机密★启用前

大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

（2024年12月第三套）

试题册

☆☆

敬告考生

一、在答题前，请认真完成以下内容：

1. 请检查试题册背面条形码粘贴条、答题卡的印刷质量，如有问题及时向监考员反映，确认无误后完成以下两点要求。
2. 请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴在答题卡1的条形码粘贴框内，并将姓名和准考证号填写在试题册背面相应位置。
3. 请在答题卡1和答题卡2指定位置用黑色签字笔填写准考证号、姓名和学校名称，并用HB-2B铅笔将对应准考证号的信息点涂黑。

二、在考试过程中，请注意以下内容：

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上规定位置作答，在试题册上或答题卡上非规定位置的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内在答题卡指定位置依次完成作文、听力、阅读、翻译各部分考试，作答作文期间不得翻阅该试题册。听力录音播放完毕后，请立即停止作答，监考员将立即收回答题卡1，得到监考员指令后方可继续作答。
3. 作文题内容印在试题册背面，作文题及其他主观题必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡指定区域内作答。
4. 选择题均为单选题，错选、不选或多选将不得分，作答时必须使用HB-2B铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂，修改时须用橡皮擦净。

三、以下情况按违规处理：

1. 未正确填写（涂）个人信息，错贴、不贴、毁损条形码粘贴条。
2. 未按规定翻阅试题册、提前阅读试题、提前或在收答题卡期间作答。
3. 未用所规定的笔作答、折叠或毁损答题卡导致无法评卷。
4. 考试期间在非听力考试时间佩戴耳机。

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

温馨提示：2024年12月英语四级考试实考2套听力，本套听力内容与第2套内容完全相同，故不在重复给出。

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.*

Super realistic masks are made from flexible materials such as silicone and are designed to imitate real human faces—down to every last detail.

In a study by the Universities of York and Kyoto, researchers asked participants to look at pairs of photographs and decide which showed a __26__ face and which showed a person wearing a mask.

Surprisingly, participants made the wrong call in one-in-five cases.

The 20% error rate __27__ in the study likely underestimates the extent to which people would struggle to tell an __28__ face from the real thing outside of the lab.

The researchers collected data from participants from both the UK and Japan to __29__ any differences according to race. When trial participants were asked to choose between photographs of faces of a different race from theirs, response times were slower and selections were 5% less __30__.

There are now dozens of criminal cases in which offenders have __31__ themselves off as people of a different age, race or gender, sending police investigations down the wrong path.

In one recent case, an international gang used an __32__ realistic mask to pose as a French minister, __33__ business executives out of millions of pounds.

Dr Jet Sanders, who worked on the study while a PhD student at the University of York, said: "Failure to detect synthetic faces may have important implications for security and crime prevention

as super realistic masks may __34__ the key characteristics of a person's appearance to be __35__ identified."

A) accurate	I) incorrectly
B) allow	J) normal
C) artificial	K) observed
D) cheating	L) passed
E) deserted	M) reminding
F) establish	N) reparable
G) extremely	O) resolve
H) immediately	

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.***

Stop thinking and start doing

A) Most people have a dream in life, a vision of who or what they'd like to be in the future. At a minimum, everyone has interests and values that determine what they want out of their lives. Even so, trying to set achievable goals that you'll work for over the course of many years can be extremely challenging. It can be hard to know where to even begin, and the things you hope to achieve may seem impossible. But, if you're well prepared you may be able to set goals for your life that are just as fulfilling to work toward as to achieve.

B) We all have goals that we want to achieve in our lives. These goals may include learning a new language, eating healthier and losing weight, becoming a better parent, saving more money, and so on. It can be easy to assume that the gap between where you are now and where you want to be in the future is caused by a lack of knowledge. This is why we buy courses on how to start a business or how to lose weight fast or how to learn a new language in three months. We assume that if we knew about a better strategy, then we would get better results. We believe that a new result requires new knowledge.

C) What I'm starting to realize, however, is that new knowledge does not necessarily drive new results. In fact, learning something new can actually be a waste of time if your goal is to make progress and not simply gain additional knowledge.

