged to try knitting and crocheting after developing an autoimmune disease that caused a lot of hand pain reported on the Craft Yarn Council site that her hands are now less stiff and painful.
- K) A 2009 University of British Columbia study of 38 women with an eating disorder who were taught to knit found that learning the craft led to significant improvements. Seventy-four percent of the women said the activity lessened their fears and kept them from thinking about their problem.
- L) Betsan Corkhill, a wellness coach in Bath, England, and author of the book *Knit for Health & Wellness*, established a website, Stitchlinks, to explore the value of what she calls therapeutic knitting. Among her respondents, 54 percent of those who were clinically depressed said that knitting made them feel happy or very happy. In a study of 60 self-selected people with persistent pain, Ms. Corkhill and colleagues reported that knitting enabled them to redirect their focus, reducing their awareness of pain. She suggested that the brain can process just so much at once, and that activities like knitting and crocheting make it harder for the brain to register pain signals. Perhaps most exciting is research that suggests that crafts like knitting and crocheting may help to keep off a decline in brain function with age. In a 2011 study, researchers led by Dr. Yónas Geda at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester interviewed a random ( 随机的 ) sample of 1,321 people ages 70 – 89, most of whom were cognitively ( 在认知方面 ) normal, about the cognitive activities they engaged in late in life. The study, published in the *Journal of Neuropsychiatry & Clinical Neurosciences*, found that those who engaged in crafts like knitting and crocheting had a diminished chance of developing mild cognitive disorder and memory loss.
- M) Although it is possible that only people who are cognitively healthy would pursue such activities, those who read newspapers or magazines or played music did not show similar benefits. The researchers speculate that craft activities promote the development of nerve pathways in the brain that help to maintain cognitive health.
- N) In support of that suggestion, a 2014 study by Denise C. Park of the University of Texas at Dallas and colleagues demonstrated that learning to knit or do digital photography enhanced memory function in older adults. Those who engaged in activities that were not intellectually challenging, either in a social group or alone, did not show such improvements.
- O) Given that sustained social contacts have been shown to support health and a long life, those wishing to maximize the health value of crafts might consider joining a group of like-minded folks. If or one try not to miss a single weekly meeting of my knitting group.

36. When the author was a college student, she found that knitting helped her concentrate.
37. Knitting can help people stay away from tobacco.
38. Even men and children are now joining the army of knitters.
39. Being a member of a crafts group enhances one's health and prolongs one's life.
40. Knitting diverts people's attention from their pain.
41. The author learnt to knit as a teenager, but it was not until she was much older that she became keenly interested.
42. When people are knitting, they tend to eat fewer snacks.
43. Survey findings show that knitting can help people relieve stress.
44. According to a study, knitters and crocheters are less likely to suffer mild cognitive damage.
45. The products of knitting can increase one's sense of self-respect.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Nobody really knows how big Lagos is. What's indisputable is that it's growing very quickly. Between now and 2050, the urban population of Africa could triple. Yet cities in sub-Saharan Africa are not getting richer the way cities in the rest of the world have. Most urban Africans live in slums (贫民窟); migrants are of ten not much better off than they were in the countryside. Why?

The immediate problem is poverty. Most of Africa is urbanising at a lower level of income than other regions of the world did. That means there's little money around for investment that would make cities liveable and more productive. Without upgrades and new capacity, bridges, roads and power systems are unable to cope with expanding populations. With the exception of South Africa, the only light rail metro system in sub-Saharan Africa is in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Traffic jam leads to expense and unpredictability, things that keep investors away.

In other parts of the world, increasing agricultural productivity and industrialisation went together. More productive farmers meant there was a surplus that could feed cities; in turn, that created a pool of labour for factories. But African cities are different. They are too of ten built around consuming natural resources. Government is concentrated in capitals, so is the money. Most urban Africans work for a small minority of the rich, who tend to be involved in either cronyish (有裙带关系的) businesses or politics. Since African agriculture is still broadly unproductive, food is imported, consuming a portion of revenue.

So what can be done? Though African countries are poor, not all African cities are. In Lagos, foreign oil workers can pay as much as \$ 65, 000 per year in rent for a modest apartment in a safe part of town. If that income were better taxed, it might provide the revenue for better infrastructure. If city leaders were more accountable to their residents, they might favour projects designed to help them more. Yet even as new roads are built, new people arrive. When a city's population grows by 5% a year, it is difficult to keep up.

46. What do we learn from the passage about cities in sub-Saharan Africa?

- A) They have more slums than other cities in the world.
- B) They are growing fast without becoming richer.

- C) They are as modernised as many cities elsewhere.  
D) They attract migrants who want to be better off.
47. What does the author imply about urbanisation in other parts of the world?  
A) It benefited from the contribution of immigrants.  
B) It started when people's income was relatively high.  
C) It benefited from the accelerated rise in productivity.  
D) It started with the improvement of people's livelihood.
48. Why is sub-Saharan Africa unappealing to investors?  
A) It lacks adequate transport facilities.  
B) The living expenses there are too high.  
C) It is on the whole too densely populated.  
D) The local governments are corrupted.
49. In what way does the author say African cities are different?  
A) They have attracted huge numbers of farm labourers.  
B) They still rely heavily on agricultural productivity.  
C) They have developed at the expense of nature.  
D) They depend far more on foreign investment.
50. What might be a solution to the problems facing African cities?  
A) Lowering of apartment rent.  
B) Better education for residents.  
C) More rational overall planning.  
D) A more responsible government.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For the past several decades, it seems there's been a general consensus on how to get ahead in America: Get a college education, find a reliable job, and buy your own home. But do Americans still believe in that path, and if they do, is it attainable?

The most recent National Journal poll asked respondents about the American dream, what it takes to achieve their goals, and whether or not they felt a significant amount of control over their ability to be successful. Overwhelmingly, the results show that today, the idea of the American dream—and what it takes to achieve—it looks quite different than it did in the late 20th century.

By and large, people felt that their actions and hard work—not outside forces were the deciding factor in how their lives turned out. But respondents had decidedly mixed feelings about what actions make for a better life in the current economy.

In the last seven years, Americans have grown more pessimistic about the power of education to lead to success. Even though they see going to college as a fairly achievable goal, a majority – 52 percent—think that young people do not need a four-year college education in order to be successful.

Miguel Maeda, 42, who has a master's degree and works in public health, was the first in his family to go to college, which has allowed him to achieve a sense of financial stability his parents and grandparents never did.

While some, like Maeda, emphasized the value of the degree rather than the education itself, others still see college as a way to gain new perspectives and life experiences.

Sixty-year-old Will Fendley, who had a successful career in the military and never earned a college

degree, thinks “personal drive” is far more important than just going to college. To Fendley, a sense of drive and purpose, as well as an effective high-school education, and basic life skills, like balancing a checkbook, are the necessary ingredients for a successful life in America.

51. It used to be commonly acknowledged that to succeed in America, one had to have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an advanced academic degree  
B) an ambition to get ahead  
C) a firm belief in their dream  
D) a sense of drive and purpose
52. What is the finding of the latest National Journal poll concerning the American dream?  
A) More and more Americans are finding it hard to realize.  
B) It remains alive among the majority of American people.  
C) Americans' idea of it has changed over the past few decades.  
D) An increasing number of young Americans are abandoning it.
53. What do Americans now think of the role of college education in achieving success?  
A) It still remains open to debate.  
B) It has proved to be beyond doubt.  
C) It is no longer as important as it used to be.  
D) It is much better understood now than ever.
54. How do some people view college education these days?  
A) It promotes gender equality.  
B) It needs to be strengthened.  
C) It adds to cultural diversity.  
D) It helps broaden their minds.
55. What is one factor essential to success in America, according to Will Fendley?  
A) A desire to learn and to adapt.  
B) A strong sense of responsibility.  
C) A willingness to commit oneself.  
D) A clear aim and high motivation.

## 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**.

华山位于华阴市, 距西安 120 公里。华山是秦岭的一部分, 秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北, 也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同, 华山过去很少有人光临, 因为上山的道路极其危险。然而, 希望长寿的人却经常上山, 因为山上生长着许多药草, 特别是一些稀有的药草。自从上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来, 参观人数大大增加。



# 2017 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第三套)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on how to best handle the relationship between doctors and patients. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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## Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

说明：由于 2017 年 12 月四级考试全国共考了两套听力，本套真题听力与前两套内容相同，只是选项顺序不同，因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

**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.

We all know there exists a great void (空白) in the public educational system when it comes to 26 to STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) courses. One educator named Dori Roberts decided to do something to change this system. Dori taught high school engineering for 11 years. She noticed there was a real void in quality STEM education at all 27 of the public educational system. She said, "I started Engineering For Kids (EFK) after noticing a real lack of math, science and engineering programs to 28 my own kids in."

She decided to start an afterschool program where children 29 in STEM-based competitions. The club grew quickly and when it reached 180 members and the kids in the program won several state 30, she decided to devote all her time to cultivating and 31 it. The global business EFK was born.

Dori began operating EFK out of her Virginia home, which she then expanded to 32 recreation centers. Today, the EFK program 33 over 144 branches in 32 states within the United States and in 21 countries. Sales have doubled from \$ 5 million in 2014 to \$ 10 million in 2015, with 25 new branches planned for 2016. The EFK website states, "Our nation is not 34 enough engineers. Our philosophy is to inspire kids at a young age to understand that engineering is a great 35."

A) attracted	B) career	C) championships	D) degrees
E) developing	F) enroll	G) exposure	H) feasible
I) feeding	J) graduating	K) interest	L) levels
M) local	N) operates	O) participated	

## 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.*

### Why aren't you curious about what happened?

- A) "You suspended Ray Rice after our video," a reporter from TMZ challenged National Football League Commissioner Roger Goodell the other day. "Why didn't you have the curiosity to go to the casino (赌场) yourself?" The implication of the question is that a more curious commissioner would have found a way to get the tape.
- B) The accusation of incuriosity is one that we hear of ten, carrying the suggestion that there is something wrong with not wanting to search out the truth. "I have been bothered for a long time about the curious lack of curiosity," said a Democratic member of the New Jersey legislature back in July, referring to an insufficiently inquiring attitude on the part of an assistant to New Jersey Governor Chris Christie who chose not to ask hard questions about the George Washington Bridge traffic scandal. "Isn't the mainstream media the least bit curious about what happened?" wrote conservative writer Jennifer Rubin earlier this year, referring to the attack on Americans in Benghazi, Libya.
- C) The implication, in each case, is that curiosity is a good thing, and a lack of curiosity is a problem. Are such accusations simply efforts to score political points for one's party? Or is there something of particular value about curiosity in and of itself?
- D) The journalist Ian Leslie, in his new and enjoyable book *Curious: The Desire to Know and Why Your Future Depends on It*, insists that the answer to that last question is 'Yes'. Leslie argues that curiosity is a much-overlooked human virtue, crucial to our success, and that we are losing it.
- E) We are suffering, he writes, from a "serendipity deficit". The word "serendipity" was coined by Horace Walpole in an 1854 letter, from a tale of three princes who "were always making discoveries, by accident, of things they were not in search of." Leslie worries that the rise of the Internet, among other social and technological changes, has reduced our appetite for aimless adventures. No longer have we the inclination to let ourselves wander through fields of knowledge, ready to be surprised. Instead, we seek only the information we want.
- F) Why is this a problem? Because without curiosity we will lose the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship. We will see unimaginative governments and dying corporations make disastrous decisions. We will lose a vital part of what has made humanity as a whole so successful as a species.
- G) Leslie presents considerable evidence for the proposition that the society as a whole is growing less curious. In the U. S. and Europe, for example, the rise of the Internet has led to a declining consumption of news from outside the reader's borders. But not everything is to be blamed on technology. The decline in interest in literary fiction is also one of the causes identified by Leslie.

Reading literary fiction, he says, makes us more curious.

- H) Moreover, in order to be curious, “you have to be aware of a gap in your knowledge in the first place.” Although Leslie perhaps paints a bit broadly in contending that most of us are unaware of how much we don’t know, he’s surely right to point out that the problem is growing: “Google can give us the powerful illusion that all questions have definite answers.”
- I) Indeed, Google, for which Leslie expresses admiration, is also his frequent whipping boy (替罪羊). He quotes Google co-founder Larry Page to the effect that the “perfect search engine” will “understand exactly what I mean and give me back exactly what I want”. Elsewhere in the book, Leslie writes: “Google aims to save you from the thirst of curiosity altogether.”
- J) Somewhat nostalgically (怀旧地), he quotes John Maynard Keynes’s justly famous words of praise to the bookstore: “One should enter it vaguely, almost in a dream, and allow what is there freely to attract and influence the eye. To walk the rounds of the bookshops, dipping in as curiosity dictates, should be an afternoon’s entertainment.” If only!
- K) Citing the work of psychologists and cognitive (认知的) scientists, Leslie criticizes the received wisdom that academic success is the result of a combination of intellectual talent and hard work. Curiosity, he argues, is the third key factor—and a difficult one to preserve. If not cultivated, it will not survive: “Childhood curiosity is a collaboration between child and adult. The surest way to kill it is to leave it alone.”
- L) School education, he warns, is often conducted in a way that makes children incurious. Children of educated and upper-middle-class parents turn out to be far more curious, even at early ages, than children of working class and lower class families. That lack of curiosity produces a relative lack of knowledge, and the lack of knowledge is difficult if not impossible to compensate for later on.
- M) Although Leslie’s book isn’t about politics, he doesn’t entirely shy away from the problem. Political leaders, like leaders of other organizations, should be curious. They should ask questions at crucial moments. There are serious consequences, he warns, in not wanting to know.
- N) He presents as an example the failure of the George W. Bush administration to prepare properly for the after-effects of the invasion of Iraq. According to Leslie, those who ridiculed former Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for his 2002 remark that we have to be wary of the “unknown unknowns” were mistaken. Rumsfeld’s idea, Leslie writes, “wasn’t absurd it was smart.” He adds, “The tragedy is that he didn’t follow his own advice.”
- O) All of which brings us back to Goodell and the Christie case and Benghazi. Each critic in those examples is charging, in a different way, that someone in authority is intentionally being incurious. I leave it to the reader’s political preference to decide which, if any, charges should stick. But let’s be careful about demanding curiosity about the other side’s weaknesses and remaining determinedly incurious about our own. We should be delighted to pursue knowledge for its own sake—even when what we find out is something we didn’t particularly want to know.
36. To be curious, we need to realize first of all that there are many things we don’t know.
37. According to Leslie, curiosity is essential to one’s success.
38. We should feel happy when we pursue knowledge for knowledge’s sake.
39. Political leaders’ lack of curiosity will result in bad consequences.
40. There are often accusations about politicians’ and the media’s lack of curiosity to find out the truth.

41. The less curious a child is, the less knowledge the child may turn out to have.
42. It is widely accepted that academic accomplishment lies in both intelligence and diligence.
43. Visiting a bookshop as curiosity leads us can be a good way to entertain ourselves.
44. Both the rise of the Internet and reduced appetite for literary fiction contribute to people's declining curiosity.
45. Mankind wouldn't be so innovative without curiosity.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Aging happens to all of us, and is generally thought of as a natural part of life. It would seem silly to call such a thing a "disease".

On the other hand, scientists are increasingly learning that aging and biological age are two different things, and that the former is a key risk factor for conditions such as heart disease, cancer and many more. In that light, aging itself might be seen as something treatable, the way you would treat high blood pressure or a vitamin deficiency.

Biophysicist Alex Zhavoronkov believes that aging should be considered a disease. He said that describing aging as a disease creates incentives to develop treatments.

"It unties the hands of the pharmaceutical (制药的) industry so that they can begin treating the disease and not just the side effects," he said.

"Right now, people think of aging as natural and something you can't control," he said. "In academic circles, people take aging research as just an interest area where they can try to develop interventions. The medical community also takes aging for granted, and can do nothing about it except keep people within a certain health range. "

But if aging were recognized as a disease, he said, "It would attract funding and change the way we do health care. What matters is understanding that aging is curable. "

"It was always known that the body accumulates damage," he added. "The only way to cure aging is to find ways to repair that damage. I think of it as preventive medicine for age-related conditions. "

Leonard Hayflick, a professor at the University of California, San Francisco, said the idea that aging can be cured implies the human lifespan can be increased, which some researchers suggest is possible. Hayflick is not among them.

"There're many people who recover from cancer, stroke, or heart disease. But they continue to age, because aging is separate from their disease," Hayflick said. "Even if those causes of death were eliminated, life expectancy would still not go much beyond 92 years. "

46. What do people generally believe about aging?

- A) It should cause no alarm whatsoever.
- B) They just cannot do anything about it.

- C) It should be regarded as a kind of disease.
  - D) They can delay it with advances in science.
47. How do many scientists view aging now?
- A) It might be prevented and treated.
  - B) It can be as risky as heart disease.
  - C) It results from a vitamin deficiency.
  - D) It is an irreversible biological process.
48. What does Alex Zhavoronkov think of “describing aging as a disease”?
- A) It will prompt people to take aging more seriously.
  - B) It will greatly help reduce the side effects of aging.
  - C) It will free pharmacists from the conventional beliefs about aging.
  - D) It will motivate doctors and pharmacists to find ways to treat aging.
49. What do we learn about the medical community?
- A) They now have a strong interest in research on aging.
  - B) They differ from the academic circles in their view on aging.
  - C) They can contribute to people’s health only to a limited extent.
  - D) They have ways to intervene in people’s aging process.
50. What does Professor Leonard Hayflick believe?
- A) The human lifespan cannot be prolonged.
  - B) Aging is hardly separable from disease.
  - C) Few people can live up to the age of 92.
  - D) Heart disease is the major cause of aging.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Female applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences were nearly half as likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, compared with their male counterparts. Christopher Intagliata reports.

As in many other fields, gender bias is widespread in the sciences. Men score higher starting salaries, have more mentoring (指导), and have better odds of being hired. Studies show they’re also perceived as more competent than women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) fields. And new research reveals that men are more likely to receive excellent letters of recommendation, too.

“Say, you know, this is the best student I’ve ever had,” says Kuheli Dutt, a social scientist and diversity officer at Columbia University’s Lamont campus. “Compare those excellent letters with a merely good letter: ‘The candidate was productive, or intelligent, or a solid scientist or something that’s clearly solid praise,’ but nothing that singles out the candidate as exceptional or one of a kind.”

Dutt and her colleagues studied more than 1,200 letters of recommendation for postdoctoral positions in geoscience. They were all edited for gender and other identifying information, so Dutt and her team could assign them a score without knowing the gender of the student. They found that female applicants were only half as likely to get outstanding letters, compared with their male counterparts. That includes letters of recommendation from all over the world, and written by, yes, men and women. The findings are in the journal *Nature Geoscience*.

Dutt says they were not able to evaluate the actual scientific qualifications of the applicants using the

data in the files. But she says the results still suggest women in geoscience are at a potential disadvantage from the very beginning of their careers starting with those less than outstanding letters of recommendation.

“We’re not trying to assign blame or criticize anyone or call anyone consciously sexist. Rather, the point is to use the results of this study to open up meaningful dialogues on implicit gender bias, be it at a departmental level or an institutional level or even a discipline level.” Which may lead to some recommendations for the letter writers themselves.

51. What do we learn about applicants to postdoctoral positions in geosciences?
- A) There are many more men applying than women.
  - B) Chances for women to get the positions are scarce.
  - C) More males than females are likely to get outstanding letters of recommendation.
  - D) Male applicants have more interest in these positions than their female counterparts.
52. What do studies about men and women in scientific research show?
- A) Women engaged in postdoctoral work are quickly catching up.
  - B) Fewer women are applying for postdoctoral positions due to gender bias.
  - C) Men are believed to be better able to excel in STEM disciplines.
  - D) Women who are keenly interested in STEM fields are often exceptional.
53. What do the studies find about the recommendation letters for women applicants?
- A) They are hardly ever supported by concrete examples.
  - B) They contain nothing that distinguishes the applicants.
  - C) They provide objective information without exaggeration.
  - D) They are often filled with praise for exceptional applicants.
54. What did Dutt and her colleagues do with the more than 1,200 letters of recommendation?
- A) They asked unbiased scholars to evaluate them.
  - B) They invited women professionals to edit them.
  - C) They assigned them randomly to reviewers.
  - D) They deleted all information about gender.
55. What does Dutt aim to do with her study?
- A) Raise recommendation writers’ awareness of gender bias in their letters.
  - B) Open up fresh avenues for women post-doctors to join in research work.
  - C) Alert women researchers to all types of gender bias in the STEM disciplines.
  - D) Start a public discussion on how to raise women’s status in academic circles.

## 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.

黄山位于安徽省南部。它风景独特，尤以其日出和云海著称。要欣赏大山的宏伟壮丽，通常得向上看。但要欣赏黄山美景，就得向下看。黄山的湿润气候有利于茶树生长，是中国主要产茶地之一。这里还有许多温泉，其泉水有助于防治皮肤病。黄山是中国主要旅游目的地之一，也是摄影和传统国画最受欢迎的主题。



# 2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第一套)



扫一扫，视 + 听

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell some of the course books you used at college. Your advertisement may include a brief description of their content, their condition and price and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) The self-driving system was faulty. B) The car was moving at a fast speed.  
C) The man in the car was absent-minded. D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.
2. A) They have generally done quite well.  
B) They have caused several severe crashes.  
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.  
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) He is a queen bee specialist. B) He works at a national park.  
C) He removed the bees from the boot. D) He drove the bees away from his car.
4. A) They were making a lot of noise. B) They were looking after the queen.  
C) They were dancing in a unique way. D) They were looking for a new box to live in.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) The latest test on a rare animal species.  
B) The finding of two new species of frog.  
C) The second trip to a small remote island.  
D) The discovery of a new species of snake.
6. A) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident.  
B) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep.  
C) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island.

