

大学英语四级考试参考答案

Part I Writing

As a popular saying goes. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." In the modern world, as the pace of our life speeds up, we are at the edge of losing the art of enjoying leisure and relaxation when hurrying to and back from work, competing for well-paid jobs, striving to make more money, and trying hard to be promoted.

We get so used to stress that we often take it for granted. It seems to be a part of our daily life. Without stress we may find no motivation in work or study. And life will perhaps be dull. No wonder some people feel unhappy when there is no stress in their life. So a proper amount of stress will be good for us.

Nevertheless, stress will become a serious problem if we cannot manage it well. That's why some of us cannot eat or sleep well. The best way to solve those problems is to set up a right attitude towards pressures in our work and life. Find a chance to relax yourself if you feel there is too much stress.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

1. C 2. B

News Report Two

3. B 4. A

News Report Three

5. C 6. D 7. C

Section B

Conversation One

8. C 9. A 10. B 11. D

Conversation Two

12. C 13. A 14. D 15. B

Section C

Passage One

16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A

Passage Two

20. B 21. B 22. B

Passage Three

23. B 24. B 25. D

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. M 27. H 28. D 29. K 30. C 31. F 32. I 33. L 34. A 35. J

Section B

36. D 37. G 38. E 39. C 40. A 41. I 42. F 43. H 44. B 45. E

Section C

Passage One

46. D 47. B 48. A 49. D 50. D

Passage Two

51. D 52. B 53. A 54. B 55. C

Part IV Translation

The twenty-four solar terms is a unique component and creative invention of the Chinese traditional calendar, which originates from the Yellow River area. It was used to indicate the alternation of seasons and climate changes in ancient China. The establishment of solar terms reflected our ancestors' knowledge about climate changes during their long history of farming activities. Over the years, it has played an important role in China's agricultural and animal husbandry production—even to this day.

听力原文

Section A

News Report One

A new study says a widely-used insecticide is damaging wild bee populations. (1) **Wild bees are important, because they pollinate (授粉) crops and wild plants.** Environmentalists in the United States and Europe say this insecticide is causing a drop in the number of bees.

These insecticides are among the most commonly-used worldwide. Farmers often use seeds treated with the insecticides. The chemicals target insects that eat crops, and they do not spread beyond the field. But they do get into *pollen* (花粉) and *nectar* (花蜜), which is where the bees come into contact with them. Researchers studied bees in fields. They say there were about half as many wild bees per square meter in treated fields as in untreated ones. Using the chemicals too much may be hurting bees. (2) **They suggest that the chemicals should be used more sensibly, or, in other words, only when necessary.**

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

1. Why are wild bees important?
2. What is researchers' suggestion on using chemicals?

News Report Two

Architects, engineers and building supervisors will soon be able to quickly collect information that once took weeks to measure and process. (3) **Scientists have developed a device to gather information about building interiors—the design and exact measurements of a building.**

The device requires only one pass through a building to create a three-dimensional model of the structure. In other words, the model shows an object's height, width and depth. The device also is able to collect other valuable information related to the building's energy usage. (4) **The first thing you need to know is the exact shape of all rooms in the building.** You have to consider the size and position of heating and cooling equipment, windows and doors. Another

consideration is the placement of electrical outlets—the areas where electrically-operated equipment can be connected to the power supply.

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

3. What is the news report mainly about?
4. What is the first thing you should know to use the device to collect information about the building's energy use?

News Report Three

Thousands will gather in the city center just after 5: 00 am on Tuesday, April 18, [5] **to remember victims of the Great Earthquake.** Organizers say they will also celebrate the heroism of the survivors. One hundred years ago, the first small shock struck at 5: 12 in the morning, and the region shook violently for one minute. A center of culture and commerce, San Francisco was then known as the Paris of the West. Just hours earlier, Italian tenor Enrico Caruso had appeared in the opera *Carmen* at the city's opera house. The singer later recalled trembling with fear as he looked out of the window of his room at the Palace Hotel. He saw buildings collapse, and heard the screams of men, women and children. Historian Eileen Keremitsis is a volunteer guide who describes the tragic story for visitors. (6) **The quake was massive and it was centered just off the coast close to the city.** The shaking damaged or destroyed thousands of buildings over a wide area, (7) **but Keremitsis says most of the severe destruction was caused by fires that burned uncontrolled for three days.**

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

5. What does the news item mainly report?
6. What can we learn about the Great Earthquake?
7. According to Keremitsis, what caused the most of the destruction?

Section B

Conversation One

W: So John, I hear you and Arthur share a job,

don't you?

M: Yeah. We've shared a sales job at Sonatech for about two years now.

W: Well, how do you divide up your schedule?

M: (8) You know, we are both sales representatives, and we take orders over the phone. When we started job sharing it was difficult, because we both worked all day Monday. I worked Tuesday and Thursday and Arthur worked Wednesday and Friday. The problem was that when I was in the office on Tuesday. I would talk to people, then they would call back on Wednesday with a question. But Arthur couldn't answer the question and he couldn't ask me about it because I wasn't in the office. So he had to ask the people to call me back the next day, Thursday. (9) Of course, they didn't like to wait until the next day to have their question answered.

W: Yes, that sounds like a problem.

M: So, finally we decided that Arthur would work in the mornings and I would work in the afternoons. (10) Now if someone calls with a question for me in the morning, Arthur tells them to call me in the afternoon. This way, people get their questions answered the same day.

