

# 四级全真预测（第四套）



在线做题

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay. You should start your essay with a brief account of the pollution and then present what we can do to protect our environment. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



People are producing pollutants and at the same time are being harmed by.

## 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.

#### News Item 1

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

1. A) 19.                      B) 45.                      C) 54.                      D) 90.
2. A) The food in the restaurant was more delicious.  
B) Government officials had lunch there.  
C) Today is the last day of the religious holiday.  
D) Iraqi President visited Kirkuk.

#### News Item 2

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

3. A) China is considered its biggest overseas market.  
B) It plans to expand to 2,200 restaurants in three years.  
C) Each outlet manager must be trained at Hamburger U.  
D) Its seventh worldwide training facility is in Hong Kong.
4. A) How to make hamburgers.                      C) How to train the workers.  
B) How to manage an outlet.                      D) How to promote the sales.

#### News Item 3

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

5. A) Corruption.                      B) Climate change.                      C) Pollution.                      D) Global warming.
6. A) Sydney's Opera House is the first site to turn off the lights.



17. A) By working in finance. C) By selling smartphones.  
 B) By working in garage. D) By selling books.
18. A) It is a special shopping platform. C) It is equipped with cloud computing.  
 B) It is characterized by Amazon. D) It makes great market share.
19. A) Admiration should count for more than fear.  
 B) Once people had bought a book, they tried other things.  
 C) Many of its virtues come with accompanying defects.  
 D) It has expanded its reach into so many aspects of everyday life.

### Passage Two

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

20. A) The light. B) The waiter. C) The drinks. D) The design.
21. A) British people may not queue up for drinks.  
 B) The waiter is good at knowing whose turn it is.  
 C) There are some drinks on the counter for free.  
 D) The waiter dislikes customers keep ordering drinks.
22. A) Point at the bottle to show your want.  
 B) Snap your finger and call him loudly.  
 C) Represent slightly anxious facial expression.  
 D) Ring the bell hanging behind the counter.

### Passage Three

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

23. A) There was an imbalanced ratio between adult women and men.  
 B) The depression of the past had given way to the prosperity.  
 C) It involved dramatic decline of population caused by famine.  
 D) There was a substantial rise in the number of overweight people.
24. A) In the form of protein. C) In the form of fat.  
 B) In the form of sugar. D) In the form of water.
25. A) They would become thinner due to scarce food.  
 B) They would not survive or their health would be influenced.  
 C) They were more likely to have more children.  
 D) They were more likely to overcome the difficult period.

## 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.**

Losing weight does more than give you an excuse to buy new clothes. Dropping just 5 to 10% of your body weight can improve your overall health and reduce your 26 for chronic (慢性的) conditions like heart disease and *diabetes* (糖尿病). But losing 27 pounds can also have less-obvious effects, and not always for the better, says Dr Adam Tsai, a physician at Kaiser Permanente Colorado and a spokesperson for

the Obesity Society.

Here are the good things that you don't 28 hear about losing weight.

A big energy 29 is often the first thing people notice when they start dropping weight. Why? When you're carrying around fewer pounds, you use less energy to simply go about your day, said Dr Tsai. Weight 30 also improves oxygen efficiency, so you won't find yourself out of breath so easily when climbing stairs or hurrying to catch the bus.

Besides, your memory may improve. In a 2013 Swedish study, older women 31 better on memory tests after six months of following a weight-loss plan. Brain scans showed more activity during the encoding process (when memories are formed) and less activity during memory *retrieval* (提取), 32 greater recall efficiency. "The altered brain activity after weight loss suggests that the brain becomes more 33 while storing new memories and therefore needs fewer brain resources to recollect stored information," said study author Dr Andreas Pettersson in a press release. Previous research has also 34 obesity to poor memory, especially in pear-shaped women who 35 extra pounds around their hips.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| A) active   | I) loss       |
| B) allowing | J) normally   |
| C) boost    | K) risk       |
| D) burden   | L) scored     |
| E) carry    | M) suggesting |
| F) focus    | N) ultimate   |
| G) largely  | O) unwanted   |
| H) linked   |               |

