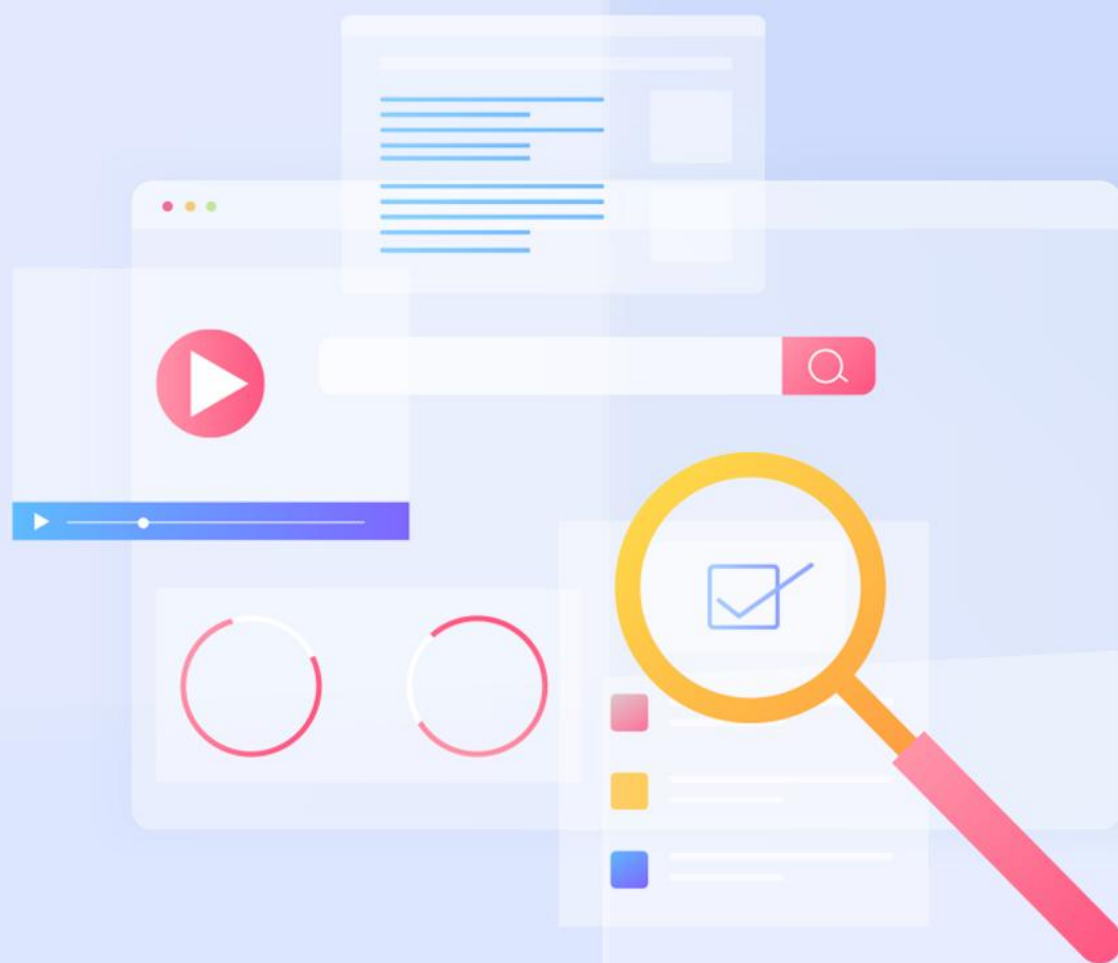


# 英语四级听力材料汇总

复试参考资料



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# 2022 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文全 1 套

## News Report One

A new study finds that beverages containing added sugar might be harmful.

In the study, researchers analyzed information from over 80,000 women and 37,000 men. Participants worked in the health profession. They were followed for approximately three decades. They completed surveys about their diet every four years. They also answered questions about sleep and exercise and health every two years. The more beverages containing added sugar that people drank, the greater their risk of death was during the study period. These beverages included soda, energy drinks and sports drinks. Beverages like pure fruit juice which are sweet but do not contain added sugar were not part of the study. The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health. These factors included lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables. They also included consuming too much meat. The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice. However, the researchers admit this is simply their recommendation. The study found only an association: It did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death.

### 【翻译】

一项新的研究发现：含添加糖的饮料可能有害。

在这项研究中，研究人员分析了来自 8 万多名女性和 3.7 万名男性的信息。参与者在卫生行业工作，他们被跟踪记录了大约 30 年。他们每四年完成一次关于饮食的调查。他们每两年回答一次关于睡眠、锻炼和健康的问题。在研究期间，研究者发现人们喝的含添加糖的饮料越多，死亡的风险就越大。这些饮料包括苏打水、能量饮料和运动饮料。纯果汁等甜味但不含添加糖的饮料不在研究范围内。即使研究人员考虑了其他可能影响人们健康的因素，这一发现仍然成立。这些因素包括缺乏锻炼和没有吃足够的蔬菜，还包括食用过多肉类。科学家们表示，他们的研究结果支持限制添加糖的饮料。他们认为我们应该用其他饮料来代替它们，而水是最好的选择。然而，研究人员承认这只是他们的建议。这项研究只发现了一种关联：它并不能证明添加糖的饮料会导致过早死亡。

## News Report Two

German police appealed Friday for information about the possible owners of two 17th-century oil paintings. Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month. He later handed them in to the Cologne police. An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals, police said. One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist Pietro Bellotti dating to 1665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten, date unknown. Their combined worth is estimated to be around one million euros. Authorities have not yet confirmed what will happen if the rightful owner is not found. Nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of

Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

【翻译】

德国警方周五呼吁知情人提供两幅 17 世纪油画的可能主人的信息。警方表示，上个月，一名 64 岁的男子在高速公路休息站的垃圾堆里发现了这些画作。后来他将这些照片交给了科隆警方。警方表示，一位艺术专家的初步评估认为，这两幅装裱好的画作都是原作。其中一幅是意大利艺术家彼得罗·贝洛蒂（Pietro Bellotti）创作于 1665 年的风景画。另一件是 17 世纪荷兰艺术家塞缪尔·范·胡斯特拉滕（Samuel van Hoogstraten）的一幅男孩肖像画，日期不详。它们的总价值估计在 100 万欧元左右。当局还没有证实如果找不到真正的主人会发生什么。然而，据推测它们要么被移交给科隆国家艺术博物馆，要么由当地政府出售给公众。

## News Report Three

A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack. The young girl braved the threat of bears, wolves and temperatures far below freezing. She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless. Named locally as Karla, she lives alone with her elderly grandmother and her blind grandfather. As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the care of the elderly. She also faces investigation from childcare services, who will also be asking why Karla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives. The journey took place in February when temperatures average negative 26 degrees Celsius. Russian reports on social media suggest the forest may have been as cold as negative 34 degrees Celsius. The journey was only recently confirmed by authorities. But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects. Last year, a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days in a remote forest in the same region.

【翻译】

一名四岁的女孩在雪林中行走了 8 公里，为她生病的祖母寻求帮助，然而她的祖母后来死于心脏病。这个年轻的女孩勇敢地面对熊、狼和远低于冰点的气温的威胁。她在西伯利亚的一个偏远地区旅行，醒来后发现她的祖母一动不动。当地人叫她 Karla，她和年迈的祖母以及失明的祖父住在一起。后来，女孩的母亲面临刑事诉讼。她被指控将一个处于危险中的未成年人交给老人照顾。她还面临儿童保育机构的调查，他们还会问为什么卡拉独自一人和她虚弱的亲戚在一起。这次旅行发生在 2 月份，当时平均气温为零下 26 摄氏度。俄罗斯社交媒体上的报道显示，这片森林的温度可能低至零下 34 摄氏度。这次旅行最近才被当局证实。尽管她遭受了极寒的影响，但据报道，这个孩子没有受到危及生命的影响。去年，一名三岁男孩在同一地区的偏远森林里独自存活了三天。

## Conversation One

W: I've made a new friend recently. Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

M: How did you meet her?

W: We met over WeChat. She has very cool photos on her social media. The photos of her hometown look amazing.

M: What's her hometown called?

W: It's called Cape Town. It's in the southwest of South Africa. She says it's very green and windy. The city was built by European settlers. And there's a big mountain that overlooks the city. The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top.

M: That sounds interesting. What are the people there like?

W: Well, Susan says South Africa is very mixed. There are black people and white people and Indian people. Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South Africa, but she only speaks English.

M: Didn't South Africa host the Football World Cup a few years ago? They must play football a lot then, right?

W: I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby.

M: Rugby? What's rugby?

W: Rugby is a sport with two teams and the players carry the ball in their arms and throw it at each other. The ball is not round and the players push each other. I don't really understand the rules. I think it's very complicated.

M: That sounds like a very strange sport indeed. Is it only South Africa that plays it?

W: No, it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand.

【翻译】

女：我最近交了一个新朋友。她叫苏珊，来自南非。

男：你是怎么认识她的？

女：我们在微信上认识的。她的社交媒体上有非常酷的照片。她家乡的照片看起来很棒。

男：她的家乡叫什么？

女：它叫开普敦。它位于南非西南部。她说那儿有很多植被，风也很大。这座城市是由欧洲殖民者建造的。有一座大山可以俯瞰整个城市。这座山被称为桌山，因为它的顶部是平坦的。

男：听起来很有趣。那里的人怎么样？

女：苏珊说南非非常复杂。有黑人、白人和印第安人。苏珊是白人。她说她的祖先来自英国。南非说多种语言，但她只说英语。

男：南非几年前不是举办过世界杯吗？那他们一定经常踢足球，对吧？

女：我想他们踢足球，但不像橄榄球那么受欢迎。

男：橄榄球吗？橄榄球是什么？

女：橄榄球是一项由两支球队组成的运动，球员们把球抱在怀里，然后互相扔。球不是圆的，球员们互相推搡。我不太懂规则。我认为这很复杂。

男：这听起来确实是一项非常奇怪的运动。只有南非踢吗？

女：不，它在英国和其他前英国殖民地，如澳大利亚和新西兰也很流行。

## Conversation Two

M: Hi, Jennifer. I'm really struggling with this semester's workload. Do you have any advice?

W: Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying. I've been using one since the start of last semester, and it has really helped relieve a lot of study pressure.

M: Sounds like just what I need. My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized, I don't know where to start.

W: Okay. Well, the main thing is to have everything in the right place. Whatever you're reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can. What kind of learner are you?

M: Um, I'm not sure,

W: Well, visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information. Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems. I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

M: Oh! I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.

W: Well, I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information and make it more quickly accessible.

M: So you think I should arrange my notes using color and pictures in place of text.

W: Yes, you'll probably start to grasp information a lot quicker that way. As an emotional learner, organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself.

M: That's amazing. I didn't know there were so many different ways to learn.

### 【翻译】

男：嗨，詹妮弗。这学期的工作量让我很头疼。你有什么建议吗？

女：你考虑过做学习指南吗？这是一个你可以让自己减轻学习压力的工具。我从上学期开始就一直在用它，它确实帮我减轻了很多学习压力。

男：听起来正是我需要的。我的主要问题是我的学习文件夹充满了笔记和工作表，而且非常混乱，我不知道从哪里开始。

女：好的。最重要的是把所有东西都放在正确的地方。无论你在复习什么，重要的是要根据你对该主题的特殊需求来安排，并以最友好的方式来安排。你是哪种类型的学习者？

男：嗯，我不确定。

女：视觉学习者更喜欢使用图像、图片、颜色和地图来组织信息。逻辑型学习者的思维是线性的，他们更喜欢使用逻辑、推理和系统。我是一个情绪化的学习者，这意味着我需要在情感上联系信息来理解它。

男：哦！我非常依赖视觉来获取信息。

女：嗯，我建议你在学习指南中使用颜色编码的部分来重新组织你的笔记，或者使用想法映射来布局信息，使其更容易获取。

男：所以你认为我应该用颜色和图片来代替文字来安排我的笔记。

女：是的，这样你可能会开始更快地掌握信息。作为一个情感学习者，把我的笔记整理成一个



故事，这样我就可以把它联系起来并背诵给自己听。

男：太神奇了。我不知道有这么多的学习方法。

## Passage One

The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself. For example, if you want people to treat you with respect, you should treat them with respect.

Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule, based on factors such as the religion in their society.

However, all forms of the golden rule revolve around the same concept. Namely, they help you treat others better, by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave.

A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes, when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles. For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go, because we would not want to be punished ourselves.

However, this issue with the golden rule can be dealt with in a general manner, by viewing this principle as one of several principles that we use to guide our behavior as individuals and as a society.

Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible, as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.

### 【翻译】

黄金法则是一种道德原则，它指出你希望别人怎样对待自己，你就应该怎样对待别人。例如，如果你想让别人尊重你，你就应该尊重别人。

不同的人往往会接触到不同形式的黄金法则，这取决于他们社会中的宗教等因素。

然而，所有形式的黄金法则都围绕着相同的概念。也就是说，它们帮助你用你自己希望被对待的方式作为行为指南更好地对待他人。

对黄金法则的一个著名批评是，当它与法律和道德原则相冲突时，它的应用可能会导致不受欢迎的结果。例如，如果有人违反了法律，黄金法则会建议我们应该让他们走，因为我们不想自己受到惩罚。

然而，这个关于黄金法则的问题可以以一种一般的方式来处理，把这个原则视为我们作为个人和社会用来指导我们行为的几个原则之一。

具体来说，在上面描述的例子中，大多数个人和社会选择将法律和道德原则置于黄金法则之上。这意味着只要有可能，他们就会努力实现黄金法则，只要它不与更重要的概念冲突。

## Passage Two

Today, many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites, but current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.

Why useless? A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work. They found that people have a wide range of opinions concerning diversity. On the one hand, many see value in diversity, which can contribute a variety of perspectives, encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions. On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language, or has a different style of work.

The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective. Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater weight if a person is directly affected. In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves. But when people make decisions for others, they typically put together a more diverse team. These findings could help organizations become more diverse. Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions.

These decisions should not only be made by those directly affected. People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

#### 【翻译】

如今，许多大公司在其网站上强调多样性的重要性，但目前的统计数据显示，在美国，典型的经理一职位仍然倾向于白人男性。显然，实现多元化的愿望并没有转化为企业现实。

为什么没有用？巴塞尔大学的一组研究人员发表了他们关于人们对工作多样性态度的新研究。他们发现，人们对多样性有着广泛的看法。一方面，许多人看到了多样性的价值，它可以提供不同的视角，鼓励新想法，并产生创新的解决方案。另一方面，他们认为与观点完全不同、说不同的语言或工作风格完全不同的人一起工作可能会很困难。

他们赋予多样性的实际价值取决于决策的角度。如果一个人直接受到影响，那么对多样性的实用性的怀疑就会更有分量。换句话说，当涉及一个人的工作团队时，他们倾向于选择与自己相似的团队成员。但当人们为他人做决定时，他们通常会组建一个更多元化的团队。这些发现可以帮助企业变得更加多样化。公司需要注意由谁来做招聘和团队决策。

这些决定不应仅由直接受影响的人做出。没有直接参与小组日常工作的人也应该参加。

## Passage Three

Communication can essentially be divided into two categories: the written and the spoken. How the balance is struck between these two forms of communication—the point at which one needs to be exchanged for another—really depends on individual cultures. Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business. Many cultures place a much greater value on the spoken word than the American working culture does. In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding. A person's word is linked to their honor, so verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding. Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts. In the US, France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out.

By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding. It can prove a challenge to Western businesses if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on.

For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change.

Such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships.

【翻译】

交际基本上可以分为两类：书面交际和口头交际。如何在这两种交流形式之间取得平衡——在何种程度上需要相互交流——实际上取决于个人文化。了解何时将一种形式转换为另一种形式是在国际商务中取得成功的关键。许多文化都比美国的职场文化更重视口语。在中东部分地区，你会发现口头协议被视为具有严格约束力。一个人的一言一行关系到他的荣誉，因此口头协议被视为重要的，而书面合同则被视为协议备忘录。西方的工作文化倾向于高度重视书面文字，而在合同方面，这种重视程度达到了最高水平。在美国、法国和德国，书面合同往往被视为必须严格执行的东西。

相比之下，在其他文化中，书面合同可能不那么有约束力。如果你的商业伙伴想要重新谈判你认为已经达成一致的条款，这对西方企业来说可能是一个挑战。

例如，一家日本公司可能已经签署了一份合同，但他们可能不觉得合同的每一个细节都有约束力——特别是在后来情况发生变化的情况下。

当涉及商业关系时，不同的工作文化对文字的价值差异往往会导致许多问题。

# 2021 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

United Airlines has apologized for mistakenly shipping an American family's pet dog thousands of miles in the wrong direction to Japan. The dog owner's beloved 10-year-old dog named Buddy took an unexpected 16-hour flight to Tokyo following a mix-up by the airline. The dog owner's family are currently in the process of moving. They were meant to be reunited with the pet in their new home city in Texas. But when they arrived at the United Airlines cargo facility in the southern U. S. state, they found a stranger's dog waiting in Buddy's place. Both of the dogs had been sent to the wrong destinations on connecting flights from Denver, with Buddy mistakenly being sent to Japan instead. Buddy was given a physical checkup when he arrived at Tokyo's International Airport. The dog was then sent back to the U. S. on a private charter jet. "I'm so glad he's alive and coming home soon!" said the relieved dog owner. "And an error occurred during the connections in Denver. We have notified our customers that their pets arrived safely. We will arrange to return the pets to them as soon as possible," a spokesperson of United Airlines said.

### 【翻译】

美国联合航空公司为错误地将一个美国家庭的宠物狗运送到数千英里外的日本而道歉。这位狗主人 10 岁的爱犬名叫巴迪，由于航空公司的失误，他出人意料地坐了 16 个小时的飞机来到东京。狗主人的家人目前正在搬家的过程中。他们本打算在得克萨斯州的新家和这只宠物团聚。但是当他们到达美国南部州的联合航空货运设施时，他们发现一只陌生人的狗在巴迪的地方等着，而巴迪却被错误地送到了日本。这两只狗都被从丹佛转机送到了错误的目的地。巴迪抵达东京国际机场后接受了身体检查。随后，这只狗被一架私人包机送回美国。狗主人松了一口气，说：“我真高兴它还活着，很快就能回家了！”“在丹佛的连接过程中发生了一个错误。我们已通知顾客他们的宠物已安全抵达。我们会尽快安排把宠物还给他们。”美联航发言人表示。

## News Report Two

Officials at Reid Park Zoo in Tucson Arizona are celebrating the birth of a baby elephant. Zoo officials say the baby was born on Monday. It is a female and she weighs nearly 130 kilograms. Semba, her mother, is a 30-year-old African elephant. The pregnancy lasted 22 months. Officials describe the baby elephant as "healthy, standing and nursing". The baby hasn't been given a name yet. Semba has given birth before. Zoo officials said during this pregnancy, she was closely monitored through physical exams and blood tests. Dr. Sue Tygielski is the zoo's director of zoological operations. She said the elephant's birth went smoothly and that there were no complications. The new baby expands the zoo's elephant herd to six. That includes the baby's parents, a sister, a brother and an adult female.

### 【翻译】

亚利桑那州图森市里德公园动物园的官员们正在庆祝一只小象的出生。动物园官员表示，



这只幼崽于周一出生。这是一只雌性，体重近 130 公斤。她的母亲森巴是一头 30 岁的非洲象。怀孕持续了 22 个月。官方称这只小象“健康，能站立，正在哺乳”。孩子还没起名字。森巴以前生过孩子。动物园官员表示，在怀孕期间，她通过身体检查和血液测试受到了密切监控。苏·泰吉尔斯基博士是该动物园的动物运营主管。她说，小象的生产很顺利，没有出现并发症。这只小象使动物园的象群增加到六只。其中包括小象的父母，一个姐姐，一个哥哥和一个成年母象。

## News Report Three

Three years ago, a couple was enjoying a meal at a beach restaurant. The restaurant was built on a wooden structure above the sea-water. During the meal, the man's wedding ring slipped off his finger. It fell through the wooden floorboards, apparently lost forever.

Recently, the restaurant manager Ryan Krivoy decided to replace the wooden deck and he found an old gold coin, some \$ 100 bills and a silver wedding ring while replacing the deck.

The restaurant waitress Sasha Formica posted a picture of the ring on Facebook. The post was shared about 5,000 times.

Three days later, the happy wife called to claim the ring. She even texted pictures of her and her husband eating there in 2017 as proof.

The restaurant mailed the ring back to the happy couple. Meanwhile, Krivoy discovered that the gold coin was very rare. It was from 1855 and worth as much as \$ 2,000.

### 【翻译】

三年前，一对夫妇在一家海滨餐厅用餐。餐厅建在海面上的木结构上。吃饭时，男人的结婚戒指从手指上滑落了。它从木地板上掉了下来，显然再也找不到了。

最近，餐厅经理 Ryan Krivoy 决定更换木甲板，他在更换甲板时发现了一枚旧金币，一些 100 美元的钞票和一枚银结婚戒指。

餐厅女服务员萨沙·福米卡在 Facebook 上发布了这枚戒指的照片。这条微博被分享了大约 5000 次。

三天后，兴奋的妻子打电话来认领戒指。她甚至发了 2017 年她和丈夫在那里吃饭的照片作为证据。

餐厅把戒指寄回给了这对幸福的新人。与此同时，克里沃发现金币非常罕见。它是 1855 年的，价值 2000 美元。

## Conversation One

W: I can't believe that duck hunting is still legal in so many parts of the world. The scientific evidence from countries like Australia, Canada and the USA clearly indicates a decline in the birds' numbers.

M: But can anyone be sure if the decline is really caused by the hunting or by climate change?

W: It's caused by both in fact. We see more droughts in countries like Australia. Ducks are birds that feed and breed in areas where there is a lot of water, but their habitats have been shrinking in recent

decades because of the droughts.

M: And I guess with fewer places to inhabit, they concentrate in greater numbers in few areas, which surely makes them easier targets for the hunters.

W: It does. My grandfather was a duck hunter. He told me hunting ducks and geese began in the 19th century. They were easily found and plentifully available food source in farming areas, especially for poor immigrants.

M: What do they use for hunting during that period?

W: They use new types of guns, and birds could easily be shot down in flight. And in such great numbers, their commercial hunting of ducks and geese became an industry. Yet, there's no commercial farming of these birds nowadays. Their meat is hardly eaten in Western countries.

M: No, duck hunting seemingly exists as the continuation of a tradition.

W: Well, ducks have never been popular with farmers like my grandfather anyway because they sometimes destroy crops. In fact, farmers used to poison them in large numbers.

M: That somehow doesn't surprise me. Nobody places much value on the lives of these poor birds or on their meat.

#### 【翻译】

女：我不敢相信在世界上这么多地方猎鸭仍然是合法的。来自澳大利亚、加拿大和美国等国家的科学证据清楚地表明，这种鸟类的数量正在下降。

男：但是有人能确定数量下降是由狩猎还是气候变化引起的吗？

女：事实上，这是由两者引起的。我们在澳大利亚等国家看到了更多的干旱。鸭子是一种在多水地区觅食和繁殖的鸟类，但近几十年来，由于干旱，它们的栖息地一直在缩小。

男：我想，由于可以居住的地方越来越少，它们就会大量集中在少数几个地区，这肯定会让它们更容易成为猎人的目标。

女：是的。我的祖父是一个猎鸭人。他告诉我，猎鸭和鹅始于19世纪。在农业地区，它们很容易找到，是充足的食物来源，尤其是对贫穷的移民来说。

男：那时候他们用什么打猎？

女：他们使用新型枪支，飞行中的鸟类很容易被击落。数量如此庞大，他们商业性的鸭子和鹅猎成了一种产业。然而，现在还没有商业养殖这些鸟类。西方国家几乎不吃它们的肉。

男：不，猎鸭似乎是一种传统的延续。

女：嗯，鸭子从来都不受像我祖父这样的农民的欢迎，因为它们有时会破坏庄稼。事实上，农民曾经大量毒死它们。

男：我一点也不惊讶。没有人重视这些可怜的鸟的生命或它们的肉。

## Conversation Two

M: Okay, Miss Bright. I've finished calculating. I estimate you have between 210 and 240 square meters of walls and ceiling.

W: So, how much would the paint job cost?

M: That would depend on the quality of paint you choose. We carry two brands. One costs 60 cents every square meter, and the other 90 cents. The second is guaranteed to look great for about 10 years, whereas the cheaper one will start to dull after around six or seven years.

W: In that case, we would prefer the more expensive option.

M: All right, then. So including labor costs, taxes, and everything, this job would come to \$ 3, 000.

W: Um, to be perfectly honest, that's more than I expected.

M: Please bear in mind that the price includes moving all the furniture, and the whole task would take two days.

W: Really? Why?

M: Well, we can't paint the walls without clearing all the furniture first. So every time we paint a room, we first have to move the furniture to another room. So that takes more time. Plus, it requires two people, which works out more expensive.

W: I see. But does that mean I could not live here in my own house during those two days?

M: That is correct.

W: Oh well, that changes everything, I'm afraid. I would have to stay with a friend or check into a hotel. I hadn't considered any of that. I'm starting to realize that painting my house is far more troublesome than I had anticipated.

M: This is usually the case. Most of our clients go through the same realization.

W: I see.

M: You have my number. Please feel free to call me for any further questions.

W: Thank you.

#### 【翻译】

男：好的，布莱特小姐。我已经算完了。我估计你有 210 到 240 平方米的墙壁和天花板。

女：那么，粉刷一次要花多少钱？

男：那要看你选择的油漆质量了。我们有两个牌子。一套每平方米 60 美分，另一套每平方米 90 美分。第二款保证能使用 10 年左右，而较便宜的那款在 6、7 年左右就会开始褪色。

女：那样的话，我们会选择贵一点的。

男：那好吧。包括劳动力成本、税收和其他一切费用，这个工作将达到 3000 美元。

女：嗯，说实话，这比我想象的要多。

男：请记住，这个价格包括转移所有的家具，整个过程需要两天的时间。

女：真的吗？为什么？

男：嗯，我们不能不先清理所有的家具就粉刷墙壁。所以我们每次粉刷一个房间，首先要把家具搬到另一个房间。这需要更多的时间。另外，它需要两个人，这就更贵了。

女：我明白了。但这是否意味着这两天我不能住在我自己的房子里呢？

男：没错。

女：哦，恐怕这一切都改变了。我就得和朋友住在一起，或者住酒店。这些我都没想过。我开始意识到粉刷我的房子比我预想的要麻烦得多。

男：通常都是这样。我们的大多数客户都经历过同样的情况。

女：我明白了。

男：你有我的电话号码。如有任何问题，请随时打电话给我。

女：谢谢。

## Passage One

Homework is an important part of schooling, but the purposes of giving children homework will change as they grow older. At the primary level, the main aim is to cultivate good habits, like learning to plan and exercising self-discipline. During the secondary school years, extending what is learned at school is positively related to academic achievement, so the content of homework becomes more important.

So how can you help your child do their best?

Creating an ideal working environment will make it easier for them to get down to their assignments quickly. Make sure it's free of distractions, and-for primary school children at least-somewhere near you, so you can answer questions and offer encouragement.

You probably have to help younger children plan their session, but it's important that by the end of primary school it's second nature. Get them to tell you everything they have to do. Then encourage them to establish an order in which they do work.

When there are several different assignments, make sure they begin with one they enjoy, so it seems easy to get started. It's best to take on the most difficult task second—once they're settled, but before they get tired.

If older children have more than an hour of homework, encourage them to schedule a short break to stretch.

If you encourage them to tell you what they've learned, they'll absorb the information more deeply and remember it more readily.

### 【翻译】

家庭作业是学校教育的重要组成部分，但是给孩子布置家庭作业的目的会随着他们的成长而改变。在小学阶段，主要目的是培养良好的习惯，比如制定学习计划和自律。在中学期间，扩大在学校所学的知识与学业成绩正相关，因此家庭作业的内容变得更加重要。

那么你如何帮助你的孩子做到最好呢？

创造一个理想的工作环境会让他们更容易快速完成任务。确保它没有干扰，并且至少对小学生来说，让他们在你附近，这样你就可以回答问题并给予鼓励。

你可能必须帮助年龄较小的孩子安排他们做作业的顺序，但重要的是，等他们小学结束时，要让他们习惯成自然。

当有几个不同的任务时，确保他们从他们喜欢的开始，这样看起来很容易开始。最好把最难的任务放在第二位——在他们静下心来之后，累了之前。

如果大一点的孩子有超过一个小时的家庭作业，鼓励他们安排一个短暂的休息来伸展一下。

如果你鼓励他们告诉你他们学到了什么，他们会更深刻地吸收信息，更容易记住。

## Passage Two

Workers at Mexican oil company will receive a healthy incentive of almost \$300 a year if they meet certain body weight standards. To qualify for the bonus, they must maintain a healthy weight. For those who are overweight or obese, they could receive the bonus if they reduce their weight by 10% during the year.

Some applaud the policy as fair, because it rewards both the individuals who maintain a healthy weight and those who are working towards achieving it.

But critics say the policy contradicts recommendations by many health experts, who warn that a person's weight is influenced by genetic and environmental factors. That means weight can be hard for individuals to control, which makes the bonus unfair.

Some experts say the policy is inconsistent with the science of what we know about body weight regulation. These experts argue that focusing on wage is the wrong approach. A more productive method of encouraging health among employees is to promote healthy behaviors. For example, companies can give workers gym memberships, or encourage participation in lectures on healthy eating and living. They can also reduce sweets and provide healthier snacks in the office and healthier meals at the company canteen. Or they can give employees more time during their lunch break to exercise. These are much better and much more productive ways for companies to move forward on their employees' well-being.

### 【翻译】

墨西哥一家石油公司的员工如果达到一定的体重标准,将获得每年近300美元的健康奖励。为了有资格获得奖金,他们必须保持健康的体重。对于那些超重或肥胖的人来说,如果他们在一年内减掉10%的体重,他们就可以获得奖金。

一些人称赞这项政策是公平的,因为它既奖励了那些保持健康体重的人,也奖励了那些为实现这一目标而努力的人。

但批评人士说,这一政策与许多健康专家的建议相矛盾。这些专家警告说:一个人的体重受遗传和环境因素的影响,这意味着个人很难控制体重,这使得奖金不公平。

一些专家表示,这项政策与我们所知道的体重调节科学不一致。这些专家认为,只关注工资是错误的做法。促进员工健康的一个更有效的方法是促进健康的行为。例如,公司可以为员工提供健身房会员资格,或者鼓励他们参加有关健康饮食和生活的讲座。他们还可以减少甜食,在办公室提供更健康的零食,在公司食堂提供更健康的膳食。或者他们可以在午休时间给员工更多锻炼的时间。对于公司来说,这些都是改善员工福利更好、更有成效的方式。

## Passage Three

Campaigners have warned that the British government is not doing enough to prevent left-handed pupils from falling behind their peers. They claim that thousands of children are still being "penalized" for being left-handed. This is due to a lack of action from ministers, who've failed to take any meaningful action for years.



It is feared that a failure to address early-year challenges, such as poor handwriting, leads to much more serious problems down the line—with these pupils facing reduced career prospects. Studies in recent years show that left-handed children are more likely to suffer with learning difficulties and their scores are lower on IQ tests.

Campaigners feel it's strange that children in British schools are penalized because they happen to be left-handed. They don't understand why successive governments have failed to act on this. They want the department of education to record which children are left-handed and what their educational attainments are, since they make up some 10% of the population.

In early-year education, left-handed children are struggling and making a mess of their handwriting. Educators don't know how to deal with this. In many cases, there is no active help and a lack of teacher training. Campaigners point out that a high percentage of the prison population is left-handed. They say that these prison numbers are unusually high and ask why it is the case.

#### 【翻译】

活动人士警告称，英国政府在防止左撇子学生落后于同龄人方面做得不够。他们声称，成千上万的孩子仍然因为左撇子而受到“惩罚”。这是由于部长们缺乏行动导致的，他们多年来未能采取任何有意义的行动。

人们担心，未能解决早期的挑战——如糟糕的书写会导致更严重的问题，他们将会面临着更狭窄的职业前景。近年来的研究表明，左撇子儿童更容易出现学习困难的问题，而且他们的智商测试成绩也更低。

活动人士认为，英国学校里的孩子因为碰巧是左撇子而受到惩罚，这很奇怪。他们不明白为什么历届政府都没有在这方面采取行动。他们希望教育部记录哪些儿童是左撇子，以及他们的受教育程度，因为左撇子占人口的 10% 左右。

在早期教育中，左撇子儿童的书写很糟糕。教育工作者不知道如何应对这种情况。在许多情况下，“左撇子”的学生没有受到积极的帮助，也缺乏教师培训。活动人士指出，监狱中左撇子的比例很高。他们说，这些监狱的人数异常高，并询问为什么会这样。

## 2021 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

A 22-year-old Chinese woman who suffered from a persistent cough was shocked to learn that she had a piece of chicken bone lodged in her lung.

The unnamed woman, from the province of Shandong, started to have coughing problems when she was 7 or 8 years old. For 14 years, she made numerous hospital visits. However, no doctor could identify any problem. Her uncontrollable coughing was a mystery.

Finally, the woman got a full body scan at a hospital in the city of Qingdao. This special medical procedure revealed she had a chicken bone stuck in her lung. Doctors performed surgery and removed the bone. The simple procedure went smoothly and the woman has recovered fully. With the bone finally removed from her lung, the woman is very happy that she no longer suffers from that annoying cough.

#### 【翻译】

一名 22 岁的中国女子患有持续的咳嗽，当她得知一块鸡骨头卡在她的肺里时，她感到十分震惊。

这名不知名的女子来自山东省，7、8 岁时开始出现咳嗽问题。14 年来，她多次去医院就诊。然而，没有医生能发现任何问题。她无法控制的咳嗽依旧是个谜。

最后，该女子在青岛一家医院接受了全身扫描。这个特殊的医疗程序显示，她的肺里卡了一根鸡骨头。医生做了手术，取出了骨头。这个简单的手术进行得很顺利，这位女士已经完全康复了。骨头终于从肺里取出来了，女士非常高兴，她再也不用忍受那恼人的咳嗽了。

### News Report Two

A white sheep named Prickles that ran away from an Australian farm during the 2013 bushfires, recently returned home.

According to farmer Alice Gray, Prickles was only a lamb when she ran away. The bushfires that hit the area back then destroyed a large part of her family's massive property. They thought Prickles had died in the fire. But instead, the young sheep escaped into a 200-acre forest near the farm. Once the fires were over, the family had to fix the damage done to the farm, as it was such a large property. This included rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing. It was this huge fencing that prevented Prickles from finding her way back. Over the years, the family spotted her a few times. They even recorded her with cameras installed to monitor deer activity. But while they knew Prickles was alive, they couldn't find her and never expected her to return by herself. Seven years later, they were proven wrong.

#### 【翻译】

一只名叫皮刺的白羊在 2013 年的丛林大火期间从澳大利亚的一个农场跑出来，最近回家了。

据农民爱丽丝·格雷说，皮刺逃跑时还只是一只羊羔。当时席卷该地区的森林大火摧毁了

她家庭的大部分巨大财产。他们以为皮刺死在火灾中了。但相反，小绵羊逃进了农场附近 200 英亩的森林里。大火一结束，这家人就得弥补农场的损失，这是一笔很大的财产。其中包括重建约 50 公里长的围栏。就是这道巨大的栅栏阻止了皮刺找到回去的路。这些年来，这家人看到过她几次。他们甚至用安装在鹿身上的摄像头记录了她的活动。虽然他们知道皮刺还活着，但他们找不到她，也不指望她能自己回来。七年后，事实证明他们错了。

## News Report Three

Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair this morning.

The aircraft was carrying 265 million pounds worth of gold and diamonds, when the door flew open—sending the precious metal back to earth.

According to the official news agency, Russian authorities have recovered more than 170 gold bars weighing 20 kilograms each. The plane was traveling from Yakutsk Airport in a major diamond-producing region to the city Krasnoyarsk in Siberia. However, the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan after it began losing some of its valuable cargo. Reports suggest some bars of gold were scattered up to 15 miles away from the airport. Nine tons of gold on plane AN-12 belonged to a goldmine company.

Police have sealed off the runway, and say it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery. Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off are reportedly going to be questioned by the police.

### 【翻译】

今天早上，俄罗斯一架货运飞机在空中发生故障，数吨黄金从空中坠落。

这架飞机载着价值 2.65 亿英镑的黄金和钻石，舱门突然打开——这些贵重金属被送回了地面。

据官方通讯社报道，俄罗斯当局已发现 170 多根金条，每块重达 20 公斤。这架飞机从主要钻石产地雅库茨克机场飞往西伯利亚的克拉斯诺亚尔斯克市。然而，这架飞机在开始丢失一些宝贵的货物后，紧急降落在马干。报道称，一些金条散落在离机场 15 英里远的地方。安-12 飞机上的 9 吨黄金属于一家金矿公司。

警方已经封锁了跑道，并表示目前还不清楚这是一起事故还是一起抢劫未遂事件。据报道，起飞前在飞机上工作的技术工程师将接受警方的讯问。

## Conversation One

M: Hello, you're through to customer service. This is Michael speaking. Before we continue, I just want to make you aware that this call is being recorded and may be used in the future for training purposes. What can I help you with today?

W: Hi, my name is Jean Seimon. I recently bought an office chair from your company, but I returned it about a week ago. I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back. It says on your



website that your company will pay back the money within three working days of you receiving the returned item. But it's been five working days and I haven't received anything.

M: I'm sorry to hear that, Miss Seimon. What's your customer reference number, please?

W: It's 389460.

M: Okay, 389460. I'm just looking on the system here. And according to our records, the chair you returned was received by our warehouse on Friday morning. The payment was made on Wednesday. But this seems to be a problem with your card number.

W: My card number? Oh, maybe it has something to do with my new card. It was sent to me on Tuesday. Maybe the bank canceled my old one before you've made the payment.

M: Well, you'll need to update your card details directly on our website. Just make sure you're logged in. And then under the description of your personal information, you should see an option for updating payment methods.

W: I am logged in, and I'll give that a go.

M: I'll make a note here on the system for you, so that the payment will be made tomorrow morning.

W: Thank you very much.

#### 【翻译】

男：你好，这里是客户服务部。我是迈克尔。在我们继续之前，我只想让你们知道这段通话正在被录音，将来可能会被用于培训目的。今天我能帮您什么忙吗？

女：嗨，我叫吉恩·西蒙。我最近从你们公司买了一把办公椅，但大约一周前我把它退了。我打电话只是想问问我什么时候能拿到退款。你们的网站上说你们公司会在收到退货后的三个工作日内把钱还给我。但是已经五个工作日了，我还没有收到任何消息。

男：我很遗憾听到这个消息，西蒙小姐。请问您的客户编号是多少？

女：是 389460。

男：好的，389460。我现在正在查看系统。根据我们的记录，你归还的椅子是周五早上送到我们仓库的。这笔款项是星期三支付的。但是您的卡号好像有问题。

女：我的卡号？也许跟我的新卡有关。它是星期二寄给我的。也许银行在你们付款之前取消了我的旧信用卡。

男：嗯，您需要直接在我们的网站上更新您的卡的详细信息。登录之后在你的个人信息下，会有一个更新支付方式的选项。

女：我已经登录了，我会试试的。

男：我会在系统上为您做个记录，这样明天早上就可以付款了。

女：非常感谢。

## Conversation Two

M: I'm getting a bit hungry.

W: Yes, me too. I'm starving. Are you going to prepare a meal for us?

M: No, sorry, I'm actually pretty worn out. Let's just go out somewhere close to eat.

W: Well, I think we should stay in and save some cash. Can we get a meal delivered?

M: Yeah, great. I'll use that food delivery app on my phone. What do you want, fried chicken, hamburgers, or fish and chips?

W: Oh, can we stay away from the junk food? How about something healthy?

M: Okay, well, there's a place that does salads.

W: Let me have a look at that. Yeah, that looks delicious. But to be honest, I'd prefer something hot, not cold.

M: How about Indian food?

W: That's not the kind of hot I mean. I'm just not a fan of sauces. That made me sweat and cry. I need something mild.

M: Okay. So would you consider Mexican? Oh no, sorry. There's also very hot pepper in that. Would you like some Italian food, perhaps? It's a bit heavy, but it's great food for a cold night like this.

W: Pizza? Spaghetti with creamy sauce? I know it's really tasty and great comfort food, but it's too fattening for me. I'm trying to keep a slim figure, you know.

M: Oh, you're really difficult to please. Well, there's a nice Chinese restaurant that delivers.

W: Yes, I love Chinese food. Let me see. Oh, it's 15 kilometers away.

M: That's a bit too far away. Do you feel like Vietnamese food then?

W: Yeah, awesome. It's healthy, and we can afford it.

M: Great. Let's order Vietnamese right away.

【翻译】

男：我有点饿了。

女：是的，我也是。我饿死了。你要为我们准备一顿饭吗？

男：不，对不起，我真的很累了。我们出去找个近点的地方吃吧。

女：嗯，我想我们应该待在家里，省点钱。我们可以叫外卖吗？

男：是的，很好。我会用我手机上的外卖软件。你想吃什么，炸鸡、汉堡还是炸鱼薯条？

女：哦，我们能不能远离垃圾食品？吃点健康的怎么样？

男：好吧，有一家店做沙拉。

女：让我看看。是的，看起来很好吃。但说实话，我更喜欢热的，而不是冷的。

男：印度菜怎么样？

女：我指的不是那种热。我只是不喜欢酱汁。这让我又流汗又流泪。我需要一些温和的东西。

男：好吧。你会考虑墨西哥菜吗？哦，不好意思。里面还有很辣的辣椒。你想吃意大利菜吗？口味有点重，但对于这样寒冷的夜晚来说是很好的食物。

女：披萨吗？意大利面加奶油酱？我知道它真的很好吃，很舒服，但对我来说太油腻了。你知道，我在努力保持苗条的身材。

男：哦，你真难取悦。嗯，有一家不错的中餐馆可以送货上门。

是的，我喜欢中国菜。让我看看。哦，15公里远。

男：那有点太远了。那你想吃越南菜吗？

女：是的，太棒了。这很健康，而且我们负担得起。

男：太好了。我们马上点越南菜吧。

## Passage One

A new study carried out by the University of Lincoln has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and well-being of their cats. The findings suggest that, just as a parent's personality can affect the personality of a child, the same is true for a cat and its owner.

Owners—defined as individuals with high levels of anxiety, fear, anger, depression and loneliness—were more likely to have cats with behavioral issues.

Such cats displayed more aggressive and anxious behavioral styles as well as more stress-related sickness. They were also more likely to have an ongoing medical condition and be overweight.

The research also found that mentally well-adjusted owners had calmer, happier and healthier cats.

The researchers explained that "Many owners regard their pets as a family member, and form close social bonds with them." The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets and it's therefore possible that pets could be affected by the way their owners interact with and manage them. The study highlights an important relationship between our personalities and the well-being of our pets. Further research is needed to investigate the causal nature of this relationship and to look at how owners' personalities are directly influencing their pets' behaviour and well-being.

It is possible that the well-being of pets is driven by the underlying nature of the owner, not simply by their conscious decisions and behaviors.

### 【翻译】

林肯大学进行的一项新研究发现，猫主人的性格与猫的行为和健康状况之间存在联系。研究表明，就像父母的性格会影响孩子的性格一样，猫的主人也会影响猫咪的性格。

猫主人——如果是高度焦虑、恐惧、愤怒、抑郁和孤独的人——更有可能养有行为问题的猫。

这样的猫表现出更具攻击性和焦虑的行为风格，以及更多与压力相关的疾病。他们也更有可能患有持续的疾病和超重。

研究还发现，心理适应能力强的主人拥有更冷静、更快乐、更健康的猫。

研究人员解释说，“许多主人把他们的宠物视为家庭成员，并与它们形成密切的社会关系。”大多数主人都想为他们的宠物提供最好的照顾，因此，宠物可能会受到主人与宠物互动和管理方式的影响。这项研究强调了我们的性格和宠物的健康之间的重要关系。需要进一步的研究来调查这种关系的因果性质，并看看主人的性格是如何直接影响他们宠物的行为和健康的。

宠物的健康可能是由主人的潜在本性驱动的，而不仅仅是他们有意识的决定和行为。

## Passage Two

"One 60-minute run can add seven hours to your life." This was a claim made by The Times last week. The claim was based on a new review of studies about the effects of running. The review

concluded that on average runners live three years longer than non-runners and that running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise. But there's more to running than its health benefits. Research published in recent years has shown that running changes your brain and mind in some fascinating ways, from increasing your brain function to regulating your emotions. However, the precise effects vary according to whether you engage in short, fast running or long-distance running.

