

# 四级全真预测（第二套）



在线做题

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the following question. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Some people believe that visitors to other countries should follow local customs. Others disagree and think that the host country should welcome cultural differences. What's your opinion and why?

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

### Section A

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

**Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.**

1. A) Robbery. C) Illegal residence.  
B) Murder. D) Kidnapping.
2. A) They have been arrested since last weekend.  
B) They might be sentenced to nine years in prison.  
C) They feel good because they believe in God.  
D) There was little evidence for a criminal case against them.

**Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.**

3. A) U.S. security agencies' failure in communication.  
B) U.S. security actions to avoid explosion in the airport.  
C) President Obama's criticism on Netherland's security actions.  
D) Netherland's security devices to examine passengers to America.
4. A) Cooperate with its alliances.  
B) Cancel the flights to Netherlands.  
C) Solve problems with national security.  
D) Get more information from the suspects' father.

**Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.**

5. A) A balanced breakfast.  
B) Maintaining good health.  
C) Dieting.  
D) Health problems.
6. A) They will be short of sleep.  
B) They will be out of their mind.  
C) They will lose weight.  
D) They will suffer from vitamin deficiency.
7. A) 10%. B) 25%. C) 33%. D) 50%.

## Section B

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

### Conversation One

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

8. A) She will take some lessons. C) She will attend the party.  
B) She will travel in the downtown. D) She will do the teaching job.
9. A) They can not find a good math teacher. C) They can not catch up with the lessons.  
B) They can not pass the examination. D) They can not meet the requirements.
10. A) She asks for a leave from her professor. C) She only gives the lessons on weekend.  
B) She finishes her examinations first. D) She affords more time to the tutoring.
11. A) She needs more efforts to help the students. C) She is lack of time for teaching.  
B) She has made some encouraging achievements. D) She can do nothing to help the students.

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

12. A) It is very near to their classrooms.  
B) It is an important part of their studies.  
C) They enjoy the variety of the equipment there.  
D) They like being able to work on their own.
13. A) Enlarge the size of the classroom.  
B) Install some new computers.  
C) Move the Self-Access Centre.  
D) Rebuild the main University library.
14. A) The space of the library.  
B) The cost of class activities.  
C) The difficulty in getting help.  
D) The lack of new materials.
15. A) The reading resources. C) The course books.  
B) The CDs. D) The workbooks.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three 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.*

### Passage One

**Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) Burning more calories. C) Becoming annoyed easily.  
B) Maintaining the weight. D) Slowing down the aging process.
17. A) Crying is the body's natural way of reducing stress.  
B) Having a positive attitude is closely related with health.  
C) Pessimism will improve the movement of blood around the body.  
D) Work-related stress proved harmless to health.
18. A) Leave work in the workplace.

- B) Share our lives with strangers.
  - C) Make as many friends as possible.
  - D) Try to have a promising career.
19. A) Women tend to suffer more than men in economy.  
 B) The expected life of the divorced may be decreased.  
 C) Some children may display problem behaviours.  
 D) Men are more likely to gain weight after divorce.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

20. A) It never stayed asleep in history.  
 B) It is one of the chains of volcanoes.  
 C) It has a long history of volcanic activity.  
 D) Scientists had predicted the outbursts.
21. A) It started harmlessly to some extent.  
 B) It didn't pour out much ash and steam.  
 C) It didn't go with earthquake activities.  
 D) It started with a very large explosion.
22. A) A jet of steam and super-heated ash.  
 B) A jet of steam and active gas.  
 C) The earthquakes and landslides.  
 D) The earthquakes and snowslides.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

23. A) How to boost efficiency of the wind farms.  
 B) How to extend the service life of turbines.  
 C) How to reduce the negative effects of the flow.  
 D) How to improve the average efficiency of wind turbines.
24. A) It is regenerative and clean.  
 B) It is cheap and sustainable.  
 C) It is extremely effective.  
 D) It is mutually adjustable.
25. A) Tracking the motion and monitoring the dynamic response.  
 B) Producing more energy and telling us something about the turbines.  
 C) Feeding data to computers and reacting to physical phenomena.  
 D) Increasing output and reducing wear on the turbine's mechanical parts.

