**听力原文及答案**

2017年5月新东方大学英语四级考试模拟题

**Part I Writing范文**

For the purpose of learning English, college students have mainly two options. Some choose to take an online course, which is a fashionable way to learn a foreign language to their eyes. Others would like to join in a traditional course in classroom. As far as I’m concerned, I tend to join in a traditional course under the guidance of a teacher.

For my choice, I have some reasons as follows. In the first place, studying with my fellow classmates will give me a sense of human connection, which an online course can’t provide. In the second place, I will have more chances to make new friends when taking a traditional class than when joining in an online course. Finally, I won’t feel lonely in a traditional class, not as in an online course.

Based on the analysis above, I would rather take a traditional course to learn English. I believe, I can learn a lot from my classmates as well as from my teacher. Taking a traditional course will definitely be an unforgettable experience in my college. Come on, guys, do as I do.

**Part II Listening Comprehension 原文**

**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.**

A massive forest fire is burning in the hilly regions of India’s northern state of Uttarakhand and has damaged huge stretches of forest, officials said Sunday. Officials said more than 1,900 hectares of forest land have been affected by the fire in the concerned region. Reports however said the fire has so far killed seven people and damaged around 3,000 hectares of forest in 13 districts of the state.

Indian authorities Sunday used helicopters in affected areas to spray water and try to stop flames that are spreading wildly. Television reports said the smoke has affected visibility in the area. Locals said columns of smoke rise from the stretches that are under fire and small flames were visible from a distance. Officials said since February, 922 incidents of forest fire incidents were recorded in the state.

Though exact reason behind the fire was unknown, officials however suspect the continued dry weather may directly cause it.

1. How many people were killed so far in the state concerned?

2. For what purpose did Indian authorities decide to use helicopters?

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

A crew was laying down a water pipe on Saturday afternoon when a man who was cutting a pipe suddenly lost control of a power saw with fatal results. He was killed in a horrible worksite accident, CBS Boston reported.

The victim was identified 28 year-old Jason Sanderson of Carver, Massachusetts. Carver’s co-worker, Sam Romanelli, saw the deadly accident happen. “The saw stuck in him and kicked back and got him in the throat. And you know, he stumbled and fell down,” he said.

As his fellow worker died in a construction hole, Romanelli did everything he could. “I ripped off my jacket and my safety vest and I stuffed it into his throat where the cut was and I tried to just apply pressure, kept him upright, tried to keep the blood from coming out,” Romanelli said. Doctors rushed Sanderson to Beth Israel in Plymouth, but he later died.

3. What was the team doing when the man was killed?

4. What did Sam Romanelli do after the man was injured?

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

There has been an ongoing debate about how fast trucks are going on American highways. A proposal that was recently put forward to lawmakers would cap the speed of new U.S. vehicles that are greater than 26,000 pounds to a maximum of 68 miles per hour. This would easily eliminate the speed issues many have with large trucks.

According to statistics currently there are 1,115 fatal crashes involving trucks a year. Many advocates and some truck accident lawyers have been advocating for ways to protect non-professional drivers.

While many support the potential new ban on speeding, others are not so welcoming including other truck drivers who feel as if limiting their speed could create dangerous road conditions. How could this worsen road conditions? Easy. If truck drivers are the slowest drivers on the road many other speeding drivers may run them off the road.

5. What are lawmakers advised to do?

6. How many serious crashes involving trucks happened each year?

7. Why do many people disagree with the proposal concerned?

**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**

W: Hi, Max, how are you doing with your job?

M: Well, Cherry, quite good. You know, I’m adapting slowly to my work.

W: I know, you’re just starting this new job. Never mind. You’ll be good at it.

M: I’m working hard on it. I really want to be successful at my work.

W: Wait, young man, in fact, you may not understand what “be successful” might mean in the real world.

M: Is it hard to define “be successful at work”? To me, “be successful” means you will become rich or be promoted to a high position in your company. Am I right?

W: No, that happens in our dreams. As a matter of fact, most jobs sort of have a built-in limit to how much you will be paid and how high up you can be promoted.

M: Then, in your eyes, what is success in a job?

W: Realistically, it means you can stand out and be respected by your boss.

M: I think, it’s easy to do that.