For example, in one study, researchers compared participants' ability to learn new words after several minutes of intense running and after 40 minutes of gentle running. Participants were able to learn 20 percent faster after the intense running and they showed a superior memory when tested again a week later.

In another study, researchers asked volunteers to jog for 30 minutes and then showed them clips from a sad movie. Participants who usually struggled to handle negative emotions were more intensely affected by the sad clips, just as you'd expect. But crucially, this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog. The researchers said moderate exercise appears to have helped those participants to be less vulnerable to the impact of the sad movie.

### 【翻译】

“60 分钟的跑步可以让你多活 7 个小时。”这是《纽约时报》上周发表的一篇文章。这一说法是基于一项关于跑步效果的最新研究综述。该研究的结论是，跑步者比不跑步的人平均多活三年，而且跑步比其他任何形式的运动都更能延长寿命。但是跑步除了健康益处之外还有更多的好处。近年来发表的研究表明，跑步能以一些令人着迷的方式改变你的大脑和思维，从增强大脑功能到调节情绪。然而，精确的效果取决于你是参加短跑、快跑还是长跑。

例如，在一项研究中，研究人员比较了参与者在几分钟高强度跑步和 40 分钟中等强度跑步后学习新单词的能力。参与者在高强度跑步后学习速度提高了 20%，一周后再次测试时，他们表现出了更好的记忆力。

在另一项研究中，研究人员要求志愿者慢跑 30 分钟，然后给他们看一部悲伤电影的片段。正如你所预料的那样，那些通常难以处理负面情绪的参与者受到悲伤片段的影响更大。但关键是，如果他们完成了 30 分钟的慢跑，这种情况就不那么严重了。研究人员说，适度的锻炼似乎有助于这些参与者不那么容易受到悲伤电影的影响。

## Passage Three

Welcome to the tour of the Hill House. This house built in 1904 is one of the most well-known works of Charles Hill, the famous architect. It was designed and built for a local entrepreneur and his family. Before starting the tour, let me give you a brief introduction about the design of this amazing building.

Prior to beginning his design, the architect spent some time in the client's old home, observing their life and studying their habits. This meant that he could design the house according to the needs of the family.

The client's main desire was to have a home with the unique design, so the architect was given complete freedom. The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period. At

the time, most large homes were constructed of timber and brick. This one, however, is made of concrete, a novel construction material in those days. The interior of the house, including fittings and furniture, was also designed by the same person. Most of the furniture you will see is original and in good condition. However, those pieces in the children's bedrooms are copies built to the designs of the architect. Fortunately, all the blueprints for both the building and its contents have been preserved, so we've been able to replace badly damaged furniture. Let's begin our tour, starting from the rooms.

**【翻译】**

欢迎参观希尔宅邸。这座建于 1904 年的房子是著名建筑师查尔斯·希尔最著名的作品之一。它是为当地一位企业家和他的家人设计建造的。在开始参观之前，让我简单介绍一下这座令人惊叹的建筑的设计。

在开始设计之前，建筑师花了一些时间在客户的老房子里观察他们的生活和研究他们的习惯。这使得他可以根据家庭的需要来设计房子。

客户的主要愿望是拥有一个独特的设计，所以建筑师被赋予了完全的自由。建筑风格与当时的时尚风格截然不同。当时，大多数大房子都是用木材和砖建造的。然而，这座建筑是由混凝土建造的，这在当时是一种新型的建筑材料。房子的内部，包括配件和家具，也是由同一个人设计的。你将看到的大部分家具都是原装的，状况良好。然而，孩子们卧室里的那些家具是根据建筑师的设计建造的复制品。幸运的是，所有的建筑蓝图和里面的东西都被保存了下来，所以我们可以更换严重受损的家具。让我们从房间开始开始我们的旅程。



# 2021 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

And finally in tonight's news, a 9-year-old boy named Joe, told not to draw in class, wins a job decorating a restaurant with his drawings. Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class. His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work online, which led to something pretty wonderful.

A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings. Every day after school, Joe's dad drives him to the restaurant so he can put his ideas straight on the wall. Once he's all done, the work will remain there permanently.

Joe's dad said Joe is a really talented little boy. He's excellent at school. He's great at football. But drawing is definitely what he is most passionate about.

### 【翻译】

今晚的最后一条新闻，一个叫乔的 9 岁男孩，被告知不要在课堂上画画，却赢得了一份用他的画装饰餐厅的工作。为了鼓励他的创造力，乔的父母并没有阻止他在学校的练习册上画画的习惯，而是把儿子送到了课外艺术班。他的老师发现了乔的才华，并把他所有的作品都发布在网上，这导致了一些非常奇妙的事情。

纽卡斯尔一家名为“4 号”的餐厅联系了乔的老师，问他是否可以让这个 9 岁的孩子用他的画来装饰餐厅。每天放学后，乔的爸爸开车送他去餐厅，这样他就可以把他的想法直接写在墙上。一旦他完成了所有的工作，画作就会永远留在那里。

乔的爸爸说乔是个很有天赋的小男孩。他在学校表现很好。他足球踢得很好。但绘画绝对是他最热衷的。

## News Report Two

Kirsteen Marshall, a 34-year-old mum of one, posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday, begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog. After combing through the security video outside a Gorbals shop, Kirsteen has now posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog. The image appears to show a man carrying the dog in his arms. Kirsteen also believes the video obtained from the shop shows the dog being stolen by a man before driving off in a car which had been waiting nearby. The family is now offering a £5,000 reward for the safe return of the dog after launching a social media red collar. Kirsteen said: "We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home as long as they are not responsible for his disappearance." Police are investigating the incident.

### 【翻译】

34 岁的柯尔斯汀·马歇尔是一个孩子的母亲，周三她在社交媒体上发布了一段含泪的视频，

恳求她心爱的宠物狗安全归来。在仔细查看了 Gorbals 商店外的监控录像后，柯尔斯汀发布了一名涉嫌偷狗的男子的照片。从图片上看，一名男子怀里抱着她的狗。柯尔斯汀认为从商店获得的视频可知这名男子偷走了她的狗，然后开着一辆在附近等着的汽车离开了。这家人在社交媒体上发起了一场红领活动，现在他们悬赏 5000 英镑，希望狗狗能安全送还。柯尔斯汀说：“我们会给任何把他带回家的人这笔钱，只要他们不是偷狗的。”警方正在调查这起事件。

## News Report Three

London's Eggs & Bread cafe offers boiled eggs, toast, jam, and bacon, as well as tea, coffee and orange juice. But at the end of the meal, customers don't have to worry about the bill. Hungry customers can pay whatever amount they can afford to eat at the cafe, or nothing at all.

Owner Guy Wilson says his cafe aims to build community, rather than profits. He wants to provide a bridge for people to connect in an area that has been divided by class and wealth by providing affordable breakfasts.

The cafe is open in the mornings every day of the year and has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day. The cafe doesn't use volunteers, but pays its staff to ensure consistency in its service. It doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity.

Mr. Wilson says, when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different. And whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common with each other. He says it's important that his cafe can offer his customers security and permanence.

### 【翻译】

伦敦的 Eggs & Bread 咖啡馆提供煮鸡蛋、吐司、果酱和培根，以及茶、咖啡和橙汁。但在用餐结束时，顾客不必担心账单。饥肠辘辘的顾客可以支付他们能负担得起的任何金额，或者什么都不支付。

店主盖伊·威尔逊说，他的咖啡馆旨在联系社区，而不是盈利。他希望通过提供价格实惠的早餐，为这个被阶级和财富划分的地区的人们提供一座连接的桥梁。

咖啡馆每天早上都开门，每天有两名员工或主管值班。这家咖啡馆不使用志愿者，支付员工工资，以确保服务的一致性。它不接受捐款，也不想被视为慈善机构。

威尔逊先生说，当人们开始了解周围的人时，他们会意识到他们并没有那么不同。无论他们的经济背景或教育背景如何，大多数人彼此之间都有一些共同之处。他说，重要的是，他的咖啡馆可以为他的顾客提供安全和永久的服务。

## Conversation One

M: So what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday?

W: How about inviting people to come at 6:00 p.m.? Then we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink, and stuff like that.

M: Yes, I was thinking that around 6:00 would be good too. What food should we provide?

W: Well, I had thought about baking a cake, and some biscuits. And now I think we should prepare some sandwiches and snacks, and some other kinds of food, so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal. I think that's a bit too formal. It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other, or sit where they like.

M: Yes, that sounds good, I'll go to the supermarket to get some drinks. I think I might try that big new supermarket on the other side of town and see what they have. I've not been there before. I think we should get some beer and wine, and some fruit juice, and other soft drinks. What do you think?

W: Sounds great. I think those drinks will be enough. And I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts to attract customers. So going there should be a great idea. What should we do about music?

M: Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music. He has a great collection of different stuff.

W: Yes. All right.

### 【翻译】

男：那你觉得我们周六什么时候开派对？

女：邀请大家下午6点来怎么样？然后我们有一个下午的时间准备食物和饮料，诸如此类的事情。

男：是的，我想6点左右也可以。我们应该提供什么食物？

女：嗯，我想烤一个蛋糕，还有一些饼干。现在我认为我们应该准备一些三明治和零食，还有其他种类的食物，这样人们就可以自己吃，而不是让每个人都坐在桌旁吃饭。我觉得那有点太正式了。最好是让人们四处走走，互相交谈，或者坐在他们喜欢的地方。

男：好的，听起来不错，我去超市买些饮料。我想我可能会去城镇另一边那家新开的大超市看看他们有什么。我以前没去过那里。我想我们应该买些啤酒、葡萄酒、果汁和其他不含酒精饮料。你怎么看？

女：听起来不错。我想这些饮料就够了。我听说那家新开的超市为了吸引顾客，会有很大的折扣。所以去那里应该是个好主意。我们应该准备什么音乐？

男：也许我们应该让保罗把他的电脑和扬声器带来，这样我们就可以播放音乐了。他收集了很多不同的东西。

女：好吧。

## Conversation Two

W: I'm thinking of buying a car. I wouldn't need to use it every day, but I think it would be very convenient to have one for the weekends.

M: That's exciting. Would this be your first car?

W: No, I actually owned a car for a little while when I lived in Miami. You see in America, many cities don't have good public transport. So, most people need their own car to get around.

M: I see. So have you got your mind set on a specific model?

W: No, not really. I've heard that German cars are very reliable, but I haven't decided on a specific



model yet. I'd also like it to be small, so that it's easy to drive in the city.

M: I have a friend who sells second-hand cars. In fact, I think his family owns the business. He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars. I could give you his phone number if you want, and you could call him and ask him questions.

W: Hmm, that's nice of you, but I don't want to feel obliged to buy one of his cars.

M: Oh, no, he's not like that. He's a good friend of mine, and he would never try to pressure you or cheat you.

W: Well, if you trust him, then, I guess it should be OK. To be honest, I could use some help in deciding what type of vehicle would best suit my needs. Speaking to an expert would be a good idea.

M: Exactly. You have nothing to worry about. He's a lovely guy, and he'll be happy to help.

### 【翻译】

女：我想买辆车。我不需要每天都用它，但我想周末用它会很方便。

男：真令人兴奋。这是你的第一辆车吗？

女：没有，我住在迈阿密的时候有一段时间有车。你看，在美国，许多城市没有方便的公共交通工具。所以大多数人都需要自己的车来出行。

男：我明白了。那么你想好具体的型号了吗？

女：不，还没有。我听说德国车很可靠，但我还没有决定具体的车型。我还希望车小一点，这样在城里开车就方便了。

男：我有一个卖二手车的朋友。事实上，我认为他做的是家族企业。他是个很好的人，对汽车很了解。如果你想要的话，我可以给你他的电话号码，你可以给他打电话问他问题。

女：额，你真好，但我不想让自己觉得必须要买他的车。

男：哦，不，他不是那样的人。他是我的好朋友，他从来不会给你压力或欺骗你。

女：嗯，如果你信任他，那么，我想应该没问题。老实说，我需要有人帮我决定什么样的车最适合我的需要。和专家谈谈是个好主意。

男：没错。你没什么好担心的。他人很好，他会很乐意帮忙的。

## Passage One

Pigs are not native to North America. They were first introduced to California by Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers many centuries ago. In the early times, pigs were allowed to wander freely in search of food. This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild, which became a problem.

In fact, as one of the most damaging invasive species on the continent, wild pigs cause millions of dollars in crop damage yearly. They also harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals. Forest patches with wild pigs have been found to have considerably reduced plant and animal diversity. In addition to either eating other animals or their food supply, wild pigs damage native habitats by rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees. Their activities may also create opportunities for invasive plants to colonize these areas. Wild pigs will eat almost anything containing calories. Mice, deer, birds, snakes and frogs are among their victims. They can also harm other wild species through

indirect competition, rather than eating them or shrinking their food supply. On one particular United States island, wild pigs themselves became an attractive food source for a species of mainland eagle. The eagles began breeding on the island, and also feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely.

【翻译】

猪不是北美本土的。许多世纪前，西班牙和俄罗斯的探险家和定居者首次将它们引入加州。在早期，猪被允许自由漫游寻找食物。这种做法也使许多猪逃离农场，生活在野外，这成为一个问题。

事实上，作为非洲大陆上最具破坏性的入侵物种之一，野猪每年给农作物造成数百万美元的损失。它们还携带数十种威胁人类和家畜的疾病。人们已经发现有野猪出没的森林里植物和动物的多样性大大减少了。除了捕食其他动物或它们的食物供应外，野猪还会啃草和蹭树，破坏当地动物的栖息地。它们的活动也可能为入侵植物在这些地区生根发芽创造机会。野猪几乎能吃任何含有热量的食物。老鼠、鹿、鸟、蛇和青蛙都是它们的捕食对象。除了捕食或消费食物资源，它们还通过间接竞争伤害其他野生物种。在美国的一个特殊岛屿上，野猪成为了一种大陆鹰的诱人食物来源。因此，这些鹰开始在岛上繁殖。他们也以一种本地狐狸为食，导致狐狸几乎被完全消灭了。

## Passage Two

A pair of entrepreneurs are planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space.

The craft will use the heat of re-entry to roast coffee beans as they float inside it in a pressurised tank. The effect would be to roast the beans all over, and produce perfect coffee. The businessmen say that on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster. But if gravity is removed, the beans float around in a heated oven, received 360 degrees of evenly distributed heat and roast to near perfection.

The spacecraft will reach a height of around 200 km. The beans would then be roasted in the heat generated by the craft's 20-minute re-entry into Earth's atmosphere. Temperatures in the pressurised tank will be kept to around 200°C.

Once back on Earth, the planet's first space-roasted beans would be used to make coffee that would be sold for the first time in Dubai. This is where the pair's company is based, it is not clear how much they would charge for a cup.

Surprisingly, the Space Roaster concept—should it go ahead—will not be the first attempt to take coffee into space. In 2015, two Italian companies, collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft, which was the first coffee machine designed for use in space.

【翻译】

两名企业家正计划建造并发射一艘宇宙飞船，该飞船将在外太空携带和烘焙咖啡豆。

飞船将利用重返大气层的热量来烘焙咖啡豆，咖啡豆漂浮在一个加压罐中。这样做的效果是把咖啡豆烤得干干净净，从而得到完美的咖啡。商人们说，在地球上，豆子很容易在烘焙机

中分解和烧焦。但如果没有重力，豆子就会漂浮在加热的烤箱中，受到 360 度均匀分布的热量，烤到近乎完美的程度。

宇宙飞船将到达约 200 公里的高度。然后，这些豆子将在飞船重新进入地球大气层 20 分钟所产生的热量中被烘烤。加压罐内的温度将保持在 200° C 左右。

一旦返回地球，地球上第一批太空烘焙的咖啡豆将被用来制作咖啡，并首次在迪拜销售。这是两人公司的总部所在地，目前还不清楚他们一杯的价格是多少。

令人惊讶的是，太空烘焙机的概念——如果它得以实施的话——将不会是第一次将咖啡带进太空的尝试。2015 年，两家意大利公司合作建造了一种类似类型的航天器，这是第一台为太空使用设计的咖啡机。

### Passage Three

In cold and snowy Alaska, there's a village called Takotna. It has a population of a mere 49 souls. Each March, this tiny village swells up in numbers, because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year. It is a seven-day race, called the Iditarod Trail and participants stop at Takotna for their obligatory 24-hour rest. Lucky for them, Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.

Weeks before the competitors arrive, the residents of Takotna start preparing for what is without question their biggest event of the year. The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age. The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon or banana. They consume the pies as stomach warming race fuel. The toughness of the race allows for racers to eat pretty much whatever they want. The more calories, the better.

Takotna has gained a reputation for its dessert-based hospitality since the 1970s. It started with one person, Jan Newton. Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant. Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result. Proud residents then started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna.

#### 【翻译】

在寒冷多雪的阿拉斯加，有一个叫 Takotna 的村庄。它的人口只有 49 人。每年 3 月，这个小村庄的人口都会激增，因为它位于每年举行的比赛中心。这是一个为期 7 天的比赛，被称为 Iditarod 小道，参赛者会在 Takotna 停下来休息 24 小时。幸运的是，Takotna 以美味的水果馅饼而闻名。

在选手到来的前几周，塔克特纳的居民就开始为他们一年中最大的赛事做准备。全村的人都来帮忙，包括孩子们，他们在很小的时候就学会了烘焙技巧。那些筋疲力尽、饥肠辘辘的选手们会得到各种各样的美味馅饼，比如苹果派、橘子派、柠檬派或香蕉派。他们把馅饼当做暖胃的比赛燃料。比赛的艰苦程度使得参赛者可以吃很多他们想吃的东西。卡路里越多越好。

自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，Takotna 就因其甜点而名声大噪。一切都始于简·牛顿。1972 年，简和丈夫从爱达荷州搬来，开了一家餐馆。她制作的丰富饱满的水果馅饼很快引起了参赛者的注意，这个村庄也因此名声大噪。骄傲的居民们开始称简为塔克特纳女王。

师大课堂

## 2021 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

An 81-year-old man ended up in Germany by accident after trying to get from Newcastle, Great Britain, to Rome, Italy. The old age pensioner was on a mission to see the Pope, who is head of the Catholic Church, and decided to make his way there by car. He was surprised when his GPS system told him he had arrived, although there were no signs of any of the famous buildings or architecture. The man parked but didn't put on the handbrake of his car properly. His car rolled backwards, and in a striking display of irony, hit a sign saying "Rom" — the small town in North Germany he had mistakenly plugged into the GPS system. Police said that the car had come to a halt after hitting the sign, but did not appear to be seriously damaged, although an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner. The man, who lives in the UK and is originally Italian, might have been confused by the fact that Rome is written "Roma" in Italian and "Rom" in German.

#### 【翻译】

一名 81 岁的老人试图从英国的纽卡斯尔前往意大利的罗马，结果意外来到了德国。这位领取退休金的老人奉命去见天主教會的領袖教皇，他決定開車去。當他的 GPS 系統告訴他已經到達時，他很驚訝，儘管那里沒有任何著名建築或建築的跡象。那人把車停了，但沒有把手剎踩好。諷刺的是，他的車倒了，正好撞上了一个写着“Rom”的标志——一个德国北部的小镇，他错误地插入了 GPS 系统。警方表示，这辆车在撞到标志后停了下来，但似乎没有严重受损，不过已经叫来了救护车来检查老人的情况。这名男子住在英国，原本是意大利人，他可能对“罗马”在意大利语中是“Roma”而在德语中是“Rom”这一事实感到困惑。

### News Report Two

Glasgow has pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK. The city's council and ScottishPower have announced a range of strategies in an attempt to reduce carbon emissions ahead of the new national target of 2045.

First Minister Nicola Sturgeon welcomed the pledge and said: "Today's announcement between ScottishPower and Glasgow City Council—to make Glasgow the UK's first net-zero city—is a very welcome step. Reaching our goals will need exactly this kind of partnership approach — with government, business, local authorities and citizens all playing their part."

Speaking ahead of the All Energy Conference being held in Glasgow, ScottishPower chief executive Keith Anderson said: "We have a large supply of renewable energy on our doorstep and one of the only two low emission zones in action across the UK. Now, we need to invest in the technologies and programmes that transform the rest of Glasgow's economy and make us net zero before anyone else."

#### 【翻译】



格拉斯哥承诺成为英国第一个碳中和城市。该市议会和苏格兰电力公司宣布了一系列战略，试图在 2045 年的新国家目标之前减少碳排放。

首席大臣尼古拉·斯特金对这一承诺表示欢迎，他说：“苏格兰电力公司和格拉斯哥市议会今天宣布，使格拉斯哥成为英国第一个净零城市，这是非常受欢迎的一步。实现我们的目标需要的正是这种伙伴关系方式——政府、企业、地方当局和公民都发挥自己的作用。”

在格拉斯哥举行的所有能源大会之前，苏格兰电力公司首席执行官基思·安德森说：“我们家门口就有大量的可再生能源供应，而且是全英国仅有的两个低排放区之一。现在，我们需要投资于技术和项目，改革格拉斯哥其他产业的经济，在任何人之前实现净零。”

## News Report Three

A Japanese IT firm has officially introduced an "office cat" policy to combat the stressful environment of the workplace.

A total of nine furry friends freely wander around in the office and do whatever their little hearts desire.

Hideobu Fukuda, who heads the firm, introduced the pet policy, upon request from one of his employees, allowing staff to bring their own cats to work.

Employee Eri Ito is grateful for their animals' comforting ways. "Cats are sleeping just beside us. It's healing," she said. Not only does Fukuda encourage bringing cats to the job, but he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets. He gives 5,000 yen, about 45 US dollars a month to those who rescue a cat.

While the positives are many, there are still some obstacles. "Sometimes a cat will walk on a phone and cut off the call, or they shut down the computers by walking onto the off switch," Ito says.

Still, cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company. The policy has led to various other companies doing the same.

### 【翻译】

日本一家 IT 公司正式推出了“办公室养猫”政策，以对抗工作场所的紧张环境。

九个毛茸茸的朋友在办公室里自由地闲逛，做他们内心想做的任何事情。

该公司负责人福田康夫应一名员工的要求推出了这项宠物政策，允许员工带自己的猫上班。

员工伊藤对他们的动物们的安慰方式表示感激。“猫就睡在我们旁边。这是治愈。”她说。福田康夫不仅鼓励员工带猫上班，还鼓励员工把猫从人口过多的收容所或街道上救出来。他每个月给救助猫的人 5000 日元（约合 45 美元）。

尽管有很多积极因素，但仍存在一些障碍。“有时候，猫会走到电话上切断电话，或者会走到开关上关闭电脑。”伊藤说。

尽管如此，在工作场所养猫还是为公司带来了巨大的成功。这一政策导致其他许多公司也纷纷效劳。

## Conversation One

M: Has Jimmy been coming in lately?

W: No, I haven't seen him around. Why? Has he been causing any trouble?

M: Not that I know of. But I need to see him, because my friends and I lent him some money last month. We haven't heard from him since. I heard he comes here a lot, so I thought I'd come in and check with you.

W: Well, that's funny. Some other fellow came in asking for Jimmy just yesterday, a real nervous, pushy type of fellow, saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on. But I can't quite remember what it was all about. Is this a lot of money we're talking about here?

M: No, just 60 pounds between the three of us, but still a bit too much to just let go. He told us he'd got into an accident. Nothing serious, mind you, but he damaged someone's car and wanted to get some money together to make up for the damage he'd caused.

W: Hmm, isn't that sort of thing usually covered by insurance? And then, if you still wanted to give money as some sort of apology or something, he probably shouldn't have to go around borrowing it from people.

M: You think Jimmy's just making it all up? See, I did think it was a bit weird for him to be asking for money for that sort of thing. And his story was a bit vague to begin with. But I thought maybe he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened. So he'd rather come to us and keep things quiet. Anyway, Jimmy is a good guy. So we didn't make a fuss about it.

### 【翻译】

男：吉米最近来过吗？

女：没有，我没见过他。怎么了？他惹麻烦了吗？

男：据我所知没有。但是我需要见他，因为上个月我和我的朋友借给他一些钱。从那以后我们就没有他的消息了。我听说他经常来这里，所以我想我应该进来问问你。

女：嗯，这很有趣。就在昨天，另一个家伙来找吉米，一个非常紧张、咄咄逼人的家伙，说他们需要吉米来做他们正在做的某个学习项目。但我不太记得是怎么回事了。你们借的钱很多吗？

男：不，我们三个人加起来才 60 磅，说多不多但也不能就此罢了。他告诉我们他出了车祸。提醒你一下，这没什么大不了的，但他弄坏了别人的车，想凑点钱来弥补他造成的损失。

女：嗯，这种事情通常不是有保险的吗？而且，如果想给钱作为某种道歉或什么的，他可能不应该到处向别人借钱。

男：你觉得吉米都是瞎编的吗？我确实觉得他为这种事要钱有点奇怪。而且他的故事一开始就有点模糊。但我想也许他不想让他父母知道发生了什么。所以他宁愿来找我们。不管怎样，吉米是个好人，所以我们没有放在心上。

## Conversation Two

W: Hi, Max. How are you? Listen. I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online. I've never done it before and I know that you've been doing it for ages.

M: Sure. I love getting my shopping delivered. It makes life so much simpler—no carrying heavy shopping bags in the rain, or trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again after you come out of the shops.

W: But there must be some problems. I mean, how do you know that you won't get bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken?

M: Oh, come on. The food is exactly the same as the stuff you buy in a conventional shop. They aren't going to deliver you food that is out of date. And if you get a broken egg, well, that could happen in a conventional shop, too. If anything is really wrong, you can just take photographs of the damage, and they will give you the money back or replace the item.

W: How about delivery fees? Is it not more expensive to get everything delivered?

M: I actually found that it was cheaper for me, as I live quite far away from my local supermarket. So with the deliveries, I'm actually saving on petrol.

W: I've never thought of that. If you aren't driving your own car, then you are saving on fuel. Right, you've convinced me. I'm going to go on the computer now and give it a try. So, which supermarket do you think is the best to order from?

M: Oh, no. That's definitely up to you. Otherwise, we'll be here all day.

#### 【翻译】

女：嗨，Max。你好吗？我想问你网上购物的事。我以前从来没有做过，我知道你已经做了很久了。

男：当然。我喜欢送货上门。它让生活变得简单多了——不用在雨中提着沉重的购物袋，也不用把车停在巨大的超市停车场，从商店出来后却找不到车。

女：但是肯定有一些问题。我的意思是，你怎么知道你不会吃到坏水果，或者鸡蛋不会破？

男：哦，得了吧。这里的食物和你在传统商店里买的完全一样。他们不会给你送过时的食物。如果你的鸡蛋破了，在传统商店也可能发生这种情况。如果真的有什么问题，你可以拍下损坏的照片，他们会给你退款或更换物品。

女：配送费是多少？送货不是更贵吗？

男：实际上我发现这对我来说更便宜，因为我住的地方离超市很远。所以有了快递，我实际上省下了汽油。

女：我从来没有想过这个问题。如果你自己不开车，那么就节省了燃料。是的，你已经说服我了。我现在要打开电脑试一试。那么，你觉得从哪家超市订货最好呢？

男：哦，不。这完全取决于你。否则，我们要在这里待一整天。

## Passage One

A recent study found that 10 percent of British children suffer from math anxiety. This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject, ranging from rage to despair. Other emotions triggered by math include feelings of tension and frustration. Physical symptoms include a racing heart or struggling to catch breath.

The phenomenon of math anxiety is characterized as a general sense of feeling that the subject is



hard compared with other subjects leading to a subsequent lack or loss of confidence.

Researchers said they investigated individuals' attitudes towards mathematics because of what could be referred to as a mathematics crisis in the UK. There's a widespread misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety. People automatically assume children are anxious about math because they are poor achievers. In fact, more than three quarters of children with high levels of math anxiety are normal to high achievers.

Probably their math anxiety will go unnoticed because their performance is good. But in the long term their performance is negatively affected. So the real danger here is that children who will completely be able to do math at a normal level may keep away from it because they feel anxious. Math anxiety can severely disrupt students' performance in the subject in both primary and secondary school. But importantly — and surprisingly—this new study suggests that the majority of students experiencing math anxiety have normal to high math ability.

#### 【翻译】

最近的一项研究发现，10%的英国儿童患有数学焦虑症。这意味着他们对这个科目有压倒性的负面情绪，从愤怒到绝望。由数学引发的其他情绪包括紧张感和挫败感。身体症状包括心跳加速或呼吸困难。

数学焦虑现象的特征是一种普遍的感觉，认为这门学科与其他学科相比很难，从而导致对其缺乏或失去信心。

研究人员说，因为英国的数学危机，他们调查了人们对数学的态度。有一种普遍的误解认为只有表现差的孩子才会患数学焦虑症。人们自然而然地认为孩子们对数学感到焦虑是因为他们成绩不好。事实上，有高度数学焦虑的孩子中，超过四分之三的人都是高成就者。

也许因为他们的表现很好，他们的数学焦虑不会被注意到。但从长远来看，他们的表现会受到负面影响。所以真正的危险是那些完全能够以正常水平学习数学的孩子可能会因为焦虑而远离数学。在小学和中学阶段，数学焦虑会严重影响学生的数学成绩。但重要的是——且令人惊讶的是——这项新研究表明，大多数患有数学焦虑症的学生有着一般到较高的数学能力。

## Passage Two

People spend a lot of time using phones and computers. Much of that time is devoted to text messages and social media. But many people choose to spend their time playing computer games.

For years, parents and teachers have worried that these games might be addictive. And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease. The organization explains that this decision reflects general agreement among experts around the world that some people have a problem with these games. They show a pattern of behavior characterized by a lack of control. Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities. They may play games instead of attending school, or work, or socializing.

According to the World Health Organization experts, people's use of computer games is different from their use of the Internet, social media and online shopping. These experts claim there is not sufficient data to indicate that people's reliance on those other activities is an addiction. But they argue

that playing computer games to access is different. This behavior can become a disorder. To meet the new definition for addiction, the behavior must damage a person's relationships or performance at school or work, and this must last for at least a year. Still not all behavior experts agree. Some argue that there's not enough research on the subject. Thus, they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder.

### 【翻译】

人们花很多时间使用电话和电脑。大部分时间都花在了短信和社交媒体上。但是很多人选择花时间玩电脑游戏。

多年来，家长和老师一直担心这些游戏可能会让人上瘾。现在，世界卫生组织已经承认电脑游戏成瘾是一种疾病。该组织解释说，这一决定反映了世界各地专家的普遍共识，即电子游戏对有些人已经产生问题——他们表现出一种缺乏控制的行为模式。这些人把电脑游戏看得比他们的责任更重要。他们沉迷于玩游戏，拒绝上学、工作或社交。

世界卫生组织专家表示，人们对电脑游戏的使用不同于对互联网、社交媒体和网上购物的使用。这些专家声称，没有足够的证据表明人们对这些活动的依赖是一种上瘾。但他们认为玩电脑游戏是不同的。这种行为可能会成为一种障碍。要符合成瘾的新定义，这种行为必须损害一个人的人际关系或在学校或工作中的表现，而且这种行为必须持续至少一年。不过，并非所有行为专家都同意这一观点。一些人认为，关于这个问题的研究还不够。因此，将电脑游戏成瘾称为障碍还为时过早。

## Passage Three

Maybe you carry the most powerful passport in the world, or perhaps the rarest passport. Whatever the case, your passport will likely be one of four colors: red, blue, green or black, although there are slight variations. Switzerland's passport is dark red, for example, while most European countries prefer a shade of red. That's almost brown.

There are no official rules regarding passport colors, but countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them. The International Civil Aviation Organization, which works to define the principles of air travel, suggests that countries use a suitable type, size and style for official documents like passports.

There are also a few compulsory aspects of passports. They must be made from a material that bends. They should be able to be read by a machine at temperatures ranging from 10 degrees Celsius to 50 degrees Celsius, under the conditions where the air can be extremely dry or moist.

Despite these existing recommendations, there is nothing regarding the cover color. Why? Simply put, countries stick to darker and more conservative colors because they appear more official. And they can also hide dirt and wear. While there's little innovation when it comes to passport cover color, the same cannot be said for the pages. The passports of many countries can take images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife, which also function as security features as some are only visible under a special light.

### 【翻译】

也许你携带着世界上最强大的护照，也许是最稀有的护照。无论如何，你的护照可能是四种颜色之一：红、蓝、绿或黑，尽管有轻微的变化。例如，瑞士的护照是深红色的，而大多数欧洲国家的护照更喜欢浅红色，红到几乎是棕色的。

护照颜色没有官方规定，但各国在设计护照颜色时都遵循一定的标准。致力于界定航空旅行原则的国际民用航空组织（International Civil Aviation Organization）建议，各国对护照等官方文件使用合适的类型、大小和风格。

护照也有一些强制性的方面。它们必须由一种可弯曲的材料制成。它们应该能够在空气可能非常干燥或潮湿的条件下，在 10 摄氏度到 50 摄氏度的温度下被机器读取。

尽管有这些现有的建议，但并没有关于封面颜色的规定。为什么？简单地说，一些国家坚持使用深色和保守的颜色，因为它们看起来更正式，它们还可以隐藏污垢和磨损。虽然在护照封面颜色方面几乎没有创新，但在页面上却有独特之处——许多国家的护照都可以拍摄其著名的地理特征和野生动物的照片当作页面，这也起到了确保护照安全的作用，因为有些照片只有在特殊的灯光下才能看到。

## 2020 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

### News Report One

A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has raised concerns after the poisonous fish was spotted in the waters around Turkey, Cyprus, and the eastern Mediterranean. Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks and a painful sting capable of killing people. Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing. The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life. After being spotted in the Mediterranean, a marine scientist says, "The fish is spreading, and that's a cause for concern."

#### 【翻译】

科学家警告说，一种毒鱼正在入侵地中海，它的毒刺足以杀死一个人。在土耳其、塞浦路斯和地中海东部海域发现这种有毒鱼类后，国际自然保护联盟对此表示担忧。这种鱼原产于南太平洋和印度洋，具有潜在的致命性，它有有毒的鱼钩和足以致命的刺。虽然致死的情况很少，但这种蜇伤会导致极度疼痛，并使人停止呼吸。这种鱼通常被称为魔鬼萤火虫，是一种高度入侵的物种，环保人士担心它的到来可能会危及其他类型的海洋生物。在地中海被发现后，一位海洋科学家说：“这种鱼的数量正在传播开来，这是一个值得关注的问题。”

### News Report Two

Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day. This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time. Mayor Anne Hidalgo promoted the first World Car-Free Day last year. Hidalgo also has supported a "Paris Breathes" day. On the first Sunday of every month, Paris clears traffic from eight lanes of the main road. About 400 miles of streets will be closed to cars. It is expected to bring significant reduction in pollution levels. Last year's car-free day showed a 40 percent drop in pollution levels in some parts of the city, according to an independent air pollution monitor, reports *The Guardian*—and sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center.

#### 【翻译】

本周日，为了纪念世界无车日，巴黎市中心几乎一半的区域只能步行或骑自行车进入。这是为了应对日益严重的空气污染，空气污染曾让巴黎一度成为世界上污染最严重的城市。市长安妮·伊达尔戈去年推动了首个世界无车日。伊达尔戈还支持设立“巴黎呼吸日”。在每个月的第一个周日，巴黎主干道上的八车道车辆都会清零。大约 400 英里的街道将禁止汽车通行。预计它将显著降低污染水平。据《卫报》报道，根据一个独立的空气污染监测机构的数据，去年的无车日显示，伦敦部分地区的污染水平下降了 40%，市中心的噪音水平下降了 50%。

## News Report Three

A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations. Then a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed changed his life. The unidentified man had fished out a giant pearl from the ocean when his anchor got stuck on the rock while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines ten years ago. When he was forced to sell it, the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds. The pearl of Allah which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in. The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

### 【翻译】

经历过一场房屋火灾后，一位菲律宾渔民一边感到不幸，一边清理财产并改变地点。在清理的过程中，他藏在床下的一个幸运符改变了他的生活。十年前，这名身份不明的男子在菲律宾沿海岛屿航行时，他的锚被卡在岩石上，他从海洋中打捞出了一颗巨大的珍珠。当他被迫卖掉这颗珍珠时，震惊的普林塞斯卡港的旅游代理人告诉他，他藏在破旧木屋里的 77 磅大珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠，价值 7600 万英镑。目前在纽约博物馆展出的安拉珍珠只有 14 磅重，这比渔夫刚刚交上来的珍珠小五分之一。这颗巨大的珍珠宽 1 英尺，长 2.2 英尺，将由当地专家和国际权威机构进行验证，然后有望在小镇上展出，以吸引更多的游客。

## Conversation One

W: Mr. Smith, it's a pleasure meeting you.

M: Nice to meet you, too. What can I do for you?

W: Well, I'm here to show you what our firm can do for you. Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

M: Thank you, Mrs. Houston. I know Astra Consultants is a famous company, but you said you would show me what you could do for me. Well, what exactly can your firm do for my company?

W: We advise businesses on all matters, from market analysis to legal issues, anything a business like yours could need, our firm offers expert advice. Could I ask you, Mr. Smith, to tell me a little about your company and the challenges you face? That way I could better respond as to how we can help you.

M: Okay, sure. This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people. We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions. Our clients usually want a special kind of stone cut in a special design. And that's what we do in our factory. Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.



W: I see. That's very interesting. I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India. That way we could offer the best advice on different ways forward for you.

【翻译】

女：史密斯先生，很高兴见到你。

男：我也很高兴认识你。我能为您做些什么？

女：嗯，我是来让你看看我们公司能为你做些什么。阿斯特拉咨询公司在 50 多个国家设有分支机构，提供不同的业务服务。我们是一家拥有 75 年历史的全球性公司，我们的客户包括一些世界上最大的公司。

男：谢谢你，休斯顿太太。我知道阿斯特拉咨询公司是一家著名的公司，但你说过你会让我看看你能为我做什么。贵公司能为我们公司做些什么呢？

女：我们为企业提供从市场分析到法律问题的所有事务的建议，任何像您这样的企业可能需要的东西，我们公司都能提供专家建议。史密斯先生，能否请您简单介绍一下贵公司以及你们面临的挑战？这样我就能更好地考虑我们能如何帮助您。

男：好的，当然。这是我祖父在 1950 年创立的家族企业。我们只有 100 多名员工。我们生产和出口用于建筑和其他建筑的石材。我们的客户通常想要一种特殊的石头，切割成特殊的图案。这就是我们在工厂里所做的。我们面临的主要挑战是，我们的国家货币正在升值，我们正在失去与印度石材生产商的竞争优势。

女：我明白了。这很有趣。我建议您先让我们对贵公司进行财务分析，同时对你们在印度的竞争对手进行分析。这样我们就可以就不同的前进方向为您提供最好的建议。

## Conversation Two

W: Wow, Congratulations, Simon! The place looks absolutely amazing!

M: Really? You think so?

W: Of course! I love it. It looks like you had a professional interior designer. But you didn't, did you?

M: No, I did it all by myself with a little help from my brother Greg. He's actually in the construction business, which was really helpful.

W: I honestly am impressed. I knew I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation. Where did you get your ideas? I wouldn't know where to start.

M: Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked. Believe it or not, I had a full notebook of magazine pages. Since my overall style was quite minimal, I thought and hoped a whole renovation wouldn't be too difficult. And sure enough, with Greg's help, it was very achievable.

W: Was it very expensive? I've imagined a project like this could be.

M: Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material. Greg was also able to get some discount materials from a recent project he was working on as well.



W: Great! If you don't mind, I'd like to pick your brains a bit more. Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway. And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

【翻译】

女：哇，恭喜你，西蒙！这个地方看起来太棒了！

男：真的吗？你这么认为？

女：当然！我很喜欢。看起来你有一个专业的室内设计师。但你没有，是吗？

男：是，我都是自己做的，我哥哥格雷格帮了我一点忙。他其实是做建筑生意的，这对我很有帮助。

女：说实话，我印象深刻。我知道我可能会在周末或其他时间重新粉刷我房子的墙壁，但不是完全翻新。你的想法是从哪里来的？我不知道从哪里开始。

男：嗯，有一段时间了，我经常买家居设计杂志。时不时的，我会保存一张我喜欢的照片。信不信由你，我有一整本杂志的笔记本。由于我的整体风格非常简约，我认为并希望整个翻新不会太难。果然，在格雷格的帮助下，这是可以实现的。

女：很贵吗？我一直都很想这么做。

男：事实上，它出人意料地便宜。我设法卖掉了许多旧家具，把多余的钱用来买新家具。格雷格还能从他最近正在做的一个项目中得到一些折扣材料。

女：太好了！如果你不介意的话，我想多向你请教一下。乔纳森和我正在考虑翻修我们的客厅。至少现在还不是时候。我们很想从你的经历中获得一些灵感。下周初你有空过来喝杯咖啡吗？

## Passage One

Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests. Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases—95 % of objects removed from noses and 85% from ears. Every year an average of 1,218 nose and 2,479 ear removals took place between 2010 and 2016. According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five-to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most. Jewellery items accounted for up to 40 % of cases in both the ears and noses of children. Paper and plastic toys were the items removed next most from noses. Cotton buds and pencils were also found in ears. According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears. This resulted in the accidental entry of foreign objects. Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories about wonderful objects found in the noses and ears of children and adults. Batteries can pose a particular danger. In all cases prevention is better than cure. This is why many toys contain warnings about small parts. Recognizing problems early and seeking medical attention is important.

【翻译】

一项研究显示，英国人每年要花费近 300 万英镑来清除耳朵和鼻子上的异物。绝大多数病

例是儿童造成的——从鼻子和耳朵中取出的物品分别占 95% 和 85%。在 2010 年至 2016 年期间，平均每年有 1218 个鼻子和 2479 个耳朵被摘除。根据英国医院事件统计，1 至 4 岁的儿童最有可能因为鼻子里有异物而需要医生的帮助。5 到 9 岁的孩子来医院时耳朵里塞的东西最多。在儿童的耳朵和鼻子中，首饰占 40%。其次是纸玩具和塑料玩具。耳朵里还发现了棉签和铅笔。根据这项研究表明，儿童耳朵鼻子出现异物一般归因于好奇心——孩子们有探索鼻子和耳朵的冲动，这导致异物意外进入。任何耳鼻喉外科医生都有很多关于在儿童和成人的鼻子和耳朵里发现奇妙物体的奇怪故事，其中电池尤其危险。在任何情况下，预防胜于治疗。这就是为什么许多玩具都有关于小部件的警告。尽早发现问题并寻求医疗救助很重要。

## Passage Two

Good morning. Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. But before that, let me introduce someone. This is Lelia Rahimi. She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies. After a few months of being quite down and unhappy, she was invited to join a local bike club. At this time, ReBicycle got involved and gave Lelia a second-hand bicycle. Within weeks, her depression had begun to ease as she cycled. The bicycle totally changed her life, giving her hope and a true feeling of freedom. To date, ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars. With a bike, newcomers here can travel farther but for almost no cost. The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons, has been reduced to just one hour. Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers. Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours. So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

### 【翻译】

早上好。今天，我想和大家谈谈我的慈善机构“回收”。但在此之前，请允许我介绍一位嘉宾。这是莱利亚·拉希米。当她第一次搬到新西兰时，她非常害怕，以至于她很难离开家，要花好几天的时间才鼓起勇气去超市买基本的生活用品。在经历了几个月的沮丧和不快乐之后，她被邀请加入当地的一个自行车俱乐部。这时，ReBicycle 组织参与进来，给了莱利亚一辆二手自行车。几周内，她的抑郁随着她的骑行开始缓解。自行车彻底改变了她的生活，给了她希望和真正的自由感。到目前为止，ReBicycle 已经向有需要的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车，随着需求的飙升，它现在正在扩大自行车骑行课程。有了自行车，新来的人可以走得更远，而且几乎不需要任何成本。他们过去每天要花 3 个小时走路去上英语课，现在已经减少到 1 个小时。我们的骑自行车课非常成功，所以我们迫切需要更多的志愿者。对于一个成年人来说，学习骑自行车总是比较困难的，这可能需要几天甚至几周的时间。所以，如果你们中的任何人在周末有空闲时间，请加入我们的 ReBicycle，让别人的生活有所不同。

## Passage Three

Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, but NASA scientists want to learn more. To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice. The results are both interesting and humorous. The scientists first sent some mice in a specially designed cage to the International Space Station. The cage allowed them to study the behavior of the mice remotely from Earth via video. As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success. However, it's not long before the mice begin to catch on. They adapt remarkably well to their new environment and even use the lack of gravity to their advantage as they push themselves around the cage. That's when things really get wild. The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls. The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

### 【翻译】

多亏了国际空间站，我们对低重力对人体的影响有了相当多的了解，但美国宇航局的科学家们想了解更多。为此，他们一直在研究其他物种如何应对低重力，尤其是小鼠。结果既有趣又幽默。科学家们首先把一些老鼠放在一个特别设计的笼子里送到国际空间站。这个笼子使它们能够通过视频从地球远程研究老鼠的行为。正如你在视频中注意到的，老鼠在实验开始时显然不舒服。它们笨拙地四处移动，在狭小的笼子里漂流，尽最大努力想找出向上的方向，但没有成功。然而，没过多久，老鼠们就开始明白了。它们很好地适应了新环境，甚至利用失重的优势在笼子里推着自己。实验的第11天表明，老鼠不仅要应对重力的变化，而且似乎还很享受这种变化。科学家观察到有几只老鼠在笼壁周围奔跑。科学家们想看看这些老鼠是否会继续做它们在地球上观察到的那种活动。研究表明，这些老鼠保持了大部分的日常生活，包括清洁自己和饿了就吃东西。

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### News Report One

A waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$424,000 to the retired social worker who lost it. The waiter found a bank envelope while cleaning off a table last Saturday at a restaurant. He ran outside but the customer was gone. He opened the envelope and got a shock. After an unsuccessful search, the restaurant's owner called the Daily News for help. The "relieved" customer was reunited with her check on Wednesday. It contained money from her apartment sale, already planned for a down payment on a new home. The customer did not tip the waiter after her meal. She tried to give him money later on, but he graciously declined. The waiter, who's working his way through school, did accept the customer's apology and gratitude and said he was happy to have helped her.

