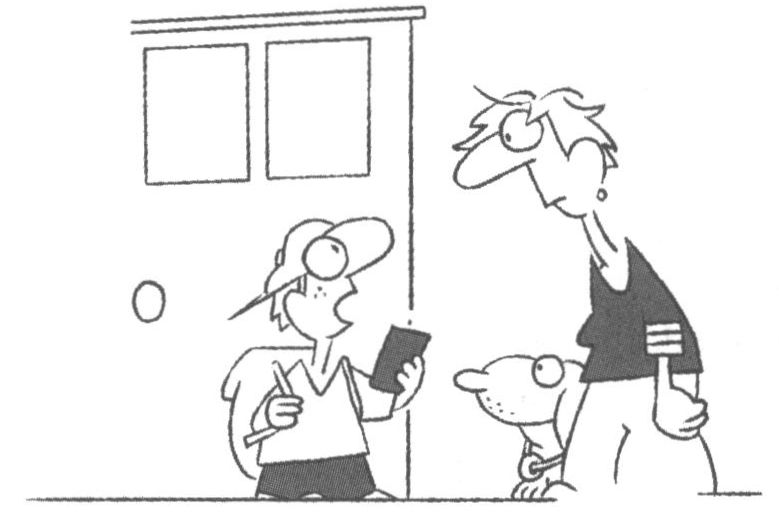
2015年6月大学英语四级考试真题(一)

**Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on the Kid's understanding of going to school. You should write at least* ***120*** *words but no more than* ***180*** *words.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。



"Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?"

**Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

1. A) He will give the woman some tips on the game.

B) The woman has good reason to quit the game.

C) He is willing to play chess with the woman.

D) The woman should go on playing chess.

2. A) The man can forward the mail to Mary. C) Mary probably knows Sally's new address.

B) She can call Mary to take care of the mail. D) She would like to resume contact with Sally.

3. A) His handwriting has a unique style. C) He did not attend today's class.

B) His notes are not easy to read. D) He is very pleased to be able to help.

4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.

B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.

C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.

D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.

5. A) He has been looking forward to spring. C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.

B) He has been waiting for the winter sale. D) He will help the woman put things away.

6. A) The woman is rather forgetful. C) The man often lends books to the woman.

B) The man appreciates the woman's help. D) The woman often works overtime at weekends.

7. A) Go to work on foot. C) Start work earlier than usual.

B) Take a sightseeing trip. D) Take a walk when the weather is nice.

8. A) The plane is going to land at another airport.

B) All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.

C) Temporary closing has disturbed the airport's operation.

D) The airport's management is in real need of improvement.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) It specializes in safety from leaks. C) It has a partnership with LCP.

B) It is headquartered in London. D) It has a chemical processing plant.

10. A) He is Mr. Grand's friend. C) He is a salesman.

B) He is a safety inspector. D) He is a chemist.

11. A) Director of the safety department. C) Head of the personnel department.

B) Mr. Grand's personal assistant. D) The public relations officer.

12. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.

B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.

C) Provide details of their products and services.

D) Send a comprehensive description of their word. Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.

B) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.

C) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.

D) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.

14. A) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.

B) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.

C) She gave her first performance with her father.

D) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.

15. A) It gave her a chance to explore the city. C) It was a great challenge to her.

B) It was the chance of a lifetime. D) It helped her learn classical French music.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A ), B ), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

**Passage One**

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

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.

B) There are many misunderstandings about him.

C) His works have no match worldwide.

D) His personal history is little known.

17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.

B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.

C) He was a member of the town council.

D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.

18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.

B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.

C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D) People of his time had little interest in him.

**Passage Two**

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

19. A) Theft. C) Air crash.

B) Cheating. D) Road accidents.

20. A) Learn the local customs. C) Book tickets well in advance.

B) Make hotel reservations. D) Have the right documents.

21. A) Contact your agent. C) Use official transport.

B) Get a lift if possible. D) Have a friend meet you.

**Passage Three**

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

22. A) Cut down production cost. C) Specialise in gold ornaments.

B) Sell inexpensive products. D) Refine the taste of his goods.

23. A) At a national press conference. C) During a local sales promotion campaign.

B) During a live television interview. D) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.

24. A) Insulted. C) Distressed. B) Puzzled. D) Discouraged.

25. A) The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.

B) He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.

C) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.

D) He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡1**上作答。

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is 26 Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the 27 . The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the 28 of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault: they show no difference between resource uses that 29 progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). 30 , this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped 31 a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work 32 well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not 33 the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a 34 sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for 35 the forests.

**Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

The US Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is 36 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

"All children are 37 to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is 38 important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full 39 ," US Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. "Despite the excellent work and deep 40 of our nation's teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will 41 their own creative solutions, but we must work together to 42 our focus on how to better recruit, support and 43 effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most."

Today's announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a 44 of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a roundtable discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the 45 of working in nigh-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

A) announcing

B) beneficial

C) challenges

D) commitment

E) component

F) contests

G) critically

H) develop

I) distributing

J) enhance

K) entitled

L) potential

M) properly

N) qualified

O) retain

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

**The Changes Facing Fast Food**

A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.

B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as $1 menus and cheap combination meals.

C) As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald's, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.

E) Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger King *franchisees* (特许经营人) *sued* (起诉) the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for $1 when they cost $1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its “value menu” now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

F) Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to *entice* (引诱) consumers away from $1 specials. KFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around $5. And in May Burger king introduced *barbecue* (烧烤) pork ribs at $7 for eight.

G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafé" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.

H) As fast-food companies shift from "super size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling *porridge* (粥) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "we can sell to consumers products they want all day," says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.

I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight *obesity* (肥胖症). These offerings are not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.

J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. "Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," says Mr. Palmer of UBS. America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie-count per transaction fell 6% and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu-labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.

K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating (创新). Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

46. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for children.

47. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.

48. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.

49. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.

50. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.

51. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.

52. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.

53. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.

54. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.

55. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of that they serve on the menu.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished- statements . For each of them there are four choices marked A), B)，C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The endless debate about “work-life balance” often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today's socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided.

It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it’s still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social *stigma* (污名) and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it's a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

Women would make more if they didn't break their earning **trajectory** (轨迹) by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at- home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

56. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?

A) More men taking an extended parental leave.

B) People's changing attitudes towards family.

C) More women entering business management.

D) The improvement of their socioeconomic status.

57. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?

A) Women are better at taking care of children.

B) Many men value work more than their family.

C) Their number is too small to make a difference.

D) Not many men have the chance to stay at home.

58. Why do few men take a long parental leave?

A) A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.

B) They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.

C) The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.

D) They are likely to get fired it absent from work for too long.

59. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?

A) Jealousy. C) Admiration.

B) Surprise. D) Sympathy.

60. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?

A) They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.

B) They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.

C) They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.

D) They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring.

The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops: rice, wheat, corn and *soyabeans* (大豆). They find that on between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s.

There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most *populous* (人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self- sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse.

Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in corn and soyabeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Corn and soyabeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that “we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world.”

The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert (回返) to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

61. What does the author try to draw attention to?

A) Food riots and hunger in the world. C) The decline of the grain yield growth.

B) News headlines in the leading media. D) The food supply in populous countries.

62. Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

A) Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets.

B) Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years.

C) Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns.

D) Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted.

63. What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvement efforts?

A) They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the 1980s.

B) They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production.

C) They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world.

D) They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains.

64. What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in the coming decades?

A) The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies.

B) The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution.

C) The slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be reversed.

D) The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland.

65. How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

A) It is built on the findings of a new study.

B) It is based on a doubtful assumption.

C) It is backed by strong evidence.

D) It is open to further discussion.

**Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济，并正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划，其中包括到 2020年建成一个太空站。目前，中国是世界最大的出口国之一，并正在吸引大量外国投資。同时，它也在海外投資数十亿美元。2011年，中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

注意：此部分试题请在**答题卡2**上作答。

2015年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第1套）参考答案

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |
| **答案** | **D** | **C** | **B** | **A** | **A** |
| **序号** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| **答案** | B | A | C | D | C |
| **序号** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |
| **答案** | B | C | D | A | B |
| **序号** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** |
| **答案** | D | C | B | A | D |
| **序号** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** |
| **答案** | C | B | D | A | C |
| **序号** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** |
| **答案** | prospering | decade | opposite | sustain | In simple terms |
| **序号** | **31** | **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** |
| **答案** | establish | reasonably | Take into account | misleading | using up |
| **序号** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** | **40** |
| **答案** | A | K | G | L | D |
| **序号** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** |
| **答案** | H | J | O | E | C |
| **序号** | **46** | **47** | **48** | **49** | **50** |
| **答案** | K | A | G | I | B |
| **序号** | **51** | **52** | **53** | **54** | **55** |
| **答案** | D | E | H | F | J |
| **序号** | **56** | **57** | **58** | **59** | **60** |
| **答案** | B | A | D | C | A |
| **序号** | **61** | **62** | **63** | **64** | **65** |
| **答案** | B | B | A | C | D |