## 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 Problem with Satisfied Patients

- A) When Department of Health and Human Services administrators decided to base 30 percent of hospitals' Medicare *reimbursement* (补偿) on patient satisfaction survey scores, they likely figured that *transparency* (透明) would improve healthcare. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) officials wrote, rather reasonably, "Delivery of high-quality, patient-centered care requires us to carefully consider the patient's experience in the hospital inpatient setting." They probably had no idea that their methods could end up indirectly harming patients.
- B) Beginning in October 2012, the Affordable Care Act carried out a policy *withholding* (扣缴) 1 percent of total Medicare reimbursements — approximately \$850 million — from hospitals. Each year, only hospitals with high patient-satisfaction scores and a measure of certain basic care standards will earn that money back. Patient-satisfaction surveys have their place. But the potential cost of the subjective scores are leading hospitals to shift focus away from patient health, bringing about the highest possible risk: people's lives.
- C) The vast majority of the survey addresses nursing care. For example, the survey asks, "During this hospital stay, after you pressed the call button, how often did you get help as soon as you wanted it?" This question is misleading because it doesn't specify whether the help was medically necessary. Patients have complained on the survey about everything from "My roommate was dying all night and his breathing was very noisy" to "The hospital doesn't have *Splenda* (代糖)." A nurse said, "These somehow became the fault of the nurse and ended up being placed in her personnel file." "Many patients have unrealistic expectations

for their care and their outcomes.”

- D) In fact, a national study revealed that patients who reported being most satisfied with their doctors actually had higher healthcare and prescription (开处方) costs and were more likely to be hospitalized than patients who were not as satisfied. Worse, the most satisfied patients were significantly more likely to die in the next four years. Joshua Fenton, who conducted the study, said these results could reflect that doctors who are reimbursed according to patient satisfaction scores may be less inclined to talk patients out of treatments they request or to raise concerns about smoking, substance abuse, or mental-health issues. By attempting to satisfy patients, healthcare providers unintentionally might not be looking out for their best interests. New York Times columnist Theresa Brown observed, “Focusing on what patients want — a certain test, a specific drug — may mean they get less of what they actually need. In other words, evaluating hospital care in terms of its ability to offer positive experiences could easily put pressure on the system to do things it can’t, at the expense of what it should.”
- E) How far will a hospital go to satisfy a patient? Recently, some have rushed to purchase extra amusing things such as valet (伺候客人停车) parking, live music, custom-order room-service meals, and flat-screen televisions. Some are offering VIP lounges to patients.
- F) And because almost every question on the survey involves nurses, some hospitals are forcing them to undergo nonmedical training and spend extra time on unnecessary steps. Perhaps hospitals’ worst way of care to the survey is the widespread practice of scripting nurses’ patient interactions. An entire industry has emerged, encouraging hospitals to waste precious dollars on expensive consultants claiming to provide scripts or other resources that boost satisfaction scores. Some institutions have even hired actors to rehearse (排练) the scripts with nurses.
- G) This has mischaracterized patients as customers and nurses as automatons. Some hospital job postings advertise that they are looking for nurses with “good customer-service skills” as their first qualification. By treating patients like customers, as the nurse Amy Bozeman pointed out in a *Scrubs* magazine article, hospitals are subjected to the rooted cultural notion that the customer is always right. Bozeman wrote. “The patient is NOT always right. They just don’t have the knowledge and training.” Comfort is not always the same thing as healthcare. As Bozeman suggested, when representatives give warm blankets to *feverish* (发热的) patients or milkshakes to patients who are not supposed to eat, and nurses take them away, patients are not going to give high marks to the nurses.
- H) More disturbing, several health systems are now using patient satisfaction scores as a factor in calculating nurses’ and doctors’ pay or annual bonuses. These health systems are ignoring the possibility that health providers, like hospitals, could have fantastic patient satisfaction scores yet higher numbers of dead patients, or the opposite.
- I) But hospitals, too, can offer poor care and still get high patient-satisfaction ratings (评价), and an alarming number of them do. I found the hospitals that perform worse than the national average in three or more categories measuring patient outcome. These are hospitals, in other words, where a higher number of patients than average will die, be unexpectedly readmitted to the hospital, or suffer serious complications (精神错乱). And yet two-thirds of those poorly performing hospitals scored higher than the national average on the key HCAHPS question; their patients reported that “YES, [they] would definitely recommend the hospital.”
- J) Many hospitals seem to be highly focused on tricks because they believe they can trick patients into thinking they got better care. These can ultimately cost hospitals money and patients their health, because the smoke and mirrors serve to distract from the real problem, which CMS does not address: Patient surveys won’t greatly and directly improve healthcare.
- K) But research has shown that hiring more nurses, and treating them well, can accomplish just that. It turns out that nurses are the key to patient satisfaction after all — but not in the way that hospitals have

interpreted.