- D) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip.
7. A) From its origin. B) From its length.  
C) From its colour. D) From its genes.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) The airport is a long way from the hotel.  
B) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours.  
C) He has to check a lot of luggage.  
D) The security check takes time.
9. A) In cash. B) By credit card.  
C) With his smart phone. D) With a traveler's check.
10. A) Look after his luggage. B) Find a porter for him.  
C) Give him a receipt. D) Confirm his flight.
11. A) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage.  
B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes.  
C) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel.  
D) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle.

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

12. A) He becomes tearful in wind.  
B) He is the only boy in his family.  
C) He is his teacher's favorite student.  
D) He has stopped making terrible faces.
13. A) Warn him of danger by making up a story.  
B) Give him some cherry stones to play with.  
C) Do something funny to amuse him.  
D) Tell him to play in her backyard.
14. A) They could knock people unconscious.  
B) They could fly against a strong wind.  
C) They could sometimes terrify adults.  
D) They could break people's legs.
15. A) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread.  
B) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down.  
C) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.  
D) One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.

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

16. A) Everything seemed to be changing.  
B) People were formal and disciplined.  
C) People were excited to go traveling overseas.  
D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.
17. A) Watching TV at home. B) Meeting people.  
C) Drinking coffee. D) Trying new foods.
18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses. B) He was able to make a lot of money.  
C) He was a young student in the 1960s. D) He was a man full of imagination.

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

19. A) They avoid looking at them. B) They run away immediately.  
C) They show anger on their faces. D) They make threatening sounds.
20. A) It turns to its owner for help. B) It turns away to avoid conflict.  
C) It looks away and gets angry too. D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.  
B) By focusing on a particular body movement.  
C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.  
D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

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

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.  
B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.  
C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.  
D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.
23. A) They have their weight reduced to the minimum.  
B) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.  
C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.  
D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.
24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.  
B) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.  
C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.  
D) By storing enough food beforehand.
25. A) To stay safe. B) To save energy.  
C) To keep company. D) To protect the young.

**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.

America's Internet is faster than ever before, but people still complain about their Internet being too slow.

New York's Attorney General's office 26 an investigation in the fall into whether or not Verizon, Cablevision and Time Warner are delivering broadband that's as fast as the providers 27 it is. Earlier this month, the office asked for the public's help to measure their speed results, saying consumers 28 to get the speeds they were promised. "Too many of us may be paying for one thing, and getting another," the Attorney General said.

If the investigation uncovers anything, it wouldn't be the first time a telecom provider got into 29 over the broadband speeds it promised and delivered customers. Back in June, the Federal Communications Commission fined AT&T \$100 million over 30 that the carrier secretly reduced wireless speeds after customers consumed a certain amount of 31.

Even when they stay on the right side of the law, Internet providers arouse customers' anger over bandwidth speed and cost. Just this week, an investigation found that media and telecom giant Comcast is the most 32 provider. Over 10 months, Comcast received nearly 12, 000 customer complaints, many 33 to its monthly data cap and *overage* (超过额度的) charges.

Some Americans are getting so 34 with Internet providers they're just giving up. A recent study found that the number of Americans with high-speed Internet at home today 35 fell during the last two years, and 15% of people now consider themselves to be "cord-cutters".

- |               |             |             |                  |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| A) accusation | B) actually | C) claim    | D) communicating |
| E) complain   | F) data     | G) deserved | H) frustrated    |
| I) hated      | J) launched | K) relating | L) times         |
| M) trouble    | N) usually  | O) worried  |                  |

## 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.

### From Accountant to Yogi: Making a Radical Career Change

- A) At some point, almost all of us will experience a period of radical professional change. Some of us will seek it out; for others it will feel like an unwelcome intrusion into otherwise stable careers. Either way, we have choices about how we respond to it when it comes.
- B) We recently caught up with yoga entrepreneur Leah Zaccaria, who put herself through the fire of change to completely reinvent herself in her search to live a life of purpose, Leah left her high-paying accounting job, her husband, and her home. In the process, she built a radically new life and career. Since then, she has founded two yoga studios, met a new life partner, and formed a new community of people. Even if your personal reinvention is less drastic, we think there are lessons from her experience that apply.
- C) Where do the seeds of change come from? The Native American Indians have a saying: "Pay attention to the whispers so you won't have to hear the screams." Often the best ideas for big changes come from unexpected places—it's just a matter of tuning in. Great leaders recognize the weak signals or slight signs that point to big changes to come. Leah reflects on a time she listened to the whispers: "About the time

my daughter was five years old, I started having a sense that ‘this isn’t right.’” She then realized that her life no longer matched her vision for it.

- D) Up until that point, Leah had followed traditional measures of success. After graduating with a degree in business and accounting, she joined a public accounting firm, married, bought a house, put lots of stuff in it, and had a baby. “I did what everybody else thought looked successful,” she says. Leah easily could have fallen into a trap of feeling content; instead, her energy sparked a period of experimentation and renewal.
- E) Feeling the need to change, Leah started playing with future possibilities by exploring her interests and developing new capabilities. First trying physical exercise and dieting, she lost some weight and discovered an inner strength. “I felt powerful because I broke through my own limitations,” she recalls.
- F) However, it was another interest that led Leah to radically reinvent herself. “I remember sitting on a bench with my aunt at a yoga studio,” she said, “and having a moment of clarity right then and there: Yoga is saving my life. Yoga is waking me up. I’m not happy and I want to change and I’m done with this.” In that moment of clarity Leah made an important leap, conquering her inner resistance to change and making a firm commitment to take bigger steps.
- G) Creating the future you want is a lot easier if you are ready to exploit the opportunities that come your way. When Leah made the commitment to change, she primed herself to new opportunities she may otherwise have overlooked. She recalls:
- H) One day a man I worked with, Ryan, who had his office next to mine, said, “Leah, let’s go look at this space on Queen Anne.” He knew my love for yoga and had seen a space close to where he lived that he thought might be good to serve as a yoga studio. As soon as I saw the location, I knew this was it. Of course I was scared, yet I had this strong sense of “I have to do this.” Only a few months later Leah opened her first yoga studio, but success was not instant.
- I) Creating the future takes time. That’s why leaders continue to manage the present while building toward the big changes of the future. When it’s time to make the leap, they take action and immediately drop what’s no longer serving their purpose. Initially Leah stayed with her accounting job while starting up the yoga studio to make it all work.
- J) Soon after, she knew she had to make a bold move to fully commit to her new future. Within two years, Leah shed the safety of her accounting job and made the switch complete. Such drastic change is not easy.
- K) Steering through change and facing obstacles brings us face to face with our fears. Leah reflects on one incident that triggered her fears, when her investors threatened to shut her down: “I was probably up against the most fear I’ve ever had,” she says. “I had spent two years cultivating this community, and it had become successful very fast, but within six months I was facing the prospect of losing it all.”
- L) She connected with her sense of purpose and dug deep, cultivating a tremendous sense of strength. “I was feeling so intentional and strong that I wasn’t going to let fear just take over. I was thinking, ‘OK, guys, if you want to try to shut me down, shut me down.’ And I knew it was a negotiation scheme, so I was able to say to myself, ‘This is not real.’” By naming her fears and facing them head-on, Leah gained confidence. For most of us, letting go of the safety and security of the past gives us great fear. Calling out our fears explicitly, as Leah did, can help us act decisively.
- M) The cycle of renewal never ends. Leah’s growth spurred her to open her second studio—and it wasn’t for the money.
- N) I have no desire to make millions of dollars. It’s not about that; it’s about growth for me. Honestly, I

didn't need to open a second studio. I was making as much money as I was as an accountant. But I know if you don't grow, you stand still, and that doesn't work for me.

- 0) Consider the current moment in your own life, your team or your organization. Where you are in the cycle of renewal: Are you actively preserving the present, or selectively forgetting the past, or boldly creating the future? What advice would Leah give you to move you ahead on your journey? Once we're on the path of growth, we can continually move through the seasons of transformation and renewal.
36. Readiness to take advantage of new opportunities will make it easier to create one's desired future.
37. By conventional standards, Leah was a typical successful woman before she changed her career.
38. Leah gained confidence by laying out her fears and confronting them directly.
39. In search of a meaningful life, Leah gave up what she had and set up her own yoga studios.
40. Leah's interest in yoga prompted her to make a firm decision to reshape her life.
41. Small signs may indicate great changes to come and therefore merit attention.
42. Leah's first yoga studio was by no means an immediate success.
43. Some people regard professional change as an unpleasant experience that disturbs their stable careers.
44. The worst fear Leah ever had was the prospect of losing her yoga business.
45. As she explored new interests and developed new potentials, Leah felt powerful internally.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Urbanization—migration away from the suburbs to the city center—will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walk ability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities", more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city", and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston, Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are "positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities."

Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America's largest population group, *Millennials* (千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal for a while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents.

This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents' footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America's failing infrastructure. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail.

The report's writers state that America's failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of

the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate “upcycle” and improving economy. Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a “good to excellent” expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate “bubble”, the report’s writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

46. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness

- A) an accelerating speed                      B) a shift to city centers  
C) a new focus on small cities                D) an ever-increasing demand

47. What characterizes “24-hour cities” like New York?

- A) People can live without private cars.  
B) People are generally more competitive.  
C) People can enjoy services around the clock.  
D) People are in harmony with the environment.

48. Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house?

- A) They can only afford small apartments.  
B) The house prices are currently too high.  
C) Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.  
D) They feel attached to the suburban environment.

49. What might hinder real estate development in the U. S. ?

- A) The continuing economic recession in the country.  
B) The lack of confidence on the part of investors.  
C) The fierce global competition.  
D) The worse rung infrastructure.

50. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U. S. real-estate market in 2015?

- A) Pessimistic.
- B) Hopeful.
- C) Cautious.
- D) Uncertain.

### Passage Two

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

The brain is a seemingly endless library, whose shelves house our most precious memories as well as our lifetime's knowledge. But is there a point where it reaches capacity?

The answer is no, because brains are more sophisticated than that. Instead of just crowding in, old information is sometimes pushed out of the brain for new memories to form.

Previous behavioral studies have shown that learning new information can lead to forgetting. But in a new study, researchers demonstrated for the first time how this effect occurs in the brain.

In daily life, forgetting actually has clear advantages. Imagine, for instance, that you lost your bank card. The new card you receive will come with a new personal identification number (PIN). Each time you remember the new PIN, you gradually forget the old one. This process improves access to relevant information, without old memories interfering.

And most of us may sometimes feel the frustration of having old memories interfere with new, relevant memories. Consider trying to remember where you parked your car in the same car park you were at a week earlier. This type of memory (where you are trying to remember new, but similar information) is particularly vulnerable to interference.



When we acquire new information, the brain automatically tries to *incorporate* (合并) it within existing information by forming associations. And when we *retrieve* (检索) information, both the desired and associated but irrelevant information is recalled.

The majority of previous research has focused on how we learn and remember new information. But current studies are beginning to place greater emphasis on the conditions under which we forget, as its importance begins to be more appreciated.

A very small number of people are able to remember almost every detail of their life. While it may sound like an advantage to many, people with this rare condition often find their unusual ability burdensome.

In a sense, forgetting is our brain's way of sorting memories, so the most relevant memories are ready for retrieval. Normal forgetting may even be a safety mechanism to ensure our brain doesn't become too full.

51. What have past behavioral studies found about our brain?

- A) Its capacity actually knows no limits.
- B) It grows sophisticated with practice.
- C) It keeps our most precious memories until life's end.
- D) New information learned pushes old information out.

52. What is the benefit of forgetting?

- A) It frees us from painful memories.
- B) It helps slow down our aging process.
- C) It facilitates our access to relevant information.
- D) It prevents old information from forming associations.

53. What is the emphasis of current studies of memory?

- A) When people tend to forget.
- B) What contributes to forgetting.
- C) How new technology hinders memory capacity.
- D) Why learning and forgetting are complementary.

54. What do people find about their rare ability to remember every detail of their life?

- A) It adds to the burden of their memory.
- B) It makes their life more complicated.
- C) It contributes to their success in life.
- D) It constitutes a rare object of envy.

55. What does the passage say about forgetting?

- A) It can enlarge our brain capacity.
- B) It helps get rid of negative memories.
- C) It is a way of organizing our memories.
- D) It should not cause any alarm in any way.

## 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**.

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲 (delta) 是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。20 世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

# 2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第二套)



扫一扫，视 + 听

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

**Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.  
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.  
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.  
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.
2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.  
B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.  
C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.  
D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

**Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile-dogs in Alaska.  
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.  
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.  
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.
4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.  
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.  
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.  
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

**Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.      B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big corn Island.

- C) It disappeared between two large islands. D) It turned over because of strong winds.  
 6. A) 13. B) 25. C) 30. D) 32.  
 7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort. B) He is being investigated by the police.  
 C) He was drowned with the passengers. D) He is among those people missing.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

**Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) At a shopping centre. B) At a community college.  
 C) At an accountancy firm. D) At an IT company.  
 9. A) Helping out with data input. B) Arranging interviews.  
 C) Sorting application forms. D) Making phone calls.  
 10. A) He enjoys using computers.  
 B) He needs the money badly.  
 C) He wants to work in the city centre.  
 D) He has relevant working experience.  
 11. A) Purchase some business suits. B) Learn some computer language.  
 C) Improve his programming skills. D) Review some accountancy terms.

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

12. A) They are keen on high technology.  
 B) They are poor at technology skills.  
 C) They often listen to National Public Radio.  
 D) They feel superior in science and technology.  
 13. A) Japanese. B) Germans.  
 C) Poles. D) Americans.  
 14. A) Emailing. B) Texting.  
 C) Science. D) Literacy.  
 15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform. B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.  
 C) It has much room for improvement. D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

16. A) They have small roots. B) They grow white flowers.  
 C) They taste like apples. D) They come from Central Africa.  
 17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.  
 B) They became popular on the world market.

- C) They became an important food for humans.
  - D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.
18. A) They were found quite nutritious.
- B) There were serious food shortages.
  - C) People discovered their medicinal value.
  - D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

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

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.
- B) She could call up her family whenever she liked.
  - C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.
  - D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.
20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.
- B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.
  - C) She felt quite popular among them.
  - D) She felt she was a teenager again.
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
- B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
  - C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
  - D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

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

22. A) They have strong muscles.
- B) They live a longer life than horses.
  - C) They eat much less in winter.
  - D) They can work longer than donkeys.
23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.
- B) It was bought by George Washington.
  - C) It was brought over from Spain.
  - D) It was donated by a U. S. ambassador.
24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
- B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
  - C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
  - D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.
25. A) The wider use of horses.
- B) The arrival of tractors.
  - C) A shrinking animal trade.
  - D) A growing donkey population.

### 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.

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During 26

exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a 27 called “central fatigue”, in which an imbalance in the body’s chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements 28. It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly 29 in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a *carbohydrate* (碳水化合物的) 30 either with a moderate dose of *caffeine* (咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a *placebo* (安慰剂) without, during 3 hours of 31. After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still 32 their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, 33 their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was 34 to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying 35 eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

A) cautiously	B) commit	C) control	D) cycling
E) effectively	F) increased	G) involved	H) limited
I) phenomenon	J) preventing	K) sensitive	L) slowing
M) solution	N) sufficient	O) vigorous	

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.

Team spirit

- A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organisations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for “team players”. Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilization, of course; even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, “Global Human Capital Trends”, based on a survey of more than 7, 000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to *embark on* (开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.
- B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organizing employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organizational form is on the rise; a network of teams is replacing the *conventional hierarchy* (等级体制).
- C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organizing people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on *agility* (灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc. , a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that “we compete against market *transitions* (过渡), not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.” Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The “*millennials*” (千禧一代) who

will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

- D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganized its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by *speciality* (专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, *Team of Teams*, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.
- E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management *bandwagon* (追随一种管理潮流), it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer-teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."
- F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. *High-flyers* (能干的人) who are forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on whom exactly were on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.
- G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organizations increasingly use "team" as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.
- H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of *sentimentalism* (感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's boss, says that "If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big." They need to immunise teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain "*deviants*" (离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.
- I) A new study of 12, 000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work-which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.
- J) However, organizations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking them whether teams are the best tools for the job. Team building skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way

people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction-employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.

36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.
37. Decentralization of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.
38. In many companies, the conventional form of organization is giving way to a network of teams.
39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.
40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.
41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.
42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.
43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.
44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.
45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Shoppers in the U. K. are spending less money on toilet paper to save money; research has shown Penny-pinching U. K. consumers choose cheaper products from discounter such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the U. K. . It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the U. K. population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2% , with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper-including facial tissue and kitchen roll-to save money. "Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume," said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer."

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy-in theory at least-when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons' toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Britons have cut their spending on it  
B) its prices have gone up over the years  
C) its quality has seen marked improvement  
D) Britons have developed the habit of saving
47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the U. K. ?  
A) It will expand in time.  
B) It will remain gloomy.  
C) It will experience ups and downs.  
D) It will recover as population grows.
48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?  
A) Special offers would promote its sales.  
B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.  
C) Luxurious features add much to the price.  
D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.
49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?  
A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.  
B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.  
C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.  
D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.
50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.  
B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.  
C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.  
D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

“One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger,” says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were *randomly* (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used *nicotine* (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before-and- after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. “If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't



expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,' " says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings* (瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?
- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
  - B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
  - C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
  - D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.
52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?
- A) They were given physical training.
  - B) They were looked after by physicians.
  - C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
  - D) They were offered nicotine replacements.
53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?
- A) It is idealized.
  - B) It is unexpected.
  - C) It is encouraging.
  - D) It is misleading.
54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is something few can accomplish                      B) needs some practice first  
C) requires a lot of patience                              D) is a challenge at the beginning
55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?
- A) They find it even more difficult.
  - B) They are simply unable to make it.
  - C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
  - D) They feel much less pain in the process.

## 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**.

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。“黄”这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经九个省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域 (river basin) 是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

# 2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第三套)

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a bicycle you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, features, condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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## Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

特别说明：由于多题多卷，官方第三套真题的听力试题与第二套真题的听力一致，只是选项顺序不同，因此，本套试卷不再提供听力部分。

## 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.

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops (啤酒花), for example, which give many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a 26 recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a 27 ingredient in residue (残留物) from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers 28, they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient “beer-making tools”, and the earliest 29 evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. To 30 that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried 31 inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley (大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, 32 lily, which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn’t become a 33 food in central China until about 2000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have 34 in the region not as food, but as 35 material for beer brewing.

- |               |               |              |                |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| A) arrived    | B) consuming  | C) direct    | D) exclusively |
| E) including  | F) inform     | G) raw       | H) reached     |
| I) relatively | J) remains    | K) resources | L) staple      |
| M) suggest    | N) surprising | O) test      |                |

## 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 Blessing and Curse of the People Who Never Forget

*A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists are finally beginning to understand how they do it.*

- A) For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.
- B) Ask Nima Veiseh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the details of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. “My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping,” he explains.
- C) Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend’s 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. “I could tell you everything about every day after that.”
- D) Needless to say, people like Veiseh are of great interest to *neuroscientists* (神经科学专家) hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. A couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people’s extraordinary minds. And such research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.
- E) ‘Highly superior autobiographical memory’ (or HSAM for short), first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?
- F) McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.
- G) It didn’t take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her “total recall”, and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.
- H) Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centered: although they can remember “autobiographical” life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as *random* (任意选取的) lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from “false memories”. Clearly, there is no such thing as a “perfect” memory—their extraordinary minds

are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

- I) Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: *fantasy proneness* (倾向) and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity—to pay complete attention to the *sensations* (感受) and the experiences. “I’m extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail,” explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. “I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person.”
  - J) The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is “replayed”, it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day—but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.
  - K) Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. “Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became *obsessed* (着迷) with calendars and what happened to them,” says Patihis.
  - L) The people with HSAM I’ve interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veisoh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.
  - M) “Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries,” he says. “That’s a big education in art by itself.” With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.
  - N) Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education: “I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book.”
  - O) Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. “It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments,” says Donohue. “You feel same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh...You can’t turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try.” Veisoh agrees: “It is like ha \ \ ring these open wounds—they are just a part of you,” he says.
  - P) This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful “flashbacks”, in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. “Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that’s not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new.”
- 36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.
  - 37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.
  - 38. Veisoh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.
  - 39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.
  - 40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.
42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.
43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.
44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.
45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity

## 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

The phrase almost completes itself midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There's only one problem with the *cliche* (套话). It isn't true.

"In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of years in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying".

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death". They choose purpose over happiness—having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often *recede* (逐渐淡化).

*Life Reimagined* paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself."

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a "measured haste" to get big new things done while there is still time.

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

46. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

- A) It has led to a lot of debate.
- B) It is widely acknowledged.
- C) It is no longer fashionable
- D) It misrepresents real life.

47. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?
- A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.
  - B) It can be a new phase of one's life.
  - C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
  - D) It may see old-age diseases approaching.
48. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?
- A) It can be quite rosy.
  - B) It can be burdensome.
  - C) It undergoes radical transformation.
  - D) It makes for the best part of one's life.
49. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to relax
  - B) to mature
  - C) to harvest
  - D) to reflect
50. What does the author say about midlife today?
- A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life.
  - B) It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.
  - C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.
  - D) It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

"There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says *New Yorker* cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modern characters. "I've broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end."

But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. "There's part of this sickening horror of knowing you're walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second." Chast's designs such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat reflect that delicateness.

