

2015 年 6 月英语四级听力真题原文答案

重庆新东方 罗登科

Short conversations

1.

题目 : A. The woman should go on playing chess.

B. He is willing to play chess with the woman.

C. The woman has good reason to quit the game.

D. He will give the woman some tips on the game.

原文 : W: I' m going to give up playing chess. I lost again today.

M: Just because you lost? Is that any reason to quit?

Q: What does the man imply?

答案 : A. The woman should go on playing chess.

2.

题目 : A. She would like to resume contact with Sally.

B. The man can forward the mail to Mary.

C. She can call Mary to take care of the mail.

D. Mary probably knows Sally' s new address.

原文 : M: Do you know Sally' s new address? She' s got some mail here, and I' d like to forward it to her.

W: Well, we' ve not been in touch for quite a while. Let' s see. Mary should know it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案 : D. Mary probably knows Sally' s new address.

3.

题目 : A. He did not attend today' s class.

B. His notes are not easy to read.

C. His handwriting has a unique style.

D. He is pleased to be able to take the course.

原文 : W: I missed classes this morning. Could you please lend me your notes?

M: My notes? You' ve never see my handwriting, have you?

Q: What does the man imply?

答案 : B. His notes are not easy to read.

4.

题目 : A. The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.

B. The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.

C. The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.

D. The man had better choose another restaurant.

原文 : M: I' m taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W: I went there last weekend, I found it rather disappointing.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案 : D. The man had better choose another restaurant.

5.

题目 : A. He will help the woman put things away.

B. He has been waiting for winter sale.

C. He has been looking forward to Spring.

D. He will clean the woman's boots.

原文 : W: Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M: I've been waiting for this for months.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案 : C. He has been looking forward to spring.

6.

题目 : A. The woman often works overtime at weekends.

B. The man often lends books to the woman.

C. The man appreciates the woman's help.

D. The woman is rather forgetful.

原文 : W: Thank you for bringing the books back.

M: I thought you need them over the weekend. Many thanks for letting me use them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案 : B. The man appreciates the woman's help.

7.

题目 : A. Take a sightseeing trip.

B. Go to work on foot.

C. Start work earlier than usual time.

D. Take a walk when the weather permits.

原文 : W: Are you working flexible hours?

M: No, I' m not. The weather today is so nice, so I decided to walk to work, and that meant I had to leave an hour earlier than usual.

Q: What did the man decided to do?

答案 : B. Go to work on foot.

8.

题目 : A. Temporary closing has disturbed the airport' s operation.

B. The plane is going to land at another airport.

C. All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.

D. The airport' s management is in real need of improvement.

原文 : W: Our plane has been circling for a long time. Why the delay?

M: The airport is closed for a while this morning, and things are still not back to normal.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案 : A. Temporary closing has disturbed the airport' s operation.

Long conversation

长对话一

题目 :

9. What do we learn about the woman' s company?

9. A. It specializes in safety from leaks.

B. It is headquartered in London.

C. It has a chemical processing plant.

D. It has a partnership with LCP.

答案：C （视听一致+高频词汇）

10. What do we learn about the man?

10. A. He is safety inspector.

B. He is Mr. Grand' s friend.

C. He is a chemist.

D. He is a salesman.

答案：D （理解、推理）

11. What' s the woman' s position in her company?

11. A. The public relations officer.

B. Head of the personnel department.

C. Mr. Grand' s personal assistant.

D. Director of the safety department.

答案：C （视听一致）

12. What does the woman suggest the man do?

12. A. Send a comprehensive description of their work.

B. Provide details of their products and services.

C. Leave a message for Mr. Grand.

D. Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

答案：B （视听一致）

原文：

Woman: Morning, this is TGC!

Man: Good morning, Walter Barry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

Woman: Who's calling, please?

Man: Walter Barry, from London.

Woman: What is it about, please?

Man: Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My own company LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC to protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

Woman: Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available just now.

Man: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

Woman: He's very busy for the next few days. Then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

Man: Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

Woman: Who, in particular?

Man: A colleague, for example?

Woman: You are speaking to his personal assistance. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

Man: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

Woman: No, I'm sorry, he won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with

references from other companies. And then we' ll contact you.

Man: Yes, that' s very kind of you. I have your address.

Woman: Very good, Mr...?

