



新东方大学英语四级考试

全国统一模拟冲刺试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— Band Four —

试 题 册

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注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名准考证号写在答题卡1和答题卡2上。将本试卷代号划在答题卡1上。
- 二、试卷册、答题卡1和答题卡2均不得带出考场。考试结束，监考员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 四、在30分钟内做完答题卡1上的作文题。考生按指令在接着的30分钟内完成听力理解部分的试题，并在答题卡1上作答。然后监考员收取答题卡1，考生在答题卡2上完成其余部分的试题。全部答题时间为130分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB-2B 浓度的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A] ~~[B]~~ [C] [D]。使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定的粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按规定重新答题。
- 八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密。若被他人抄袭，一经发现，后果自负。

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

5. A) An online group of food lovers.
B) A group of food-loving neighbors.
C) A fast-food trading group.
D) A recipe-making group.
6. A) Restaurant owners.
B) Poor housewives.
C) Government officials.
D) Her contacts on Facebook.
7. A) Charging too much for her dish.
B) Cheating her friends on the web.
C) Selling foods illegally.
D) Organizing the food-lovers' group.

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) He is competent in giving sensible advice.
B) He is modest when working with his colleagues.
C) He is experienced in handling young students in school.
D) He appears to be an academically knowledgeable man.
9. A) To appear to be professional.
B) To be punctual at work.
C) To be psychologically prepared for potential obstacles.
D) To be ambitious in career development.

23. A) Poor performance at work.
 B) An easy attitude towards life.
 C) Bad appetite for chocolate.
 D) The forming of healthy behaviors.
24. A) It might boost people's productivity at work.
 B) It could enable people to reengage in healthy behaviors.
 C) It may make people lose interest in things.
 D) It can guide people to do sports more regularly.
25. A) Because they are too poor to be brave in face of difficulties.
 B) Because they are raised by strict parents.
 C) Because they are born to be timid in character.
 D) Because they are lack of ambition in life.

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 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.

A new White House report on student loan debt reveals that how people repay student loans has changed dramatically in a short time. The report comes as the Democratic Party moves this week to nominate Hillary Clinton, who has 26 for a path to debt-free public college, interest rate 27, help for borrowers and a three-month *moratorium* (延期偿还) on all student loan payments. Such campaign promises are a 28 to big-picture debt trends that have loomed ever larger 29 the middle class for a while now.

The overall outstanding student loan balance is \$1.3 trillion and growing—as are average individual balances, as is 30. The average return to a higher education has also never been higher, even when loans are taken into 31.

What's new is how those loans are getting paid back. According to the new report, the share of borrowers enrolled in 32 payment plans has quadrupled in just four years, to 20 percent in 2016. Still, several experts we talked with have suggestions for conditioning the program to better 33 the goal of expanding access to college to those who need it most, even as costs rise.

There are some indications in the report that income-driven repayment is specifically helping grads who would 34 be having trouble repaying their loans. For example, more than 40 percent of borrowers who enrolled in income-driven repayment in one year had previously either defaulted or 35 some payments. So, is this a good-news story? More access to more affordable payments sounds good, right? Well, like everything in the world of higher education, it's complicated.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) nod | I) excluded |
| B) account | J) complicated |
| C) cuts | K) meticulous |
| D) serve | L) affordable |
| E) postponed | M) excessively |
| F) otherwise | N) over |
| G) development | O) called |
| H) tuition | |

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**.*

Child Abuse

- [A] Many children worldwide suffer abuse every year, affecting all educational and socioeconomic levels, *ethnicities* (种族), cultures, and religions. The most common form of child abuse in the United States is being left at home alone without adult supervision, also called supervision neglect. All forms of neglect account for about 75% of the child-abuse reports made to child welfare authorities. Other common forms of child abuse include physical assault, physical neglect, emo-

tional abuse, and sexual assault that involves physical contact.