D) It all comes down to the difference between learning and practicing. Thomas Sterner, in his book *The Practicing Mind*, explains the key difference between practicing and learning. He says: "When we practice something, we are involved in the deliberate repetition of a process with the intention of reaching a specific goal." Here the words "deliberate" and "intention" are key, because they define the difference between actively practicing something and passively learning it.

E) Learning something new and practicing something new may seem very similar, but these two methods can have profoundly different results. Here are some additional ways to think about the difference. Let's say your goal is to get stronger and more fit. You can research the best instructions on weight lifting technique, but the only way to build strength is to practice lifting weights. Let's say your goal is to grow your startup. You can learn about the best way to make a sales pitch, but the only way to actually land customers is to practice making sales calls. Let's say your goal is to write a book. You can talk to a best-selling author about writing, but the only way to become a better writer is to practice publishing consistently.

F) Passive learning creates knowledge. Active practice creates skill. Let's consider a couple more reasons to prioritize active practice over passive learning. First, passive learning can be a stick that supports inaction. In many cases, learning is actually a way to avoid taking action on the goals and interests that we say are important to us. For example, let's say you want to learn a foreign language. Reading a book on how to learn a foreign language quickly allows you to feel like you are making progress ("Hey, I'm figuring out the best way to do this!"). Of course, you're not actually practicing the action that would deliver your desired outcome (speaking the foreign language).

G) In situations like this one, we often claim that we are preparing or researching the best method, but these rationalizations allow us to feel like we are moving forward when we are merely spinning our wheels. We make the mistake of being in motion rather than taking action. Learning is valuable until it becomes a form of *procrastination* (拖延).

H) Another point to consider is that practice is learning, but learning is not practice. Passive learning is not a form of practice because although you gain new knowledge, you are not discovering how to apply that knowledge. Active practice, meanwhile, is one of the greatest forms of learning because the mistakes you make while practicing reveal important insights.

I) Even more importantly, practice is the only way to make a meaningful contribution with your knowledge. You can watch an online course about how to build a business or read an article about a terrible disaster in a developing nation, but that knowledge is unproductive unless you actually launch your business or donate to those in need. Learning by itself can be valuable for you, but if you want to be valuable to others, then you have to express your knowledge in some way.

J) The last important point to consider is that practice focuses your energy on the process. Thomas Sterner once said, " Progress is a natural result of staying focused on the process of doing anything." The state of your life right now is a result of the habits and beliefs that you have been practicing each day. When you realize this and begin to direct your focus toward practicing better habits day-in and day-out, continual progress will be the logical outcome. It is not the things we learn nor the dreams we visualize that determine our results, but rather the habits that we practice each day. Fall in love with boredom and focus your energy on the process, not the product.

K) What does this all mean? Is passive learning useless? Of course not. In many cases, learning for the sake of learning can be a beautiful thing. Not to mention that soaking up new information can help you make more informed decisions when you do decide to take action. That said, the main point of this article is that learning by itself does not lead to progress. We often hide behind information and use learning as an excuse to delay the more difficult and more important choice of actually doing something. Spend less time passively learning and more time actively practicing. Stop thinking and start doing.

36. Acquisition of new knowledge may not guarantee the progress that you aim to make.

37. Your current situation in life is built on the beliefs and habits you have been practicing daily.

38. Knowing the best way to learn a foreign language will not enable you to speak it without actual practice.

39. People may find it demanding to create a goal which will take a long time to achieve.

40. Learning and practicing seem to be very much alike, but the two processes can lead to quite different outcomes.

41. Absorbing new information is helpful in making better decisions prior to action.

42. Sometimes we may feel like we are making progress by doing some research or making preparations, but actually we are staying at the starting point.

43. We are inclined to think that a lack of knowledge prevents us from advancing to a better future.

44. Learning can benefit you by itself, but only practice can turn what you learn into meaningful contributions.

45. Practice involves repeating a process intentionally to attain a particular objective.

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.

