2017 年 6 月大学英语四级真题（卷二）

Part I Writing (25 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 an advertisement on your campus website to sell a bicycle you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, features,condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.*

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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear questions, 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 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
   B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
   C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
   D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.
2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.
   B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.
   C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.
   D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
   B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
   C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
   D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.

4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.

B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.

C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.

D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

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

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.

B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.

C) It disappeared between two large islands.

D) It turned over because of strong winds.

6. A) 13. B) 25.

C) 30. D)32.

7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort.

B) He is being investigated by the police.

C) He was drowned with the passengers.

D) He is among those people missing.

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.*

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

8. A) At a shopping centre. B) At a community college.

C) At an accountancy firm. D) At an IT company.

9. A) Helping out with data input. B) Arranging interviews.

C) Sorting application forms. D) Making phone calls.

10. A) He enjoys using computers.

B) He needs the money badly.

C) He wants to work in the city centre.

D) He has relevant working experience.

11. A) Purchase some business suits.

B) Learn some computer language.

C) Improve his programming skills.

D) Review some accountancy terms.

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

12. A) They are keen on high technology.

B) They are poor at technology skills.

C) They often listen to National Public Radio.

D) They feel superior in science and technology.

13. A) Japanese. B) Germans.

C) Poles. D) Americans.

14. A) Emailing. B) Texting.

C) Science. D) Literacy.

15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform.

B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking.

C) It has much room for improvement.

D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played 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) They have small roots. B) They grow white flowers.

C) They taste like apples. D) They come from Central Africa.

17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.

B) They became popular on the world market.

C) They became an important food for humans.

D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

18. A) They were found quite nutritious.

B) There were serious food shortages.

C) People discovered their medicinal value.

D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

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

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.

B) She could call up her family whenever she liked

C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.

D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.

20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.

B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.

C) She felt quite popular among them.

D) She felt she was a teenager again.

21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.

B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.

C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.

D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

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

22. A) They have strong muscles.

B) They live a longer life than horses.

C) They eat much less in winter.

D) They can work longer than donkeys.

23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king.

B) It was bought by George Washington.

C) It was brought over from Spain.

D) It was donated by a U.S. Ambassador.

24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.

B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.

C) They showed and traded animals in the market.

D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.

25. A) The wider use of horses. B) The arrival of tractors.

C) A shrinking animal trade. D) A growing donkey population.

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.*

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During (26)_____ exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a (27)_____ called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements（28)_____. It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not directly (29) _____ in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a *carbohydrate* (碳水化合物的）(30)_____ either with a moderate dose of *caffeine* (咖啡因)，which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a *placebo* (安慰剂）without, during 3 hours of (31)_____ . After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still (32)_____ their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, (33)_____ their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was (34)_____ to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying (35)_____ eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

A) cautiously	B) commit	C) control	D) cycling
E) effectively	F)increased	G) involved	H) limited
I) phenomenon	J) preventing	K) sensitive	L) slowing
M) solution	N) sufficient	O) vigorous	

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.***

Team spirit

[A] Teams have become the basic building blocks of organizations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for "team players". Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilization, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, "Global Human Capital Trends", based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to *embark on* (开始）it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.

[B] Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional *hierarchy* (等级体制).

[C] The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modem marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on *agility* (灵活性).John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market *transitions* (过渡)，not competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two. " Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The "*millennials*" (千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

[D] The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by *speciality* (专业)and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, "Team of Teams' General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army's hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the insurgents it was fighting: decentralise authority to self-organising teams.

[E] A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management bandwagon, it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, 'Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don't count on it."

[F] Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hampered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. High-flyers forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Groupthink may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.

[G] Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time: America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use "team" as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.

[H] The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of *sentimentalism* (感情用事)：the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more "inclusive" is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon's boss, says that "If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big." They need to immunize teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain "*deviants*" (离经叛道者）who are willing to do something that maybe upsetting to others.

[I] A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.

[J] However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better: they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Teambuilding skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡 2** 上作答。

36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.

37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.

38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.

39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.

40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.

41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.

42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.

43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.

44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.

45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

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.

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. 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 of perfume,said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. "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."

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%).

One in 10 buyers rand 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

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

A) It will expend in time.

B) It will remain gloomy.

C) It will experience ups and downs.

D) It will recover as population grows.

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.

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.

50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A) More and more Britons buy recycled toiler paper to protect the environment.

B) Toilet paper manufacturers 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.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are 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.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her 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. 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 is much higher than 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. "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 like practice，'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings* (瘾）and withdrawal

symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. “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 compelling. 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 does 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.

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 psychologists.

D) They were offered nicotine replacements.

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.

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

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.

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****.*

长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。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。

大学英语四级真题（2017 年 6 月 2 卷）答案

Part I Writing

略

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. B

Section B

8. C 9. A 10. B 11. D 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. C

Section C

16. A 17. D 18. B 19. A 20. B 21. D 22. A 23. C 24. C 25. B

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. O 27. I 28. E 29. G 30. M 31. D 32. C 33. J 34. N 35. F

Section B

36. H 37. D 38. B 39. J 40. G 41. A 42. F 43. E 44. I 45. C

Section C

46. A 47. B 48. C 49. A 50. D 51. B 52. D 53. C 54. B 55. A

Part IV Translation

The Yangtze River is the longest in Asia and the third longest in the world. The river, which flows through varied ecosystems along its passage, offers habitats for many endangered species and provides irrigation for 1/5 of China's land. The Yangtze River basin is home to 1/3 of China's population. The river plays a very important role in China historically, culturally and economically. The Yangtze River Delta contributes up to 20% of China's GDP. For millennia, the Yangtze River has been used for water supply, shipment and industrial activities. The world's largest hydropower station is also built on the river.