L) A Health Affairs study showed that a better nurse work environment was associated with higher scores on every patient-satisfaction survey question. Patients are less likely to die or to get readmitted to the hospital. Their hospital stay is shorter and their likelihood of being the victim of a fatigue-related error is lower. When hospitals improve nurse working conditions, rather than tricking patients into believing they're getting better care, the quality of care really does get better. Instead, hospitals are responding to the current surveys and weighting system by focusing on smiles over substance, hiring actors instead of nurses, and catering to patients' wishes rather than their needs.

36. Some nurses' pay or annual bonuses may be influenced by patient satisfaction scores.

37. Training that has nothing to do with medicine is a "must" for nurses in some hospitals.

38. In order to satisfy the patients, some hospitals have bought facilities and services for patients to entertain or enjoy.

39. Actually, nurses, if treated well, can play their parts in improving patient satisfaction.

40. The policy of withholding hospitals' Medicare reimbursements was put into practice in October 2012.

41. Improving nurse's working conditions can boost patient-satisfaction scores and ensure patients' low death rate and readmission rate.

42. Nurses may get low scores because of not catering to the requests which is comfortable but bad for patients.

43. Department of Health and Human Services administrators thought that patient satisfaction survey could improve healthcare.

44. What patients have complained on the survey was recorded in the nurse' personnel file as her fault.

45. In order to get high patient satisfaction scores, doctors may be less inclined to remind patients to get rid of their bad habits.

## 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.**

Architecture is the art and science of designing buildings and structures. A building reflects the scientific and technological achievements of the age as well as the ideas and desires of the designer and client. The appearance of individual buildings, however, is often controversial.

The use of an architectural style cannot be said to start or finish on a specific date. Neither is it possible to say exactly what characterises a particular movement. But the origin of what is now generally known as modern architecture can be traced back to the social and technological changes of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Instead of using timber, stone and traditional building techniques, architects began to explore ways of creating buildings by using the latest technology and materials such as steel, glass and concrete strengthened steel bars, known as reinforced concrete. Technological advances also helped bring about the decline of rural industries and an increase in urban populations as people moved to the towns to work in the new factories. Such rapid and uncontrolled growth helped to turn parts of cities into *slums* (贫民窟).

By the 1920s, architects throughout Europe were reacting against the conditions created by industrialisation. A new style of architecture emerged to reflect more idealistic notions for the future. It was made possible by new materials and construction techniques and was known as Modernism.

By the 1930s, many buildings emerging from this movement were designed in the International Style. This

was largely characterised by the bold use of new materials and simple, geometric forms, often with white walls supported by *stilt* (支柱) like pillars. Unnecessary decoration that would *detract* (减损) from their primary purpose — to be used or lived in — were removed from these buildings.

Walter Gropius, Charles Jeanneret and Ludwig Mies van der Rohe were among the most influential of the many architects who contributed to the development of Modernism in the first half of the century. But the economic depression of the 1930s and the Second World War-prevented their ideas from being widely realised until the economic conditions improved and wartorn cities had to be rebuilt. By the 1950s, the International Style had developed into a universal approach to building, which standardised the appearance of new buildings in cities across the world.

46. Which of the following is true?

- A) Architects record the date of the first use of a certain architectural style.
- B) Reinforced concrete is the most important material for modern architecture.
- C) The International Style had become a widely-used architectural style in 1930s.
- D) There are different opinions about the appearance of individual buildings.

47. What happened as a result of technological advances?

- A) Urban populations grew.
- B) Architectural style was widely used.
- C) Town industries fell into decay.
- D) Urbanisation process slowed down.