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

"There's an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world," says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

The tradition, dating back to 300 B. C. , was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

51. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?
- A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
  - B) It is their major source of protein in winter.
  - C) It can easily be made into a work of art.
  - D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.
52. What do we learn about the decorated “eggs” in Russia?
- A) They are shaped like jewel cases.
  - B) They are cherished by the rich.
  - C) They are heavily painted in red.
  - D) They are favored as a form of art.
53. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?
- A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
  - B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
  - C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
  - D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.
54. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?
- A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.
  - B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.
  - C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.
  - D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.
55. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?
- A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
  - B) It has a history of over two thousand years.
  - C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
  - D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

## 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**.

长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域（river basin）居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲（delta）产出多达 20% 的中国国民生产总值。几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

## 25 篇预测作文

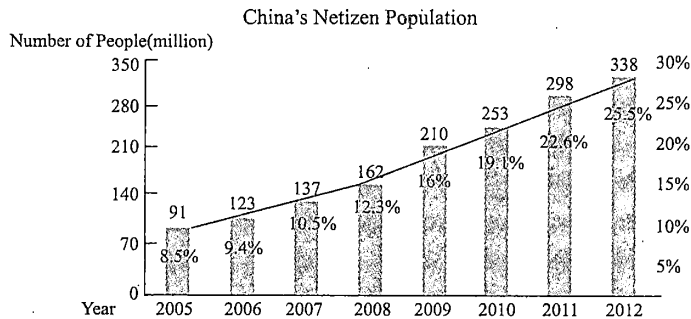
### Topic 1: Never Overprotect the Children

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on the excessive protection for children from family. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



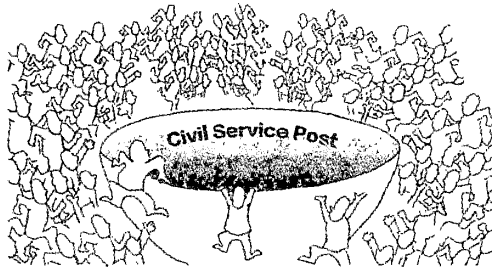
### Topic 2: On China's Netizen Population

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *On China's Netizen Population* based on the statistics provided in the chart below. Please give a **brief description** of the chart first and then make comment on it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



### Topic 3: Craze for Civil Service Examinations

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on the craze for civil service examinations. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

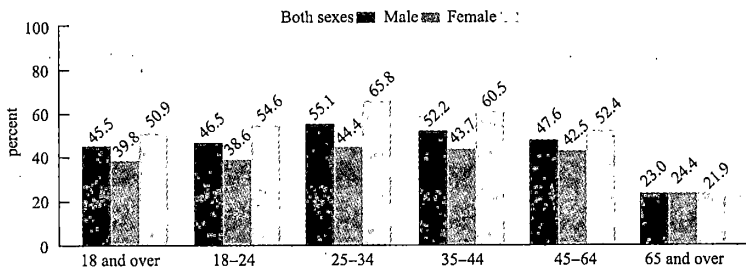




Topic 4: Looking up Health Information on the Internet

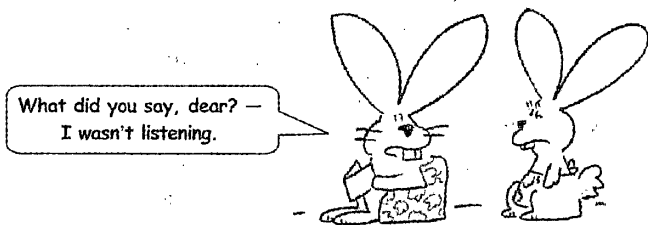
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Looking up Health Information on the Internet** based on the statistics provided in the chart below. Please give a brief description of the chart first and then make comments on it. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who in the past 12 months looked up health information on the Internet, by sex and stage: United States, 2012



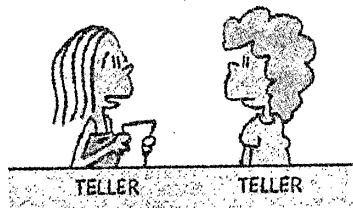
Topic 5: Importance of Being a Good Listener

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should include in your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on the importance of being a good listener. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Topic 6: Importance of Living within One's Means

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should include in your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on the importance of living within one's means. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



"Mrs. Ferguson hasn't been overdrawn for over a month — I hope she's Okay."

overdraw: 透支

## Topic 7: Pros and Cons of Cell Phones

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a **brief description** of the picture and then express your views on pros and cons of cell phones. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



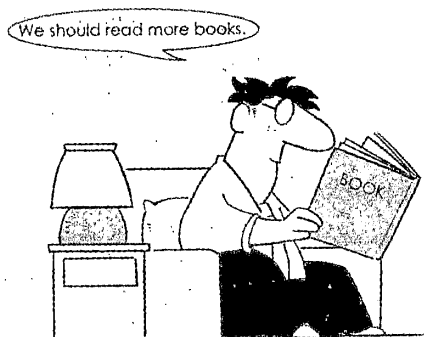
## Topic 8: Learning Chinese Fever in the World

**Directions:** Write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of **Chinese Fever in the World** and then explain why so many foreigners are learning Chinese. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



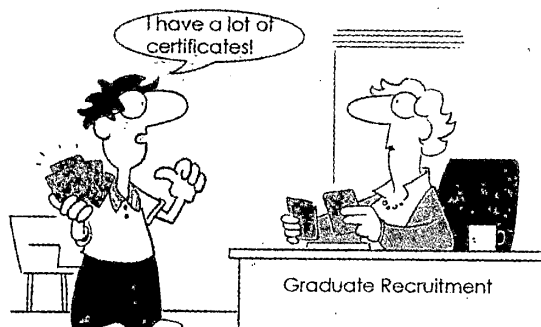
## Topic 9: Reading Books

**Directions:** Write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of **Reading Books**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



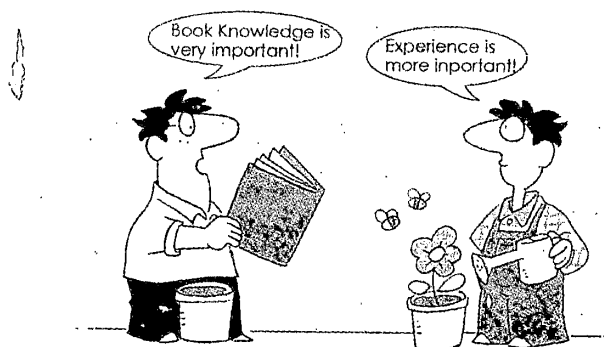
## Topic 10: Certificate Mania

**Directions:** Write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of **Certificate Mania** (考证热) and then explain why so many college students will attend various certificate exams. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



## Topic 11: Book Knowledge and Experience

**Directions:** Write a short essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief account of picture then express your views on **Book Knowledge and Experience**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



## Topic 12: God Helps Those Who Help Themselves

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **God Helps Those Who Help Themselves**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Topic 13: On Students Quitting School

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **On Students Quitting School** by commenting on the phenomenon: many students choose to quit school before graduation. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Topic 14: Living with Parents or Not?

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Living with Parents or Not?** You should include in your essay for-and-against views on living with parents and your own choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 15: The Increasing Use of the Mobile Phone in People's Life**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *The Increasing Use of the Mobile Phone in People's Life*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 16: The Purpose of Learning**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *The Purpose of Learning*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 17: Real-name Train Ticket System**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *Real-name Train Ticket System*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 18: Don't Be Afraid of Failure**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *Don't Be Afraid of Failure*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 19: My View on Online Education**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *My View on Online Education*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 20: On E-waste**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *On E-waste*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 21: Drunk Driving**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *Drunk Driving*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 22: A Letter of Apology**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of *A Letter of Apology*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

### **Topic 23: Does Electronic Equipment Promote Education?**

1. 很多大学投入大量的财力为教室添置电子设备;
2. 有人赞同使用电子设备辅助教学, 有人认为回到粉笔时代更有助于课堂教学;
3. 我的看法。

**Topic 24: A Letter to the University President**

- 1. 表明写信目的：建议提高学校的教学质量；
- 2. 提出具体建议，如：改进课堂教学质量，加强培养学生的自主学习能力，举办知识竞赛以促进学习风气的改善；
- 3. 希望建议独到关注。

**Topic 25: How to Protect Privacy on Internet**

**Directions:** Write a composition entitled *How to Protect Privacy on Internet*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

- 1. 网络隐私的问题逐渐引起人们的关注；
- 2. 如何保护好网络隐私；
- 3. 保护网络隐私具有重要意义。

# 新闻听力讲解与特训

## 第一节 如何提高英语四级新闻听力

英语四级考试新闻听力是英语四级考试中新增部分,同时也是难点部分。因此,如何掌握基本的英语新闻技巧,正确快速地获得听力信息,成为英语新闻听力学习其中的一个重要任务。通过对英语新闻特点的分析,为考生介绍提高新闻听力的技巧及策略,以帮助英语学习者提高英语新闻的听力水平。

听力可以说是我们中国学生学习英语的最大障碍。听力是决定英文水平的一个要素,它反映了一个人英语交际能力。然而,它又常常是同学们在考试和实际应用中最害怕的一部分。对于大多数的中国学生来说,中学阶段学校和学生的重点大多数集中在了词汇、语法、句型等的训练,而听力训练是到大学阶段才真正开始的,这就造成对于学生来说,他们对词汇的掌握基本上都停留在视觉记忆,还没有上升到听觉记忆。新闻听力对于学生的学习更是难上加难。新闻的题材广泛,几乎无所不有。英语四级新闻听力理解旨在测试学生能否听懂 BBC 或者 VOA 节目中的各类新闻报道。新闻听力一直以来都是外语学习者在学习过程中的难点所在,也是失分最多的部分。下面将对新闻报道文体特征进行具体的阐述,并介绍提高新闻听力的技巧及策略。

## 第二节 新闻英语的特点

### 1. 新闻英语的结构特点

在报纸、广播、电视等新闻媒体每天刊载和播发的新闻中,百分之九十是用倒金字塔结构写成的。新闻通常采用倒金字塔结构,也称为倒叙法,指的是按照新闻重要性的程度由要点到细节进行扩展,安排全文。新闻的第一句话,即新闻的导语(the news lead),是整个新闻的浓缩,往往涵盖了新闻的几个基本要素。它告知听众最关心的问题。整个新闻的内容通过其基本结构可以比较清楚地地理顺,通常包括 5 个 W 和 1 个 How 所构成的新闻六要素:What, When, Where, Who, Why, How。这些基本要素通常会部分或者全部包含在很短的一句话之中,信息量非常大,在理解上也具有一定的难度。但是由于新闻报道的侧重点不同,有时新闻导语也只能包含其中几个要素。

例如:

China has set its sight Oil putting 3 people into space for a week, the China news service said on Thursday. (2005 News Item Two)

这一新闻导语包含了以下几个要素:

Who: China?

What: set its sight on putting 3 people into space for a week?

When: Thursday?

### 2. 新闻英语的词汇特点——专有名词

新闻报道是有关世界范围的最新消息,在收听 VOA 和 BBC 的新闻时,我们会遇到很多的专有名词,如:地名、人名、建筑物名等。同时,不少机构的名称常常采用缩略形式。如果我们不熟悉这些专有名词,那么理解整篇文章就变得十分困难。在新闻报道中,我们经常会听到记者用各国首都名称代表各国或其政府,用建筑物及街名等代表有关政府机构。例如 Whitehall (白厅,英国首相的官邸)和 Downing Street 唐宁街,Whitehall 所在街名均可指“英国政府”;Whitehall 还可指“英国的政策”,而 Downing Street 还可指“内阁”等。

## 第三节 新闻题型应对策略

### 1. 精听和泛听相结合

精听就是要反复地听,要求准确,能够准确的听出某些重要的数据、年代、人名、地名等。在新闻听力训练中,可以将一些新闻录下来,反复听,然后进行复述。复述能够有效地提高听力。在听的过程中,要求听者有快速的反应力以及过硬的记忆力。同时也有助于听者掌握正确的语音语调,把一些视觉词汇通过大量的精听练习变为听觉词汇。

泛听是以了解大意为主，目的是获取信息。增强听者的语感。在泛听的过程中首先要注意文章的首句，这是理解全文的关键。其次要抓住关键词，特别是多次反复提到的词。泛听要做到“坚持不断，大量广泛”。

## 2. 良好的心理状态

新闻听力难度很大，首先学习者要克服害怕听不懂的心理状态和收听过程中的畏难情绪。过分的紧张不仅不能集中注意力，反而会因为紧张而分散了精力。所以收听前的放松是很必要的。如果在听英语新闻或英语节目时，遇到一个不会的词或没听清楚的段落，就开始想它的意思，往往造成接下来的内容全部都没有听清楚。所谓“一心不能二用”，绝不可在边听下一句话的同时，边想前一句的意思。要养成一个习惯，就是遇到不太懂的地方不要停下来思考，专心听下去。

## 3. 密切关注国际热点问题，经常收听广播

作为一个大学生，决不能是“两耳不闻窗外事，一心只读圣贤书”，在信息化的社会中，要想学好英语，要养成阅读英文报刊、杂志的习惯。如：China Daily, 21st century, China Today, Times 等。学生通过大量的阅读、收听广播以及在网上查阅新闻，熟悉国内外发生的重大事件。即使在考试中听到很复杂的内容，透过自己的母语和之前听到或者看到的中文报道，就变得简单多了。

## 4. 掌握各类新闻的有限单词

从政治新闻到娱乐新闻，当然很可能有几千个单词，但是有些单词每几个月，甚至每几年才出现一次，就是所谓的 rarely used vocabulary (罕见单字)，例如：multilateral currency realignment (跨国货币调整) 或 planned obsolescence (计划的陈废)，如果连这些也要背，那可真是不得了。

幸好，每天新闻会遇到的单词，八成五以上，都是我们称之为 commonly used vocabulary (常用单字) 的。换言之，只要你能掌握五、六百个重复出现的单词，就可以听懂八成五以上的新闻。其他一些较专门的财经或科学等新闻字汇，可等主要的单词会了之后，再慢慢增加难度。

## 5. 遇到听不懂的地方不要去想它，继续听下去

某个段落没听懂，可能的原因有几个，也许是出现了没学过的单词，或有较特殊的句型，也许主播播报的速度一时加快，甚至自己分心没听好。无论原因是什么，不管它就继续听下去，还是有可能将主要内容听懂，因为九成十的时候，漏掉一点，不会是关键到让你无法连接下面的意思，但是如果思维卡在前一句，肯定全军覆没。

## 6. 尽快锁定大略的新闻内容

一般在听英语新闻时，主播经常会在报某条新闻前，来句类似 And now in sports…… (现在进入体育新闻)，或 Turning to the Middle East…… (转向中东地区……) 或 In U. S. election race news…… (有关美国选举新闻……) 等，没有一定格式或说法，这样短短的一句，就会给你一个大的方向。

当然，不是每条新闻前都会给你这样的提示，要是没有，自己也得赶快锁定内容及方向，一般新闻听力的第一句会给出提示。

## 7. 听说兼顾

如果自己对一个新闻单词的发音不对，很可能会听不懂，例如唱片或记录叫 record，录音(动词)也叫 record，但是前者念 /'rekɔ:d/，后者念 /ri'kɔ:d/，如果认为这个词只有一个发音，很可能就会弄混。

有时候也很容易将两个不同单词的发音弄混，例如：Philadelphia battered Chicago, winning 14 to 1. (费城击败芝加哥，以 14 比 1 赢球) 如果这句的 battered 听成 batted，虽然发音接近，但意思就错了。

所以，花一点时间确定自己的发音是否正确，对听懂新闻英语也会有帮助

## 8. 不要太在乎特殊难懂的人名及地名

2000 年初夏，斐济发生政变，没多久就宣布戒严令，军方的领导人，头衔连姓名叫“Fiji military commander Commodore Frank Bainimarama”，遇到这样的状况时，该怎么办呢？别理它吧！说实话，这些多半时候对了解新闻内容并不影响，我只要知道他是某国的国会领导人就够了。再如俄罗斯南部某个难念的小城镇发生什么事，清楚它是俄罗斯南部的小城镇，足够我了解新闻内容。你也可以试试这种方法，不要为复杂的名称所困扰。当然，重要的新闻人物及地名还是得熟悉一下。

总而言之要想提高英语新闻听力理解水平,除了掌握基本的英语新闻特点及其技巧外,更主要的是养成良好的听力习惯,坚持多听多练,熟能生巧。通过不断地练习来建立学习的信心,而技巧和能力也是在不断的练习中培养出来的。

## 第四节 听力新题型特训

### Model Test One

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Christmas-time attacks made by Somali rebels.  
B) An explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi.  
C) The killing of more than 70 Ugandans in Kampala.  
D) Blasts set off by a Somali group in Uganda's capital.
2. A) On Christmas Eve.  
B) Just before midnight.  
C) During a security check.  
D) In the small hours of the morning.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) It is likely to close many of its stores.  
B) It is known for the quality of its goods.  
C) It remains competitive in the recession.  
D) It will expand its online retail business.
4. A) Expand its business beyond groceries.  
B) Fire 25,000 of its current employees.  
C) Cut its DVD publishing business.  
D) Sell the business for one pound.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) All taxis began to use meters.  
B) All taxis got air conditioning.  
C) Advertisements were allowed on taxis.  
D) Old taxis were replaced with new cabs.
6. A) A low interest loan scheme.  
B) Environmentalists' protests.  
C) Taxi passengers' complaints.  
D) Permission for car advertising.
7. A) There are no more irregular practices.  
B) All new cabs provide air-conditioning.  
C) New cabs are all equipped with meters.  
D) New legislation protects consumer rights.

### Model Test Two

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The school stopped providing school lunch.  
B) Their parents failed to pay for school lunch.  
C) Some parents preferred fruit and milk for lunch.  
D) These children chose to have something different.
2. A) They were upset.  
B) They were furious.  
C) They were surprised.  
D) They were sad.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Guests can pay without going to the front desk.  
B) Guests can go direct to their rooms.  
C) Guests can check out any time.  
D) Guests can make room reservations.
4. A) 2.  
B) 3.  
C) 100.  
D) 150.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

5. A) Return to the U. K. for medical treatment.  
B) Remain in South Africa for medical treatment.  
C) Stand trial in South Africa once proved fit.



- D) Be extradited even if he is unfit to stand trial.
6. A) Having his wife killed. B) Killing his wife in the U. K.  
C) Being involved in a taxi accident. D) Hiring a crew of hit men.
7. A) December 2010. B) November 2010.  
C) Two weeks before their wedding. D) Two months after their wedding.

### Model Test Three

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Causes of early death in Russia. B) Behavior of alcoholics.  
C) Causes of alcohol poisoning. D) Number of death over 10 years.
2. A) 7%. B) 25%.  
C) 8000. D) 49,000.

Questions 3 to 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) £ 945 million. B) £ 1.07 billion.  
C) £ 500,000. D) £ 87,000.
4. A) The UK is a good film location. B) The cast usually comes from Britain.  
C) Hollywood emphasizes quality. D) Production cost can be reduced.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) They went to a remote area. B) Their fishing boats collided.  
C) They tried to repair their boats. D) They decided to stay in the boats.
6. A) On supplies they brought with them. B) On supplies sent to them by rescue teams.  
C) On supplies left at the military base. D) Not mentioned in the passage.
7. A) By helicopter. B) By boat.  
C) By radio contact. D) By a search team.

### Model Test Four

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) When the woman was killed. B) The main cause of the death.  
C) The woman's identity. D) Why she failed to return home.
2. A) 9. B) 19.  
C) 22. D) 33.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) Islamist militants are still in control of the town.  
B) French forces have entered the town.  
C) French are going to land at the airport.  
D) Islamist militants are attacking the airport.
4. A) To control Kidal airport. B) To protect the town.  
C) To protect the capital Bamako. D) To fight against Islamist militants.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) It was proposed by a group of senators.  
B) Mr. Obama had carried out the reform.  
C) Illegal immigrants would soon be given citizenship.  
D) The reform failed to improve the current system.
6. A) Eight years. B) Five years.  
C) Thirteen years. D) Eleven years.
7. A) Mr. Obama's 2011 blueprint. B) US immigration reform.

C) The Senate plan.

D) Undocumented immigrants in the US.

## Model Test Five

### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Foreign investment in unstable regions.  
B) BP's presence in North Africa.  
C) Security concerns in risky countries.  
D) Protection for foreign oil workers.
2. A) Bob Dudley is its chief executive.  
B) It is reviewing security at its facilities only in the region.  
C) It has never experienced such a serious attack before.  
D) Security became its top priority especially in risky regions.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) London attracts shoppers from all over the world.  
B) Most people in Nigeria live in poverty.  
C) Wealthier Nigerians become a big spender.  
D) People from the Middle East are the most wealthy.
4. A) Department stores.  
B) Market stalls.  
C) Quirky boutiques.  
D) High-end stores.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) Running a plastic surgery clinic.  
B) Arranging for surgery and safaris.  
C) Providing consultancy to local people.  
D) Organizing trips to UK and America.
6. A) Local African clients helped keep her business going.  
B) Her clients were unable to pay her the money.  
C) Her business was affected by the global financial crisis.  
D) She still had as many European clients as before.
7. A) Cosmetic procedures.  
B) Safari.  
C) Surgeon and Safari.  
D) Elective surgery.

## Model Test Six

### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) TSA agents.  
B) FBI agents.  
C) The police.  
D) Passengers.
2. A) The terminal was closed temporarily afterwards.  
B) There was a thorough search inside the airport.  
C) Passengers at the airport were safe and sound.  
D) The security authorities identified the explosives.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) Alcohol abuse.  
B) Smoking.  
C) Depression.  
D) Schizophrenia.
4. A) To prevent patients from smoking.  
B) To better understand patients.  
C) To get patients occupied.  
D) To teach patients some skills.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) 15 schools have started social studies.  
B) 15 schools have used digital textbooks.  
C) Students are ready to use electronic resources.