#### 【翻译】

一名服务员把一张价值近 42.4 万美元的支票还给了丢失支票的退休社会工作者。上周六，服务员在一家餐馆清理餐桌时发现了一个银行信封。他跑出去，但顾客已经不见了。他打开信封时吓了一跳。在找人失败后，餐厅老板打电话给《每日新闻》寻求帮助。周三，这位“如释重负”的顾客拿到了她的支票。里面有她出售公寓的钱，这笔钱已经计划用来支付新房子的首付款。顾客饭后没有给服务员小费。后来她想给他钱，但他婉言谢绝了。这名勤工俭学的服务员接受了这位顾客的道歉和感激之情，并表示很高兴能帮助她。

### News Report One

The village of Maref in Alaska voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland. The move is due to global warming and rising sea levels. Most of the village's 169 registered voters took part in the town hall meeting. They decided in a vote of 89 to 78 to move from their land on Sarichef Island, near the Arctic Circle. Maref Council Secretary Donna Barr said the vote was largely symbolic. It will be costly financially to the community. "About 15 years ago, they estimated the cost at \$180 million. I would figure it's much higher now," Barr said. "We don't see the move happening in our lifetime because of the funding." The village's roughly 650 residents have seen warming temperatures melt sea ice and permanently frozen land. This has resulted in houses falling into the water. At least 31 villages in Alaska face "immediate threats" due to climate change, the Government Accountability Office reported in 2009.

#### 【翻译】

阿拉斯加的马夫村周二投票决定搬到美国大陆。此举是由于全球变暖和海平面上升。村里 169 名登记选民中的大多数都参加了市政厅会议。他们以 89 票赞成、78 票反对的结果决定搬离北极圈附近萨里切夫岛的土地。马瑞夫市议会秘书巴尔说，这次投票在很大程度上是象征性的。这将给社区带来巨大的经济损失。“大约 15 年前，他们估计成本为 1.8 亿美元。我认为现在要高得多，”巴尔说。“由于资金的原因，我们在有生之年都看不到搬迁。”这个村庄的



大约 650 名居民目睹了气候变暖融化的海冰和永久冻结的土地。这导致房屋沉入水中。政府问责局 2009 年报告称，阿拉斯加至少有 31 个村庄因气候变化而面临“直接威胁”。

## News Report Three

A man in Halifax, Canada, wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open for them. The social experiment showed that 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude. "I didn't think we were going to get 99. I don't know why, but I was pleasantly surprised because it went beyond just 'thank you.' People got into conversations with us," said Steve Foran, CEO of Gratitude at Work. "What we know from research is that from grateful people come good things," he said. "A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors and so we went to six places and opened the doors for people." For the experiment, Foran's team went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop. The door was held for 15 to 20 people at a time at each location. "We did have one that didn't say thank you. We're not here to judge them because on any given day, that could be me or you. I suspect out of the 100 people, there were probably a bunch of them having a bad day, but grateful people make people grateful, said Foran.

### 【翻译】

加拿大哈利法克斯的一名男子想知道：如果有人为人们开门，他们是否会心存感激。社会实验表明，100 个人中有 99 人表达了感激之情。“我不认为我们会得到 99 这个数据。我不知道为什么，但我很惊喜，因为它不仅仅是“谢谢你”。人们开始和我们交谈。”感恩工作的首席执行官史蒂夫·福兰说。“我们从研究中得知，感恩的人会带来好事，”他说。“让人们感激的一个简单方法就是开门，所以我们去了六个地方，为人们打开了门。”为了进行实验，福兰的团队去了一个购物中心，一个大型商场，两栋办公楼和一家咖啡店。每个地点的大门一次可容纳 15 至 20 人。“我们确实有一个人没有说谢谢。我们不是来评判他们的，因为在任何一天，我或你都可能疏忽没说谢谢。我怀疑在这 100 个人中，可能有很多人今天过得很糟糕，但感恩的人会让别人感恩。”福兰说道。

## Conversation One

W: Rays Solar, Lisa's speaking. How can I help?

M: Hi, my name is Winston. I wish to enquire about solar panel installations.

W: Yes, what would you like to know?

M: Well, my neighbor installed panels on his roof about a year ago in order to power his hot water. He tells me it has saved him over \$500 thus far. Does that sound about right to you?

W: Well, I'm not familiar with your neighbor or his particular setup, but that amount is definitely possible. I can tell you that the average four-bedroom house may typically have a roof with 50 square meters of surface area. Four panels on one side of that roof could save a family of four around \$300 a year.

M: OK. That sounds about right then. My house is about the size you described, but my neighbor's is bigger. I'm not sure how many panels he has up there, but he does have a large family of six.

W: Are you interested in installing some solar panels on your roof, sir?

M: Yes, I'm considering it.

W: If you wish to come into our office, we could show you the different solutions we offer.

M: OK. I might do that. But just quickly, if you don't mind, could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs, like, say, four panels?

W: Prices do vary depending on different factors, but as a rough estimate, it's around \$2,000. But you know a typical household will make back that initial investment in about five years.

M: OK. I see. Thank you.

【翻译】

女：这里是射线太阳能公司，我是丽莎，有什么需要帮助的？

男：嗨，我叫温斯顿。我想询问有关太阳能板装置的事宜。

女：是的，你想知道什么？

男：大约一年前，我的邻居在屋顶上安装了太阳能板，为热水供电。他告诉我，到目前为止，这已经为他节省了 500 多美元。你觉得这有可能吗？

女：嗯，我不太熟悉你的邻居，也不太了解他的具体情况，但这个数目是绝对可能的。我可以告诉你，普通的四居室房子的屋顶面积通常是 50 平方米。在屋顶的一侧安装四个面板，每年可以为一个四口之家节省 300 美元左右。

男：好吧。听起来不错。我的房子和你描述得差不多大，但我邻居的房子更大。我不知道他有多少面板，但他确实有一个六口之家。

女士：先生，您有兴趣在屋顶上安装太阳能电池板吗？

男：是的，我正在考虑。

女：如果你愿意来我们的办公室，我们可以向你展示我们提供的不同解决方案。

男：好吧。我可能会那么做。但是，如果你不介意的话，你能告诉我一个普通的安装大约要花多少钱吗，比如，四个面板？

女：根据不同的因素，价格确实有所不同，但粗略估计，大约在 2000 美元。但你知道，一个典型的家庭大约 5 年就能收回最初的投资。

男：好吧。我明白了。谢谢你！

## Conversation Two

M: Good afternoon. Sorry to have kept you waiting. How can I help you?

W: Oh, no problem. I'm interested in booking a holiday to Australia and wonder if you could tell me what deals you have.

M: Sure. Are you only looking for flights or a package holiday with everything included?

W: When you say "everything," what do you mean?

M: Well, a package holiday would include your flights, hotels, meals, day trips to different places of interest and transport to and from the airport.

W: Yeah, that sounds pretty good. I'm going with my family, so it would be nice to have everything



taken care of. So, what sort of deals do you have for package holidays then?

M: All sorts, really. How long do you want to go for and what dates?

W: Two weeks around Christmas time would be great.

M: Okay, let me check that for you. Here's one, 14 nights in southeastern Australia. Five nights in Sydney and five nights in Melbourne, and then for the other four nights you can choose from a list of trips to other places nearby. You could visit Canberra, for example, or the Blue Mountains, or you could go for a drive down the Great Ocean Road. Also, if you're interested in wine, you could go on a tour of the places where they grow grapes and make wine.

W: That sounds great. It's good we can choose some activities ourselves.

### 【翻译】

男：下午好。对不起，让您久等了。我能帮你什么忙吗？

女：哦，没关系。我对预订去澳大利亚度假的机票很感兴趣，不知你们是否能告诉我你们都有哪些优惠价。

男：当然。你只是在找机票还是什么都包括的旅游套餐？

女：你说的“一切”是什么意思？

男：嗯，旅游套餐包括机票、酒店、餐饮、不同景点的一日游以及往返机场的交通。

女：是的，听起来很不错。我要和家人一起去，所以把一切都安排好就好了。那么，你们有哪些跟团旅游的优惠呢？

男：各种各样。你想去多久，日期是什么时候？

女：能安排在圣诞节前后的两周时间就好了。

男：好的，让我帮你查一下。这里有一个：在澳大利亚东南部的14个晚上。悉尼5晚，墨尔本5晚，其余4晚你可以选择去附近其他地方。例如，你可以去堪培拉，或者蓝山，或者你可以开车去大洋路。另外，如果你对葡萄酒感兴趣，你可以去参观葡萄种植和酿酒的地方。

女：听起来不错。我们可以自己选择一些活动，这一点挺好的。

## Passage One

Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive on the holiday island from next year. But this is a green tax, which Bali Governor Wayan Koster has been working on for months, and which is designed to help clean up the island's natural environment, and with good reason, too. Indonesia is drowning in plastics. Recycling is not one of the country's strong points. It's not uncommon to be offered many more plastic bags than one could ever need when visiting supermarkets and shopping malls. But, slowly, things are starting to change for the better. Back in 2016, the medium-sized city of Banjarmasin banned single-use plastic bags. The city of Bogor followed suit in 2018. A few months ago, Koster announced a plan that would not only ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores, but plastic bags and straws across the island. The regulation will come into full effect next month. "We received a fast and quick response from the Balinese people. Not only positive responses from the Balinese, we received good responses from the central government, other local governments and even from overseas." Koster told

the Sydney Morning Herald this week during an interview. The governor is a determined environmentalist and he has more laws planned to protect the island's waterways, in particular, and to support the introduction of electric vehicles too.

【翻译】

从明年开始，在印度尼西亚巴厘岛度假的游客在抵达度假岛屿时将面临每人 14 美元的新税。但这是一项环保税，巴厘岛州长维恩·科斯特已经为之努力了几个月，旨在帮助清理岛上的自然环境，这也是有充分理由的——印尼正被塑料淹没。回收利用不是这个国家的强项之一。在逛超市和购物中心时，你会收到你需要的多得多的塑料袋，这并不罕见。但是，慢慢地，情况开始好转。早在 2016 年，中等城市班加尔马辛就禁止使用一次性塑料袋。2018 年，茂物市也效仿了这一做法。几个月前，科斯特宣布了一项计划，不仅禁止超市和便利店使用一次性塑料袋，还禁止在全岛使用塑料袋和吸管。这项规定将于下个月全面生效。“我们收到了巴厘岛人民迅速的反应。我们不仅得到巴厘人的积极响应，也得到了中央政府、其他地方政府甚至海外政府的积极响应。”科斯特本周在接受《悉尼先驱晨报》采访时表示。这位州长是一位坚定的环保主义者，他计划制定更多的法律来保护岛上的水道，特别是支持电动汽车的引进。

## Passage Two

An endangered species of whale is experiencing a small-baby boom off the coast of America. The North Atlantic right whale is one of the rarest species of whale on the planet, numbering only about 411. But the Center for Coastal Studies said Friday that its aerial survey team spotted a mum with two babies in Cape Cod Bay a day earlier. That brings the number seen in nearby waters alone this year to three. That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year. In all, seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year. The whale population has become endangered due to commercial whaling activities in recent years. This is because they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin. Over-hunting could lead to the disappearance of the whale population, possibly causing major problems to the global food chain. The whales give birth off the southeast coast of America in the winter and travel to feeding grounds off the northeast coast in the early spring. The Northeast coast is a critically important source of food. The animals often feed close to shore. This provides watchers on land with "unbeatable views of one of the rarest of marine mammals." It's illegal to get within 1,500 feet of the animals without a federal research permit, so whale watchers are discouraged from attempting to get close to the whales.

【翻译】

一种濒临灭绝的鲸鱼物种正在美国海岸经历一个小婴儿潮。北大西洋露脊鲸是地球上最稀有的鲸鱼物种之一，只有大约 411 只。但海岸研究中心周五表示，其航空调查小组前一天在科德角湾发现了一条母鲸和两条鲸鱼宝宝。这使得今年在附近水域看到的北大西洋露脊鲸数量达到了 3 只。这是个大新闻，因为鲸鱼的数量一直在下降，去年没有看到小鲸鱼。今年到目前为止，总共有七只小鲸鱼被发现。由于近年来的商业捕鲸活动，鲸鱼已经濒临灭绝。这是因为有时人们为了它们的肉或皮而猎杀它们。过度捕猎可能会导致鲸鱼的消失，可能会对全球食物链

造成重大问题。这些鲸鱼冬天在美国东南海岸分娩，早春时游到东北海岸的觅食地。东北海岸是非常重要的食物来源。这些动物经常在海岸附近觅食。这为陆地上的观察者提供了“最罕见的海洋哺乳动物之一的无与伦比的视角”。在没有联邦研究许可的情况下，接近鲸鱼 1500 英尺以内是非法的，所以鲸鱼观察者被劝阻不要试图接近鲸鱼。

### Passage Three

An average person consumes 144 pints of milk a year, but 40% of that is poured onto cereal. And 60% of those people are children. But what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular. Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s. And in the UK, dairy consumption overall has fallen by a third in the past 20 years. Milk is increasingly being described in a negative light. A recent blog suggested maybe people are drinking less milk because it is poisonous to many of us. Lactose is the sugar found in milk and dairy products. It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down. Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the human body. This can cause physical pain and produce gas in the stomach. However, after we have finished breast or formula feeding, most of us don't continue producing the complex proteins in our body, which are necessary to break down the lactose. Despite the problems in digesting milk, it does provide many benefits. Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein and isn't full of calories. You can test yourself by drinking a large glass of milk. If you get sick in your stomach within the next 24 hours, you are lacking in the proteins to digest milk.

#### 【翻译】

平均每人每年要消耗 144 品脱的牛奶，但其中 40% 都倒在了谷物上。其中 60% 是儿童。但是曾经被宣传为营养丰富的食物现在变得不受欢迎了——美国人喝的牛奶比上世纪 70 年代减少了 37%。在英国，乳制品消费量在过去 20 年里下降了三分之一。人们越来越多地用负面的眼光来描述牛奶。最近的一篇博客指出，也许人们少喝牛奶是因为牛奶对我们很多人来说是有毒的。乳糖是存在于牛奶和乳制品中的糖。它需要一系列复杂的蛋白质来分解它。如果缺乏足够的这些蛋白质，乳糖就会被人体内的细菌分解。这会引起身体疼痛，并在胃里产生气体。然而，在我们完成母乳喂养或配方奶喂养后，我们大多数人不会继续在体内产生分解乳糖所必需的复杂蛋白质。尽管在消化牛奶方面存在问题，但它确实有很多好处。牛奶很有营养。它含有维生素 A 和 D，以及蛋白质，而且热量不高。你可以喝一大杯牛奶来测试自己。如果你在接下来的 24 小时内胃部不适，说明你缺乏消化牛奶的蛋白质。

# 2020 年 09 月大学英语四级听力原文全 1 套

## News Report One

A NASA satellite orbiting over Portugal took photographs that reveal the effects of pollution from ships. One of the photos shows a thin film of clouds above the brilliant blue of the North Atlantic, cut by white lines of thicker clouds that look like scars. NASA officials explained those thicker clouds are signs of ship traffic below. When ships power their way through the ocean, they pump exhaust into the atmosphere, just as cars do. And those massive amounts of particles can cause clouds to form. Get enough of those particles in one place, as from the exhaust of a ship, and they can lead to the creation of new clouds easily visible from space. "These clouds can be huge, some of them stretch hundreds of kilometres from end to end," NASA officials said. It's likely that these sorts of clouds are having some effect on the global climate, according to NASA officials. But scientists aren't yet sure what effect it has.

### 【翻译】

美国国家航空航天局的一颗卫星在葡萄牙上空拍摄的照片揭示了船舶污染的影响。其中一张照片显示，北大西洋明亮的蓝色上方有一层薄薄的云层，被看起来像伤疤一样的厚云白色线条切割。美国宇航局官员解释说，这些较厚的云层是下面有船只航行的迹象。当船只在海洋中行驶时，它们将废气排放到大气中，就像汽车一样。这些大量的粒子可以导致云的形成。在一个地方聚集足够多的这些粒子，比如从一艘船的排气中，它们就能形成从太空中很容易看到的新云。美国宇航局官员说：“这些云层可能很大，其中一些从一端延伸到另一端长达数百公里。”据美国宇航局官员称，这类云可能对全球气候产生了一些影响。但科学家们还不确定它有什么影响。

## News Report Two

Staff at a suburban supermarket in Melbourne say they feel unsafe at work after security guards were removed. This came after a series of physical attacks and verbal abuse by customers. More than 50 workers at the store have signed a letter calling for a permanent security guard following a series of incidents, including a customer threatening to attack a supervisor with a knife. A security worker had guarded the store each night from 7 p.m. until 12 a.m., but that had stopped suddenly on Monday, employees said. One worker said an angry customer had thrown a chicken at his head after complaining about how long she had waited to be served. Another worker said the lack of protection at the store made her feel uncomfortable at work. However, the spokesman of the supermarket said the store had taken strong action in response to incidents. "We have found very few instances of bad customer behavior at our store in the past year. In the rare cases we have seen bad behavior, we have taken strong action in response, including banning a customer from the store."

### 【翻译】

墨尔本郊区一家超市的员工表示，在保安被赶走后，他们在工作中感到不安全。此前发生



了一系列顾客的身体攻击和言语辱骂事件。在发生一系列事件后，包括一名顾客威胁要用刀袭击一名主管，50多名店员签署了一封要求配备常驻保安的信。员工们说，每天晚上7点到12点，都有一名保安守着这家店，但周一突然停止了。一名工作人员说，在一名顾客抱怨自己等了很长时间才得到服务后，她向他的头上扔了一只鸡。另一名工作人员说，店里缺乏保护让她在工作中感到不舒服。不过，超市发言人表示，超市已经采取了强有力的措施来应对事件。“在过去的一年里，我们在店里很少发现不良顾客行为。在极少数情况下，当这类行为发生时我们已经采取了强硬措施制止，包括禁止顾客进入商店。”

## News Report Three

Drivers on their way to the Polish capital of Warsaw on Wednesday morning found the road blocked by an unusual obstacle: tons of liquid chocolate that spilled onto the motorway. A truck carrying the sweet load hit a road barrier and overturned, blocking two lanes. The cracked tank spilled a pool of rapidly-hardening chocolate, which quickly covered the width of the road. While the driver was taken to hospital with a broken arm, firefighters struggled to remove a reported twelve tons of solid chocolate from the road. A representative for the firefighters told the local TV that removing the chocolate was worse than dealing with snow. After contacting the chocolate manufacturer, the firefighters resorted to spraying hot, pressurized water to get rid of the sticky substance. The local TV also noted that the cleanup spanned more than a mile, because drivers simply drove through the chocolate after the crash, leaving a long chocolate trail. But despite the sticky situation, firefighters and police attending to the cleanup were reportedly cheerful about the long task ahead. After all, who could be mad about twelve tons of chocolate?

### 【翻译】

周三早上，在前往波兰首都华沙的路上，司机们发现道路被一个不寻常的障碍物堵塞了：成吨的液体巧克力被洒在了高速公路上。一辆装载糖果的卡车撞上路障翻倒，堵住了两条车道。开裂的罐子溅出了一滩迅速变硬的巧克力。巧克力很快铺满了整条路。当司机因手臂骨折被送往医院时，消防队员正在努力从路上移走据报道所说的12吨固体巧克力。消防队员的一名代表告诉当地电视台，清除巧克力比处理积雪还要麻烦。在咨询了巧克力制造商后，消防队员采取了热水加压喷射的方法来清除这种黏性物质。当地电视台还指出，清理工作持续了一英里多，因为司机在事故发生后开车穿过巧克力，留下了很长的巧克力痕迹。尽管情况棘手，但据报道，参与清理工作的消防员和警察对这项耗时任务感到高兴。毕竟，谁会为12吨巧克力而生气呢？

## Conversation One

M: Lisa, why did you pay for your meal with cash instead of the payment apps on your phone?

W: Well, I've gone back to cash. I'm only using payment apps if that's the only option. I'm trying to save money for a new phone, and I find that using cash rather than payment apps helps me to save.

M: But how? Money is money, isn't it? I don't think it matters whether you take it out to the bank and put it in your wallet or simply transfer from your bank account to the seller's bank account using an

app.

W: No, I believe it does matter. It's a psychological phenomenon. I believe we have less connection with the value of our money when we just tap the "Approve" buttons on our phones.

M: You might have a point. Since I stopped carrying cash around and started using my phone apps to pay, I may have developed a tendency to buy more small or non-essential items.

W: That's highly possible. Think about the amount of time we spend with our phones in our hands, and all the things we do with our phones. It sometimes seems that our phone is buying the product for us, not ourselves.

M: So cashless payment affects our ability to budget?

W: I believe so. If we spend a hundred *yuan* in cash, we realize that we don't have that hundred yuan to spend on something else. But if we're spending electronically, we are less likely to make that mental calculation.

M: I stopped using my credit card because I found I was spending excessively. Perhaps I should take the same approach of paying using my phone.

W: It's worth considering.

【翻译】

男：丽莎，你为什么用现金付账，而不是用手机上的支付软件？

女：嗯，我又开始用现金了。我只在迫不得已的时候使用支付软件。我正在攒钱买一部新手机，我发现使用现金比起支付应用程序能帮我省钱。

男：但是怎么做呢？钱就是钱，不是吗？我认为，无论是去银行把它取出来放在钱包里，还是用应用程序把它从你的银行账户转到卖家的银行账户上，都不重要。

女：不，我认为这很重要。这是一种心理现象。我认为，当我们只是点击手机上的“确定”按钮时，我们与金钱的价值之间的联系就会减少。

男：你说得有道理。自从我不再随身携带现金，开始使用手机应用程序支付后，我可能养成了购买更多小件或非必需品的倾向。

女：很有可能。想想我们花在手机上的时间，以及我们用手机做的所有事情。有时候，我们的手机似乎是在为我们购买产品，而不是我们自己。

男：所以无现金支付会影响我们的预算能力？

女：我想是的。如果我们花了 100 元现金，我们会意识到我们没有那么多钱去买其他东西了。但如果我们进行电子消费，我们就不太可能进行这种心理计算。

男：我不再用信用卡了，因为我发现我花钱太多了。也许我也应该采取同样的方式避免手机支付。

女：值得考虑。

## Conversation Two

W: Hello, Mr. Brown. I was expecting your call. My secretary told me you were having some problems with the wooden table. Is that right?



M: No, no. The table is fine. The problem is the chairs.

W: Oh, the chairs. So what exactly is the issue?

M: Well, put simply, these are not the chairs my wife and I selected in your store last week. There must be some confusion with our order.

W: Oh, I see. I'm looking through my files now, and I see that the delivery was this morning. Is that correct?

M: Yes.

W: Do you mind describing the chairs that were delivered to your apartment, Mr. Brown?

M: Sure. These have a flat back with a rounded top and are very heavy. They are light brown and look kind of cheap. The ones we ordered were dark brown to match the table.

W: Right, of course. It says here you purchased the Arlington table and four Milano chairs. As you said, there must have been some confusion with the order. I'm terribly sorry. We will send a van to collect those four and replace them with the Milano you purchased. Will tomorrow 9 a.m. be okay, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, that would be great. Thank you.

W: Good. Did everything else you ordered from us arrive okay?

M: Yes, I think so. Let me check. The mirror and two paintings are here. The two coffee tables are also here, and the sofa... Yes, we haven't noticed anything else wrong or missing. But if we do, we will certainly let you know.

W: Okay, great. Once again, I'm sorry for the confusion and trouble caused.

【翻译】

女：你好，布朗先生。我正等你电话呢。我的秘书告诉我你的木桌有些问题。对吗？

男：不，不。这张桌子可以。问题是椅子。

女：哦，椅子。那么到底是什么问题呢？

男：嗯，简单地说，这些椅子不是我和我妻子上周在你们店里选的。我们的订单一定是搞错了。

女：哦，我明白了。我现在在看我的文件，我看到送货是今天早上。对吗？

男：是的。

女：布朗先生，你介意描述一下送到你公寓的椅子吗？

男：当然。它们有一个扁平的背部和一个圆形的顶部，非常重。它们是浅棕色的，看起来有点便宜。我们订的是深棕色的，与桌子相配。

女：是的，当然。这里说你买了阿灵顿桌和四把米兰椅。就像你说的，一定是订单搞混了。非常抱歉。我们将派一辆货车来取这四件椅子，并将其更换为您购买的米兰椅。明天上午9点行吗，布朗先生？

男：是的，那太好了。谢谢你！

女：很好。你从我们这里订的其他东西都到了吗？

男：是的，我想是的。让我查一下。镜子和两幅画都在这儿。两张咖啡桌也在这里，还有沙发……

是的，我们还没有发现其他任何错误或缺失。但如果我们发现了一定会告知你。

女：好的，太好了。我再次对造成的混乱和麻烦表示歉意。

## Passage One

Do you have too much stuff? Are you, dare to say it "untidy"? Say hello to a TV show called "Tidying Up with Marie Kondo", a home improvement show based on her wildly popular book *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*. In the show, Marie Kondo acts as a tiny garbage fairy for messy people, visiting their houses to share the wisdom of the "KonMari" method. This method is simple in theory but can be endlessly complex in practice. You divide all the stuff in your house—all of it—into several categories, and then examine each item—all of them—to see if it sparks joy. If it does, you keep it. If it doesn't, you thank it and neatly discard it. So, is the TV show inspiring people to tidy up? Firsthand accounts seem to indicate a small wave of people bringing piles of donation bags to used goods stores. One store received thousands of bags of used possessions in one day. January is usually the stores' slow season for donations because it's cold and people don't want to bother, but not this January. People seemed determined to clean up their homes. One used bookstore received a month's worth of books in donations in a week when a man gave over fifty boxes of books from his home. It seems Marie's TV show is having a big impact after all.

### 【翻译】

你的东西太多了吗？你，敢说你不整洁吗？来看看一个名为“和近藤麻理惠一起整理房间”的电视节目吧，这是一档根据近藤麻理惠广受欢迎的著作《改变生活的整理魔法》改编的家居装修节目。在节目中，近藤麻理惠（Marie Kondo）扮演一个为邋遢的人服务的小垃圾仙女，拜访他们的家，分享“KonMari”方法的智慧。这种方法在理论上很简单，但在实践中却极其复杂。你把家里所有的东西——所有的东西——分成几类，然后检查每一件——所有的——看看它是否能激发你的快乐。如果有，你就留着它。如果没有，你要感谢它，然后干脆扔掉它。那么，这个电视节目是在鼓励人们打扫卫生吗？第一手资料似乎表明，有一小波人把成堆的捐赠袋带到二手商店。一家商店在一天内收到了数千袋二手物品。一月份通常是商店捐赠的淡季，因为天气寒冷，人们不想麻烦，但今年一月份不是。人们似乎下定决心要打扫房屋。一家二手书店在一周内收到了相当于一个月的书量的捐赠，一个人从家里捐出了 50 多箱书。看来麻理惠的电视节目还是产生了很大的影响。

## Passage Two

At just 12 years old, Mike Hannon is making a difference in his community—one lunch at a time. "Mike's Lunches of Love" has fed more than 2,000 of the town's most vulnerable residents. Mike delivers meals to the homeless. "It's like a way to give people joy, maybe spark something in them that can change them," Mike told WBZ-TV. The mayor of Mike's town feels that Mike is a great community leader, especially in such times of so much negative news, while his father commented on how proud he was of his son, yet, Mike isn't looking for praise, but kindness in return. He hopes his acts of charity will influence others to spread positive actions in their own towns. Mike includes a

handwritten message of joy on each bag. His message and star power has spread all over the country. To date, his online page to raise funds has brought in more than \$44,000 and counting, raising more than \$17,000 in just one day, with the help of many famous actors and others. People from all over the country are sending special handcrafted bags to help the young man with his mission to help those in need. Many are hoping the simple act of kindness spreads. Mike is seen as hope for the future of the town, the country and the world.

#### 【翻译】

年仅 12 岁的迈克·汉农 (Mike Hannon) 正在改变他的社区——一次一顿午餐。“迈克的爱心午餐”为镇上 2000 多名最弱势的居民提供了食物——给无家可归的人送饭。他在接受 WBZ-TV 采访时表示：“这是一种给人们带来快乐的方式，也许能激发他们身上的某些东西，从而改变他们。”迈克所在城镇的镇长认为迈克是一个伟大的社区领袖，尤其是在负面新闻这么多的时候，而他的父亲则评论说他为儿子感到骄傲，然而，迈克并不是在寻求表扬，而是善意的回报。他希望他的慈善行为能影响其他人在自己的城镇传播积极的行动。迈克在每个午餐包上都附上了手写的快乐信息。他的信息和明星效应已经传遍了全国。到目前为止，在许多著名演员和其他人的帮助下，他的在线筹款页面已经筹集了超过 4.4 万美元，而且还在不断增加，仅一天就筹集了超过 1.7 万美元。来自全国各地的人们都送来了特制的手工包来帮助这个年轻人完成使命——帮助那些需要帮助的人。许多人希望这个简单的善举能传播开来。迈克被视为小镇、国家乃至世界未来的希望。

### Passage Three

In a recent study carried out by psychologists on the disruptive effects of smartphones, two groups of college students were given word search puzzles. The first group was told to complete the puzzles with its participants' smartphones in their line of sight. The second group, however, was told that the phones would interfere with the equipment in the experiment, and would need to be moved away from the testing area. Midway through the second group's solving of the puzzles, the experimenter called one of the phones and let it ring for a while before hanging up. Many of the students in that group were unable to focus from then on, becoming anxious and performing more poorly than the first group.

Use of electronics has also been known to lead to a decline in human interactions. Rather than having real-life conversations, many express emotions and engage in deep conversations through social media sites. Many students use their phones and computers during class for non-academic activities, which leads to poor grades. Perhaps the most dramatic impact is the reduction in the amount of sleep, which leads to poor health and weight gain.

Technology is a great tool; however, it's important to recognize its downsides. Lack of sleep, reduction of productivity and weight gain are only a few. If we're not careful about all these minor problems right now, the effect on the future generation is going to be much bigger.

#### 【翻译】

在心理学家最近进行的一项关于智能手机破坏性影响的研究中，研究人员给两组大学生布置了字谜游戏。第一组被要求将参与者的智能手机放在视线范围内完成拼图。然而，第二组被

告知手机会干扰实验中的设备，需要从测试区域移开。在第二组人解答谜题的中途，实验员打电话给其中一部电话，让它响了一会儿，然后挂断了。从那以后，这组学生中的许多人都无法集中注意力，变得焦虑，表现比第一组更差。

电子产品的使用也会导致人与人之间的互动减少。许多人不是在现实生活中进行对话，而是通过社交媒体网站表达情绪，进行深入对话。许多学生在课堂上使用手机和电脑进行非学术活动，导致成绩不佳。也许最显著的影响是睡眠时间的减少，从而导致健康状况不佳和体重增加。

技术是一个伟大的工具；然而，认识到它的缺点是很重要的。睡眠不足、工作效率下降和体重增加只是其中的几个原因。如果我们现在不注意所有这些小问题，对下一代的影响将会大得多。

# 2020 年 07 月大学英语四级听力原文全 1 套

## News Report One

Good morning! In today's headlines, Scotland's transport minister has warned of potentially extreme weather conditions as heavy snow is forecast across the country later this week. Orange warnings are in force for many areas for Wednesday and Thursday. The transport minister advised people in parts of Scotland covered by the orange alert to avoid travel on Wednesday. This is what he said to us: "The orange warning may be raised to red in some areas. That is a warning for snow that has never been seen since the modern system came into place in Scotland." The orange warning has been extended until 6 p.m. on Thursday. Trains, planes and ferries are also likely to be affected, with a wind chill that could see parts of Britain feeling as cold as minus 15 degrees Celsius. The head of road policing said, "I would urge drivers to take extra care on the roads for their journeys. Drivers should make sure they're prepared for their journey with warm clothing, food and drink, sufficient fuel and a charged mobile phone. There could be significant traffic delays, so please start to plan your journey now and consider if you really need to travel when conditions are this poor."

### 【翻译】

早上好！今天的头条新闻：苏格兰交通部长警告称，本周晚些时候，全国各地将迎来大雪，可能会出现极端天气。周三和周四，许多地区将发布橙色预警。交通部长建议被橙色警报覆盖的苏格兰部分地区的人们避免周三出行。他提到：“一些地区的橙色预警可能会提高到红色。这是自苏格兰引入现代预警系统以来从未出现过的降雪预警。”橙色预警已延长至周四下午6点。火车、飞机和渡轮也可能受到影响，英国部分地区可能会经历零下15摄氏度的寒冷。道路警察负责人说：“我会敦促司机在旅途中格外小心。司机应该确保他们为旅途准备好了保暖的衣服、食物和饮料、充足的燃料和充满电的手机。可能会有严重的交通延误，所以请现在就开始计划你的旅程，并考虑在这种糟糕的情况下是否真的需要旅行。”

## News Report Two

Romania's wetlands are coming back to life thanks to help from local communities, the World Wildlife Fund, and funding from the European Union. Roughly 2,224 acres of the picturesque Danube Delta—home to 300 species of birds—have filled with wildlife. The land has been connected to the network of lakes and streams in the area.

"A lot of birds have migrated to the area, and one doesn't need to travel long hours anymore or go to other lakes to watch the birds," says Ion Meuta, Deputy Mayor of Mahmudia.

The area around Mahmudia, which is a UNESCO World Heritage site, is the third-most bio-diverse in the world, after Australia's Great Barrier Reef and the Galapagos Islands. Groups used earth-moving equipment to restore the waterways. Government officials proposed to protect the area's endangered wild fish by issuing a fishing ban over the next decade.

### 【翻译】



在当地社区、世界野生动物基金会和欧盟的资助下，罗马尼亚的湿地正在恢复生机。大约 2224 英亩风景如画的多瑙河三角洲——300 种鸟类的家园——到处都是野生动物。这片土地与该地区的湖泊和河流网络相连。

马哈穆迪亚副市长 Ion Meuta 说：“许多鸟类已经迁徙到该地区，人们不再需要长途跋涉或去其他湖泊看鸟了。”

马哈穆迪亚周围地区是联合国教科文组织世界遗产，是世界上第三大生物多样性丰富的地区，仅次于澳大利亚的大堡礁和加拉帕戈斯群岛。一些组织使用土方设备来恢复水道。政府官员提议在未来十年颁布禁渔令，以保护该地区濒临灭绝的野生鱼类。

## News Report Three

Scott Dunn recently awoke from a medically-induced sleep he'd been in after a car accident. He was heartbroken after realizing he'd missed his high school graduation, so his classmates decided to give him another chance. It was just a month ago that East Juniata High School seniors met in the school's auditorium for graduation. And last week, they did it again. Scott's car accident was on May 22nd, just three days before the ceremony. "I remember waking up in the hospital and asking mom what date it was. She told me it was the 28th," he said. "I looked at her and said 'I missed my graduation.'" The school's principal Mr. Fausey called Scott's mom Karen and said that everybody wanted to do something special for him. Students wore their caps and gowns and sat in the front of the auditorium. Scott's parents, Karen and Scott Senior, sat front and center. After brief speeches, Scott's name was called, only Scott's name. He walked across the stage as the audience cheered. A graduation for one. "I'm speechless," Scott said. "I don't know how to even explain it. I'm speechless to know that so many people are behind me."

### 【翻译】

斯科特·邓恩（Scott Dunn）最近从车祸后的药物诱导睡眠中醒来。在意识到自己错过了高中毕业典礼后，他非常伤心，所以他的同学们决定再给他一次机会。就在一个月前，东朱尼亚塔高中（East Juniata High School）的高年级学生在校礼堂举行毕业典礼。上周，他们又举办了一次。斯科特的车祸发生在 5 月 22 日，就在颁奖典礼的三天前。“我记得我在医院醒来，问妈妈今天是几号。她告诉我那天是 28 号，”他说。“我看着她说：‘我错过了毕业典礼。’”学校校长福西先生打电话给斯科特的妈妈凯伦，说每个人都想为他做一些特别的事情。学生们戴上帽子，穿上长袍，坐在礼堂的前面。斯科特的父母凯伦和老斯科特坐在前排和中间。在简短的发言之后，斯科特的名字被叫了出来，只有斯科特的名字。他在观众的欢呼声中走过舞台。一个人的毕业典礼。“我说不出来话，”斯科特说。“我都不知道该怎么解释。知道有这么多人支持我，我很感动。”

## Conversation One

M: How do you like your new flexible working arrangement? Do you enjoy working from home?

W: Yes and no. I find an isolation challenging at times. Apart from my mother, not too many people I

know have time for phone chats during working hours. I tried the library, but found I wasn't really keen on working there.

M: No, neither would I. I find the library a bit too quiet. I'd lack inspiration or stimulation, which would be counterproductive to getting a lot of work done.

W: I find the same thing. So, lately I've been going out to cafes occasionally. I love the noise, the people, the busyness of the cafe, the sense of being out in the world.

M: Coffee shops seem to have affectively become office spaces for so many people in this digital age, though I'm not sure how cafe owners feel about it—having so many people who go to their places to work rather than drink and eat.

W: Yes, some people seem to spend a lot of time there and not order much. The most annoying ones for cafe owners must surely be those usually only two of them who occupy a table for six with their laptops and paperwork.

M: They should sit at a table for two, not the table for six. Some obviously stay so long, they need to plug the laptops into a power outlet. I nearly tripped over someone's computer electrical lead the other day in my local cafe.

W: It's a double-edged sword, no doubt about that for a cafe owner. While remote workers help to keep the cafe full in quiet times, they can take up the valuable table space in busy periods.

#### 【翻译】

男：你觉得新的弹性工作制怎么样？你喜欢在家工作吗？

女：是也不是。有时我觉得与世隔绝很有挑战性。除了我的母亲，我认识的人当中没有多少人有时间在工作时间打电话聊天。我试着去了图书馆，但发现我真的不喜欢在那里工作。

男：不，我也不喜欢。我觉得图书馆有点太安静了。我将缺乏灵感或刺激，这将不利于完成大量工作。

女：我也有同感。所以，最近我偶尔会去咖啡馆。我喜欢这里的噪音、人群、咖啡馆的忙碌，以及置身于这个世界的感觉。

男：在这个数字时代，咖啡店似乎已经成为很多人的办公场所，尽管我不确定咖啡馆老板对此有什么看法——这么多人去工作而不是去吃喝。

女：是的，有些人似乎在那里待了很长时间，也不怎么点餐。对咖啡馆老板来说，最让人讨厌的肯定是那些通常只有两个却要带着笔记本电脑和文件占据一张六人桌的人。

男：他们应该坐在两人桌，而不是六人桌。有些人显然待得太久了，需要把笔记本电脑插到电源插座上。有一天，我在附近的咖啡馆里差点被别人的电脑数据线绊倒。

女：毫无疑问，这对咖啡馆老板来说是一把双刃剑。虽然远程工作者在安静的时候有助于保持咖啡馆的客满，但在繁忙的时候，他们会占用宝贵的餐桌空间。

## Conversation Two

W: I'm going to start looking for another job. I can't see myself getting an opportunity to progress at my company anytime in the near future. And I really think my skills and abilities deserve a higher

salary.

M: You're not going to quit, are you?

W: I'm thinking I might as well. Then I can devote more time and energy to finding a better position at another company.

M: But you've been at your present company less than two years, haven't you? This will be the third time you've left a job in the last five years. If you do several jobs in a relatively short span of time, prospective employers might perceive that you lack loyalty. That could make them wary and reluctant to employ you.

W: Unfortunately, loyalty doesn't pay. Even if I get a promotion at my company, it's likely to be less sizable than if I were to get a job elsewhere. And even if I get a promotion, I'm not guaranteed to get a raise. I had that experience at another company I worked at.

M: They wanted you to take on more work and responsibility but for the same amount of money?

W: More or less, yes. The way I see it, through having different jobs, I've gathered a lot of experience in different jobs and in different industries.

M: But potential employers might worry that, that experience is not deep, or thorough enough.

W: Perhaps, but I feel pretty confident that I can sell myself. You know what they say: "fortune favors the brave."

#### 【翻译】

女：我要开始找另一份工作了。我不认为自己在近期内会在公司获得晋升的机会。而且我真的认为我的技能和能力应该得到更高的薪水。

男：你不会辞职的，是吗？

女：我想我可以。这样我就可以投入更多的时间和精力去另一家公司找一个更好的职位。

男：但是你到现在这个公司还不到两年，是吗？这将是你在过去五年里第三次离职。如果你在相对短的时间内做几份工作，潜在的雇主可能会认为你缺乏忠诚度。这可能会让他们变得谨慎，不愿雇用你。

女：不幸的是，忠诚没有回报。即使我在公司得到了晋升，也可能比我在其他地方得到的职位要少。即使我升职了，也不一定能加薪。我在另一家公司也有过这样的经历。

男：他们想让你做更多的工作，承担更多的责任，但薪水不变？

女：差不多，是的。在我看来，通过做过不同的工作，我在不同的工作和不同的行业积累了很多经验。

男：但是潜在的雇主可能会担心，这种经历不够深刻或彻底。

女：也许吧，但我很有信心能推销自己。你知道人们常说：“幸运总是眷顾勇者。”

## Passage One

There is a saying that goes something along the lines of "You must love yourself first before you can love someone else." Similarly, I personally believe that you must be comfortable and happy in your own company before you can truly be yourself in the company of others. There is a massive difference between being lonely and being alone. Loneliness is a horrible feeling. However, you don't

have to actually be alone to feel that way. Many times, I've felt lonely when surrounded by a big group of people. In contrast, being alone can actually be a blessing, particularly when you've actively chosen it. In my experience, being bored and alone is dangerous and can easily lead to the feeling of loneliness. The trick is to be active. Get outside, stretch your legs, do something cultural, buy yourself something tasty to eat or something pretty to wear. You don't have to take anyone else into consideration and can do whatever you please. Spending time alone also allows you to more efficiently take care of problems. And then, when it's time to be social and meet up with your friends, you will be fully there, because you won't have too much other stuff floating around in your mind. Having been alone for a bit, you will also appreciate your friends' company more, and chances are, your time spent together will be more worthwhile.

