

2016年6月英语四级试卷三真题及答案解析

Part I Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to express your thanks to one of your friends who helped you most when you were in difficulty. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Dear Mary,

I am delighted to tell you that I have passed the English exam held in our university. I am writing to tell you how grateful I am for the tremendous help you offered me when I had difficulty in the English exam.

Initially, you recommended me some reference books, which I found pretty useful and practical in my English learning. Besides, you have encouraged me with your own experience—passing the National College Entrance Examination with a strong will. Your spirit inspired me greatly. Finally, you often helped me with my review work until midnight during those tough days. I would never pass the exam without your generous help.

My thanks to you are beyond words. If you meet any difficulty in the future, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Part II Listening Comprehension

News 1:

You probably think college students are experts at sleeping, but parties—preparations for test personal problems and generally stress can rewrite a student's sleep habits which can be bad for the body and for mind. Texas University is even offering a class called improving your sleep habits. People suffering from sleep loss are suffering increased risk from obesity **1. psychological problems and car crashes**. Students who don't get enough sleep have poor attendance and lower grades. On top of all that, a new study published in the journal "Learning and Memory" finds you are probably better sleeping than making last-minute preparations for your test. 200 hundred college kids were talked about unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learn the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later. **2. But they did much better after getting a good sleep. So if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.**

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal learning and memory?

News 2:

Longquses, the late flights are over-crowding at airports have become a almost much-talked topic conversation in Britain, as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile, there are complains that the poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners' business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed the British airport authority, which runs 7 major airports, including the 3 main ones serving in London. **(3)The competition commission is now to investigate whether the British airport authority needs to set off some the attacks.** The idea is the competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. The British authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the route cause of the problem is not the ownership structure, **(4) but a lack of long-way internal capacity, which is addressing through a program of heading investment.**

Q3:What is the competition commission is going to investigate?

Q4: What is the route cause of the poor service at British airport according to the British airport authority?

News 3:

She says Tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarettes and report the result. 5. The department of public health in Boston gather and make conclusions 1600 brains the can make contents 6.79 with young smokers that worries the department nature that in San Francisco 10 percent higher than it was 16 years ago. Which means that is easier than 7.big company has always insisted that they are frank with the customers about dangerous smokers with enough detail to make decision. However, one of studies. And will discuss the detail contents of their products.

5.What do tobacco company do under the law

6.What do we learn from the study by public health in Boston?

7.What do we learn from the news report about big tobacco company?

Section B

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

Conversation 1.

Man: You know one thing that I want to ask you, it is greatly you have happy experiences of teaching in Indonesia and following are what you have just mentioned. What would you to recommend for students to not live in English speaking country? And you know, they want to learn. I don't know about affecting but they want at least to communicate decently. How can we go about this?

Woman: Yeah, it is really hard. That is the real struggle because right now (8) I do live in Holland but I really don't socialize with those people. And my boyfriend's English is so good that we just basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There are much exposure that I want. All I need to do is to turn on the TV.

Man: And reading also, right?

Woman: Yeah, reading. There are plenty I can read and listen to. But for speaking, there really is no substitute for time to use and speak the language in a relaxed atmosphere. So I think that is really the challenge for people who live in a country (9) where their target language isn't spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I don't have people here, (10) probably try to find a club? In Sweden, they have a really cool system called study circles where it's not. (11) It's like a course, but really you just have a course leader, who is there sort of having a coaching guy and to help out. And you don't get grades, and you go just because you want to learn.

Q8: Where does the woman live right now?

Q9: What does the woman say is the real challenge?

Q10: What does the woman suggest doing to learn to speak a foreign language?

Q11: What does the woman say about the study circles in Sweden?

- 8 A) Holland B) Indonesia C) England D) Sweden
- 9 A) Talking with her boyfriend in Dutch B) Acquiring the necessary ability to socialize
C) Getting a coach who can offer real help D. Learning a language where it is not spoken
10. A) practicing reading aloud as often as possible
B) Listening to languages programs on the radio
C) Trying to speak it as much as one can
D) Making friends with native speakers
11. A) It provides opportunities for language practice
B) It trains young people's leadership abilities
C) It offers various courses with credit points
D) It creates an environment for socializing

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

Conversation2

W: OK, Nathan, **we are talking driving. Are there any rules you'd like to change?**

M: Sure, I want to change rules. I like the police to be strict with the rules. Like, if the people jump the traffic lights, i don't know if why there is no camera under the traffic lights to stop people from doing that. Or there is speeding, it is very easy to put speed cameras in certain places.