- D) Digital textbooks are used for social studies.
6. A) \$ 1 million. B) \$ 2 million.  
C) \$ 3 million. D) \$ 4 million.
7. A) They are transforming their way of learning.  
B) They are technologically ready to use digital textbooks.  
C) They are not ready for the using of electric resources.  
D) They can learn online courses.

## Model Test Seven

### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) To reduce the number of pilots on duty. B) To prevent pilots from working overtime.  
C) To ensure an adequate amount of sleep. D) To fix the amount of work for each pilot.
2. A) had only covered cargo plane pilots. B) had failed to cover all the pilots.  
C) would be put into effect in two years. D) would be too costly if implemented.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) Out in the sea. B) Inside a bath house.  
C) On a cliff along the coast. D) On the coast outside Jerusalem.
4. A) It was incomplete. B) It was recent artwork.  
C) It was fairly tall. D) It was in pieces.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) Because livestock production is highly efficient.  
B) Because more people will become wealthier.  
C) Because it may help double food production.  
D) Because it has fewer ecological risks.
6. A) Balance between human survival and ecology.  
B) Conflict between less land and more production.  
C) Difference between present and future needs.  
D) Calls by environmental critics to consume less meat.
7. A) Ten years. B) Twenty years.  
C) Thirty years. D) Forty years.

## Model Test Eight

### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Offices. B) Restaurants.  
C) Bars. D) School playgrounds.
2. A) Television producers. B) Hotel owners.  
C) Medical workers. D) Hospital management.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) A client. B) A bank manager.  
C) The police. D) Bank headquarters.
4. A) A month before the fraud was discovered. B) A day before the fraud was discovered.  
C) A day after the police launched investigation. D) A month after he transferred the money.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) To collect data on sources of pollution.  
B) To identify pollution in rivers and lakes.  
C) To help control environmental pollution.

- D) To help control industrial wastes.
6. A) Lack of technology. B) Rapid economic growth.  
C) Unknown pollution sources. D) Shortage of manpower.
7. A) Census offices are set up by government departments.  
B) A main centre receives reports from provinces.  
C) A database is set up for each province.  
D) Data will be reviewed and analyzed in mid-2009.

### Model Test Nine

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Number of tickets sold. B) Box office revenues.  
C) Attendance rate. D) Number of cinemas.
2. A) Alice in Wonderland B) Pirates of the Caribbean  
C) The Hangover D) Toy Story 3

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) No explanation of the problem. B) Long distance away from land.  
C) Slow rescue efforts. D) Severe weather.
4. A) Aircraft. B) Tugboat.  
C) Nearby cargo ship. D) Vessels at the oil rig.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) To set up a moon colony by 2020.  
B) To send astronauts again to the moon by 2020.  
C) To continue the current shuttle missions till 2020.  
D) To create more jobs for NASA till 2020.
6. A) there were important space missions.  
B) the space agency lacked funding for the programme.  
C) the current shuttle missions would continue.  
D) Congress failed to pass President Obama's budget.
7. A) Establish a moon colony. B) Create jobs.  
C) Support shuttle mission. D) Send astronauts to other planets.

### Model Test Ten

#### Section A

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) To raise money for African humanitarian efforts.  
B) To raise money for Haitian earthquake victims.  
C) To sing in memory of Michael Jackson.  
D) To make a recording of the original version of the song.
2. A) The organizer is one of the co-writers of the first song.  
B) Singers will use the same recording studio as in 1985.  
C) The recording session is expected to last long.  
D) Stars from the original version will take part.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the following news.

3. A) Where matches take place. B) Where protests may take place.  
C) In downtown Vancouver. D) Around the athletes' village.
4. A) Political protests during the Olympics. B) Security operations during the Olympics.  
C) Olympics' security forces. D) Security measures in buildings.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the following news.

5. A) Upgrade its network capacity. B) Improve customer services.  
C) Develop new products. D) Market more iPhones.
6. A) Nationwide. B) Overseas.  
C) In large cities. D) In remote towns.
7. A) Dropped calls. B) Slow Internet access.  
C) Poor service. D) Closed gap.

## 第五节 7 类新闻常考词汇

### (1) 政治新闻

agenda <i>n.</i> 议程	arrest <i>v.</i> 逮捕
abuse <i>v.</i> 滥用	autonomy <i>n.</i> 自治
assassination <i>n.</i> 刺杀	ballot <i>n.</i> 选票
assail <i>v.</i> 攻击	bilateral <i>a.</i> 双边的
blast <i>n.</i> 爆炸	convention <i>n.</i> 大会
consensus <i>n.</i> 共识	campaign <i>n.</i> 竞选活动
corruption <i>n.</i> 腐败	chaos <i>n.</i> 混乱
concession <i>n.</i> 让步	confession <i>n.</i> 坦白
court <i>n.</i> 法庭	candidate <i>n.</i> 候选人
dissolve <i>v.</i> 解散	defendant <i>n.</i> 被告
dispatch <i>v.</i> 派遣	demonstration <i>n.</i> 示威
eliminate <i>v.</i> 淘汰	exile <i>v./n.</i> 放逐
explode <i>v.</i> 爆炸	extremist <i>n.</i> 极端分子
evacuation <i>n.</i> 撤离	kidnapping <i>n.</i> 绑架
embassy <i>n.</i> 大使馆	headquarters <i>n.</i> 总部
insurgent <i>n.</i> 叛乱分子	jury <i>n.</i> 陪审团
laid-off <i>n.</i> 下岗	mediate <i>v.</i> 调解
militant <i>n.</i> 武装分子	opponent <i>n.</i> 对手
polling booth <i>n.</i> 投票站	parliament <i>n.</i> 国会
pact <i>n.</i> 协议	questionnaire <i>n.</i> 调查问卷
radical <i>n./a.</i> 激进分子; 激进的	riot <i>n.</i> 暴动
repression <i>n.</i> 镇压	rescue <i>v.</i> 营救
rally <i>n.</i> 集会	resign <i>v.</i> 辞职
raid <i>n.</i> 袭击	reconcile <i>v.</i> 解
senate <i>n.</i> 参议院	summit <i>n.</i> 峰会
suspect <i>n.</i> 嫌疑犯	sovereignty <i>n.</i> 主权
treaty <i>n.</i> 条约	territory <i>n.</i> 领土
trial <i>n.</i> 审讯	vote <i>n.</i> 选票
turmoil <i>n.</i> 骚动	terrorist <i>n.</i> 恐怖分子
veto <i>v.</i> 否决	wreckage <i>n.</i> 残骸
withdraw <i>v.</i> 撤离	dismantle <i>n.</i> 销毁
delegate <i>n./v.</i> 代表, 委任	charter <i>n.</i> 执照, 宪章
pledge <i>n./v.</i> 保证, 许诺	detain <i>v.</i> 拘留
sanction <i>n./vt.</i> 核准, 制裁, 认可	default <i>n./v.</i> 违约, 缺席
sue <i>v.</i> 控告, 提出请求	embargo <i>n.</i> 禁运
break the deadlock 打破僵局	extradition <i>n.</i> 引渡

draft *v.* 起草

harbor *n.* 避难所 *v.* 庇护, 隐藏

mutual benefits/interests 双赢

### (2) 经济新闻

budget *n.* 预算

inflation *n.* 通货膨胀

relief *n.* 援助

deficit *n.* 赤字, 不足

real estate *n.* 房地产

stock market *n.* 股市

macroeconomic *n.* 宏观经济

pension fund *n.* 养老基金

surplus *n.* 盈余

reserve *n.* 储备金

quota *n.* 配额

entrepreneur *n.* 企业家

merger *v.* 并购

monetary policy 货币政策

contract *n.* 合同

global corporation 跨国公司

take over 收购

on the hook 被套住

### (3) 军事新闻

attack *n. / v.* 袭击

reconciliation *n.* 调解

wounded *a.* 受伤的

hostage *n.* 人质

release *v.* 释放

dispute *v. / n.* 争端

suspend *v.* 停止

military coupe 军事政变

step down/aside 下台

heavy fighting 激战

escalating tension 逐步升级的局势

special envoy 特使

guerrilla war 游击战争

nuclear warfare 核战争

come to a conclusion 达成一致

on high alert 处于高级戒备状态

warring factions 交战各方

suicide bombing 自杀式爆炸

pre-war intelligence 战前情报

end the bloodshed 结束流血事件

### (4) 天灾人祸

epidemic *n.* 流行病

snowstorm *n.* 暴风雪

typhoon *n.* 台风

illegal aliens 非法移民

pirated products 盗版产品

radiation *n.* 辐射

recession *n.* (经济) 衰退, 不景气

deflation *n.* 通货紧缩

revenue *n.* 税收

financial crisis *n.* 金融危机

share *n.* 股票

shareholder *n.* 股东

go bankrupt 破产

government bond *n.* 政府债券

tariff *n.* 关税

dump *v.* 倾销

fluctuate *v.* 波动

cook the book 做假账

foreign exchange 外汇

quote *v.* 报价

floating rate 浮动利率

consolidation *n.* 兼并

intellectual property 知识产权

casualty *n.* 伤亡

rebel *v.* 反抗

rebellion *n.* 叛乱

rescue *v.* 解救

invade *v.* 侵略

crisis *n.* 危机

resume *v.* 继续

forced from office 被赶下台

on the brink of war 处于战争边缘

humanitarian aid 人道主义援助

broker/mediate a ceasefire 促成停火

peace-keeping forces 维和部队

armed conflict 武装冲突

cruise missile 巡航导弹

coalition forces 联合军队

rebel forces 叛军

topple the government 推翻政府

coalition party 联合政党

spying activity 间谍行为

flood *n.* 洪水

shipwreck *n.* 船只失事

famine *n.* 饥荒

refugee *n.* 难民  
 ruin *n.* 废墟  
 evacuate *v.* 疏散  
 condolence *n.* 哀悼  
 rebuild *v.* 重建  
 the massive earthquake 大地震  
 the 8.0-magnitude earthquake 8.0 级地震  
 the worst-hit area 重灾区  
 People's Liberation Army soldier 人民解放军  
 armed police 武警  
 medical worker 医务工作者  
 the missing 失踪者  
 medical team 医疗队  
 death toll 死亡人数  
 relief work 救济工作  
 (5) 体育新闻  
 aquatics *n.* 水上运动  
 athletics *n.* 田径  
 cycling *n.* 自行车  
 fencing *n.* 击剑  
 judo *n.* 柔道  
 parachutist *n.* 跳伞运动员  
 mascot *n.* 吉祥物  
 event *n.* 比赛项目  
 rugby *n.* 橄榄球  
 volleyball *n.* 排球  
 baseball *n.* 垒球  
 hockey *n.* 曲棍球  
 cricket *n.* 板球  
 goalkeeper *n.* 球门员  
 canoe *n.* 划艇  
 yacht *n.* 游艇  
 swimming pool 游泳池  
 open tournament 公开赛  
 team events 团体赛  
 Olympic Anthem 奥运会会歌  
 Olympic Torch 奥运火炬  
 organizing committee 组委会  
 closing ceremony 闭幕式  
 an Olympic medal 奥运奖牌  
 the gold/silver/bronze medalist 金, 银, 铜牌获得者  
 International Olympic Committee 国际奥林匹克委员会

#### (6) 航空航天新闻

launch *v.* 发射  
 spaceship *n.* 宇宙飞船  
 capsule *n.* 太空舱  
 space shuttle 航天飞机

hurricane *n.* 飓风  
 donate *v.* 捐赠  
 aftershock *n.* 余震  
 rehabilitation *n.* 复原  
 sanitation/hygiene *n.* 卫生  
 rescue team 救援队  
 quake-hit/stricken area 地震灾区  
 quake victim 地震灾民  
 lifeline *n.* 生命线  
 fire-fighter 消防官兵  
 the injured 伤者  
 the Red Cross 红十字会  
 mobile hospital 可移动医院  
 resume classes 复课  
 post-quake reconstruction 震后重建

archery *n.* 射箭  
 track *n.* 径赛  
 gymnastics *n.* 体操  
 shooting *n.* 射击  
 weight-lifting *n.* 举重  
 mountain-climbing *n.* 登山  
 podium *n.* 颁奖台  
 spectator *n.* 观众  
 basketball *n.* 篮球  
 tennis *n.* 网球  
 handball *n.* 手球  
 golf *n.* 高尔夫球  
 ice hockey 冰球  
 rowing *n.* 划船  
 boat race 赛艇  
 delegation *n.* 代表团  
 international game 国际比赛  
 individual events 个人赛  
 the Olympic flame 奥运圣火  
 Olympic Trial 奥运会选拔赛  
 Olympic Village 奥运村  
 opening ceremony 开幕式  
 a record-holder 记录保持者  
 a team gold medal 一枚团体金牌

astronaut *n.* 宇航员  
 orbit *n.* 轨道  
 manned space flight 载人航天  
 blast off 发射

manned spaceship/spacecraft 载人飞船

Experimental Spacecraft 试验太空船

communication satellite 通信卫星

carrier rocket 运载火箭

weather satellite 气象卫星

orbital module 轨道舱

command module 指令舱

lunar module 登月舱

unmanned spaceship/spacecraft 无人飞船

International Space Station 国际空间站

space elevator 太空升降舱

outer space 外太空

space outfits/suits 太空服

access flap 接口盖

orbit the earth 绕地球飞行

Long March II F carrier rocket 长征二号 F 运载火箭

CNSA (China National Space Administration) 中国航天局

NASA (The National Aeronautics and Space Administration) 美国航空航天管理局

#### (7) 旅游新闻

tourism *n.* 旅游

visitor *n.* 参观者

island *n.* 岛屿

service *n.* 服务

tour group 旅游团队

vacation tour 度假旅游

convention tour 会议旅游

special interest tour 特种旅游

tourist communications 旅游交通

sightseeing boat/ship 游览船

tourist lodging 旅游住宿

holiday resort 度假区

independent traveler 旅游散客

management of tourist safety 旅游安全管理

service specification in tourism 旅游服务规范

service grade in tourism 旅游服务等级

service organization in tourism 旅游服务组织

service delivery in tourism 旅游服务提供

designated tourism enterprises 旅游定点企业

manned space program 载人航天计划

recoverable satellite 返回式卫星

remote sensing satellite 遥感卫星

low Earth orbit 近地轨道

geosynchronous satellite 同步轨道卫星

propelling module 推进舱

service module 服务舱

launch pad 发射台

space physics exploration 空间物理探测

solar panel 太阳能电池板

Hubble Space Telescope 哈勃太空望远镜

Milky Way 银河系

landing area 着陆区

artificial satellite 人造卫星

sightseeing *n.* 观光

guide *n.* 导游

tourist *n.* 旅游者

travel agency 旅行社

sightseeing tour 观光旅游

specific tour 专项旅游

incentive travel 奖励旅游

overseas escort 海外领队

cruise ship 旅游船

star-rated cruise ship 星级游船

sightseeing district 游览区

sightseeing spot 游览点

tourist complaint 旅游投诉



## 25 篇经典翻译

### Test ①

随着经济的高速发展和综合国力 (comprehensive national strength) 的增强, 中国在世界上的影响日益增大。2008 年北京举办奥运会, 2010 年上海举办世博会, 这意味着有几千年历史的中国正以前所未有的广度和深度向世界各国开放, 并从各个方面融入国际社会。在这样一个历史时刻, 国际社会比过去任何时候都更加关注中国。各国朋友都迫切希望对中国文化有一种更真实、更生动、更深入的认识。

### Test ②

中国新颁布的老年人保护法 (elderly protection law) 规定, 成年子女必须看望他们年迈的父母。年迈的父母如果感觉被子女忽视了, 可以把他们已成年的孩子告上法庭。但是, 法律没有说明子女必须看望父母的频率。法律中也没有说如何执行这项法律、忽略长辈如何惩罚。一位帮助起草老年人保护法草案的教授说, 立法主要是为了提高人们对于老年人情感支持需要的意识。

### Test ③

随着中国经济的发展, 人们的钱包越来越鼓, 中国人的生活方式也随之发生了巨大的变化, 其中包括饮食上的变化, 这也使得中国人的健康面临极大的风险。各种慢性疾病已经成为影响中国人健康的主要隐患。卫生部的数据显示, 高血压 (hypertension) 和肥胖症已经成为导致中国人死亡的主要原因, 目前超过 2.6 亿的中国人患有慢性疾病。

### Test ④

经过多年的摸索, 绿色交通的发展理念早已已成为我国交通运输行业发展的共识。根据规划, 到 2020 年, 我国交通行业有关指标将比 2005 年实现大幅提升, 基本建成绿色循环低碳交通运输体系。要实现这一目标, 加快智能交通系统 (intelligent transportation system) 与信息化建设、不断推动多项信息化技术应用在交通领域的应用成为重要的工作着力点。信息化技术应用在交通领域的广泛铺开, 不仅展现出良好的发展前景; 也促进了相关领域的企业加大合作力度。

### Test ⑤

发展中国 (上海) 自由贸易实验区是国家战略, 是深化改革、扩大开放的重大措施, 意义深远。这项重大改革是以制度创新为着力点, 重在提升软实力, 各项工作影响大、难度高。建设中国 (上海) 自由贸易实验区是顺应全球经贸发展新趋势、实行更加积极主动 (proactive) 的开放战略的一项重大举措。其主要任务是探索中国对外开放的新路径和新模式, 推动加快转变政府职能和行政体制改革, 促进转变经济增长方式和优化 (optimize) 经济结构。

### Test ⑥

中国面临的最严峻的挑战之一就是人口老龄化 (aging population)。专家称在未来四十年内, 中国老年人口将接近 5 亿, 占据人口总数的三分之一。这无疑给中国经济增长带来了巨大的压力, 但这也意味着更多的商机。人口老龄化将为养老院 (nursing home) 行业的发展带来良好的前景。据统计, 5 亿老年人每月至少能为养老院行业带来 5000 亿元的经济效益。

### Test ⑦

公务员热 (craze for civil servant jobs) 是指越来越多的人参加政府机构招聘考试 (recruitment examinations) 的社会现象。据报道, 近几年每年的报考人数都超过百万, 平均每个岗位有 50 - 60 名竞争者, 最热门的职位能达到 5000:1。报考公务员的主要是大学毕业生。他们认为公务员工作轻松稳定, 收入较高, 社会地位也高。另外, 就业难问题也是促使他们做出该选择的另一个原因。

### Test ⑧

孔子 (Confucius) 是春秋时期 (the Spring and Autumn Period) 的大思想家、大教育家和儒家学

派 (Confucianism) 的创始人, 是古代中国人心目中的圣人。孔子的言论和生平活动记录在他的弟子或再传弟子编成的《论语》(The Analects) 一书中。《论语》是中国古代文化的经典著作。在孔子之后几千年的中国历史上, 没有哪一位思想家、文学家和政治家不受《论语》的影响。不研究《论语》, 就不能真正把握中国几千年的传统文化。

### Test 9

中国的青铜器时代 (Bronze Age) 从夏开始, 经历商、西周至春秋时期 (the Spring and Autumn Period), 前后持续了一千五百多年的时间。大量出土的青铜器物表明, 中国创造了灿烂的青铜文明。这些青铜器物不仅有丰富的政治和宗教内涵, 而且还具有很高的艺术价值。今藏于中国历史博物馆的大盂鼎 (the Great Ding for Yu) 是中国青铜器时代的代表性作品之一。它是西周康王 (King Kang) 时期的作品, 距今大约有三千多年。

### Test 10

北京烤鸭是自封建帝王时代就在北京城流行的著名菜肴, 如今它被认为是中国的一道国菜。这道菜以它薄而脆的酥皮, 以及厨师们在客人面前片鸭子的真实情形而著称。专门用于制作烤鸭的鸭子在养殖 65 天后就被屠宰了, 鸭子在烤制前要先用调料腌制 (season), 然后才送进焖炉或者挂炉。鸭肉通常配上葱 (scallion)、黄瓜和甜面酱, 用薄饼卷着食用。

### Test 11

中国科举制度 (Chinese Examination System) 是指中国古代官僚机构选拔行政官员的考试制度。古代的中国人要想成为一位官员首先必须通过多种考试。科举考试的历史可以追溯到隋朝, 在唐朝得到进一步巩固和完善, 在清朝走到了尽头。科举制度在中国已经存在了约 1,300 年。它对中国古代的社会结构和政治体制有深刻的影响。即使是现代选拔公务员的考试制度也是间接地从科举制度演变而来的。

### Test 12

年画 (New Year Painting) 是中国画的一种, 始于古代的门神画 (door god painting), 在清朝光绪年间正式被称为“年画”。北宋年间, 每逢过年过节, 家家户户贴年画已成为一种风尚。木板年画历史悠久, 堪称中国民间艺术宝库中的一颗明珠。木版年画, 顾名思义, 就是用木板印出来的年画, 不但具有极高的收藏价值, 而且还极具观赏性。朱仙镇木板年画和天津杨柳青、山东潍坊、江苏桃花坞年画并称中国四大年画。朱仙镇木版年画采用的是手工木刻制作, 制作工艺非常讲究。

### Test 13

生活在中国黄河中上游的黄土高原 (the Loess Plateau) 上的人们, 利用那里的黄土层建造了一种独特的住宅——窑洞 (cave-dwelling)。窑洞分为土窑、石窑、砖窑等几种。土窑是靠着山坡挖掘成的黄土窑洞, 这种窑洞冬暖夏凉, 保温和隔音效果最好。石窑和砖窑是先用石块或砖砌成拱形洞, 然后上面盖上厚厚的黄土, 既坚固又美观。由于建造窑洞不需要钢材和水泥, 所以窑洞的造价较低。随着社会的发展, 人们对窑洞的建造不断改进, 黄土高原上冬暖夏凉的窑洞越来越舒适美观了。