W: What do you do about vacations?

M: (11) Well, Sonatech gives the usual two weeks of vacation to full-time employees, I take a week and Arthur takes a week.

W: It sounds like job sharing has worked out well for you.

M: Yes, it has. We are both happy with it.

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

8. What do John and Arthur do at Sonatech?
9. What problem did John and Arthur have when they started job sharing?
10. What is Arthur's final solution when someone calls with a question for John?
11. What does John say about their annual vacation?

Conversation Two

W: Hello! Can you introduce yourself please?

M: Sure, my name is Steven Patterson and (12) I'm from a small town called Brentwood in Essex which is in England.

W: OK, Essex. Which part of England is that?

M: That's in the southeast.

W: Southeast.

M: Yeah, yeah. (13-1) It's attached to London, just next to London.

W: Oh, OK, but you said it's a small town.

M: (13-2) It's relatively small. The population is about 50,000.

W: OK, well, what kind of place is your town where you grew up?

M: It's actually a very nice and prosperous town. People often travel out from Brentwood into London and they work in the city, because it's a pleasant place to live in.

W: Oh, it sounds nice. Well, now if you live in a little town near London, will it be really expensive?

M: Yes, because it's a desirable place to live in Brentwood and (14) the closeness to London also makes the housing quite expensive.

W: Oh, really, when I think of a small British village, you know, I think of really old houses, and nothing's changed, so do you have modern stuff, like a health club, a movie theatre or things like that?

M: (15) The cinema in Brentwood actually closed down, but it does have a very nice health centre and, as I said, lost of parks to playing. There are lots of opportunities to exercise and various forms of recreation activities.

W: Wow, sounds like a nice place to live in.

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

12. Where does the man come from?
13. What do we learn about Brentwood?
14. Why is housing in Brentwood expensive?
15. What can be inferred from the conversation about recreation activities in Brentwood?

Section C

Passage One

Since I started working part-time at a grocery store, I have learned that a customer is more than someone who buys something. (16) To me, a customer is a person whose memory fails entirely once he or she starts to push a shopping cart. One of the first things customers forget is how to count. (17) There's no other way to explain how so many people get in their express line, which is clearly marked 15 items or less, with 20, 25 or even a cart load of items. Customers also forget why they came to the store in the first place. (18) Just as I finish ringing up an order, a customer will say,

“Oops, I forgot to pick up a fresh loaf of bread. I hope you don’t mind waiting while I go get it.” Five minutes later, he’s back with the bread, a bottle of milk, and three rolls of paper towels. Strange is it seems customers also seem to forget that they have to pay for their groceries. Instead of writing a check or looking for a credit card while I am ringing up the groceries, my customer will wait until I announce the total. Then, in surprise, she says, “Oh no, what did I do with my check book?” After 5 minutes of digging through her purse, she borrows my pen because she’s forgotten hers. (19) **But I have to be tolerant of customers because they pay my salary, and that’s something I can’t afford to forget.**

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about customers’ entering the grocery store?
17. Which customers are supposed to be in the express line?
18. What does the speaker say some customers do when they arrive at the check-out counter?
19. What does the speaker say about his job at the end of the talk?

Passage Two

The injury to the brain caused by a blow happens when the brain is shaken, often in a car crash or a fall or a strike to the head in sports. It can be mild, but doctors may order a CT scan to look for a more serious injury. Computed X-rays provide a detailed image of the brain. (20-1) **But a recent study warned that more children than necessary are being exposed to radiation this way.** A national team led by two doctors at the University of California, Davis, studied hospital records from thousands of children with head normally. (20-2) **They found that in many cases, the risk of developing cancer from the radiation outweighed the risk of a serious brain injury.** The study found that one in five children over age two had a low risk of serious injury but received CT scans anyway. The same was true of almost one in four children under age two. The researchers have developed rules to predict if a head injury is serious enough for a scan. (21-1) **For children under two, doctors are advised against it if there is: normal mental activity, no swelling in the**

back of the head, no feeling of a broken bone in the skull, and no loss of consciousness for more than five seconds. Doctors should also consider how the child was injured and whether the parents say the child is acting normally. (21-2) **For patients from two to eighteen, the guidelines are similar—except there should be no loss of consciousness, no vomiting and no severe headache.**

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. What’s the new discovery about the CT scan?
21. Which of the following statements about a child having a head injury is TRUE?
22. What is the passage mainly about?

Passage Three

Life on earth depends on the sun. Day after day we see its light and feel its warmth, but we do not often consider their origin. Yet there are many remarkable things about the sun. (23) **One is its distance from the earth.** This is about 93 million miles. A journey of this distance, even if it could be made, would take several hundred years even in the fastest rocket.

The sun makes us feel hot, even at a distance of 93 million miles. This is not surprising. (24) **The temperature on the sun is about 10,000 degrees Fahrenheit.** But we receive only a small part of the heat. The total heat of the sun could melt a column of ice two and a quarter miles thick and 93 million miles high in a second.

(23) **The brightness of the sun is equally astonishing.** As we said earlier, we receive only a very small part of the sun’s heat. We also receive only a very small part of its light. This is sufficient for the growth of trees and plants, and for the existence of living creatures on the earth. Too much heat and light would destroy the balance of life. (25) **The heat and light from the sun come in just the right quantities for life on earth.**

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

23. What remarkable things are mentioned in the passage?
24. What is the temperature on the sun?
25. Which of the following is true according to the passage?