**2019年6月四级真题第1套**

Justin王泓锦

## Section A

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1.

**A) He set a record be swimming to and from an island.**

B) He celebrated ninth birthday on a small island.

C) He visited a prison located on a faraway island.

D) He swam around an island near San Francisco.

2.

**A) He doubled the reward.**

B) He cheered him on all the way.

C) He set him an example.

D) He had the event covered on TV.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.  
3.

A) To end the one-child policy.

**B) To encourage late marriage.**

C) To increase working efficiency.

D) To give people more time to travel.

delay getting married

4.

A) They will not be welcomed by young people.

B) They will help to popularize early marriage.

C) They will boost China’s economic growth.

**D) They will not come into immediate effect.**

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

A) Cleaning service in great demand all over the world.

B) Two ladies giving up well-paid jobs to do cleaning.

**C) A new company to clean up the mess after parties.**

D) Cleaners gainfully employed at nights and weekends.

star-up

6.

A) It takes a lot of time to prepare.

**B) It leaves the house in a mess.**

C) It makes party goers exhausted.

D) It creates noise and misconduct.

7.

A) Hire an Australian lawyer.

B) Visit the U.S. and Canada.

C) Settle a legal dispute.

**D) Expand their business.**

**take…forward**

## Section B

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

8.

A) He had a driving lesson.

B) He got his driver’s license.

**C) He took the driver’s theory exam.**

D) He passed the driver’s road test.

9.

**A) He was not well prepared.**

B) He did not get to the exam in time.

C) He was not used to the test format.

D) He did not follow the test procedure.

underprepared

10.

A) They are tough.

**B) They are costly.**

C)They are helpful.

D)They are too short.

rather expensive

11.

**A) Pass his road test the first time.**

B) Test-drive a few times on highways.

C) Find an experienced driving instructor.

D) Earn enough money for driving lessons.

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

12.

A) Where the woman studies.

B) The acceptance rate at Leeds.

**C) Leeds’ tuition for international students.**

D) How to apply for studies at a university.

13.

A) Apply to an American university.

B) Do research on higher education.

C) Perform in a famous musical.

**D) Pursue postgraduate studies.**

**master’s**

14.

A) His favorable recommendations.

**B) His outstanding musical talent.**

C) His academic excellence.

D) His unique experience.

15.

A) Do a master’s degree.

B) Settle down in England.

C) Travel widely.

**D) Teach overseas.**

## Section C

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

16.

A) They help farmers keep diseases in check.

B) Many species remain unknown to scientists.

**C) Only a few species cause trouble to humans.**

D) They live in incredibly well-organized colonies.

bug

17.

A) They are larger than many other species.

**B) They can cause damage to people’s homes.**

C) They can survive a long time without water.

D) They like to form colonies in electrical units.

undermine

18.

**A) Deny them access to any food.**

B) Keep doors and windows shut.

C) Destroy their colonies close by.

D) Refrain from eating sugary food.

avoid

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

19.

A) The function of the human immune system.

B) The cause of various auto-immune diseases.

C) The viruses that may infect the human immune system.

**D) The change in people’s immune system as they get older.**

**age = get older**

20.

A) Report their illnesses.

**B) Offer blood samples.**

C) Act as research assistants.

D) Help to interview patients.

provide

21.

A) Strengthening people’s immunity to infection.

B) Better understanding patients’ immune system.

**C) Helping improve old people’s health conditions.**

D) Further reducing old patients’ medical expenses.

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

22.

A) His students had trouble getting on with each other.

B) A lot of kids stayed at school to do their homework.

C) His students were struggling to follow his lessons.

**D) A group of kids were playing chess after school.**

23.

A) Visit a chess team in Nashville.

B) Join the school’s chess team.

**C) Participate in a national chess competition.**

D) Receive training for a chess competition.

24.

**A) Most of them come from low-income families.**

B) Many have become national chess champions.

C) A couple of them have got involved in crimes.

D) Many became chess coaches after graduation.

25.

A) Actions speak louder than words.

**B) Think twice before taking action.**

C) Translate their words into action.

D) Take action before it gets too late.

**2019年6月四级真题第1套**

Justin王泓锦

**Passage One**

In the classic **marriage vow** (誓约), couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that **the risk of divorce** among older couples **rises** when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.

“Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce,” said researcher Amelia Karraker.

**Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham** analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50.

The researchers examined how the **onset** (发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. **They** **found** that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new chronic (慢性的) illness **onset** increased over time as well, with **more** **husbands** **than wives** **developing serious health problems**.

“We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness,” **Karraker said**. “They’re more likely to be widowed, and if **they’re the ones who become ill**, **they’re more likely to get divorced**.”

While the study didn’t assess why divorce in more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. “**Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving** may make it **more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses**,” **Karraker said**. “And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women.”

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

“Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages,” **she said**. “But it’s **also important** to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick **ex-wives** may need **additional care and services** to prevent worsening health and increased health costs.”

1. What can we **learn about** **marriage vows** from the passage?

**A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.**

B) They are as binding as they used to be.

C) They are not taken seriously anymore.

D) They may help couples tide over hard times.

2. What did **Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham** **find** about **elderly husbands**?

A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.

B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.

C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.

**D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.**

3. What does **Karraker** **say about** **women who fall ill**?

A) They are more likely to be widowed.

**B) They are more likely to get divorced.**

C) They are less likely to receive good care.

D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.

4. Why is it **more difficult for men to** **take care of their sick spouses** **according to Karraker**?

**A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.**

~~B) They find it more important to make money for the family.~~

~~C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.~~

~~D) They expect society to do more of the job.~~

5. What does **Karraker think** is **also important**?

A) Reducing marital stress on wives.

B) Stabilizing old couples’ relations.

**C) Providing extra care for divorced women.**

D) Making men pay for their wives’ health costs.

**Passage Two**

If you were like most children, you probably **got upset** **when your mother called you by a sibling’s (兄弟姐妹的) name**. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

Probably not. According to the first **research** to tackle **this topic** head-on, **misnaming the most familiar people in our life** is a common cognitive (认知的) error (that **has to do with** **how our memories classify** and store familiar names).

The study, published online in April in the journal Memory and Cognition, found that the “wrong” name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, “but it does tell us who’s in and who’s out of the group.”

The study also found that within that group, **misnamings occurred** **where the names shared initial or internal sounds**, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

The researchers conducted five separate **surveys of more than 1,700 people**. Some of the surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person’s name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. **All the surveys found that** people **mixed up names** **within relationship groups** such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. ~~Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children.~~ **Also**, **mothers** **may call on their children more often** than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

1.How might people often feel **when they were misnamed**?

A) Unwanted.

**B) Unhappy.**

C) Confused.

D) Indifferent.

2.What did **David Rubin’s research** find about **misnaming**?

**A) It is related to the way our memories work.**

B) It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.

C) It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.

D) It often causes misunderstandings among people.

3. What is most likely the cause of misnaming?

A) Similar personality traits.

B) Similar spellings of names.

C) Similar physical appearance.

**D) Similar pronunciation of names.**

4. What did **the surveys of** **more than 1,700 subjects** **find** about **misnaming**?

A) It more often than not hurts relationships.

B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.

C) It is most frequently found in extended families.

**D) It most often occurs within a relationship groups.**

5. Why do **mothers** misname their children more often than fathers?

A) They suffer more frustrations.

B) They become worn out more often.

**C) They communicate more with their children.**

D) They generally take on more work at home.

**2019年6月四级真题第3套**

Justin王泓锦

**剪纸**是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式，已有2000多年历史。剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相联。因此，在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合，红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

papercut

paper cutting

papercutting

lion dance / dancing

lanterns

**剪纸**是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式，已有2000多年历史。

papercut

paper cutting

papercutting

folk art

unique form

Papercutting is a unique form of Chinese folk art with a history of more than 2000 years.

剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。

the Han Dynasty

date back to…

be traced back to…

originate

Papercutting may possibly date back to the Han Dynasty after/following/in the wake of the invention of paper.

A的B

B of A

从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。

popularize

become popular

spread to

Since then, it spread to many places in China.

剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。

scissors

The materials and tools for papercutting are very simple: paper and scissors.

剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为**红色**在中国传统文化中**与**幸福**相联**。

be associated with

be connected with

works

Papercutting works are usually made of red paper, for red is associated with happiness in Chinese traditional culture.

因此，在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合，红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

wedding

festive occasions

top choice

decorate

decoration

Consequently, red papercutting works are the top choices for decorating doors and windows in weddings, Spring Festival and other festive occasions.