### Test 14

少林功夫 (Shaolin Kung Fu) 是中国武术文化的象征。中国武术是中国古代人民在历代战争活动中以生命为代价积累起来的, 以攻防格斗的人体动作为核心、以套路为基本单位, 并在中国特定的文化环境中逐步形成的文化表现形式。因而, 中国武术已经成为中国传统文化的重要组成部分, 其中包含极其丰富的中国古代思想 (哲学、道德、兵法、医学、宗教等)。

### Test 15

相传在 4000 多年前的夏朝, 即中国历史上第一个奴隶制王朝就开始有了历法 (calendar), 后人把当时中国古老的传统历法叫“夏历”。夏历是按月亮的运行周期 (rotating cycle) 制定的, 故又称作“阴历”。由于夏历中有一年四季节气的变化和农事安排, 所以后世又习惯称之为“农历”, 字面上的意思是农事月相日历 (moon calendar), 也就是今天所说的“中国阴历”。

## Test 16

文房四宝，是中国书画的主要工具和材料，它们是笔、墨、纸、砚，人们通常称它们为“文房四宝”，是说它们是文人书房中必备的四件宝贝。中国古代文人基本上都能书善画，是离不开笔墨纸砚这四件宝贝的。“文房”之名，起于我国历史上的南北朝时期，专指文人书房而言，以笔、墨、纸、砚为文房最常用。文房用具除四宝以外，还有笔筒、笔架、墨盒、笔洗、印泥、印章、印盒等等，也都是书房中的必备之品。

## Test 17

茶马古道 (Tea-horse Ancient Road) 两边，生活着 20 多个少数民族。不同的地方有着各自美丽而神奇的自然风景和传统文化，比如：大理古城、丽江古城、香格里拉 (Shangrila)、雅鲁藏布大峡谷和布达拉宫 (Potala Palace)。古道的两旁有庙宇、岩石壁画、驿站 (post house)、古桥和木板路。这里是很多少数民族的家园，也是他们的民族舞蹈和民族服装 (folk costume) 的发源地。时至今日，虽然这条古道的踪迹都消失了，但它的文化和历史价值仍然存在。

## Test 18

景德镇，中国瓷都 (ceramic metropolis)，是世界瓷器艺术花园的耀眼明珠。它位于长江南部，是江南一个有活力的 (powerful) 城镇。它制造瓷器 (porcelain) 的历史有 1700 多年，已经形成了丰富的瓷器文化传统。稀有的瓷器文物 (ceramic relics)，一流的瓷器工艺，独特的瓷器习俗，瓷乐器的优雅表演，以及优美的田园风光 (rural scenery) 组成了景德镇特别的旅游文化，而且让景德镇成为中国唯一一个以瓷器文化为特色的旅游城市。

## Test 19

七夕节 (Double Seventh Festival)，阴历七月七日，是一个充满浪漫的传统节日。这个节日是在盛夏 (mid-summer)，正当天气暖和，草和树郁郁葱葱 (luxurious green)。晚上，当天空点缀着 (dot) 星星的时候，人们可以看到银河系 (Milky Way) 从北跨越到南。在银河的两边各有一颗明亮的星星遥遥相望。他们就是牛郎 (Cowherd) 和织女 (Weaver Maid)，关于他们，有一个美丽的爱情故事代代相传。

## Test 20

象征幸福的圆圆的甜甜的汤圆 (dumpling) 是在元宵节 (Lantern Festival) 吃的传统食物。现在，在中国这些汤圆也是一种流行的甜点。汤圆有两种：一种是由白糖和红糖 (brown sugar)、带香甜味的桂花 (osmanthus)、坚果 (nut) 和芝麻 (sesame seed) 做的；另一种有肉和蔬菜馅料 (fillings)。目前，为追求真正独特的口味 (flavor)，中国人已经开始在汤圆中加入巧克力，尽管传统上是煮汤圆，但油炸甜汤圆越来越受欢迎。

## Test 21

清明是中国的二十四节气 (the 24 seasonal division points in China) 之一，每年 4 月 4-6 日。节日过后，温度将会上升，降雨量会增加。这正是春天耕作和播种的好时节。但是清明节不仅是一个指导农活的节气，还是一个纪念 (commemoration) 的节日。每到清明节，所有的墓地 (cemetery) 都挤满了来扫墓 (sweep the tomb) 和献祭的人。这一习俗现在已经大大简化了。稍稍清扫坟墓后，人们就拿出食物、鲜花和死者最喜爱的东西，然后烧香 (incense) 烧纸币，在墓碑牌位 (the memorial tablet) 前鞠躬。

## Test 22

中秋节为每年的农历 (lunar calendar) 八月十五日，是中国仅次于春节的第二大传统节日。这一天是家人团聚的日子，月亮是中秋节庆祝的主题。全家人聚在一起品尝美味的月饼，观赏象征丰裕、和谐和幸运的圆月。中秋节也被认为是一个丰收的节日，因为秋季是收获的季节，各种水果、蔬菜和粮食作物都在此时成熟。许多动人的传说也与中秋节有关，如“嫦娥奔月” (Chang'e's flight to the moon)。

### Test 23

麻将 (Mahjong) 是一种来自中国的四人玩的游戏。每副麻将有 136 张牌 (tile)，一般用竹子、骨头或塑料制成。麻将是一种需要技术、策略、计算和一定运气的游戏。麻将在中国十分受欢迎，流行于社会各个阶层和领域。有人认为它是中国传统文化的重要组成部分，也有人认为它与赌博有关，会引发很多社会问题。但是它的存在是当今中国人无法回避的现实。

### Test 24

关于中国美食 (cuisine) 的电视节目数不胜数，但像《舌尖上的中国》(A Bite of China) 这样受欢迎的并不多。这部最新的七集纪录片，从地域、历史以及文化等方面深入探讨了中国人的饮食。中国美食有悠久的历史 and 富有特色的传统烹饪手法。这一节目试图呈现出更多有关食物的文化元素，如饮食习惯和饮食道德 (ethic)。在展现中国饮食文化辉煌成就的同时，也反映出中国的社会变迁。

### Test 25

刺绣 (embroidery) 是中国的民间传统手工艺之一，有超过两千年的历史。刺绣就是用针线在织物上绣上 (embroider) 各种装饰性的图案。中国刺绣与养蚕业 (sericulture) 紧密相连，中国是世界上最早使用蚕丝的国家。刺绣的用途主要包括生活和艺术装饰，如服装、床上用品 (bedclothes)、台布和舞台装饰。刺绣在国外也享有很高的声誉，是中国文化艺术的杰出代表之一。

# 四级口语考试讲解与特训

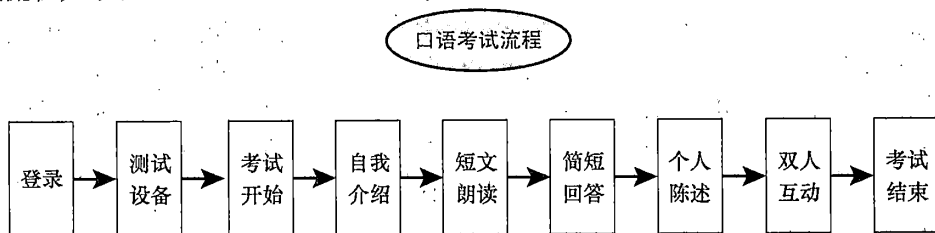
## 第一节 口语考试说明

大学英语四、六级考试口语考试 (CET Spoken English Test, 简称 CET-SET) 用于检测我国大学生运用英语进行口头交际的能力。

2016 年起, 全国大学英语四、六级考试口语考试 (CET-SET) 分设四级和六级两个级别, 即“全国大学英语四级口语考试 (CET-SET4)”和“全国大学英语六级口语考试 (CET-SET6)”。

### 一、考试流程

CET-SET 考试采用计算机化考试。考生在计算机上进行考生与模拟考官、考生与考生之间的互动。考试流程如下:



### 二、报考说明

1. 5 月口试和 6 月笔试视为同一考次的四、六级考试, 11 月口试和 12 月笔试视为同一考次的四、六级考试。

2. 考生报考 6 月四级笔试后才有资格报考 5 月四级口试; 考生报考 12 月四级笔试后才有资格报考 11 月四级口试。

3. 考生报考 6 月六级笔试后才有资格报考 5 月六级口试; 考生报考 12 月六级笔试后才有资格报考 11 月六级口试。

4. 报名参加笔试的考生可自主选择是否报考同一考次的口试。

5. 笔试成绩不再作为报考成绩线, 凡是完成了笔试报名的考生都具有报考口试的资格。

6. 2016 年 6 月及以前的笔试成绩不再作为 2016 年 11 月及以后的口试报名资格。

### 三、考核的技能

口语部分考核学生就熟悉的话题用英语进行口头表达与交流的能力。口语部分考核的技能如下:

A. 口头阐述: ①陈述事实、理由、观点等; ②描述人物、事件、现象等。

B. 口头互动: ①交换意见、交流情感和观点等; ②争辩、解释、比较、论证等。

C. 运用口头交际策略: 运用合适的口头表达与交流的策略帮助表达。

### 四、考试时间

口试每年举行两次, 分别在 5 月和 11 月。

## 第二节 四级口语考试须知

### 一、考核要求

要求考生能用英语就熟悉的话题进行简短但多话轮的交谈, 能对一般性事件和现象进行简单的叙述或描述, 经准备后能就熟悉的话题作简短发言。语言表达较清楚, 语音、语调和语法基本正确。能运用基本的口头表达与交流的策略。

### 二、考试内容与形式

四级口试采用计算机化考试形式。模拟考官及试题呈现在计算机屏幕上, 试题材料采用文字或画面提示 (图画、图表、照片等)。考生由计算机系统随机编排为两人一组。考生在计算机上进行

考生与模拟考官、考生与考生之间的互动。考试包含四个任务，考试总时间约 15 分钟。考试按以下步骤进行：

部 分	任务名称	考试过程	答题时间
热身	自我介绍	根据考官指令，每位考生作一个简短的自我介绍。考试时间约 1 分钟	每位考生发言 20 秒（两位考生依次进行）
任务 1	短文朗读	考生准备 45 秒后朗读一篇 120 词左右的短文。考试时间约 2 分钟	每位考生朗读 1 分钟（两位考生同步进行）
任务 2	简短回答	考生回答 2 个与朗读短文有关的问题。考试时间约 1 分钟	每位考生发言 40 秒（两位考生同步进行）
任务 3	个人陈述	考生准备 45 秒后，根据所给提示作陈述。考试时间约 2 分钟	每位考生发言 1 分钟（两位考生同步进行）
任务 4	双人互动	考生准备 1 分钟后，根据设定的情景和任务进行交谈。考试时间约 4 分钟	两位考生互动 3 分钟

三、评分方法

四级口语考试的评分分为人工评分部分和计算机评分部分。人工评分总分 15 分，计算机自动评分（朗读部分）总分为 5 分。人工评分的分值和计算机评分的分值合成后的考试总分为 20 分，成绩报道时转换为 A、B、C 和 D 四个等级。

四、评分标准

1. 人工评分

四级评分和六级评分采用相同的评分标准。每次评分时，参照各项评分标准描述分别确定当次四级和六级口试各等级的标准样本。评分员经过培训后参照标准样本对考生的答题表现进行评分。评分基于以下三项标准，每个单项满分为 5 分。评分标准描述如下：

准确性和范围：“准确性”指考生的语音、语调以及所使用的语法和词汇的准确程度，“范围”指考生使用的词汇和语法结构的复杂度和丰富度。

话语长短和连贯性：“话语长短”指考生对整个考试中的交际所作的贡献、讲话的多少，“连贯性”指考生能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言。

灵活性和适切性：“灵活性”指考生应付不同场景和话题的能力，“适切性”指考生根据不同场合选用适当确切的语言的能力。

分 数	准确性和范围	话语长短和连贯性	灵活性和适切性
5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>语法和词汇基本正确</li><li>表达过程中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂</li><li>发音较好，但允许有一些不影响理解的母语口音</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能进行较长时间的发言，语言连贯，组织思想和搜寻词语时偶尔出现停顿但不影响交际</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能自如地应对不同场景和话题</li><li>能积极地参与讨论</li><li>语言的使用总体上能与语境、功能和目的相适应</li></ul>
4 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>语法和词汇有一些错误，但未严重影响交际</li><li>表达过程中词汇较丰富</li><li>发音尚可</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能进行较连贯的发言，但多数发言较短</li><li>组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现停顿，有时会影响交际</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能较自如地应对不同场景和话题</li><li>能较积极地参与讨论</li><li>语言的使用基本上能与语境、功能和目的相适应</li></ul>

分 数	准确性和范围	话语长短和连贯性	灵活性和适切性
3 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>语法和词汇有错误，且有时会影 响交际</li> <li>表达过程中词汇不丰富，语法 结构较简单</li> <li>发音有缺陷，有时会影响交际</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>发言简短</li> <li>组织思想和搜寻词语时，频 繁出现较长时间且影响交际 的停顿，但能基本完成交际 任务</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不能积极参与讨论</li> <li>有时不能适应话题或内容的转换</li> </ul>
2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>语法和词汇有相当多的错误， 以致交际时常中断</li> <li>表达过程中因缺乏词汇与语法 基础而严重影响交际</li> <li>发音较差</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>发言简短且毫无连贯性，基 本不能进行交际</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不能参与讨论</li> </ul>
1 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不描述</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不描述</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>不描述</li> </ul>

## 2. 计算机自动评分

四级朗读任务采用计算机自动评分，基于准确性、流利度和完整性三项标准，满分为 5 分。评分标准描述如下：

分 数	标准描述
5 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>意群停顿恰当，语音、语调正确</li> <li>朗读流利，基本没有重复、自我修正</li> <li>内容完整</li> </ul>
4 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>有少量的意群停顿错误，语音、语调有一些错误，但未严重影响听者的理解</li> <li>朗读较流利，有少量重复、但能自我更正</li> <li>内容基本完整</li> </ul>
3 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>有较多意群停顿错误，语音、语调也有较多错误，且有时会影响听者的理解</li> <li>朗读不够流利，有较多停顿、重复、但能自我更正</li> <li>内容不够完整</li> </ul>
2 分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>意群停顿完全混乱，语音、语调有大量错误，严重影响听者的理解</li> <li>朗读有大量停顿、重复、但能自我更正</li> <li>内容支离破碎</li> </ul>
1 分	不描述

## 五、能力待级描述

口试成绩分为 A、B、C、D 四个等级，成绩为 D 等及以上的考生将获得同时含有笔试成绩和口试成绩的成绩报告单。各成绩等级解释如下：

等 级	等级描述
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能用英语就熟悉的话题进行交谈，基本没有困难</li> <li>能就熟悉的话题连贯地发表意见和看法</li> <li>能清晰、流利地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象</li> </ul>
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>能用英语就熟悉的话题进行交谈，虽有些困难，但不影响交际</li> <li>能就熟悉的话题作较连贯的发言</li> <li>能较清晰、流利地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象</li> </ul>

等 级	等级描述
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>能用英语就熟悉的话题进行简单的交谈</li><li>能就熟悉的话题作简短的发言</li><li>能简单地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象</li></ul>
D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>尚不具备英语口头交际能力</li></ul>

六、考试地点

北京、天津、河北、内蒙古、辽宁、吉林、上海、江苏、浙江、安徽、福建、江西、山东、河南、湖北、湖南、广东、广西、重庆、四川、贵州、云南、甘肃和新疆等地均设有考点，考生可自行选择报考点。

第三节 大学英语四级口语考试样题

CET Spoken English Test – Band Four

Sample Paper

Pre-task

Topic Area: Daily Life

Topic: Travel

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test—Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's begin with self-introductions.

Candidate A, would you please start? (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's go on.

Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you are to read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)

Many people would list San Francisco as one of the most delightful cities in the world. Sitting on the Pacific coast, it gives you a feeling of the sea. The sea breezes wake you up and make you eat well and sleep well. The city was planned with straight roads, and these roads cross each other at right angles, making squares as they do in many American cities. Very often you can find yourself on top of a hill in the city, looking down one of these straight roads as it rises and falls on its journey through the town. A good way to travel these roads is by cable car. These are buses that run on rails in the ground up and down the steep hills.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to read.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you will answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond.



When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

**Question 1:**

What would many people think of San Francisco according to the passage?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

**Question 2:**

Which coastal city in China do you like most? And why?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

**Task 3 Individual Presentation**

In this task, you will talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

**Task 4 Pair Work**

In this task, you will talk with your partner about a plan of travel. Suppose you have three days to go sightseeing together. Talk with each other and make a plan for your trip. Your plan may include:

- place (s) to visit
- schedule
- means of transportation

You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(屏幕上显示以下文字)

Your plan may include:

- place (s) to visit
- schedule

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

## 参考答案

### Pre-task

自我介绍: 本部分是整场口试的热身, 目的是帮助考生放松心情、自然应考。此部分不需要长篇大论, 可简单描述一下名字、籍贯、性格、爱好等, 时间控制在 20 秒以内。

Candidate A: Good morning! It is a great honor to have this opportunity for this test. My name is Li Ming. I am 20 years old, born in Shandong Province. I am from Qingdao University, majoring in Electronics. I spend most of my time in playing basketball. I like basketball very much. That's all. Thank you.

Candidate B: Good morning! I am glad to be here. My name is Wang Xueyao, 20. I come from Shandong University. My major is Mathematics. I am open-minded, quick in thought and very fond of history. I like reading books, especially those about history. That's all for my introduction. Thank you.

### Task 1 Read Aloud

短文朗读: 此部分要求考生在经过一定准备后朗读一篇 120 词左右的短文。考生的准备时间为 45 秒, 答题时间为 1 分钟。朗读时要清晰、自然。如果文章中有生词也不要紧张, 可以根据自己已掌握的发音规则推断其发音。读文章时要做到语速适中、停顿有章, 即使偶尔有读错的地方, 也不要去纠正, 继续下文的朗读。

Many people would list San Francisco/as one of the most delightful cities in the world. /Sitting on the Pacific coast, /it gives you a feeling of the sea. /The sea breezes wake you up/and make you eat well and sleep well. /The city was planned with straight roads, /and these roads cross each other at right angles, /making squares as they do in many American cities. /Very often/you can find yourself on top of a hill in the city, /looking down one of these straight roads/as it rises and falls on its journey through the town. /A good way to travel these roads/is by cable car. /These are buses that run on rails in the ground/up and down the steep hills.

### Task 2 Question and Answer

简短回答: 此部分要求考生回答模拟考官提出的 2 个问题, 第 1 个问题与朗读短文的内容相关, 第 2 个问题与朗读短文的主题相关。回答时要注意条理清晰, 简单概括自己的观点即可。每个问题的回答时间要控制在 20 秒以内。

1. San Francisco is one of the most delightful cities in the world. It is located on the West Coast of the United States. Being surrounded by water, it has warm and mild weather. The city was planned with straight roads, and we can see the roads from the hills. A good way to travel these roads is by cable car.
2. I like Xiamen best. Xiamen was voted China's cleanest city, and has many attractions for foreign visitors. Xiamen and its surrounding countryside offer spectacular scenery and pleasant tree-lined beaches. Gulangyu, also known as Piano Island, is a popular, peaceful weekend getaway. Xiamen's Botanical Garden is a natural paradise for lovers. And the Buddhist Nanputuo Temple, dating back to the Tang

Dynasty, is a national treasure.

### Task 3 Individual Presentation

个人陈述：此部分要求考生经过准备后根据考官的指令和屏幕上的提示发言，考查考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达的能力。考生有 45 秒的准备时间。陈述可按照“描述现象——分析原因——提出建议”的结构展开。注意将陈述时间控制在 1 分钟以内。

In the picture, people are climbing and even breaking the ancient tree when taking a picture. Ironically, there is a big sign on the tree which says “no climbing”. What’s more, the tree was daubed with graffiti, which is also becoming an increasingly serious problem.

The main reason of this problem is that people have a poor sense of public morality. This may lead to their uncivilized behavior in public places, which greatly damages the environment of the tourist sites.

I do think it is high time that we took effective measures to arouse people’s social conscience to protect the tourist sites. For one thing, we should educate people not to destroy the scenery in any public places. For another, strict laws should be passed to punish those who ignore them. There is a long way to go, and everyone should spare no effort to protect the tourist sites.

### Task 4 Pair Work

双人互动：此部分要求两位考生根据所给的情景和任务进行互动，考查考生传达信息、发表观点和意见等口头交际的能力。讨论的过程应有问有答，注重互动。时间控制在 3 分钟以内。

Candidate A: I can’t believe summer holiday is coming.

Candidate B: Me either. Do you have any plan for the holiday?

Candidate A: Well, I’d like to travel to New York for three days. Would you like to come with me together?

Candidate B: Of course. I’m longing for it. So when are we going there?

Candidate A: How about next week?

Candidate B: Great. We can go there by plane.

Candidate A: Exactly. I would like to visit all the scenes of spots in the city. Do you have any suggestions?

Candidate B: Well, I think we can begin with Chinatown, such as Gravesend, and Eighth Avenue.

Candidate A: Good idea. I am really looking forward to visiting there.

Candidate B: The second day, we can visit the Statue of Liberty, which is at Liberty Island, then, Ellis Island where we could visit the Migration Museum. After that, we may go to Wall Street, Ground Zero, and Brooklyn Bridge. In the evening, we have the chance to enjoy the beautiful night scene of Times Square.

Candidate A: Wonderful. I’ve seen them for many times from my textbooks, and it’s a part of my dream. The third day I won’t want to miss the United Nations, Broadway, and the Empire State Building.