**Part III**

**Reading Comprehension**

**(40 minutes)**

**Section A**

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

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

There are plenty of things to be gained from going abroad: new friends, new experiences, and new stories. But living in another country may come with a less noticeable 26, too: some scientists say it can also make you more creative.

Writers and thinkers have long felt the 27 benefits of international travel. Ernest Hemingway, for

example, drew 28 for much of his work from his time in Spain and France. Mark Twain, who sailed around the coast of the Mediterranean in 1869, wrote in his *Innocents Abroad* that travel is “fatal to 29 and narrow-mindedness”.

In recent years, psychologists and neuroscientists have begun examining more closely what many people have already learned that 30 time abroad may have the potential to affect mental change. In general, creativity is 31 to *neuroplasticity* (神经可塑性), or how the brain is wired. *Neural pathways* (神经通路) are influenced by environment and habit, meaning they’re also sensitive to 32: New sounds, smells, language, tastes, reaction, and sights spark 33 *synapses* (神经元的突触) in the brain.

Cross-cultural experiences can 34 their sense of connection with people from different backgrounds. People who “believe that racial groups have fixed *potentials* (精华)” performed 35 worse in creative tests than those who saw cultural and racial divisions as arbitrary.

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|-----------------|------------------|
| A) benefit      | I) increase      |
| B) caused       | J) inspiration   |
| C) change       | K) organizing    |
| D) consistently | L) prejudice     |
| E) creative     | M) related       |
| F) destructive  | N) significantly |
| G) reduce       | O) spending      |
| H) different    |                  |

## 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.*

### A New Pathway to Reach Totally Carbon-Free Hydrogen Fuel

- A) As *plug-in electric vehicle* (插电式电动车辆) sales continue to put along, automakers are increasingly pinning their hopes on hydrogen fuel cells as the clean vehicle technology of the future. Fuel cell vehicles (FCVs) produce zero tail pipe emissions. On a life-cycle basis, FCVs running on hydrogen derived from steam-reforming natural gas — currently the most affordable way of making hydrogen — produce less than half the greenhouse gas emissions of a gasoline-powered car.
- B) But in order to make the best of the fuel’s climate benefits, the entire hydrogen production stream needs to be low-carbon. The transportation sector makes up approximately 23 percent of all global energy-related *carbon dioxide emissions* (二氧化碳排放量), of which road transport is the largest and fastest-growing portion.
- C) Using excess energy from renewable energy resources such as solar and wind to split water into oxygen and hydrogen — a process called *electrolysis* (电解) — could be the best solution for creating large supplies of hydrogen fuel. “We think that to get real zero-emission vehicles, and that’s on a well-to-wheel basis, having renewable electricity producing the hydrogen is really the most environmentally friendly and sustainable way to produce hydrogen,” said Steve Szymanski, director of government business for the electrolysis system manufacturer Proton OnSite. “Using natural gas to produce the hydrogen, while it may be cheaper today, still produces greenhouse gases,” he said. “So as long as you’re using renewable electricity and not some kind of brown electricity, that is really the most direct pathway to producing real, carbon-free hydrogen fuel.”
- D) Development of hydrogen *infrastructures* (基础设施) to date has been slow and remains the most critical barrier to widespread adoption of FCVs. Car companies have been waiting for more hydrogen refueling

stations before rolling out their vehicles. Station developers, on the other hand, have been waiting for car companies to sell more cars before building more stations.