W: **Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibilities in limiting the power of their engines.** What's the point of producing the engines that is powerful enough to get 200 kilometers /h when the speed limit is only 100.

M: Right. There is no speed limit in Germany

W; People there drive responsible, though. Often, people break the law simply because the law is there. If the law isn't there, people will drive with their ability range. When they got speed limits, this creates situation actually present dangers on

the road.

M: Do you think Germans **have better education on the personal responsibility** when driving?

W: Possibly, they have very good cars,

M: Right.

W: If you've got good cars and go at a high speed, it is very nice to do that.

M: i still with care.

W: so that is restriction that creates dangers sometimes

MOK

W: Obviously, when driving through residential areas where there is a school, you have help from speed policeman

M; speed-bumps

W: yes, the speed-bumps, they help you to slow down.

M: So you don't think funding people is useful?

W: Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

12. What do the speakers mainly talking about?

13. What do you think the car manufacturers should do?

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

Section C

Passage One

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

Behind the cards register at store in downtown San Francisco. **Sam Azar swipes his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. The store's card beater fail to scan the card's man-made script. Azar tried again and again, no luck.** As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a plastic black bag. **He ripes one wear the plastic on the card and tried again. Success, the send was completed.** I don't know how it works. It just does, said Mr. Azar who learned the trick for another clerk. Therefore, the company that makes the store card reader would not confirm or deny that plastic bag trick worked. But it is one of the many low tech fixes for high tech failure that people went out engineering degrees have to discovered often out of destination and shared. Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. In postwar Japan, the economy is doing the great, so you could not use news items like household clears. Says Liti Katiyama, author of Yowaza, a book named after the Japanese term for clever lifestyles and tricks. So people look for ways, today the Americans are finding their own tips and tricks malfunctioning devices with supplies simple as paper and glue. **Some like Mr. Azar, plastic bags are open to argument as the holiday work, whether they really at work at all. But many tech can be explained by a little science.**

16. What happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?

17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete his sale?

18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

16. C .17. B. 18. A

Passage two

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

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things including help with improving graduates, financial support, forming and examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you are a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser may be your boss. Academic apartments vary in procedure for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or director of graduate studies serves to relieve semester as a new student adviser. Then students select adviser based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a adviser based on some distribution of departments advisers. Graduates you must have among differing departments Later students may have opportunity to select adviser they prefer. 20. In many cases, new graduate students can learn who advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing departmental office by asking information. 21 Graduation requires specifies of the number you must earn own average you must achieve and distribution of graduates you must have for among differing study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation, when you near the final, you will be completing graduation requirements. Since Some graduation requirements vary among the university. You should consult information, you should also direct to question or departmental office on academic adviser.

19 what does the speaker say about procedures for assigning academic advisers?

20 how can graduate students learn who their advisers are?

21 what does the speaker say about the graduation requirements?

Passage Three

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

Joly Hoberd is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the state to speak in middle and high schools. She primarily speaks to students in health classes but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places business and negative ways of these girls today. Joly has the Ph.D nutrition but more important, she has personal experience, her mother tell her to diet when she was only 8 years old. Joly has created several different presentations, which she gives to different types of audiences and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable when asking questions or talking to her privately. She shows the pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explain

how computers are used to make the women look even more often and beautiful than their lives. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She went on talks at issues and physical damage that can occur the result of dieting. Finally, she addresses self-respect and that notion the person sense of beauty must include more of person ways. Sometimes Joly feels that she succeeds persuading some students to cease dieting and other times she feels that she fails.

22. A) Ph.D. Candidates in dieting B) Students majoring in nutrition
 C) Students in health classes D) Middle and high school teachers
23. A) its emphasis on thinners B) it changes the criteria for beauty
 C) Its mistaken conception of nutrition D) its overestimate of the effect of dieting.
24. A) to demonstrate the magic effect of dieting on women
 B) to explain how computer images can be misleading
 C) to prove that technology has impacted our culture
 D) to illustrate her point that beauty is but skin deep.
25. A) to help students rid themselves of bad living habits
 B) to establish an emotional connection with students
 C) to promote her own concept of beauty
 D) to persuade girls to stop dieting.

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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Physical activity does the body good, and there's growing evidence that it helps the brain too. Researchers in the Netherlands report that children who get more exercise, whether at school or on their own, 26 to have higher GPAs and better scores on standardized tests. In a 27 of 14 studies that looked at physical activity and academic 28, investigators found that the more children moved, the better their grades were in school, 29 in the basic subjects of math, English and reading.

