

2017年6月大学英语四级考试

Part I Writing (30minutes)

Directions : For this part , you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【解析】

【整体点评】本次英语作文的形式，似乎是以前从未涉及过的内容，但是仔细分析题目，卖电脑肯定会写到电脑有何优点，与推荐信的第二段内容重合，总体难度不大。

【试题解析】可以参照推荐信以及我们讲过的书信格式来完成。首段个人介绍自己来写，写信目的前半句固定，后半句自行修改为卖电脑即可。中间段采用总分结构，用我们的中间段惯用开头句引起，分三方面描述细节。结尾段可以用我们常用的书信结尾段来写，做出部分内容修改即可。

Advertisement

To whom it may concern:

I am a senior student in Biology School of Peking University. I am writing this advertisement to sell a computer of mine.

The relevant details are as follows. To begin with, the brand of this computer is Sony and this computer has been used for two years. Though it is a used computer, this computer is still beautiful in appearance. In addition, this computer, with an i-7 Intel CPU, can bring much convenience to you. For example, it can greatly enhance your study efficiency. Finally, the computer can exert a positive influence on your life, because it can help you to improve your social skill.

The price of the computer is 3,400 yuan. Feel free to contact me by telephone if you have further questions and my telephone number is 1223324244. Thanks for your kindness and your time.

【解析科目】英语四级写作

【解析时间】2017年6月17日

【主讲教师】李志涛

【名师简介】

教授课程：英语四六级语法、翻译、写作，考研完型、翻译。

个人简介：兰州大学博士，山东大学本科。授课思路清晰，擅长将复杂的内容条理化、简单化，让学生在轻松的学习过程中学习效率最大化。

经典语录：跟着涛哥走，高分全都有

Part II Listening Comprehension (25minutes)

Section A News Report

News Report One

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th the self-driving car, traveling at 2mph (3km/h), pulled out in front of a public bus going 15mph (24km/h). The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said: "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash." That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

1. A) The man in the car was absent-minded.
- B) The test driver made a wrong judgement
- C) The self-driving system was faulty
- D) The car was moving at a fast speed

Q1: According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

解析：根据新闻第一句话，这篇新闻主要报道的是谷歌无人驾驶汽车与一辆公交车发生碰撞这一事故。根据原文“The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode.”选项 B 是正确选项，是对原文的同义替换，题目较难。

- 2. A) They have done better than conventional cars.
- B) They have caused several severe crashes
- C) They have posed a threat to other drivers
- D) They have generally done quite well.

Q2: How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

解析：根据原文 “The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.” 选项 D 是对原文的同义替换。题目相对较难。

News Report Two

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. Tom Moses who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch” on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said: “I have never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movements, it was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid. Moses called two local bees specialists who helped removed the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times, he said, “my stings are a bit painful but I am pleased that all worked out and I could help, people need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after.”

- 3. A) He works at a national park
- B) He is a queen been specialist
- C) He removed the beyond from the boot
- D) He drove the bees away from his car

Q3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?

解析：根据选项特点：男 He 开头的选项，着重听男 He 信息即可，根据原文 “He works at a nearby national park and noticed a brown patch on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping.” 因此答案选 A，原文重现，题目较简单。

- 4. A) They were looking after the queen
- B) They were making a lot of noise
- C) They were looking for a new box to live in

D) They were dancing in a unique way

Q4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

解析：根据原文 “It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movements, it was interesting to see such a strange sight.” 选项 B, 是对原文的同义改写, a lot of noise 是原文重现, 题目较简单。

News report Three

A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving on to the head of the team leader as he slept. The snake has been named Silver Boa because it's silver colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds, from Harvard University, the scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson from the Museum of Natural History, said: “Worldwide new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer.

5. A) The discovery of a new species of snake

B) The second trip to a small remote island

C) The finding of 2 new species of frog

D) The latest test on rare animal species

Q5. What is the news report mainly about?

