

大学英语四级考试参考答案

Part I Writing

It is an indisputable fact that the cost of kindergarten is very high nowadays. Even so, parents are willing to spend a huge sum of money to send their children to expensive kindergartens.

In my opinion, high-cost kindergarten must be avoided and the money is better spent elsewhere. Despite the famous saying "You get what you pay", I doubt that is true for Chinese kindergartens. Earlier this year, a news report showed that a private kindergarten, with a monthly day-care fee up to 5,800 RMB, served children with only plain and common food. The so called nutritious meals were nothing but plain porridge and diluted milk. If parents save the 5 800 RMB, they could buy various kinds of nutritious food for their kids, or buy a life insurance that benefits their children for a lifetime.

In conclusion, it is advisable that parents who care for their kids better spend their money on other benefits.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

1. B 2. B

News Report Two

3. A 4. B

News Report Three

5. D 6. A 7. B

Section B

Conversation One

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

Conversation Two

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

Section C

Passage One

16. A 17. C 18. D

Passage Two

19. D 20. C 21. B

Passage Three

22. D 23. A 24. D 25. A

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. D 27. A 28. J 29. M 30. O 31. E 32. I 33. K 34. H 35. B

Section B

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

Section C

Passage One

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

Passage Two

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

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

The Silk Road is an important trade route in ancient China. It started in the ancient capital Xi'an and connected three continents—Asia, Africa and Europe. Because it was built to transport silk produced in ancient China, it was named “the Silk Road”. It not only promoted trade between ancient Asia and Europe, but enhanced friendship and cultural communication between China and other countries in Asia and Europe. In Chinese history, the stories of some famous characters are related to the route, such as Zhang Qian, Ban Chao and Xuan Zang.

听力原文

Section A

News Report One

[1] The American president says there should be a midpoint where gun-control and gun-rights supporters can meet to stop gun violence in the U. S.

Nearly 500 people were killed in mass shootings in the United States during last year, according to Gun Violence Archive. [2] More than 30,000 Americans die each year from gun deaths, two-thirds of them younger than 18, the Department of Justice reports.

The president wiped away tears as he listed the places where mass shootings have occurred in the U. S. since 2012.

“Too many,” he said, shaking his head.

Family members of victims of gun violence stood around him in the formal East Room of the White House. Some echoed his words. Some cried.

One parent who lost a child at a mass shooting thanked the president for his acts against gun violence.

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

1. What can we learn from this news report?
2. How many Americans die each year from gun deaths according to the Department of Justices?

News Report Two

Well, we're taking you to Australia next today, where [3] the state of Queensland in northeast Australia is struggling through the effects of a powerful hurricane. If Queensland sounds familiar, this same region was hit with severe flooding recently. This time, the disaster is Cyclone Yasi. Yasi could be one of the worst hurricanes Australia has ever seen. We want you to look at this video. You can see what looks like a sign that got blown down, flying through the street, being ripped apart. [4] People in Queensland were warned about Yasi a few days ago, so they had some time to get ready. But one official said it could be a tough couple days.

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

3. What are the Australians suffering from?

4. What can we learn about Yasi from the news?

News Report Three

[5] Hundreds of residents and holidaymakers along southern Australia's popular Great Ocean Road were forced to move out on Thursday as hot, windy weather threatened to recharge bushfires that destroyed more than 100 homes on Christmas Day.

Residents in three coastal towns in the popular holiday area were advised to leave their homes [6] as temperatures were forecast to reach a high of almost 40 degrees Celsius. The hot summer weather threatened to expand fires that have been burning for almost two weeks.

[7] The fires were started by a lightning strike on Dec. 19 and continue to burn and spread. The Country Fire Authority estimates the fire has burnt out more than 25 square kilometers of land. Authorities estimate that 116 homes were destroyed by the fires on Christmas Day.

The Great Ocean Road is one of Australia's biggest tourist draws with its spectacular scenery and unusual offshore rock formations. Parts of the road remained closed to traffic on Thursday during what is typically one of its busiest times of the year.

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

5. What happened on Australia's Great Ocean Road on Thursday?
6. Why should the local residents leave their homes?
7. When did the bushfires start?

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hi, Sue. Where have you been?

W: Oh, Hi, [8] I was just at the library. I have to hand in my biology paper tomorrow.

M: [8]/[9] Tomorrow? Oh, no, I thought it wasn't due till Monday.

W: [9] Oh, don't worry. It is due Monday. But I'm going away for the weekend and won't be back till Monday night.

M: Oh, where are you going?

W: California. We're having a family reunion. It's my grandmother's ninetieth birthday. So all the cousins and aunts and uncles are going. She planned the whole thing herself.

M: Wow. That's great. How many people will be there?

W: Around sixty. My family is big and spread up, but we're pretty close. So have you started working on your biology paper?

M: Yeah. I'm doing it on bees and [10] **how they're able to recognize whether another bee is related to them.**

W: How can they tell?

M: [10] **They use their sense of smell.** The sweat bees guard their nests this way. If another bee approaches the nest, the guard determines if the new bee is familiar. If it is, it's allowed to enter.

W: Interesting. Can other insects do this?

M: Well, the paper wasps can. Each wasp nest has a special combination of plant fibers and so the wasps that live there have a unique smell. Those two are the only kinds I've read about so far.

W: Well, you've still got time. It sounds like the bees are picky about who comes to their family reunion.