The data will certainly fuel the ongoing debate over whether physical education classes should be cut as schools struggle to 30 on smaller budgets. The arguments against physical education have included concerns that gym time may be taking away from study time. With standardized test scores in the U.S. 31 in

recent years, some administrators believe students need to spend more time in the classroom instead of on the playground. But as these findings show, exercise and academics may not be 32 exclusive. Physical activity can improve blood 33 to the brain, fueling memory, attention and creativity, which are 34 to learning. And exercise releases hormones that can improve 35 and relieve stress, which can also help learning. So while it may seem as if kids are just exercising their bodies when they're running around, they may actually be exercising their brains as well.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) attendance | I) mood |
| B) consequently | J) mutually |
| C) current | K) particularly |
| D) depressing | L) performance |
| E) dropping | M) review |
| F) essential | N) survive |
| G) feasible | O) tend |
| H) flow | |

- 26 正确答案 O (tend)
 27 正确答案 A (attendance)
 28 正确答案 L (performance)
 29 正确答案 K (particularly)
 30 正确答案 N (survive)
 31 正确答案 E (dropping)
 32 正确答案 J (mutually)
 33 正确答案 H (flow)
 34 正确答案 F (essential)
 35 正确答案 I (mood)

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**.

Finding the Right Home—and Contentment, TOO

[A] When your elderly relative needs to enter some sort of long-term care facility—a moment few parents or children approach without fear—what you would like is to

have everything made clear.

[B] Does assisted living really mark a great improvement over a nursing home, or has the industry simply hired better interior designers? Are nursing homes as bad as people fear, or is that an out-moded stereotype(固定看法)? Can doing one's homework really steer families to the best places? It is genuinely hard to know.

[c] I am about to make things more complicated by suggesting that what kind of facility an older person lives in may matter less than we have assumed. And that the characteristics adult children look for when they begin the search are not necessarily the things that make a difference to the people who are going to move in. I am not talking about the quality of care, let me hastily add. Nobody flourishes in a gloomy environment with irresponsible staff and a poor safety record. But an accumulating body of research indicates that some distinctions between one type of elder care and another have little real bearing on how well residents do.

[D] The most recent of these studies, published in the journal of Applied Gerontology, surveyed 150 Connecticut Health Center asked the residents a large number of questions about their quality of life, emotional well-being and social interaction, as well as about the quality of the facilities.

[E] "We thought we would see differences based on the housing types." Said the lead author of the study. Julie Robison, an associate professor of medicine at the university. A reasonable assumption—don't families struggle to avoid nursing homes and suffer real guilt if they can't?

[F] In the initial results, assisted living residents did paint the most positive picture. They were less likely to report symptoms of depression than those in the other facilities, for instance, and less likely to be bored or lonely. They scored higher on social interaction.

[G] But when the researchers plugged in a number of other variables, such differences disappeared. It is not the housing type, they found, that creates differences in resident's responses. "It is the characteristics of the specific environment they are in, combined with their own personal characteristics—how healthy they feel they are, their age and marital status," Dr. Robinson explained. Whether residents felt involved in the decision to move and how long they had lived there also proved significant.

[H] An elderly person who described herself as in poor health, therefore, might be no less depressed in assisted living (even if her children preferred it) than in a nursing home. A person who had input into where he would move and has had time to adapt to it might do as well in a nursing home as in a small residential care home, other factors being equal. It is an interaction between the person and the place, not the sort of place in itself, that leads to better or worse experience. "You can't just say, 'Let's put this person in a residential care home instead of a nursing home—she will be much better

off,” Dr. Robinson said. What matters, she added, “is a combination of what people bring in with them, and what they find there.”

[I] Such findings, which run counter to common sense, have surfaced before. In a multi-state study of assisted living, for instance, University of North Carolina researchers found that a host of variables—the facility’s type, size or age; whether a chain owned it; how attractive the neighborhood was—had no significant relationship to how the residents fared in terms of illness, mental decline, hospitalizations or mortality. What mattered most was the residents’ physical health and mental status. What people were like when they came in had greater consequence than what happened once they were there.

[J] As I was considering all this, a press release from a respected research firm crossed my desk, announcing that five-star rating system that Medicare developed in 2008 to help families compare nursing home quality also has little relationship to how satisfied its residents or their family members are. As a matter of fact, consumers expressed higher satisfaction with the one-star facilities, the lowest rated, than with the five-star ones. (More on this study and the star ratings will appear in a subsequent post.)

[K] Before we collectively tear our hair out—how we are supposed to find our way in a landscape this confusing?—here is a thought from Dr. Philip Sloane, a *geriatrician* (老年病学专家) at the University of North Carolina: “In a way, that could be liberating for families.”