解析：根据题文同序原则, 在新闻开头部分直接提到 “A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas.” 选项 A 几乎是原文重现, 题目相对简单。

6. A) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip

B) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted

C) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep

D) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident

Q6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

解析：根据选项特点，在文中要捕获的信息是 snake 和 He，根据原文 “One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving on to the head of the team leader as he slept.” 选项 C 是对原文的同义改写，同时 the head of... slept 是原文重现，题目相对简单。

- 7. A) From its genes
- B) From its length
- C) From its origin
- D) From its colour

Q7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

解析：根据新闻的结构，题目中提到的 “its” 与 snake 相关，根据原文 “The snake has been named Silver Boa because it's sliver colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree.” 选项 D 为正确选项，题目相对简单。

总结：新闻部分题的设置还是同去年的一样，5 道相对简单的题，2 道相对难的题。

Section B Conversation Conversation One

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. My flight leaves in less than 2 hours. So, could you tell me, what's the quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great, but will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes. And it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt, so I can charge it to my company. W:

Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, I can leave your bags with the porter. And he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: Would you like to leave a comment on our web page when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here, and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

- 8. A) The security check takes time
- B) He has to check a lot of luggage
- C) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours
- D) The airport is a long way from the hotel

Q: Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

解析：根据文章开头第一个话轮可判断对话可能是一名服务人员与顾客的对话，且整个对话的语态及内容都是以“咨询-回答”形式进行。根据原文：My flight leaves in less than 2 hours. So, could you tell me, what's the quickest way to get there? 连接词“so”表示前因后果；所以，答案 C 选项“His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours.”正确，属于原文重现，题目简单。

- 9. A) In cash
- B) By credit card
- C) With a traveler's check
- D) With his smart phone

Q: How is the man going to pay his bill?

解析：首先判断四个选项都是以“in/by/with”表示用某种方式方法付款。其次，根据原文：问句“How would you like to pay for it?”以及回答“I'll pay with my credit card.”所以，答案 B 选项“By credit card”属于原文重现，题目相对简单。

- 10. A) Give him a receipt
- B) Confirm his flight
- C) Look after his luggage
- D) Find a porter for him

Q: What did the man ask the woman to do?

解析：首先判断四个选项都是动词原形（do something）开头的词组结构，且“for him”可表示该男人

可能在请求帮助。其次，根据原文：“But I'll need a receipt, so I can charge it to my company.” 是明显的原文重现；所以，答案 A 选项“Give him a receipt”是正确选项，题目相对简单。

- 11. A) Signing up for membership of S Hotel
- B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes
- C) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle
- D) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage

Q: What favor does the woman ask of the man?

解析：首先判断四个选项都是 V-ing 开头的词组结构，且 B 选项“next time he comes”表示该题目问男人要去做的事情。其次，根据原文：“Would you like to leave a comment on our web page when you have time?” 是明显的原文重现；所以，答案 D 选项“posting a comment on the hotel's webpage”是正确选项；ABC 均没有出现于文章当中，全部排除。题目相对简单。

Conversation Two

M: You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he's only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherrystone, a tree would grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake...

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg when they blow of the wing.

M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there's another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a post stamp on upside down, you will go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that. But my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say, you will get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here's one more. We went on a campaign trip once in Italy, and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

12. A) He is the only boy in his family
B) He becomes tearful in wind
C) He has stopped making terrible faces
D) He is his teacher's favorite student

Q: What does the man say about Ben?

解析：首先根据选项特征 He do/be 结构可知考察某位男士信息，且对话开头围绕一位叫做 Ben 的小男孩和他在学校发生的事情。其次，根据原文：“You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make.”是明显的原文重现，所以 答案 C 选项“He has stopped making terrible faces”是正确选项；ABD 均没有出现在文章当中，全部排除。题目相对简单。

13. A) Tell him to play in her backyard
B) Do something funny to amuse him
C) Give him some cherry stones to play with
D) Warn him of danger by making up a story

Q: What did aunt Mary used to do when the man was a child?

解析：首先根据选项中“him”可知考察某位男士相关信息且 A 选项有“in her backyard”，表示和另外一位女士有关。其次，根据原文：“I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherrystone, a tree would grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake...”进行简单推断可知这位女士对说话人进行了警告；所以，答案 D 选项“warn him of danger by making up a story”是正确选项，ABC 选项均没有出现在原文当中，可排除。题目相对简单。

14. A) They could break pp's legs
B) They could sometimes terrify adults
C) They could fly against a strong wind
D) They could knock pp unconscious

Q: What does the woman believe swans could do?

解析：首先根据选项中“they”可知考察某一群体的相关信息，且 C 选项中的“fly against a strong wind”可简单预判为一种鸟类。其次，根据原文：“The one that used to get me was that swans could break your

leg when they blow of the wing.”；所以，答案 A 选项“*They could break pp’s legs*”原文重现，是正确选项；BCD 均没有出现在原文当中，可排除。题目相对简单。

- 15. A) One would get a spot on their tongues if they told a lie deliberately
- B) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair
- C) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down
- D) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

Q: What did the grandmother of the man’s wife say?