Candidate B: Up to you. We are lucky that our dream will come true very soon.

Candidate A: I think we’ll have a great memory of these places.

Candidate B: I am so excited that we’ll see all the scenes with my own eyes!

Candidate A: Yes, and I believe it’ll be a great time. I’m going to get prepared for my trip.

Candidate B: Me too. I’m looking forward to it.

## 第四节 自我介绍模板及拓展词汇

### 一、自我介绍模板

#### 模板 1

Hello, my name is (姓名). I’m (年龄) years old. Now I study in (学校) as a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior, and my major is (专业). In my free time, I love taking exercise. Though

becoming an athlete is not my dream, I believe that a healthy body is the key to a happy life. Thank you.

### 模板 2

Good morning/afternoon. I am (姓名), a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior from (学校). I'm majoring in (专业), which looks at the field of (学科领域). As (理想的工作) is the ideal job for me, I am working extremely hard to realize it. When I get tired, I usually take a walk to relax. Thank you.

### 模板 3

Hi, I'm (姓名), a (年龄)-year-old freshman/sophomore/junior/senior from (学校). My major is (专业) and I have a passion for dealing with difficult matters. I used to be afraid of public speaking, but after three years' striving, I have overcome that fear. Thank you.

### 模板 4

Hello! My name is (姓名), but you can just call me (英文名), my English name. I'm a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior from (学校). I'm (年龄) years old, majoring in (专业). I am an easygoing person with a variety of hobbies. As to my favorite activity, I like playing basketball best. Thank you.

### 模板 5

Hi, My name is (姓名). I'm (年龄) years old, a freshman/sophomore/junior/senior from (学校). My major is (专业). As to my hobbies, I love traveling and photography best. I believe that the best scenery is on the road and the best way to keep it alive is photos. Thank you.

## 二、拓展词汇

### 专业课程

Arts 文科	Finance 金融学	Sociology 社会学
Science 理科	Geography 地理学	Mechanics 机械学
Agriculture 农业学	Geology 地质学	Public Relations 公共关系学
Architecture 建筑学	Literature 文学	major 主修(课)
Chemistry 化学	Medicine 医学	minor 辅修(课)
Astronomy 天文学	Mining 采矿学	specialized course 专业课
Biology 生物学	Philosophy 哲学	selective/optional course 选修课
Economics 经济学	Physics 物理学	required course 必修课
Engineering 工程学	Politics 政治学	curriculum 课程
Law 法学	Psychology 心理学	

### 性格态度

active 活跃的	responsible 有责任心的	devoted 专心致志的
introvert 内向的	calm 冷静的	dedicated 专注的
extrovert 外向的	genteel 有教养的	strict 一丝不苟的
humorous 幽默的	courteous 有礼貌的	demanding 要求严格的
energetic 精力充沛的	impulsive 冲动的	capable 有能力的
amiable 和蔼可亲的	careful 办事仔细的	reliable 可靠的
agreeable 令人愉快的	decisive 果断的	intelligent 聪明的
frank 坦率的	sociable 好交际的	efficient 有效率的
honest 诚实的	serious 严肃的	competent 能干的
upright 正直的	relaxed 放松的	adaptable 适应性强的
generous 宽容的	steady 稳健的	analytical 头脑缜密的
independent 独立的	industrious 勤奋的	creative 富有创造力的
faithful 忠诚的	accurate 精确的	

### 业余爱好

ball game 球类运动	swimming 游泳	chess 象棋
----------------	-------------	----------

tennis 网球	climbing 登山	sketching 素描
basketball 篮球	hiking 远足	calligraphy 书法
volleyball 排球	camping 野营	traveling 旅游
baseball 棒球	music 音乐	singing 唱歌
table-tennis 乒乓球	novel 小说	body-building 健身
badminton 羽毛球	guitar 吉他	stamp/coin collecting 集邮/收集硬币
football 足球	piano 钢琴	

## 第五节 个人陈述模板

### 模板 1

As is vividly revealed in the picture, (描述图片内容). The picture reminds us of an old Chinese saying- (用合适的谚语进一步说明图片的含义). Undoubtedly, the symbolic meaning conveyed in the picture is (揭示图画的深刻含义). First, (分析第一条含义). What's more, (进一步阐述隐含的深刻含义). Therefore, when it comes to (总结主题), the most important thing lies in (总结深刻含义). In a word, (总结全文, 提出建议). Only in this way can we (强调主题).

### 模板 2

As is vividly depicted in the picture, (简单描述图片). Nevertheless, (描述现状). We can benefit a lot from (做某事). To begin with, (优点1). Furthermore, (优点2). Lastly, (优点3). In conclusion, (结论).

### 模板 3

What the drawing vividly depicts is that (图画主题). The picture illustrates that (图画反映的现象). Those who favor (观点1) think that (原因). In contrast, people who hold the opposite opinion maintain that (观点2). They think that (原因). And the cartoon above shows that (举例1). For another example, (举例2). As far as I am concerned, (表达自己的观点). I suggest that (提出解决措施).

### 模板 4

As is symbolically depicted in the drawing above, (图画内容). Simply designed as the drawing seems to be, it does reveal that (文章主题). What the picture conveys goes far beyond this. Therefore, I strongly hold that (观点1). It is also of great significance to (观点2). Most importantly, (观点3).

### 模板 5

As is vividly illustrated in the drawing above, (图画内容). The drawing, thought-provoking as it is, does mirror a current social phenomenon that (文章主题). The implied meaning of the drawing should be taken into account seriously. To begin with, (揭示含义1). What's more, (揭示含义2). In my view, (措施1). Meanwhile, (措施2). Only in this way can we (要实现的目标).

### 模板 6

The drawing vividly depicts that (图画内容). The caption in the drawing reads (文字内容). What is conveyed in the drawing is realistic and meaningful, which should arouse the great concern of the whole society. There may be a combination of factors which contribute to/are responsible for/explain (现象). First of all, (原因1). Secondly, (原因2). Moreover, (原因3). However, we should also notice that (现象). Indeed, these unique points can be collected to remind people that (采取的措施). In this way, (要实现的目标).

### 模板 7

As is illustrated in the drawing, facing (问题), one (态度1), while the other (态度2). Different people may have different attitudes towards even the same terrible situation. When confronted with (问题), some people tend to (态度1). Others, on the contrary, may (态度2). All in all, (个人观点). So we should (解决方案).

### 模板 8

As is shown in the picture, (图画的具体内容). The caption indicates, (图画的标题). The drawing, thought-provoking as it is, does mirror a current social phenomenon- (图画的主题). It is generally agreed upon that (图画主题). On the one hand, (原因1). On the other hand, (原因2). What's more, (原因3). (图画主题) has been attached much importance. To sum up, it is significant for people to (结论). In my opinion, it is necessary to (措施). As a result, we can (预期目标).

### 模板 9

It is described in the picture that (图画内容). The picture reveals that (图画反映的现象). It is the most essential quality that (提出观点). However, there are a lot of people who are not (持相反观点的人). Without (反证句1). Also, without (反证句2). Furthermore, (反证句3). In one word, (总结句). To (目标), we can do many things. To begin with, we should (措施1). What's more, (措施2). Last but not least important, (措施3). All in all, (总结).

### 模板 10

As is shown in the pictures, we can see clearly that (存在的问题). In one picture, (图画1内容). On the contrary, (图画2内容). The purpose of this picture is to show us that due attention has to be paid to (现象). If we let this situation go as it is, (现象导致的后果). Therefore, it is imperative for us to take drastic measures. For one thing, we should (措施1). For another, we should (措施2). Only in this way can we (目标1). Also; I believe that (目标2).

### 模板 11

As is demonstrated in the table, (图表的内容), which is a serious problem to (问题) as well as a hindrance to (问题). It is estimated that (预测内容). There are several reasons for this phenomenon. In the first place, (原因1). In the second place, (原因2). Last but not least, (原因3). Serious as the problem seems, we can come up with some measures to deal with it. On the one hand, (措施1). On the other hand, (措施2). With the joint efforts of all of us, (问题) will surely be solved soon.

### 模板 12

The bar chart (给出图表的出处) reflects (揭示图表所反映的现象). From these statistics, it can be seen that (具体说明这一现象). Generally speaking, many factors have contributed to this phenomenon. For one thing, (原因1). For another, (原因2). As far as I am concerned, (发表个人看法). First, (措施1). Second, (措施2).

## 第六节 四级口语常用句式

### 一、描述图画

The cartoon/picture/drawing depicts/shows/indicates/tells...

In the picture, ...

Looking at the picture, we may find...

This is what the picture indicates.

The two pictures here illustrate...

In the first picture... while in the second...

As depicted in the picture...

As we can see in the picture...

It is most likely that by drawing the pictures, the artist intends to express...

### 二、提出观点

In my opinion/Personally, ...

From my point of view, I think/believe/hold...

My view is that...

As for myself/For my part, I would like to...

My answer is...

I cannot agree more with...

As far as I am concerned, I would prefer to...

### 三、给出多条理由

First (ly), ... Second (ly), ... Third (ly), ...

To begin with, ...

First of all, ...

The first and most important reason is that...

On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ...

Another equally important aspect is...

Besides, other reasons are...

For one thing, ... For another, ...

Last but not least, ...

### 四、提出假想

We can assume...

Let's assume that...

Suppose that...

Just imagine what would be like if...

It is reasonable to expect...

It is not surprising that...

### 五、举例子

For example/instance, ...

... such as... and so on/so forth.

A good case in point is...

A particular example for this is...

Consider the case of...

Let's take...as an example, ...

### 六、引用名言

One of the greatest early writers/thinkers said...

"... ", such is the remark of sb...

"... " That is how sb. comments/criticizes/praises...

"... " How often we hear such words like these.

### 七、提出原因

There are many reasons for...

The answer to this problem involves many factors.

Any discussion about this problem would inevitably involves...

The first reason can be obviously seen.

Most people would agree that...

Some people may neglect that in fact...

Others suggest that...

Part of the explanation is...

### 八、进行对比

The advantages of... outweigh the disadvantages of...

Although... enjoys a distinct advantage, ...

Indeed, ... carries much weight than... when...is concerned.

... Maybe..., but it suffers from the disadvantage that...

In comparison/contrast, ...

## 九、描述图表和数据

It has increased by three times as compared with...

There is an increase of...

The table shows a three times increase over that of...

It would be expected to increase by...

The total number was lowered by...

It rose from... to... this year.

Compared with..., it fell from 15% to 10%.

The number is five times as much as...

It has decreased by 20% compared with...

## 十、结尾

In summary, ...

In short, ...

In brief, ...

To sum up, ...

In conclusion, ...

All in all, ...

On the whole, ...

In a word, ...

On account of this, ...

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that...

Thus, it can be concluded that...

If all these factors are contemplated, therefore, I think...

Taking into account of all these factors, we may reach the conclusion that...

We can conclude from the foregoing reasons and examples that...

Now, after close examination, it is not difficult to draw the conclusion that...

## 第七节 四级口语考试模拟题

### 模拟题一

### Pre-task

#### Topic Area: Social Issues

#### Topic: Environmental Pollution

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test—Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's begin with self-introductions.

Candidate A, would you please start? (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's go on.

### Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you are to read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)



European countries are now making greater efforts to reuse materials more than they used to. This is called recycling. Materials such as paper, glass or metal are collected, sorted, treated and used again. Old papers are recycled. The ink is taken out by a special technique, and new papers are made. Empty glass bottles are collected, and the glass is broken and reused for making new bottles. Developing countries have also recycled things. In India, paper bags are made from unsold newspapers. In Egypt, waste is collected by rubbish cars and sorted. Leftover food is given to animals and vegetable matter is put back onto the fields. In some Asian countries, shoes are made from the rubber of old car tires.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to read.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

## Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you will answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond. When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

### Question 1:

What efforts do developing countries make to recycle according to the passage?

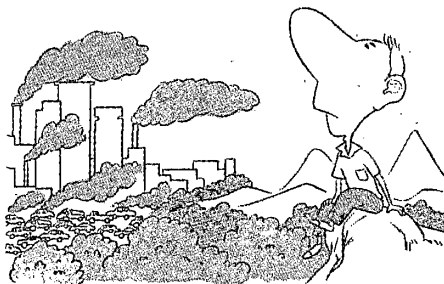
(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

### Question 2:

What do you think of people's awareness of environmental issues nowadays?

## Task 3 Individual Presentation

In this task, you will talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

## Task 4 Pair Work

In this task, you are to talk with your partner about water pollution. Talk with each other and try to discuss in detail. Your discussion may include:

—the reasons for water pollution

—the government's responsibility

—what we should do

You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

## 模拟题二

### Pre-task

**Topic Area: Daily Life**

**Topic: Online Shopping**

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test—Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's begin with self-introductions.

Candidate A, would you please start? (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (Hj 间 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's go on.

### Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you are to read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)

With the development of the Internet, there come many related services, and one of the most popular ones is the courier service. It is reported that courier services in China will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year, which makes it possible for China to overtake the United States and become the largest market for courier services in the world. Most of the parcels contain items purchased online. China provides millions of online retailers with opportunities to sell their products at significantly competitive prices. Chinese consumers bought \$9 billion worth of commodities from the nation's largest shopping platform just on the day of 11th November. Since the number of Internet users is steadily increasing, it is no wonder that China's courier services will further expand in the future.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to read.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

### Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you will answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond.

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

### Question 1:

What does the passage say about courier services in China?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

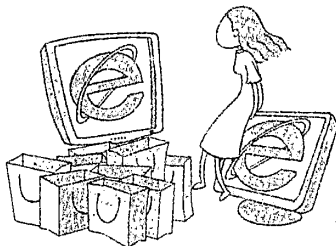
### Question 2:

Do you go shopping online? And why?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

## Task 3 Individual Presentation

In this task, you will talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

## Task 4 Pair Work

In this task, you are to describe something that you bought and you were dissatisfied with. Talk with each other and try to discuss in detail. Your discussion may include:

- what the item was
- why you bought it
- why you were not happy with it
- how you dealt with it

You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

## 模拟题三

## Pre-task

**Topic Area: Social Issues**

**Topic: City Traffic**

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test—Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's begin with self-introductions.

Candidate A, would you please start? (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (时 1@ 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's go on.

## Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you are to read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)

In the last century, bicycles were an indispensable companion to most Chinese as a means of transportation. Each Chinese family possessed at least one bicycle. China was therefore called the Kingdom of Bicycles. The popularity of bicycles in China was mainly due to the economy of the country and its people. Above all, China, as one of the developing countries, had no financial potential to expand its road and to manufacture so many cars to satisfy the need of so many Chinese. Moreover, at that time most people could only afford a bicycle, but not a more advanced vehicle. Now time has changed and with the rapid development of the economy, more and more Chinese own a car. Cars will surely substitute bicycles in the future.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to read.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

## Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you will answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond. When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

**Question 1:**

Why were bicycles so popular in China in the past according to the passage?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

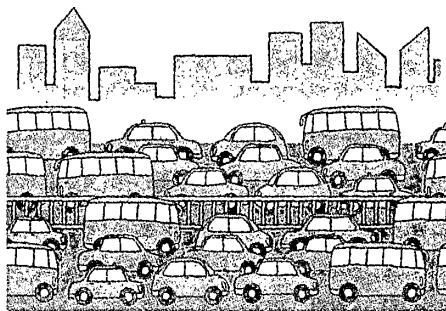
**Question 2:**

Do you think we should encourage more people to ride bicycles?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 20 秒)

## Task 3 Individual Presentation

In this task, you will talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答, 时间 1 分钟)

#### **Task 4 Pair Work**

In this task, you are to describe various means of transportation. Talk with each other and try to discuss in detail. Your discussion may include:

- several important means of transportation
- the advantages and disadvantages of them

You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

## 四级核心单词 700 个

1. alter *v.* 改变, 改动, 变更
2. burst *vi.*, *n.* 突然发生, 爆裂
3. dispose *vi.* 除掉; 处置; 解决; 处理 (of)
4. blast *n.* 爆炸; 气流 *vi.* 炸, 炸掉
5. consume *v.* 消耗, 耗尽
6. split *v.* 劈开; 割裂; 分裂 *a.* 裂开的
7. spit *v.* 吐 (唾液等); 唾弃
8. spill *v.* 溢出, 溅出, 倒出
9. slip *v.* 滑动, 滑落; 忽略
10. slide *v.* 滑动, 滑落 *n.* 滑动; 滑面; 幻灯片
11. bacteria *n.* 细菌
12. breed *n.* 种, 品种 *v.* 繁殖, 产仔
13. budget *n.* 预算 *v.* 编预算, 作安排
14. candidate *n.* 候选人
15. campus *n.* 校园
16. liberal *a.* 慷慨的; 丰富的; 自由的
17. transform *v.* 转变, 变革; 变换
18. transmit *v.* 传播, 播送; 传递
19. transplant *v.* 移植
20. transport *vt.* 运输, 运送 *n.* 运输, 运输工具
21. shift *v.* 转移; 转动; 转变
22. vary *v.* 变化, 改变; 使多样化
23. vanish *vi.* 消灭, 不见
24. swallow *v.* 吞下, 咽下 *n.* 燕子
25. suspicion *n.* 怀疑, 疑心
26. suspicious *a.* 怀疑的, 可疑的
27. mild *a.* 温暖的, 暖和的; 温柔的, 味淡的
28. tender *a.* 温柔的; 脆弱的
29. nuisance *n.* 损害, 妨害, 讨厌 (的人或事物)
30. insignificant *a.* 无意义的, 无足轻重的; 无价值的
31. accelerate *vt.* 加速, 促进
32. absolute *a.* 绝对的, 无条件的; 完全的
33. boundary *n.* 分界线, 边界
34. brake *n.* 刹车, 制动器 *v.* 刹住 (车)
35. catalog *n.* 目录 (册) *v.* 编目
36. vague *a.* 模糊的, 不明确的
37. vain *n.* 徒劳, 白费
38. extinct *a.* 绝灭的, 熄灭的
39. extraordinary *a.* 不平常的, 特别的, 非凡的
40. extreme *a.* 极度的, 极端的 *n.* 极端, 过分
41. agent *n.* 代理人, 代理商; 动因, 原因
42. alcohol *n.* 含酒精的饮料, 酒精
43. appeal *n.* /*vi.* 呼吁, 恳求
44. appreciate *vt.* 重视, 赏识, 欣赏
45. approve *v.* 赞成, 同意, 批准
46. stimulate *vt.* 刺激, 激励
47. acquire *vt.* 取得, 获得; 学到
48. accomplish *vt.* 完成, 到达; 实行
49. network *n.* 网状物; 广播网, 电视网; 网络
50. tide *n.* 潮汐; 潮流
51. tidy *a.* 整洁的, 整齐的
52. trace *vt.* 追踪, 找到 *n.* 痕迹, 踪迹
53. torture *n.* /*vt.* 拷打, 折磨
54. wander *vi.* 漫游, 闲逛
55. wax *n.* 蜡
56. weave *v.* 织, 编
57. preserve *v.* 保护, 保存, 保持, 维持
58. preservation *n.* 保存, 保留
59. preservative *adj.* 防腐的; 有保存力的; 有保护性的
60. preserved *adj.* 保藏的; 腌制的; 喝醉的
61. abuse *v.* 滥用, 虐待; 谩骂
62. academic *a.* 学术的; 高等院校的; 研究院的
63. academy *n.* (高等) 专科院校; 学会
64. battery *n.* 电池 (组)
65. barrier *n.* 障碍; 栅栏
66. cargo *n.* (船、飞机等装载的) 货物
67. career *n.* 生涯, 职业
68. vessel *n.* 船舶; 容器, 器皿; 血管
69. vertical *a.* 垂直的
70. oblige *v.* 迫使, 责成; 使感激
71. obscure *a.* 阴暗, 模糊
72. extent *n.* 程度, 范围, 大小, 限度
73. exterior *n.* 外部, 外表 *a.* 外部的, 外表的
74. external *a.* 外部的, 外表的, 外面的
75. petrol *n.* 汽油
76. petroleum *n.* 石油
77. delay *vt.* /*n.* 推迟, 延误, 耽搁
78. decay *vi.* 腐烂, 腐朽
79. decent *a.* 像样的, 体面的
80. route *n.* 路; 路线; 航线
81. ruin *v.* 毁坏, 破坏 *n.* 毁灭, [pl.] 废墟
82. sake *n.* 缘故, 理由
83. satellite *n.* 卫星

