# 2014年12月英语四级考试真题及答案(第3套)

Part I Writing **(30** **minutes)**  
Directions**:** For this part, you are allowed 30**minutes** to write a short essay about a campusactivity that has benefited you most. You shouldstate the reasons and write at least 120 words but nomore than 180 words.  
  
**注意：**此部分试题在答题卡1上  
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**Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A**  
　　Directions:In this section,you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations.At the end of each conversation,one or more questions will be asked about what was said.Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once.After each question there will be a pause.During the pause,you must read the four choices marked A),B),C)and D),and decide which is the best answer,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。**

1. A) She will go purchase the gift herself.  
B) The gift should not be too expensive.  
C) The man is not good at balancing his budget.  
D) They are going to Jane's house-warming party.  
2. A) It takes patience to go through the statistics.  
B) He has prepared the statistics for the woman.  
C) The woman should take a course in statistics.  
D) He is quite willing to give the woman a hand.  
3. A) The man wants to make some change in the scripts.  
B) The woman does not take the recording seriously.  
C) They cannot begin their recording right away.  
D) Page 55 is missing from the woman's scripts.  
4. A) A significant event in July.  
B) Preparations for a wedding.  
C) The date of Carl's wedding.  
D) The birthday of Carl's bride.  
5. A) The man was in charge of scheduling meetings.  
B) The man was absent from the weekly meeting.  
C) They woman was annoyed at the man's excuse.  
D) The woman forgot to tell the man in advance.  
6. A) The woman is a marvelous cook.  
B) The man cannot wait for his meal.  
C) The woman has just bought an oven.  
D) The man has to leave in half an hour.  
7. A) Whether the man can keep his job.  
B) Where the man got the bad news.  
C) What items sell well in the store.  
D) How she can best help the man.  
8. A) The woman can sign up for a swimming class.  
B) He works in the physical education department.  
C) The woman has the potential to swim like a fish.  
D) He would like to teach the woman how to swim.  
**Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
9.A) He teaches in a law school.  
B) He loves classical music.  
C) He is a diplomat.  
D) He is a wonderful lecturer.  
10.A) Went to see a play.  
B) Watched a soccer game.  
C) Took some photos.  
D) Attended a dance.  
11. A) She decided to get married in three years.  
B) Her mother objected to Eric's flying lessons.  
C) She insisted that Eric pursue graduate studies.  
D) Her father said she could marry Eric right away.  
**Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
12. A) Editor. B) Teacher. C) Journalist. D) Typist.  
13. A) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.  
B) A new railway under construction.  
C) Big changes in the Amazon valley.  
D) Some newly discovered scenic spot.  
14. A) In news weeklies.  
B) In newspapers' Sunday editions.  
C) In a local evening paper.  
D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.  
15. A) To be employed by a newspaper.  
B) To become a professional writer.  
C) To sell her articles to news service.

**Section B**

　　Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short 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.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

**Passage One  
Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**  
16. A) Nodding one's head.  
B) Waving one's hand.  
C) Holding up the forefinger.  
D) Turning the right thumb down.  
17. A) Looking away from them.  
B) Forming a circle with fingers.  
C) Bowing one's head to them.  
D) Waving or pointing to them.  
18. A) Looking one's superior in the eye.  
B) Keeping one's arms folded while talking.  
C) Showing the sole of one's foot to a guest.  
D) Using a lot of gestures during a conversation.  
**Passage Two  
Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.**  
19. A) They had to beg for food after the harvest.  
B) They grew wheat and corn on a small farm.  
C) They shared a small flat with their relatives.  
D) The children walked to school on dirt roads.  
20. A) Tour Ecuador's Andes Mountains.  
B) Earn an animal income of $2,800.  
C) Purchase a plot to build a home on.  
D) Send their children to school.  
21. A) The achievements of the Trickle Up Program.  
B) A new worldwide economic revolution.  
C) Different forms of assistance to the needy.  
D) The life of poor people in developing countries.  
**Passage Three  
Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**  
22. A) They are highly sensitive to cold.  
B) They are vitally important to our life.  
C) They are a living part of our body.  
D) They are a chief source of our pain.  
23. A) It has to be removed in time by a dentist.  
B) It is a rare oral disease among old people.  
C) It contains many nerves and blood vessels.  
D) It is a sticky and colorless film on the teeth.  
24. A) It can change into acids causing damage to their outer covering.  
B) It greatly reduces their resistance to the attacks of bacteria.  
C) It makes their nerves and blood vessels more sensitive to acid food.  
D) It combines with food particles to form a film on their surface.  
25. A) Food particles. B) Gum disease. C) Unhealthy living habits. D) Chemical erosion.

