# 2017年6月大学英语四级真题及答案(一)

**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 computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/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.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡**1上作答。

**Questions 1 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) The man in the car was absent-minded.

B) The test driver made a wrong judgement.

C) The self-driving system was faulty.

D) The car was moving at a fast speed.

2. A) They have done better than conventional cars.

B) They have caused several severe crashes.

C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.

D) They have generally done quite well.

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

3. A) He works at a national park.

B) He is a queen been specialist.

C) He removed the beyond from the boot.

D) He drove the bees away from his car.

4. A) They were looking after the queen

B) They were making a lot of noise

C) They were looking for a new box to live in

D) They were dancing in a unique way

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

5. A) The discovery of a new species of snake

B) The second trip to a small remote island

C) The finding of 2 new species of frog

D) The latest test on rare animal species

6. A) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip

B) He discovered a rare fog on a deserted

C) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep

D) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident

7. A) From its genes

B) From its length

C) From its origin

D) From its colour

**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) The security check takes time

B) He has to check a lot of luggage

C) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours

D) The airport is a long way from the hotel

9. A) In cash

B) By credit card

C) With a traveler’s check

D) With his smart phone

10. A) Give him a receipt

B) Confirm his flight

C) Look after his luggage

D) Find a porter for him

11 . A) Signing up for membership of S Hotel

B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes

C) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle

D) Posting a comment on the hotel’s webpage

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

12. A) He is the only boy in his family

B) He becomes tearful in wind

C) He has stopped making terrible faces

D) He is his teacher's favorite student

13. A) Tell him to play in her backyard

B) Do something funny to amuse him

C) Give him some cherry stones to play with

D) Warn him of danger by making up a story

14. A) They could break pp's legs

B) They could sometimes terrify adults

C) They could fly against a strong wind

D) They could knock pp unconscious

15. A) One would get a spot on their tongues if they told a lie deliberately

B) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair

C) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down

D) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread

**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) Everything seemed to be changing.

B) People were formal and disciplined.

C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.

D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.

17. A) Watching TV at home. B) Meeting people.

C) Drinking coffee. D) Trying new foods.

1. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.  
    B) He was able to take a lot of money.

C) He was a student in the 1960s.

D) He was a man full of imagination.

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

1. A) They avoid looking at them.

B) They run away immediately.

C) They show anger on their faces.

D) They make threatening sounds.

20. A) It turns to its owner for help.

B) It turns away to avoid conflict.

C) It looks away and gets angry, too.

D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.

B) By focusing on a particular body movement.

C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.

D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

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

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.

B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.

C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.

23. A) They have their weight reduced to minimum.

B) They consume the energy stored before the long sleep.

C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.

D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.

24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.

B) By seeking food and shelter in people’s houses.

C) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.

D) By storing enough food beforehand.

25. A) To stay safe. B) To save energy.

C) To keep company. D) To protect the young.

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.**

The method for making beer has changed over time. Hops (啤酒花)，for example, which give many a modem beer its bitter flavor, are a (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recent addition to the beverage. This was first mentioned in reference to brewing in the ninth century. Now, researchers have found a (27)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ingredient in residue (残留物）from 5,000-year-old beer brewing equipment. While digging two pits at a site in the central plains of China, scientists discovered fragments from pots and vessels. The different shapes of the containers (28)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they were used to brew, filter, and store beer. They may be ancient “beer-making tools,” and the earliest (29\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evidence of beer brewing in China, the researchers reported in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. To (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that theory, the team examined the yellowish, dried (31)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ inside the vessels. The majority of the grains, about 80%, were from cereal crops like barley (大麦),and about 10% were bits of roots, (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_lily,which would have made the beer sweeter, the scientists say. Barley was an unexpected find: the crop was domesticated in Western Eurasia and didn't become a (33)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_food in central China until about 2,000 years ago, according to the researchers. Based on that timing, they indicate barley may have (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the region not as food, but as (35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_material for beer brewing.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. *Arrived* | 1. *B) consuming* | 1. *C) direct* | 1. *D) exclusively* |
| *E) including* | *F) inform* | *G) raw* | *H) reached* |
| *I) relatively* | *J) remains* | *K)resources* | *L) staple* |
| *M) suggest* | *N) surprising* | *O) test* |  |

**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****.*

**The Blessing and Curse of the People Who Never Forget**

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists (神经科学专家) are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

[A] For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.