【翻译】

有句话是这样说的：“在爱别人之前，你必须先爱自己。”同样，我个人认为，你必须在自己的陪伴下感到舒适和快乐，然后才能在别人的陪伴里真正做自己。孤独和独处之间有很大的区别。孤独是一种可怕的感觉。然而，你并不是只有一个人待着的时候才会有这种感觉。很多时候，当我被一大群人包围时，我也感到孤独。相反，独处实际上是一种福气，尤其是当你主动选择独处的时候。根据我的经验，无聊和孤独是危险的，很容易导致孤独感。诀窍就是要活跃起来。走到户外，伸展你的腿，做一些和艺术、文化有关的事情，给自己买一些好吃的或漂亮的衣服。你不需要考虑其他人，你可以做任何你喜欢的事情。独处也能让你更有效地处理问题。然后，当你要参加社交活动，与朋友见面时，你会完全沉浸在其中，因为你的脑海里不会有太多其他的东西。独处一段时间后，你也会更感激朋友的陪伴，而且很有可能让你们在一起的时间更有价值。

## Passage Two

When I turned 12, I worked summers at my father's small brick cleaning business. I remember the harsh acid smell of the cleaning solution and the scraping sound of stiff iron brushes against rough brick. It was tempting to hurry a job—just finish. But anybody who worked for Thomas Kahoon had to meet his standards, and that included me. If I messed up, he made me stay late until I got it right. My father wasn't being mean. He demanded the same of himself. Every brick he cleaned on a house stood out like a red jewel in a white setting. It was his signature. In 1970, when I was 20, I got married and moved out of my parents' modest place into a housing project. Drugs and gang violence were just beginning to plague the projects. Some of my friends went to jail. Some were killed. My wife Verllen was 18 and nobody gave our marriage a chance. But we believed in each other and our faith made us strong. When we married, I worked as a stock clerk at Southwest Super Foods. It was hard, tedious work. Each Friday night a truck came, with cases of food that had to be unloaded, priced, and placed on shelves. Most of stock clerks try to get Friday night off. But I was always ready to work. By Saturday morning, all the cans and jars in my aisle were replaced with the labels facing smartly out, like a line of soldiers on review. That was my signature. I took pride in the job nobody wanted.

【翻译】



12岁那年，我暑假在父亲的小砖厂打工。我记得清洗液刺鼻的酸味，还有坚硬的铁刷在粗糙的砖块上刮擦的声音。急于完成一项工作是很有诱惑力的——因为只要完成就行。但任何为托马斯·卡洪工作的人都必须达到他的标准，包括我。如果我搞砸了，他会让我加班，直到我做好为止。我父亲并不是那么刻薄。他对自己也有同样的要求。他在房子上擦过的每一块砖都像白色背景中的一颗红色宝石。这是他的签名。1970年，我20岁，结了婚，从父母的简陋房子里搬到了一个住宅区。毒品和帮派暴力刚刚开始带来困扰。我的一些朋友进了监狱。一些人被杀。我妻子弗伦18岁，没人信任我们的婚姻。但我们彼此信任，我们的信念让我们变得强大。我们结婚时，我在西南超级食品公司做库存员。这是一项艰苦乏味的工作。每周五晚上都会有一辆卡车来，载着一箱箱的食物，这些食物必须从车上卸下，定价，然后放在货架上。大多数库存员都设法在星期五晚上休息。但我随时准备工作。到了星期六早上，我的货架上所有的罐头和罐子都被替换掉了，标签朝外，就像一排检阅的士兵。那是我的签名。我为这份没人要的工作感到骄傲。

### Passage Three

Watching more than three hours of television a day doubles memory loss in older people, a new study of more than 3,000 adults suggests. Scientists at University College London used memory and fluency tests on the same group of people six years apart. They found that those who watched on average less than three hours' television a day showed a decline of around four to five percent, while those who tended to watch more than three hours a day declined by an average of eight to ten percent. The research team say they believe the "alert-but-passive" nature of television watching may be creating stress on the mind which contributes to memory decline. Older people who watch more television are also less likely to undertake activities known to preserve mental functioning such as reading, or interactive screen-based pursuits such as using the Internet or playing video games. The researchers say that television viewing may be a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease, but more research is needed to establish a link. While watching television may have educational benefits and relaxation benefits, the researchers advise that adults over the age of 50 should try and ensure that television viewing is balanced with other contrasting activities. If you're concerned that the amount of television you're watching could have a negative impact on your health, you should limit the amount of TV you watch each day and undertake some healthy hobbies.

#### 【翻译】

一项针对3000多名成年人的新研究表明，老年人每天看电视超过3小时，记忆力衰退会增加一倍。伦敦大学学院的科学家对同一组相隔6年的人进行了记忆力和流利性测试。他们发现，那些平均每天看电视少于3小时的人，其智力水平下降了4%到5%，而那些每天看电视超过3小时的人，其智力水平平均下降了8%到10%。研究小组称，他们认为看电视“既警觉又被动”的特性可能会给大脑带来压力，从而导致记忆力下降。看电视多的老年人也不太可能从事阅读等有助于保持大脑功能的活动，也不太可能从事基于屏幕的互动活动，如使用互联网或玩电子游戏。研究人员说，看电视可能是阿尔茨海默病的一个危险因素，但需要更多的研究



来确定两者之间的联系。虽然看电视可能有教育和放松的好处，但研究人员建议，50 岁以上的成年人应该尽量确保看电视与其他相反的活动相平衡。如果你担心看电视的时间会对你的健康产生负面影响，你应该限制每天看电视的时间，并培养一些有益健康的爱好。

# 2019 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday after the animal became an attraction for tourists while walking along the streets and enjoying the park facilities. The confused creature and camera-holding humans stared at each other through a fence for several minutes. At other times the cow wandered around the 526-acre park and the artificial grass field normally used for human sporting events. Officers used soccer goals to fence the animal in. However, the cow then moved through one of the nets, knocking down a police officer in the process. Police eventually trapped the cow between two vehicles parked on either side of a baseball field's bench area. An officer then shot an arrow to put it to sleep. Then officers waited for the drug to take effect. After it fell asleep, they loaded the cow into a horse trailer. It was not clear where the cow came from or how it got lost. Police turned it over to the animal control department after they caught it.

### 【翻译】

本周二，纽约市警方在展望公园捕获了一头在街上散步和享受公园设施时被游客吸引的奶牛。这只困惑的生物和拿着相机的人隔着栅栏对视了好几分钟。其他时候，这头牛会在 526 英亩的公园和通常用于人类体育赛事的人造草坪上闲逛。警察用足球球门把这只动物围了起来。然而，这头牛随后穿过其中一张网，撞倒了一名警察。警方最终将这头牛困在了棒球场边的两辆车中间。一名军官随后朝他射了一枪，麻醉它。然后，官员们等待药物生效。奶牛睡着后，他们把它装进了一辆运马拖车。目前尚不清楚这头牛来自哪里，也不清楚它是如何迷路的。警方在抓到它后将它移交给了动物管理部门。

## News Report Two

Starting April 28th of this year, the National Museum of Natural History will begin renovating its fossil hall. The fossil hall, which displays some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens, receives more than 2 million visitors each year. It's one of the museum's most famous attractions. As a result, the museum plans to expand the hall as well as add to its ancient birds collection. Bird lovers, both young and old, have already responded with excitement at the news. The museum's social media account has been flooded with messages of support. In the meantime, the current collection will be closed. However, visitors will be compensated during the closure. Museum's special exhibition area will now be free of charge. This week the resident exhibition is a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia. They celebrate the cultural heritage of the country and will be available to view until Sunday. Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year competition. The winner of this year's competition will be awarded a preview of the new fossil hall as well as a cash prize.

### 【翻译】

从今年 4 月 28 日开始，国家自然历史博物馆将开始翻新化石馆。化石馆展出了一些世界

上最古老、最大的化石标本，每年接待超过 200 万名游客。这是博物馆最著名的景点之一。因此，博物馆计划扩建大厅，并增加其古代鸟类收藏。爱鸟人士，无论老少，听到这个消息都兴奋不已。该博物馆的社交媒体账户已经被支持的信息淹没。与此同时，目前的收集工作将会关闭。不过，游客将在关闭期间获得补偿。博物馆的特别展区现已免费开放。本周的常驻展览是展出从澳大利亚借来的古代壁画。它们是为了庆祝该国的文化遗产而产生的。这次展览将一直开放到周日。下周，该展览将由年度野生动物摄影师比赛接管。今年比赛的获胜者将获得新化石馆的预览票和现金奖励。

## News Report Three

Six birds have just been trained to pick up rubbish at a French historical theme park. According to the park's manager, Mr. Villiers, the goal is not just to clear up the park. He says visitors are already good at keeping things clean. Instead, he wants to show that nature itself can teach us to take care of the environment. He says that rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent. In the right circumstances, they even like to communicate with humans and establish a relationship through play. The birds will be encouraged to clean the park through the use of a small box that delivers a small amount of bird food each time the rook deposits a cigarette end or a small piece of rubbish. So far, visitors to the theme park have been excited to see the birds in action. However, some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter so they can watch the birds pick it up. Villiers is not concerned about this criticism. He maintains most of the feedback he has received has been overwhelmingly positive. He hopes now to train more birds.

### 【翻译】

在法国的一个历史主题公园里，六只鸟刚刚接受了捡垃圾的训练。根据公园经理维利尔斯的说法，他们的目标不仅仅是清理公园。他说，游客们已经很擅长保持东西干净了。相反，他想表明，大自然本身可以教会我们如何保护环境。他说，被选中的白嘴鸦被认为特别聪明。在适当的环境下，它们甚至喜欢与人类交流，并通过玩耍建立关系。每次白嘴鸦将一个烟头或一小块垃圾放进小盒子时，盒子就会提供少量的鸟食，以此来鼓励它们打扫公园。到目前为止，主题公园的游客们都很兴奋地看到这些鸟在清洁公园。然而，一些家长担心这会鼓励他们的孩子乱扔垃圾，这样他们就可以看着鸟儿把垃圾捡起来。维利尔斯并不在意这种批评。他坚持认为，他收到的大部分反馈都是压倒性的支持。他现在希望训练更多的鸟。

## Conversation One

W: The name of the TV show we wish to produce is *Science Nation*.

M: Please tell us more. What would *Science Nation* be about?

W: It will be about science, all sorts of science. Each episode will focus on a different area of science, and tell us what we know, how we know it, and what we still don't know. The show will have one host only, and this will be Professor Susan Paul from Harvard University. She is a great public speaker.

M: So, just be clear, will the show's format be like that of a documentary?

W: Kind of. It will be like a documentary in the sense that it will be non-fiction and fact-based. However, our idea is for it to be also fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much. Please keep in mind this will be a new TV show like nothing ever done before.

M: Okay, so it will be both educational and entertaining, and your audience will be anyone interested in science, right?

W: That's correct, yes.

M: Right, thank you. So I think we're more or less clear what the show will be like. Could you please tell us now what exactly you want from us?

W: Yes, of course. Basically what we need from you is financial support. In order to go ahead with this idea, we need two million dollars. This would cover the cost of making all 12 shows in the first season for the first year. If the show is a success, we can then look at making a second season for the following year.

### 【翻译】

女：我们想制作的电视节目叫《科学国度》。

男：请多给我们讲讲。《科学国度》是关于什么的？

女：它将是关于科学的，各种科学。每一集都将关注不同的科学领域，并告诉我们对于这个领域的了解，是通过何种途径了解的，以及那些我们仍然不知道的事情。这个节目只有一位主持人，她就是哈佛大学的苏珊·保罗教授。她是一位伟大的公众演说家。

男：那么，请明确节目的形式会像纪录片一样吗？

女：算是吧。从非虚构和基于事实的角度来说，它就像一部纪录片。然而，我们的想法是让它也有趣和娱乐，这是传统纪录片所不具备的。请记住，这将是一部前所未有的新电视剧。

男：好的，所以它既具有教育性又具有娱乐性，你的观众将是任何对科学感兴趣的人，对吗？

女：没错。

男：好的，谢谢。所以我想我们或多或少都清楚这部剧会是什么样的。你能告诉我们你到底想从我们这里得到什么吗？

女：是的，当然。基本上我们需要你的是财政支持。为了实现这个想法，我们需要 200 万美元。这将覆盖第一年第一季所有 12 个节目的制作成本。如果这部剧很成功，我们就可以考虑在明年制作第二季。

## Conversation Two

W: What's up with you? You don't look very happy.

M: I feel like I'm a failure. I can't seem to do anything very well.

W: I wouldn't say that. You do very well in a lot of things. That presentation you gave last week was excellent.

M: Yes, but I have this urge to strive for perfection. I really want to push harder and progress further.

W: Well, that's very admirable. But be careful. Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence if we never achieve it.

M: Yes, I know. I feel awful whenever I make a mistake in whatever I'm trying to do.

W: Well, think about it. You can't make progress without making mistakes and learning from them. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, once said, "I've not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."

M: You may well be right. I guess I should recognize my mistakes and learn the lesson they teach me and move forward.

W: Also, remember a successful ending is not the only thing worthy of a celebration. You need to recognize each step of progress you take towards achieving your goals, and no matter how tiny it is, it's still good news.

M: I always feel down when I see others accomplishing things, and I feel miserable about my own achievements. I'm always trying to be as good as others, but I never seem to get there.

W: Listen, if you always compare yourself with others, you'll never feel good enough. You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with. When you compare your current status with the starting point, you'll find you've made progress, right? That's good enough.

M: That's great advice. Thank you. I'm feeling better already.

### 【翻译】

女：你怎么了？你看起来不太高兴。

男：我觉得我是个失败者。我似乎什么都做不好。

女：我不这么认为。你在很多方面都做得很好。你上周做的报告太棒了。

男：是的，但我有追求完美的冲动。我真的很想更加努力，取得更大的进步。

女：嗯，这太令人钦佩了。但是要小心。如果我们从未做到完美，过度追求完美会损害我们的信心。

男：是的，我知道。无论我做什么，只要我犯了错误，我就会感觉很糟糕。

女：嗯，想想看。如果不犯错误并从中吸取教训，你就不可能取得进步。著名的发明家托马斯·爱迪生曾经说过：“我没有失败。我发现了一万种行不通的方法。”

男：你可能是对的。我想我应该承认自己的错误，吸取教训，继续前进。

女：另外，要记住，结局成功并不是唯一值得庆祝的事情。你需要认识到你在实现目标的过程中所取得的每一个进步，无论它有多微小，它仍然是好消息。

男：当我看到别人取得成就时，我总是感到沮丧，而我对自己的成就也感到痛苦。我总是努力做到和别人一样好，但我似乎从来没有做到过。

女：听着，如果你总是拿自己和别人比较，你永远都不会觉得自己足够好。你是唯一应该和自己比较的人。当你把现在的状态和一开始比较时，你会发现你已经进步了，对吧？这就足够了。

男：这是个好建议。谢谢你！我已经感觉好多了。

## Passage One

Single-sex education can have enormous benefits for female students. Numerous studies have shown that women who attend single-sex schools tend to have stronger self-confidence, better study habits and more ambitious career goals than women who attend coeducational schools. Girls who



graduate from single-sex schools are three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend coeducational schools. The reason is that all-girls schools encourage women to enter fields traditionally dominated by men, such as science, technology and engineering. In coeducational schools, girls are often expected to succeed only in humanities or the arts. Research has also shown that in coeducational settings, teachers are more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments in class. In contrast, they might only respond to a girl's comments with a nod. They are also more likely to encourage boys to work through problems on their own, while they tend to step in and help girls who struggle with a problem. In an all-girls setting, girls are more likely to speak up frequently and make significant contributions to class than in a coeducational setting. Girls studying in a single-sex setting also earn higher scores on their College Board and Advanced Placement exams than girls who study in coeducational settings. All-girls schools tend to be smaller than coeducational schools, which means teachers will be able to tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interest.

### 【翻译】

单性别教育对女学生有巨大的好处。大量研究表明,就读女校的女性往往比就读男女同校的女性更有自信、有更好的学习习惯和更能树立远大的职业目标。从女校毕业的女生成为工程师的可能性是男女同校的女生的三倍。原因是女校鼓励女性进入传统上由男性主导的领域,如科学、技术和工程。在男女同校的学校里,女生通常只能在人文或艺术方面取得成功。研究还表明,在男女同校的环境中,老师更有可能表扬男孩,并对男孩在课堂上的评论做出深入的回应。相比之下,他们可能只会对女孩的评论点头回应。她们也更有可能鼓励男孩自己解决问题,而往往会介入并帮助遇到问题的女孩。与男女同校的环境相比,在全是女孩的环境中,女孩更有可能经常发言,并对课堂做出重大贡献。在单性别环境下学习的女孩在大学入学考试和先修课程考试中比在男女同校环境下学习的女孩获得更高的分数。女校的规模往往比男女同校的学校要小,这意味着老师可以根据女生的个人学习风格和兴趣来定制教材。

## Passage Two

Today I found out that Seattle doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities. In fact, Seattle ranks 44th among major US cities in average annual rainfall. Cities that get more rainfall than Seattle include Houston, Memphis, Nashville, and pretty much every major city on the eastern coast, such as New York, Boston and Miami. So why does everyone think of Seattle as a rainy city? The primary root of this misconception lies in that Seattle has a relatively large number of days per year with rainfall compared with New York and Boston, which get an average of about 16% more rain per year than Seattle, but also average between them about 36 fewer days a year of rainfall. So it rains a lot less in Seattle, and the rain is spread out over more days than those cities. This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella generally. When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain. That isn't troublesome. It almost never really rains as most people think. On top of that, it never really storms in Seattle, either. Seattle gets an average of a mere seven days a year with thunder. So in short, if you like sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters but with lots of cloudy days, Seattle's the place to be.

Anyway, if you visit Seattle, don't bring an umbrella. People will look at you, thinking you're funny.

【翻译】

今天我发现，与大多数美国城市相比，西雅图的雨水并不多。事实上，西雅图的年平均降雨量在美国主要城市中排名第44位。比西雅图降雨量更多的城市包括休斯顿、孟菲斯、纳什维尔，以及东海岸几乎所有主要城市，如纽约、波士顿和迈阿密。那么，为什么每个人都认为西雅图是个多雨的城市呢？这种误解的主要根源在于——与纽约和波士顿相比，西雅图每年的降雨天数相对较多，而纽约和波士顿的年平均降雨量比西雅图多16%，但它们的年平均降雨天数却少了36天。因此，西雅图的降雨量要少得多，而且雨水分布的天数在比这些城市更多。这就是为什么西雅图本地人一般很少带伞。即使下雨，也往往是小雨。这并不麻烦。它几乎从来没有像大多数人想的那样真正下雨。最重要的是，西雅图也从来没有真正的暴风雨。西雅图平均每年只有七天有雷声。所以简而言之，如果你喜欢阳光明媚但不太热的夏天，温和的冬天但有很多阴天，西雅图就是你要去的地方。不管怎样，如果你去西雅图，不要带伞。人们会看着你，觉得你很有趣。

### Passage Three

After a tough workout or a day full of physical activity, it's common to find your muscles aching, but where do these pains come from? According to a German professor, the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way, for example, jumping on a bicycle for a ride, because you haven't ridden in a long time. Soreness occurs since your leg muscles aren't used to that movement. When muscles perform an activity they aren't regularly exposed to, the tiny fibres that are inside them are being torn apart. As muscle soreness develops, the body has to work to repair the muscle tears, but this doesn't happen immediately. First, the body must realise the muscles are damaged. When the body realises the muscles are hurt, the response is to increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat. Damaged cells are then cleaned up and the body sends cells specially designed to break down the large muscle fibre fragments. Healing can take place after this. It takes about a day until these cells make it to your aching muscles. That's why there is most often a delay associated with muscle soreness. Repair of damaged cells takes about two days, and afterwards the soreness disappears. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done to relieve muscle soreness. Pain-relieving creams don't work, but a hot shower, or warm bath can provide some relief.

【翻译】

在激烈的锻炼或一天的体育活动之后，你经常会感到肌肉疼痛，但这些疼痛是从哪里来的呢？根据一位德国教授的说法，据一位德国教授说，这种疼痛是因为你用不习惯的方式使肌肉紧张，例如，因为你很长时间没有骑自行车了，所以跳上自行车去骑，而疼痛的发生是因为你的腿部肌肉不习惯这种运动。当肌肉进行不经常接触的活动时，它们内部的微小纤维就会被撕裂。随着肌肉酸痛的发展，身体必须修复肌肉撕裂，但这不是立即发生的。首先，身体必须意识到肌肉受损。当身体意识到肌肉受伤时，反应就是增加该区域的血液流动，增加体温。然后，受损细胞被清理干净，身体会发送专门设计的细胞来分解大块的肌肉纤维碎片。可以在此之后

进行治疗，而且大约需要一天的时间，这些细胞才能到达你疼痛的肌肉。这就是为什么肌肉酸痛通常会有延迟。修复受损细胞大约需要两天，之后疼痛就会消失。不幸的是，几乎没有什么方法可以缓解肌肉酸痛。止疼膏不起作用，但洗个热水澡或热水澡可以缓解疼痛。

## 2019 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

The British government has called for more men to consider a career in nursing. Figures show the number of male nurses has fallen in the last three years. Now, the number of men working in the nursing sector has reached a seven-year low. Numbers of male nurses increased between 2011 and 2014, and reached a peak of 7,168. This figure has dropped to only 6,924 in 2017. The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem, and probably one that exists in many parts of the world. But we can make efforts to change that now. We want to persuade males to think about career options of going into nursing. There is absolutely no reason why men can't go into this profession." The Health Secretary said that the government already has plans to attract a more varied workforce into nursing. She stated, "We are leading the way on workforce planning. We will become the first nation in Europe to publish a national health and care workforce plan."

#### 【翻译】

英国政府呼吁更多男性考虑从事护理职业。数据显示，男护士的数量在过去三年中有所下降。现在，在护理行业工作的男性人数已经达到了七年来的最低水平。2011 年至 2014 年间，男护士人数有所增加，达到 7168 人的峰值。2017 年，这一数字降至 6924 人。英国卫生大臣说：“这显然是一个文化问题，可能在世界许多地方都存在。但我们现在可以努力改变这一点。我们想说服男性考虑进入护理行业的职业选择。男性绝对没有理由不能从事这一职业。”卫生部长说政府已经计划吸引更多不同的劳动力进入护理行业。她说：“我们在劳动力规划方面处于领先地位。我们将成为欧洲第一个发布国家卫生和护理劳动力计划的国家。”

### News Report Two

A man from Libya was enjoying a walk along the sands at Southport Beach. When he was about half a mile out from the dock, he felt a bit tired. So he lay down and fell asleep. But the tide swept in quickly at the beach. And the man was shocked to wake up and find the tide had come in and completely surrounded him, cutting him off from the shore. Fortunately for him, the beach life guards were quickly on the scene to stop him from drowning. They acted professionally to ensure the man was comfortable until an ambulance arrived. He was then taken to hospital. He is now in a stable condition. When interviewed, Keith Porter of the Southport Beach said, "Our beach is so flat that it's very common for the tide to come around the back of people and cut them off from the beach. Thankfully the emergency services have again worked well together to ensure a positive outcome. And we wish the gentleman a speedy recovery."

#### 【翻译】

一名来自利比亚的男子正沿着 Southport 海滩的沙滩漫步。当他离开码头大约半英里时，他感到有点累了，他就躺下睡着了。但是潮水很快就冲到了海滩上。那人醒来后惊讶地发现潮水已经涌来把他完全包围，将他带离海岸。幸运的是，海滩救生员很快赶到现场，避免了他的

溺水。在救护车到来之前，他们都表现得很专业，确保这名男子感到舒适。随后他被送往医院。目前病情稳定。在接受采访时，南港海滩的基思·波特（Keith Porter）说：“我们的海滩太平坦了，潮水很经常涌进人们后背，把他们带离海滩。值得庆幸的是，紧急服务部门再次通力合作，确保了积极的结果。我们祝愿这位先生早日康复。”

## News Report Three

A raccoon, a small cat-like animal, climbed to the top of a 25-storey skyscraper early on Wednesday. It was captured after becoming an online star across the world. At a little before 3 a.m., the animal made it to the roof of the building after it took a long break on a 17th floor window edge. At the top of the building, animal control officers put cat food in traps and captured the raccoon. A private wildlife management company will release the animal into the wild. The raccoon's upward journey began on Monday. The brown animal was spotted stuck on a narrow window edge of the office tower. On Tuesday, the raccoon slowly climbed the building. It reached the 23rd floor, and its legend continued to grow on social media with every floor it climbed. As it went up, people gathered on the sidewalk below to take photos and cheer for its safety. Online office workers posted photos and videos of the raccoon resting on window edges and climbing up the building's concrete exterior. One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the country the way no politician could.

### 【翻译】

周三早些时候，一只像猫一样的浣熊爬上了一座 25 层摩天大楼的顶部。它在成为全球网络明星后被捕获。凌晨 3 点前，这只动物在 17 层的窗户边休息了很长时间后，终于爬上了屋顶。在大楼的顶部，动物管理人员在陷阱里放了猫粮，抓住了浣熊。一家私人野生动物管理公司将把这只动物放归野外。这只浣熊的攀登之旅始于周一。这只棕色的动物被发现卡在办公大楼的狭窄窗户边。星期二，浣熊慢慢地爬上了大楼。它到达了 23 层，随着它每爬一层，它的传奇事迹在社交媒体上热度持续增长。当它攀爬时，人们聚集在下面的人行道上拍照，为它的安全欢呼。办公室职员在网上发布了浣熊在窗户边缘休息、爬上大楼混凝土外墙的照片和视频。网上的一个帖子说，这只浣熊成功地团结了这个国家，任何政治家都做不到。

## Conversation One

W: I have really amazing news. I just got a text message from my bank, saying my salary has been deposited in my account.

M: Getting paid is good. But I don't understand why you're so excited. It happens every month.

W: Well, I've been working for a few years. In fact, I worked all through university, but I only had part-time jobs then. So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work.

M: Wow, then you must feel great. I mean, it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary. I was happy for days. I felt like it was a small fortune, even though it wasn't.

W: Yeah, I've never earned so much money before. And there are so many things I'd like to do with it. What did you do with your first pay?

M: I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate. Maybe you could



do the same.

W: I have enough professional clothes. And my parents are across the country. So seeing them is impossible. But some people from the office are members of a gym I want to join. And my university classmates are arranging a trip to visit our old campus, and I'd love to go with them. But I can't afford both.

M: If I were you, I'd join the gym, because it's a good way to stay healthy, and it might help you build a stronger relationship with your colleagues. And good relationships are key to a successful career.

W: Hmm. You're right. Thanks for the advice. I'm taking it.

### 【翻译】

女：我有一个非常惊人的消息。我刚收到银行的短信，说我的工资已存入我的账户。

男：有报酬很好，但我不明白你为什么这么兴奋。这种事每个月都会发生。

女：嗯，我已经工作几年了。事实上，我整个大学期间都在工作，但那时我只做兼职。这是我第一次在一个月的全职工作中获得报酬。

男：哇，那你一定感觉很棒。我的意思是，已经二十年了，但我仍然记得我第一次拿到真正的薪水的时候。我高兴了好几天。我觉得这是一笔小财富，尽管事实并非如此。

女：是的，我以前从来没有赚过这么多钱。我想用它做很多事情。你的第一份薪水是怎么花的？

男：我买了一套新西装上班，还带父母去一家不错的餐厅庆祝。也许你也可以这么做。

女：我有足够的职业装。我父母在全国各地。所以看到它们是不可能的。但是办公室里有些人是我想加入的健身房的会员。我的大学同学正在安排一次参观我们旧校园的旅行，我很想和他们一起去。但我两个都买不起。

男：如果我是你，我会去健身房，因为这是保持健康的好方法，而且还可以帮助你和同事建立更牢固的关系。良好的人际关系是事业成功的关键。

女：嗯。你是对的。谢谢你的建议。我要接受。

## Conversation Two

W: What's going on with you lately? You seem so distracted, like you aren't really listening to anything I say.

M: I know. I'm sorry. I can't seem to focus on anything, because I still haven't decided if I should accept the offer for that PhD program in London, or if I should take the job offer in New York.

W: Look, it's a tough decision, but you're running out of time, aren't you? I thought you said the company expected an answer by the end of the month.

M: Actually, it's the beginning of next month for the job, but the university needs a decision by the end of the week. So I have to act quickly.

W: You definitely need advice for an important decision like this. So who have you talked to about it? What does your family think? And your advisor for your master's program?

M: I've asked their advice and that's part of the problem. My parents want me to get the degree, but my advisor thinks it's time for me to get more work experience.

W: What do you mean by part of the problem? Oh, wait, it's your girlfriend, isn't it? You've been dating

since your first year of university, so that's six years now. She must have an opinion about all this. I mean, isn't it time for you to think about getting married?

M: Well, I do want to get married, but she thinks we need to wait until we've launched our careers. Plus, she's not sure what she'll be doing next year. She's considering a job in England and one in Australia. And her parents are pushing for the latter.

【翻译】

女：你最近怎么了？你看起来心不在焉的，好像你根本没在听我说话。

男：我知道。我很抱歉。我似乎无法专注于任何事情，因为我还没有决定是应该接受伦敦的博士课程，还是应该接受纽约的工作。

女：听着，这是一个艰难的决定，但你没有时间了，不是吗？我记得你说过公司希望在月底前得到答复。

男：事实上，这份工作是下个月初，但学校需要在周末前做出决定。所以我必须迅速行动。

女：像这样重要的决定，你肯定需要建议。那你跟谁谈过了？你家人怎么想？你的硕士导师呢？

男：我问过他们的意见，这就是问题的一部分。我父母想让我拿到学位，但我的导师认为是时候让我获得更多的工作经验。

女：你说的部分问题是什么意思？等等，是你女朋友，对吧？你从大学一年级就开始约会了，到现在已经六年了。她对这一切一定有自己的看法。我是说，你不是该考虑结婚的事了吗？

男：嗯，我确实想结婚，但她认为我们需要等到事业有成后再结婚。另外，她也不确定明年要做什么。她正在考虑在英国和澳大利亚找一份工作。而她的父母要求让她去澳大利亚。

## Passage One

Analytical skills are our ability to understand and solve problems using information we have available. These skills are extremely important for our professional, social, and intellectual lives. What are the best ways to improve them? One way is to expand your world view. Unfortunately, this takes time. Ultimately, it will help you better evaluate information and analyze different ideas and outcomes. Traveling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive.

An entertaining way of enhancing your analytical skills is to engage them by playing brain games. These are games that challenge you to think deeply and to develop your analytical skills. These games will get you used to thinking in a certain way. As a result, they will help improve your ability to think. However, opinions vary on whether video games are effective. The general consensus is that the best ones avoid mindless violence, and instead focus on strategy and challenge us to solve problems and achieve broad goals.

Joining a debate or reading club or group is also a good idea. This provides people with the opportunity to come together and discuss ideas, literature and problems. Groups like these will help you refine your analytical skills and enable you to express yourself better. Any social group that encourages free exchange of ideas and pursuit of knowledge is beneficial. It helps you to actively develop your analytical skills.

【翻译】

分析能力是我们利用现有信息理解和解决问题的能力。这些技能对我们的职业、社交和智力生活都极其重要。改善它们的最好方法是什么？一种方法是扩展你的世界观。不幸的是，这需要时间。最终，它将帮助你更好地评估信息，分析不同的想法和结果。旅行是一种扩展世界观的好方法，尽管它可能成本很高。

提高分析能力的一个有趣的方法是玩益智游戏。这些游戏挑战你深入思考，培养你的分析能力。这些游戏会让你习惯以某种方式思考。因此，它们将有助于提高你的思考能力。然而，关于电子游戏是否有效，众说纷纭。普遍的共识是，最好的人会避免盲目的暴力，而是专注于战略，挑战我们解决问题，实现广泛的目标。

参加辩论或阅读俱乐部或小组也是一个好主意。这为人们提供了聚集在一起讨论想法、文献和问题的机会。这样的小组可以帮助你提高分析能力，让你更好地表达自己。任何鼓励自由交流思想和追求知识的社会团体都是有益的。它可以帮助你积极地发展你的分析技能。

## Passage Two

There's an endless amount of scientific data proving that dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners. People aren't kidding when they say they "love" their dog, or their dog "loves" them. But we're rather ignorant about the nature of the relationships that form between dogs.

In an effort to understand the matter further, I spoke with Dr. Marc Bekoff, a researcher and former professor of animal behavior. The doctor's response to the question of whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do was a straight "Of course." He went on to say that if love is defined as a long-term commitment—meaning dogs seek one another out when they're apart, they're happy when they're reunited, they protect one another, they feed one another, they raise their children together—then of course dogs love each other.

Now our furry friends don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies, but they can form deep and lasting bonds with their fellow dogs as well as humans. In fact, evidence shows that most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives. In actuality, love between dogs can be even more intimate than human relationships. When they interact, they aren't afraid to smell each other and will express themselves clearly and honestly. Once again, it seems we have a lot to learn from dogs.

### 【翻译】

有无数的科学数据证明，狗可以和主人建立牢固的关系。当人们说他们“爱”他们的狗或他们的狗“爱”他们时，他们并不是在开玩笑。但我们对狗之间关系的本质相当无知。

为了进一步了解这个问题，我采访了研究人员、前动物行为学教授马克·贝考夫（Marc Bekoff）博士。当被问及狗狗是否能像人类一样坠入爱河时，医生的回答是“当然”。他接着说，如果爱被定义为一种长期的承诺——这意味着狗狗在分开的时候会去寻找对方，在重逢的时候会很开心，它们会互相保护，互相喂养，一起抚养孩子——那么狗狗当然会彼此相爱。

现在，我们毛茸茸的朋友并没有像电影中那样真正经历“浪漫”的爱情，但它们可以与狗狗同类和人类建立深厚而持久的关系。事实上，有证据表明，大多数狗狗一生只和一个伴侣在一起。事实上，狗狗之间的爱甚至比人际关系还要亲密。当他们互动时，他们不怕闻到对方的

气味，会清晰而诚实地表达自己。我们似乎有很多东西要从狗身上学习。

## Passage Three

A piece of history has been found thanks to a boy tripping on a rare, 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil. In November 2016, Jude Sparks, now 10, was on an outing with his family near their New Mexico home when he tripped over what he thought was a cow bone. Now, researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery, which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal.

Kyle Sparks, father of Jude, said he let his son decide what to do with the fossil. So Jude reached out to Peter Houde, a professor at New Mexico State University, who had experience with the same type of fossil in the past. The next day, Houde came out to see the fossil for himself. Houde told ABC News that he was quite excited about the find. "It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil because that could destroy the specimen. they did the right thing by calling someone who would know what to do. It's great for the community because now everybody can appreciate it," he added.

Houde and his fellow faculty members dug up the fossil in late May. They hope to return to the site with geologists for an additional search as there could be more fossils near the site. Jude and his family had been invited by the researchers to see the fossil being preserved at the university.

### 【翻译】

一名男孩由于被一块 120 万年前的稀有动物化石绊倒，从而发现了一段历史。2016 年 11 月，10 岁的裘德·斯帕克斯（Jude Sparks）和家人在新墨西哥州的家附近郊游时，被他以为是牛骨头的东西绊倒了。现在，新墨西哥州立大学的研究人员正在保存这一发现，他们确定这是一种古老的象类动物的骨头。

裘德的父亲凯尔·斯帕克斯（Kyle Sparks）说，他让儿子决定如何处理这块化石。于是裘德找到了新墨西哥州立大学的教授彼得·胡德，胡德过去曾接触过同类型的化石。第二天，胡德亲自过来查看化石。胡德告诉 ABC 新闻，他对这一发现感到非常兴奋。“幸运的是，这家人没有试图挖出化石，因为这可能会破坏标本。他们打电话给那些知道该怎么做的人是对的。这对社区来说很有益处，因为现在每个人都能欣赏它。”他补充道。

胡德和他的同事在五月底挖出了这块化石。他们希望与地质学家一起回到该地点进行进一步的搜索，因为该地点附近可能会有更多的化石。研究人员邀请裘德和他的家人参观了保存在大学里的化石。



# 2019 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

A 9-year-old Central California boy braved strong currents and cold water to swim from San Francisco to Alcatraz Island and back. A California television station in Fresno reported Tuesday that James Savage set a record as the youngest swimmer to make the journey to the former prison. The TV station reported that by completing the swim, the fourth-grade student from Los Banos broke a record previously held by a 10-year-old boy. James said that waves in the San Francisco Bay hitting him in the face 30 minutes into his swim made him want to give up. His father said he had offered his son \$100 as a reward; to encourage his struggling son, he doubled it to \$200. James pushed forward, making it to Alcatraz Island and back in a little more than two hours. Alcatraz is over a mile from the mainland.

### 【翻译】

一名 9 岁的加州中部男孩冒着湍急的水流和冰冷的海水，从旧金山游到恶魔岛再返程。弗雷斯诺的一家加州电视台周二报道称，詹姆斯·萨维奇创造了一项记录，成为前往这座前监狱的最年轻游泳者。据电视台报道，这名来自洛斯巴尼奥斯的四年级学生完成了这次游泳，打破了此前由一名 10 岁男孩保持的纪录。詹姆斯说，在他游泳 30 分钟后，旧金山湾的海浪打到了他的脸上，这让他想要放弃。他的父亲说，他给了儿子 100 美元作为奖励；为了鼓励苦苦挣扎的儿子，他把钱翻了一番，增至 200 美元。詹姆斯向前游进，在两个多小时内到达恶魔岛并返回。恶魔岛离大陆有一英里远。

## News Report Two

On the 1st of January, new regulations will come into effect which eliminate an annual leave bonus for people who put off marrying until the age of 23 for women, and 25 for men, *the South China Morning Post* reports. The holiday bonus was designed to encourage young people to delay getting married in line with China's one-child policy. But with that policy now being abolished, this holiday incentive is no longer necessary, the government says. In Shanghai, a young couple at a marriage registration office told the paper that they decided to register their marriage as soon as possible to take advantage of the existing policy, because an extra holiday was a big deal for them. In Beijing, one registration office had about 300 couples seeking to get married the day after the changes were announced, rather than the usual number of between 70 and 80. But one lawyer tells the paper that the changes still have to be adopted by local governments and these procedures take time. So people who are rushing to register for marriage can relax.

### 【翻译】

据《南华早报》报道，1 月 1 日起，新规定将开始实施，取消 23 岁以后结婚的女性以及 25 岁以后结婚的男性的年假奖金。年假奖金旨在鼓励年轻人推迟结婚，以符合中国的独生子女政策。政府表示，随着这项政策的废除，这种假期激励措施就没有必要了。在上海，一对在



婚姻登记处的年轻夫妇告诉记者，他们决定尽快登记结婚，以利用现有的政策，因为额外的年假将军对他们来说是件大事。在北京，在政策改变宣布的第二天，一个登记处就有大约 300 对夫妇申请结婚，平时通常只有 70 到 80 对。但一位律师告诉记者，这些变化仍需等待地方政府采纳，这些程序需要时间。所以那些急于登记结婚的人不必心急。

## News Report Three

Everyone loves a good house party, but the cleaning-up the next morning isn't as enjoyable. Now, however, a New Zealand-based start-up company aims to bring messy homes—and even splitting headaches—back to normal. The properly-named start-up Morning-After Maids was launched about a month ago in Auckland by roommates Rebecca Foley and Catherine Ashurst. Aside from cleaning-up, the two will also cook breakfast and even get coffee and painkillers for recovering merrymakers. Although they are both gainfully employed, they fit cleaning jobs into their nights and weekends, which is when their service is in most demand anyway. Besides being flooded with requests from across the country, Foley and Ashurst have also received requests from the U.S. and Canada to provide services there. They are reportedly meeting with lawyers to see how best to take the business forward.

### 【翻译】

每个人都喜欢一个和谐的家庭聚会，但是第二天早上的打扫就不那么令人愉快了。然而现在，新西兰一家初创公司的目标是让凌乱的家庭——甚至让头疼欲裂的家庭——恢复正常。大约一个月前，丽贝卡·福利和凯瑟琳·阿什赫斯特这对室友在奥克兰创办了这家名为 Morning-After Maids 的初创公司。除了打扫卫生，两人还会做早餐，甚至为正在恢复状态的寻欢作乐者准备咖啡和止痛药。虽然她们都有全职工作，但她们把清洁工作安排在晚上和周末，反正这正是她们服务需求最大的时候。除了收到来自全国各地的大量请求外，福利和阿什赫斯特还收到了来自美国和加拿大的请求，要求他们在那里提供服务。据报道，他们正在与律师会面，看看如何最好地推进业务。

## Conversation One

W: Kyle, how did your driver's theory exam go? It was yesterday, right?

M: Yes, I prepared as much as I could, but I was so nervous since it was my second try. The people who worked at the test center were very kind, though. We had a little conversation which calmed me down a bit, and that was just what I needed. Then, after the exam, they printed out my result, but I was afraid to open it until I was outside, it was such a relief to pass.

W: Congratulations! I knew you could do it! I guess you underestimated how difficult it would be the first time, didn't you? I hear a lot of people make that mistake and go in underprepared, but good job in passing the second time. I'm so proud of you. Now, all you have to do next is your road test. Have you had any lessons yet?

M: Yes, thanks, I'm so happy to be actually on the road now. I've only had two driving lessons so far, and my instructor is very understanding, so I'm really enjoying it. And I can't wait for my next session,

although the lessons are rather expensive, £20 an hour. And the instructor says I'll need about 30 to 40 lessons in total, that's what—six to eight hundred pounds. So this time I'll need to make a lot more effort and hopefully will be successful the first time.

W: Well, good luck.

【翻译】

女：凯尔，你的驾驶理论考试怎么样？是昨天对吧？

男：是的，我尽我所能准备了，但是我太紧张了，因为这是我第二次尝试。不过，在考试中心工作的人都很和蔼。我们聊了一会儿，我平静下来，这正是我所需要的。然后，考试结束后，他们打印出了我的成绩，但我不敢打开它。直到我走到外面一看我通过了，我太宽慰了。

女：恭喜你！我就知道你行！我猜你低估了第一次有多困难，对吧？我听说很多人都犯了这样的错误——准备不足，但第二次考试做得很好。我真为你骄傲。接下来你要做的就是路考了。你上过课吗？

男：是的，谢谢，我很高兴现在可以上路了。到目前为止，我只上过两节驾驶课，我的教练非常善解人意，所以我真的很享受。我已经等不及下次上课了，尽管课程相当贵，每小时 20 英镑。教练说我总共需要 30 到 40 节课，也就是 600 到 800 英镑。所以这次我需要付出更多的努力，希望一次就能成功。

女：嗯，祝你好运。

## Conversation Two

M: Emma, I got accepted to the University of Leeds. Since you're going to university in England, do you know how much it is for international students to study there?

W: Congratulations! Yes, I believe for international students, you'll have to pay around £13,000 a year. It's just a bit more than the local students.

M: Okay, so that's about \$17,000 for the tuition and fees. Anyway, I'm only going to be there for a year, doing my master's. So it's pretty good. If I stayed in the U.S., it'd take two years and cost at least \$50,000 in tuition alone. Also, I have a good chance of winning a scholarship at Leeds, which would be pretty awesome, the benefits of being a music genius.

W: Yeah, I heard you're a talented piano player. So you're doing a postgraduate degree now? I'm still in my last year, graduating next June. Finally, I'll be done with my studies, and could go on to earning loads of money.

M: Are you still planning on being a teacher? No money in that job then.

W: You'd be surprised. I'm still going to be a teacher, but the plan is to work at an international school overseas, after I get a year or so of the experience in England. It's better pay, and I get to travel, which reminds me I'm late for my class and I've got some documents I need to print out first. I'd better run.

【翻译】

男：艾玛，我被利兹大学录取了。既然你要去英国上大学，你知道国际学生在英国学习要花多少钱吗？

女：恭喜你！是的，我相信对于国际学生来说，你每年需要支付大约 13000 英镑。只是比本地

学生多一点。

男：好的，那就是 17,000 美元的学费和杂费。不管怎样，我只会在那里待一年，攻读硕士学位。如果我留在美国，这需要两年的时间，光学费就至少要花费 5 万美元。而且我很有机会获得利兹大学的奖学金，这将再好不过了，这就是成为音乐天才的好处。

女：是的，我听说你弹钢琴很有天赋。你现在在读研究生？我现在还是最后一年，明年六月毕业。最后，我将完成我的学业，并可以继续赚很多钱。

男：你还打算当老师吗？那工作就没钱了。

女：你会大吃一惊的。我仍然会成为一名教师，但我计划在英国获得一年左右的教书经验后，去海外的一所国际学校工作。那里薪水更高，还能去旅行。这提醒我上课要迟到了。我还有一些文件要先打印出来。我得走了。

## Passage One

Scientists have identified thousands of known ant species around the world—and only a few of them bug humans. Most ants live in the woods or out in nature. There, they keep other creatures in check, distribute seeds, and clean dead and decaying materials from the ground. A very small percentage of ants do harm to humans. But those are incredibly challenging to control. They are small enough to easily slip inside your house, live in colonies that number in the tens of thousands to the hundreds of thousands, and reproduce quickly. That makes them good at getting in, and hard to kick out. Once they settle in, these insects start affecting your home. In addition to biting ants, other species can cause different kinds of damage. Some, like carpenter ants, can undermine a home's structure, while others interfere with electrical units. Unfortunately, our homes are very attractive to ants, because they provide everything the colony needs to survive, such as food, water, and shelter. So how can we prevent ants from getting into our homes? Most important of all, avoid giving ants any access to food, particularly sugary food, because ants have a sweet tooth. We also need to clean up spills as soon as they occur and store food in airtight containers. Even garbage attracts ants, so empty your trash as often as possible, and store your outside garbage in a lidded can, well away from doors and windows.