- E) Recently, the Department of Energy launched the \$1 million H2 Refuel H-Prize competition to challenge engineers and businessmen to develop affordable systems for small-scale hydrogen fueling to help bring hydrogen vehicle infrastructure into the *mainstream* (主流). California has also taken concerted policy steps to overcome the infrastructure challenge. Last year, the California Energy Commission (CEC) committed \$20 million per year through 2023 to building out a “Hydrogen Highway” of up to 100 stations. The state also urged that 33 percent of the hydrogen used in state come from renewable sources.
- F) Using *biogas* (沼气) produced by *landfills* (填埋场) or wastewater treatment plants is one way to make renewable hydrogen. Several companies are already using renewable sources of gas to make hydrogen at large-scale steam-reformation facilities and on-site production plants. The disadvantage is that biogas supplies are limited. On the contrary, hydrogen from electrolysis could offer a more sustainable solution. There is theoretically a limitless supply, due to the vast amount of water on Earth and opportunities for reuse.
- G) An electrolyzer works by running an electrical current through water that splits it into oxygen and hydrogen. The separated hydrogen can be stored in a tank for later use or sent to a fuel cell, where it’s recombined with oxygen to either power a building or drive a vehicle. The only *byproducts* (副产品) are heat and water. DOE and private companies have been developing and testing renewable hydrogen production methods for years.
- H) Despite this progress, the electrolysis of water is still too expensive for widespread commercial use. The average station supplied with hydrogen made from low-cost natural gas costs roughly \$2 million. Stations that offer hydrogen produced by electrolysis could cost double that.
- I) “For electrolysis to compete at a large scale with reformed natural gas, we need to get the cost of our equipment down,” said Szymanski. “We also need to be able to access some cheap electricity. That’s really the thing that’s the biggest driver in terms of the cost of hydrogen produced by electrolysis.”
- J) Using electricity from the central power *grid* (电网) to run an energy-intensive electrolysis machine is expensive and inefficient. Also, while electrolysis uses a renewable material (water), burning fossil fuels at a power plant to run an electrolysis machine undermines the fuel’s low-carbon attributes. Companies can buy renewable energy credits to balance the emissions from powering an electrolyzer, but that adds more cost to the project. A promising way to make hydrogen from electrolysis both cleaner and more economically competitive is for companies to take advantage of surplus renewable energy assets. In California, where renewable energy makes up 20 percent of retail electricity sales, an overproduction of solar and wind during the middle of the day forced the state to dump 19 gigawatt-hours of prepurchased renewable energy last year. Electrolyzers could effectively serve as energy storage by using that excess generation to make renewable hydrogen.
- K) The revenue from energy market participation isn’t nearly enough to *recuperate* (弥补) the original investment in a renewable hydrogen project. However, electrolysis systems that offer assistant services and sell hydrogen fuel are more economically competitive. The advantage of using hydrogen over batteries is that it can provide megawatt-hours of energy storage for days or even weeks at a time. Scaling batteries up to that power level would be too expensive. Pumped hydro is another large-scale energy storage technology but requires a reservoir of water on a hill and abundant water supplies.
- L) Electrolysis is likely to take off first in Europe, where many countries have high penetrations of renewable energy and high natural gas prices. While the number of FCVs available to use hydrogen emission device remains low, European countries are keenly exploring the opportunity to store renewably generated electricity as hydrogen in the existing natural gas pipeline.
- M) The process, known as power-to-gas, inserts hydrogen generated by electrolysis directly into the natural gas pipeline system. Using electrolysis in this way avoids wasting valuable excess renewable

energy but doesn't require a fuel cell car or *stationary* (固态的) fuel cell to use the hydrogen directly. Power-to-gas demonstrates the *versatility* (多样性) of hydrogen. It can be produced from fossil fuels or renewable sources, it can be used to generate power or transportation fuel, and it can help to clean up the natural gas supply.

