

2016年6月英语四级考试真题答案(第一套)

Part 1 Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to express your thanks to one of your school teachers upon entering college. You should write at least 120 but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25minutes)

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 International Labor Organization's key objective.
B) The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.
C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
D) Global economic recovery.
2. A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.
B) Few countries know how to address the current economic crisis.

- C) Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis.
- D) Many countries need support to improve their people' s livelihood.

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

- 3. A) Serve standardized food nationwide.
- B) Put calorie information on the menu.
- C) Increase protein content in the food.
- D) Offer convenient food to customers.

- 4. A) They will be fined.
- B) They will be closed.
- C) They will get a warning.
- D) They will lose customers.

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

- 5. A) Inability to implement their business plans.
- B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.
- C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.
- D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

- 6. A) It is the secret to business success.
- B) It is the creation of something new.
- C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.
- D) It is an essential part of business culture.

- 7. A) Its hardworking employees.
- B) Its flexible promotion strategy.

- C) Its innovation culture.
- D) Its willingness to make investments.

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 conversations and the question-s 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) He' s got addicted to technology.
 - B) He is not very good at socializing.
 - C) He is crazy about text-messaging.
 - D) He does not talk long on the phone.
- 9. A) Talk big.
 - B) Talk at length.
 - C) Gossip a lot.
 - D) Forget herself.
- 10. A) He thought it was cool.
 - B) He needed the practice.
 - C) He wanted to stay connected with them.
 - D) He had an urgent message to send.

11. A) It poses a challenge to seniors.

B) It saves both time and money.

C) It is childish and unprofessional.

D) It is cool and convenient.

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

12. A) He wants to change his job assignment.

B) He is unhappy with his department manager.

C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.

D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss.

13. A) His workload was much too heavy.

B) His immediate boss did not trust him.

C) His colleagues often refused to cooperate.

D) His salary was too low for his responsibility.

14. A) He never knows how to refuse.

B) He is always ready to help others.

C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.

D) His boss has no sense of fairness.

15. A) Put all his complaints in writing.

B) Wait and see what happens next.

C) Learn to say no when necessary.

D) Talk to his boss in person first.

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) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
B) Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
C) Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.
17. A) They are more health-conscious.
B) They are changing their living habits.
C) They get less and less sleep.
D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.
18. A) Their weight will go down.
B) Their mind function will deteriorate.
C) Their work efficiency will decrease.
D) Their blood pressure will rise.

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

19. A) How much you can afford to pay.
B) What course you are going to choose.

- C) Which university you are going to apply to.
- D) When you are going to submit your application.
20. A) The list of courses studied.
- B) The full record of scores.
- C) The references from teachers.
- D) The personal statement.
21. A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
- B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.
- C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
- D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

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

22. A) It was equipped with rubber types.
- B) It was built in the late 19th century.
- C) It was purchased by the Royal family.
- D) It was designed by an English engineer.
23. A) They consumed lots of petrol.
- B) They took two passengers only.
- C) They were difficult to drive.
- D) They often broke down.
24. A) They were produced on the assembly line.
- B) They were built with less costly materials.
- C) They were modeled after British cars.

D) They were made for ordinary use.

25. A) It made news all over the world.

B) It was built for the Royal family.

C) It marked a new era in motor travel.

D) It attracted large numbers of motorists.

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.*

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. However, most adult children 26 every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as the case in the "good old days", and most older people do not feel 27.

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have 28 contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, 29 having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest 30. This research may be 31, however, as ill health often makes older people more 32 and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, 33 spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and agree on childrearing practices and religious 34, they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can 35 cause problems. If parents are by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, 36 are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A) abandoned | I) frequent |
| B) advanced | J) fulfillment |
| C) biased | K) grant |
| D) chances | L) merely |
| E) commitment | M) provide |
| F) dampens | N) understandably |
| G) dependent | O) unrealistically |
| H) distant | |

Section B

Directions: *In this part, 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 form 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**.*

Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

A) For many years I have studied global agriculture, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.

- B) I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.
- C) As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.
- D) States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control on power, law and order begin to disintegrate. After a point, centuries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and *refugees* (难民), threatening political stability everywhere.
- E) The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the

past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived; prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.

F) In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive *diversion* (转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.

G) As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.

H) What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly

hard to expand the world' s grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand.

Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is irrigation, which consumes 70% of the world' s fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling *water tables* (地下水位) in countries with half the world' s people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.

I) As water tables has fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China' s wheat crop, the world' s largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.

J) As the world' s food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.

K) In respond to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.

L) Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental rends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world' s population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.

M) For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself:meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.

36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.
37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.
38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.
39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.
40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.
41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.
42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.
43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain

exports.

44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.

45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

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.

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the age of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal *Neurobiology of Aging*.

The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

"These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years.

The tests are designed to detect subtle (细微的) changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collection of letters and symbols.

In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of cognition (认知能力) generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s.

The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of dementia (痴呆), according to the researchers.

“By following individuals over time,” Salthouse said, “we gain insight in cognition changes, and my possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline.”

The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants’ health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

46. What is the common view of mental function?

- A) It varies from person to person. C) It gradually expands with age.
B) It weakens in one’s later years. D) It indicates one’s health condition.