84. scale *n.* 大小, 规模; 等级; 刻度
85. temple *n.* 庙宇
86. tedious *a.* 乏味道, 单调的
87. tend *vi.* 易于, 趋向
88. tendency *n.* 趋向, 趋势
89. ultimate *a.* 极端的, 最大的, 最终的 *n.* 极端
90. undergo *v.* 经历, 遭受
91. abundant *a.* 丰富的, 充裕的, 大量的
92. adopt *v.* 收养; 采用; 采纳
93. adapt *vi.* 适应, 适合; 改编, 改写 *vt.* 使适应
94. bachelor *n.* 学士, 学士学位; 单身汉
95. casual *a.* 偶然的, 碰巧的; 临时的; 非正式的
96. trap *n.* 陷阱, 圈套 *v.* 设陷阱捕捉
97. vacant *a.* 空的, 未占用的
98. vacuum *n.* 真空, 真空吸尘器
99. oral *a.* 口头的, 口述的, 口的
100. optics *n.* (单、复数同形) 光学
101. organ *n.* 器官, 风琴
102. excess *n.* 过分, 过量, 过剩
103. expel *v.* 驱逐, 开除, 赶出
104. expend *v.* 消费
105. expenditure *n.* 支出, 消费; 经费
106. expense *n.* 开销, 费用
107. expensive *a.* 花钱多的; 价格高贵的
108. expand *v.* 扩大, 扩张; 展开, 膨胀
109. expansion *n.* 扩大, 扩充; 发展, 膨胀
110. private *a.* 私人的, 个人的
111. individual *a.* 个别的, 单独的 *n.* 个人, 个体
112. personal *a.* 个人的, 私人的; 亲自的
113. grant *vt.* 授予, 同意, 准予
114. personnel *n.* [总称] 人员, 员工; 人事部门
115. the Pacific Ocean 太平洋
116. the Atlantic Ocean 大西洋
117. the Arctic Ocean 北冰洋
118. the Antarctic Ocean 南冰洋
119. grand *a.* 宏伟大, 壮丽的, 重大的
120. invade *v.* 侵入, 侵略, 侵袭
121. acid *n.* 酸, 酸性物质 *a.* 酸的; 尖刻的
122. acknowledge *v.* 承认; 致谢
123. balcony *n.* 阳台
124. calculate *vt.* 计算, 核算
125. calendar *n.* 日历, 月历
126. optimistic *a.* 乐观
127. optional *a.* 可以任选的, 非强制的
128. outstanding *a.* 杰出的, 突出的, 显著的
129. export *n.* 出口 (物) *v.* 出口, 输出
130. import *n.* 进口 (物) *v.* 进口, 输入
131. impose *vt.* 把...加强 (on); 采用, 利用
132. religion *n.* 宗教, 宗教信仰
133. religious *a.* 宗教的
134. victim *n.* 牺牲品, 受害者
135. video *n.* 电视, 视频 *a.* 电视的, 录像的
136. videotape *n.* 录像磁带 *v.* 把...录在录像带上
137. offend *v.* 冒犯, 触犯
138. bother *v.* 打搅, 麻烦
139. interfere *v.* 干涉, 干扰, 妨碍
140. internal *a.* 内部的, 国内的
141. beforehand *ad.* 预先, 事先
142. racial *a.* 人种的, 种族的
143. radiation *n.* 放射物, 辐射
144. radical *a.* 根本的; 激进的
145. range *n.* 幅度, 范围 *v.* (在某范围内) 变动
146. wonder *n.* 惊奇, 奇迹 *v.* 想知道, 对...感到疑惑
147. isolate *vt.* 使隔离, 使孤立
148. issue *n.* 问题, 争论点; 发行; (报刊) 一期
149. hollow *a.* 空的, 中空的, 空虚道
150. hook *n.* 钩 *vt.* 钩住
151. adequate *a.* 适当地; 足够
152. adhere *vi.* 粘附, 附着; 遵守, 坚持
153. ban *vt.* 取缔, 禁止
154. capture *vt.* 俘虏, 捕获
155. valid *a.* 有效的, 有根据的; 正当的
156. valley *n.* 山谷, 峡谷
157. consistent *a.* 坚固的; 一致的, 始终如一的
158. continuous *a.* 继续的, 连续 (不断) 的
159. continual *a.* 不断地, 频繁的
160. explode *v.* 爆炸; 爆发; 激增
161. exploit *v.* 剥削; 利用, 开采
162. explore *v.* 勘探
163. explosion *n.* 爆炸; 爆发; 激增
164. explosive *a.* 爆炸的; 极易引起争论的
165. remote *a.* 遥远的, 偏僻的
166. removal *n.* 除去, 消除
167. render *vt.* 使得, 致使

a. render sth (for sth); render sth (to sb.) 给予某物作为报偿或用以交换; 回报; 归还  
render homage, obedience, allegiance, etc. 表示敬意、顺从、效忠等: a reward for services rendered 服务的酬金; render good for evil 以德报怨; render insult for insult 以侮辱对侮辱  
render sb. a service/render a service to sb. 为某人服务

render help to disaster victims 向灾民提供援助; render thanks to God 感谢上帝

b. present or send in (an account) for payment 递交或开出(账单): account rendered \$ 50 开出 50 美元的账单

c. cause (sb/sth) to be in a certain condition 使(某人[某事物]): rendered helpless by an accident 因出事故而束手无策; Your action had rendered our contract invalid. 你们的这种做法导致双方的合同失败。

d. [esp passive 尤用于被动语态] 演奏(音乐); 演出(戏剧); 扮演(角色); 以绘画等表现(某人[某物]): The piano solo was well rendered. 那支钢琴独奏曲弹得真好; "Othello" was rendered rather poorly. 《奥赛罗》这出戏演得不好; The artist had rendered her gentle smile perfectly. 该艺术家把她那温柔的笑容表现得惟妙惟肖。

e. render sth (into sth) 翻译某事物: How would you render "bon voyage" (into English)? "bon voyage" 怎么翻译(成英语)? Rendering poetry into other language is difficult. 翻译诗歌是很困难的。

f. cover (stone or brick) with a first layer of plaster 在(石或砖)上抹灰泥打底: render walls 在墙上抹底灰

g. (习语) render an account of oneself, one's behavior, etc 为自己的言行等作解释或辩护

h. render sth down 将(脂肪、猪油等)熬成油; 熔化某物. render sth up: 移交或交出某物; 放弃某事物: render up a fort, town, etc to the enemy 放弃要塞、城市等被敌人占领

(fig 比喻) He rendered up his soul to God. 他魂归天国了。

168. precaution *n.* 预防, 防备, 警惕

169. idle *a.* 懒散的, 无所事事的

170. identify *vt.* 认出, 鉴定

171. identify *n.* 身份; 个性, 特性

172. poverty *n.* 贫穷

173. resistant *a.* (to) 抵抗的, 抗...的, 耐...的

174. resolve *vt.* 解决; 决定, 决意

175. barrel *n.* 桶

176. bargain *n.* 便宜货 *vi.* 讨价还价

177. coarse *a.* 粗的, 粗糙的, 粗劣的

178. coach *n.* 教练; 长途公共汽车

179. code *n.* 准则, 法规, 密码

180. coil *n.* 线圈 *v.* 卷, 盘绕

181. adult *n.* 成年人

182. advertise *v.* 为...做广告

183. advertisement *n.* 广告

184. agency *n.* 代理商, 经销商

185. focus *v.* (使) 聚集 *n.* 焦点, 中心, 聚焦

186. forbid *vt.* 不许, 禁止

187. debate *n.* /*v.* 辩论, 争论

188. debt *n.* 欠债

189. decade *n.* 十年

190. enclose *vt.* 围住; 把...装入信封

191. encounter *vt.* /*n.* 遭遇, 遭到

192. globe *n.* 地球, 世界; 地球仪

193. global *a.* 全球的; 总的

194. scan *vt.* 细看; 扫描; 浏览

195. scandal *n.* 丑事, 丑闻

196. significance *n.* 意义; 重要性

197. subsequent *a.* 随后的, 后来的

198. virtue *n.* 美德, 优点

199. virtual *a.* 实际上的, 事实上的

200. orient *vt.* 使适应 (to, toward) 使朝向 *n.* 东方

201. portion *n.* 一部分

202. target *n.* 目标, 靶子 *vt.* 瞄准

203. portable *a.* 手提式的

204. decline *v.* 拒绝, 谢绝; 下降

205. illusion *n.* 错觉

206. likelihood *n.* 可能, 可能性

207. stripe *n.* 条纹

208. emphasize *vt.* 强调, 着重

209. emotion *n.* 情感, 感情

210. emotional *a.* 感情的, 情绪(上)的

211. awful *a.* 极坏的, 威严的, 可怕的

212. awkward *a.* 笨拙的, 棘手的

213. clue *n.* 线索, 提示

214. collision *n.* 碰撞, 冲突



215. device *n.* 装置, 设备
216. devise *vt.* 发明, 策划, 想出
217. inevitable *a.* 不可避免的
218. naval *a.* 海军的
219. navigation *n.* 航行
220. necessity *n.* 必需品; 必要性
221. previous *a.* 先, 前, 以前的
222. provision *n.* [pl.] 给养, 口粮; 准备, 设备, 装置
223. pursue *vt.* 追逐; 追求; 从事, 进行
224. stale *a.* 不新鲜的, 陈腐的
225. substitute *n.* 代用品 *vt.* 代替
226. deserve *vt.* 应受, 应得, 值得
227. discrimination *n.* 歧视; 辨别力
228. professional *a.* 职业的, 专门的
229. secure *a.* 安全的, 可靠的
230. security *n.* 安全, 保障
231. scratch *v.* /*n.* 抓, 搔, 扒
232. talent *n.* 才能, 天资; 人才
233. insurance *n.* 保险, 保险费
234. insure *vt.* 给...保险, 保证, 确保
235. nevertheless *ad.* 仍然, 然而, 不过
236. neutral *a.* 中立的, 中性的
237. spot *n.* 地点; 斑点 *vt.* 认出, 发现; 玷污
238. spray *v.* 喷, (使) 溅散
239. medium *a.* 中等的, 适中的 *n.* 媒介物, 新闻媒介
240. media *n.* 新闻传媒
241. auxiliary *a.* 辅助的, 备用的
242. automatic *a.* 自动的
243. compete *vi.* 竞争, 比赛
244. competent *a.* 有能力的, 能胜任的
245. competition *n.* 竞争, 比赛
246. distribute *vt.* 分发
247. disturb *vt.* 打搅, 妨碍
248. infer *v.* 推论, 推断
249. integrate *v.* (into, with) (使) 成为一体, (使) 合并
250. moist *a.* 潮湿
251. moisture *n.* 潮湿
252. promote *vt.* 促进; 提升
253. region *n.* 地区; 范围; 幅度
254. register *v.* /*n.* 登记, 注册
255. stable *a.* 稳定的
256. sophisticated *a.* 老于世故的; 老练的; 很复杂的
257. splendid *a.* 极好的, 壮丽的, 辉煌的
258. cancel *vt.* 取消, 废除
259. variable *a.* 易变的, 可变的
260. prospect *n.* 前景, 前途; 景象
261. prosperity *n.* 兴旺, 繁荣
262. aspect *n.* 方面; 朝向; 面貌
263. cope *vi.* (with) (成功地) 应付, 处理
264. core *n.* 果心, 核心
265. maintain *vt.* 维持, 保持; 坚持, 主张
266. mainland *n.* 大陆
267. discipline *n.* 纪律; 惩罚; 学科
268. domestic *a.* 本国的, 国内的; 家用的; 家庭的
269. constant *a.* 不变的, 恒定的 *n.* 常数
270. cliff *n.* 悬崖, 峭壁
271. authority *n.* 权威; 当局
272. audio *a.* 听觉
273. attitude *n.* 态度
274. community *n.* 社区, 社会
275. commit *vt.* 犯 (错误, 罪行等), 干 (坏事等)
276. comment *n.* /*vt.* 评论
277. distinguish *vt.* 区分, 辨别
278. distress *n.* 痛苦, 悲伤 *vt.* 使痛苦
279. facility *n.* [pl.] 设备, 设施; 便利, 方便
280. faculty *n.* 能力, 技能; 系, 学科, 学院; 全体教员
281. mixture *n.* 混合, 混合物
282. mood *n.* 心情, 情绪; 语气
283. moral *a.* 道德上的, 有道德的
284. prominent *a.* 突出的
285. substance *n.* 物质; 实质
286. substantial *a.* 可观的; 牢固的; 实质的
287. prompt *vt.* 促使 *a.* 敏捷的, 及时的
288. vivid *a.* 生动的
289. vocabulary *n.* 词汇 (量); 词汇表
290. venture *n.* 风险投资, 风险项目 *v.* 冒险; 敢于
291. version *n.* 版本, 译本; 说法
292. waist *n.* 腰, 腰部
293. weld *v.* /*n.* 焊接
294. yawn *vi.* 打哈欠
295. yield *vi.* (to) 屈服于; 让出, 放弃 *n.* 产量
296. zone *n.* 地区, 区域
297. strategy *n.* 战略, 策略
298. strategic *a.* 战略 (上) 的, 关键的
299. tense *a.* 紧张的 *v.* 拉紧 *n.* 时态
300. tension *n.* 紧张 (状态), 张力

301. avenue *n.* 林荫道, 大街
302. available *a.* 现成可用的; 可得到的
303. comparable *a.* (with, to) 可比较的, 类似的
304. comparative *a.* 比较的, 相对的
305. dash *vi.* 猛冲, 飞奔
306. data *n.* 数据, 资料
307. dive *vi.* 跳水, 潜水
308. diverse *a.* 不同的, 多种多样的
309. entitle *vt.* 给...权利, 给...资格
310. regulate *vt.* 管理, 调节
311. release *vt. /n.* 释放, 排放; 解释解脱
312. exaggerate *v.* 夸大, 夸张
313. evil *a.* 邪恶的, 坏的
314. shrink *vi.* 起皱, 收缩; 退缩
315. subtract *v.* 减 (去)
316. suburb *n.* 市郊
317. subway *n.* 地铁
318. survey *n. /vt.* 调查, 勘测
319. wealthy *a.* 富裕的
320. adjust *v.* 调整, 调节
321. attach *vt.* 系, 贴; 使附属
322. profit *n.* 利润, 益处; *v.* 有益于, 有利于
323. profitable *a.* 有利可图的
324. slope *n.* 斜坡, 斜面
325. reinforce *vt.* 增强, 加强
326. reject *vt.* 拒绝
327. fatal *a.* 致命的; 重大的
328. fate *n.* 命运
329. humble *a.* 谦逊的; 谦虚的
330. illegal *a.* 不合法的, 非法的
331. award *vt.* 授予, 判给 *n.* 奖品, 奖金
332. aware *a.* 意识到
333. column *n.* 柱, 圆柱; 栏, 专栏
334. comedy *n.* 喜剧
335. dumb *a.* 哑的; 沉默的
336. dump *vt.* 倾卸, 倾倒
337. deaf *a.* 聋的; 不愿听的
338. decorate *vt.* 装饰, 装潢
339. principal *a.* 最重要的 *n.* 负责人, 校长
340. principle *n.* 原则, 原理
341. prior *a.* 优先的, 在前的
342. priority *n.* 优先, 重点
343. prohibit *vt.* 禁止, 不准
344. remarkable *a.* 值得注意的, 异常的, 非凡的
345. remedy *n. /vt.* 补救, 医治, 治疗
346. repetition *n.* 重复, 反复
347. vain *a.* 徒劳的, 无效的
348. undertake *vt.* 承担, 着手做; 同意, 答应
349. unique *a.* 唯一的, 独特的
350. obstacle *n.* 障碍 (物), 妨碍
351. odd *a.* 奇特的, 古怪的; 奇数的
352. omit *vt.* 省略
353. opponent *n.* 敌手, 对手
354. opportunity *n.* 机会, 时机
355. orchestra *n.* 管弦乐队
356. semester *n.* 学期; 半年
357. semiconductor *n.* 半导体
358. seminar *n.* 研讨会
359. terminal *a.* 末端的, 极限的 *n.* 终点
360. territory *n.* 领土
361. approximate *a.* 大概的, 大约 *v.* 近似
362. arbitrary *a.* 随意的, 未断的
363. architect *n.* 建筑师
364. architecture *n.* 建筑学
365. biology *n.* 生物学
366. geography *n.* 地理 (学)
367. geology *n.* 地质学
368. geometry *n.* 几何 (学)
369. arithmetic *n.* 算术
370. algebra *n.* 代数
371. entertainment *n.* 娱乐; 招待, 款待
372. enthusiasm *n.* 热情, 热心
373. entry *n.* 进入, 入口处; 参赛的人 (或物)
374. environment *n.* 环境
375. episode *n.* 插曲, 片段
376. equation *n.* 方程 (式)
377. restrain *vt.* 阻止, 抑制
378. restraint *n.* 抑制, 限制
379. resume *v.* (中断后) 重新开始
380. severe *a.* 严重的
381. sexual *a.* 性的
382. simplicity *n.* 简单; 朴素
383. simplify *vt.* 简化
384. sorrow *n.* 悲哀, 悲痛
385. stuff *n.* 原料, 材料 *vt.* 填满, 塞满
386. temporary *a.* 暂时的, 临时的
387. temptation *n.* 诱惑, 引诱
388. terror *n.* 恐怖
389. thrust *v.* 挤, 推, 插
390. treaty *n.* 条约, 协定
391. arise *vi.* 产生, 出现, 发生; 起身
392. arouse *vt.* 引起, 激起; 唤醒

393. burden *n.* 重担, 负荷
394. bureau *n.* 局, 办事处
395. marvelous *a.* 奇迹般的, 惊人的
396. massive *a.* 大的, 大量的, 大块的
397. mature *a.* 成熟的
398. maximum *a.* 最高的, 最大的
399. minimum *a.* 最低的, 最小的
400. nonsense *n.* 胡说, 冒失的行动
401. nuclear *a.* 核子的, 核能的
402. nucleus *n.* 核
403. retail *n.* /*v.* /*ad.* 零售
404. retain *vt.* 保留, 保持
405. restrict *vt.* 限制, 约束
406. sponsor *n.* 发起者, 主办者 *vt.* 发起, 主办, 资助
407. spur *n.* /*vt.* 刺激, 激励
408. triumph *n.* 胜利, 成功
409. tuition *n.* 学费
410. twist *vt.* 使缠绕; 转动; 扭歪
411. undergraduate *n.* 大学本科生
412. universal *a.* 普遍的, 通用的; 宇宙的
413. universe *n.* 宇宙
414. via *prep.* 经由, 经过, 通过
415. vibrate *v.* 振动, 摇摆
416. virus *n.* 病毒
417. voluntary *a.* 自愿的
418. volunteer *n.* 志愿者 *v.* 自愿 (做)
419. vote *v.* 选举 *n.* 选票
420. wagon *n.* 四轮马车, 铁路货车
421. appoint *vt.* 任命, 委派
422. approach *v.* 靠近, 接近 *n.* 途径, 方式
423. appropriate *a.* 适当的
424. bunch *n.* 群, 伙; 束, 串
425. bundle *n.* 捆, 包, 束 *vt.* 收集, 归拢
426. ceremony *n.* 典礼, 仪式
427. chaos *n.* 混乱, 紊乱
428. discount *n.* (价格) 折扣
429. display *n.* /*vt.* 陈列, 展览
430. equivalent *a.* 相等的 *a.* 相等物
431. erect *a.* 竖直的 *v.* 建造, 竖立
432. fax *n.* /*vt.* 传真
433. fertile *a.* 肥沃的; 多产的
434. fertilizer *n.* 肥料
435. grateful *a.* 感激的
436. gratitude *n.* 感激
437. horror *n.* 恐怖
438. horrible *a.* 可怕的
439. Internet *n.* 国际互联网, 因特网
440. interpret *v.* 翻译, 解释
441. interpretation *n.* 解释, 说明
442. jungle *n.* 丛林, 密林
443. knot *n.* 结 *vt.* 把...打成结
444. leak *v.* 漏, 渗出
445. lean *vi.* 倾斜, 倚, 靠
446. leap *vi.* 跳跃
447. modify *vt.* 修改
448. nylon *n.* 尼龙
449. onion *n.* 洋葱
450. powder *n.* 粉末
451. applicable *a.* 可应用的, 适当的
452. applicant *n.* 申请人
453. breadth *n.* 宽度
454. conservation *n.* 保存, 保护
455. conservative *a.* 保守的
456. parallel *n.* 平行线; 可相比拟的事物
457. passion *n.* 激情, 热情
458. passive *a.* 被动的, 消极的
459. pat *v.* /*n.* 轻拍, 轻打
460. peak *n.* 山峰, 顶点
461. phenomenon *n.* 现象
462. reluctant *a.* 不情愿的, 勉强的
463. rely *vi.* (on, upon) 依赖, 指望
464. relevant *a.* 有关的, 切题的
465. reliable *a.* 可靠的
466. relief *n.* 轻松, 宽慰; 减轻
467. reputation *n.* 名气, 声誉
468. rescue *vt.* /*n.* 营救
469. triangle *n.* 三角 (形)
470. sequence *n.* 连续; 顺序
471. shallow *a.* 浅的
472. shiver *vi.* /*n.* 发抖
473. shrug *v.* /*n.* 耸肩
474. signature *n.* 签名
475. sincere *a.* 诚挚的, 真诚的
476. utility *n.* 功用, 效用
477. utilize *vt.* 利用
478. utter *vt.* 说出 *a.* 完全的, 彻底的
479. variation *n.* 变化, 变动
480. vehicle *n.* 交通工具, 车辆
481. applause *n.* 鼓掌, 掌声
482. appliance *n.* 器具, 器械
483. consent *n.* 准许, 同意 *vi.* (to) 准许, 同意
484. conquer *vt.* 征服
485. defect *n.* 缺点, 缺陷