### 【翻译】

科学家们已经在世界各地确定了数千种已知的蚂蚁物种，其中只有少数会危害人类。大多数蚂蚁生活在森林里或大自然中。在那里，他们控制其他生物的数量，将植物种子带往各地，清除地面上衰败和腐烂的物质。只有很小一部分蚂蚁对人类有害。但这些都是难以控制的。它们很小，很容易溜进你的房子，生活在数万到数十万的群体中，繁殖速度很快。这使得它们很擅长入侵，却很难被赶走。一旦它们定居下来，这些昆虫就开始破坏你的家。除了咬人的蚂蚁，其他种类的蚂蚁也会造成不同的伤害。有些蚂蚁，比如木蚁，会破坏房屋结构，还有一些会干扰电力设备。不幸的是，我们的家对蚂蚁非常有吸引力，因为提供了蚁群生存所需的一切，比如食物、水和住所。那么，我们怎样才能防止蚂蚁进入我们的家呢？最重要的是，不要给蚂蚁接触任何食物的机会，尤其是含糖的食物，因为蚂蚁喜欢吃甜食。我们还需要在食物泄漏时立

即清理掉它，并将食物储存在密封容器中。即使是垃圾也会吸引蚂蚁，所以尽可能多地清空垃圾，把外面的垃圾放在有盖的罐子里，远离门窗。

## Passage Two

My research focus is on what happens to our immune system as we age. So the job of the immune system is to fight infections. It also protects us from viruses and from auto-immune diseases. We know that as we get older, it's easier for us to get infections. So, older adults have more chances of falling ill. This is evidence that our immune system really doesn't function so well when we age. In most of our work when we're looking at older adults who've got an illness, we always have to have health controls. So we work very closely with a great group of volunteers called "The 1,000 Elders." These volunteers are all 65 or over but in good health. They come to the university to provide us with blood samples, to be interviewed and to help us carry out a whole range of research. The real impact of our research is going to be on health in old age. At the moment we're living much longer, life expectancy is increasing at two years for every decade. That means an extra five hours a day. I want to make sure that older adults are still able to enjoy their old age and that they're not spending time in hospital with infections, feeling unwell and being generally weak. We want people to be healthy even when they are old.

### 【翻译】

我的研究重点是随着年龄的增长，我们的免疫系统会发生什么变化。免疫系统的工作就是对抗感染。同时，它也保护我们免受病毒和自身免疫性疾病的侵害。我们知道，随着年龄的增长，我们更容易受到感染。因此，老年人患病的几率更大。这证明，随着年龄的增长，我们的免疫系统的功能真的不那么好了。在我们的大部分工作中，当我们观察那些患病的老年人时，我们总是必须进行健康控制。因此，我们与一个名为“1000位长者”的志愿者组织密切合作。这些志愿者都已超过65岁，但身体健康。他们来到大学为我们提供血液样本，接受采访，并帮助我们进行一系列的研究。我们研究的真正影响将是对于老年人的健康而言。目前我们的寿命更长，平均寿命每十年增加两年。这意味着每天要多工作5个小时。我想确保老年人仍然能够享受他们的老年生活，他们不会因为感染、身体不适和身体虚弱而在医院里消磨时间。我们希望人们即使老了也能保持健康。

## Passage Three

When Ted Komada started teaching 14 years ago at Killip Elementary, he didn't know how to manage a classroom and was struggling to connect with students. He noticed a couple of days after school that a group of kids would get together to play chess. "I know how to play chess. Let me go and show these kids how to do it," he said. Now Komada coaches the school's chess team. The whole program started as a safe place for kids to come after school. And this week dozens of those students are getting ready to head out to Nashville Tennessee, to compete with about 5,000 other young people at the SuperNationals of chess. The competition only happens every four years and the last time the team went, they won the third place in the nation. Komada says chess gives him, and his students, control. The school has the highest number of kids from low-income families. Police frequent the area

day and night, as two months ago, a young man was shot just down the street. Komada likes to teach his students that they should think about their move before they do it. The lessons prove valuable outside the classroom as well. Many parents see these lessons translate into the real world. Students are more likely to think about their actions and see whether they will lead to trouble.

【翻译】

14年前，当泰德·小田（Ted Komada）开始在基利普小学教书时，他不知道如何管理课堂，也很难与学生建立联系。他注意到放学后的几天，一群孩子会聚在一起下棋。“我知道怎么下象棋。让我去教教这些孩子。”他说。现在小田是学校象棋队的教练。象棋队的目的从一开始是为孩子们放学后提供一个安全的地方。本周，这些学生中的几十人正准备前往田纳西州的纳什维尔，与大约 5000 名年轻人在国际象棋超级国民赛上一较高下。这项比赛每四年才举行一次，上次参加比赛时，他们获得了全国第三名。小田说，国际象棋锻炼了他和他的学生控制自己的能力。这所学校来自低收入家庭的孩子占比最多。警察日夜都在该地区巡逻，因为两个月前，一名年轻男子就在这条街上被枪杀。小田喜欢教导他的学生：他们应该在行动前考虑清楚。这些课程在课堂之外也很有价值。许多家长将这些经验运用到现实生活中，让学生们更可能思考他们的行为，看看他们是否会导致麻烦。



## 2019 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

France is facing potentially more than \$ 1 billion in lost revenue this year due to huge declines in tourism. Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016. The terror attacks in Paris last November were called Europe's worst in the past decade. Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away. So far in the Paris region, there's been a 46% decline in Japanese visitors, 35% fewer Russians and 27% fewer Italians. American travelers seem the least affected. Their numbers have only dropped by roughly 5%. According to the French government, the country is the No.1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy. The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP. The head of Paris' tourism Board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

#### 【翻译】

由于旅游业的大幅下滑，法国今年可能面临超过 10 亿美元的收入损失。安全问题是该国在 2016 年上半年损失超过 5 亿美元收入的最大原因之一。去年 11 月发生在巴黎的恐怖袭击被称为欧洲过去十年来最严重的恐怖袭击。除了暴力之外，工人罢工和严重的洪水据说也是国际游客远离的原因。到目前为止，巴黎地区的日本游客减少了 46%，俄罗斯游客减少了 35%，意大利游客减少了 27%。美国游客似乎受影响最小。它们的数量只下降了大约 5%。根据法国政府的说法，法国是世界上最著名的旅游胜地，旅游业对法国经济至关重要。该行业约占其 GDP 的 9%。巴黎旅游局负责人表示，“是时候认识到旅游业正在经历一场行业灾难了。”

### News Report Two

A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station. After making a stop for a few hours at a British station on the edge of Antarctica, the two workers were flown to the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas. In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles round-trip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott Station at the South Pole. "The two patients aboard will be transported to a medical facility that can provide a level of care that is not available at Amundsen-Scott," says a spokesperson. Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold. "Antarctica creates a hostile environment," says the operations director for the British Antarctic Survey, "if you're not careful, it'll come round and bite you."

#### 【翻译】

一架载有两名患病的美国工作人员的小型飞机周三晚间安全抵达智利。此前，飞机从一个偏远的南极科考站出发，执行危险的救援任务。在南极洲边缘的一个英国科考站停留了几个小时后，这两名工作人员被送往智利最南端的城市蓬塔阿里纳斯。在混乱的两天飞行中，救援队

从英国罗瑟拉站飞了 3000 英里往返，在美国南极阿蒙森—斯科特站接走了这两位工人。一位发言人说，机上的两名患者将被送往一家医疗机构，那里可以提供阿蒙森—斯科特医院无法提供的护理水平。通常情况下，飞机不会在 2 月到 10 月期间飞往极地哨所，因为在漆黑和寒冷的天气中飞行很危险。“南极洲创造了一个充满敌意的环境，”英国南极调查局的运营总监说，“如果你不小心，就会遭到反噬。”

## News Report Three

A pilot from Virginia removed his son's loose tooth using a helicopter. Rick Rahim, from Virginia, flies helicopters for a living, and when his seven-year-old son's tooth became loose, he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle. Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter. The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids. The video shows him launching the helicopter into the air and flying just far enough to successfully remove the loose tooth. At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him. "You've got to do everything safe in life, and that's what I did today," he said. Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

### 【翻译】

弗吉尼亚州的一名飞行员用直升机拔掉了他儿子松动的牙齿。来自弗吉尼亚州的瑞克·拉希姆（Rick Rahim）以驾驶直升机为生，当他 7 岁儿子的牙齿松动时，他没有浪费时间把它绑在门把手上。拉希姆把绳子的一端系在儿子的牙齿上，另一端系在他的全尺寸商用直升机上。这位四个孩子的父亲在脸书上发布了一段好玩的冒险视频，建议父母和孩子一起做有趣和有创意的事情。视频显示，他将直升机开到空中，飞得足够远，成功拔掉了松动的牙齿。在视频的最后，拉希姆向观众保证当时的情况是安全的，因为他有 13 年的直升机飞行经验。他说：“你必须确保生活中一切事情都安全，我今天已经确认过了。”拉希姆后来说，虽然以前也有家长使用遥控直升机拔牙，但他可能是第一个使用全尺寸飞机拔牙的人，因为他找不到以前有人这样做过的证据。

## Conversation One

W: Hi, Emma's speaking. Who's this?

M: Hi, Emma, I'm Paul from Hermes Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

W: Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment. Can you put it in my mailbox?

M: I'm afraid I can't do that, sorry. The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.

W: Okay, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch.

And then I'll be at home again later in the afternoon. Will either of those times be convenient for you?

M: They're not, unfortunately. I'm sorry. I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town. I could come the day after if that suits you.

W: Okay, yes, that should be fine. I have a friend coming round in the afternoon, but I'll be at home. So the day after tomorrow will be great. Do I need to pay for the package?

M: No, you don't. It says here that you paid for it when you ordered it online.

W: Oh, yes, I did. I got mixed up.

M: So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

W: Okay, great. See you the day after tomorrow then.

M: Yes, See you then.

### 【翻译】

女：嗨，我是艾玛。你是谁？

男：嗨，艾玛，我是爱马仕快递公司的保罗。你有一个包裹。可以在家收货吗？

女：哦，对不起，保罗。我现在出去了。你能把它放在我的邮箱里吗？

男：对不起，恐怕不能。包裹太大了，需要签字确认你已经收到，所以我需要在你在的时候送达。

女：好吧，我今天一整天都不在，但我明天早上出去吃午饭之前应该在家。然后下午早些时候我也在家。这两个时间你方便吗？

男：不好意思，我不太方便。很抱歉，我明天不在这个地区，因为我在城市的另一边有其他货物要送。如果你方便的话，我可以后天来。

女：好的，应该没问题。下午我有个朋友要来，我会在家。所以后天是方便的。我需要付包裹费吗？

男：不，你不需要。这里写着你在网上订购的时候已经付过钱了。

女：哦，是的，我付过了。我搞混了。

男：所以你只需要在表格上签字说你已经收到就好了。

女：好的，太好了。那么后天见。

男：好的，到时候见。

## Conversation Two

M: Hi, Emily, I hear you are leaving for Italy soon. Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear? It'd be really nice for us to hang out together before you go.

W: I'm not sure. I'm leaving in just two more days, and I'm going to miss all my friends here and especially this place. Why don't you come over? I'm feeling rather sad, actually. I'm currently sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe, listening to the rain and watching people passing by.

M: I am sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind. Anyhow, cheer up. You're not leaving for good, and you'll absolutely love Italy.

W: Yeah, you're right. But I just feel like I'm not quite ready to go. And studying in a foreign country

seems a bit overwhelming.

M: Just think of your life in Milan. In the mornings, you can go down to a small local cafe, soaking up the sun's rays and drinking coffee. I envy you. You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

W: That does sound nice. And of course I can keep in touch with everyone through Facebook. Maybe you can all come visit me.

M: Of course we will. When is your flight?

W: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off. I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.

### 【翻译】

男：嗨，艾米丽，我听说你很快就要去意大利了。你打算在离开前开个送别派对吗？在你走之前我们一起出去玩会很让人开心。

女：我不确定。再过两天我就要离开了，我会想念这里所有的朋友，尤其是这个地方。你为什么不过来找我呢？事实上，我觉得很难过。我现在一个人坐在黑猫咖啡馆外的一张桌子上，听着雨声，看着来来去去的行人。

男：对不起，现在不行。我必须在周一之前完成这项作业，然而我的进度已经很落后了。不管怎样，振作起来。你不会永远离开的，你一定会爱上意大利的。

女：是的，你说得对。但我觉得我还没准备好。在国外学习似乎有点让人不知所措。

男：想想你在米兰的生活。早上，你可以去当地的一家小咖啡馆，享受阳光，喝咖啡。我真羡慕你。你可以买很多漂亮的意大利衣服。

女：听起来不错。我可以通过 Facebook 和大家保持联系。也许你们都可以来看我。

男：我们当然会。你的航班是什么时候？

女：周六，午饭后，1:45。

男：好的，我尽量周六来机场送你。无论如何，那天早上我都会给你打电话。

## Passage One

Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth. The mountain has been in a state of near continuous eruption for half a million years. Exploring the Etna geographical area reveals a history written in fire. Before the eruptions, it was covered by forests of pine trees. Located in southern Italy, Etna is the highest active volcano in Europe. However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses. Few volcanoes in the world have an eruption history so thoroughly documented by historical records-Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC. Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, but compared with other volcanoes, most of its eruptions have so far been fairly light in terms of death and destruction. Only about 100 deaths have been attributed to the volcano. The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascali. Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts. Local people have also carved out over 200 caves in the soft rock and used them for



everything from sacred burial places to food storage. Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

【翻译】

埃特纳火山是地球上最活跃的火山之一。这座山近 50 万年来一直处于持续喷发的状态。探索埃特纳地理区域揭示了一段用火书写的历史。火山爆发前，这里被松树林所覆盖。埃特纳火山位于意大利南部，是欧洲最高的活火山。然而，当火山物质在喷发期间积累并随后崩塌时，它的高度经常发生变化。世界上很少有火山有如此详尽的喷发历史记录——埃特纳火山的喷发历史可以追溯到公元前 1500 年。几个世纪以来，大约有 200 次火山喷发被记录下来，但与其他火山相比，到目前为止，它的大多数喷发都造成不严重的死亡和破坏影响。只有大约 100 人死于火山爆发。然而，这座山并非完全无害；1928 年，它摧毁了马斯卡利镇。几个世纪以来，埃特纳火山较低的山坡由人类改造，以利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。当地人还在柔软的岩石上挖出了 200 多个洞穴，用于当作从神圣的墓地到食物储存点不等的用途。大型哺乳动物曾在火山斜坡上游荡，但如今狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更为常见。其中一些小型哺乳动物帮助维持金雕等大型鸟类的生存。

## Passage Two

My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love. We have a popular saying in America which goes, "Do what you love and you'll never work a day in your life." But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do. In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy. Here's why: if you see someone doing something really well, you would say it's because they're talented. You think they're somehow special. You discount the tremendous amount of work they've done to get to where they are. Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent. There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens. I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen. They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

【翻译】

我叫布兰登·伦纳德，是一名作家、杂志作者、电影制作人和演说家。我是自由职业者，这意味着我为自己工作，做我喜欢的事情。在美国，我们有一句流行的谚语：“做你喜欢做的事，你这辈子就不会有一天工作。”但我在这里要告诉你们的是，与其专注于做我们喜欢的事情，我们应该专注于热爱我们所做的事情。在我的工作中，你听到很多关于天赋的说法，这是我们发明的一个想法，主要是为了给自己一个懒惰的借口。原因如下：如果你看到某人做得非常好，你会说这是因为他们有才华。你觉得他们很特别。你低估了他们为达到现在的成就所付



出的巨大努力。研究表明，不努力工作，天赋就什么都不是。我选择相信勤奋，但不太相信天赋。世上没有特别的人，只有那些在特别的事情发生之前一直努力工作的人。我可以向你保证一件事：无论你选择做什么职业，如果你努力工作，最终会有特别的事情发生。它们可能不会像你希望的那样迅速发生，它们可能与你一开始想象的完全不同，但它们会发生。

## Passage Three

A question we often ask others and are also frequently asked by others is "what do you normally do after school or work?" Some commonplace answers are, "Well, I go to the gym." "Um, I just go home and watch TV." "I meet my friends for dinner." or "I just go to bed because it's so late and I'm tired." Unlike any of these typical responses, I'm proud to say that I love to dance salsa after a long and tiring day of work. Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York. My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six. I fell in love with it instantly and continued with ballet dancing for about 10 years. Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt. It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing. Since then I have been trying to attend dancing classes twice a week after work. It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

### 【翻译】

我们经常问别人，也经常被别人问的一个问题是：“你放学或下班后通常做什么？”一些常见的回答是，“嗯，我去健身房。”“嗯，我只是回家看电视。”“我和朋友们一起吃晚饭。”或者“我只是去睡觉，因为太晚了，我累了”。与这些典型的回答不同，我可以自豪地说，在漫长而疲惫的一天工作之后，我喜欢跳萨尔萨舞。萨尔萨舞是20世纪70年代中期在纽约发展起来的一种舞蹈。我开始跳舞并不是因为我想跳，而是因为我妈妈厌倦了看到我放学后无所事事地跑来跑去。所以她在我六岁的时候给我报了芭蕾课。我立刻爱上了它，并继续跳了大约10年的芭蕾舞。后来我离开了我的祖国新西兰，开始了我的英语教师生涯，这最终让我的舞蹈生活停止了。直到我在亚洲工作时，在一个可爱的工作室里重新发现了萨尔萨舞，我才重新燃起了对舞蹈的热情。从那以后，我努力每周上两次舞蹈课。这对我来说是一种缓解压力的好方法，跳舞让我再次感到精力充沛和快乐。

# 2018 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019. If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first-ever mobile phone network. The lunar network will support high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and earth. The network is part of Mission to the Moon. This is a project with the goal of landing the first privately paid for mission to the moon. The 4G mission is set to launch from Cape Canaveral in the United States on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in 2019. Mission to the Moon intends to establish and test the first elements of a communications network on the moon. The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network. This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

### 【翻译】

科学家在 2019 年将向月球提供第四代或 4G 移动覆盖，这个的任务其中一环是研究出一个重量不到一公斤的设备。如果成功，这个微型设备将为月球提供有史以来第一个移动电话网络。月球网络将支持月球和地球之间的高清视频和数据流量。该网络是月球任务的一部分。这个项目的目标是实现第一个私人支付的登月任务。4G 任务将于 2019 年由 SpaceX 公司的猎鹰 9 号火箭从美国卡纳维拉尔角发射。“探月任务”计划在月球上建立并测试通信网络的第一部分。参与该项目的科学家选择建造 4G 网络，而不是第五代或 5G 网络。这是因为第五代网络仍处于测试和试验阶段。这意味着 5G 网络可能还不够稳定，无法在月球表面工作。

## News Report Two

Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night at an abandoned mall in Hayward. The fire was reported at 9:26 p.m. at an old shopping centre on Mission Avenue near Saint Mary's church. Six fire engines, two trucks and two chiefs responded to the scene. Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin. There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, but there were no reports of any injuries. Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire. Firefighters will remain on the scene until later this morning to ensure that the fire doesn't start up again. The shopping mall had not been in use since 2002. In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing. However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

### 【翻译】

周三晚上，海沃德一处废弃商场发生火灾，消防队员出动灭火。据报道，火灾发生在晚上 9 点 26 分，地点在圣玛丽教堂附近的 Mission 大道上的一个旧购物中心。六辆消防车，两辆卡车和两名队长赶到现场。救援人员在大约 45 分钟内控制住了火势扩散，并成功将火势控制在

了源头。火灾发生时，大楼里有一些人，但没有人员伤亡的报告。火灾调查人员已经赶到现场，但尚未确定起火原因。消防队员将留在现场直到今天上午晚些时候，以确保火灾不会再次发生。这个购物中心自 2002 年以来就没有使用过。2014 年，市政厅制定了一项计划，拆除这栋建筑，用于建设保障性住房。然而，由于缺乏资金，该计划被取消了。

## News Report Three

Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage. Storms and floods in its main potato-growing region last year caused the worst harvest in more than 3 decades. Local media reports suggest Calbee and its main rival Koike-Ya are halting almost 50 products. "We don't know when we'll be able to restart," a company spokesman said. Snack lovers are panic buying, and many supermarket shelves are bare. Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes that can be used in Japanese-made products. Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports. It still only allows potatoes from selected US states. This is only at certain times and on condition that they are processed at factories based near Japanese ports. But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

### 【翻译】

日本的薯片售价是正常价格的 6 倍。此前，该国主要的薯片生产商因土豆短缺而停止销售。去年，墨西哥主要马铃薯种植区遭遇风暴和洪水，造成 30 多年来最差的收成。当地媒体报道称，Calbee 及其主要竞争对手小池屋 (koikeya) 停产了近 50 种产品。“我们不知道什么时候能重新生产，”公司发言人说。零食爱好者正在抢购，许多超市的货架上空空如也。日本法律限制了可用于日本制造产品的进口土豆数量。日本表示，对疾病的恐惧是阻止进口的主要原因。它仍然只允许来自美国特定州的土豆。而且规定土豆进口在特定的时间进行，并要求在日本港口附近的工厂加工。但全球变暖增加了国内农产品更频繁地受到罕见天气事件严重影响的可能性。

## Conversation One

M: Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

W: Yes, he is not a very exciting speaker. But the subject is interesting.

M: During every one of his lectures, I try to listen. I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration. But I see that you seem to be OK. How do you stay focused through the entire hour?

W: Well, what I do is keep my pen moving.

M: What do you mean?

W: It's a method of active concentration I read about. One of the most effective ways to concentrate is to write things down. But it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard. You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you are learning in a more physical way.

M: Do you review your notes afterwards then?

W: Sometimes, but that's not important. My notes may or may not be useful. But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily. In fact, sometimes I draw a little too.

M: You draw in class? And that helps you pay attention?

W: Yes, honestly, it works for me. I just draw little lines and nonsense really. It was also in that article I read. It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate. Again, the point is to listen hard while keeping the pen moving. If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

【翻译】

男：布朗先生的课太无聊了。

女：是的，他不是一个令人兴奋的演讲者。但是这个话题很有趣。

男：在他的每一节课上，我都试着去听。我真的很努力，但大约十分钟后，我的思想开始走神，注意力不集中。但我看到你看起来很好。你如何在一整小时内保持专注？

女：嗯，我所做的就是不停地动笔。

男：你是什么意思？

女：这是我读过的一种主动集中注意力的方法。最有效的集中注意力的方法之一就是把事情写下来。但这必须手工完成，而不是在键盘上输入。你看，手写迫使你以一种更实际的方式参与你正在学习的东西。

男：那之后你会复习笔记吗？

女：有时会，但那不重要。我的笔记可能有用，也可能没用。但关键是把布朗先生的话写下来，我就能更容易地跟上他的思路。事实上，有时候我也会画一点。

男：你在课堂上画画？这能帮助你集中注意力吗？

女：是的，说实话，这对我来说很管用。我只是画了几条线。我读的那篇文章里也有。它可以保持思维活跃，防止无聊，帮助集中注意力。同样，重点是在认真听的同时保持笔的移动。如果我在家需要学习，我所做的就是大声朗读。它和手写有相似的效果。它以物理的方式帮助记忆信息。

## Conversation Two

M: And where is this?

W: These photos are from the Taj Mahal in India. We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

M: Was it romantic?

W: Yeah, the Taj Mahal was a very romantic place. The guide told us there is a famous love story behind this building that all Indians learn in school. I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died while giving birth to her 14th child. The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

M: Wow, that sounds very romantic. It looks amazing.

W: Yes. It's gorgeous. It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos. The building is very tall and there are gardens and a wall around it all. It's all built in this white stone. And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

M: It must have been very crowded when you were there.

W: Yes, it's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.

M: Was the rest of India crowded?

W: Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets. And there are so many cars. Traffic was terrible, but the people are friendly. The culture is amazing, and we had a great time.

M: What about the food?

W: Indian food is great. There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

### 【翻译】

男：这是哪里？

女：这些照片来自印度的泰姬陵。我们大约十年前去那里度蜜月。

男：浪漫吗？

女：是的，泰姬陵是一个非常浪漫的地方。导游告诉我们，这座建筑背后有一个著名的爱情故事，所有印度人都在学校里学过。我记得是在17世纪，当时的公主在生第14个孩子时去世了。皇帝非常爱这位公主，当她去世时非常伤心，他下令为她建造宫殿。

男：哇，听起来很浪漫。看起来太棒了。

女：是的。它是美丽的。它在现实生活中也比照片上看起来要大。大楼很高，周围有花园和一堵墙。这一切都建在这块白色的石头上。建筑的一些墙壁用珠宝装饰。

男：你去的时候一定很拥挤。

女：是的，它是一个非常著名的旅游目的地，每天都有成千上万的游客。

男：印度其他地方拥挤吗？

女：是的，很多城市都很拥挤。有时非常拥挤，很难在街上行走，特别是在繁忙的市场。那里有很多车。交通很糟糕，但是人们很友好。这里的文化很棒，我们度过了一段美好的时光。

男：那食物呢？

女：印度菜很棒。有很多不同的菜肴可以尝试，每个地区都有自己的特色食物。

## Passage One

A Pew Research Center survey of more than 1,000 Americans conducted in April, 2016, finds that Americans continue to express largely positive views about the current state of their local public libraries. For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need. And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family. A majority of Americans feel libraries are doing a good job of providing a safe place for



people to hang out or spend time as well as opening up educational opportunities for people of all ages. And roughly half think their libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies. As in past Pew Research Center surveys of library use, the April 2016 survey also measured Americans' usage of and engagement with libraries. Overall, 53% of Americans, aged 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website. Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

【翻译】

皮尤研究中心 2016 年 4 月对 1000 多名美国人进行的一项调查发现，美国人持续对当地公共图书馆的现状表达了积极的看法。例如，约四分之三的人表示，公共图书馆为他们提供了所需的资源。66%的人表示，当地公共图书馆的关闭将对他们的社区产生重大影响，但值得注意的是，只有 33%的人表示这将对他们个人或家庭产生重大影响。大多数美国人认为图书馆在为人们提供一个安全的地方闲逛或消磨时间以及为所有年龄段的人提供教育机会方面做得很好。大约一半的人认为他们的图书馆为社区做出了“很大”贡献，帮助激发年轻人的创造力，并为人们学习新技术提供了一个值得信赖的地方。与皮尤研究中心过去对图书馆使用情况的调查一样，2016 年 4 月的调查也衡量了美国人对图书馆的使用情况和参与度。总体而言，16 岁及以上的人中，有 53%的人在过去一年中与公共图书馆有过某种互动——要么是通过亲自参观，要么是通过图书馆网站。在过去 12 个月里，约 48%的成年人去过图书馆，这一比例较 2015 年底的 44%略有上升。

## Passage Two

A Savannah cat is a cross breed between a domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s, and in 2001 the International Cat Association accepted it as a new registered breed. The Savannahs are tall and slim and can weigh up to 9.1 kilograms, making them one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own. They have a spotted coat similar to that of many types of wild cats and their ears are very large. They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch. An often-noted characteristic of the Savannah is its jumping ability. They are known to jump on top of doors and high cabinets. Some can leap about 2.5 metres high from a standing position. Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs. They often learn how to open doors and cupboards. Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats. Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty, using their front paws.

【翻译】

萨凡纳猫是家猫和一种中型非洲野生猫的杂交品种。20 世纪 90 年代末，这种不同寻常的杂交猫开始在饲养者中流行起来，2001 年，它作为一个新的注册品种被国际猫协会接受。萨

凡纳猫又高又瘦，体重可达 9.1 公斤，是人类能拥有的最大的猫品种之一。他们有类似于许多类型的野猫的斑点皮毛，而且他们的耳朵非常大。它们忠诚，也常被比作狗，人们可以训练它们被牵着绳子走路和取东西。萨凡纳的一个常见特征是它的跳跃能力很强。众所周知，它们会跳到门上和高柜子上。有些可以站着跳 2.5 米高。猫是出了名的好奇，萨凡纳猫也是如此。它们经常学习如何打开门和橱柜。许多萨凡纳猫不怕水，会在水里玩耍，甚至跳入水中。一些主人甚至和他们的萨凡纳猫一起洗澡。让萨凡纳猫维持水碗里的水也可能是一个挑战，因为一些萨凡纳猫会立即开始用前爪把碗里的水拍出来，直到碗里的水都空了。

## Passage Three

When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era. This is the start of a new adventure for children: playing and interacting with new friends, sharing, taking turns and settling into a new routine. But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth. Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers. During this time at home, your child would have learned more than at any other period in their life. During your child's first year in school, much time will be spent in learning to read and they need to know that this is fun and worthwhile. Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens. Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers. A child's year splits fairly neatly into thirds: a third at school, a third asleep and a third awake at home or on holiday. Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success. Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

### 【翻译】

当孩子们第一次上学时，父母通常会在一个时代的结束时感到兴奋，但同时也会感到一丝悲伤。对于孩子们来说，这是一个新的冒险的开始：与新朋友玩耍和互动，分享，轮流和适应新的日常生活。当然，这并不是孩子教育的开始。事实上，孩子的教育从出生就开始了。在那个时候，你会是你孩子最有影响力的老师。在家里的这段时间里，你的孩子会学到比他们一生中任何其他时期都多的东西。在孩子上学的第一年，大部分时间将花在学习阅读上，他们需要知道这是有趣和值得的。你的孩子自然会模仿你，所以重要的是让孩子看到你在阅读和享受书籍、报纸和杂志，而不是仅仅沉迷于屏幕。归根结底，优秀的教育应该是家长和教师之间的密切合作。孩子的一年被整齐地分成三部分：三分之一在学校，三分之一在睡觉，三分之一醒着在家里或度假。不管学校的质量如何，孩子的家庭生活是至关重要的。这是他们学业成功的决定性因素。你的孩子可能已经开始了一段新的旅程，但你的工作还远远没有结束。

## 2018 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The incident happened on the 400 block of Rutland Road just after 12:30 p.m. The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed. A man described as a "non-worker civilian" was buried up to his waist in the basement. The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface for nearly an hour and a half. The man was then taken to hospital. Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life threatening injuries. The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011. It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

#### 【翻译】

周二，布鲁克林一建筑工地发生坍塌，救援人员将一名男子拉至安全地带。事故发生在拉特兰路 400 号街区，时间是下午 12:30 刚过。纽约消防部门表示，这座 100 年历史的空置建筑部分倒塌。一名被描述为“非工作人员”的男子被埋在地下室齐腰深的地方。这名男子正在收集建筑材料，突然一楼在他身下坍塌了。他被困在地面以下约 10 英尺的横梁下近一个半小时。该男子随后被送往医院。有关官员说，他伤势稳定，没有生命危险。据报道，这座建筑于 2011 年被邻近的教堂买下。这里曾在 2006 年发生火灾，此后一直空置至今。

### News Report Two

Millions of people are struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops, campaigners have said. Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a badge of honor or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the subject. Chris Humphries, chairman of the group, said that poor maths skills can affect an individual's life, leaving them at a higher risk of being excluded from school, or out of work, "Figures from a government survey, published last year, show that 17 million adults in England have basic maths skills that are, at best, the same as an 11-year-old," he said. Speaking at the launch of National Numeracy, Mr. Humphries said, "That's a scary figure, because what it means is they often can't calculate or give change." Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said, "We want to challenge this I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

#### 【翻译】

活动人士称，数百万人在商店里很难计算自己的账单。英国国家数学学会日前表示，数学不好不应再被视为一种荣誉或遗传。这是一家新成立的组织，旨在挑战英国人对数学的负面看法。该组织主席克里斯·汉弗莱斯（Chris Humphries）说，糟糕的数学技能会影响一个人的生

活，使他们更有可能被学校开除或失业。“去年公布的一项政府调查数据显示，英国有 1700 万成年人拥有基本的数学技能，最多相当于一个 11 岁的孩子”，他说。汉弗莱斯在“国家数学”的启动仪式上说，“这是一个可怕的数字，因为这意味着他们通常不会计算或找不出零钱。”英国国家数学学会首席执行官迈克·埃利科克说：“我们想要挑战英国普遍存在的‘我不会数学’的态度。”他补充说，让所有小学教师理解关键的数学概念至关重要，因为学不到基础知识的孩子以后会受到影响。

## News Report Three

The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft. As a guest flier, the king worked about twice a month, always as co-pilot. He will now retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s as the old planes are being phased out of service. The 50-year-old father of three and king to 17 million Dutch citizens calls flying a "hobby." It lets him leave his royal duties on the ground and fully focus on something else. "You have an aircraft, passengers and crew. You have responsibility for the king said. "You can't take your problems from the ground into the skies. You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying." Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

### 【翻译】

荷兰国王透露，20 多年来，除了履行王室职责，他还兼职做着第二份工作。荷兰国王威廉·亚历山大（Willem-Alexander）说，他最近结束了自己的常规“客座飞行员”身份，此前他在荷兰国家航空公司的机队工作了 21 年，这些飞机现在已经过时了。作为一名客座飞行员，国王每个月工作两次，每次都是副驾驶。他现在将接受再培训，驾驶更大的波音 737 飞机，因为老飞机正在逐步退出服务。现年 50 岁的他是三个孩子的父亲，是 1700 万荷兰公民的国王，他称飞行是一种“爱好”。这让他可以把他的皇室职责留在地面上，完全专注于其他事情。“你有一架飞机，乘客和机组人员。你要对国王负责。”“你不能把你的问题从地面带到天空。你可以完全改变注意力，把注意力集中在其他事情上。对我来说，这是飞行中最放松的部分。”威廉·亚历山大说他很少被乘客认出来。当他穿着航空制服，戴着帽子走过机场时，很少有人注意到他。

## Conversation One

M: Morning, Miss Semenov. Welcome to our studio.

W: Thanks. My pleasure.

M: OK then. Let me start by asking you how old your company is.

W: My grandparents started the company in 1955.

M: Why did they decide to open a furniture plant in Bucharest?



W: At that time there was a construction boom. There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity. Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture. And this goal has never changed.

M: Do you still only work with wood?

W: That's right. It's what we know and what we do best. If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

M: And all the wood is local?

W: Correct. A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

M: Could you please outline how the company has grown over time? What have been the main challenges and opportunities that you have faced?

W: Well, back in the '50s and '60s, Romania was a lot poorer than it is today. My grandfather and father did not have much capital, and our customers didn't have much money either. So that limited growth. The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union. Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent. There was also more financial investment. And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

M: Which countries are your biggest market?

W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany. There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

#### 【翻译】

男：早上好，塞门诺夫小姐。欢迎来到我们的工作室。

女：谢谢。我的荣幸。

男：首先我想问一下贵公司成立多久了。

女：我祖父母在 1955 年创办了这家公司。

男：他们为什么决定在布加勒斯特开家具厂？

女：当时有一个建设热潮。对家具的需求很大，我的祖父母看到了一个商机。他们的目标是提供优质而实惠的木制家具。这一目标从未改变。

男：你们公司还只做木头吗？

女：没错。这是我们所了解的，也是我们最擅长的。如果我们开始尝试不同的材料，质量可能会受到影响。

男：所有的木材都是本地的吗？

女：是的。我们的原材料百分之百来自罗马尼亚。

男：你能概括一下公司是如何发展的吗？你所面临的主要挑战和机遇是什么？

女：嗯，在上世纪五六十年代，罗马尼亚比现在穷得多。我的祖父和父亲没有多少资本，我们的客户也没有多少钱。所以公司得到的成长很有限。最大的变化发生在 2007 年，罗马尼亚加入了欧盟。突然间，我们的市场规模迅速扩大，现在我们的产品可以销往整个非洲大陆。金融投资也有所增加。结果，我们的员工从 20 人增加到 200 人。

男：你们最大的市场是哪些国家？

女：除了罗马尼亚，我们最大的市场是德国。那里对我们传统风格的家具有很大的需求。



## Conversation Two

M: Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

W: That sounds great. We'd love to join you. You always seem to know the best places to go. Where do you hear about these things?

M: I have a habit of reading *(614) Magazine*. It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

W: That was a clever name for the magazine then. Does it only focus on new restaurant openings?

M: They have other information too. Things like concerts, festivals and small shops. I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting though. Each year they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week.

W: Restaurant Week? What's that?

M: Oh, it's wonderful. All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event. It's a great opportunity to try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price and try something new. That's how we found the Pearl, actually.

W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in. When will it be happening this year?

M: You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May. Let's make sure they set a double date during the event. Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

W: Okay, I will.

### 【翻译】

男：你听说过那家新开的餐厅 Pearl 吗？苏珊和我这周末要去试试。我们预订了周六 7 点的座位。如果您愿意，我可以打电话再加两个位置。

女：听起来不错。我们很乐意加入你们。你似乎总是知道最好的去处。你从哪里听说这些事的？

男：我有看 614 杂志的习惯。它包含 (614) 列代码区域内关于本地事件的所有信息。

女：这个杂志的名字很有意思。它只关注新开的餐厅吗？

男：他们还有其他信息。比如音乐会、节日和小商店。我认为餐厅信息和评论是最令人兴奋的。每年他们还赞助一项名为“餐厅周”的当地活动。

女：餐厅周？那是什么？

男：哦，太棒了。所有的时尚餐厅都参与其中。他们每周都有特别的套餐，通常是在春天，有不同的价格。苏珊和我在活动期间至少去了三个不同的地方。这是一个以折扣价尝试一些更昂贵的餐厅和尝试新事物的好机会。我们就是这样找到 Pearl 的。

女：哇，这是我感兴趣的。活动。今年什么时候举行？

男：你很幸运。再过几天，五月的第一个周日，餐厅周就要开始了。让我们确保他们在活动期间安排四人约会。告诉我你想吃什么就行了。

女：好的，我会的。

## Passage One

All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables. Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share. But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually. The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it. Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children. They gave them five kinds of vegetables to eat—mushrooms, peas, eggplants, carrots and cabbages. The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters. The children were then given a bowl of boiled carrots and told to choose how much to eat. After 8 minutes, they were asked to rate the dish as "delicious," "just OK" or "disgusting." The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks. Children were split into three groups, with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement. The other two groups were given rewards of a toy or verbal praise. After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

### 【翻译】

所有的父母都知道让孩子吃蔬菜是很困难的。其中一些父母会为完成任务的孩子提供奖励或款待。但研究人员发现，那些不靠称赞吃蔬菜的年轻人最终更有可能养成吃蔬菜的习惯。研究发现，让孩子吃他们不喜欢的食物的最好方法就是让他们反复接触这些食物。比利时根特大学的心理学家对 98 名儿童进行了研究。他们给他们五种蔬菜吃——蘑菇、豌豆、茄子、胡萝卜和卷心菜。测试结果显示，胡萝卜是年轻人最不喜欢的蔬菜。然后给孩子们一碗煮熟的胡萝卜，并让他们选择吃多少。8 分钟后，他们被要求对这道菜进行“美味”“还行”或“恶心”的评价。试验为期一个月，每周进行两次，8 周后进行后续味觉测试。孩子们被分成三组，其中一组被要求在没有进一步鼓励的情况下反复尝试这碗胡萝卜。另外两组被给予玩具或口头表扬作为奖励。试验结束后，81% 的孩子都喜欢吃胡萝卜。相比之下，玩具组的比例为 68%，口头表扬组的比例为 75%。

## Passage Two

One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, leftover from human space exploration. But how much garbage exactly have humans left on the moon? It's hard to be accurate, but the trash likely weighs more than 181,000 kilograms on Earth. Much of it was left by American astronauts who landed on the lunar surface between 1969 and 1972 during NASA's Apollo missions. The other rubbish comes from missions that did not have human crews. These missions were conducted by various space exploring agencies, including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe. Many of the older pieces are equipment sent to learn about the moon. The equipment stayed there after its missions ended. The moon is also home to lunar orbiters that mapped the moon before they crashed into its surface, adding to the garbage heap. The objects left by the Apollo astronauts included equipment that was no longer needed. Bringing back unneeded

equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel. But, as the saying goes, one person's trash is another treasure. Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time. Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

#### 【翻译】

关于月球，有一件事很多人不知道，那就是月球表面有很多垃圾，这是人类太空探索留下的。但人类究竟在月球上留下了多少垃圾呢？很难准确统计，但这些垃圾在地球上的重量可能超过 18.1 万公斤。其中大部分是 1969 年至 1972 年美国宇航局阿波罗任务期间登陆月球表面的美国宇航员留下的。其他垃圾来自于那些没有载人的任务。这些任务由美国、俄罗斯、日本、印度和欧洲等多个太空探索机构执行。许多较老的碎片是用来了解月球的设备。这些设备在任务结束后仍留在那里。月球也是月球轨道飞行器的所在地，它们会在绘制了月球地图后坠毁在月球表面，这无疑增加了月球的垃圾。阿波罗号宇航员留下的物品包括不再需要的设备。把不需要的设备带回来会耗尽燃料等宝贵资源。但是，俗话说，一个人的垃圾是另一个人的财富。研究人员可以研究留在月球上的垃圾，看看月球上的物质是如何经受住太空辐射和真空的考验的。此外，月球上的一些物体仍在被使用，包括阿波罗 11 号宇航员留下的激光反射器。

### Passage Three

In my line of work, I receive a lot of emails. I also send a lot of emails. Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future. Surprisingly, though, a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing. As most of you will soon be entering the workforce, I would like to share with you my own rules for emailing. If someone sends you an email, reply to them acknowledging the email. A simple "thank you" let the sender know that their email has arrived safely, that it has not been lost among what could be 50 other emails that have arrived in your email inbox that day. It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action. But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it. It's also important to use proper English. Just because emails are a quick form of communication, doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words. Think of an email as a letter. Spelling, grammar and punctuation should not be overlooked. And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

#### 【翻译】

在我的工作中，我收到很多电子邮件。我也发很多电子邮件。虽然社交媒体和消息应用程序已经部分取代了电子邮件这种交流形式，但电子邮件在未来可能仍将在商业交流中发挥重要作用。然而，令人惊讶的是，许多公司和组织缺乏正式的电子邮件指南。由于你们中的大多数人很快就会进入职场，我想与你们分享我自己的电子邮件规则。如果有人给你发了一封电子邮件，回复他们以此来确认这封邮件。一个简单的“谢谢”让发件人知道他们的电子邮件已经安

全到达，它没有在今天到达你收件箱的其他 50 封电子邮件中丢失。没有必要回复群发给许多收件人的电子邮件。这些电子邮件通常是提供信息的，而不是需要回复或行动。但回复私人信息是一种普遍的礼貌，最好是在收到后 24 小时内回复。使用正确的英语也很重要。仅仅因为电子邮件是一种快速的交流方式，并不意味着电子邮件，尤其是商业电子邮件，应该使用非正式的缩写形式。把电子邮件想象成一封信。拼写、语法和标点符号也不容忽视。在电子邮件中，永远不要用大写字母来强调一个或多个单词。这和大喊大叫一样。

# 2018 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half buried in the sand that "looked like it had been there since the beginning of time." The note inside the bottle said, "Return to 419 Ocean Street and receive a reward of \$ 150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of the Beachcomber Motel." The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce in 1960. Her father had written the note as a joke and had thrown it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver the message to Paula Pierce. She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

### 【翻译】

美国新罕布什尔州一名男子 50 多年前寄往大海的瓶子里的信息在 1500 英里外被发现，并已归还给男子的女儿。这条遗失已久的信息是由犹他州的克林特·布芬顿在度假时发现的。布芬顿说他发现了一个半埋在沙子里的汽水瓶，“看起来它从一开始就在那里。”瓶子里的纸条上写着：“回到海洋街 419 号，比奇科默汽车旅馆的老板理查德和蒂娜·皮尔斯将给你 150 美元的奖励。”1960 年，这家汽车旅馆为保拉·皮尔斯的父母所有。她父亲开玩笑写了这张纸条，然后把它扔进了大西洋。布芬顿飞到新罕布什尔州，将消息传达给保拉·皮尔斯。她遵守了父亲的诺言，给了布芬顿那个奖励。但最大的奖励是瓶子里的信息找到了回家的路。

## News Report Two

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. The insect-spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. Most of the death came from Flowertown Bee Farm, a company in Summerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley, who owns the company, said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement, "I'm not pleased that so many bees were killed."