解析：首先根据所有选项中开头“one would”可知考察意见或建议。其次，根据原文：“my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out.” 所以，答案 B 选项“*One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair*”原文重现，是正确选项；A 选项 *deliberately* 错误，D 选项 *ate too much* 错误，C 选项并非这位男士妻子所说的话。题目相对较难。

总结：本次的长对话相对去年 12 月和 6 月的题而言简单，原文重现的简单题 7 道，相对较难的题 1 道。

Section C Passage

Passage One

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived – the 1960s. I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People would come in out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater, all that was every exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out, all the time! I don't really remember working – of course, I was a student – or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating! It was the first time, ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts, and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like

doing.

16. Q: Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

解析：根据题文同序原则，答案在开头部分。文章是一篇典型的记叙文，主题是关于作者想要回到20世纪60年代的故事。根据原文：I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. 是同义替换；因此，答案C选项 Everything seemed to be changing 是正确选项。题目较难。

17. Q: What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

解析：根据原文：People would come in out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. A选项 Meeting people 是正确选项。题目较简单。

18. Q: What do we learn about the speaker?

解析：根据原文 “I'd like to relive a period I've already lived – the 1960s. I was in my twenties,” D选项 He was a young student in the 1960s 是正确选项，题目相对简单。

Passage Two

Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral s. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening s. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

19. Q: What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

解析：根据原文: New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans ;选项中的 avoid 是对原文 limit 的同义替换，故 B 选项 They avoid looking at them 是正确选项。题目相对较难。

20.Q: What does a dog do when it sees the s of angry dogs?

解析：根据原文 When dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatenings. 因此，C 选项. It focuses its eyes on their mouths. 选项中的 focus 是对原文中 rest 的同义替换，题目相对简单。

21. Q: How does a dog sense people's feelings?

解析：根据原文 They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do. 因此 B 选项 By taking in their facial expressions as a whole 是正确选项。

Passage Three

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around, and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops, and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. Other animals adapt. For example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food. So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm. Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world, all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

22. Q:What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

解析：根据题文同序原则，答案在开头部分。文章开头是一个转折型开头，整篇材料讲的是动物怎么过冬的问题。根据原文：What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in

winter: sleep, adapt or migrate. 因此,答案 D 选项,They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold. 是对原文简单的同义替换,题目相对简单。

23. Q: What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

解析:根据原文 To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep. 因此, C 选项 They consume the energy stored before the long sleep 是正确选项,属于对原文的同义改写,题目相对较难。

24. Q: How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

解析:该问题针对文章提出三个类型之一——调整以度过严寒冬天。根据原文 It is often hard for them to find food. So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food. 因此, A 选项 By storing enough food beforehand 是正确选项,是对原文简单的同义改写,题目相对简单。

25. Why do some birds fly in groups when migrating, according to the speaker?

解析:根据原文 Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone. 因此, C 选项 To stay safe, 是对原文简单的同义改写,题目相对简单。

总结:篇章的难度和材料的内容相对去年 6 月和 12 月的题而言,相对简单。较难的题只占到了 3 道。

【解析科目】英语四级听力

【解析时间】2017 年 6 月 17 日

【主讲教师】成哲

【名师简介】

教授课程:四六级听力,考研完型翻译

经典语录：千里之行始于足下！

Part III Reading Comprehensive (40minutes)

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 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

今年的四级考试如约而至，准时落下帷幕。兰州新东方学校李逸飞老师在第一时间为各位同学做出解析。今年的四级阅读难度总体平稳，没有出现偏题怪题，与前期考试难度基本持平。

本次四级选词填空难度适中，除了 staple (a.主要的) 较难，其余 14 个单词都是上课所讲过的词汇。

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops (啤酒花), for example, which many a modern beer its bitter flavor, are a 26. relatively recent additions to the beverage. This was mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a 27. surprising ingredient in residue (残留物) from 5000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While excavating two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered pottery fragments from pots, funnels, amphorae, and stoves (stove fragment pictured). The different shapes of the containers 28. suggest they were used to brew, filter, and store beer—they may be ancient “beer-making tools,” and the earliest 29. direct evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers report online today in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To 30. test that hypothesis, the team examined the yellowish, dried 31. remains inside the vessels. The majority of the grains—about 80%—were from cereal crops like barley (大麦), and about 10% were bits of roots, 32. including lily, which would have sweetened the brew, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: The crop was domesticated in western Eurasia and didn't become a 33. staple food in central China until about 2000 years ago, according to the researchers. based on that timing, they suggest barley may have 34. arrived in the region not as food, but as 35. raw material for beer brewing.