- N) Over time, as the number and size of electrolysis systems grow, the cost of producing renewable hydrogen using this method will drop. But to speed up the process, in light of the urgency needed to tackle transportation emissions and moderate climate change, policy-making may be required.
36. Recently, the Department of Energy launched the \$1 million Prize to encourage engineers and companies to develop small-scale hydrogen fueling system.
37. Though utilizing biogas produced by landfills or wastewater treatment plants is a method to make renewable hydrogen, the disadvantage is that biogas supplies are limited.
38. Reformed steam natural gas is at present the most acceptable way to make hydrogen.
39. In California, an overproduction of solar and wind at noon forced the state to sell 19 gigawatt-hours of prepurchased renewable energy last year.
40. The main reason why fuel cell vehicles haven't been adopted widely is the slow development of hydrogen infrastructures.
41. Power-to-gas is the process inserting hydrogen produced by electrolysis directly into the natural gas pipeline system.
42. Electrolysis is the process using renewable energy resources, such as solar and wind to split water into oxygen and hydrogen.
43. Just as what Szymanski once said, we need to reduce the cost of our equipment to make it possible for electrolysis to compete with reformed natural gas.
44. The station that provides hydrogen made from electrolysis could cost approximately \$4 million.
45. As renewable energy has been widely used in many European countries, electrolysis would probably be taken into action first in Europe.

### Section C

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

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Companies *allot* (抽出) considerable time, attention and energy into executing their strategies, investments that can't increase profit without the right people in place to make it happen. This is why it's always surprising when companies forget to invest those same resources in finding the right talent. Winning in today's business world is largely dependent upon having the right people to implement the plan; companies who invest in talent acquisition strategies end up winning.

Consider Zappos CEO Tony Hsieh, who once estimated his bad hires cost the company well over \$100 million. That's a considerable amount of profitability and it could have been easily prevented.

We all know how it happens. Most of us are seeking short-term hiring relief without focusing on tomorrow. Sadly, the long run is where decisions made in haste can essentially drive a company into the ground. Hiring managers need a seat filled "yesterday" and with *headcount* (总人数) regarded as the budgetary crown jewel in most organizations, many fear an open seat will be cut before it can be filled. HR is willing to make the deal, ending immediate suffering rather than thinking of the long-term tragedy of a costly hire. While you may have saved the headcount, the long-term effects will *negate* (使无效) it, involving considerable invisible costs,

*morale issues* (士气问题), lack of productivity and a potentially negative culture.

If you need to cut costs, I warn against slicing your recruiting budget. Cutting corners can extend time to hire and/or increase the possibility of bringing on the wrong person who will give up the role swiftly. Team members become dissatisfied, leaders spend more time coaching a bad hiring decision, and overall productivity and low employee morale. It's not worth saving a few dollars to have to rebuild your brand — or your company for that matter — from the ground up.

Talent acquisition strategies are important. You can't build that process in any meaningful way when you need it; by then, it will show that your value was focused elsewhere for far too long.

46. What can we learn from the example of Hsieh?
- A) Hsieh can't predict the loss on investment in recruiting new employees.
  - B) Hsieh can save the money from being wasted if he hired the right people.
  - C) Hsieh used to bring large profits to his company by hiring the right people.
  - D) It is hard for companies to achieve perfect human resource.
47. What will not happen when hiring managers seek short-term hiring relief at the cost of neglecting tomorrow?
- A) Managers drive their own companies into the ground.
  - B) The potential cost of their companies will be great.
  - C) The money saved would provide the companies with financial supports.
  - D) The brands of their companies may be faced with the crisis of being rebuilt.
48. According to the passage, why is it crucial for the companies to find the right talents?
- A) The right people can make the companies increase profit.
  - B) The success of companies' management totally relies on talents.
  - C) Finding the right people in place can get short-term hiring relief.
  - D) A bad hiring decision will lower the overall benefit and morale.
49. The phrase "cutting corners" (Line 1, Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) complete the task successfully or gain some benefits by chance
  - B) the behavior that someone takes shortcut to achieve the positive aspect of one thing
  - C) limiting the recruiting budget in order to get much more time to hire
  - D) cutting off those unnecessary departments to efficiently run the company
50. What does the author mean by saying "it will show that your value was focused elsewhere for far too long"?
- A) You can make talent acquisition strategies as soon as possible.
  - B) Talent acquisition is a hard process for companies.
  - C) Many companies didn't realize that they are in the wrong direction.
  - D) Finding the right persons with great talent is important.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