### 【翻译】

在南卡罗来纳州为对抗寨卡病毒而进行的空中昆虫喷洒行动中，数百万只蜜蜂死亡。周末的杀虫剂喷洒导致南卡罗来纳州多尔切斯特县 200 多万只蜜蜂当场死亡，该地区已确诊四例与旅行有关的寨卡病毒病例。大多数死亡病例来自花镇养蜂场（Flowertown Bee Farm），这是一家位于萨默维尔的销售蜜蜂和蜂蜜产品的公司。该公司的所有者胡安妮塔·斯坦利（Juanita



Stanley) 说, 农场“看起来像是被摧毁了。”农场损失了大约 250 万只蜜蜂。多切斯特县官员为蜜蜂意外大规模死亡道歉。多切斯特县已经意识到, 周日被喷洒的该地区的一些养蜂人失去了他们的蜂群。县长杰森·沃德在一份声明中说: “这么多蜜蜂被杀死, 我很难过。”

## News Report Three

The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. The Airlander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Cardington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned following budget cutbacks. The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places. But there's still a long way to go. The Airlander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration. If it passes though, we can hope we'll all get some extra leg room.

### 【翻译】

世界上最大的飞机首次升空。Airlander 10 从贝德福德郡的卡丁顿机场起飞, 在空中飞行了近两个小时。在飞行过程中, 它达到了 3000 英尺的高度, 并在一个安全区域进行了一系列轻巧的转弯。这架飞机很大, 有一个足球场那么长, 有六辆双层巴士那么高, 能够飞行五天。它最初是为美国政府开发的远程间谍飞机, 但在预算削减后被放弃。这架飞机耗资 2500 万英镑, 可以比大型喷气式飞机运载更重的货物, 同时噪音更小, 污染更少。制造商相信这是飞机的未来, 总有一天我们会用它们去不同的地方。但还有许多要改进。Airlander 需要有 200 小时的飞行时间才能被航空管理局允许飞行。不过, 如果它通过了, 我们可以希望大家都能得到一些更多的伸腿空间。

## Conversation One

M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages. What's on?

M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's it about? Just climate change?

M: I think it's about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

W: Well, it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

M: Apparently, it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper. "Anna Gomez leads in an

exciting production of the great Spanish love story, *Carmen*."

W: OK, then, what time is it on?

M: At 7:30.

W: Well, that's no good. We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

M: There's a comedy special on.

W: Where's it on?

M: It's at the City Theatre. It's a charity comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. The critic in the local paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

W: Mm...I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

M: Are you sure you fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

W: Perhaps you are right. Okay, let's go see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

M: Great. I'll book the tickets online.

【翻译】

男：你今晚想出去吗？

女：是啊，为什么不呢？我们好久没出去了。有什么影片在上映吗？

男：嗯，有一部关于气候变化的电影。听起来不错吗？

女：哦，不太好。它对我没什么吸引力。是关于什么的？仅仅是气候变化？

男：我认为是关于气候变化对日常生活的影响。我想知道他们是怎么让它变得有趣的。

女：嗯，听起来真的很糟糕。这是一个重要的话题，我同意，但我没有心情看任何令人沮丧的东西。还有什么节目？

男：有一个西班牙舞蹈节。

女：哦，我喜欢跳舞。听起来很有趣。

男：显然，这真是太棒了。让我们看看报纸上是怎么说的。“安娜·戈麦斯主演了一部精彩的西班牙爱情故事《卡门》。”

女：好的，那什么时候开始呢？

男：七点半。

女：嗯，那不太好。我们没有足够的时间去那里。还有别的吗？

男：有一个喜剧特别节目。

女：在哪里？

男：在城市剧院。这是一个慈善喜剧之夜，有很多不同的表演。看起来不错。当地报纸的评论家说这是他见过的最有趣的事。上面写着“罗杰·怀特黑德是今晚精彩表演的绝佳主持人”

女：嗯……我不喜欢他。他不是很有趣。

男：你确定今晚想出去吗？你不是很热情。

女：也许你是对的。好吧，我们去看舞会吧。但是明天，不是今晚。

男：太好了。我会在网上订票。

## Conversation Two

W: Good morning, Mr. Lee. May I have a minute of your time?

M: Sure, Catherine. What can I do for you?

W: I'm quite anxious about transferring over to your college. I'm afraid I won't fit in.

M: Don't worry, Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

W: Yes, I know, but I'm younger than most of the students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

M: Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

M: I'm sure you do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus I'll have a chance to have a close circle of friends, since we'll be living together.

M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in your flat. Okay, there are Hannah, Kelly, and Bree. Bree is also a new student here, like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

### 【翻译】

女：早上好，李先生。我能占用你一分钟时间吗？

男：当然，凯瑟琳。我能为您做些什么？

女：我很担心转到你们学校。我怕我不适应。

男：别担心，凯瑟琳。你对转学感到紧张是完全正常的。这种情况发生在许多转校生身上。

女：是的，我知道，但是我比我那一年的大多数学生都年轻。这让我很担心。

男：嗯，你可能是你那一一年级唯一年轻的学生，但是，你知道，我们有很多课外活动你可以参加。这样，你就能认识不同年龄段的新朋友。

女：太好了。我喜欢游戏和兴趣小组。

男：我相信你会的。所以你会没事的。不要太担心，尽量充分利用我们这里提供的东西。还有，记住，如果你需要帮助，随时都可以来找我。

女：非常感谢。我现在感觉好多了。事实上，我已经联系了一个和我住在同一个房子里的女孩，她看起来很好。我想既然我们住在一起，住在校园里我就有机会有一个亲密的朋友圈。

男：所有的学生都对新来的学生很友好。让我看看谁会和你一起住在你的公寓里。这是汉娜，凯莉和布里。布里也是新来的，和你一样。我相信你们俩会有更多的分享。

## Passage One

Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in

mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food, the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty, they opted to drink, according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food. It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe." Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study. When the mice were hungry, they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

### 【翻译】

你是否曾经觉得你会做任何事情来满足你的饥饿？在老鼠身上进行的一项新研究可能有助于解释为什么饥饿感觉是一种如此强大的动力。在这项研究中，研究人员发现饥饿超过了其他生理驱动力，包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉胜出，研究人员做了一系列实验。在一项实验中，老鼠既饿又渴。研究人员发现，当让老鼠选择吃东西还是喝水时，它们会选择食物。然而，当老鼠吃得很饱但口渴时，它们会选择喝水。在第二个实验中，饥饿的老鼠被放在一个笼子里，笼子里有特定的“狐狸气味”区域和其他闻起来更安全的地方（换句话说，不像能吃它们的动物），但也有食物。事实证明，当老鼠饿了的时候，它们会冒险到不安全的地方觅食。但当老鼠吃得很好时，它们会待在笼子里被认为是“安全”的地方。研究人员发现，饥饿也比老鼠的社交需求重要。老鼠通常是群居动物，喜欢和其他老鼠在一起。当老鼠饿了的时候，它们会选择离开其他老鼠的陪伴去找食物。

## Passage Two

The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed. So-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system, but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier, defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. By

1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

【翻译】

美国拥有世界上最好的高速公路系统之一。州际公路几乎连接了全国所有的大中城市。你有没有想过为什么会有这样一个完整的优秀道路系统？要回答这个问题，你得回到 20 世纪 20 年代初。在那个时代里，第一次世界大战刚刚结束，军方想为国防建设一个美国高速公路系统。如果有必要，这样一个系统可以将部队从一个地区迅速转移到另一个地区。它还可以让人们逃离有被轰炸危险的城市。所谓的国家重要道路被指定，但它们大多是小乡村道路。1944 年，国会通过了一项升级该系统的法案，但没有立即为该计划提供资金。在 20 世纪 50 年代，这个计划开始成为现实。国会拨款 250 多亿美元，开始修建约 4 万英里的新公路。这个想法是将新系统连接到现有的高速公路和高速公路上。尽管该系统主要是为了让汽车出行更容易而建造的，但防御并没有被忘记。例如，高速公路立交桥必须足够高，以允许携带军用导弹的拖车从下面通过。到 1974 年，该系统基本完成。几条额外的道路将随后建成。全国各地之间便捷的旅行现在成为可能。

### Passage Three

Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40% of American teens claim to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease, but it's one that technology may now help to cure. T.J.Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only. But as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close-by hands," where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track of the teens' driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

【翻译】

2013 年，开车发短信被列为美国年轻人道路死亡的主要原因。最近的一项研究表明，40% 的美国青少年声称曾经遇过司机在开车时使用手机，使人处于危险之中。这听起来像是一种广泛传播的疾病，但现在技术可能有助于治愈这种疾病。20 岁的发明家 t.j.埃瓦茨提出了一种新颖的解决方案，可以很容易地引起发短信的司机的注意。它被称为智能方向盘，被设计成安装在大多数标准车辆的方向盘上，以跟踪司机是否一直有两只手放在方向盘上。当司机单手握方向盘时，埃瓦茨的发明会发出灯光和声音来警告他们。但当他们把另一只手放回方向盘上时，灯又变回绿色，声音也停止了。它还会观察所谓的“近距手”，即两只手靠近方向盘顶部，所



以司机可以同时用两个拇指打字和驾驶。智能方向盘收集的所有数据也会被发送到一个连接的应用程序。因此，任何安装了智能方向盘的父母都可以跟踪孩子的驾驶习惯。如果他们试图拆除或损坏，也会被报告。

## 2018 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway. Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits. "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened. "I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not. I am not the most flexible person in the world, but I can guarantee my knees were up next to my ears." She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop. "That didn't work out," she said. "Here he comes, and he wound up in my back seat before I could finally get off the road, stop and get out of the car." She called for help. And Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake.

#### 【翻译】

阿肯色州一名女子凯莉·斯威舍在高速公路上行驶时，一条 4 英尺长的食鼠蛇从她的汽车座椅下钻了出来，从她的脚上滑过，她所幸没有受伤，并设法安全停车。一般来说，食鼠蛇是无毒的，对人类也没有威胁。但这名女子说，她周四遇到的蛇把她吓得魂飞魄散。“它很粗糙，有很大的鳞片，”斯威舍说，事情发生时她正在去机场接她的朋友的路上。“我不知道我的手是否放在方向盘上。我不是世界上最有柔韧性的人，但我可以保证我的膝盖能贴到耳朵。”她说，蛇先是滑到了座位下面，她希望它能一直待在那里，直到她能够离开高速公路并停下来。“那没有成功，”她说。“他来了，在我最终离开公路停下来下车之前，他就在我的后座上了。”她呼救。华盛顿县的动物管理人员来了，抓住了这条蛇。

### News Report Two

Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago. At McDonald's, customers will spend on average three minutes and nine seconds from the time they place their orders until they receive their food. That's about ten seconds more than the industry average—and a lot slower than a decade ago, according to the study, which was commissioned by *QSR*, an industry trade publication. And McDonald's wasn't alone in slowing down: Other chains also saw their drive-through performance slow down. Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare. Speed, of course, is essential to the drive-through experience. And drive-throughs are hugely important to chains, such as McDonald's, Burger King and Taco Bell. "Usually the drive-through accounts for 60 to 70 percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant, notes Sam Oches, editor of *QSR*. Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Oches says, "accuracy is still

really high."

### 【翻译】

事实证明，快餐已经不像以前那么快了。一项新的研究发现，麦当劳的免下车取餐时间是自 15 年前首次进行这项调查以来最慢的。在麦当劳，顾客从下单到收到食物平均需要 3 分 9 秒。这项由行业刊物 QSR 委托进行的研究表明，这比行业平均水平多了大约 10 秒，比十年前慢了很多。麦当劳并不是唯一放缓速度的公司：其他连锁店的免下车取餐服务业绩也有所下降。服务速度变慢大多数因为如今菜单上的选择更多、产品本身更复杂，使得准备时间更长。当然，速度对于免下车取餐服务至关重要。“免下车取餐服务”对麦当劳、汉堡王和塔可钟等连锁店来说非常重要。QSR 的编辑 Sam Oches 指出，通常，免下车快餐占快餐店所有业务的 60% 到 70%。当然，消费者也希望他们的订单准备正确，在这一点上，Oches 说，“准确性仍然很高。”

## News Report Three

The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. U. S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017. Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development. The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies. Under international treaties, the U. S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft. This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad. A Moon Express representative declined to comment on this story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal. Moon Express is not the only company seeking for the right to travel to outer space. Elon Musk's SpaceX aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

### 【翻译】

第一个在地球轨道之外的私人飞行任务比我们许多人想象得要近。美国政府官员将批准私营太空公司“月球快车”在 2017 年底执行一项飞出地球轨道的任务。月球快车的任务包括将手提箱大小的科学设备降落在月球上，用于持续的探索和商业开发。这一决定经历了几个月的游说和一些联邦机构之间的协调对话。根据国际条约，美国对公共和私人航天器的货物都负有责任。这使得商业太空旅行不仅在国内，而且在国外都成为一个复杂的法律问题。月球快递的一名代表拒绝就此事置评，但指出该公司对自己的提议非常乐观。月球快递并不是唯一一家寻求外太空旅行权利的公司。埃隆·马斯克的 SpaceX 公司计划在 2018 年前向火星发射一架无人驾驶飞机。

## Conversation One

M: Hey, Sophia, how are you doing?

W: Hi, Bob. I'm good, thanks. Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

M: Really? You never said you were going to Thailand. How I envy you!

W: I've only been here a week. But, you know, Thailand is an amazing place. I'm having a great time here. In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburned. Have you been here before?

M: No, I wish I had. What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

W: Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at. There, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

M: Ah, that's interesting.

W: Yes. I also made a new little friend, Sarah. She was so cute. I was so sad when I had to leave at the end of the day. If I ever come back to Thailand, I'd definitely visit this place again as a volunteer.

M: Well, you can tell me all about it when you get back. My phone battery is almost dead now. Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world. Bye now. Enjoy yourself, Sophia.

W: Bye.

### 【翻译】

男：嗨，索菲亚，你好吗？

女：嗨，鲍勃。我很好，谢谢。实际上，我现在和家人在泰国度假，不过我希望是和朋友们一起度假。

男：真的吗？你从没说过你要去泰国。我真羡慕你！

女：我来这里才一个星期。但是，你知道，泰国是一个神奇的地方。我在这里玩得很开心。事实上，我现在正躺在普吉岛的海滩上。我在太阳底下才晒了大约 15 分钟，就已经被晒伤了。你以前来过这里吗？

男：没有，我希望我有。除了享受阳光，你在泰国还做了什么？

女：嗯，我昨天遇到了一个德国人。他带我参观了他工作的孤儿院。在那里，我遇到了很多支教老师，他们主要是来自欧洲的年轻人。

男：啊，真有趣。

女：是的。我还交了一个新朋友，莎拉。她太可爱了。当我不得不在一天结束时离开时，我很伤心。如果我再来泰国，我一定会再去这个地方做志愿者。

男：好吧，等你回来再告诉我吧。我的手机电池快没电了。记得从纪念品商店给我买些东西。我喜欢收集来自世界各地的点点滴滴。现在再见。玩得开心，索菲亚。

女：再见。

## Conversation Two

W: Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon?

M: Yes, more than glad to. I haven't been to a gym for ages. I need to do some exercise to tone up.

W: Then this is a good chance. They sent me an invitation with a note saying I could take a friend for free on the first day. Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

M: Great. Count me in. I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle. But I'm not sure which of the gym equipment would best help.

W: Well, I'm no expert of that, but I think you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day.

M: I've never tried weight lifting before. Is it dangerous?

W: No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry. I'll show you the ropes. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended. I'll be your personal trainer.

M: Thank you. What other equipment do they have?

W: Well, like all gyms, they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles in different parts of the body, like upright bicycles, chest stretching machines, and running machines. You could use any of these to suit your purpose. Now the gym opens at noon. So can we meet up in town at 1:30 p.m.?

M: Perfect. See you there, coach.

### 【翻译】

女：嗨，大卫。今天城里新开了一家健身房。今天下午你愿意和我一起去吗？

男：是的，非常乐意。我好久没去过健身房了。我需要做些运动来增强体质。

女：那这是个好机会。他们给我发了一张邀请函，上面写着我可以在第一天免费带一个朋友去。

另外，如果我们都周五之前注册，我们可以享受六个月会员的折扣。

男：太好了。算我一个。我真的很想减掉腹部的脂肪，把它变成肌肉。但是我不确定哪种健身器材最有用。

女：嗯，我不是这方面的专家，但我认为你可以试试举重，每天至少做两次 200 个仰卧起坐。

男：我以前从没试过举重。危险吗？

女：不，一点也不，如果你知道一些基本知识的话。别担心。我来教你怎么做。在我的会员资格结束之前，我曾经在另一个健身房练习这个。我是你的私人教练。

男：谢谢。他们还有什么其他设备？

女：嗯，像所有的健身房一样，他们有各种各样的东西来帮助锻炼身体不同部位的肌肉，比如直立自行车、胸部拉伸机和跑步机。您可以使用其中任何一个来满足您的目的。现在体育馆中午开门。那我们下午一点半在城里见好吗？

男：完美。教练，到时候见。

## Passage One

In today's job market, it's not uncommon for job seekers to submit applications for many positions. That involves lots of time and lots of work to organize. Certainly, you don't want to waste your precious hours on following the developments in a disorderly fashion and miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up as a result. Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications. If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications. If Excel isn't quite your cup of tea, don't worry, you can create a table in Microsoft Word or a similar word processor. Google is another tool to help you get organized



effectively. If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume. You can also link up with Google calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates. Clearly, there are plenty of ways to keep track of your job search and making the effort to simplify your job search will pay off. Nevertheless, you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

【翻译】

在如今的就业市场上，求职者申请多个职位并不罕见。这需要大量的时间和大量的工作来准备组织。当然，你也不想把宝贵的时间浪费在无序地跟进进度上，从而错过重要的截止日期，混淆面试时间，或者忘记跟进。因此，正确地管理你的求职与识别工作机会和提交申请一样重要。如果你熟悉微软 Excel 或类似的程序，创建一个表格是一个简单而有效的方法来跟踪你的工作申请。如果 Excel 不是你的菜，别担心，你可以在 Microsoft Word 或类似的文字处理软件中创建表格。谷歌是另一个帮助你有效组织的工具。如果你有一个 Gmail 账户，除了你的求职信和简历等书面文件，你还可以创建、保存和发送表格。你也可以连接谷歌日历，以确保你掌握重要的日期。显然，有很多方法可以跟踪你的求职情况，努力简化你的求职会有回报的。然而，你应该始终关注质量，而不是数量。只申请你有资格申请的职位，让每一次申请都有价值，个性化每一封求职信，更新和编辑你的简历。

## Passage Two

Some people say, if kids didn't have to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets. My reply is "No, they wouldn't." First, even if school stayed just the way they are, children would spend at least some time there, because that's where they'd be likely to find friends. Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are. They'd get better because we would have to start making them what they ought to be right now. Last, if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do—things many children now do during their holidays. There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand. In Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, plans are being drawn up for public schools that won't have any school buildings at all. That will take the students out into the city and help them to use it and its people as a resource. In other words, students, perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radio and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand. A small private school in Washington is already doing this. It makes sense. We need more of it.

【翻译】

有人说，如果孩子们不用去上学，他们就会露宿街头了。我的回答是：“不，他们不会。”首先，即使学校保持原样，孩子们至少会在那里度过一段时间，因为在那里他们可能会找到朋友。第二，学校不会保持原样。他们会变得更好，因为我们必须开始让他们成为他们现在应该成为的样子。最后，如果我们激发我们的大脑，给孩子们一点帮助，那些不想上学的人可以找

到其他的事情做——现在许多孩子在假期里做的事情。我们可以做一些更简单的事情。我们需要让孩子们走出校舍，给他们一个亲身了解世界的机会。在费城和俄勒冈州的波特兰市，公立学校将不再拥有任何校舍。这将把学生带到城市，帮助他们利用城市和城市里的人作为一种资源。换句话说，学生们会成群结队或独自一人去图书馆、博物馆、展览、法庭、广播电台和电视台、会议、企业和实验室，以直接了解他们的世界和社会。华盛顿的一所小型私立学校已经在这么做了。这很有道理。我们需要更多人这么做。

## Passage Three

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between. Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office parties, or just to fill the time. "I adore dancing," says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in a small town in Iowa. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes them feel young. It's marvelous to watch them. For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life. So why do we dance? I can tell you about one young couple" says Bridges. "They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely. So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher, says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

### 【翻译】

在文字出现之前，就有了舞蹈。舞蹈表达爱与恨、欢乐与悲伤、生与死，以及介于两者之间的一切。在美国，舞蹈无处不在。我们从佛罗里达跳到阿拉斯加，越过地平线，穿过海岸线。我们在婚礼、生日、办公室派对上跳舞，或者只是为了打发时间。“我喜欢跳舞，”莱斯特·布里奇斯说，他是爱荷华州一个小镇上一家舞蹈工作室的老板。“我无法想象我的生活还能做什么。”布里奇斯为所有年龄段的人开设舞蹈课。“教舞蹈很棒。我的年长学生说，这让他们感觉年轻。看他们表演真是太棒了。对他们中的许多人来说，这是一种结识朋友和社交生活的方式。那么我们为什么要跳舞呢？我可以给你们讲一对年轻夫妇的故事。”布里奇斯说。“他们带着坏心情去上课，却带着微笑离开。跳舞似乎完全改变了他们的情绪。那么，我们跳舞是为了让自己感觉更好、更平静、更健康吗？”舞蹈老师安德里亚·希利尔说：“舞蹈，就像心脏跳动的节奏，就是生活。即使过了这么多年，我还是想变得越来越好。即使我筋疲力尽，我也坚持练习。我发现很难停下来。跳舞让我觉得自己还活着。”

# 2017 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July. Addison Witulski's grandmother Kim Allred said Addison probably overheard a conversation between family members talking about the funds needed to get her little brother to treatment. "I guess she overheard her grandfather and me talking about how we're worried about how we're going to get to Houston for my grandson's heart surgery," said Allred. "She decided to go outside and have a lemonade stand and make some drawings and pictures and sell them." That's when Addison and her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each. Before Allred knew it, New Mexico State Police Officers were among the many stopping by helping them reach a total of \$ 568. The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude saying, "From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to deeply thank each and every person that stopped by!"

### 【翻译】

新墨西哥州的一名 9 岁女孩为她 7 月份需要在得克萨斯州休斯顿进行心脏手术的弟弟筹集了 500 多美元。艾迪森·维图尔斯基的祖母金·奥尔雷德说，艾迪森可能无意中听到了家人之间的对话，那时他们在谈论让弟弟接受治疗所需的资金。奥尔雷德说：“我猜她是无意中听到她爷爷和我在谈论我们关于如何带孙子休斯顿做心脏手术的担忧。”“她决定去外面摆摊卖柠檬水，画一些画和图片，然后卖掉。”那时，艾迪森和她的朋友埃里卡和艾米丽·博登决定以每杯 50 美分的价格出售柠檬水，每张 25 美分的价格出售画片。新墨西哥州的警察在奥尔雷德知道前已经帮助他们筹集到了 568 美元。这家人在社交媒体上表达了他们的感激之情，他们说：“我们从心底里想好好地感谢每一位前来拜访的人！”

## News Report Two

Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years, with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people. Called the Wattway, the roads will be built through joint efforts with the French road-building company Colas and the National Institute of Solar Energy. The company spent the last five years developing solar panels that are only about a quarter of an inch thick and are strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic without breaking or making the roads more slippery. The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install. France isn't the first country to kick around the idea of paving its roads with solar panels. In November 2015, the Netherlands completed a 229-foot-long bike path paved with solar panels as a test for future projects. However, this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads and the first project to install the panels on public highways.

### 【翻译】

上周，法国宣布，该国将在未来五年内铺设 621 英里的太阳能电池板道路，目标是为 500 万人提供廉价的可再生能源。这条名为 Wattway 的道路将由法国道路建设公司 Colas 和国家太阳能研究所共同建造。该公司花了五年时间开发只有四分之一英寸厚的太阳能电池板，这种电池板足够坚固，可以承受繁忙的高速公路交通，而不会破坏或使道路更滑。太阳能板的设计也使得它们可以直接安装在现有的道路上，这使得它们相对便宜且易于安装。法国并不是第一个考虑在道路上铺设太阳能电池板的国家。2015 年 11 月，荷兰完成了一条用太阳能电池板铺设的 229 英尺长的自行车道，作为未来项目的测试。然而，这是第一次在现有道路上直接铺设面板，也是第一个在公共公路上安装面板的项目。

## News Report Three

Lions have disappeared from much of Africa, but for the past few years scientists have wondered if the big cats were hanging on in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia. Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult. But scientists released a report Monday documenting, with hard evidence, the discovery of "lost lions". A team with Oxford University's Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, supported by a charity organization, spent two nights in November camping in a national park in northwest Ethiopia, on the Ethiopia-Sudan border. The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and they identified lion tracks. The scientists concluded that lions are also likely to live in a neighboring national park across the border in Sudan. The International Union for Conservation of Nature had previously considered the area a "possible range" for the species, and local people had reported seeing lions in the area, but no one presented convincing evidence.

### 【翻译】

狮子已经从非洲的大部分地区消失了，但在过去的几年里，科学家们想知道这种大型猫科动物是否还存在于苏丹和埃塞俄比亚的偏远地区。该地区持续的战斗使调查变得困难。但科学家周一发布了一份报告，用确凿的证据记录了关于“失踪的狮子”的发现。牛津大学野生动物保护研究小组在一个慈善组织的支持下，于 11 月在埃塞俄比亚西北部与苏丹边境的一个国家公园露营了两个晚上。研究人员设置了六个隐蔽摄影机，用于捕捉狮子影像，他们发现了狮子踪迹。科学家们得出结论，狮子也可能生活在苏丹边境附近的国家公园里。国际自然保护联盟（International Union for Conservation of Nature）此前曾认为该地区是该物种“可能的活动范围”，当地人也报告说在该地区看到了狮子，但没有人提供令人信服的证据。

## Conversation One

M: I bet you're looking forward to the end of this month, aren't you?

W: Yes, I am. How did you know?

M: David told me you had a special birthday coming up.

W: Oh, yes. That's right. This year will be my golden birthday.

M: What does that mean? I've never heard of a golden birthday.

W: I've actually just learned of this concept myself. Fortunately, just in time to celebrate. A golden or



lucky birthday is when one turns the age of their birth date. So, for example, my sister's birthday is December 9 and her golden birthday would have been the year she turned 9 years old. Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

M: Interesting. Too bad I missed mine. My golden birthday would've been four years ago. I assume you got big plans then.

W: Actually yes. My husband is planning a surprise holiday for the two of us next week. I have no idea what he's got in mind, but I'm excited to find out. Has he mentioned anything to you?

M: He might have.

W: Anything you'd like to share? I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned or where we're going.

M: You know nothing at all?

W: Not a clue. Hard to imagine, isn't it? Though I must say I think he's been having even more fun keeping the secret from me the past few weeks.

M: I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time. Happy golden birthday! I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

#### 【翻译】

男：我敢说你一定很期待这个月底的到来，是吗？

女：是的，我是。你怎么知道的？

男：大卫告诉我你要过一个特别的生日。

女：哦，没错，今年是我的金色生日。

男：那是什么意思？我从没听说过金色生日。

女：其实我自己也刚刚知道这个概念。幸运的是，正好赶上庆祝。金色生日或幸运生日是指一个人的年龄与出生日期相同。例如，我妹妹的生日是12月9日，她的黄金生日应该是她9岁那年。仔细想想，那年我父母确实给她办了一个惊喜派对。

男：很有趣。可惜我错过了我的。我的黄金生日应该是四年前。我猜你有大计划了。

女：事实上是的。我丈夫计划下周给我们俩一个惊喜假期。我不知道他在想什么，但我很想知道。他跟你提过什么吗？

男：可能吧。

女：你有什么想分享的吗？我非常想知道他计划了什么样的旅行，我们要去哪里。

男：你什么都不知道？

女：不知道。很难想象，不是吗？不过我得说我觉得隐瞒这个秘密几周这个事情对他来说更有趣。

男：我相信你们俩都会玩得很开心的。金色生日快乐！等你回来，我都等不及要听你分享你的旅程。

## Conversation Two

W: Mr. Green, what do you think makes a successful negotiator?



M: Well, that's hard to define. But I think successful negotiators have several things in common. They are always polite and rational people. They are firm but flexible. They can recognize power and know how to use it. They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation, the way it rises and falls, and how it may change direction. They project an image of confidence. And, perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.

W: And what about an unsuccessful negotiator?

M: Well, this is probably all of us when we start out. We are probably immature and over-trusting, too emotional or aggressive. We are unsure of ourselves and we want to be liked by everyone. Good negotiators learn fast. Poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

W: In your opinion, can the skills of negotiation be taught?

M: Well, you can teach someone how to prepare for a negotiation. There're perhaps six stages in every negotiation; get to know the other side; state your goals; start the process; clarify areas of disagreement or conflict; reassess your position, making acceptable compromises; and finally reach some agreement in principle. These stages can be studied, and strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand. But I think the really successful negotiator is probably born with the sixth sense about responding appropriately to the situation at hand.

W: The artistic sense you've just described?

M: Yes. That's right.

#### 【翻译】

女：格林先生，你认为一个成功的谈判者需要具备什么条件？

男：嗯，这很难定义。但我认为成功的谈判者有几个共同点。他们总是有礼貌和理性的人。他们很坚定，但很灵活。他们能认识到影响力，并知道如何使用影响力。他们对谈判的动态、进攻和退让的方式以及如何改变话题非常敏感。他们表现出自信的形象。也许最重要的是，他们知道什么时候该停下来。

女：那不成功的谈判者呢？

男：嗯，我们所有人刚开始的时候可能都是不成功的谈判者。我们可能不成熟、过度信任、过于情绪化或好斗。我们对自己不自信，我们希望每个人都喜欢我们。优秀的谈判者学习速度很快。糟糕的谈判者仍然是这样，并且继续输掉谈判。

女：在你看来，谈判技巧可以被教授吗？

男：嗯，你可以教别人如何准备谈判。每一次谈判大概有六个阶段；去了解另一方；明确你的目标；开始谈判过程；澄清分歧或冲突的领域；重新评估你的立场，做出可以接受的妥协；最终在原则上达成一致。这些阶段都可以研究，每个阶段的策略都可以事先计划好。但我认为真正成功的谈判者可能天生就有第六感，能够对眼前的情况做出适当的反应。

女：你刚才描述的艺术感？

男：是的，没错。

## Passage One

Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects. They want to know how space research helps people on Earth. Actually, space technology helps people on Earth every day. This is called "spin-off technology". Spin-off technology is space technology that is now used on Earth. In early space programs, such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, and in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space. We now use some of these objects every day. For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year. We purify the water we drink with the water filter designed for the astronauts' use in space. The cordless, hand-held tools we use in our homes, such as vacuum cleaners, flashlights, drills and saws came from the technology of these early space programs. On cold winter days, we can stay warm with battery-operated gloves and socks, and specially-made coats and jackets. All these clothes are similar to the spacesuit designs that kept astronauts comfortable in the temperatures of the moon, and are spin-offs from space technology. These products are only a few examples of the many ways space technology helps us in our everyday lives. No one knows how new spin-off technology from the International Space Station will help us in the future.

### 【翻译】

有些人想知道为什么国家在太空项目上花费数百万美元。他们想知道太空研究如何帮助地球上的人们。事实上，太空技术每天都在帮助地球上的人们。这就是所谓的“衍生技术”。衍生技术是目前在地球上使用的空间技术。在早期的太空计划中，如 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代的阿波罗任务，以及今天的航天飞机任务，科学家们为宇航员开发了在月球和太空中使用的物体。我们现在每天都在使用这些物品。例如，我们有精确到每一年每一分钟的石英水晶时钟和手表。我们用为宇航员在太空中使用而设计的滤水器来净化我们喝的水。我们在家里使用的无线手持工具，如吸尘器、手电筒、钻头和锯子，都来自这些早期太空计划的技术。在寒冷的冬天，我们可以用电池供电的手套和袜子，以及特制的外套和夹克来保暖。所有这些衣服都类似于让宇航员在月球温度下保持舒适的宇航服设计，都是太空技术的副产品。这些产品只是太空技术帮助我们日常生活的众多方式中的几个例子。没有人知道国际空间站的新衍生技术在未来将如何帮助我们。

## Passage Two

Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something. By the 18th century, there was a feeling of community that had grown. My ancestor was a preacher traveling around the countryside. People lived in small communities. There were fishermen and farmers who provided fresh food that tasted and looked like food, unlike that in today's supermarkets, and there were small towns, and New York wasn't that far away. I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense, but they believed in working for something, working for goals, and I like that. They worked hard at whatever they did, but they had a sense of achievement. They believed in goodness, in community, and helping one another. I love the colonial

fabrics, all the silver work, the furnishings, the combination of elegance and simplicity. I love it. The printing, the books, I'm very attached to all that kind of thing. That may not all be very entertaining in the modern sense of the world, but I would have enjoyed spending my evenings in that environment, discussing new ideas, building a new world. And I can see myself sitting on a small chair by the fire doing needlework.

【翻译】

好吧，如果我能穿越历史生活，我想回到 18 世纪，也许在美国殖民地的新英格兰，我的一个祖先生活在那里，因为那是一些事件的起源。到了 18 世纪，人们有了一种社区的感觉。我的祖先是一个在乡村旅行的传教士。人们住在小社区里。那里有渔民和农民，他们提供新鲜的食物，味道和外观都像食物，不像今天的超市里的食物。那儿还有小城镇，离纽约也不远。我对清教徒的传统有很深的感情，但并不是宗教意义上的。他们相信为某件事而工作，为目标而工作，我喜欢这一点。他们无论做什么都很努力，但他们有成就感。他们相信善良，相信团体，相信互相帮助。我喜欢殖民时期的织物，所有的银器、家具，都是优雅与简单的结合。我很喜欢。印刷本，书籍，我非常喜欢这类东西。在现代世界的意义上，这可能不是很有趣，但我会喜欢在那种环境中度过晚上，讨论新的想法，建立一个新的世界。我可以想象自己坐在火炉边的小椅子上做针线活。

### Passage Three

If you are lost in the woods, a little knowledge can turn what some people call a hardship into an enjoyable stay away from the troubles of modern society. When you think you're lost, sit down on a log or rock, or lean against a tree, and recite something you have memorized to bring your mind to a point where it is under control. Don't run blindly. If you must move, don't follow a stream unless you know it, and in that case, you're not lost. Streams normally flow through wetland before they reach a lake or a river. Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be wild animals, poisonous snakes, and other hazards. Many experts feel that it's wisest to walk uphill. At the top of most hills and mountains are trails leading back to civilization. If there are no trails, you're much easier to be seen on top of a hill, and you may even spot a highway or a railroad from this point. Nowadays, the first way someone will search for you is by air. In a wetland or in dense growth, you're very hard to spot. Anytime you go into the woods, somebody should know where you're going, and when you expect to return. Also when someone comes looking, you should be able to signal to them.

【翻译】

如果你在森林里迷了路，只要掌握一点知识，就能把人们所说的艰苦生活变成远离现代社会烦恼的愉快之旅。当你觉得自己迷失方向时，坐在一根圆木或岩石上，或靠在一棵树上，背诵一些你已经记住的东西，让你的思维处于可控的状态。不要盲目地奔跑。如果你一定要移动，除非你认识溪流的走向，否则不要跟着它走，那样的话，你就不会迷路。因为溪流通常流经湿地，然后汇入湖泊或河流。虽然那里有更多可食用的植物，但也可能有野生动物、毒蛇和其他危险。许多专家认为上山是最明智的做法。在大多数山巅都有通往文明的小径。如果没有小路，

你在山顶上更容易被发现，在山顶你甚至可能发现一条高速公路或铁路。如今，人们寻找你的第一种方式是乘飞机。在湿地或密集生长的地方，你很难被发现。无论何时你进入森林，都应该有人知道你要去哪里，以及你什么时候会回来。此外，当有人来找你时，你应该能够向他们发出信号。

## 2017 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

A New Jersey black bear that walks upright on its two back legs and has become a social media darling has re-emerged and has been captured on video months after its last sighting. The bear named Pedals was spotted in the town of Oak Ridge. In a video posted to Facebook featuring the bear, it appeared to be in relatively good health and was moving quickly. Pedals apparently has an injured leg or paw that doesn't allow it to walk comfortably on all fours according to experts. Lawrence Hajna, spokesman for the state Department of Environmental Protection, said officials expect the bear to make it through next winter. The bear first gained fame after it was spotted wandering around neighborhoods and was caught on videos that were posted on social media and shown on national television. Last year, supporters pushed for Pedals to be moved to a shelter, but New Jersey officials have said they won't allow the bear to be captured and transferred to the facility. "The bear would do better in its natural habitat and the agency would step in if its condition deteriorated," they said.

#### 【翻译】

一只用两条后腿直立行走的新泽西黑熊已经成为社交媒体的宠儿。在它最后一次露面几个月后，它再次出现在了视频中。这只名叫 Pedals 的熊在橡树岭镇被发现。在 Facebook 上发布的一段关于这只熊的视频中，它看起来健康状况相对较好，行动迅速。据专家称，Pedals 显然有一条腿或爪子受伤，无法舒适地用四肢行走。州环境保护部发言人劳伦斯·哈伊纳说，官员们预计这只熊将挺过明年冬天。这只熊最初名声大噪，是因为它被发现在社区里闲逛，并被拍下了视频，发布在社交媒体上还在国家电视台播出。去年，支持者敦促将 Pedals 转移到避难所，但新泽西州官员表示，他们不会允许将这只熊捕获并转移到该设施。他们说：“这只熊在自然栖息地会过得更好，如果它的情况恶化，该机构会介入。”

### News Report Two

It's not your imagination. Traffic in the U.S. is actually getting worse. Americans drove more miles last year than any other year on record. The U.S. Department of Transportation says Americans drove nearly 3,150 billion miles last year. That's about the same distance as 337 round trips from Earth to Pluto. The previous record was 3,003 billion miles in 2007, before the economic recession and high gas prices. The traffic increase comes at the same time as gas prices drop significantly. The current average gas price in the U.S. is \$1.71 per gallon. A year ago it was \$2.31 per gallon and was often much higher in recent years. A transportation expert told the reporter that job growth likely plays a part as well, along with some people driving longer distances to and from work. And so all this means more traffic jams on the road. The Texas A&M Travel Institute found that rush-hour travellers spent an extra 42 hours on the road last year because of travel delays. Now, that is depressing.

#### 【翻译】

这不是你的想象。美国的交通状况正在恶化。美国人去年的驾驶里程比以往任何一年都多。



美国交通部表示，去年美国人驾驶了近 31500 亿英里。这相当于从地球到冥王星往返 337 次的距离。此前的记录是 2007 年的 3,003 亿英里，当时还没有出现经济衰退和高油价。交通流量增加的同时，汽油价格大幅下跌。目前美国汽油的平均价格是每加仑 1.71 美元。一年前是每加仑 2.31 美元，近年来价格经常高涨。一位交通专家告诉记者，就业增长可能也是一个原因——一些人开车上下班的距离变长了。因此，所有这些都意味着道路上的交通堵塞更加严重。德州农工大学旅行研究所发现，由于交通延误，去年高峰时段的旅行者在路上多花了 42 个小时。这很令人沮丧。

## News Report Three

A 16-year-old asked a stranger at a grocery store to buy him and his mother some food in exchange for carrying the man's groceries to his car. What happened next will pull at your heartstrings. A wonderful bond formed between the two, and within a couple of weeks, the stranger, named White, helped raise \$190,000 on a website to support the Memphis teenager and his disabled mother. "When Chauncy approached me, it just pulled at my heart," White said. "Here comes Chauncy, just trying to get food for him and his mom off the grace of other people. When I looked at him and saw what he was doing and what he was asking for, I said he was my hero.", "Chauncy is a top student who is doing his best to make it in a world with no money and very few resources," White explained on the crowdfunding site. He wants to work and help his mother financially. "It's so rare that we get an opportunity to affect so much change on one life," White wrote. "I cannot thank you enough for caring about Chauncy. This is his big chance, and you're making it possible."

### 【翻译】

一个 16 岁的男孩在杂货店让一个陌生人给他和他的母亲买一些食物，作为交换，他把这个人的食品杂货搬到他的车上。接下来发生的事情会触动你的心弦。两人之间形成了一种奇妙的联系，在几周内，这个名叫怀特的陌生人在一个网站上筹集了 19 万美元，用于支持孟菲斯少年和他残疾的母亲。怀特说：“当昌西走近我时，我的心都被触动了。”“昌西来了，他正试图从其他人的恩惠中为他和他的妈妈弄到食物。当我看着他，看到他的所作所为，我认为他的举动就像是英雄。”怀特在众筹网站上解释说：“昌西是一个优秀的学生，他在一个缺少金钱和资源的世界里尽自己最大的努力。他想工作，在经济上帮助母亲。”怀特写道：“我们很少能有机会对一个人的生活产生如此大的影响。我对任何关心昌西的人感激不尽。这是他的大好机会，是你让它成为可能。”

## Conversation One

M: That was my last economics lecture of the week. And here is the weekend again.

W: What are you up to tonight? I was just wondering if we could try out the new restaurant on Charles Street, then go on to Queen Victoria for a drink.

M: Sorry, I am heading home this weekend for my brother's 18th birthday.

W: Oh, that's great.

M: All my relatives are gonna be there, as well as my brother's horrible friends of course. Listen, why don't you come along? Mom would be absolutely delighted to see you again. She is always asking after you.

W: Yes, I'd love to see her too.

M: So please, do come. It'll be great. And besides, with Jonathan's wild game to contend with, I'd really welcome an ally.

W: That sounds tempting. But I won't be ready till 5:00, as I've got my statistics seminar now. What time are you heading off?

M: Well, I was going to leave right away. However, I can hang around for you if you like. It just means that I'll need to change my ticket.

W: But would that be too much trouble for you?

M: No, not at all. I'll go to the station first, and see if I can get tickets for us on the 6:30 train. Then, you can drive me there. Til text you when it's done.

W: Brilliant. Are you absolutely positive it's okay? I wouldn't want to impose.

M: Don't worry. You are most welcome to join our party. And as I always say, the more, the merrier.

W: Look, I'd better go, or I'll be late. So I'll meet you down at the station around 6:00.

M: Fine. See you later.

【翻译】

男：那是我这周最后一节经济学课了。又到了周末。

女：你今晚有什么安排？我在想我们能不能去查尔斯街那家新开的餐馆试试，然后去维多利亚女王酒吧喝一杯。

男：对不起，我这周末要回家过我弟弟的18岁生日。

女：哦，那太好了。

男：我所有的亲戚都会去，当然还有我哥哥那些讨厌的朋友。听着，你为什么不一起去呢？妈妈会很高兴再见到你的。她总是问起你的情况。

女：是的，我也很想见见她。

男：所以请一定来。会很棒的。而且，还有乔纳森的野战游戏要打。我真的很欢迎一个盟友。

女：听起来很诱人。但我五点才能准备好，因为我现在有统计学研讨会。你什么时候出发？

男：嗯，我正要马上离开。不过，如果你愿意，我可以陪你。这只是意味着我需要改签机票。

女：但是这对你来说会不会太麻烦了？

男：不，完全不会。我先去一趟车站，看看能不能买到6点半的火车票。那么，你可以开车送我去。完事后再给你发短信。

女：很好。你确定这没问题吗？我不想添麻烦。

男：别担心。非常欢迎你加入我们的聚会。就像我常说的，人越多越好。

女：听着，我得走了，不然就要迟到了。我6点左右在车站见你。

男：很好。再见。

## Conversation Two

M: Hi, Jane. How is everything going?

W: So far so good. I've just finished my last exam.

