



新东方大学英语四级考试

全国统一模拟冲刺试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— Band Four —

试 题 册

注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2上。将本试卷代号划在答题卡1上。
- 二、试卷册、答题卡1和答题卡2均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 四、在30分钟内做完答题卡1上的作文题。考生按指令在接着的30分钟内完成听力理解部分的试题，并在答题卡1上作答。然后监考员收取答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。全部答题时间为130分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB-2B 浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A] ~~[B]~~ [C] [D]。使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定的粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按规定重新答题。
- 八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密。若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

Part I**Writing****(30 minutes)**

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options for learning English: one is to take an online course and the other to sign up for a traditional course. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II**Listening Comprehension****(30 minutes)****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 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) Seven.
B) Nineteen.
C) Thirteen.
D) Thirty.
2. A) To save the victims from the fire.
B) To observe the columns of smoke.
C) To contain the fire in time.
D) To find who caused the fire.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Repairing a power saw.
B) Laying down a water pipe.
C) Having a meeting.
D) Digging a construction hole.

- 4. A) He rushed the victim to the hospital immediately.
- B) He tried to stop the bleeding.
- C) He made an emergency call.
- D) He continued to work with the dangerous tool.

Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.

- 5. A) To cut down on the number of large trucks produced each year.
 - B) To regulate how much goods a truck should be loaded with.
 - C) To debate over the problems faced by American highways.
 - D) To limit the speed of large commercial trucks.
- 6. A) 2,000.
 - B) 260.
 - C) 68.
 - D) 1,115.
- 7. A) Because it could go against truck accident lawyers' wishes.
 - B) Because it might make truck drivers feel bad about their job.
 - C) Because it may create more dangerous road conditions.
 - D) Because it would reduce the truck drivers' income.

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 conversation 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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Conversation One

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

- 8. A) He has a misconception of his ability.
- B) He is new at his job.
- C) He earns very little in his job.
- D) He desires to be a reliable man.

9. A) They are angry with the limit on their salary.
B) They are afraid of failures at work.
C) They are unwilling to work hard.
D) They are focusing on other worthwhile things in life.
10. A) It makes them hard to find qualified employees.
B) It brings them great loss in business.
C) It helps them to tell good employees from bad ones.
D) It offers them chances to rethink about success in their business.
11. A) Being too loyal to his company.
B) Being considered as being part of the problem.
C) Being ignored by his boss.
D) Being isolated by his colleagues.

Conversation Two

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

12. A) Street children are between 7 and 18.
B) Most street children are of age for going to middle school.
C) Street children are hard to be found in large cities.
D) Most street children don't know their dates of birth.
13. A) They are much older than street children in Africa.
B) They are taken better care of than street children in Africa.
C) They lead a better life than street children in Africa.
D) They live more comfortably in winter than street children in Africa.
14. A) The low income of African families.
B) The old political and racial problem.
C) The dominance of white people in Africa.
D) The loss of traditional values in African society.
15. A) They are more than black street children in number.
B) They are all given a chance to get sufficient education.
C) They are taken good care of by the state.
D) They are more polite than black street children.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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.*

Passage One

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

16. A) Because off-campus jobs offer a lower salary.
B) Because there's a long distance between school and the workplace.
C) Because co-workers in off-campus jobs are somewhat unfriendly.
D) Because off-campus jobs are very demanding for a college student.
17. A) Better academic performance.
B) A good working environment.
C) Chances to make new friends.
D) Opportunities to become one of the faculty at your school.
18. A) Adding more of your previous working experience.
B) Making it well-written.
C) Using finer paper to print out your resume.
D) Inserting information about your course load.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Getting them addicted to coffee.
B) Letting them a sharper sense of smells.
C) Offering them confidence.
D) Making them much healthier.
20. A) Drinking coffee might help people to get rid of stress.
B) Coffee will help people to stay up longer at night.
C) Roasted coffee beans are poisonous to rats.
D) People's brain has the ability to predict when they need to drink coffee.

21. A) By providing an effective cure for patients' illness.
B) By releasing patients' emotional stress over their disease.
C) By helping patients to control their movements.
D) By letting patients forget their disease.

Passage Three

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

22. A) Many locals began to learn how to make jars by themselves.
B) Newlyweds preferred unique and handmade items.
C) Imported items edged out locally-made wares in the market.
D) Restaurants continued to buy hand-crafted pots.
23. A) They offer a variety of handmade items by local potters.
B) They refuse cheap imported handmade wares.
C) They set a limit on the prices of handmade wares to attract more customers.
D) They promote hand-crafted wares in foreign markets.
24. A) In 1960.
B) In 1990.
C) In 1980.
D) In 1977.
25. A) By joining in the Gold Coast Potters Association.
B) By learning from their family members.
C) By copying imported high-quality handmade items.
D) By communicating with other local potters.