- A) arrived
- B) consuming

- C) direct
- D) exclusively
- E) including
- F) inform
- G) raw
- H) reached

- I) relatively
- J) remains
- K) resources
- L) staple
- M) suggest
- N) surprising
- O) test

【解析】

26. 答案 I (relatively)

解析：空格前为冠词，空格后为形容词，空格处为副词，根据上下文选 I。

27. 答案 N (surprising)

解析：空格前为冠词，空格后为名词，空格处为形容词，根据上下文选 N。

28. 答案 M (suggest)

解析：空格前为名词短语，空格后句子，空格处为谓语动词，根据上下文选 M。

29. 答案 C (direct)

解析：空格前为形容词，空格后为名词，空格处为形容词，根据上下文选 C。

30. 答案 O (test)

解析：空格前为动词不定式 to，空格处为动词原形，根据上下文选 O。

31. 答案 J (remains)

解析：空格前为形容词，空格后为介词短语，空格处为名词，根据上下文选 J。

32. 答案 E (including)

解析：空格所在的句子结构完整，缺少修饰语，且空格后为名词，缺少非谓语作状语的成分，根据上下文选 E。

33. 答案 L (staple)

解析：空格前为冠词，空格后为名词，空格处为形容词，根据上下文选 L。

34. 答案 A (arrived)

解析：空格前为助动词 may have，空格处缺少实意动词，根据上下文选 A。

35. 答案 G (raw)

解析：空格后为名词，空格处为形容词，根据上下文选 G。

Section C

Passage One 和 Passage Two 两篇文章难度均适中，选项单词均在飞哥四级无忧班涉及。题目难度不大，只要精确定位，均可以在全文中找到答案。答案完全符合我们上课所讲正确选项的特征：1. 原文原词；2. 同义替换。

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 based on the following passage.

[46] Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £ 1.19 billion in 2011 to £ 1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. [47]

Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £ 1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £ 43 in 2014 to £ 41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper — including facial tissue and kitchen roll — to save money. “Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper

quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume,” said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. [48]“These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.”

[49]While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least —when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons’ toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

[50]One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because

- A) Britons have cut their spending on it
- B) its prices have gone up over the years
- C) its quality has seen marked improvement
- D) Britons have developed the habit of saving

【答案】A) Britons have cut their spending on it

47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?

- A) It will expand in time.
- B) It will remain gloomy.
- C) It will experience ups and downs.
- D) It will recover as population grows.

【答案】B) It will remain gloomy.

48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?

- A) Special offers would promote its sales.
- B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
- C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
- D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.

【答案】C) Luxurious features add much to the price.

49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?

- A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
- B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
- C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
- D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.

【答案】 A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) more and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
- B) Toilet paper manufactures are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.
- C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.
- D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

【答案】 D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

46.[A]

【定位】 根据题干中的 toilet paper 定位到第 1 段

【解析】 第 1 段提到英国人 spending less money , 对应 A 选项 cut their spending.

47.[B]

【定位】 根据题干中的 future 定位到第 3 段第 3 句

【解析】 第 3 段第 3 句提到 with sales expected to fall, 其中 expected to 同义替换定位词 future, fall 同义替换 B 选项中的 gloomy.

48.[C]

【定位】 根据题干中的 Jack Duckett 定位到第 5 段第 2 句

【解析】 第 5 段第 2 句无法与四个选项对应, 因此使用向下原则, 重新定位到第 5 段第 3 句 these types of products are typically more expensive , 其中 expensive 同义替换 C 选项中的 add much to the price.

49.[A]

【定位】 根据题干中的 Britons 和 toilet paper 定位到第 6 段第 1 句

【解析】 第 6 段第 1 句提到英国人对厕纸的质量 (quality) 十分挑剔 (fussy), 对应 A 选项 They are particular about the quality of toilet paper , 其中 quality 为原文原词, fussy 同义替换 are particular about.

50.[A]

【定位】 最后 1 段

【解析】最后 1 段第 1 句提到跟保护环境相比,英国人更关心的是厕纸的质量(the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality.), D 选项与原文意思一致。

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 based on the following passage.