[B] Ask Nima Veiseh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the details of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. “My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping,” he explains.

[C] Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. “I could tell you everything about every day after that.”

[D] Needless to say, people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. A couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people’s extraordinary minds. And such research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.

[E] “Highly superior autobiographical memory”（or HSAM for short) first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?

[F] McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.

[G] It didn’t take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her “total recall”， and thank to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

[H] Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember “autobiographical” life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random (任意选取的）lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from “false memories”.Clearly, there is no such thing as a “perfect” memory—their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

[I] Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy *proneness* (倾向)and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity to pay complete attention to the sensations (感受)and the experiences. “I’m extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail,” explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. “I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person.”

[J] The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is “replayed”, it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day,but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.

[K] Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. “Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became *obsessed* (着迷）with calendars and what happened to them,”says Patihis.

[L] The people with HSAM I’ve interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time,he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.

[M] “Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries，” he says. “That’s a big education in art by itself.” With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.

[N] Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education. “I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book.”

[O] Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. “It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments,” says Donohue. “You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can’t turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try.” Veiseh agrees. “It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you,” he says.

[P] This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful “flashbacks”，in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. “Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that’s not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new.”

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

36.People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

37.Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

38.Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

39.Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.

40.People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

41.Most people do not have clear memories of past events.

42.HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.

43.A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.

44.Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.

45.A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

**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.**

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It’s the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There’s only one problem with the cliche (套话).It isn’t true.

“In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago,” Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The vast bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift “can be exciting, rather than terrifying”.

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because “autopilot is death”. They choose purpose over happiness一having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer’s disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede(逐渐淡化).

*Life Reimagined* paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you’ve built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, “the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself.”

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a “measured haste” to get big new things done while there is still time.

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

1. What does the author think of the phrase “midlife crisis”？

A) It has led to a lot of debate. B) It is widely acknowledged.   
 C) It is no longer fashionable. D) It misrepresents real life.

47.How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.

B) It can be a new phase of one’s life.

C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.

D)It may see old-age diseases approaching.

48.How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

A) It can be quite rose.

B) It can be burdensome.

C) It undergoes radical transformation.

D) It makes for the best part of one’s life.

49.According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) to relax B) to mature

C) to harvest D) to reflect

50.What does the author say about midlife today?

A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life.

B) It is likely to change the narrative of one’s life,

C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.

D)It is likely to be a critical turning point in one’s life.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.**

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter’s end. So it’s no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered “eggs” that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

“There’s something about their delicate nature that appeals to me,” says *New Yorker* cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to draw her very modem characters. “I’ve broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end.”

But there’s an appeal in that vulnerability. “There’s part of this sickening horror of knowing you’re walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second.” Chast’s designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness.

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

“There’s an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world,” says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

51.Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.

B) It is their major source of protein in winter.

C) It can easily be made into a work of art.

D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.

52.What do we learn about the decorated “eggs” in Russia?

A) They are shaped like jewel cases.

B) They are cherished by the rich.

C) They are heavily painted in red.

D) They are favored as a form of art.

53.Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.

B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.

C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.

D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

54.Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.

B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.

C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.

D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

55.What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.

B) It has a history of over two thousand years.

C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.

D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

**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****.*

在珠江是华南一大河系，流经广州市，是中国第三长的河流，仅次于长江和黄河。珠江三角洲 (delta)是中国最发达的地区之一，面积约11，000平方公里。它在面积和人口方面也是世界上最大的城市聚集区。珠江三角洲九个最大城市共有5700多万人口。上世纪70年代末中国改革开放以来，珠江三角洲已成为中国和世界主要经济区域和制造中心之一。

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

# 参考答案

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| B | D | A | B | A | C | D | C | B | A | D | C | D | A | B | A | B | C | A | D | C | C | B | D | A |
| **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | **46** | **47** | **48** | **49** | **50** |
| I | N | M | C | O | J | E | L | A | G | H | K | C | G | P | A | L | E | O | I | D | B | A | C | D |
| **51** | **52** | **53** | **54** | **55** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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作文:Advertisement

　　This advertisement is to sell a laptop I used . The detailed information is listed as the following .