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 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.*

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A ray of hope has broken through the economic depression hanging over the country's high streets, with a leading retail academic believing she has the formula for success: the problem is men and the solution is women.

Soaring rents, online shopping and the damages of the economic 26 have left one in nine high-street shops empty. Over the past six months some of Britain's biggest retailers, 27 Game, Habitat, Jessops and HMV, have closed their doors.

Gloria Moss, scholar in management and marketing at Buckinghamshire New University, says that the answer is 28: women are responsible for 83 per cent of all shopping purchases, and high streets simply have to 29 this.

Dr Moss, who has been researching 30 habits for more than 18 years, says her work shows that many shops are designed by men who don't give enough 31 to women and ignore the fact that they hold the lion's share of buying power.

According to her research, women buy 93 per cent of all 32, 92 per cent of the holidays and 96 per cent of beauty products. Perhaps 33, she has found that women buy 60 per cent of all new cars and 55 per cent of home computers.

"Retail experts were brought in a little over a year ago to 34 solutions," Dr Moss said. "Not one of these refers to one of the most obvious facts about town shopping: the most of it is done by women." Dr Moss adds that women's shopping 35 are often poles apart from those of men, who tend to dictate retail and local and national government policy.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| A) simple | I) excluding |
| B) thought | J) complicated |
| C) including | K) precious |
| D) surprisingly | L) groceries |
| E) preferences | M) excessively |
| F) recommend | N) acknowledge |
| G) development | O) downturn |
| H) gender | |

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**.

Little Privacy in the Age of Big Data

- [A] With massive amounts of our personal data now being routinely collected and stored, privacy *breaches* (破坏) are almost inevitable. In other words, personal information is routinely entered, collected and exchanged online, but is mostly unsecured.
- [B] In the era of big data, the battle for privacy has already been fought and lost—personal data is routinely collected and traded in the new economy and there are few effective controls over how it is used or secured. Data researchers and analysts now say that it’s time for legislation to reclaim some of that privacy and ensure that any data that is collected remains secure.
- [C] “We have become the product,” says Rob Livingstone, a fellow of the University of Technology and the head of a business advisory firm. “We are being productised and sold to anyone,” he said. “We’re being monetised in essence. We are being mobilised as products with inducement of the services of we use such as Facebook and Twitter.”
- [D] However, Livingstone says the dilemma facing regulators is how they can regulate the collection, storage and trading of personal data on the on the internet, when all of these activities, and the corporations themselves, operate across multiple continents and jurisdictions.
- [E] The task of reclaiming some *semblance* (表象) of privacy is all the more urgent because the rate at which personal data is being collected is accelerating. The *buzz* (消息) around big data is attracting millions of dollars of from investors and brands hoping to turn a profit, while intelligence agencies are also furiously collecting information about our online activities for much different purposes.
- [F] And alongside these, there’s also the black market operators that make millions of dollars a year out of things like identity theft and matching disparate data sets across the web to help identify people who might be suitable targets for a *scam* (欺诈). Add to that emerging technologies like Google Glass and facial recognition technology and you’ve got a recipe for mass online surveillance not just by intelligence agencies, but by all. And it’s unclear how all this will be used in the near or long-term future.
- [G] While many of us don’t think much of sharing our details online now, Livingstone says the danger is that our society may give up its privacy rights “without due regard for future consequences” and without debate over the implications.
- [H] Eerke Boiten, a senior lecturer at the University of Kent, advocates the creation of standards to better protect the data that is collected and exchanged online. “You could make it compulsory for

web servers to use the secure HTTPS prefix rather than the HTTP default,” he said. “A lot of encryption capabilities on existing mobile and tablet technology is switched off by default too. You could change that.”