47. What does the new study find about mental functions?

- A) Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.
B) They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.
C) They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.
D) Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people’s minds in most cases?

- A) They tend to decline in people’s later years.
B) Their flexibility determines one’s abilities.
C) They function quite well even in old age.

D) Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.

49. Although people' s minds may function less flexibly as they age, they ____.

A) May be better at solving puzzles

B) Can memorize things with more ease

C) May have greater facility in abstract reasoning

D) Can put what they have learnt into more effective use

50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us ____.

A) Find ways to slow down our mental decline

B) Find ways to boost our memories

C) Understand the complex process of mental functioning

D) Understand the relation between physical and mental health

Passage two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The *shorthand* (简写) educators use for this is “pre-K” – meaning instruction before kindergarten – and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to ready to succeed on their K-12 journey.

But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars

policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research.

A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child.

Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-k advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-k programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture.

The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early *intervention* (干预) works. What government has not yet fund is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation.

For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to

educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?

- A) It should cater to needs of individual children.
- B) It is essential to a person' s future academic success.
- C) Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.
- D) Parents regard it as the first phase of children' s development.

52. What does the new Peabody study find?

- A) Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.
- B) The third grade mark a new phase of learning.
- C) The third grade is critical to children' s development.
- D) Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.

53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?

- A) When it is accessible to kids of all families.
- B) When it is made part of kid' s education.
- C) When it is no longer considered a luxury.
- D) When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.

54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?

- A) She knows the real goal of education.
- B) She is a mayor of insight and vision.
- C) She has once run a pre-K program.
- D) She is a firm supporter of pre-K.

55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?

- A) Teaching method.
- B) Kids' interest.
- C) Early intervention.
- D) Parents' involvement.

Part IV
minutes)

Translation

(30

Directions: For this part: you are allowed 30 minutes to passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer an Answer Sheet 2.

在山东潍坊市，风筝不仅仅是玩具，而且还是这座城市文华的标志。潍坊以“风筝之都”而闻名，已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史。传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝，但放飞风筝的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了。也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的。据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作，飞了三天后才落地。

【写作参考范文】

Dear teacher ,

I am writing to express my appreciation for the generous help you rendered to me since I entered this university.

On the one hand, it is because of your encouragement and continuous assistance that now I have obtained a splendid academic achievement in my study career, and serve as chairman of Student Union. On the other hand, with your help, I could get along well with classmates and have good cooperation with other members during work. I will always remember your kindness and painstaking labor. It is really an honor to be your student, and I will cherish the goodwill you showed to me wherever I go.

In a word, my heartfelt gratitude to you is beyond words. In the years to come, I will study harder to repay your kindness and make more progress.

sincerely,

Yours

Li Ming

【听力答案】

1. C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
2. C) Few countries have realized the seriousness of the current crisis.
3. B) Put calorie information on the menu.
4. A) They will be fined.
5. D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.
6. B) It is the creation of something new.
7. C) Its innovation culture.
8. D) He does not talk long on the phone.

9. B) talk at length.
10. A) He thought it was cool.
11. C) It is childish and unprofessional.
12. A) He wants to change his job assignment.
13. A) His workload was much too heavy.
14. C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.
15. D) Talk to his boss in person first.
16. A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life
17. C) They get less and less sleep
18. D) Their blood pressure will rise
19. B) What course you are going to choose
20. D) The personal statement
21. C) indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject
22. B) It was built in the late 19th century.
23. D) They often broke down.
24. A) They were produced on the assembly line.
25. C) It marked a new era in motor travel.

【选词填空答案】

26. 正确选项 M provide
27. 正确选项 A abandoned
28. 正确选项 I frequent
29. 正确选项 L merely

30. 正确选项 C biased
31. 正确选项 G dependent
32. 正确选项 F dampens
33. 正确选项 E commitment
34. 正确选项 N understandably
35. 正确选项 D chances

【段落匹配】

Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

36. 正确选项 F
37. 正确选项 K
38. 正确选项 C
39. 正确选项 L
40. 正确选项 B
41. 正确选项 H
42. 正确选项 M
43. 正确选项 J
44. 正确选项 L
45. 正确选项 G

【仔细阅读】

Passage One

46. 正确选项 B。 It weakens in one' s later years.
47. 正确选项 D。 Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.

48. 正确选项 C。 They function quite well even in old age.
49. 正确选项 D。 can put what they have learnt into more effective use.
50. 正确选项 A。 find ways to slow down our mental decline.

Passage Two

51. 正确选项 C。 Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.
52. 正确选项 A。 Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.
53. 正确选项 B。 When it is made part of kids' education.
54. 正确选项 D。 She is a firm supporter of pre-K
55. 正确选项 C。 Early intervention.

【翻译答案】

In Weifang, Shandong, kites are not only for entertainment. It also symbolizes the culture of the city. Weifang is known as the "capital of kites" with a history of nearly 2,400 years in flying kites. It is said that the ancient Chinese philosopher Motze took three years to make the first kite right in Weifang. It fell and broke, however, on its first day of flying. Some also believe that it was the carpenter LuBan that first invented the kite. It's said that his kite was made of wood and bamboo and it landed after three days' flying.