　　At the top of the list, the brand of the computer is HP, in black color. In addition, the laptop is at good condition,with its CPU and inner memory satisfying, so you can write papers , watch videos or listen to music and so on with it as morally as you do with a brand-new one. Therefore,its function, generally speaking could meet you needs, and I promise that you would love it. Last but not least, I would like to sell the laptop at 1500 yuan, personally an attractive price.

　　If you have any questions concerning the laptop, please do not hesitate to contact me. And I can be reached at 86543217 or liming@163.com. Or to know more details about the laptop, you could also visit me at my dorm: 101Room at Dorm 1. Please contact me by telephone before visit. Thank you very much.

　 　Li Min

【参考译文】

　　广告

　　本则广告是要售卖一台二手笔记本电脑。详细信息如下:

　　首先，电脑品牌为惠普，黑色。此外，电脑状态良好，cpu和内存都令人满意，所以你可以像使用全新电脑那样正常用它来写论文、看视频或者听歌等。因此，总体来讲这台电脑可以满足你的需要，我也相信你会喜欢它。最后，我想以1500卖出这台电脑，个人认为这是个有吸引力的价格。

　　关于这台笔记本，如有任何疑问敬请垂询。可以致电86543217或发送电子邮件至liming@163.com. 或者如要详细了解这台电脑，欢迎到访我的宿舍。到访前请先致电。非常感谢。

李明

翻译:The Pearl River, an extensive river system in southern China, flows through Guangzhou City. It is China’s third-longest river which is only after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta (PRD) is one of the most developed regions in China with an area of about 11,000 square kilometers. It is the largest urban area in the world in both size and population. The nine largest cities of PRD have a population of over 57 million in total. Since China's reform and openness was adopted by the Chinese government in the late 1970s, the Delta has become one of the leading economic regions and a major manufacturing center of China and the world.

听力材料：**短篇新闻第一篇：**

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries.

It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one.

On February 14th the self-driving car, travelling at 2mph (3km/h), pulled out in front of a public bus going 15mph (24km/h).

The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode.

In a statement, Google said: "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash."

That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that."

The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

Q1: According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

1.A.The man in the car was absent-minded.

B. The test driver made a wrong judgment.

C. The self-driving system was faulty.

D. The car was moving at a fast speed.

Q2: How have Google’s self-driving cars performed so far?

2. A.They have done better than conventional cars.

B. They have caused several severe crashes.

C. They have posed a threat to other drivers.

D. They have generally done quite well.

**短篇新闻第二篇：**

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. Tom Moses who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch” on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer he realized it was a huge group of bees.

Moses said: “I have never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movements, it was interesting to see such a strange sight. But there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid.

Moses called two local bees specialists who helped removed the bees by attracting them into a box.

Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times, he said my stings are a bit painful but I am pleased that all worked out and I could help, people need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after.

Q3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?

3. A.He works at a national park.

B.He is a queen bee specialist.

C.He removed the Beyonce from the boot.

D.He drove the bees away from his car.

Q4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

4. A.They were looking after the queen.

B.They were making a lot of noise.

C.They were looking for a new box to live in.

D.They were dancing in a unique way.

**短篇新闻第三篇：**

A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas.

Scientists identified 20 of the one meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year.

One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving on to the head of the team leader as he slept.

The snake has been named silver boa because it is metallic colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree.

The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds, from Harvard University, the scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples.

Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson from the Museum of Natural History, said: “Worldwide new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularity. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer.

Q5. What is the news report mainly about?

5. A.The discovery of a new species of snake.

B.The second trip to a small remote island.

C.The finding of 2 new species of frog.

D.The latest test on a rare animal species.

Q6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

6. A.A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip.

B.He discovered a rare fog on a deserted island.

C.A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep.

D.He fell from a tall palm tree by accident.

Q7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

7. A.From its genes.

B.From its length.

C.From its origin.

D.From its colour.