Research in human-vehicle interaction has shown even systems designed to automate driving are far from being error-proof. Recent evidence points to drivers' limited understanding of what these systems can and cannot do as a contributing factor to system misuse. A recent study tackles the issue of over-trusting drivers and the resulting system misuse from a legal viewpoint. It looks at what the manufacturers of self-driving cars should legally do to ensure that drivers understand how to use the vehicles appropriately.

One solution suggested in the study involves requiring buyers to sign end-user license agreements (EULAs), similar to the terms and conditions that require agreement when using new software products. But this is far from ideal. The agreement may not provide enough information to the driver, leading to confusion about the nature of the requests for agreement and their implications. Further, most end users don't read EULAs. A 2017 study shows 91 percent of people agree to them without reading. Among young people, 97 percent agree without reviewing the terms.

The issue is that, unlike using a smartphone app, operating a car has serious safety risks, whether the driver is human or software. And human drivers need to consent to take responsibility for the outcomes of the software and hardware.

"Warning fatigue" and distracted driving are also causes for concern. For example, a driver, annoyed after receiving continuous warnings, could decide to just ignore the message. Or, if the message is presented while the vehicle is in motion, it could represent a distraction. Given these limitations and concerns, even if this mode of obtaining consent is to move forward, it likely won't

fully protect automakers from their legal liability should the system *malfunction*(发生故障) or an accident occur.

Driver training for self-driving vehicles can help ensure that drivers fully understand system capabilities and limitations. This needs to occur beyond the vehicle purchase. Recent evidence shows even relying on the information provided by the seller is not going to answer many questions. All of this considered, the road forward for self-driving cars is not going to be a smooth ride after all.

46. What do we learn from research in human-vehicle interaction?

A) Automatic driving systems are by no means immune to errors.

B) Driverless vehicles are likely to be misused by some people.

C) Self-driving car manufacturers are not aware of the legal matters involved.

D) There is a long way to go before humans can interact with driverless vehicles.

47. What is the problem with requiring buyers to sign end-user license agreements?

A) End users, young and old alike, find the terms complex to interpret.

B) Most end users sign them without bothering to read the terms.

C) Many people are often confused by the wording of the terms.

D) Most end users do not understand the terms after reading them through.

48. What would drivers do when they suffer from "warning fatigue"?

A) Waste no time keeping the car moving.

B) Rest a while to avoid fatigue driving.

C) Take no action despite repeated warnings.

D) Take note of the message though fatigued.

49. What does the author think of continuing to ask buyers to sign end-user license agreements?

A) It will probably not guarantee the safety of drivers in case of accidents.

B) It likely won't ensure that the automatic driving system functions properly.

C) It likely won't fully protect automakers against accusations of deliberate cheating.

D) It will probably not provide manufacturers adequate protection from legal responsibilities.

50. What should be done to help drivers fully understand system capabilities and limitations?

A) Training them to be experts in vehicle automation.

B) Familiarizing them with the systems through training.

C) Broadening their knowledge of accident-prevention mechanisms.

D) Facilitating their access to the information provided by the seller.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Do you ever blend up a protein drink for breakfast, or grab a protein bar following an afternoon workout? If so, you are likely among the millions of people in search of more protein-rich diets.

Protein-enriched products are found everywhere. But contrary to all the publicity that everyone needs more protein, most Americans get twice as much as they need.

Many of us living in the most developed countries are buying into a myth of protein deficiency created by food companies and self-identified health experts. Global retail sales of protein supplement products reached an astonishing US$ 18.9 billion in 2020.

But are we really in need of more protein? Physicians in the U.S. have never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency because simply by eating an adequate number of daily calories we are also most likely getting enough protein.

In fact, Americans currently consume almost twice the National Academy of Medicine's recommended daily intake of protein although the most desirable protein intake may vary depending on age and activity level.

For example, if you're a dedicated athlete you might need to consume higher quantities of protein. Generally, though, a 140-pound person should not exceed 120 grams of protein per day, particularly because a high protein diet can strain kidney and liver function and increase risks of developing heart disease and cancer.

While fats and sugar have taken the beating in turns since over a century ago, protein has managed to remain our red-hot favorite.