M: Good. The term is coming to an end. Do you think we should take a holiday overseas to relax and have fun? I've saved my tips from my waiter job these past few months, and I should have enough by July.

W: Yes, that's a wonderful idea. I've got a little put aside for a rainy day, but I might need to earn a little more before we go. By the way, what's it like working in a restaurant?

M: Well, it's really tough, as working a ten-hour shift is like hell. I am not sure if it'll suit you, but it's pretty cool if your boss is all right. Do you think we should invite some others to come along?

W: Yes. We could ask Tom and Tracy if they are interested. I haven't been abroad for a long while. And it would be great to go somewhere by the sea. I can't wait. And, if Tom goes, we could go sailing. He has a lot of experience with boats. And it'll work out a lot cheaper to hire one if there's more of us to share the cost.

M: So, that's a plan. We will save as much as we can and go sailing next July. Let's say Spain, but anywhere cheap will be fine.

W: OK. But, first we'd better contact Tom and Tracy and see if they are up for it. If not, it will be back to the drawing board.

### 【翻译】

男：嗨，简。一切都好吗？

女：到目前为止还不错。我刚考完最后一门考试。

男：很好。这个学期就要结束了。你认为我们应该去海外度假放松一下，找点乐子吗？过去几个月我把服务生的小费存起来了，到7月应该就够了。

女：是的，这是个好主意。我存了一点钱以备不时之需，但在我们走之前，我可能需要再赚一点钱。顺便问一下，在餐馆工作怎么样？

男：嗯，这真的很难，因为工作10小时就像地狱一样。我不确定它是否适合你，但如果你的老板人很好，那就太好了。你认为我们应该邀请其他人一起去吗？

女：是的。我们可以问问汤姆和特蕾西是否感兴趣。我很久没出国了。如果能去海边的某个地方就太好了。我都等不及了。如果汤姆去了，我们可以去航海。他有很多驾船的经验。如果我们有更多的人来分担费用，雇一个会便宜得多。

男：所以，这是一个计划。我们将尽可能地攒钱，明年七月去航海。比如说西班牙，但任何便宜的地方都可以。

女：好的。但是，首先我们最好联系一下汤姆和特蕾西，看看他们是否愿意。如果不能，就得重新开始。

## Passage One

Most people know Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize, and the first person to win it twice. However, few people know that she was also the mother of a Nobel Prize winner. Irene Curie was born on September 12, 1897. At the age of 10, Irene's talents and interest in mathematics were apparent. Irene entered Sorbonne University in October, 1914, to prepare for a degree in mathematics and physics. When World War I began, she left Sorbonne University to help her mother, who was using X-ray facilities to help save the lives of wounded soldiers. Irene continued this work by developing X-ray facilities for military hospitals in France and Belgium. After the war she received a Military Medal for her work. In 1918, Irene became her mother's assistant at the Curie Institute. In December 1924, Frederic Joliot visited the Institute, where he met Marie Curie. Frederic became one of her assistants and Irene taught him the techniques required to work with radioactivity. Irene and Frederic soon fell in love and got married on October 29, 1926. Their daughter was born in 1927 and their son in 1932. Like her mother, Irene combined family with career. Like her mother, Irene was awarded a Nobel Prize, along with her husband, Frederic, in 1935 for producing new radioactive elements. Unfortunately, also like her mother, she developed blood cancer because of her exposure to radiation. Irene Joliot-Curie died on March 17, 1956.

### 【翻译】

大多数人都知道玛丽·居里是第一位获得诺贝尔奖的女性，也是第一个两次获得诺贝尔奖的人。然而，很少有人知道她也是诺贝尔奖得主的母亲。艾琳·居里出生于1897年9月12日。10岁时，艾琳在数学方面的天赋和兴趣就很明显了。1914年10月，艾琳进入索邦大学攻读数学和物理学学位。第一次世界大战开始时，她离开索邦大学去帮助她的母亲，她的母亲正在使用X光设备帮助拯救受伤士兵的生命。艾琳接手这项工作，为法国和比利时的军事医院开发X光设备。战后，她因其工作成就获得了一枚军事奖章。1918年，艾琳成为她母亲在居里研究所的助理。1924年12月，弗雷德里克·约里奥参观了该研究所，在那里他遇到了玛丽·居里。弗雷德里克成了她的助手之一，艾琳教他处理放射性工作所需的技术。艾琳和弗雷德里克很快坠入爱河，并于1926年10月29日结婚。他们的女儿出生于1927年，儿子出生于1932年。艾琳像她母亲一样很好地兼顾家庭和事业。1935年，艾琳和她的丈夫弗雷德里克因发现新的放射性元素而被授予诺贝尔奖。不幸的是，她也像她的母亲一样，因为暴露在辐射中而患上了血癌。艾琳·约里奥·居里于1956年3月17日去世。

## Passage Two

Have you ever heard of the Vikings? They were sea travellers from Norway. More than a thousand years ago, they made three important geographical discoveries. The Vikings' first major discovery occurred in the ninth century. A man called Naddod was on his way from Norway to the Faroe Islands, north of England, when his ship was caught in a storm. The storm blew the ship west for several days. When the weather cleared, Naddod found himself on the coast of a new land. Later, Viking travellers named it Iceland. In 982, a Viking called Erik the Red sailed west in search of new land. Five hundred miles west of Iceland, he and his men reached an icy rocky mass of land. They sailed around it until



they reached the western side. Here, they found some green areas, so they named the island Greenland. Then, in 1001, the Vikings made their most important discovery. The son of Erik the Red, named Leif Erikson, had heard rumors about land west of Greenland. He sailed west and soon found it. He and his men landed in three places. They called the first one Helluland, which means land of flat stones. The Vikings then sailed south and made their second landing. They named this place Markland. Their third landing was at a place they called Vinland. Leif Erikson and his men were the first Europeans to walk on the shores of North America, almost 500 years earlier than Columbus.

#### 【翻译】

你听说过维京人吗？他们是来自挪威的海上旅行者。一千多年前，他们发现了三个重要的地理位置。维京人的第一个重大发现发生在九世纪。一个名叫纳德杜德的人在从挪威前往英格兰北部法罗群岛的途中遇到了风暴。暴风雨把他的船向西吹了好几天。当天气放晴时，纳德杜发现自己是一片新大陆的海岸上。后来，维京旅行者将其命名为冰岛。公元 982 年，一个名叫埃里克的维京人向西航行寻找新大陆。在冰岛以西 500 英里的地方，他和他的船员到达了一块冰冷的岩石陆地。他们绕着它航行，直到到达西边。在这里，他们发现了一些覆盖植被的区域，所以他们把这个岛命名为格陵兰岛。然后，在 1001 年，维京人有了他们最重要的发现。红色埃里克的孩子，名叫列夫·埃里克森，听说了关于格陵兰岛西部土地的谣言，于是他向西航行，很快就找到了它。他和他的船员在三个地方登陆。他们称第一个区域为“Helluland”，意思是平坦的石头之地。他们随后向南航行，第二次登陆的区域被他们命名为马克兰。他们第三次登陆在一个叫文兰的区域。列夫·埃里克森（Leif Erikson）和他的船员是第一批踏上北美海岸的欧洲人，比哥伦布早了近 500 年。

### Passage Three

Where do you think you will be in ten years? It's difficult to know exactly where you will be and what you will be doing, but everyone dreams about the future. You might imagine the job you will get when you finish school. You may daydream about meeting your life partner or living in a big house by the sea. In my dreams, I would have twins, a boy and a girl. We would live in a large two-story house with floors and a staircase made of wood. Now, at the age of 46, I look back on those dreams and smile. Things haven't turned out exactly as I imagined, but I wouldn't change what I have now for that imaginary world. In college, I studied international business, and planned to enter a law school. In my third year of university, I realized that I didn't want to become a lawyer. Instead, I chose to become a language teacher. I did get married, but had more than two children. We have five. Do I live in the dream house with wooden floors? No, I don't. But I love my home and I wouldn't want to live in any other place. I believe that as a young person, it's important to dream and make plans. However, it's also important to realize that not all of your plans will turn out exactly as you wish. One of the biggest lessons I have learned in life is this: Be happy with what you have.

#### 【翻译】

你认为十年后你会在哪里？很难确切地知道你会在哪里，你会做什么，但每个人都梦想着未来。你可以想象一下你毕业后的工作。你可能会做白日梦，幻想遇见你的人生伴侣，或者住



在海边的大房子里。在我的梦里，我会有一对双胞胎，一个男孩和一个女孩。我们住在一幢两层楼的大房子里，地板和楼梯都是木头做的。现在，我46岁了，回想起那些梦想，我不禁会心一笑。事情并不完全像我想象的那样，但我不会为了那个想象的世界而改变现在的我。在大学里，我学的是国际商务，并计划考入法学院。在大学三年级的时候，我意识到我并不想成为一名律师。相反，我选择成为一名语言教师。我确实结婚了，但有两个以上的孩子。我们有5个。我住在梦想中的木地板房子里吗？不，我不是。但我爱我的家，我不想住在任何其他地方。我相信，作为一个年轻人，梦想和制定计划是很重要的。然而，同样重要的是要意识到并非所有的计划都能如你所愿。我在生活中学到的最重要的一课就是：为你所拥有的感到快乐。

# 2017 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

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, traveling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. 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.

### 【翻译】

上个月，谷歌的一辆自动驾驶汽车在加州撞上了一辆公共汽车，所幸没有人员受伤。这不是谷歌著名的自动驾驶汽车第一次卷入事故，但可能是第一次造成事故。2月14日，自动驾驶汽车以每小时2英里的速度行驶，在一辆时速15英里的公共汽车前停下。自动驾驶汽车里的男子说，他以为公交车会减速让车出来，所以他没有切换到手动模式。谷歌在一份声明中表示：“我们显然负有一定责任，因为如果我们的车没有移动，就不会发生撞车事故。也就是说，我们的测试司机认为公交车会减速或停下来，让我们融入车流，而且有足够的空间。”该公司的自动驾驶汽车已经在美国各州行驶了100多万英里，到目前为止只报告了轻微的事故。

## News Report Two

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've 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 movement. 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 bee specialists who helped remove 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'm pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after."

### 【翻译】

由于蜂王卡在汽车后备箱里，成千上万只蜜蜂降落在汽车后座上，然后随着汽车离开了一个小镇。汤姆·摩西在附近的一个国家公园工作，他注意到车主把车停在那里买东西后，车后面有一块“棕色斑块”。当他仔细看时，发现那是一大群蜜蜂。摩西说：“我从来没有在一个

地方见过这么多蜜蜂。这很不寻常。他们靠得很近，发出很多噪音和动静。看到这样奇怪的景象很有趣。但是周围有很多人，我有点担心蜜蜂和停下来看的人。我以为会有人做傻事。”摩西打电话给当地的两名蜜蜂专家，他们把蜜蜂吸引到一个盒子里，帮他们把蜜蜂赶走。摩西花了三个小时照顾蜜蜂，结果被叮了五次。他说：“我的伤口有点痛，但我很高兴一切都解决了。人们需要意识到蜜蜂是有价值的，它们应该得到照顾。”

## News Report Three

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 metal-coloured 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 Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, "Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer."

### 【翻译】

科学家们在巴哈马群岛的一个偏远岛屿上发现了一种新的蛇。科学家们在两次前往加勒比群岛的旅行中发现了20条一米长的蛇。第二次旅行是在去年10月。其中一条蛇在队长睡觉时爬到他的头上，被发现的过程很是戏剧化。这条蛇被命名为银蟒蛇，因为它是金属色的，第一个被发现的研究对象正在爬一棵银棕榈树。该团队由哈佛大学的格雷厄姆·雷诺兹博士领导。在对组织样本进行基因分析后，科学家证实这种蛇是一种以前未知的物种。密尔沃基自然历史博物馆的蛇类专家罗伯特·亨德森在评论这一发现时说：“在世界范围内，青蛙的新物种正在被发现和描述。然而，新种类的蛇却非常罕见。”

## Conversation One

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, you 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 webpage 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.

### 【翻译】

女：布朗先生，您在我们这儿住得愉快吗？

男：是的，非常喜欢。我在这里过得很愉快。现在我要去机场。我的航班还有不到两个小时就要起飞了，你能告诉我怎么去那里最快吗？

女：好的，我们可以为您叫一辆出租车。我们还有免费的机场接送服务。

男：听起来不错。但是班车能及时把我送到机场吗？

女：是的，应该会的。下一班班车 15 分钟后出发，到机场需要 25 分钟左右。

男：太棒了！我在大厅等你。请告诉我它什么时候离开好吗？

女：当然可以，先生。

男：现在我想结账。多少钱？

女：让我看看。一共是 37.50 美元。您想怎么付款？

男：我用信用卡支付。谢谢。但是我需要一张收据，这样我就可以把钱记到公司账上了。

女：当然！给您，先生。如果您愿意，您可以把行李交给行李员，等班车来了，他会帮您把行李装上。

男：那太好了。谢谢你！

女：你有空的时候想在我们的网页上留言吗？

男：当然。我在这里过得很愉快，我想把你们酒店推荐给我的朋友和同事。

## Conversation Two

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 is 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 cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously. You know, if I swallow one by mistake ...

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

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

W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is, if you put a

postage stamp on upside down, you'll 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'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping 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.

【翻译】

男：你知道，本不再做他以前做的那些可怕的鬼脸了。有一天，他几乎是哭着从学校回到家。他的老师说，如果他继续这样，当风向改变时，他的脸就会被卡住。

女：他相信了她？

男：是啊，他只是个小男孩。你不记得我们小时候相信的那些事了吗？我记得我姑姑玛丽曾经说过，如果你吞下一颗樱桃核，你的嘴里就会长出一棵树。时至今日，我仍会下意识地感到恐惧。你知道，如果我不小心吞下了一个……

女：嗯，我想你是对的。曾经让我困惑的是：天鹅拍打翅膀就能打断你的腿。

男：他们可以，不是吗？我一直认为他们可以。

女：不，它们没那么结实。但还有一个更可怕的。也就是说，如果你把邮票贴反了，你就会进监狱。

男：没有，没听说过。但我祖母对这种事很恐惧。例如，她会说如果你说谎，你的舌头上就会有一个斑点。如果你吃不新鲜的面包，你的头发就会卷起来。这里还有一个。有一次我们去意大利露营，我妻子全程都在担心蝙蝠钻进她的头发。她说她祖母认为你必须剃光头才能把它弄出来。我妻子真的吓坏了。

女：很傻，不是吗？但这就是一些父母试图阻止他们的孩子做错事或陷入麻烦的方式。

## Passage One

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 were coming 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 very 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.

【翻译】

如果我能穿越历史，生活在我喜欢的时候，我不会往回走很远。事实上，我想重温我已经经历过的一个时期，20世纪60年代。那时我二十多岁，一切都在迭代更新。人们摆脱了正式的、近乎维多利亚式的态度，你真的觉得一切皆有可能。与人见面是一件很平常的事，你会去咖啡馆，在那里认识朋友，度过一晚。电影院、剧院，随着新事物的出现，所有这些都非常令人兴奋。事实上，我们似乎一直都不在家。我不太记得工作——当然我还是个学生——或者经常坐在家。家里不是我常待的地方，连吃饭都不在家。这是普通人第一次开始外出就餐。我们开始寻找新奇特别的食物，但我们更感兴趣的是与人交往，而不是吃喝。还有服装，是的，这是一场革命。我的意思是，女孩们穿着很短的裙子到处走，头发上别着花。男人们穿着牛仔褲，也可以留长发。那是一段美好的时期。这就像生活在一个你永远无法想象的时代，而那个时代一去不复返。我们没有很多钱，但这无关紧要。你有很多机会去做你想做的事。

## Passage Two

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 the 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.

【翻译】

狗是人类最好的朋友，它们有一个明确的策略来应对愤怒的主人——它们会把目光移开。新的研究表明，狗狗会减少与愤怒的人类的眼神交流。科学家们认为，这可能是为了让人类冷静下来。这种行为可能是随着狗逐渐认识到它们可以从避免与人类冲突中获益而进化出来的。为了进行测试，赫尔辛基大学的研究人员训练31只狗在视频屏幕前休息。屏幕上会显示维持1.5秒的狗和人的面部照片，其中他们的表情有威胁性的、愉快的和中性的。而附近的摄像头追踪了狗狗的眼球运动。在这项研究中，狗最常看人类和其他狗的眼睛来感知他们的情绪。当

狗看到愤怒的狗的表情时,它们的眼睛更多地停留在嘴巴上,也许是为了理解这种威胁的表情。当看到愤怒的人类时,它们倾向于转移视线。据研究人员桑尼·桑皮称,狗可能已经学会了探测人类的威胁信号,并试图通过和平来回应。避免冲突可能有助于狗与人类建立更好的关系。研究人员还指出,狗狗通过扫描整个面部来感知人们的感受,而不是专注于某个特定的特征。他们认为,这表明狗狗并不是通过单一的面部特征感知情绪,而是像人类一样,将所有面部特征的信息拼凑在一起。

## Passage Three

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 the 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.

### 【翻译】

很多地方的冬天很冷。那里会下很多雪,地面结冰,这让动物的生活变得困难。寒冷地区的人们住在温暖的房子里,已经学会了适应。那动物怎么办呢?动物在寒冷的冬天有三种主要的生存方式:睡觉、适应或迁徙。有些动物,如熊、青蛙和蛇,整个冬天都在睡觉。它们睡得非常深,几乎不需要食物。睡觉时,他们的体温下降,心跳减慢。为了在冬天到来之前做好准备,这些动物会吃更多的食物来堆积脂肪,这样它们就能在睡觉时获得所需的能量。其他动物通过在冬天保持活跃来适应。它们通常很难找到食物,所以一些动物,比如老鼠,会在冬天到来之前收集额外的食物并藏起来。当冬天来临时,它们回到躲藏的地方去吃食物。一些动物长出较厚的皮毛,或住在树洞或地下以保持温暖。有些鸟类通过飞到温暖的地方过冬来迁徙,在那里它们可以找到更多的食物。有些鸟能飞很远的距离,有一种鸟能从遥远的北方一直飞到遥远的南方。一些鸟为了安全成群飞行,而另一些则独自飞行。

## 2017 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

Automakers and tech companies are working hard to offer the first true self-driving car. But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle. Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking the next time they buy a new car. The attitudes are published in a new AAA survey of 1,800 drivers.

Advocates of self-driving cars argue they would be safer than in cars driven by humans because they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired.

But those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills. Many feel the technology is too new and unproven.

John Nielsen, AAA's managing director of automotive engineering and repair, said tests suggest drivers may be overestimating their own abilities. He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.

#### 【翻译】

汽车制造商和科技公司正在努力研发第一辆真正的自动驾驶汽车。但 75% 的司机表示他们在这样的车辆中感到不安全。尽管如此，仍有 60% 的司机希望在下次购买新车时拥有某种自动驾驶功能，比如自动刹车或自动停车。这些态度是美国汽车协会对 1800 名司机进行的一项新调查中公布的。

自动驾驶汽车的支持者认为，自动驾驶汽车比人类驾驶的汽车更安全，因为它们不会分心，也不会疲劳时驾驶。

但接受 AAA 调查的人表示，他们相信自己的驾驶技术。许多人认为这项技术太新，未经证实。

美国汽车协会负责汽车工程和维修的董事总经理尼尔森（John Nielsen）说，测试表明，司机可能高估了自己的能力。他还认为，随着他们对自动刹车或自动停车等功能越来越熟悉，他们将更有可能信任自动驾驶汽车。

他估计，“舒适水平”将在五到十年内大幅提高。

### News Report Two

One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

Aliy Zirkle was the first to report an attack. A snowmobile driver had repeatedly attempted to harm her and her team, and one of Zirkle's dogs had received a non-life-threatening injury. Zirkle reported the attack when she arrived in Nulato, Alaska, in the early hours of the morning. Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack. His team was hit by a snowmobile driver,

injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog.

Reporter Zachariah Hughes says that neither King nor Zirkle was injured. Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line. Alaska State Troopers released a statement saying they've arrested Arnold Demoski, 26. He faces trial on several charges.

#### 【翻译】

在阿拉斯加举行的爱迪塔罗德狗拉雪橇比赛上，一名雪地摩托司机故意袭击参赛选手，造成一只狗死亡，多只狗受伤。

艾莉·泽克尔是第一个报告袭击的人。一名雪地摩托司机多次试图伤害她和她的团队，泽克尔的一只狗受了伤，但没有生命危险。泽克尔在凌晨到达阿拉斯加的努拉托时报告了这次袭击。后来，四次冠军得主杰夫·金也报告了类似的攻击。他的团队被一名雪地摩托司机撞倒，几只狗受伤，一只3岁的公狗死亡。

记者 Zachariah Hughes 说金和泽克尔都没有受伤。虽然这一事件在很大程度上影响了两名参赛者的比赛，但他们都将继续朝着终点线前进。阿拉斯加州警察发布声明称，他们已经逮捕了26岁的阿诺德·德摩斯基。他面临多项指控的审判。

## News Report Three

A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, officials said.

The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans. The 13 dead were all Costa Rican, the Foreign Ministry said. The boat, traveling between Nicaragua's Big Com Island and Little Com Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island. Some passengers remain missing, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said, but did not specify how many. A local radio said an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon.

Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway. Blandon, the boat's owner, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, the state-run news agency said. Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

#### 【翻译】

官方称，一艘游船在尼加拉瓜海岸翻船，造成至少13人死亡，多名乘客失踪。

船上载有32人，25名哥斯达黎加人，4名美国人和3名尼加拉瓜人。外交部称，13名死者均为哥斯达黎加人。这艘船星期六在尼加拉瓜的大Com岛和小Com岛之间航行，在大岛附近翻船。哥斯达黎加外交部表示，仍有一些乘客失踪，但没有具体说明失踪人数。当地一家电台说，获救人数不详，其中包括游船主人希拉里奥·布兰登（Hilario Blandon）。

由于恶劣的天气和强风，尼加拉瓜海军当局在该地区禁止海上航行，但有些游船还是不顾劝阻。尼加拉瓜官方通讯社称，船主布兰登已被尼加拉瓜当局逮捕。据警方称，他和一名船员都因故意谋杀和将他人置于危险之中而接受调查。



## Conversation One

M: Hi, Susan, you're looking very smart today.

W: I always look smart, James. Actually, I'm on my way to a job interview.

M: What job? Oh, you mean, for the summer holidays?

W: Yeah. There's only two weeks to go. I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city centre. You know the one.

M: That's fantastic.

W: The work is just helping out with data input, you know. But the pay isn't too bad. It might suit you too. I know they have at least two temporary positions available. And I don't think they have anyone else yet.

M: Hmm. If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too. I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume. Maybe we'll be working together—the dream team.

W: OK, we'll do. If the boss likes me, I'll mention it. It'll be good to have someone around who I know. I'll phone you afterwards. But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.

M: Thanks, Susan. That's great! Listen, do you want a lift to the city? I have my dad's car today and nothing else to do this morning.

W: Sure. Thanks, James.

M: Let's go then. The car's over there.

W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy? The interviewer may ask you about it.

M: No problem. I think I can survive. I might just have to review a few accountancy terms. Maybe you can give me a practice interview first.

W: Of course. Let's go then. Don't want to be late.

### 【翻译】

男：嗨，苏珊，你今天看起来很时髦。

女：詹姆斯，我看起来总是很时髦。事实上，我在去面试的路上。

男：什么工作？哦，你是说暑假吗？

女：是的。只剩两周了。我在市中心的那家大型外国会计公司有第二次面试。你知道的。

男：太棒了。

女：你知道，这份工作只是帮助数据输入。但薪水也不算太差。它可能也适合你。我知道他们至少有两个临时职位空缺。我想他们还没有其他人。

男：嗯。如果他们接受你，告诉他们你认识一个朋友也会很好。我真的很需要钱，而且这段经历会让我的简历更漂亮。也许我们会一起工作，成为理想的队伍。

女：好的，我们会的。如果老板喜欢我，我会提的。身边有个认识的人挺好的。我稍后给你打电话。但也许你还是应该提交一份申请。

男：谢谢，苏珊。太好了！听着，你想搭车进城吗？我今天开着我爸爸的车，早上也没什么事



可做。

女：当然。谢谢你，詹姆斯。

男：那我们走吧。车在那边。

女：顺便问一下，你的会计知识如何？面试官可能会问你。

男：没问题。我想我能应付。我可能只需要复习几个会计术语。也许你可以先给我一个练习面试的机会。

女：当然。那我们走吧。我可不想迟到。

## Conversation Two

W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math. And when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries. Here's Gabrielle Emanuel of National Public Radio.

M: Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills—using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.

W: No country scored below the U.S.?

M: Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. Who came out the first? Japan did the best and then Finland. If you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting. Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

W: So that's a bit of good news.

M: But when you look at Americans who have a high school diploma, they look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts. We have a lot of work to do. That is especially true when it comes to math. You go to the store and there's a sale. Buy one; get the second one half off. You decide to buy two. How much do you pay?

W: You mean high school graduates can't do this task in general?

M: You're right. What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

W: Right. And schools, employers, in fact we all need to do something about it. Thank you, Gabrielle.

### 【翻译】

女：今天公布的新数据证实，许多美国人数学不好。当谈到日常技术技能时，与其他发达国家相比，我们是垫底的。国家公共广播电台的加布里埃尔·伊曼纽尔报道。

男：让我们从坏消息开始，美国人在技术技能方面很糟糕——使用电子邮件，在电脑上命名文件，在网页上使用链接，或者只是发短信。

女：没有哪个国家的得分低于美国？

男：只有一个国家。波兰的表现和我们一样糟糕。谁先出来的？日本做得最好，然后是芬兰。如果你看一下关于阅读和数学的数据，你会发现一些有趣的事情。上过大学或研究生院的年轻人表现得很好。在读写能力方面，他们实际上比其他国家的同龄人做得更好。

女：所以这是个好消息。

男：但是当你看那些有高中文凭的美国人，他们看起来很像其他国家的高中辍学生。我们有很多工作要做。在数学方面尤其如此。你去商店，那里正在打折。买一个；第二件半价。你决定买两个。你得付多少钱？

女：你的意思是高中毕业生一般都不能完成这项任务？

男：你说得对。这说明我们的教育系统有什么问题？它告诉我们，我们需要考虑我们的学生在高中毕业时所做的准备。

女：对的。学校，雇主，事实上我们都需要做些什么。谢谢你，加布里埃尔。

## Passage One

Wild carrots probably evolved with the other flowering plants about 360 million years ago. Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia. That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat. Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine, on the theory that foods that taste bad must be good for you.

Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders. Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today. But people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves. In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine, but they also ate carrots boiled in soup. The red color was popular for Chinese New Year celebrations.

But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were. Today, cooler countries grow most of the world's carrots. Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

### 【翻译】

野生胡萝卜可能在大约 3.6 亿年前与其他开花植物一起进化而来。和苹果一样，胡萝卜原产于中亚。这就是同样来自中亚的马如此喜欢苹果和胡萝卜的原因。

野生胡萝卜的根是白色的，又小又细，所以你必须摘很多野生胡萝卜才能吃到足够的食物。医生们用胡萝卜的种子和根作为药物，理论是味道不好的食物一定对你有好处。

公元 800 年左右，中亚人成功地研发了一种新的胡萝卜——紫胡萝卜，这引起了国际贸易商的更多兴趣。然后，在 16 世纪后期，荷兰的食品科学家培育出了又大又直又甜的红色胡萝卜，就像我们今天吃的胡萝卜一样。但人们仍然主要用胡萝卜喂马、驴和猪，自己不吃胡萝卜。在 17 世纪，中国人将胡萝卜用作药物，但他们也吃胡萝卜煮汤。红色在中国新年庆祝活动中很受欢迎。

但胡萝卜在两次世界大战期间得到了最大的推广，当时食物短缺迫使人们吃胡萝卜，政府

告诉每个人胡萝卜是多么健康。如今，世界上大部分胡萝卜都生长在气候较冷的国家。机器完成了大部分的种植和采摘，胡萝卜易于储存和运输，所以几乎在任何地方都很便宜。

## Passage Two

Katherine loved Facebook. With Facebook she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were. She could see their photos and read their status updates. With Facebook she could keep her relatives up-to-date on what she was doing. Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family. Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church. Facebook was so convenient.

When Katherine joined Facebook, some of her classmates at high school started to add her as a friend. At first, this didn't bother her. She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was. She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook. It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates. Katherine started to think. She looked at the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook and realized some of them were not really friends at all.

### 【翻译】

凯瑟琳喜欢 Facebook。有了 Facebook，她可以和家人保持联系，无论他们相隔多远。她可以看到他们的照片，阅读他们的状态更新。有了 Facebook，她可以让亲戚们知道她在做什么。凯瑟琳喜欢 Facebook 的另一个原因是，她在更新家庭信息时不必考虑时区。每当她给父母或其他亲戚打电话时，她总是要考虑到时差，这样她就不会吵醒别人，也不会知道他们在教堂的时候打电话给他们。Facebook 很方便。

凯瑟琳加入 Facebook 后，她的一些高中同学开始加她为好友。起初，这并不困扰她。她喜欢了解她十几岁时认识的人的成功。她喜欢看到人们结婚、生孩子、旅行。

然而，不久，凯瑟琳发现自己在拿自己和她在 Facebook 上看到的人做比较。有些人似乎比她过得好得多，这开始让她感到难过。她还在 Facebook 上花了很多时间。我花了很多时间和精力来了解每个人的状态更新。凯瑟琳开始思考。她看了看自己在 Facebook 上的 500 多个好友，发现其中有些人根本不是真正的朋友。

## Passage Three

Do you know where a mule comes from? It is the child of a donkey and a horse. Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.

George Washington was the first person in the United States to own mules. He had heard that mules made good farm animals and he contacted the U.S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them. In

1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift. That male donkey became the father of the mule industry in the U.S.

Every April, Maury County holds a Mule Day celebration. Held in Columbia, Tennessee, Mule Day had its beginnings as "Breeder's Day " in the 1840s. Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade. This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals. Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

A parade was added to Mule Day in 1934 to attract more people. Over the years other activities have been added, and today more than 200,000 people show up each year to watch and participate. If you visit during Mule Day celebrations, you might see mule-driving contests, square dances, horse shows or even tree-cutting competitions.

#### 【翻译】

你知道骡子是从哪里来的吗？它是驴和马的孩子。骡子有像马一样强壮的肌肉，但它们吃得少，工作时间长，而且像驴一样温和。

乔治·华盛顿是美国第一个拥有骡子的人。他听说骡子是很好的农场动物，他联系了美国驻西班牙大使，询问他们的情况。1785年，西班牙国王查理三世送给华盛顿一头公驴作为礼物。这头公驴成为了美国骡业之父。

每年四月，莫里县都会举行骡子节庆祝活动。19世纪40年代，在田纳西州的哥伦比亚举行的“骡子节”最初被称为“饲养员节”。农民和农场动物饲养者每年四月都会把他们的动物带到市场上展示、购买和交易。在拖拉机时代之前，这是一项重要的业务，当时许多家庭以务农为生，骡子被用作劳动动物。最终，拖拉机开始取代骡子，使得骡子的需求减少。

为了吸引更多的人，1934年的骡子日增加了游行。多年来，其他活动也不断增加，如今每年有超过20万人前来观看和参与。如果你在骡子日庆祝活动期间参观，你可能会看到驾驶骡子比赛、广场舞、马术表演，甚至是砍树比赛。

# 2016 年 12 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

A 16th century castle in Scotland is close to collapsing after lumps of soil were washed away by floods, threatening its foundations. On Sunday, the castle's owner John Gordon, 76, was forced to move out of his property after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river, according to the Scottish *Daily Record*.

Abergeldie Castle, located in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was built by Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar who later became the Earl of Huntly. The castle, which is located on 11,700 acres, was leased to members of the royal family between 1848 and 1970, including King Edward VII and George V. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has issued more than 35 flood warnings covering several regions, as Scotland continues to clean up after Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday. "This means that rivers will rise more slowly, but then stay high for much longer," the environmental agency said.

### 【翻译】

苏格兰一座 16 世纪的城堡即将倒塌，洪水冲走了大量的泥土，威胁到城堡的地基。据《苏格兰每日纪事报》报道。周日，迪河冲走了约 60 英尺的土地，城堡的主人、76 岁的约翰·戈登被迫搬出了自己的房子，城堡离河很近，非常危险。

阿伯格尔德城堡位于苏格兰阿伯丁郡，由米德马的亚历山大·戈登爵士建造，他后来成为亨特利伯爵。这座城堡占地 11700 英亩，在 1848 年至 1970 年期间租给了包括爱德华七世和乔治五世在内的皇室成员。在上周三风暴弗兰克袭击苏格兰后，在进行清理工作期间，苏格兰环境保护局已经发布了超过 35 次、覆盖了几个地区的洪水警告。环境保护署表示：“这意味着河流上升的速度会更慢，但随后保持在高位的时间会更长。”

## News Report Two

Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York, according to Marcia Lynch, public information officer with Tompkins County's emergency response department. Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio, and they all appear to be uninjured, said Jessica Verfuss, the emergency department's assistant director.

Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said. Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available. The mine, along New York's Cayuga Lake, processes salt used for road treatment. It produces about 2 million tons of salt that is shipped to more than 1,500 places in the northeastern United States. The rock salt mine is one of three operated by Cargill, with the other two in Louisiana and Ohio.

### 【翻译】



汤普金斯县应急响应部门公共信息官员林奇（Marcia Lynch）说，周四上午，对被困在纽约兰辛附近嘉吉岩盐矿地下电梯中的 17 名矿工的救援工作正在进行。紧急救援部门助理主任杰西卡·维尔弗斯（Jessica Verfuss）说，救援人员已通过无线电与被困矿工取得联系，他们似乎都没有受伤。

维尔弗斯说，救援人员已经设法为矿工提供了保暖包和毯子，以便他们在救援行动中保持温暖。导致工人被困电梯的具体原因尚不清楚。该矿位于纽约卡尤加湖沿岸，加工用于道路处理的盐。它大约生产 200 万吨盐，这些盐被运往美国东北部的 1500 多个地方。该岩盐矿是嘉吉公司经营的三座岩盐矿之一，另外两座位位于路易斯安那州和俄亥俄州。

## News Report Three

The U. S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues. Facing an \$8.3 billion budget deficit this year, closing post offices is one of several proposals the Postal Service has put forth recently to cut costs. Last week, for example, Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save \$3 billion annually. "We are losing revenue as we speak," Donahoe said. "We do not want taxpayer money. We want to be self-sufficient. So like any other business you have to make choices."

Dean Granholm, the vice president for delivery and post office operations, said the first wave of closings would begin this fall. He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

### 【翻译】

美国邮政总局今天宣布，由于收入下降，它正在考虑在明年关闭大约 3700 个邮局。面对今年 83 亿美元的预算赤字，关闭邮局是邮政局最近提出的几项削减成本的建议之一。例如，美国邮政署长帕特·多纳霍上周宣布，计划在周六停止邮件递送，他说，此举每年可以节省 30 亿美元。“就在我们说话的时候，我们正在失去收入，”多纳霍说。“我们不想要纳税人的钱。我们想要自给自足。所以，就像其他企业一样，你必须做出选择。”

负责投递和邮局运营的副总裁迪恩·格兰霍姆（Dean Granholm）表示，第一波关闭将于今年秋季开始。他估计，大约 3000 名邮政局长、500 名车站经理和 500 至 1000 名邮政职员可能会失业。

## Conversation One

M: Mrs. Hampton, we've got trouble in the press room this morning.

W: Oh dear. What about?

M: One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

W: But that's a straightforward affair. He will simply lose part of his pay. That's why we have a clock-in system.

M: But the point is the man was clocked in at 8 o'clock. We have John standing by the time clock, and

he swears he saw nothing irregular.

W: Is John reliable?

M: Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

W: Have you spoken to the man who was late?

M: Not yet. I thought I'd have a word with you first. He's a difficult man, and I think there's been some trouble on the shop floor. I've got a feeling that the trade union representative is behind this. The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

W: Well, what do you want me to do?

M: I was wondering if you'd see Smith—the man who was late—because you are so much better at handling things like this.

W: Oh, alright. I'll see him. I must say I agree with you about there being bad feelings in the works. I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble. Well, I'll get the manager to send Smith up here.

### 【翻译】

男：汉普顿夫人，今天早上我们在新闻发布室遇到了麻烦。

女：哦，天哪。关于什么？

男：一个报务员迟到了一个半小时。

女：但这很简单。他只会被罚一部分工资。这就是为什么我们有打卡系统。

男：但问题是这个人8点打卡上班。我们让约翰站在报时钟旁，他发誓他没有看到任何异常。

女：约翰可靠吗？

男：是的，他是。所以我们才选他做这份工作。

女：你和那个迟到的人谈过了吗？

男：还没有。我想先跟你谈谈。他是个难搞的人，我想车间里出了些麻烦。我有一种感觉，工会代表是幕后黑手。经理告诉我杰克·格林最近几天在店里很活跃。

女：嗯，你想让我做什么？

男：我想知道你是否去见史密斯，就是迟到的那个人，因为你很擅长处理这种事情。

女：哦，好的。我要去见他。我必须说，我同意你说的工作中有不好的感觉。我一直认为杰克·格林一直在忙于煽动有关最新工资要求的事情。他总是想制造麻烦。好吧，我让经理叫史密斯过来。

## Conversation Two

W: Our topic today is about something that foreigners nearly always say when they visit Britain. It's "Why are the British so cold?" And they're talking about the British personality—the famous British "reserve". It means that we aren't very friendly... we aren't very open.

M: So do you think it's true?

W: It's a difficult one. So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people. They say we're cold, reserved, unfriendly...

M: I think it's true. Look at Americans or Australians. They speak the same language, but they're much more open. And you see it when you travel. People—I mean strangers—speak to you on the street or on the train. British people seldom speak on the train, or the bus. Not in London, anyway.

W: "Not in London." That's it. Capital cities are full of tourists and are never friendly. People are different in other parts of the country.

M: Not completely. I met a woman once, an Italian. She'd been working in Manchester for two years, and no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else. She couldn't believe it. She said that would never happen in Italy.

W: You know what they say—"an Englishman's home is his castle". It's really difficult to get inside.

M: Yeah. It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

W: That's why the British don't like flats. They prefer to live in houses.

M: That's true.

#### 【翻译】

女：我们今天的话题是关于外国人访问英国时几乎总是说的话。而是“为什么英国人这么冷漠？”他们谈论的是英国人的个性——著名的英国式“矜持”。意思是我们不太友好……我们不是很开放。

男：你认为这是真的吗？

女：这很难说。很多到英国旅游的人都说很难和英国人交朋友。他们说我们冷漠、内敛、不友好……

男：我认为这是真的。看看美国人和澳大利亚人。他们说同一种语言，但他们更开放。当你旅行时，你会看到它。人们——我是说陌生人——在街上或火车上跟你说话。英国人很少在火车或公共汽车上说话。至少不是在伦敦。

女：“在伦敦没有。”就是这样。首都城市到处都是游客，但是伦敦人从来不友好。这个国家其他地方的人是不同的。

男：不完全是。我见过一个女人，意大利人。她在曼彻斯特工作了两年，从来没有人——包括她的同事——邀请她去他们家。他们在工作上对她很友好，但没有别的。她简直不敢相信。她说这在意大利永远不会发生。

W：你知道人们常说：“英国人的家就是他的城堡。”真的很难进去。

M：是的。这是关于隐私。你回到你的家，回到你的花园，关上门。这是你的地盘。

女：这就是英国人不喜欢公寓的原因。他们喜欢住在房子里。

男：没错。

## Passage One

In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious. At the same time, expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly. A part-time job is a good way to balance costs while ensuring there is enough time left over for both academic subjects and after-class activities.

If you are a college student looking for a part-time job, the best place to start your job search is right on campus. There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll automatically be given hiring priority. Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university. Check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job. Of course, there are opportunities for part-time work off-campus, too. If you spend a little time digging for the right part-time jobs, you'll save yourself time when you find a job that leaves you with enough time to get your school work done, too.

If you are a college student looking for work but worried you won't have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or library monitor. Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained. It's a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime—which means you'll have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

#### 【翻译】

在大学里，时间很稀缺，因此也很宝贵。与此同时，大学的开销也以惊人的速度堆积起来。兼职工作是平衡成本的好方法，同时保证有足够的时间来学习课程和课外活动。

如果你是一名正在找兼职工作的大学生，开始找工作的最佳地点就是校园。校园里有很多工作机会，作为一名学生，你会自动获得招聘优先权。此外，校内工作可以节省通勤时间，而且是与大学学术和专业资源建立联系的好方法。向学校的就业服务中心或就业办公室寻求帮助，以找到一份校园工作。当然，也有校外兼职的机会。如果你花点时间寻找合适的兼职工作，当你找到一份让你有足够时间完成学业的工作时，你也会为自己节省时间。

如果你是一名正在找工作的大学生，但又担心自己没有足够的时间来学习学科，可以考虑做一名自习室或图书馆的管理员。职责通常包括监督自习室和图书馆，以确保保持安静的氛围。这是一个相当简单的工作，但有很多空闲时间，这意味着你有足够的时间来阅读，做家庭作业或准备考试。

## Passage Two

Agricultural workers in green tea fields near Mt. Kenya are gathering the tea leaves. It is beautiful to see. The rows of tea bushes are straight. All appears to be well. But the farmers who planted the bushes are worried.

Nelson Kibara is one of them. He has been growing tea in the Kerugoya area for 40 years. He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit. He says he must grow different kinds of tea if he is to survive.

Mr. Kibara and hundreds of other farmers have been removing some of their tea bushes and planting a new kind of tea developed by the Tea Research Foundation of Kenya. Its leaves are purple and brown. When the tea is boiled, the drink has a purple color.

Medical researchers have studied the health benefits of the new tea. They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop. He says the market for the tea is unstable. And he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves. He says there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea.

【翻译】

在肯尼亚山附近的绿茶田里，农业工人正在采摘茶叶。它看起来很美。一排排的茶树是笔直的。一切似乎都很好。但是种植这些灌木的农民很担心。

纳尔逊·基巴拉（Nelson Kibara）就是其中之一。他在 Kerugoya 地区种了 40 年茶。他说，今年茶叶的价格如此之低，他几乎没有赚到钱。他说，如果要生存下去，他必须种植不同种类的茶。

基巴拉和其他数百名农民一直在拆除他们的一些茶树，种植肯尼亚茶叶研究基金会（tea Research Foundation of Kenya）开发的一种新型茶叶。它的叶子是紫色和棕色的。当茶被煮开时，饮料呈紫色。

医学研究人员已经研究了这种新茶的健康益处。他们说，它比绿茶更健康，售价可能比绿茶高出三到四倍。

但是 Kibara 先生说，他的紫茶作物没有得到更高的价格。他说，茶叶市场不稳定。他经常被迫以与绿茶相同的价格出售紫茶。没有足够多的买家愿意为紫茶支付更高的价格。

### Passage Three

Today's consumers want beautiful handcrafted objects to wear and to have for their home environment. They prefer something unique and they demand quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as more and more unique handcrafted items become available.

Handicrafts are big business. No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected member of society. Part of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They love to share their ideas and materials and help others find markets for their work.

Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve consumers in trying the craft themselves.

When a group of craftsmen expands to include more members, a small craft organization is formed. Such an organization does a lot in training workshops in special media, crafts marketing techniques, crafts fairs and sales, festivals, TV appearances and demonstrations.

State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy considerably because tourists not only buy crafts, but they also use the restaurants and hotels and other services of the area.

【翻译】

今天的消费者想要漂亮的手工制品来穿戴和装饰他们的家庭环境。他们喜欢独特的东西，他们要求质量。如今的工匠们正在满足这种需求。随着越来越多独特的手工制品的出现，人们



和家庭都发生了巨大的变化。

手工艺品是一笔大生意。一个优秀的工匠不再需要整天做他不喜欢的工作，然后在晚上尝试创作。他赢得了自己的专业地位。他现在是社会上受人尊敬的一员。成为一名工匠的好处之一就是结识其他工匠。他们喜欢分享他们的想法和材料，并帮助别人为他们的作品找到市场。

工匠们帮助消费者做出明智的选择，帮助学生了解设计和技术，帮助他们将选择与预期的用途联系起来。他们经常让消费者亲自尝试这种工艺。

当一个工匠群体扩大能够包含更多的成员时，一个小型工匠组织就形成了。这样的组织在特殊媒体、工艺品营销技术、工艺品博览会和销售、节日、电视节目和演示方面做了很多培训。

国家艺术委员会帮助赞助当地的艺术和工艺节，并且吸引了大量的旅游消费者。这大大促进了当地经济的发展，因为游客不仅会购买工艺品，还会使用该地区的餐馆、酒店和其他服务。

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### News Report One

New York State plans to shut off the thundering waters of Niagara Falls—again. At least, the American side of the falls. This "once in a lifetime" event actually may take place twice in some folks' lives. The New York State parks system wants to turn off the falls on the American side sometime in the next two to three years to replace two 115-year-old stone bridges that allow pedestrians, park vehicles and utilities access to Goat Island.