W: As with many other worthwhile things in life, success at work is not an easy thing to attain. Just imagine, if being successful at a job were easy, then everyone would be doing it and that wouldn’t have much room for you to stand out.

M: Yes, that’s sensible. Not everyone can be successful at work. But, what’s the key to standing out among others?

W: You may laugh at my answer. But, it is hard work. Doing the things needed to be successful in your job is hard work. You know, most people shy away from hard work.

M: Yes, not everyone wants to work hard all the time. Then there’s a chance for hard-working people to stand out.

W: Yes, that’s right. Well, we may all realize that, right now, there is a crisis in American business. In such a crisis, employers need loyal, dependable employees, who are willing to work hard and take their job seriously.

M: Every one of us can feel the influence of the present economic depression.

W: Finding good, hard-working employees is very, very difficult to do these days. I personally know a lot of people who work in management, and I have yet to find even one who disagrees.

M: That’s a bad thing for them, and for our economy.

W: So, all you have to do to stand out and be successful in your job, is to be a good employee, loyal and hard-working; and to be a solution to the problem instead of being part of the problem.

M: If I myself work hard and my co-workers do not, they may have a bad opinion of me and see me as someone trying to make them look bad.

W: Never mind that. Just keep in mind that you’re working there for you and for your employer.

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

8. What’s said of the man in the conversation?

9. Why can’t most people be successful at their work according to the woman?

10. How do employers consider the present economic crisis in America?

11. What does the man worry about at the end of the conversation?

Conversation Two

W: Hello, Professor Anderson, how are you doing these days?

M: Hello, Alison, everything is ok with me. Actually, I’ve been doing a research paper on street children in South Africa.

W: Street children?! Have you visited a lot of these kids in person?

M: Sadly, I haven’t. I hope I can visit them someday. In fact, now, I’m just doing a research on papers writing about street children in South Africa.

W: I seldom meet any street children. What do you find about street kids in South Africa?

M: Ok, the first thing I want to share with you is the age of those street children.

W: Is there something particular about their age?

M: According to a researcher named Foster Richter, street children in South Africa are between 7 and 18, with the majority between 13 and 16.

W: Good age for middle school.

M: Yeah, however, Ritcher also find that street kids in rich countries are much older than street kids in South Africa, being older than 16 years and even up to 24 to 25.

W: Wow, I thought there are fewer street kids in rich countries. Anyway, how’s the life of a street kid?

M: Another researcher in fact gives a detailed account of the life of a street kid: “As a bitter winter wind blows through the suburbs of Johnnesburg, ten-year old Moses, huddled in the doorway of a shop, pulls another piece of cardboard over his body, hoping it will block out the cold and bring him some sleep.”

W: Oh, poor thing! How come there are so many street children there?

M: The reason behind is very complicated. All the street children were of African origin and all were boys. It’s said that the street children phenomenon in South Africa is merely the outcome of the political system of racial problems that has been in place since the 1940s.

W: Are there any white street children in there?

M: The vast majority of an estimated 9,000 street children in South Africa are black. There are virtually no white street children in South Africa, but there are 10,000 white children in 160 state-registered and subsidized children’s homes.

W: Are there any places of safety for African children?

M: Although there’re some places of safety for African children, but only 600 children were well taken care of. Even more African children live on the streets. It seems there’s much work to be done for African-origin street children……

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

12. What does the professor say about street children in South Africa?

13. What is said of street children in rich countries?

14. What caused the street children phenomenon in South Africa?

15. What’s mentioned of white homeless children in South Africa?

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

On-campus jobs are often a great choice for students looking for a part-time job. As any college student knows, life is busy enough as it is, with classes, clubs, homework, exams and extracurricular activities. It can be difficult to balance school with a work schedule, and that balance is even harder to come by when you consider the commute to and from work.

Jobs on campus, therefore, tend to be a really good fit for college students. For one, on-campus employers tend to be more understanding about academic demands, and are used to accommodating staffing changes based on fluctuations in course load. In addition, you won’t have to worry about hurrying from class in order to make it to work on time, and working on campus is a great way to meet new people. You’ll also make valuable connections with faculty and staff at your university.

There’re some tips for finding a campus job.

Firstly, brainstorm about what you want to do. Think about what skills you have that you could put to use. Were you a lifeguard in high school? Consider working at your university’s fitness center, staffing the indoor pool. Have you worked at a restaurant? Consider your college dining hall.