**Section C**  
　　Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for the second time，you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally，when the passage is read for the third time，you should check what you have written.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

Stunt people (替身演员) are not movie stars, but they are the hidden heroes of many movies.  
They were around long before films. Even Shakespeare may have used them in fight scenes. To be good, a fight scene has to look real. Punches must \_\_26\_\_ enemies'jaws. Sword fights must be fought with \_\_27\_\_ swords. Several actors arc usually in a fight scene. Their moves must be set up so that no one gets hurt. It is almost like planning a dance performance.  
If a movie scene is dangerous, stunt people usually \_\_28\_\_ the stars. You may think you see Tom Cruise running along the top of a train. But it is \_\_29\_\_ his stunt double. Stunt people must \_\_30\_\_ the stars they stand in for. Their height and build should be about the same. But when close-ups are needed, the film \_\_31\_\_ the star. Some stunt people \_\_32\_\_ in certain kinds of scenes. For instance, a stunt woman named Jan Davis does all kinds of jumps. She has leapt from planes and even off the top of a waterfall. Each jump required careful planning and expert \_\_33\_\_.  
Yakima Canutt was a famous cowboy stunt man. Among other stunts, he could jump from a second story window onto a horse's back. He \_\_34\_\_ the famous trick of sliding under a moving stagecoach. Canutt also \_\_35\_\_ a new way to make a punch look real. He was the only stunt man ever to get an Oscar.

**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 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**  
  
One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxes based on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to make public goods similar to \_\_36\_\_ goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes to the movies pays more in \_\_37\_\_ for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And \_\_38\_\_ a person who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person who gets little benefit.  
The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes \_\_39\_\_ using the benefits principle. In some states, \_\_40\_\_ from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those who buy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a \_\_41\_\_ way to pay this government service.  
The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should pay higher taxes than poorer ones, \_\_42\_\_ because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, for example, the benefits of police protection from \_\_43\_\_. Citizens with much to protect get greater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to the benefits principle, the wealthy should \_\_44\_\_ more than the poor to the cost of \_\_45\_\_ the police force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fire protection, national defense, and the court system.  
  
A) adapt  
B) contribute  
C) exerting  
D) expenses  
E) fair  
F) justified  
G) maintaining  
H) private  
I) provided  
J) revenues  
K) similarly  
L) simply  
M) theft  
N) total  
O) wealth

**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.

**Growing Up Colored**  
  
[A] You wouldn't know Piedmont anymore—my Piedmont, I mean—the town in West Virginia where I learned to be a colored boy.  
[B] The 1950s in Piedmont was a time to remember, or at least to me. People were always proud to be from Piedmont—lying at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the mighty Potomac. We knew God gave America no more beautiful location. I never knew colored people anywhere who were crazier about mountains and water, flowers and trees, fishing and hunting. For as long as anyone could remember, we could outhunt, outshoot, and outswim the white boys in the valley.  
[C] The social structure of Piedmont was something we knew like the back of our hands. It was an immigrant town; white Piedmont was Italian and Irish, with a handful of wealthy WASPs (盎格鲁撒克逊裔的白人新教徒) on East Hampshire Street, and "ethnic" neighborhoods of working-class people everywhere else, colored and white.  
[D] For as long as anyone can remember, Piedmont's character has been completely bound up with the Westvaco paper mill: its prosperous past and doubtful future. At first glance, the town is a typical dying mill center. Many once beautiful buildings stand empty, evidencing a bygone time of spirit and pride. The big houses on East Hampshire Street are no longer proud, as they were when I cet4v.com  
[E] Like the Italians and the Irish, most of the colored people migrated to Piedmont at the turn of the 20th century to work at the paper mill, which opened in 1888. All the colored men at the paper mill worked on "the platform"—loading paper into trucks until the craft unions were finally integrated in 1968. Loading is what Daddy did every working day of his life. That's what almost every colored grown-up I knew did.  
[F] Colored people lived in three neighborhoods that were clearly separated. Welcome to the Colored Zone, a large stretched banner could have said. And it felt good in there, like walking around your house in bare feet and underwear, or snoring right out loud on the couch in front of the TV—enveloped by the comforts of home, the warmth of those you love.  
[G] Of course, the colored world was not so much a neighborhood as a condition of existence. And though our own world was seemingly self-contained, it impacted on the white world of Piedmont in almost every direction. Certainly, the borders of our world seemed to be impacted on when some white man or woman showed up where he or she did not belong, such as at the black Legion Hall. Our space was violated when one of them showed up at a dance or a party. The rhythms would be off. The music would sound not quite right: attempts to pat the beat off just so. Everybody would leave early.  
[H] Before 1955, most white people were just shadowy presences in our world, vague figures of power like remote bosses at the mill or tellers at the bank. There were exceptions, of course, the white people who would come into our world in ritualized, everyday ways we all understood. Mr. Mail Man, Mr. Insurance Man, Mr. White-and-Chocolate Milk Man, Mr. Landlord Man, Mr. Police Man: we called white people by their trade, like characters in a mystery play. Mr. Insurance Man would come by every other week to collect premiums on college or death policies, sometimes 50 cents or less.  
[I] "It's no disgrace to be colored," the black entertainer Bert Williams famously observed early in the century, "but it is awfully inconvenient." For most of my childhood, we couldn't cat in restaurants or sleep in hotels, we couldn't use certain bathrooms or try on clothes in stores. Mama insisted that we dress up when we went to shop. She was carefully dressed when she went to clothing stores, and wore white pads called shields under her arms so her dress or blouse would show no sweat. "We'd like to try this on," she'd say carefully, uttering her words precisely and properly. "We don't buy clothes we can't try on," she'd say when they declined, and we'd walk out in Mama's dignified (有尊严的) manner. She preferred to shop where we had an account and where everyone knew who she was.  
[J] At the Cut-Rate Drug Store, no one colored was allowed to sit down at the counter or tables, with one exception: my father. I don't know for certain why Carl Dadisman, the owner, wouldn't stop Daddy from sitting down. But I believe it was in part because Daddy was so light-colored, and in part because, during his shift at the phone company, he picked up orders for food and coffee for the operators. Colored people were supposed to stand at the counter, get their food to go, and leave. Even when Young Doc Bess would set up the basketball team with free Cokes after one of many victories, the colored players had to stand around and drink out of paper cups while the white players and cheerleaders sat down in comfortable chairs and drank out of glasses.  
[K] I couldn't have been much older than five or six as I sat with my father at the Cut-Rate one afternoon, enjoying two scoops of caramel ice cream. Mr. Wilson, a stony-faced, brooding Irishman, walked by.  
"Hello, Mr. Wilson," my father said.  
"Hello, George."  
[L] I was genuinely puzzled. Mr. Wilson must have confused my father with somebody else, but who? There weren't any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont. "Why don't you tell him your name, Daddy?" I asked loudly. "Your name isn't George."  
"He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."  
[M] I knew we wouldn't talk about it again; even at that age, 1 was given to understand that there were some subjects it didn't do to worry to death about. Now that I have children, I realize that what distressed my father wasn't so much the Mr. Wilsons of the world as the painful obligation to explain the racial facts of life to someone who hadn't quite learned them yet. Maybe Mr. Wilson couldn't hurt my father by calling him George; but I hurt him by asking to know why.  
  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。**  
  