- [I] But as to who should create these standards and who gets to decide what the standards include “is a political question”, Boiten says. Alex Hearn takes a look back at the ‘no professors allowed’ informal dining club which laid the foundations for the British cybernetics movement artificial intelligence. “You could give orders through government though it should be accomplished through the market, if enough people want it badly enough.”
- [J] But that requires enough people to know and understand what they’re asking for, and then you’re back to the problem of protecting people from their own ignorance when it comes to privacy and security. But then again in the UK there has already been a consumer protest against revelations that medical data was being onsold to marketers without knowledge or consent of the people it belonged to.
- [K] But hoping and waiting for the Australian population to take notice may not be the most efficient way to get things done. In Australia, Boiten said the country’s data protection needed to be “stronger and with more teeth”. New privacy principles were recently passed into law which required all businesses earning more than \$3m annually to disclose to customers how their information was being stored and used, however the new legislation failed to request compulsory data breach notifications for businesses who fall victim to security violations. A bill that would make it illegal to hide security problems was set to pass into law last year, however it failed to make it through both houses of the Senate before the election. And since the Coalition took power, the legislation has put aside.
- [L] Boiten agreed with Livingstone’s assessment that companies are simply not capable of protecting their own data. “The technology is not good enough yet,” he said. “Yes there are crypto solutions but they get implemented badly and they get used badly, are inconvenient to use, and require lots of time and money in training. “Ebay is still in business. Target is still in business. Even though they both lost a significant amount of data. The incentives are not strong enough on companies to get it in right.”
- [M] Or is volunteering our personal data simply the price we pay for free services? As the old saying goes, if you’re not paying for it, you’re the product. Paul Greenberg, head of the National Online Retailers Association told Guardian Australia that he was happy to share his data “so long as I’m getting something back”. “Information can be priced,” he said, “and it always has had a price. I don’t see why that will change.” “Knowledge is power, but the transaction between consumers and service won’t be about monetary terms, it’ll be about relevance. I’d happily trade you relevance for information. And I reckon a lot of people will also.”

- [N] Greenberg said the privacy concerns over big data are “completely overstated”. “Maybe I don’t want people to know about my love life, but I’m happy to put a price on my privacy,” he said. “As long as I get a ROI (return on investment), whether that’s in the form of relevant content, or customised goods or services”. Greenberg, however, admitted that even the most successful corporations have difficulty protecting their customers’ information from security breaches and that something needed to be done to protect them.
- [O] But then there’s the national security argument of big data. Edward Snowden revealed last year that the National Security Agency, GCHQ and ASIO (amongst others) were and are conducting wholesale surveillance of its citizens online, sucking up all the noise in the hopes that its sophisticated technology can detect patterns or anomalies that could help prevent acts of terror. Boiten argued that there was little evidence to suggest mass data surveillance was efficient, or effective. “You’re doing mass data collation but what evidence do we have that it works?,” he asked.
36. Data researchers and analysts advise that laws be passed to protect privacy and keep any data collected secure.
37. Black market operators may make money out of personal data, or track people who might be targets for bad guys.
38. According to Eerke Boiten, standards are supposed to be created to better protect those personal data collected online.
39. Paul Greenburg believed that more efforts should be done by even the most successful corporations to take care of their customers’ personal data.
40. According to Livingstone, it’s dangerous that the general public don’t pay enough attention to the future consequences of putting their personal data online.
41. Even though much of customers’ personal data was stolen, big companies like Ebay and Target are still in operation, without taking any further countermeasures.
42. The accumulation of big data of personal data attracts many interest groups, investors, brands, and even intelligence agencies.
43. In the United Kingdom, without permission from people, much of their medical data was sold to marketing teams.
44. By Livingstone, it’s a hard task for regulators to execute the inspection over the flow of personal data online, which involves too many individuals and government organizations.

45. In Australia, a great deal more legal work should be carried out to better ensure the security of personal data.

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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Happiness is more than just a feeling; it is something we can all practise on a daily basis. But people are better at some ‘happy habits’ than others.

5,000 people surveyed by the charity *Action for Happiness*, in collaboration with *Do Something Different*, rated themselves between 1 and 10 on ten habits identified from the latest scientific research as being key to happiness.

The survey revealed which habits are most closely related to people’s overall satisfaction with life. All 10 habits were found to be strongly linked to life satisfaction, with *Acceptance* found to be the habit that predicts it most strongly. Yet *Acceptance* was also revealed as the habit that people tend to practise the least, generating the lowest average score from the 5,000 *respondents* (被调查者).

When answering the *Acceptance* question, “How often are you kind to yourself and think you’re fine as you are?”, people’s average rating was just 5.56 out of 10. Only 5% of people put themselves at a 10 on the *Acceptance* habit. Around one in five people scored an 8 or 9; Less than a third scored a 6 or 7; and almost half of people rated themselves at 5 or less.

Treating our bodies to regular physical activity is another proven happy habit. Yet the survey revealed that this is another habit that often gets overlooked. The average answer to “How often do you spend at least half an hour a day being active?” was just 5.88 out of 10, with 45% of people rating themselves 5 or less.

Professor Karen Pine, a psychologist from the University of Hertfordshire, said: “Practising these habits really can boost our happiness. It’s great to see so many people regularly doing things to help others—and when we make others happy we tend to feel good ourselves too. This survey shows that practising self-acceptance is one thing that could make the biggest difference to many people’s happiness. Exercise is also known to lift mood so if people want a simple, daily way to feel happier they should get into the habit of being more physically active too.”