486. delicate *a.* 易碎的; 娇弱的; 精美的  
487. evolve *v.* 演变  
488. evolution *n.* 演变, 进化  
489. frown *v.* /*n.* 皱眉  
490. frustrate *vt.* 使沮丧  
491. guarantee *vt.* /*n.* 保证  
492. guilty *a.* 内疚的; 有罪的  
493. jealous *a.* 妒忌的  
494. jeans *n.* 牛仔褲  
495. liquor *n.* 酒, 烈性酒  
496. liter/litre *n.* 升  
497. modest *a.* 谦虚道  
498. molecule *n.* 分子  
499. orbit *n.* 轨道 *v.* (绕...) 作轨道运行  
500. participate *v.* (in) 参与, 参加  
501. particle *n.* 微粒  
502. particularly *ad.* 特别, 尤其  
503. respond *vi.* 回答, 答复; 反应  
504. response *n.* 回答, 答复; 反应  
505. sensible *a.* 明智的  
506. sensitive *a.* 敏感的, 灵敏的  
507. tremble *vi.* 颤抖  
508. tremendous *a.* 巨大的; 精彩的  
509. trend *n.* 趋向, 倾向  
510. trial *n.* 审讯; 试验  
511. apparent *a.* 显然的, 明白的  
512. appetite *n.* 胃口; 欲望  
513. deposit *n.* 存款, 定金 *v.* 存放, 储蓄  
514. deputy *n.* 副职, 代表  
515. derive *vt.* 取得, 得到; (from) 起源于  
516. descend *v.* 下来, 下降  
517. missile *n.* 导弹  
518. mission *n.* 使命; 代表团  
519. mist *n.* 薄雾  
520. noticeable *a.* 显而易见的  
521. notify *vt.* 通知, 告知  
522. notion *n.* 概念; 意图, 想法  
523. resemble *vt.* 像, 类似于  
524. reveal *vt.* 揭露  
525. revenue *n.* 收入, 岁入; 税收  
526. shelter *n.* 掩蔽处; 住所  
527. shield *n.* 防护物, 盾 *vt.* 保护, 防护  
528. vital *a.* 重要的; 致命的, 生命的  
529. vitally *ad.* 极度, 非常; 致命地  
530. urban *a.* 城市的  
531. urge *vt.* 鼓励, 激励  
532. urgent *a.* 急迫的, 紧急得

533. usage *n.* 使用, 用法  
534. violence *n.* 强力, 暴力  
535. violent *a.* 强暴的  
536. violet *a.* 紫色的  
537. weed *n.* 杂草, 野草  
538. welfare *n.* 福利  
539. whatsoever *ad.* (用于否定句) 任何  
540. whereas *conj.* 然而, 但是, 尽管  
541. essential *a.* 必不可少的; 本质的  
542. estimate *n.* /*vt.* 估计, 估量  
543. evaluate *vt.* 评估, 评价  
544. exceed *vt.* 超过, 超出  
545. exceedingly *ad.* 非常, 极其  
546. exclaim *v.* 呼喊, 大声说  
547. exclude *vt.* 把...排斥在外, 不包括  
548. exclusive *a.* 独有的, 排他的  
549. excursion *n.* 远足  
550. flash *vi.* 闪光, 闪耀  
551. flee *vi.* 逃走  
552. flexible *a.* 易弯曲的  
553. flock *n.* 羊群, (鸟兽等) 一群; 一伙人  
554. hardware *n.* 五金器具  
555. harmony *n.* 和谐, 融洽  
556. haste *n.* 急速, 急忙  
557. hatred *n.* 憎恶, 憎恨  
558. incident *n.* 事件, 事变  
559. index *n.* 索引, 标志  
560. infant *n.* 婴儿  
561. infect *v.* 传染  
562. inferior *a.* 劣等的, 次的, 下级的  
563. infinite *a.* 无限的  
564. ingredient *n.* 组成部分  
565. inhabitant *n.* 居民  
566. jail *n.* 监狱  
567. jam *n.* 果酱; 拥挤, 堵塞  
568. jewel *n.* 宝石  
569. joint *a.* 连接的; 共同的  
570. junior *a.* 年少的; 资历较浅的  
571. laser *n.* 激光  
572. launch *vt.* 发动, 发起  
573. luxury *n.* 奢侈; 奢侈品  
574. magnet *n.* 磁铁, 磁体  
575. male *a.* 男性的, 雄的  
576. female *a.* 女性的, 雌的  
577. manual *a.* 用手的, 手工做的 *n.* 手册  
578. manufacture *vt.* /*n.* 制造, 加工  
579. marine *a.* 海的; 海产的

580. mutual *a.* 相互的
581. naked *a.* 裸露的
582. negative *a.* 否定的, 消极的
583. neglect *vt.* 忽视, 忽略
584. origin *n.* 起源, 出身
585. oval *a.* 椭圆形的 *n.* 椭圆形
586. outset *n.* 开始, 开端
587. presumably *ad.* 大概, 可能
588. prevail *vi.* 流行, 盛行
589. quit *v.* 停止
590. quotation *n.* 引文, 引语
591. recreation *n.* 娱乐活动
592. recruit *vt.* 招募, 吸收 (新成员)
593. rival *n.* 竞争对手, 敌手
594. shuttle *n.* 梭子; 航天飞机
595. skim *vt.* 搬 (去), 掠过; 浏览
596. sketch *n.* 草图; 梗概
597. slender *a.* 苗条的, 修长的
598. theme *n.* 主题
599. textile *n.* 纺织品
600. tropical *a.* 热带的, 炎热的
601. kneel *vi.* 跪
602. label *n.* 标签
603. merchant *n.* 商人
604. mere *a.* 仅仅的, 只不过的; 纯粹的
605. nuisance *n.* 令人讨厌的东西 (或人)
606. numerous *a.* 众多的, 许多的
607. parade *n.* 游行 *v.* 列队行进
608. pants [pl.] *n.* 长裤; 内裤
609. partial *a.* 部分的
610. passport *n.* 护照
611. prescribe *vt.* 开药, 吩咐采用…疗法
612. primitive *a.* 原始的, 早期的
613. ridge *n.* 脊, 山脊, 埂
614. ridiculous *a.* 可笑的, 荒漠的
615. rigid *a.* 严格的; 僵硬的
616. withstand *vt.* 经受, 承受
617. witness *n.* 目击者; 证据 *vt.* 注意到; 证明
618. withdraw *v.* 收回, 撤销
619. slippery *a.* 滑的
620. smash *vt.* 粉碎, 打烂
621. snap *n.* /*vt.* 折断, 拉断; 快照
622. software *n.* 软件
623. solar *a.* 太阳的
624. lunar *a.* 月的, 月球的
625. submerge *vi.* 潜入水中
626. submit *vi.* (to) 屈服, 听从
627. timber *n.* 木材, 原木
628. tissue *n.* 组织; 薄纱, 手巾纸
629. title *n.* 题目, 标题
630. tone *n.* 语气, 音调
631. drift *vi.* 漂, 漂流
632. drip *n.* 滴
633. durable *a.* 耐用的, 持久的
634. duration *n.* 持续, 持续期间
635. dusk *n.* 黄昏, 薄暮
636. leather *n.* 皮革
637. legislation *n.* 法律, 法规; 立法
638. leisure *n.* 闲暇; 悠闲
639. loose *a.* 松的, 宽松的
640. loosen *v.* 解开, 放松
641. earnest *a.* 认真的, 诚挚的
642. earthquake *n.* 地震
643. echo *n.* 回音, 回声
644. elaborate *a.* 精心设计的, 复杂的
645. elastic *n.* 橡皮圈 (带) *a.* 有弹性的
646. elbow *n.* 肘
647. electron *n.* 电子
648. volcano *n.* 火山
649. volume *n.* 卷, 册; 体积, 容量
650. fatigue *n.* 疲劳, 劳累
651. faulty *a.* 有错误的, 有缺点的
652. favorable *a.* 称赞道; 有利的, 顺利的
653. favorite *a.* 特别受喜欢的 *n.* 喜爱的人或物
654. gallery *n.* 画廊
655. gallon *n.* 加仑
656. gap *n.* 间隔, 差距
657. garbage *n.* 垃圾, 废物
658. gaze *v.* 凝视, 注视
659. gear *n.* 齿轮, 传动装置
660. gene *n.* 基因
661. lest *conj.* 唯恐, 免得
662. liable *a.* 可能的, 大概的; (to) 易于…的
663. liberal *a.* 自由的
664. liberty *n.* 自由
665. licence/license *n.* 许可证, 执照
666. moisture *n.* 潮湿
667. motivate *vt.* 激励, 激发
668. motive *n.* 动机, 目的
669. generate *vt.* 生成, 产生 (光、热、电等)
670. genius *n.* 天才, 天赋
671. genuine *a.* 真的, 真诚的
672. gasoline *n.* 汽油
673. germ *n.* 微生物, 细菌

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 674. gesture <i>n.</i> 姿势, 手势             | 688. highlight <i>vt.</i> 强调, 突出          |
| 675. giant <i>a.</i> 巨大的 <i>n.</i> 巨人, 巨物 | 689. hence <i>ad.</i> 因此, 所以; 今后, 从此      |
| 676. glimpse <i>n.</i> 一瞥, 一看             | 690. herd <i>n.</i> 兽群, 牧群                |
| 677. glory <i>n.</i> 光荣, 荣誉               | 691. deliberately <i>adv.</i> 故意地         |
| 678. glorious <i>n.</i> 光荣的, 极好的          | 692. attraction <i>n.</i> 吸引, 吸引力         |
| 679. golf <i>n.</i> 高尔夫球运动                | 693. destructive <i>adj.</i> 破坏性的         |
| 680. hydrogen <i>n.</i> 氢                 | 694. starvation <i>n.</i> 饥饿, 饿死          |
| 681. oxygen <i>n.</i> 氧                   | 695. exhaustion <i>n.</i> 竭力, 疲惫          |
| 682. hostile <i>a.</i> 敌对的, 敌意大           | 696. strike <i>n.</i> 罢工 <i>v.</i> 打击, 罢工 |
| 683. household <i>n.</i> 家庭, 户            | 697. strength <i>n.</i> 力量, 力气            |
| 684. hook <i>n.</i> 钩                     | 698. await <i>vt.</i> 等候                  |
| 685. holy <i>a.</i> 神圣的, 圣洁的              | 699. deportation <i>n.</i> 放逐             |
| 686. hint <i>n.</i> 暗示, 示意                | 700. closed <i>a.</i> 关闭的                 |
| 687. hesitate <i>v.</i> 犹豫                |   |

## 四级常用短语 100 个

1. at the thought of 一想到…
2. as a whole (= in general) 就整体而论
3. at will 随心所欲
4. (be) abundant in (be rich in; be well supplied with) 富于, 富有
5. access (to) (不可数名词) 能接近, 进入, 了解
6. by accident (= by chance, accidentally) 偶然地, 意外. Without accident (= safely) 安全地,
7. of one's own accord (= without being asked; willingly; freely) 自愿地, 主动地
8. in accord with 与…一致; out of one's accord with 同…不一致
9. with one accord (= with everybody agreeing) 一致地
10. in accordance with (= in agreement with) 依照, 根据
11. on one's own account 1) 为了某人的缘故, 为了某人自己的利益; 2) (= at one's own risk) 自行负责; 3) (= by oneself) 依靠自己
12. take…into account (= consider) 把…考虑进去
13. give sb. an account of 说明, 解释(理由)
14. account for (= give an explanation or reason for) 解释, 说明。
15. on account of (= because of) 由于, 因为
16. on no account (= in no case, for no reason) 绝不要, 无论如何不要(放句首时句子要倒装)
17. accuse…of… (= charge…with; blame sb. for sth. ; blame sth. on sb. ; complain about) 指控, 控告
18. be accustomed to (= be in the habit of, be used to) 习惯于
19. be acquainted with (= to have knowledge of) 了解; (= to have met socially) 熟悉
20. act on 奉行, 按照…行动; act as 扮演; act for 代理
21. adapt oneself to (= adjust oneself to) 使自己适应于
22. adapt… (for) (= make sth. Suitable for a new need) 改编, 改写(以适应新的需要)
23. in addition (= besides) 此外, 又, 加之
24. in addition to (= as well as, besides, other than) 除…外
25. adhere to (= abide by, conform to, comply with, cling to, insist on, persist in, observe, opinion, belief) 粘附; 坚持, 遵循
26. adjacent (= next to, close to) 毗邻的, 临近的
27. adjust… (to) (= change slightly) 调节; 适应
28. admit of (= be capable of, leave room for) …的可能, 留有…的余地
29. in advance (before in time) 预告, 事先
30. to advantage 有利的, 使优点更加突出地
31. have an advantage over 胜过  
have the advantage of 由于…处于有利条件  
have the advantage of sb. 知道某人所不知道的事
32. take advantage of (= make the best of, utilize, make use of, profit from, harness) 利用
33. agree with 赞同(某人意见) agree to 同意
34. in agreement (with) 同意, 一致
35. ahead of 在…之前, 超过…; ahead of time 提前
36. in the air 1) 不肯定, 不具体; 2) 在谣传中
37. above all (= especially, most important of all) 尤其是, 最重要的
38. in all (= counting everyone or everything, altogether) 总共, 总计

39. after all 毕竟, 到底; (not) at all 一点也不; all at once (= suddenly) 突然; once and for all 只此一次; above all 最重要的; first of all 首先; all in all 大体上说; be all in 累极了; all but 几乎
40. allow for (= take into consideration, take into account) 考虑到, 估计到
41. amount to (= to be equal to) 总计, 等于
42. answer for (undertake responsibility for, be liable for, take charge for) 对...负责
43. answer to (= conform to) 适合, 符合
44. be anxious about 为...焦急不安; 或 anxious for
45. apologize to sb. for sth. 为...向...道歉
46. appeal to sb. for sth. 为某事向某人呼吁; appeal to sb. 对某人有吸引力
47. apply to sb. for sth. 为...向...申请; apply for 申请; apply to 适用
48. apply to 与...有关; 适用
49. approve of (= consent to, be in favor of, favor, agree to, consider good, right) 赞成, approve vt. 批准
50. arise from (= be caused by) 由...引起
51. arrange for sb. /sth. to do sth. 安排...做...
52. arrive on 到达; arrive at 到达某地 (小地方); 得出, 作出; arrive in 到达某地 (大地方)
53. be ashamed of (= feel shame, guilt or sorrow because of sth. done) 以...为羞耻
54. assure sb. of sth. (= try to cause to believe or trust in sth.) 向...保证, 使...确信
55. attach (to) (= to fix, fasten; join) 缚, 系, 结
56. make an attempt at doing sth. (to do sth.) 试图做...
57. attend to (= give one's attention, care and thought) 注意, 照顾; attend on (upon) (= wait upon, serve, look after) 侍候, 照料
58. attitude to/ toward ...对...的态度. 看法
59. attribute...to... (= to believe sth. to be the result of...) 把...归因于..., 认为...是...的结果
60. on the average (= on average, on an average) 平均
61. (be) aware of (= be conscious of, having knowledge or consciousness) 意识到, 知道
62. at the back of (= behind) 在...后面
63. in the back of 在...后部 (里面); on the back of 在...后部 (外面); be on one's back (= be ill in bed) 卧病不起
64. at one's back (= supporting or favoring sb.) 支持, 维护; have sb. at one's back 有...支持, 有...作后台
65. turn one's back on sb. (= turn away from sb. in an impolite way) 不理睬 (某人), 背弃, 抛弃
66. behind one's back 背着某人 (说坏话)
67. be based on / upon 基于
68. on the basis of 根据..., 在...基础上
69. beat...at 在...运动项目上打赢
70. begin with 以...开始. to begin with (= first of all) 首先, 第一 (经常用于开始语)
71. on behalf of (= as the representative of) 以...名义
72. believe in (= have faith or trust in; consider sth. /sb. to be true) 相信, 依赖, 信仰
73. benefit (from) 受益, 得到好处
74. for the benefit of 为了...的利益 (好处)
75. for the better 好转
76. get the better of (= defeat sb.) 打败, 胜过
77. by birth 在出生上, 论出身, 按血统 at birth 在出生时; give birth to 出生
78. blame sb. for sth. 因...责备某人; blame sth. on sb. 把...推在某人身上
79. in blossom 开花 (指树木) be in blossom 开花 (强调状态) come into blossom 开花 (强调动作)
80. on board 到船上, 在船上, 上火车或飞机
81. boast of (or about) 吹嘘



- 82. out of breath 喘不过气来
- 83. in brief ( = in as few words as possible ) 简言之
- 84. in bulk 成批地, 不散装的
- 85. take the floor 起立发言
- 86. on business 出差办事
- 87. be busy with sth 忙于某事 be busy doing sth. 忙于做某事
- 88. last but one 倒数第二
- 89. but for ( = without ) 要不是, 表示假设
- 90. buy sth. for...money 用多少钱买
- 91. be capable of 能够, 有能力  
be capable of being + 过去分词: 是能够被...的
- 92. in any case. ( = for love or money, at any rate, at any price, at any cost, whatever happens; anyhow ) 无论如何
- 93. in case ( = for fear that ) 万一
- 94. in case of ( = in the event of ) 如果发生...万一  
in the case of 至于..., 就...而言
- 95. in no case 在任何情况下都不 ( 放句首倒装句 )
- 96. be cautious of 谨防
- 97. center one's attention on ( = focus one's attention on ) 把某人的注意力集中在...上
- 98. be certain of ( = be sure of ) 有把握, 一定
- 99. for certain of ( = for sure ) 肯定地, 有把握地
- 100. by chance ( = accidentally, by accident ) 偶然

## 四级常见名词同介词的搭配 139 个

1. absence from 缺席, 不在
2. absence of 缺乏
3. access to... 的入口, 通路
4. acquaintance with 相识, 了解
5. action on sth 对...的作用
6. addition to sth 增加
7. admission to /into 进入, 入(场, 学, 会)
8. admission of sth 承认
9. advance in 改进, 进步
10. advantage over 优于...的有利条件
11. affection for/towards  
爱, 喜欢
12. answer to ... 的答案
13. anxiety for sth 渴望
14. apology to sb for sth 道歉
15. appeal to sb for sth 恳求, 呼吁
16. appeal for 魅力, 吸引力
17. appetite for 对...的欲望
18. application 把...应用于...
19. approach to 类似, 办法, 通道
20. argument of sth/to sth 赞成/反对...的理由
21. arrangement for 对...的安排
22. for /against attack on 对...的进攻, 抨击
23. attempt at 尝试, 企图
24. attention to 对...的注意
25. attraction for 对...的吸引力
26. balance between ... 之间的平衡
27. barrier to ... 的障碍
28. belief in 对...的信仰, 相信
29. candidate for 候选人, 人选
30. check on 检查, 阻止
31. claim for sth 要求
32. collision with sb/sth 碰撞, 冲突
33. comment on /about 对...的评论
34. complaint of /about 报怨, 控告
35. compromise between/on 折中, 妥协
36. concentration on sth 专心, 集中精力

37. concentration of sth 集中, 聚集
38. concern about/for/over 担心
39. confidence in 对…的信任, 相信
40. connection between 关系, 连接
41. consent to sth 同意
42. contact with sb/sth 接触, 联系
43. contest for sth 争夺, 竞争
44. contradiction between 矛盾, 不一致
45. contrast to/with sth 对比, 对照
46. contribution to 贡献, 捐献, 促成
47. conversation with sb 对话
48. credit for sth 荣誉, 赞扬
49. damage to sth 损坏
50. danger to sb/sth 危险
51. decision on/against 做/不做…的决定
52. decrease in sth …的减少
53. defense against 防御, 保卫
54. delegate to 参加…的代表
55. demand for 对…的需求
56. departure from 离开
57. desire for sth 渴望
58. dispute about 争论, 辩论
59. distinction between 区别
60. doubt about/as to 怀疑
61. effect on 对…的作用
62. emphasis on 对…的强调, 注重
63. encounter with 遭遇, 遇到
64. enthusiasm about/for 热情
65. entrance to…的入口, 入场
66. envy of sb 嫉妒
67. exception to …的例外
68. exposure to sth 暴露
69. fancy for sth 喜爱
70. faith in 对…的信任, 信仰
71. glance at 扫视
72. gratitude to sb 感激
73. guess at sth 猜测
74. for sth hatred for/of 仇恨
75. hazard to 危险
76. hunger for 渴望

77. impact on/upon 对…的撞击, 巨大影响
78. improvement on/in 对…的改进, 提高
79. increase in sth 增加, 增长
80. independence from 独立, 自主
81. influence on 对…的影响
82. inquiry about 对…的查询
83. inquiry into 对…的调查
84. interaction with sth 相互作用
85. interference in/with/between /among sth 干涉, 阻碍
86. introduction to 引言, 介绍, 入门
87. memorial to sth 引进 (物)
88. invitation to 邀请
89. investment in sth 投资
90. loyalty to sb/sth 忠诚
91. memorial to sb/sth 纪念碑
92. obstacle to sth 纪念碑
93. objection to sth 反对
94. opponent of sth …的障碍
95. opponent at /in sth 对手
96. patience with 反对者
97. passion for 对…的强烈爱好, 热爱
98. precaution against 耐心
99. pity for sb/sth 可怜, 怜悯
100. preference for sth 预防, 防备
101. preference to sth 优先
102. preface to …的前言
103. preparation for 偏爱
104. proposal for sth 准备
105. prejudice against/ 对…的偏见, 偏重
106. preparation for 建议
107. protection for sb 保护
108. protest against sth 抗议
109. provision for/against  
准备
110. pull at/on sth 拉, 拖
111. ratio of sth to sth 比率
112. reaction to 对…的反应
113. reason for 原因, 理由
114. reference to 提及, 参考
115. regard for 对…的注意, 尊重

- 116. remedy for 补救, 解决
- 117. reply to sb/sth 对…的回答
- 118. reputation for 名声, 名气
- 119. request for sth 要求
- 120. research on/into 对…的研究, 调查
- 121. resistance to 对…的抵抗, 阻力
- 122. response to 对…的回答, 反应
- 123. responsibility for 责任, 负责
- 124. restraint on sb/sth 限制, 约束
- 125. search for 对…的搜寻
- 126. service to 服务, 贡献
- 127. similarity between …的相似之处
- 128. skill at 技巧, 熟练
- 129. solution to…的解决办法
- 130. sorrow at/for/over  
悲哀, 悲痛
- 131. stress on 对…的强调
- 132. supplement to sth 补充, 增刊
- 133. sympathy for 对…的同情
- 134. sympathy with 对…的赞同
- 135. taste for 对…的爱好,  
喜爱
- 136. taste in 对…的审美能力
- 137. tendency to sth 趋向, 趋势
- 138. trust in 对…的信赖, 信任
- 139. wish for 欲望, 愿望



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