46. The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy.  
47. There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.  
48. One reason the author's father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't look that dark.  
49. Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.  
50. In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the author's family managed to live a life of dignity.  
51. The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he was wrongly addressed.  
52. The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.  
53. Colored people called white people by the business they did.  
54. Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.  
55. The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhood.

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time，you should listen carefully for its general idea.When the passage is read for the second time，you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally，when the passage is read for the third time，you should check what you have written.  
**注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。**

**Passage One  
Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**  
  
Children are a delight. They are our future. But sadly, hiring someone to take care of them while you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.  
Earlier this month, it was reported that the cost of enrolling an infant or small kid at a childcare center rose 3% in 2012, faster than the overall cost of living. There are now large strips of the country where daycare for an infant costs more than a tenth of the average married couple's income.  
This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one. The price of professional childcare has been rising since the 1980s. Yet during that time, pay for professional childcare workers has stood still. Actually caregivers make less today, in real terms, than they did in 1990. Considering that labor costs are responsible for up to 80% of a daycare center's expenses, one would expect flat wages to have meant flat prices.  
So who's to blame for higher childcare costs?  
Childcare is a carefully regulated industry. States lay down rules about how many children each employee is allowed to watch over, the space care centers need per child, and other minute details. And the stricter the regulations, the higher the costs. If it has to hire a caregiver for every two children, it can't really achieve any economies of scale on labor to save money when other expenses go up. In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire one teacher for every three infants, the price of care averaged more than $16,000 per year. In Mississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants, the price of care averaged less than $5,000.  
Unfortunately, I don't have all the daycare-center regulations handy. But I wouldn't be surprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen. The tradeoff (交换) might be worth it in some cases; after all, the health and safety of children should probably come before cheap service. But certainly, it doesn't seem to be an accident that some of the cheapest daycare available is in the least cet4v.com.  
  
56. What problem do parents of small kids have to face?  
A) The ever-rising childcare prices.  
B) The budgeting of family expenses.  
C) The balance between work and family.  
D) The selection of a good daycare center.  
  
57. What does the author feel puzzled about?  
A) Why the prices of childcare vary greatly from state to state.  
B) Why increased childcare prices have not led to better service.  
C) Why childcare workers' pay has not increased with the rising childcare costs.  
D) Why there is a severe shortage of childcare professional in a number of states.  
  
58. What prevent childcare centers from saving money?  
A) Steady increase in labor costs.  
B) Strict government regulations.  
C) Lack of support from the state.  
D) High administrative expenses.  
  