The American side of the falls were shut off in 1969 to study the buildup of rock at the base of the falls. When that happened, people came from all over the world to see the falls turned off.

People are curious by nature. They want to see what's underneath. In fact, those who first came to have a look did see something. They found millions of coins on the bottom.

#### 【翻译】

纽约州计划再次截断尼亚加拉大瀑布的雷鸣般的水流。至少在瀑布的美国一侧是这样。这种“一生只有一次”的大事，实际上在有些人的一生中可能会发生两次。纽约州公园系统希望在未来两到三年内截流美国一侧的瀑布，更换成两座有 115 年历史的石桥，允许行人、公园车辆和公共设施进入山羊岛。

美国一侧的瀑布在 1969 年被截流，以研究瀑布底部的岩石堆积。当这种情况发生时，世界各地的人们都来观看瀑布截流。

人们天生好奇。他们想看看下面是什么。事实上，那些第一个来看的人确实看到了一些东西。他们在底部发现了数百万枚硬币。

### News Report Two

The Tunisian government said Monday that 45 people have been killed after gunmen attacked a town near the border with Libya. The Interior and Defense ministries said that the Tunisian government has closed its two border crossings with Libya because of the attack. The Tunisian military has sent reinforcements and helicopters to the area, and authorities have been hunting several attackers who were still at large. The violence came amid increasing international concern about Islamic State extremists in Libya. Officials of the Tunisian government are especially worried after dozens of tourists were killed in the attacks in Tunisia last year. Defense Minister Farhat Horchani said last week that German and American security experts were expected to come to help Tunisia devise a new electronic video supervision system on its border with Libya. Tunisia was targeted last year by three attacks that left 70 people dead and were claimed by Islamic State.

#### 【翻译】

突尼斯政府周一表示，枪手袭击了与利比亚边境附近的一个城镇，造成 45 人死亡。突尼斯内政部和国防部表示，由于这次袭击，突尼斯政府已经关闭了与利比亚的两个过境点。突尼

斯军方向该地区派遣了增援部队和直升机，当局一直在追捕几名仍然在逃的袭击者。暴力事件发生之际，国际社会对利比亚境内的伊斯兰国极端分子日益担忧。去年，数十名游客在突尼斯袭击事件中丧生，突尼斯政府官员对此尤其担心。国防部长 Farhat Horchani 上周表示，德国和美国的安全专家预计将帮助突尼斯在其与利比亚的边界上设计一个新的电子视频监控系统。突尼斯去年遭到三次袭击，造成 70 人死亡，伊斯兰国宣称对袭击负责。

## News Report Three

Three university students in Santiago, Chile, have developed a plant-powered device to charge their mobile phones.

The three engineering students got the idea for the device while sitting in their school's courtyard. Their invention is a small biological circuit they call E-Kaia. It captures the energy which plants produce during photosynthesis—a process of converting sunlight into energy. A plant uses only a small part of the energy produced by that process. The rest goes into the soil. E-Kaia collects that energy. The device plugs into the ground and then into a mobile phone. The E-Kaia solves two problems for the engineering students. They needed an idea for a class project. They also needed an outlet to plug in their phones. One of the student inventors, Camila Rupcich, says the device changes the energy released from the plant into low-level power to charge phones. The E-Kaia is able to fully recharge a mobile phone in less than two hours.

### 【翻译】

智利圣地亚哥的三名大学生发明了一种植物供电的手机充电装置。

这三个工程系的学生是在学校的院子里坐着的时候想到这个装置的。他们的发明是一种叫做 E-Kaia 的小型生物电路。它捕获植物在光合作用（将阳光转化为能量的过程）中产生的能量。植物只使用了这一过程产生的一小部分能量，让其余的能量进入土壤。而 E-Kaia 负责收集剩下的能量。这种设备需要先插入地下，然后再插入移动电话。E-Kaia 为工科学生解决了两个问题。他们需要让他成为一个班级项目。同时，他们还需要一个插座来给手机充电。学生发明者之一卡米拉·鲁普契奇（Camila Rupcich）表示，该设备将植物释放的能量转化为低能量，为手机充电。E-Kaia 可以在不到两个小时内给手机充满电。

## Conversation One

M: Good morning. What can I do for you?

W: Good morning. Could I talk to Jeffery Harding please?

M: Speaking.

W: Hello, Jeff. It's Helen. I got your message on the answering machine. What's the problem?

M: Oh, Helen. Well, it's the Grims by plant again, I'm afraid. The robots on Line 3 have gone wrong. And the line is at a standstill.

W: Can't you replace them with the stand-ins?

M: I'm afraid not. The stand-ins are already in use on Line 6. And the ones from Line 6 are being

served.

W: When did this happen, Jeff?

M: Well, they've been making a low continuous sound for a day or two. But they finally went dead at 2:30 this afternoon.

W: I see. What did you do? Have you tried the Hall plant?

M: Not yet, Helen. I thought I'd better get your OK first.

W: OK. Get on the phone to Tom, and try to get their stand-ins over tonight. We have to be back at full capacity tomorrow morning. Is it a major job to repair our robots?

M: About a week. That's what the maintenance engineer says.

W: Right. Well, if you can get the ones from Hall, please ask Tom to inform Sheffield that he may need their stand-ins in case of emergency during the next week.

M: OK. Thank you very much, Helen.

W: You are most welcome.

M: Sorry to spoil your day off.

W: It doesn't matter.

【翻译】

男：早上好。我能为您做些什么？

女：早上好。请杰弗瑞·哈丁接电话。

男：我就是。

女：你好，杰夫。这是海伦。我在答录机上听到你的留言了。有什么问题吗？

男：哦，海伦。恐怕又是格林家的工厂。3号线的机器人出问题了。这条线停了下来。

女：你不能用替代品代替他们吗？

男：恐怕不行。6号线已经开始使用替代品了。6号线的列车正在检修。

女：杰夫，这是什么时候发生的？

男：嗯，他们这一两天一直在发出低而连续的声音。但今天下午两点半他们故障了。

女：我明白了。你做了什么？你试过联系霍尔工厂吗？

男：还没有，海伦。我想我最好先征得你的同意。

女：好的。给汤姆打电话，今晚找他们的替代品过来。明天早上我们必须恢复满负荷运转。修理我们的机器人是一项主要工作吗？

男：大约一周。维修工程师是这么说的。

女：对的。哦，如果你能从霍尔那里弄到这些，请让汤姆通知谢菲尔德，他可能需要他们的替代品，以防下周出现紧急情况。

男：好吧。非常感谢你，海伦。

女：不客气。

男：对不起，破坏了你的休息日。

女：没关系。

## Conversation Two

W: This is Kerry Burke from New York Daily News. I'm speaking to Delroy Simmonds, an unemployed Brooklyn man who missed a job interview Tuesday for the best of reasons: He was saving the life of a 9-month-old boy who was blown into the path of an oncoming subway train by a high wind.

M: Everybody is making me out to be some sort of superhero. I'm just an ordinary person, and a father of two. Anybody in that situation would have done what I did.

W: You were going to an interview when the incident occurred, right?

M: Yes, I was on my way to apply for a maintenance position. I've been looking for a job for a year and more. I'm looking for something to support my family.

W: Tell us what happened at the station.

M: There was a strong wind. It had to be 30 to 40 miles an hour. There was a woman with four kids. One was in a pushchair. The wind blew the baby onto the tracks.

W: Witnesses said people were looking on in horror as the child's mother, identified by sources as Maria Zamara, stood frozen in shock. In the distance, people could see the train rounding a bend, headed into the station. I guess you were not aware of any of these, right?

M: No. I just jumped down and grabbed the baby. The train was coming around the corner as I lifted the baby from the tracks. I really wasn't thinking.

W: What an amazing story! Thank you very much.

### 【翻译】

女：我是《纽约每日新闻》的克里·伯克。我正在和德尔罗伊·西蒙兹交谈，他是一名布鲁克林的失业者，周二他错过了一次面试，原因很充分：他在救一个9个月大的男孩，那个男孩被大风吹到了迎面而来的地铁的轨道上。

男：每个人都把我看成是某种超级英雄。我只是一个普通人，两个孩子的父亲。任何人在那种情况下都会这么做的。

女：事发时你正要去面试，对吧？

男：是的，我正要去申请一个维修的职位。我找工作找了一年多了。我在找工作养家。

女：告诉我们在车站发生了什么事。

男：刮了一阵大风。速度一定达到每小时30到40英里。有个女人带着四个孩子。一个坐在婴儿车里。风把婴儿车吹到了铁轨上。

女：目击者说，人们惊恐地看着孩子的母亲玛丽亚·扎马拉（Maria Zamara）站在那里，惊呆了。在远处，人们可以看到火车绕过一个弯，驶进车站。我猜这些你都不知道，对吧？

男：不。我跳下去抓住了孩子。当我把婴儿从轨道上抱起来时，火车正从拐角处开过来。我真的没多想。

女：真是个惊人的故事！非常感谢。



## Passage One

There's one sound that gets a big reaction from kids on a hot day, the sound of an ice-cream truck. Maria McCartney has been in the mobile ice-cream business since 2005.

"When I was a little girl, I saw an ice-cream truck and knew I wanted to have one someday," McCartney said.

During the hot days of summer, Maria and her daughter drive an ice-cream truck through neighborhoods and parks in Billings. It's not about making money for this former elementary school teacher. Rather, she wants to preserve the tradition of the neighborhood ice-cream truck.

"Truly my favorite part is to see the kids jumping up and down and they just get so excited. It's great to build a memory for them too. There are not a lot of these ice-cream trucks around anymore. The parents come out barefoot and screaming, ready to buy icecream; they remember when they were kids and they saw a truck," she said.

While the treats may be ice-cold, Maria has a warm heart for little faces. Her truck features a donation bucket for kids who don't have money for ice-cream.

"When there are three kids and only two of them have money, I always make sure the third one gets something because I can't drive away and have that third one not have something," she said.

### 【翻译】

有一种声音能在大热天引起孩子们的强烈反应，那就是冰淇淋车的声音。

玛丽亚·麦卡特尼自 2005 年以来一直从事移动冰淇淋业务。

麦卡特尼说：“当我还是个小女孩的时候，第一次看到一辆冰淇淋车，就知道有一天我也想拥有一辆。”在炎热的夏天，玛丽亚和她的女儿开着冰淇淋车穿过比林斯的社区和公园。对于这位前小学老师来说，这不是为了赚钱。相反，她想保留社区冰淇淋车的传统。

“我最喜欢的部分是看到孩子们上蹿下跳，他们非常兴奋。为他们建立一段记忆也是很好的。现在这种冰淇淋车已经不多了。父母们光着脚尖叫着出来，准备买冰淇淋；他们还记得小时候看到过一辆卡车。”

虽然食物可能是冰冷的，但玛丽亚对这些小孩有一颗温暖的心。她的卡车上有一个捐赠桶，专门为那些没钱买冰淇淋的孩子们准备。

她说：“当有三个孩子来买冰淇淋，而只有两个有钱的时候，我总是要确保第三个孩子得到一些东西，因为我不能就这样开车走了，让第三个孩子什么都没有。”

## Passage Two

We know we have to pay for what we get. If we buy food, we have to pay for it. If a doctor treats us, we know there will be a bill to pay. These are private bills. But there are also public bills to be paid. They are paid by the government. In turn we get the needed services. We pay for these services through taxes.

What would happen if everyone stopped paying taxes? The water supply would stop; the streets might not be cleaned; schools would be closed. We would not want to live in such a city. The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of government

expenses are used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Also, a large amount of public funds is spent on roads.

Most of the needed funds is raised by taxes. The law orders us to pay taxes. We have no choice in the matter.

Years ago the government made money by selling public lands. But most of the best public lands have now been sold. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal and other natural resources. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. So we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

### 【翻译】

我们知道我们必须为我们得到的付出代价。如果我们买食物，我们必须付钱。如果医生给我们治疗，我们知道要付账单。这些是私人账单。但也有公共账单需要支付。他们由政府支付。反过来，我们得到所需的服务是我们通过税收支付的。

如果每个人都停止纳税会发生什么？水供应将停止；街道可能不会被打扫干净；学校将停课。我们不想住在这样的城市里。每个政府的主要职责是保护人身和财产。超过四分之三的政府开支用于此目的。第二大的公共资金用于教育和培训我们的公民。每年有数十亿美元花在学校和图书馆上。此外，大量的公共资金用于道路建设。

大部分所需资金是通过税收筹集的。法律命令我们纳税。在这件事上我们别无选择。

几年前，政府通过出售公共土地赚钱。但是大多数最好的公共土地现在已经被卖掉了。还有一些公共土地蕴藏着石油、煤炭和其他自然资源。它们可能会被卖掉，但我们想把它们存起来以备将来使用。因此，我们都必须为使我们的生活舒适的服务支付我们的份额。

## Passage Three

Did you know that, besides larger places like France and Germany, Europe is home to several extremely tiny countries? One of these countries contains less than a square mile of land. Another is surrounded on all sides by Italy. Yet each is an independent land, with its own government, trade, and customs.

One of the best known of these small countries is Monaco. It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea and surrounded by France on three sides. Monaco became familiar to Americans when its ruler, Prince Rainier, married the American actress Grace Kelly. Rainier's family has ruled Monaco almost continuously since 1297. The land has been independent for over three hundred years.

Andorra, with an area of some 200 square miles, is considerably larger than Monaco. This country is located in the Pyrenees Mountains, with France on one side and Spain on the other. Potatoes and tobacco are grown in Andorra's steep mountain valleys. One of the products it exports is clothing. Andorra is also known for its excellent skiing locations.

Within the Alps in Central Europe is Liechtenstein, a tiny country of about 30,000 people who speak mostly German. Liechtenstein uses the same money as its neighbor Switzerland, but it has been an independent country since the 1860s. Taxes are low, so many businesses have their headquarters

here. The country makes and exports a lot of machinery.

Other small, independent states in Europe are San Marino and Luxembourg. Each of these has unique qualities as well.

【翻译】

你知道吗，除了法国和德国这样的大国，欧洲还有几个非常小的国家。其中一个国家的面积不到一平方英里。另一个则四面被意大利包围。然而，每一个都是独立的土地，有自己的政府、贸易和海关。

这些小国中最著名的一个是摩纳哥。它坐落在地中海上，三面被法国包围。当摩纳哥的统治者兰尼埃王子（Prince Rainier）与美国女演员格蕾丝·凯利（Grace Kelly）结婚时，美国人开始熟悉摩纳哥。雷尼尔家族自 1297 年以来几乎一直统治着摩纳哥。这片土地已经独立了三百多年。

安道尔面积约 200 平方英里，比摩纳哥大得多。这个国家位于比利牛斯山脉，一边是法国，另一边是西班牙。马铃薯和烟草种植在安道尔陡峭的山谷中。它出口的产品之一是服装。安道尔也以滑雪胜地而闻名。

列支敦士登位于中欧的阿尔卑斯山脉内，是一个人口约 3 万的小国，主要讲德语。列支敦士登使用与其邻国瑞士相同的货币，但它自 19 世纪 60 年代以来一直是一个独立国家。这里税收低，所以很多企业都把总部设在这里。这个国家制造并出口大量机器。

欧洲其他独立小国有圣马力诺和卢森堡。每一个国家都有其独特的优点。

# 2016 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 1 套

## News Report One

The International Labour Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on global employment trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than two dollars per day in the past three years. The Director-General of the International Labour Organization Juan Somavia notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis. However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to precrisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labour Organization is proposing a global job's agreement to deal with unemployment.

"Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate higher levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable."

### 【翻译】

国际劳工组织表示，失业人数正在增加。该机构在其最新的全球就业趋势报告中说，预计今年失业人数将在 2.1 亿到近 2.4 亿之间。报告警告说，在过去三年里，有 2 亿贫困工人有可能加入每天生活费不足 2 美元的行列。国际劳工组织总干事胡安·索马维亚指出，一些国家已经采取措施应对全球危机的影响。然而，他指出，许多国家还没有这样做。根据过去的经验，经济复苏后，失业率需要四到五年才能恢复到危机前的水平。索马维亚先生表示，国际劳工组织正在提出一项全球就业协议来解决失业问题。

“它的主要目标是把提高就业水平和为最弱势群体提供基本社会保护的措施作为复苏努力的中心。”

## News Report Two

Big fast food chains in New York City have started to obey a first-of-its-kind rule requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu. Cathy Nonas is with the New York City Department of Health said, "We wanted to give people an opportunity to actually see the calories before they purchase the food and make a decision, an informed decision that if they want to make the healthier choice, if they want to eat fewer calories, they can. And we expect this will have a huge impact on obesity. And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes and heart disease and high blood pressure."

The new rules were introduced as part of an anti-obesity campaign that also includes a recent citywide ban on artificial trans-fats in restaurant food. The menu rule only applies to restaurants that serve standardised portion sizes and have fifteen or more locations nationwide.

Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus, preferably next to the price.

### 【翻译】

纽约市的大型快餐连锁店开始遵守一项史无前例的规定，要求他们在菜单上注明卡路里含量。凯西·诺纳斯（Cathy Nonas）就职于纽约市卫生部说，“我们想让人们有机会在购买食物之前看到卡路里，并做出决定。一个知情的决定让他们在想做出更健康的选择，或是想摄入更少的卡路里，他们有能力做到。我们预计这将对肥胖产生巨大影响。当然，如果它对肥胖有影响，它就会对糖尿病、心脏病和高血压有影响。”

这些新规定是反肥胖运动的一部分，该运动还包括最近在全市范围内禁止在餐馆食品中使用人造反式脂肪。菜单规定只适用于提供标准化份量的餐厅，并且在全国拥有 15 家或更多分店。

从上周六开始，符合条件的大型连锁店将因未在菜单显著位置（最好是价格旁边）显示卡路里信息而面临最高 2000 美元的罚款。

## News Report Three

Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today, but not many are able to integrate innovation into their business. A commentary in the *Shanghai Daily* points out that innovation doesn't mean piles of documents. It is something more practical. The article says many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new, but actually it's more than that. It's an attitude of doing things. A company should find ways to innovate not just in products but also in functions, business models and processes.

The article cites the global giant Procter & Gamble as an example, saying a real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success. Procter & Gamble has a "Corporate Innovation Fund" which offers big rewards for high-risk ideas that succeed. It also has a special innovation facility for its employees. Sometimes its employees are released from their daily jobs for weeks and spend their time interacting in the innovation facility instead. In conclusion, the article says innovative ideas alone do not ensure success. It's pointless unless there is a repeatable process in place to turn inspiration into financial performance.

### 【翻译】

如今，几乎所有公司都认识到创新的重要性，但能够将创新融入业务的公司并不多。《上海日报》的一篇评论指出，创新并不意味着一堆堆文件。这是更实际的东西。这篇文章说，许多人倾向于认为创新只是创造新的东西，但实际上它不止于此。这是一种做事的态度。一家公司不仅要在产品上创新，还要在功能、商业模式和流程上创新。

文章以全球巨头宝洁公司为例，指出一家真正的创新公司应该发展创新文化，并将其作为成功的主要工具。宝洁公司（Procter & Gamble）有一个“企业创新基金”（Corporate Innovation Fund），为成功的高风险创意提供巨额奖励。它还为员工设立了专门的创新设施。有时，它的员工可以从日常工作中休息几周，花时间在创新设施中互动。总之，这篇文章说，仅仅有创新的想法并不能确保成功。除非有一个可重复的过程，将灵感转化为财务业绩，否则这是毫无意义的。



## Conversation One

M: So, Lyndsay, do you like to text message on your cell phone?

W: Yeah, I text message a lot.

M: I don't do it so much. I prefer to make a call if I'm in a hurry.

W: Yeah, I go both ways. Sometimes I don't really want to talk to the person. I just want to ask them one question, so it's much easier for me just to text message. If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.

M: Yeah, I can see what you mean. But I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.

W: Yeah, that's true. You don't talk a lot.

M: So are you fast at writing the messages with your thumb?

W: Well, when I first got a cell phone, I was so slow. I thought I would never text message. But then people kept text messaging me, so I felt obliged to learn how to text message. So now I'm pretty fast. What about you?

M: Actually I have the opposite problem. When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then. But it seems like now I don't use it so much. I've gotten slower actually.

W: Yeah, I think text-messaging actually sort of has to do with your age. For example, people in high school, they text message a lot. But I asked my father if he texted messages, and guess what he said?

M: What?

W: He said he'd never text message. He thinks it's very childish and unprofessional to text message.

M: Yeah, I can see what he means. It's considered pretty informal to text message someone.

### 【翻译】

男：林赛，你喜欢用手机发短信吗？

女：是的，我经常发短信。

男：我不怎么做。如果我赶时间的话，我宁愿打个电话。

女：是的，我是两种都用。有时候我真的不想和那个人说话。我只想问他们一个问题，所以对我来说发短信更方便。如果我打电话给他们，我就得谈很长时间。

男：是的，我明白你的意思。但我打电话的时候很快就挂了。我不是一个健谈的人。

女：是的，没错。你话不多。

男：那你用拇指写信息的速度快吗？

女：嗯，当我第一次有手机的时候，我反应很慢。我以为我永远不会发短信。但后来人们一直给我发短信，所以我觉得有必要学习如何发短信。现在我很快了。你呢？

男：实际上我的问题正相反。当我第一次有手机的时候，我觉得给所有有手机的朋友发短信太酷了，那时候我的拇指用得很快。不过现在我好像不怎么用了。实际上我变慢了。

女：是的，我认为发短信实际上与你的年龄有关。例如，高中生经常发短信。但我问我父亲他有没有发短信，你猜他怎么说？

男：什么？

女：他说他从来不发短信。他认为发短信很幼稚，很不专业。

男：是的，我明白他的意思。给别人发短信被认为是很不正式的。

## Conversation Two

W: Good morning, Mr. Johnson. How can I help you?

M: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

W: What seems to be the problem?

M: Well, ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine. I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

M: And, on top of that, I'd specifically asked if I could leave early last Friday as I'd done a lot of overtime during the week. But that afternoon, even though I'd finished my assigned work, I was told to help other colleagues finish their work, too.

W: But surely that's a positive sign showing that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you.

M: Yes, but other colleagues get to leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do.

W: So you feel he's been making unrealistic demands on you?

M: Yes, absolutely.

W: Have you approached Mr. Bond about this particular problem?

M: I've tried, but it seems like he just has no time for me.

W: Well, at this stage, it would be better if you approached him directly. If nothing else, showing that you've tried to solve the problem yourself, before you take it further, makes it clear that you're not just a complainer. Why don't you send an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

M: Hmm, I'd be a bit worried about his reaction. But anyway I'll send him an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there. Thanks for your advice.

W: Good luck. And let us know the outcome.

### 【翻译】

女：早上好，约翰逊先生。我能帮你什么忙吗？

男：嗯，我想和你谈谈部门经理蒂姆·邦德。

女：有什么问题吗？

男：自从桑德拉离开部门后，我就觉得自己也揽下了她的工作。我要参加太多的会议，我似乎花了很多时间做不必要的文书工作。

女：很遗憾听到这个消息。

男：而且，最重要的是，我特别问过我上周五是否可以早点下班，因为我这周加班了很多。但是那天下午，即使我已经完成了分配给我的工作，我也被告知要帮助其他同事完成他们的工作。

女：但这肯定是一个积极的迹象，表明邦德先生非常信任你。

男：是的，但是其他同事可以早点下班，而且他们也没有那么多工作要做。

女：所以你觉得他对你提出了不切实际的要求？

男：是的，当然。

女：你找邦德先生谈过这个问题吗？

男：我试过了，但他好像就是没有时间回答我。

女：嗯，在这个阶段，如果你直接和他联系会更好。如果没有别的，在你采取进一步行动之前，表现出你已经试图自己解决问题，这清楚地表明你不只是在抱怨。你为什么不发封邮件要求和他私下见面呢？

男：嗯，我有点担心他的反应。但无论如何，我会给他发一封电子邮件，要求见面，然后看看会发生什么。谢谢你的建议。

女：祝你好运。让我们知道结果。

## Passage One

The massive decline in sleep happened so slowly and quietly that few seemed to notice the trend. Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels? Never disconnecting from work? No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger.

New evidence shows why getting enough sleep is a top priority. Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye on weeknights. "The link between sleep and health, and bad sleep and disease is becoming clearer and clearer," says Lawrence Epstein, a sleep expert at Harvard University. For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours in the 1950s to seven in recent years. At the same time, high blood pressure has become an increasing problem. Blood pressure and heart rate are typically at their lowest levels during sleep. People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems.

Sleeping better may help fight off illness. "When people are sleep-deprived, there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function," says Doctor Felice of Northwestern University in Chicago. A university of Chicago study shows people who sleep well live longer. So say good night sooner and it may help you stay active and vital to a ripe old age.

### 【翻译】

睡眠时间的大幅减少发生得如此缓慢和安静，以至于似乎很少有人注意到这一趋势。是因为互联网、电子游戏和看不完的电视频道越来越吸引人吗？还是人们一直在工作？不管这是怎么发生的，数以百万计的美国人正在把他们的健康、生活质量甚至寿命置于危险之中。

新的证据表明，为什么充足的睡眠是当务之急。大约 40% 的美国人工作日晚上的睡眠时间不足 7 小时。哈佛大学（Harvard University）睡眠专家劳伦斯·爱泼斯坦（Lawrence Epstein）说，睡眠与健康、睡眠不良与疾病之间的联系正变得越来越清晰。例如，睡眠时间从 20 世纪 50 年代的 8 小时左右下降到近年来的 7 小时。与此同时，高血压已成为一个日益严重的问题。睡眠时血压和心率通常处于最低水平。睡眠不足的人容易患高血压、心脏病、糖尿病、体重增加等问题。

更好的睡眠有助于抵抗疾病。芝加哥西北大学的费利斯博士说，当人们睡眠不足时，他们体内的压力激素水平会升高，这会降低免疫功能。芝加哥大学的一项研究表明，睡眠好的人更长寿。所以早点说晚安，这可能会帮助你在晚年保持活力和活力。

## Passage Two

Parents and teachers will tell you not to worry when applying for a place at university, but in the same breath we'll remind you that it is the most important decision of your life.

The first decision is your choice of course. It will depend on what you want to get out of university, what you are good at and what you enjoy. The next decision is where to apply. Aim high but within reason. Do you have the right combination of subjects and are your expected grades likely to meet entry requirements? The deadline is January 15th. But it is best to submit your application early because universities begin work as soon as forms start rolling in.

The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement. This is your chance to convey boundless enthusiasm for the subject. So economy of expression is foremost. Omit dull and ineffective generalities and make sure you give concrete examples.

Admissions officers read every personal statement that arrives. It is not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it. You have to get across what it is about a particular area that has inspired you. They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject.

Applicants should be honest. There is no point saying you run marathons if you are going to be out of breath arriving at the interview on the second floor.

### 【翻译】

父母和老师会告诉你申请大学时不要担心，但同时我们也会提醒你，这是你一生中最重要决定。

第一个决定当然是你的选择。这取决于你想从大学里得到什么，你擅长什么，你喜欢什么。下一个决定是申请哪所学校。目标要高，但要合理。你的课程组合是否正确？你的预期成绩是否达到入学要求？截止日期是1月15日。但最好早点提交申请，因为大学一收到申请表就开始工作了。

申请中最重要的部分是令人生畏的个人陈述。这是你表达对这个主题无限热情的机会。所以简洁的表达是最重要的。省略枯燥无效的泛泛而谈，一定要给出具体的例子。

招生人员会阅读收到的每一份个人陈述。如果你说你选择这门学科是因为你喜欢它，那是没有说服力的。你必须了解某个特定领域给了你什么启发。他们会寻找你反思和思考过这个主题的证据。

应聘者应该诚实。如果你上气不接下气地到达二楼的面试地点，那么说你跑马拉松是没有意义的。

## Passage Three

It is usually agreed that a German, Carl Benz, built the first motor car in 1885. It was actually a tricycle with a petrol motor at the rear. Soon, members of the Royal family and other wealthy people took up motoring as a sport. Many of the early cars had two seats. There were no petrol pumps and few garages, so every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns.

By 1905, cars began to look like cars of today, with head lamps, wind screen, rubber tyres and number plates. Henry Ford's Model T introduced in America in 1909 was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line. It brought cars closer towards the reach of ordinary people. With the popularity of the car, registration became a must in 1903 with the Motor Car Act. Competency tests were introduced in 1935.

Today, the legal driving age for a car in the UK is 17. You are not allowed to drive a car unsupervised until you have passed a driving test. In 1958, Britain celebrated the opening of its first motorway—the Preston Bypass. Until then, no one really understood what a motorway was, not even the laborers who were building it. The bypass hailed a new era in motor travel and was greeted with excitement and optimism. Service stations came with the motorway and the legend of the transport cafe was born. Of course, the service station has diversified greatly. But whether it's an English-cooked breakfast or a coffee and a sandwich, one thing has remained the same: the prices.

### 【翻译】

人们通常认为，德国人卡尔·本茨于1885年制造了第一辆汽车。那实际上是一辆后面装有汽油发动机的三轮车。很快，皇室成员和其他富人开始把驾驶作为一项运动。许多早期的汽车都有两个座位。没有汽油泵，车库也很少，所以每个司机都得自己当工程师来应对频繁的故障。

到1905年，汽车开始像今天的汽车一样，有了前灯、挡风玻璃、橡胶轮胎和车牌。亨利·福特1909年在美国推出的T型车更便宜，因为它是在流水线上生产的。它使汽车更接近普通人。随着汽车的普及，1903年通过了《汽车法案》，登记成为必需。能力测试于1935年引入。

如今，英国的法定开车年龄是17岁。在通过驾驶考试之前，你不能在无人监督的情况下开车。1958年，英国庆祝了第一条高速公路的开通——普雷斯顿绕道。在那之前，没有人真正了解高速公路是什么，即使是建造它的工人也不知道。这条公路开启了汽车旅行的新时代，人们对此感到兴奋和乐观。加油站随着高速公路而来，交通咖啡馆的传说就这样诞生了。当然，服务站已经大大多样化了。但无论是英式早餐还是咖啡加三明治，有一件事是不变的：价格。



## 2016 年 06 月大学英语四级听力原文第 2 套

### News Report One

You probably think college students are experts at sleeping, but parties, preparations for tests, personal problems and general stress can wreck a student's sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and the mind. Texas Tech University is even offering a class called Improving Your Sleep Habits. People suffering from sleep loss are at an increased risk from obesity, psychological problems and car crashes. Students who don't get enough sleep have poor attendance and lower grades. On top of all that, a new study published in the journal *Learning and memory* finds you are probably better off sleeping than making last-minute preparations for a test. Two hundred college kids were taught to play some unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learned the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later, but they did much better after getting a good night's sleep. So if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.

#### 【翻译】

你可能认为大学生是睡眠专家，但是聚会、备考、个人问题和总体压力都会破坏学生的睡眠习惯，这对身心都有害。德州理工大学甚至开设了一门名为“改善睡眠习惯”的课程。睡眠不足的人患肥胖、心理问题和车祸的风险更大。睡眠不足的学生出勤率较低，成绩也较差。最重要的是，发表在《学习与记忆》杂志上的一项新研究发现，比起为考试做最后的准备，你可能更适合睡觉。200 名大学生被教授一些不熟悉的电子游戏的技能。在早上学习游戏的受试者在 12 小时后再次玩游戏时遗忘了一些技能，但在睡了一晚好觉后，他们的表现要好得多。所以如果你真的想做好你的工作，别忘了睡觉。

### News Report Two

Long queues, delayed flights and overcrowding at airports have become almost as much a topic for conversation in Britain as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile there are complaints that poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners from doing business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed at the British Airports Authority, which runs seven major airports, including the three main ones serving London. The Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets. The idea is that competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. The British Airports Authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure but a lack of runway and terminal capacity, which it is addressing through a program of heavy investment.

#### 【翻译】

在英国，排长队、航班延误和机场人满为患几乎和抱怨天气一样成为人们谈论的话题。与此同时，也有人抱怨伦敦主要机场糟糕的服务使外国人不愿在英国做生意。大部分批评都是针对英国机场管理局（British Airports Authority）的，该管理局管理着 7 个主要机场，其中包括

三个服务于伦敦的主要机场。竞争委员会目前正在调查英国机场管理局是否需要出售部分资产。他们的想法是，竞争对手之间的竞争将带来更好的机场服务。最近被一家西班牙公司收购的英国机场管理局（British Airports Authority）表示，问题的根本原因不是所有权结构，而是跑道和航站楼容量不足，该机构正在通过一项巨额投资计划来解决这个问题。

## News Report Three

Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results. The Department of Public Health in Boston gathers and carefully examines the figures and then draws its conclusions. A hundred and sixteen brands were looked at for this study. Ninety-two were found to have higher nicotine yields than they did six years previously. The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers. That worries the department because of the addictive nature of nicotine. Stand Glance, a professor of medicine in San Francisco explains why. "The amount of nicotine that's delivered in every cigarette is 10% higher than it was six years ago, which means that it is easier to get hooked and harder to quit." The big tobacco companies have always insisted that they are frank with their customers about the dangers of smoking and provide them with enough detail to make an informed decision. However, none of them were prepared to comment on this study or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.

### 【翻译】

根据马萨诸塞州的法律，烟草公司必须测量每种香烟的尼古丁含量并报告结果。波士顿公共卫生部收集并仔细检查这些数据，然后得出结论。这项研究调查了 116 个品牌。其中 92 种香烟的尼古丁含量比 6 年前更高。涨幅最大的往往是那些受年轻烟民欢迎的品牌。这让该部门感到担忧，因为尼古丁具有成瘾性。旧金山医学教授 Stand Glance 解释了其中的原因。“每根香烟中的尼古丁含量比六年前增加了 10%，这意味着更容易上瘾，更难戒掉。”大型烟草公司一直坚称，他们向顾客坦白吸烟的危害，并向他们提供足够的细节，以便他们做出明智的决定。然而，他们都不准备对这项研究发表评论，也不准备讨论他们产品中尼古丁的详细含量。

## Conversation One

M: And you know, one thing that I want to ask you. It's great that you have had this experience of teaching in Indonesia and following up on what you just mentioned, what would you recommend for students who do not live in an English-speaking country? And, you know, they want to learn. I don't know about perfecting but they want at least to be able to communicate decently. How can they go about this?

W: Yeah, it's really hard. That's the real struggle because, right now, I do live in Holland, but I really don't socialize much with Dutch people and my boyfriend's English is so good that we just basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There is as much listening exposure as I want—all I have to do is turn on the TV.

M: And reading also, right ?

W: Yeah, reading. There is plenty I can get to read and listen to. But for speaking, there really is no substitute for trying to speak and use the language in a relaxed atmosphere. So I think that's really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn't spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I didn't have people here, probably try to find a club? In Sweden, they have a really cool system called Study Circles; well, it's not... it's like a course. But really, you just have a course leader who is there, sort of, as a coach and guide and to help out, and you don't get grades, and you go just because you want to learn.

【翻译】

男：你知道，我想问你一件事。你有在印度尼西亚教学的经验，并你刚才提到的，你对那些不在英语国家生活的学生有什么建议？而且，你知道，他们想要学习。我不知道如何完善，但他们至少希望能够体面地交流。他们怎么能做到这样呢？

女：是的，真的很难。这是真正的困难，因为现在我住在荷兰，但我不太和荷兰人交往，我男朋友的英语非常好，我们基本上一直都说英语。所以我必须努力练习。我有很多练习听力的机会——我所要做的就是打开电视。

男：还有阅读，对吧？

女：是的，阅读。有很多我可以读和听的东西。但是对于口语来说，没有什么可以替代尝试在轻松的氛围中说和使用这门语言。所以我认为，对于那些生活在一个不讲目标语言的国家的人来说，这真的是一个挑战。为此，天哪，我会怎么做？如果这里没有当地人，我可能会找个俱乐部？在瑞典，他们有一个很酷的系统，叫做学习圈；嗯，这不是……这就像一门课程。但实际上，你只有一个课程领导作为教练和导师帮助你，你不会得到分数，你去只是因为你想学习。

## Conversation Two

W: Okay, Nathan. So we are talking about driving and are there any rules or regulations that you'd like to change?

M: I'm not sure I want to change rules, but I'd like the police to be stricter on the rules. Like if people jump the traffic lights, I don't know why there isn't a camera at the traffic lights to stop people doing that. Or like speeding. It's very easy to put speed cameras in certain places

W: Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engines. What's the point in producing an engine that is big and powerful enough to go like 200 km/h when the speed limit is only 100?

M: Right, but do you know there are no speed limits in Germany.

W: People there do drive responsibly, though. Often people break laws simply because the laws are there. If the law isn't there, people will drive within their ability range. When you've got speed limits, this creates situations that actually present dangers on the road.

M: Do you think Germans have better education about personal responsibility when driving?

W: Possibly. They also have very good cars.

M: Right.

W: If you've got a good car that can go at a high speed then it's really nice to do that.

M: But still with care.

W: So I think it's the restrictions that create the dangers sometimes.

M: Okay.

W: Obviously, when driving through a residential area or where there is a school, you've got to have speed policemen.

M: Speed bumps.

W: Yes, speed bumps, those speed bumps that force you to slow down. I think they are a good idea.

M: So you don't think fining people is useful.

W: Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

### 【翻译】

女：好的，内森。我们来谈谈驾驶，你有没有想要改变的交通规则？

男：我不确定我想改变规则，但我希望警察能更严格地执行规则。我不知道为什么交通灯处没有摄像头来阻止人们闯红灯。或者像超速。在某些地方安装测速摄像头是很容易的。

女：也许汽车制造商应该在限制发动机功率方面承担一些责任。当速度限制只有 100 公里/小时时，生产一个足够大、足够强大的发动机有什么意义呢？

男：是的，但是你知道德国没有限速吗？

女：不过那里的人开车很负责任。通常人们违反法律只是因为法律存在。如果没有法律，人们会在能力范围内驾驶。当你有速度限制时，这实际上会在道路上造成危险。

男：你认为德国人在驾驶时的个人责任方面受过更好的教育吗？

女：可能。他们也有很好的汽车。

男：对的。

女：如果你有一辆可以高速行驶的好车，那么这样做真的很好。

男：但还是很小心。

女：所以我认为有时是限制造成了危险。

男：好吧。

女：显然，当开车经过居民区或学校时，你必须有速度警察。

男：减速带。

女：是的，减速带，就是那些迫使你减速的减速带。我认为这是个好主意。

男：所以你认为罚款没有用。

女：没有，因为警察没有时间监管每一个司机。

## Passage One

Behind the cash register at a store in downtown San Francisco, Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic stripe. Azar tried again and again. No luck. As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success! The sale was completed. "I don't know how it works. It just does," said Mr. Azar who learned the trick from



another clerk. Verifone, the company that makes the store's card reader, would not confirm or deny that the plastic bag trick worked. But it's one of many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures that people without engineering degrees have discovered—often out of desperation—and shared. Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. "In post-war Japan, the economy wasn't doing so great, so you couldn't get everyday-use items like household cleaners" says Lisa Katayama, author of *Urawaza*, a book named after the Japanese term for clever lifestyle tips and tricks. "So people look for ways to do with what they had." Today, Americans are finding their own tips and tricks for fixing malfunctioning devices with supplies as simple as paper and glue. Some, like Mr. Azar's plastic bag, are open to argument as to how they work or whether they really work at all. But many tech home remedies can be explained by a little science.

### 【翻译】

在旧金山市中心一家商店的收银台后面，萨姆·阿扎尔用信用卡支付了一包香烟。商店的读卡器无法扫描卡的磁条。阿扎尔一再尝试。失败了。当顾客开始排队时，阿扎尔先生伸手到柜台下拿一个黑色塑料袋。他在卡片上裹了一层塑料，然后再试了一次。成功销售已完成。“我不知道它是怎么工作的。它就是这么成功的，”阿扎尔先生说，他从另一名店员那里学到了这个技巧。制造该店读卡器的 Verifone 公司不会证实或否认塑料袋把戏奏效。但这是许多高科技失败的低技术解决方案之一，没有工程学位的人常常出于绝望而发现并分享这些解决方案。如今摇摇欲坠的经济很可能会产生更多这样的把戏。《Urawaza》一书的作者丽莎·卡塔山 (Lisa Katayama) 说：“在战后的日本，经济不太景气，所以无法买到像家用清洁剂这样的日常用品。”。“所以，人们会想办法利用现有的东西。”今天，美国人正在寻找自己的技巧和窍门，用纸张和胶水等简单的用品来修复故障设备。一些人，比如阿扎尔先生的塑料袋，对于它们是如何奏效的，或者它们是否真的奏效，很容易产生争论。但许多家庭补救科技的办法或多或少可以用科学来解释。

## Passage Two

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things, including help with improving grades, acquiring financial support, forming an examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you're a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser also may be your boss. Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or the director of graduate studies serves for at least the first semester as a new student adviser. Then students select an adviser based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a faculty adviser based on some system of distribution of the department's advising load. Later, students may have the opportunity of selecting the adviser that they prefer. In any case, new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information. Graduation requirements specify the number of credits you must earn, the minimum grade point average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must have from among differing departments or fields of study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation when you are near the time that you will be



completing your graduation requirements. Since graduation requirements vary among divisions of the university, you should consult the Bulletin of Information. You should also direct your questions to your departmental office or academic adviser.

【翻译】

如果你是一名研究生，你可能会在很多事情上依赖你的导师，包括帮助提高成绩、获得经济支持、组建考试委员会和获得推荐信。如果你是一名研究生助教，你的导师也可能是你的老板。学术部门为研究生分配学术顾问的程序各不相同。在某些部门，研究生课程的主席或主任至少在第一学期担任新的学生顾问。然后，学生们根据共同的学术兴趣选择一名顾问。在其他部门，根据部门建议负荷的分配系统，为新学生分配一名教师顾问。之后，学生可能有机会选择他们喜欢的顾问。在任何情况下，新研究生都可以通过访问或发送电子邮件到部门办公室并询问信息来了解他们的顾问或临时顾问。毕业要求规定了你必须获得的学分数、你必须达到的最低平均绩点以及你必须在不同部门或学习领域获得的学分分布。此外，当你即将完成毕业要求时，有必要申请毕业。由于大学各部门的毕业要求各不相同，你应该查阅信息公报。你也应该把你的问题告诉你的部门办公室或学术顾问。

### Passage Three

Jody Hubbard is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the state to speak in middle and high schools. She primarily speaks to students in health classes, but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative ways this affects girls today. Jody has a Ph.D. in nutrition, but more importantly, she has personal experience. Her mother taught her to diet when she was only eight years old. Jody has created several different presentations, which she gives to different types of audiences, and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable asking questions or talking to her privately. She shows them pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and "beautiful" than they are in real life. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She then talks about health issues and the physical damage that can occur as a result of dieting. Finally, she addresses self-respect and the notion that a person's sense of beauty must include more than how much a person weighs. Sometimes, Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting. Other times, she feels that she fails.

【翻译】

乔迪·哈伯德（Jody Hubbard）是一名饮食和营养专家，她在全州各地的初中和高中演讲。她主要在健康课上对学生讲话，但有时学校会安排她对几个不同的女孩群体讲话。她最担心的是美国文化对瘦的强调，以及这对当今女孩的负面影响。乔迪有营养学博士学位，但更重要的是，她有个人经验。她母亲在她八岁时就教她节食。乔迪创造了几种不同的演讲，她给不同类型的观众，她试图与学生建立情感联系，这样他们就会很舒服地问问题或私下与她交谈。她向他们展示了流行文化中美女的图片，并解释了电脑是如何让女性看起来比现实生活中更苗条、

更“漂亮”的。她描述了美的定义是如何随着时间的推移而变化的，甚至在不同文化之间也是如此。然后她谈到了健康问题和节食可能导致的身体损伤。最后，她谈到了自尊，以及一个人的美感必须包括比体重更多的概念。有时，乔迪觉得她成功地说服了一些学生停止节食。其他时候，她觉得自己失败了。