Man: Barry. Walter Barry, from LCP in London.

Woman: Right, Mr. Barry. We look forward to hearing from you.

Man: Thank you, goodbye.

Woman: Bye.

9. What do we learn about the woman' s company?

10. What do we learn about the man?

11. What' s the woman' s position in her company?

12. What does the woman suggest the man do?

【总评】

今年的长对话沿袭了近年来四级听力的风格，一篇是工作相关类;一篇是正式访谈类。

长对话一：

主要讲了一位化学产品公司的推销员想要向其他公司推荐自家公司产品的过程。对话开头男士先表明自己的身份和想要推荐产品的意图，但遇到的问题是男士需要找的 Mr. Grand 非常忙，没空处理这件事。女士作为 Mr. Grand 的助理开始处理，问题的最终解决是要求男士提供自己家产品的详细介绍邮寄过来。

这是典型四级听力工作类长对话的模式：先工作方面的介绍，然后谈到工作中遇到的问题，最后是问题的解决。分别设置了这 3 个考点。相对而言，工作类考题比较难的地方在于部分词汇会造成干扰：例如，公司名 Liquid Control Products，chemical processing, personal assistance, reference 等，但除了 personal assistance 直接与考点相关外，其

他单词没听懂考生也应完全不纠结。而 personal assistance 在选项中为所听即所得。

因此，总体而言，这篇长对话与往年难度持平。

Long conversation

长对话二

13. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

13. A. She listened to recording of many European orchestras.

B. She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

C. She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

D. She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

答案：A（视听一致）

14. What does the woman say about her music experience?

14. A. She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.

B. She gave her first performance with her father.

C. She became a professional violinist at fifteen.

D. She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

答案：D（视听一致+同意替换）

15. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

15. A. It was the chance of a lifetime.

B. It was a great challenge to her.

C. It gave her a chance to explore.

D. It helped her learn classical French music.

答案：A（视听一致）

Man: Miss Yamada, did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

Woman: No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

Man: So you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

Woman: Oh, yes. I was an only child.

Man: You were born in 1955, is that right?

Woman: Yes, I began violin lessons at school when I was 6.

Man: As young as that, did you like it?

Woman: Oh, yes, very much.

Man: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

Woman: I think I was 8...? No, Nine. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin. I played a small piece at the school concert.

Man: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

Woman: Yes, I think so. I enjoy playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes three or four hours a day.

Man: And when did you first come to Europe?

Woman: I was very lucky. When I was fifteen, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a three-year course.

Man: How did your parents feel about that?

Woman: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. It was the

chance of a lifetime. But of course I would be thousands of miles from home.

Anyway, I studied in Paris for three years and then went back to Tokyo.

13. What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

14. What does the woman say about her music experience?

15. What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

长对话二：

本篇长对话作为正式访谈类的听力，一开始采访人从女士是否想过会在西方社会圈生活和工作作为切入点进行了一个热身；紧接着，女士回答自己一直对欧洲的音乐有所关注，采访人就顺着这个点提到女士目前作为专业小提琴演奏家职业相关的情况，从而提到女士最早来到欧洲的原因是获得巴黎奖学金留学的机会。

长对话二非常简单，基本上没有生词，结合日常生活经验也可以比较顺理成章地理解一位亚洲日本小提琴家的成长之路：年幼开始学琴，从小对音乐有研究，有过欧洲留学经历，最终进入欧洲社会圈。

Passage One

16. A. There are mysterious stories behind his works.

B. His personal history is little known.

C. His works have no match worldwide.

D. There are many misunderstandings about him.

答案：B) His personal history is little known. (理解、推理)

17. A. He once worked in a well-known acting company.

B. He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

C. He failed to go beyond grammar school.

D. He was a member of the town council.

答案：D) He was a member of the town council. (视听一致)

18. A. People of his time had little interest in him.

B. His works were adapted beyond recognition.

C. Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

D. Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

答案：C) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire. (视听一致+同意替换)

What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people.

Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. Yet how many know Shakespeare the person, the man behind the works?

After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights that protect their work.

Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believe that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting, but are they true? Probably not. Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-on-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent

young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school; so, Shakespeare did have, at least, an average education.

Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could have been a source of clues. We will always be left with many questions and few facts.