*Treadmills* (跑步机) are the top selling piece of gym equipment in the US. It will surprise none familiar with the *relentlesswhir* (接连不断的嗡嗡声) of a treadmill to learn they were once used to punish inmates (囚犯) in 19th century British workhouses. Now, of course, they are comfortably the best-selling piece of gym equipment in the US.

They appeal to everyone from amateurs to Olympians, if nothing else, because it may seem a far more comfortable option than pounding the streets in the depth of winter. But how safe are they? The question has been raised by the sudden death of Silicon Valley entrepreneur, Dave Goldberg, who was found lying next to a machine at a Mexican resort.

The Survey Monkey chief executive had slipped, banged his head and later died of his injuries. Prisoners at a house of correction in Brixton in south London were forced to walk on a treadmill. Treadmills were used as

a form of punishment in Britain during the 19th century. About 24,000 people were admitted to US hospitals last year with treadmill-related injuries, the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) estimated, with slips and strains the most common causes.

But deaths are rare, with 30 reported deaths over a 12-year period to 2012, according to the CPSC, and not all of these are caused by harm specific to treadmills. Some people suffer heart attacks from the exercise, for example. Indeed, you are more likely to be killed by lightning than by exercising on a treadmill. According to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 261 people died in the US after being struck by lightning between 2006 and 2013.

Children, however, are at particular risk. The daughter of US boxer Mike Tyson died after becoming *twisted* in the cable of a treadmill, and there are numerous cases of children suffering severe *friction burns* (擦伤) after trapping fingers and hands in the revolving belt. Australia has even launched a public campaign on the dangers of treadmills to young children. Regardless of risks, experts say exercise is better than inactivity. But WHO advises that adults should do at least 75 minutes of vigorous exercise.

51. What can we learn from the first paragraph?
- A) The treadmills are always full of relentless whirl.
  - B) The treadmill is used to punish intimates nowadays.
  - C) Everyone was familiar with the treadmills in the 19th century.
  - D) People would be amazed to learn the treadmill was a punishment tool.
52. According to the passage, what can we infer from the example of Dave?
- A) Dave works in Silicon Valley as an entrepreneur.
  - B) This example shows the non-prediction of life and death.
  - C) People wonder about the safety of a treadmill after his death.
  - D) Compared with Dave's death, people would rather wander in cold winter.
53. What is the main purpose of CPSC's estimation?
- A) Providing the specific data reference.
  - B) Showing that treadmills cannot lead to dying.
  - C) Emphasizing that lightning can also cause people's death.
  - D) Explaining the most common reasons of treadmill injuries.
54. The sentence "exercise is better than inactivity" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people still need to use treadmills to do exercise
  - B) people should do much vigorous exercise without considering risks
  - C) in spite of the risks, the appropriate exercise is beneficial to people's health
  - D) "life lies in movement" is an eternal truth at any time
55. What's the author's main purpose in writing this passage?
- A) Treadmills are dangerous because they have been used as punishment tools.
  - B) Treadmills can not only lead to physical injuries, but also cause deaths.
  - C) The risks for children in using treadmills should be paid much more attention.
  - D) No matter how hard and dangerous, people cannot stop exercising.

## 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*.

春秋战国时期 (the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period), 中国活跃着许多哲学家和学派。其中儒家学派 (Confucianism) 对中国人的生活具有最为持久的影响力。这一时期, 伟大的文化和智慧在中国广为传播。尽管充满战争与混乱, 但由于百家思想得以自由讨论和发展, 这一时期仍算得上是中国哲学的黄金时代。这种现象被称为“百家争鸣 (the Contention of Hundred Schools of Thought)”。