46. What can we learn about the survey on happiness?
- A) Most people are keen to be happy.
 - B) Some people choose to be unhappy in some stages of their life.
 - C) People surveyed may rate themselves in a wrong way.
 - D) Several habits could be practiced to give people a sense of happiness.
47. The habit of “Acceptance” _____.
- A) is closely related to people’s positive feelings of life
 - B) is well recognized by the majority of the general public
 - C) can be conveniently practiced by people of all walks of life
 - D) promises a happy life for every one of us
48. When answering the “Acceptance” question, almost half of people rated themselves at 5 or less because _____.
- A) they are too modest
 - B) they seldom practice the habit
 - C) they are too shy to give themselves high scores
 - D) they always come across many barriers throughout their life
49. In respect to regular exercise, people surveyed seem to _____.
- A) are satisfied with their physical condition
 - B) consider physical activity as essential to their life
 - C) do poorly in this respect
 - D) be unhappy with their scores
50. According to Karen Pine, it’s sensible that _____.
- A) we have some effective ways to achieve happiness
 - B) psychologically feeling happy is not enough for most people
 - C) practicing self-acceptance is the first step towards a happy life
 - D) doing things to help others may rid people of their sins

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The price of gold is influenced by numerous factors, key among them being the production cost because gold producers always intend to maintain profitability. Most of the gold traders and investors value gold stocks based on existing market values as well as future gold prices. They buy or sell gold stocks based on speculation on the gold price movement leading to constant fluctuations. Other than this, the following factors are also responsible for gold price fluctuations.

Firstly, the market involvement of central banks in gold trading can be attributed as being responsible for gold price fluctuations. The actions of central banks buying gold mean that the price movements of gold are substantial to the extent of double-digit changes. Analysts argue that most central banks have been the net sellers of gold for the last two decades but this has fundamentally shifted where the central banks have become the big buyers of gold from the market.

Secondly, gold price fluctuations are as a result of price manipulations by influential central banks as well as governments. The Gold Anti-Trust Action (GATA) committee regularly points out that gold prices are illegally suppressed; a trend that GATA believes has been going on for the last two decades. However, this theory remains just an accusation since there are measures that the World Gold Council has put in place to ensure that central banks play fair in the open marketplace.

Thirdly and needless to say, the demand and supply of gold in the market is pivotal in determining the price of gold. Experts agree that there is not enough gold being produced to meet the ever increasing demand of the precious metal.

Finally, gold has acted as a safe *haven* (避难所) for investors, especially at the wake of the global financial crisis that hit markets all over the world. This has led to an emerging trend where traders and investors set aside substantial amounts of their funds into the gold portfolio. In addition, like-minded investors have joined the bandwagon such that there is peer pressure in buying gold, leading to frequent gold price fluctuations.

51. What can be learned about the gold traders and investors?
- A) They make profit out of changes in the gold price.
 - B) They care very much about the production cost of gold.
 - C) They are positive in the future of the existing gold market.
 - D) They earn more in gold trading than gold producers do.
52. According to the text, central banks _____.
- A) might serve as a force for stabilizing the price of gold
 - B) can make much profit by selling gold stocks
 - C) may have a great influence on the price of gold
 - D) could suffer much if the price of gold goes up
53. In contrast to the World Gold Council, the GATA committee _____.
- A) believes that central banks can play fair in the gold market
 - B) takes no concrete action to limit central banks' gold trading
 - C) sees no way out for avoiding gold price fluctuations
 - D) thinks that central banks should change their roles from sellers of gold to buyers

54. As for the demand and supply of gold in the market, experts tend to believe that _____.
- A) the price of gold would go up
 - B) the gold producers will make more profit
 - C) central banks could sell their gold to stabilize the price of gold
 - D) price manipulation might not be worthwhile in the near future
55. According to the last paragraph, the global financial crisis _____.
- A) triggers the increase in the price of gold
 - B) brings much financial pressure for gold investors
 - C) leads to more investments in the gold market
 - D) balances the demand and supply of gold in the global market

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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**.*

绿色在西方的象征意义(symbolism)与它在中国文化中的意义之间并没有很多的不同。差异主要在于: 在西方, 绿色代表财富、和谐、增长和生态友好, 而在中国代表“清洁和无污染”。绿色也用来形容有机产品, 如绿色牛奶指有机或无毒素的牛奶; 绿色蔬菜指没有使用农药的蔬菜。但戴绿帽子的男人却指妻子不忠。由于绿色在中国可以指完全不同的东西, 所以使用该词语的时候要慎重。