Question 16 What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

Question 17 What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

Question 18 Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

Passage One

16. What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

答案：B) His personal history is little known.

【点评】本题考查事实细节。文章中作者先提出“有多少人了解莎士比亚本人”的问题，接着指出各学者经过几个世纪的研究之后，仍然在不断探索发现他的个人史。由此可知，莎士比亚的个人史很少有人知道。

17. What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

答案：D) He was a member of the town council.

【点评】本题考查事实细节。文章中提到莎士比亚的父亲受人尊敬，是 Stratford-on-Avon 镇议会的一名成员。选项 a member of the town council 与原文完全对应。

18. Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

答案 : C) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

【点评】本题考查事实细节。文章中提到莎士比亚一部分的生活将永远不为人所知。因为 1666 年伦敦的一场大火把很多重要文件烧毁了,而这些本来可能是了解莎士比亚的重要线索。所以答案选择 Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

Passage Two

19. A. Theft.

B. Air crash.

C. Cheating.

D. Road accidents.

答案 : A) Theft.

20. A. Learn the local customs.

B. Have the right documents.

C. Book tickets well in advance.

D. Make hotel reservations.

答案 : B) Have the right documents.

21. A. Contact your agent.

B. Use official transport.

C. Get a lift if possible.

D. Have a friend meet you.

答案 : B) Use official transport

19. What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?

答案：A) Theft.

【点评】本题考查事实细节。原文开篇就提到人们在外出旅游时会遇到很多危险，其中最为常见的就是盗窃。根据所听即所得，可选出正确答案。

20. What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?

答案：B) Have the right documents.

【点评】本题考查事实细节。原文中提到在准备出国旅游时，一定要确保文件正确，避免出现签证错误、过期护照等情况。因此答案应选正确的文件。选项中的 documents 与文中的 paperwork 对应。

21. What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

答案：B) Use official transport.

【点评】文章最后提到，到达目的地后要选择乘坐正式的交通工具，不要搭乘陌生人的车。选项 use official transport 和文中完全一致，所听即所得可得出答案。

Passage 3

22. A. Cut down production cost.

B. Refine the taste of his goods.

C. Sell inexpensive products.

D. Specialize in gold ornament.

答案：C) Sell inexpensive products. (视听一致+同意替换+最高级定位词)

23. A. At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

B. During a local sales promotion campaign.

- C. During a live television interview.
- D. At a national press conference.

答案 :A) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.(视听一致+转折词 but 定位)

24. A. Discouraged.
- B. Distressed.
 - C. Puzzled.
 - D. Insulted.

答案 : D) Insulted. (视听一致)

25. A. He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.
- B. There should be a limit to one' s sense of humor.
 - C. He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
 - D. The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

答案 : B) There should be a limit to one's sense of humor. (理解、推理)

The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humour has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost. When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jewelry shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell down market products at the lowest possible prices. It was a great success. The British public loved his cheap gold earrings and his tasteless silver ornaments. By 1991, Ratner's company had 2,400 shops and it was worth over 680 million pounds. But in April of that year, Gerald Ratner made a big mistake. At a big meeting of top British businesspeople, he suited up and explained the secret of his success. People say

"How can we sell our goods for such a low price?" I say "Because they are absolute rubbish." His audience roared with laughter. But the British newspapers and the British public were not so amused. People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops. Sales fell and 6 months after his speech, Ratner's share price had fallen by 42%. The following year, things got worse and Gerald Ratner was forced to resign. By the end of 1992, he lost his company, his career and his house. Even worse, 25,000 of his employees had lost their jobs. It had been a very expensive joke.

Question 22 What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

Question 23 On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explained the secret of his success?

Question 24 How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?

Question 25 What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?

短文 3 答案

22. C) Sell inexpensive products.

23. A) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

24. D) Insulted.

25. B) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.

Spot Dictation

Looking at the basic biology systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is prospering. Despite a slow start at the

beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the decade. The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the opposite of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resources uses that sustain progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). In simple terms, this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped establish a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work reasonably well, but serious weakness are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not take into account the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a misleading sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forest actually do better than those that preserve their forest. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for using up the forests.

听力填空答案

26. prospering

27. decade

28. opposite

29. sustain

30. In simple terms

31. establish

32. reasonably

33. take into account

34. misleading

35. using up