**长对话第一篇：**

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. My flight leaves in less than 2 hours. So, could you tell me, what's the quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great, but will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes. And it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to $37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. But I'll need a receipt, so I can charge it to my company.

W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, I can leave your bags with the porter. And he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: Would you like to leave a comment on our web page when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here, and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That’s very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

Q8. Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?

8. A.The security check takes time.

B.He has to check a lot of luggage.

C.His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours.

D.The airport is a long way from the hotel.

Q9. How is the man going to pay his bill?

9. A.in cash.

B.By credit card.

C.With a traveler’s check.

D.With his smart phone.

Q10. What did the man ask the woman to do?

10. A.Give him a receipt.

B.Confirm his flight.

C.Look after his luggage.

D.Find a porter for him.

Q11. What favor does the woman ask of the man?

11. A.Signing up for membership of S. Hotel.

B.Staying in the same hotel next time he comes.

C.Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle.

D.Posting a comment on the hotel’s webpage.

**长对话第二篇：**

Long conversation 2

M: You know, Ben’s given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he’s only a little boy. Don’t you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherrystone, a tree would grow out of your mouth. And I’m still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake…

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg when they blow of the wing.

M: They can, can’t they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there’s another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a post stamp on upside down, you will go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that. But my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say, you will get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here’s one more. We went on a campaign trip once in Italy, and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn’t it? But that’s how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

Q12: What does the man say about Ben?

12. A.He is the only boy in his family.

B.He becomes tearful in wind.

C.He has stopped making terrible faces.

D.He is his teacher’s favorite student.

Q13: What did aunt Marry used to do when the man was a child?

13. A.Tell him to play in her backyard.

B. Do sth funny to amuse him.

C.Give him some cherry stones to play with.

D.Warn him of danger by making up a story.

Q14: What does the woman believe swans could do?

14. A.They could break pp’s legs.

B.They could sometimes terrify adults.

C.They could fly against a strong wind.

D.They could knock pp unconscious.

Q15: What did the grandmother of the man’s wife say?

15. A.One would get a spot on their tongues if they told a lie deliberately.

B.One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.

C.One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down.

D.One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread.

**听力篇章第一篇：**

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived – the 1960s.

I was in my twenties, and everything was being renewed. People would come in out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater, all that was every exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out, all the time! I don't really remember working – of course, I was a student – or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating! It was the first time, ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean, girls went around in really short skirts, and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money, but it didn't matter. And there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

Question 16 – 18 are based on the passage you have just heard:

16. Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

17. What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

18. What do we learn about the speaker?

**听力篇章第二篇：**

Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away.

New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans.

To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements.

Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. When dogs looked at expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze.

Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans.

The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

Q19. What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

Q20. What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

Q21. How does a dog sense people's feelings?

**听力篇章第三篇：**

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around, and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.

Some animals, such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops, and their heart beat slows down. To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat, which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

Other animals adapt. For example, by staying active in winter. It is often hard for them to find food. So some animals, such as mice, collect extra food before winter, and hide it. When winter comes, they return to their hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm.

Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world, all the way to the distant south. Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

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

22. What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

23. What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

24. How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

25. Why do some birds fly in groups when migrating, according to the speaker?

**参考答案：**

SectionA News

1 B The test driver made a wrong judgement

2 D They have generally done quite well.

3 A He works at a national park.

4 B They were making a lot of noise.

5 A The discovery of a new species of snake.

6 C A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep.

7 D From its colour.

SectionB Conversation

conversation1

8 A The security check takes time.

9 B By credit card.

10 A Give him a receipt.

11 D Posting a comment on the hotel’s webpage.

conversation2

12 C He has stopped making terrible faces.

13 D Warn him of danger by making up a story.

14 A They could break pp’s legs.

15 B One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.

SectionC Passage

Passage1

16 C Everything seemed to be changing.

17 A Meeting people.

18 D He was a young student in the 1960s.

Passage2

19 B They avoid looking at them.

20 C It focuses its eyes on their mouths.

21 B By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.

Passage3

22 D They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

23 C They consume the energy stored before the long sleep.

24 A By storing enough food beforehand

25 C To stay safe