Secondly, don’t ignore your resume. Just because you’re looking for a job on campus doesn’t give you an excuse to let your resume slide. Treat the position as you would any formal job opportunity, and make sure your cover letter and resume are attractive and informative.

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

16. Why are off-campus jobs not a good choice for college students?

17. What benefits can on-campus jobs bring about?

18. What’s the speaker’s advice on your resume?

**Passage Two**

There really can’t be any adult in this great big world that has never tried coffee. It’s consumed everywhere, and judging by the amount of Starbucks locations in the United States alone. In 2012, there were 10,924!

We love coffee. And that’s fine. In fact, there are many advantages to being one of the 54 percent of Americans over 18 who drink coffee every day. Coffee can be pretty amazing for your brain, your skin and your body.

Just smelling coffee could make you less stressed. Researchers at the Seoul National University examined the brains of rats who were stressed with insufficient sleep and discovered that those who were exposed to coffee smell experienced positive changes in brain parts tied to that stress. Note, this smell study doesn’t relate to stress by itself, only to the stress felt as a result of lacking sleep. Now, we’re not entirely sure if this means you should keep a bag of roasted coffee beans on your bedside table every night, but feel free to try!

Coffee could lessen the symptoms of Parkinson’s disease. *ScienceDaily* reported in 2012 that drinking coffee may help people with Parkinson’s disease control their movement. Ronald Postuma, the study author, said, “Studies have shown that people who drink coffee are less likely to develop Parkinson’s disease, but this is one of the first studies in humans to show that coffee can help with movement symptoms for people who already have the disease.”

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

19. What good does drinking coffee do to adult Americans?

20. What did researchers at the Seoul National University find?

21. How could coffee help with Parkinson’s disease patients?

**Passage Three**

The increase in demand for hand-crafted wares is being driven by this city’s restaurants, cafes and coffee bars. They are asking potters to create functional bottles or other objects to give them an individual look and aesthetic. Many newlyweds and quality-conscious locals are following suit and neglecting mass-produced imports for unique and handmade items.

Back in the 1960s and 70s hand-built pottery was the norm because there was no other way to buy jars, plates and the like, but by the late 80s and early 90s cheap imports flooded the market rendering locally-made wares unaffordable for many.

June Cummings has been an active member of the Gold Coast Potters Association for more than a decade and promotes the organisation’s Saturday Pottery Market. The weekly markets exhibit a large variety of items lovingly made by local potters. Adding to the atmosphere, the markets are held in the historic Old Post Office Gallery.

The association was set up in 1977, and June says thanks to ongoing support for the Gold Coast City Council it has a great track record in teaching pottery and bringing awareness of the craft to locals. It also hosts annual exhibitions of members work and workshops by renowned potters.

“Potters have a language of their own and enjoy a family-like training program. In the good old days of the 1970s and 1980s members could sell as many pots as they produced, largely through stalls at local markets,” June says.

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

22. What happened in the early 1990s?

23. What’s mentioned of the weekly markets?

24. When was the Gold Coast Potters Association established?

25. According to June Cummings, how did local potters learn their potting skills?

**听力部分 答案**

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. D

6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

11. D 12. A 13. A 14. B 15. C

16. B 17. C 18. B 19. D 20. A

21. C 22. C 23. A 24. D 25. B

**Part III   Reading Comprehension答案**

**Section A**

26. O 27. C 28. A 29. N 30. H

31. B 32. L 33. D 34. F 35. E

**Section B**

36. B 37. F 38. H 39. N 40. G

41. L 42. E 43. J 44. D 45. K

**Section C**

**Passage One**

46. D 47. A 48. B 49. C 50. A

**Passage two**

51. A 52. C 53. B 54. A 55. C

**Part IV Translation**

There is not much difference in between Western symbolism associated with Green and that of it in Chinese traditions. The important differences include: Green stands for wealth, harmony, growth, eco friendliness in the West, whereas it stands for “clean, and contamination-free” in China. Green is also used to describe organic things for example, Green Milk means organic or toxin-free milk and Green vegetables mean ones without pesticides. But a man wearing a green hat means he has an unfaithful wife. Thus, green should be used carefully as it could symbolize something totally different.