[L] Of course, sons and daughters want to visit the facilities, talk to the administrators and residents and other families, and do everything possible to fulfill their duties. But perhaps they don’t have to turn themselves into private investigators or Congressional subcommittees. “Families can look a bit more for where the residents are going to be happy,” Dr. Sloane said. And involving the future resident in the process can be very important.

[M] We all have our own ideas about what would bring our parents happiness. They have their ideas, too. A friend recently took her mother to visit an expensive assisted living/nursing home near my town. I have seen this place—it is elegant, inside and out. But nobody greeted the daughter and mother when they arrived, though the visit had been planned; nobody introduced them to other residents. When they had lunch in the dining room, they sat alone at a table.

[N] The daughter feared her mother would be ignored there, and so she decided to move her into a more welcoming facility. Based on what is emerging from some of this research, that might have been as rational a way as any to reach a decision.

36. Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for their parents.

37. Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important.

38. It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home.

39. How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in.

40. The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home.

41. The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding a satisfactory place.

42. At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction.

43. What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think.

44. The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living.

45. A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there.

答案

36 E

Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for their parents.

37L

Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important.

38B

It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home.

39H

How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in.

40N

The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home.

41J

The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding a satisfactory place.

42F

At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction.

43C

What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think.

44I

The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living.

45G

A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there.

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

As Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes increasingly sophisticated, there are growing concerns that robots could become a threat. This danger can be avoided, according to computer science professor Stuart Russell, if we figure out how to turn human values into a programmable code.

Russell argues, if a robot does chores around the house, you wouldn't want it to put the pet cat in the oven to make dinner for the hungry children, "You would want that robot preloaded with a good set of values," said Russell.

Some robots are already programmed with basic human values. For example, mobile robots have been programmed to keep a comfortable distance from humans. Obviously there are cultural differences, but if you were talking to another person and they came up close in your personal space, you wouldn't think that's the kind of thing a properly brought-up person would do.

It will be possible to create more sophisticated moral machines, if only we can find a way to set out human values as clear rules.

Robots could also learn values from drawing patterns from large sets of data on human behavior. They are dangerous only if programmers are careless.

One simple check would be to program a robot to check the correct course of action with a human when presented with an unusual situation.

If the robot is unsure whether an animal is suitable for the microwave, it has the opportunity to stop, send out beeps (嘟嘟声), and ask for directions from a human. If we humans aren't quite sure about a decision, we go and ask somebody else.

The most difficult step in programming values will be deciding exactly what we believe is moral, and how to create a set of ethical rules. But if we come up with an answer, robots could be good for humanity.

46. What does the author say about the threat of robots?

- A) It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.
- B) It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.
- C) It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.
- D) It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

47. What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?

- A) They are aggressive.
- B) They are outgoing.
- C) They are ignorant.
- D) They are ill-bred.

48. How do robots learn human values?

- A) By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.
- B) By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.
- C) By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.
- D) By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

49. What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?

- A) Keep a distance from possible dangers.
- B) Stop to seek advice from a human being.
- C) Triggers its built-in alarm system at once.
- D) Do sufficient testing before taking action.

50. What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?

- A) Determine what is moral and ethical.
- B) Design some large-scale experiments.
- C) Set rules for man-machine interaction.
- D) Develop a more sophisticated program.

46 正确答案 C

What does the author say about the threat of robots?

- A) It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.
- B) It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.
- C) It can be avoided if human values are translated into their languages.
- D) It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

47 正确答案 D

What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?

- A) They are aggressive.
- B) They are outgoing.
- C) They are ignorant.
- D) They are ill-bred.

48 正确答案 C

How do robots learn human values?

- A) By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.
- B) By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.
- C) By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.
- D) By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

49 正确答案 B

What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?

- A) Keep a distance from possible dangers.
- B) Stop to seek advice from a human being.
- C) Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.
- D) Do sufficient testing before taking action.

50 正确答案 A

What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?

- A) Determine what is moral and ethical.
- B) Design some large-scaled.
- C) Set rules for man-machine interaction.
- D) Develop a more sophisticated program.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Why do some people live to be older than others? You know the standard explanations: keeping a moderate diet, engaging in regular exercise, etc. But what effect does your personality have on your *longevity* (长寿)? Do some kind's personalities lead to longer lives? A new study in the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* looked at this question by examining the personality characteristics of 246 children of people who had lived to be at least 100.

The study shows that those living the longest are more outgoing, more active and less *neurotic* (神经质的) than other people. Long-living women are also more likely to be sympathetic and cooperative than women with a normal life span. These findings are in agreement with what you would expect from the evolutionary theory: those who like to make friends and help others can gather enough resources to make it through tough times.