59. Why is the average cost of childcare in Mississippi much lower than in Massachusetts?  
A) The overall quality of service is not as good.  
B) Payments for caregivers there are not as high.  
C) Living expenses there are comparatively low.  
D) Each teacher is allowed to care for more kids.  
  
60. What is the author's view on daycare service?  
A) Caregivers should receive regular professional training.  
B) Less elaborate rules about childcare might lower costs.  
C) It is crucial to strike a balance between quality and costs.  
D) It is better for different states to learn from each other.  
  
  
**Passage Two  
Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**  
  
Alex Pang's amusing new book The Distraction Addiction addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we're not online, where we spend four months annually, we're engaged in the stressful work of trying to get online.  
The Distraction Addiction is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination of the danger of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls "contemplative (沉思的) computing." He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind and body interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced by technology."  
Pang's first job is to free you from common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking, and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn't advocate returning to a preinternet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological (生态的) view of your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be making specific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder."  
The Distraction Addiction is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certain field of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essential but in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture is first and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" than computer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang's solutions for kicking the Internet habit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide what you can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or take a "digital Sabbath (安息日)" ; "Unless you're a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you'll discover that your world doesn't fall apart when you go offline."  
  
61. Alex Pang's new book is aimed for readers who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) find their work online too stressful  
B) go online mainly for entertainment  
C) are fearful about using the cellphone or computer  
D) can hardly tear themselves away from the Internet  
  
62. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?  
A) Offer advice on how to use the Internet effectively.  
B) Warn people of the possible dangers of Internet use.  
C) Predict the trend of future technological development.  
D) Examine the influence of technology on the human mind.  
  
63. What is the common view on multitasking?  
A) It enables people to work more efficiently.  
B) It is in a way quite similar to switch-tasking.  
C) It makes people's work and life even harder.  
D) It distracts people's attention from useful work.  
  
64. What does the author think of computer-aided design?  
A) It considerably cuts down the cost of building design.  
B) It somewhat restrains architects' productive thinking.  
C) It is indispensable in architects' work process.  
D) It can free architects from laborious drawing.  
  
65. What is Ales Pang's recommendation for Internet users?  
A) They use the Internet as little as possible.  
B) They keep a record of their computer time.  
C) They exercise self-control over their time online.  
D) They entertain themselves online on off-days only.

**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.  
  
中国的互联网社区是全世界发展最快的，2010年，中国约有4.2亿网民，而且人数还在迅速增长。互联网的日渐流行带来了重大的社会变化。中国网民往往不同于美国网民。美国网民更多的是受实际需要的驱使，用互联网为工具发电子邮件、买卖商品、做研究、规划旅程或付款。中国网民更多是出于社交原因使用互联网，因而更广泛的使用；论坛、博客、聊天室等等。  
  
**注意：**此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**2014年6月四级部分真题参考答案(完整版)**  
  
**Part Ⅰ Writing**  
**A Campus Activity that Benefited Me Most**  
  
University provides many interesting activities to enrich our life on campus. In the past two years, I attended a couple of student societies such as mountain-climbing club and literature society. The most beneficial activity I participated is attending English Comer.  
First, attending English Comer offers a great opportunity to draw my attention away from busy studies so that 1 can relax, since the Comer is held in a square. As a college student, most of my time is killed in the classroom and library. At the Corner, I can talk in English with my peers on topics of our interest, so it's a relaxation in tedious school life.  
Second, joining English Corner significantly improved my oral English as well as English listening comprehension. It's the most efficient way for me to practice spoken English because mine is far better now than before.  
Third, it is a terrific way of socializing. I can get to know unacquainted students, and make friends with them.  
Therefore, it is safe to conclude that, attending English Corner has benefited me most among campus activities.  
  
**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**  
1-8：BDCCCBAA  
9-11：CBD  
12-15：BCBC  
16-18：ADC  
19-21：ADA  
22-25：CDAB  
26. land on  
27. sharp  
28. fill in for  
29. probably  
30. resemble  
31. focuses on  
32. specialize  
33. timing  
34. invented  
35. figured out  
  
**Part III Reading Comprehension**  
  
36-45：HNKFJ ELMBG  
46-55：FDJCI MBHEG  
56-65：ACBDB DDABC  
  
**Part IV Translation**  
  
The Internet community in China develops fastest in the world. China has about 420 million netizens in 2010, and the number is still growing rapidly. The increasing popularity of Internet has produced a significant social changc. The Chinese netizens are often different from the American netizens. Driven by practical needs, American netizens often use the Internet to send emails, buy and sell goods, do research, plan trips or pay for the bills. While Chinese netizens use the Internet more out of social reasons, therefore, the Internet is more widely used in forums, blogs, chat rooms, and so on.