In the 1970s through the 1990s, protein products remained visible but moved back somewhat with the dietary spotlight firmly fixed on low-calorie, low-fat, sugar-free snack foods and beverages following the publication of studies linking sugar and *saturated*(饱和的) fat consumption to heart disease.

Later research in 2003, however, suggested high-protein diets could aid in weight loss, and protein quickly regained its former nutrient-superstar status.

Now most people living in high-income nations are consuming enough protein. When we replace meals with a protein bar or drink, we also risk missing out on the rich sources of *antioxidants* (抗氧化剂), vitamins and many other benefits of real food.

51. What do we learn about publicity over protein in America?

A) It has helped to create the myth of protein deficiency.

B) It has helped Americans in search of protein-rich diets.

C) It has raised a lot of health concerns among the public.

D) It has been funded by food companies and health experts.

52. Why have physicians in the U.S. never actually examined a patient with protein deficiency?

A) Americans can purchase many kinds of protein-rich foods everywhere.

B) Americans can absorb the number of calories recommended by food experts.

C) Americans can get sufficient protein just by eating adequate foods daily.

D) Americans can rely on food supplements to prevent protein deficiency.

53. What should people take into consideration in deciding on the most preferable protein intake?

A) How healthy they are and what food they eat.

B) How old they are and what activities they do.

C) How much protein they consume and what their body weight is.

D) How serious their protein deficiency is and what remedies they use.

54. What foods have been largely out of favor for more than a century?

A) Sugar-free snacks.

B) Protein-rich foods.

C) Both red and white meats.

D) Sugary and fatty foods.

55. What does the author imply people in developed countries should do to keep healthy?

A) Enjoy natural food.

B) Eat vegetarian diets.

C) Consume enough protein daily.

D) Replace meals with protein bars.

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****.*

中国政府十分重视环境保护。近年来,中国在减少空气、水和土壤污染上取得了显著成效。为了不断改善人们的生活环境,中国采取了一系列有效措施,包括大力发展清洁能源,改善公共交通,推广共享单车,实施垃圾分类。通过这些措施,中国的城市和农村正在绿起来、美起来。中国还积极参与国际合作,为全球环境保护做出了重要贡献。

未得到监考教师指令前，不得翻阅该试题册！

Part I 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: *Suppose the university newspaper is inviting submissions from the students for its coming edition on how to enrich students' knowledge of traditional Chinese culture. You are now to write an essay for submission. You will have 30 minutes to write the essay. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题，在试题册上的作答无效！

请认真填写以下信息：

准考证号：

姓　　名：_____

错填、未填以上信息，按违规处理！

答案速查

Part Ⅰ Writing

Traditional Chinese culture is an important part of our heritage. It helps us stay connected to our roots, strengthening our sense of belonging and shaping our values. Unfortunately, in today's fast-paced world, many students lack necessary knowledge of this cultural legacy.

To enrich our relevant knowledge, universities should first offer more courses related to traditional culture, such as ancient Chinese literature and Chinese history, which could provide the students with deep insights into our nation's historial stories, classical arts and philosophical thoughts. Additionally, leveraging digital platforms is also of great importance. By combining traditional Chinese culture with digital media, we can create new content that is more appealing to the youth of today, thereby sparking their interest and making them spontaneously learn more about traditional Chinese culture.

It is believed that doing so will help college students deepen their understanding of traditional Chinese culture and contribute to preserving this precious heritage of our nation.

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

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Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. J	27. K	28. C	29. F	30. A
31. L	32. G	33. D	34. B	35. I

Section B

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

Section C

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

Part Ⅳ Translation

The Chinese government attaches great importance to environmental protection. In recent years, China has made remarkable achievements in reducing air, water and soil pollution. In order to continuously improve people's living environment, China has taken a series of effective measures, including vigorously developing clean energy, improving public transportation, promoting bicycle-sharing and implementing garbage sorting. Through these measures, both urban and rural areas in China are becoming greener and more beautiful. China has also actively participated in international cooperation and made significant contributions to global environmental protection.