“One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger,” says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

[51] By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that mom quit the right way — by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her Study, participants were randomly (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. [52] People in both groups used nicotine (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it — more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it’s a very, very low quit rate if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they’d rather cut down gradually before quitting. [54] “If you’re training for a marathon, you wouldn’t expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, ‘Well, if I gradually reduce, it’s almost practice,’” says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn’t the case. [55]

Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them cravings (瘾) and withdrawal before they even reached the quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. [53] “Regardless of your stated preference, if you’re ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective,” says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. “When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that’s a compelling number, and I think that translates to the patient. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it,” Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What dose Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?

- A) She quit smoking with her daughter’s help.
- B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

- C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
- D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.

【答案】 B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?

- A) They were given physical training.
- B) They were looked after by physicians.
- C) They were encouraged by psychologist.
- D) They were offered nicotine replacement.

【答案】 D) They were offered nicotine replacement.

53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?

- A) It is idealized.
- B) It is unexpected.
- C) It is encouraging.
- D) It is misleading.

【答案】 C) It is encouraging.

54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking _____.

- A) is something few can accomplish.
- B) needs some practice first.
- C) requires a lot of patience.
- D) is a challenge at the beginning.

【答案】 B) needs some practice first.

55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?

- A) They find it even more difficult.
- B) They are simply unable to make it.
- C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
- D) They feel much less pain in the process.

【答案】 A) They find it even more difficult.

51.[B]

【定位】根据题干中的 Lindson-Hawley 和 mother 定位到第 1 段

【解析】由于第 1 段内容无法与四个选项对应，因此使用向下原则定位第 2 段，mom quit the right way 对应 A 选项 She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.

52.[D]

【定位】根据题干中的 Lindson-Hawley's study 定位到第 3 段第 4 句

【解析】第 3 段第 4 句提到 Lindson-Hawley 的研究涉及到尼古丁的替代品，D 选项中 nicotine replacement 属于原文原词选项。

53.[C]

【定位】根据题干中的 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira 定位到第 5 段第 7 句

【解析】第 5 段第 7 句提到 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira 认为突然戒烟是有效的，对应 C 选项中的 encouraging。

54. [B]

【定位】根据题干中的 marathon 定位到第 5 段第 2 句

【解析】第 5 段第 2 句提到 marathon (马拉松)，但是无法与四个选项对应，因此使用向下原则，定位第 3 句，第 3 句虽然提高跑马拉松与戒烟的过程一致，但是与四个选项无法对应，因此再次使用向下原则定位第 4 句，第 4 句提到逐渐戒烟就是练习，因此对应 B 选项 needs some practice first。

55. [A]

【定位】根据题干中的 gradually 定位到第 5 段第 5 句

【解析】第 5 段第 5 句以 But 开头提示我们本句的重要性。逐渐戒烟会给戒烟者更渴求香烟，出现脱瘾症状，因此很难戒烟成功，A) They find it even more difficult.

Passage One 和 Passage Two 两篇文章难度均适中，选项单词均在飞哥四级无忧班涉及。题目难度不大，只要精确定位，均可以在全文中找到答案。答案完全符合我们上课所讲正确选项的特征：1.原文原词；

2.同义替换。

【解析科目】英语四级阅读

【解析时间】2017年6月17日

【主讲教师】李逸飞

【名师简介】

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经典语录：为理想而奋斗其乐无穷

Part IV Translation (30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer sheet 2.

珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

The Pearl River, a major river system in South China, flows through Guangdong. It is the third longest river in China and ranks only second to the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta is one of the most developed regions in China, which covers an area of about 11000 square kilometers. It is the biggest urban gathering area of the world in both size and population. There are more than 57 million residents in the biggest 9 cities of the Pear River Delta. Since the reform and opening up of China in late 1970s, the Pearl River Delta has become one of the major economic regions and manufacturing centers in China and the world.

【解析】

整体点评：

本次英语四级考试难度适中，可以结合上课过程中所讲授过的先主干后修饰、非限定性从句、插入语等知识点完成。词汇方面无太冷门词汇，可对部分较难翻译部分进行小幅度改写。

试题解析：

第一句“珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市”，可以用后半句加主语的方式来翻译，也可以用插入语写法来翻译，结构修改为“珠江，华南一大河系，流经广州市”。

第二句，“是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河”，前半部分无主语，可自己添加主语 it，难点在于“仅次于”如何翻译，规范写法为 rank only second to sth. 如果不会这个规范写法，可以利用我们课堂所授思路将此句改为“在中国只有两条河，长江和黄河，比珠江长”，来降低翻译难度。