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

8. What is the relationship between the speakers?

9. Why was the man worried at first?

10. According to the man, for what do some bees use their sense of smell?

11. What will the man probably do over the weekend?

Conversation Two

M: [12] **Hi, Sis.** I just came over to drop off the DVDs, and... Hey, wow!? Where did you get all of this stuff?

W: I bought it. So, what do you think of my new entertainment center? And the widescreen TV...

M: Bought it?

W: ... and my new DVD player. Here, let me show you my stereo. You can really rock the house with this one.

M: But where did you get the dough to buy all this? [12] **You didn't borrow money from Mom and Dad again, did you?**

W: Of course not, I got it with this!

M: This? Let me see that... [12] **Have you been using Dad's credit card again?**

W: No, silly. It's mine. It's a student credit card.

M: A student credit card? How in the world did you get one of these?

W: I got an application in the mail.

M: Well, why did you get one in the first place?

W: Listen. [13] **Times are changing, and having a credit card helps you build a credit rating,** control spending, and even buy things that you can't pay for with cash... like the plane ticket I got recently.

M: What plane ticket?

W: Oh yeah, my roommate and I are going to Hawaii over the school break, and of course, I need some new clothes for that, so...

M: I don't want to hear it. How does having a student credit card control spending? It sounds like you've spent yourself into a hole. Anyway, student credit cards just lead to impulse spending... as I can see here. [14] **And the interest rates of student credit cards are usually sky high, and if you miss a payment, the rates, well, just jump!**

W: Ah. The credit card has a credit limit...

M: ... of \$20,000?

W: No, not quite that high. Anyway,...

M: I've heard enough.

W: Did I tell you we now get digital cable with over 100 channels? Oh, and here's your birthday present. A new MP3 player.

M: Yeah. Oh, don't tell me. Charged on the credit card. Listen. Hey, I don't think having a student credit card is a bad idea, but this is ridiculous. And how in the world are you going to pay your credit card bill?

W: Um, with my birthday money! It's coming up in a week.

M: [15] **Hey, let's sit down and talk about how you're going to pay things back, and maybe we can come up with a budget that will help you get out of this mess. That's the least I can do.**

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

12. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

13. Why did the woman want to obtain a student credit card?

14. According to the man, what is one reason for not having credit cards?

15. What is the man going to do to help the woman manage her money?

Section C

Passage One

Telephone books in the United States have white, blue and yellow pages. The white pages list people with

phones by last name. [16] The blue pages contain numbers of city services, government agencies and public schools. Businesses and professional services are listed in a special section, the yellow pages. To make a long distance call, you need an area code. Each area in the U. S. has an area code. The area covered by an area code may be small or large. For example, New York City has one area code. But so does the whole State of Oregon. [17] If you want to know the area code of a place, you can look it up in the area code map printed in the front of the white pages. There are a lot of public telephones in the U. S. They have their own numbers. If you are making a long distance call on a public telephone and run out of money, give the number on your phone to the person you're talking to. Then hang up the receiver and he can call you back. [18] If you make a long distance call and get a wrong number, call the operator and explain what happened. This means that you can make the call again to the right number without having to pay more money.

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

16. Where can you find the telephone number of a city council in a telephone book?
17. Where can you find the area code map of the U. S. ?
18. What are you advised to do when you get a wrong number in making a long distance call?

Passage Two

[19] Investigators were testing the effects of different colored walls on two groups of visitors to an exhibit of paintings. For the first group the room was painted white, for the second, dark brown. Movement of each group was followed by an electrical system under the carpet. The experiment revealed that those who entered the dark brown room walked more quickly, covered more area, and spent less time in the room than the people in the white environment. Dark brown stimulated more activity, but the activity ended sooner. Another experiment presented three groups of subjects with the same photographs, but each group was in a different kind of room—an “ugly” room like a messy storeroom, an average room, such as a nice office, and a tastefully designed living room with carpeting. [20] Results showed that the subjects in the beautiful room tended to give higher mark to the faces than did those in the ugly room. [21] Other studies suggest that students do better on tests taken in

comfortable, attractive rooms than in ordinary-looking or ugly rooms.

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

19. What is the main idea of the passage?
20. How will a beautiful room influence visitors at an exhibition?
21. What can be concluded from the two experiments?

Passage Three

[22] Well, to pick up where we left off last time, I believe we agreed that creativity is a mysterious idea. It's one of those things we all recognize when we see it. But we don't really understand what it is. We seem to feel that some people are naturally creative, but we don't know how they got that way. Is creativity a natural gift like good looks? Or is it something that can be acquired like knowledge? Perhaps if we analyze the creative process carefully, we might get some insight into what it is and how it might work in our lives. [23] The creative process has always been accepted as the source of all important work in the arts. But we should not think the creativity plays a role only in the arts. [24] Every major scientific discovery began with someone imagining the world to look differently from the way others saw it. And this is what the creativity is all about: imagining the world in a new way. And despite what you may believe about the limits of your own creative imaginations, we all have the potential to imagine the world in an absolutely new way.

In fact, you were born with it. It is your birth right as a human being. [25] And what's more, you use it every day, almost every moment of your life. Your creative imagination is what you use to make sense of your experiences. It's your creative mind that gets meaning from the chaos of your experiences and brings order to your world.

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

22. What did the speaker most probably discuss last time?
23. What is a widely accepted idea about the creative process?
24. What leads to major scientific discoveries according to the speaker?
25. What does the speaker imply about the creative process?