Interestingly, however, other characteristics that you might consider advantageous had no impact on whether study participants were likely to live longer. Those who were more self-disciplined, for instance, were no more likely to live to be very old. Also, being open to new ideas had no relationship to long life, which might explain all those bad-tempered old people who are fixed in their ways.

Whether you can successfully change your personality as an adult is the subject of a longstanding psychological debate. But the new paper suggests that if you want long life, you should strive to be as outgoing as possible.

Unfortunately, another recent study shows that your mother's personality may also help to determine your longevity. That study looked at nearly 28,000 Norwegian mothers and found that those moms who were more anxious, depressed and angry were more likely to feed their kids unhealthy diets. Patterns of childhood eating can be hard to break when we're adults, which may mean that kids of depressed moms end up dying younger.

Personality isn't *destiny* (命运), and everyone knows that individuals can learn to change. But both studies show that long life isn't just a matter of your physical health but of your mental health.

51. The aim of the study in the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* is ____.
- A) to see whether people's personality affects their life span
 - B) to find out if one's lifestyle has any effect on their health
 - C) to investigate the role of exercise in living a long life
 - D) to examine all the factors contributing to longevity

52. What does the author imply about outgoing and sympathetic people?
- A) They have a good understanding of evolution.
 - B) They are better at negotiating an agreement.

- C) They generally appear more resourceful.
- D) They are more likely to get over hardship.

53. What finding of the study might prove somewhat out of expectation?

- A) Easy-going people can also live a relatively long life.
- B) Personality characteristics that prove advantageous actually vary with times.
- C) Such personality characteristics as self-discipline have no effect on longevity.
- D) Readiness to accept new ideas helps one enjoy longevity.

54. What does the recent study of Norwegian mothers show?

- A) Children's personality characteristics are invariably determined by their mothers.
- B) People with unhealthy eating habits are likely to die sooner.
- C) Mothers' influence on children may last longer than fathers'.
- D) Mothers' negative personality characteristics may affect their children's life spans.

55. What can we learn from the findings of the two new studies?

- A) Anxiety and depression more often than not cut short one's life span.
- B) Longevity results from a combination of mental and physical health.
- C) Personality plays a decisive role in how healthy one is.
- D) Health is in large part related to one's lifestyle.

51 正确答案 A

The aim of the study in the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society is_____.

- A) to see whether people's personality affects their life span
- B) to find out if one's lifestyle has any effect on their health
- C) to investigate the role of exercise in living a long life
- D) to examine all the factors contributing to longevity

52 正确答案 D

What does the author imply about outgoing and sympathetic people?

- A) They have a good understanding of evolution.
- B) They are better at negotiating an agreement.
- C) They generally appear more resourceful.
- D) They are more likely to get over hardship.

53 正确答案 C

What finding of the study might prove somewhat out of our expectation?

- A) Easy-going people can also live a relatively long life.
- B) Personality characteristics that prove advantageous actually vary with nurses.
- C) Such personally characteristics as self-discipline have no effect on longevity.

D) Readiness to accept new ideas helps one enjoy longevity.

54 正确答案 D

What does the recent study of Norwegian mothers show?

- A) Children's personality characteristics are invariably determined by their mothers.
- B) People with unhealthy eating habits are likely to die sooner.
- C) Mothers' influence on children may last longer than fathers'
- D) Mothers' negative personality characteristics may affect their children's life spans.

55 正确答案 B

What can we learn from the findings of the two new studies?

- A) Anxiety and depression more often than not cut short one's life span.
- B) Longevity results from a combination of mental and physical health.
- C) Personality plays a decisive role in how healthy one is.
- D) Health is in large part related to one's lifestyle.

Part IV Translation

乌镇是浙江的一座古老的水镇，坐落在京杭大运河畔。这是一处迷人的地方，有许多古桥、中式旅店和餐馆。在过去的一千年里，乌镇的水洗和生活方式并未经历多少变化，是一座展现古文明的博物馆。乌镇所有房屋都用石木建造。数百年来，当地人沿着河边建起了住宅和集市。无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间，游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

Wuzhen, an ancient water town in Zhejiang, lies at the riverside of Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal. It is an attractive town, enjoying many ancient bridges, Chinese style inns and restaurants. Wuzhen did not experience much change in its river system and life style through the past one thousand years, which can be called a museum that displays the old civilization. All the houses there are built with stones and woods. For hundreds of years, the local people have built their markets and houses along the riverside. Tourists will be surprised by the spacious and well-built courtyards among the houses everywhere they go.