第三句，“珠江三角洲是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约 11,000 平方公里”，前半句考到了我们最常考的内容 one of + 名词复数，难度较低，课堂上反复强调过。后半句可以改写为珠江三角洲覆盖了 11,000 平方公里，适合我们说过的非限定性定语从句写法。

第四句，“它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区”，考到了在什么什么方面，我们一般用 in 表示在什么方面。最大的城市聚集区的考点是前置定语，最大的，城市的，聚集的都是修饰区域的定语，且表示属性，都放在名词前面。

第五句话，“珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有 5,700 多万人口。”，这句话有个“有”字，且主语位置上是非人的事物，符合我们讲授过的 there be 句型。

第六句，“上世纪 70 年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一”，前半句里考察难点在于改革开放，我们已经讲解过其词组写法，前半句中的“以来”可以翻译为 since，提示我们后半句时态要用完成时态，且后半句中依然考到了 one of + 名词复数这一个常考考点。

长江是亚洲最长、世界第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域 (river basin) 居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲 (delta) 产出多达 20% 的中国国民生产总值。几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。

The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia and also the third longest river in the world. The Yangtze River , the habitat of many endangered species , flows through a variety of different ecosystems and irrigates one fifth of the land in China. One third of Chinese people settle in the Yangtze River Basin which plays a key role on Chinese history, culture and economy. The Yangtze River Delta produces as much as twenty percent of the Gross National Product of China. For thousands of years, the Yangtze River has been used in water supply, transportation and industrial production. Besides, the largest hydro-electric power station of the world is located on the Yangtze River.

【解析】

整体点评：

本次英语四级考试难度适中，所用到的翻译技巧不多，更多是依靠平日的翻译技巧积累。词汇方面无太冷门词汇，可对部分较难翻译部分进行小幅度改写。

试题解析：

第一句，“长江是亚洲最长、世界第三长的河流。”，无太多难度，考点就是“排第几的最怎么样”的表述。

第二句，“长江流经多种不同的生态系统，是诸多濒危物种的栖息地，灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。”中有难点词汇，生态系统，濒危物种，栖息地，如不会写可以用简单单词来代替，结构考点为前置和后置定语。

第三句，“长江流域 (river basin) 居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。”考点为我们的常用句型，play a/an () role in xx.还考到了居住这个词的表达，如果不会，可以在不改变基本意思的情况下对句子进行改写。

第四句，“长江三角洲产出多达 20% 的中国国民生产总值。”难点词汇是国民生产总值，句型难度不大。

第五句，“几千年来，长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。”考点是我们的常用句型 be used in xx。

第六句，“长江上还坐着世界最大的水电站。”考察坐落于哪的写法，可以进行同义替换来降低翻译难度。

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。“黄”这个字描述的是其黄河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经 9 个省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国最赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域 (river basin) 是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。

The Yellow River is the third longest in Asia and also the sixth longest in the world. The word “yellow” describes the color of the muddy water. The Yellow River, originating from the Qinghai province, flows through nine provinces and finally pours into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is one of the rivers that Chinese people rely on most for the survival. The Yellow River basin is the birthplace of ancient Chinese civilization and the most prosperous region in early Chinese history. However, the river has caused many disasters because of frequent devastating floods. In the past few decades, the government has taken various measures to prevent disasters.

【解析】

整体点评：本次英语四级考试难度适中，所用到的所有翻译技巧在课堂上全部学习过，先主干后修饰、非限定性从句、插入语等知识点都在本文的翻译中得到了应用。词汇方面无太冷门词汇，可对部分较难翻译部分进行小幅度改写。

试题解析：

第一句，“黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流”，难度不大，主要考点是“第几最怎么样的”怎么表述。

第二句，“‘黄’这个字描述的是其黄河水浑浊的颜色。”词和句型难度都较低，重点考了后置定语。

第三句，“黄河发源于青海，流经 9 个省份，最后注入渤海”，动词比较多，我们进行句型的改造，使

用插入语来进行表述，改造为“黄河，发源于青海，流经 9 个省份并且最后注入渤海”。

第四句，“黄河是中国最赖以生存的几条河流之一”，又考到了常考点 one of +名词复数。第五句，“黄河流域（river basin）是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。”考点为后置定语和并列句。

第六句，“然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。”由于两个字出现，可以用原因状语来完成。

第七句，“在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。”这句话考点为除谓语动词外动词的写法，在此表示目的，用 to 防止灾害发生来完成。

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经典语录：跟着涛哥走，高分全都有。