48. What do we learn about Modernism?

- A) It emerged as a new style of architecture in 1930s.
- B) It substituted for traditional building techniques.
- C) It explored ways of using reinforced concrete.
- D) It involved with more fantasy concepts for the future.

49. Why were unneeded decoration taken away from many buildings in the 1930s?

- A) The International style buildings were welcomed.
- B) The residential function of buildings would improve.
- C) White walls were the main style of the buildings of 1930s.
- D) Buildings with unneeded decoration were too expensive.

50. What prevent the development of Modernism?

- A) The decline of rural industries.
- B) The increase of the number of slums.
- C) The economic instability and the social unrest.
- D) The wide acceptance of the International Style.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

“No family should go to the poorhouse because they are giving their kid a crack at the American dream,” said Rahm Emanuel on January 9th. Chicago’s mayor was presenting his plans for education at Kenwood Academy, a high school on the city’s South Side.

On the same day in Tennessee, President Barack Obama announced plans to exempt (豁免) qualified students from tuition fees at community colleges. The White House had taken a leaf out of Chicago’s book, said Mr. Emanuel, who last October introduced the Chicago STAR Scholarship, which pays the community-college tuition fees of the best graduates from Chicago’s public-school system.

Mr. Emanuel wants more students to enroll in a college and take courses (and, if they pass, get credits) while still in their last year of high school, which helps to reduce their tuition costs later. With the help of a donation of \$500,000 over three years from General Electric, the programme will grow from almost 2,500

students to more than 6,000 next year. Kenwood Academy has more students in the programme than any other high school in Chicago.

Some of the toughest decisions Mr. Emanuel had to make in his first term concerned schools. He demanded merit pay for teachers and a longer school day (Chicago's was only 5 hours 45 minutes) and *earmarked* (拨款) for closure 50 half-empty schools in poor districts. Teachers went on strike for the first time in 25 years, but Mr. Emanuel got the longer day and the closures went ahead in 2013. The teachers kept their *seniority-based* (以工龄为基础的) pay system.

Mr. Emanuel ploughed some of the money saved by closures into charter schools, which made him even more unpopular with the teachers' unions. But charter schools have worked well in Chicago. The Noble Network, which already runs 16 charter high schools with 10,000 pupils and plans to have 20,000 by 2020, has an attendance rate of 94% (compared with 73% for Chicago public schools) and a drop-out rate of only 0.4% (compared with 4.7%). It also gets better results on the ACT, a college-readiness test. It has an even higher percentage of minority students (98% compared with 92% at Chicago public schools), and slightly less public funding.

51. What does Rahm Emanuel mean by saying "No family should go to the poorhouse because...?"

- A) All the children should have the right to receive education.
- B) All the children have the same dream — the American Dream.
- C) People may not have pleasant and happy time in a poorhouse.
- D) Parents could support the children without the poorhouse's help.

52. What is the purpose of the plans issued by Obama?

- A) To support Mr. Emanuel's plans for education.
- B) To make children's American Dream come true.
- C) To free tuition for qualified students from community colleges.
- D) To pay college tuition fees for the best students from public schools.

53. What did Mr. Emanuel think of Obama's announcement?

- A) It takes all the credits of Chicago.
- B) It follows the example of Chicago.
- C) It focuses on the community colleges.
- D) It learns from the Chicago's book.

54. Why did the teachers go on strike?

- A) They were not satisfied with the pay system.
- B) They were reluctant to work in poor districts.
- C) There were many difficulties in the half-empty schools.
- D) Mr. Emanuel had made the toughest policies.

55. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A) How to protect all the children's American dream.
- B) Educational cooperation between the White House and Chicago.
- C) The reforms on education taken by Rahm Emanuel.
- D) The differences between charter schools and public schools.

## 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*.

高速铁路是一种运营速度比普通铁路更快的铁路。高速铁路的优点是速度快、能源消耗低、环境影响小、安全性能好、正点率高、乘坐舒适方便。中国高速铁路的建设始于1999年。经过10余年的高速铁路新线建设和对既有铁路的高速化改造，中国已经拥有世界上规模最大的高速铁路网。中国高速铁路里程居世界第一，已超过1.6万公里。