- [B] Child abuse has far-reaching negative effects on its victims and on society. Survivors of child maltreatment are at greater risk for physical, emotional, work, and relationship problems throughout childhood and into adulthood.
- [C] The most common types of child maltreatment are neglect, physical, emotional, and sexual abuse. Neglect, physical, and sexual abuse are the types of child abuse that usually result in reporting to and intervention by the authorities.
- [D] The risk factors for child abuse include issues that pertain to the victim, perpetrator, family, and community situations. Children under 4 years of age and those with special physical, developmental, or mental-health needs are at higher risk for being victims of maltreatment. Younger caregivers who have had mental-health, or drug problems in their family of origin are more at risk for abusing children. Also, adults who have trouble understanding the needs of children and appropriate parenting skills, as well as those who are single parents, of low socioeconomic status, or have *transient* (暂时的) other adult caregivers in the home are also more at risk of becoming child abusers.
- [E] Family risk factors for child maltreatment include social isolation, fragmentation, or parents who are stressed, engaging in domestic violence, or the presence of poor parent-child relationships. Community issues that increase the likelihood that child abuse occurs include low community socioeconomic status, high unemployment rates, high availability of alcohol or other drugs (for example, alcohol through liquor stores or bars), and poor community social connections.
- [F] Many health-care professionals may help make the diagnosis of child abuse, including licensed mental-health therapists, pediatricians, other primary-care providers, specialists whom you see for a medical condition, emergency physicians, psychiatric nurses, and social workers. One of these professionals will likely perform or refer for an extensive medical interview and physical examination as part of establishing the diagnosis.
- [G] Child abuse may be associated with a number of other medical conditions, so routine laboratory tests are often performed during the initial evaluation to rule out other causes of symptoms. Occasionally, an X-ray, scan, or other imaging study may be needed, particularly if physical abuse is suspected. As part of this examination, the sufferer may be asked a series of questions from a standardized questionnaire or self-test to help assess the occurrence of child abuse. Thorough exploration for any history or presence of mental-health symptoms will be conducted such that child maltreatment can be distinguished from other sources of emotional problems.
- [H] The treatment for child abuse involves first securing the safety of the child from further abuse and addressing any physical injuries from which the child may be suffering. As these interventions are occurring, child-welfare services work with law enforcement in assessing the safety of the child in

the home, whether or not the child should be removed from that home and the potential need for further legal involvement as a result of the abuse allegations. When it is determined that sexual abuse has occurred, the perpetrator of the abuse is usually required to have their name included on a sexual offenders' registry, which will prevent them from working in settings that involve children and may impose legal penalties if the offender has any contact with people under 18.

- [I] Medical interventions may involve addressing a variety of issues, like treating broken bones, concussion, or other head injury associated with physical abuse, genital injuries, or sexually transmitted disease that may result from sexual abuse.
- [J] Addressing the emotional impact of child abuse on the victim is an important part of treatment of child maltreatment. The mental health of the child is usually assessed, either through screening questions or tests by the pediatrician or through a full mental-health assessment by a mental-health professional. If it is determined that the child is suffering from a mental-health condition, it will be treated through individual or group therapy, as well as medication treatment when appropriate.
- [K] Family oriented interventions for child abuse may involve providing the caretaker with classes on anger management to help them develop healthy ways to manage their anger, parenting classes as a means of improving their knowledge and implementation of parenting approaches that are appropriate for the child's age, developmental level, medical, mental, and emotional needs. Family interventions may also involve the use of a parent mentor to provide the caretaker with a role model from whom they can learn appropriate parenting skills.
- [L] Children who are subjected to maltreatment are at risk for a variety of physical and emotional problems, often depending on their age. Physically, children can suffer from brain injury, including mental retardation, concussions, seizures, and death. Behaviorally and emotionally, children may develop a myriad of problems, including depression, anxiety, trouble bonding with others, and issues with controlling their anger.
- [M] Adults who were the victims of child abuse are at higher risk for a variety of emotional and physical problems, as well as for economic problems. The most common physical problems are neurological and musculoskeletal problems, followed by respiratory, heart, and gastrointestinal ailments. Compared to adults with no history of child-abuse victimization, those who were abused as children are at risk for achieving lower levels of education, employment, income, and assets. Those risks are apparently even greater for women compared to men. Adult survivors of abuse are also at higher risk of *incarceration* (监禁) and for family violence occurring in their own homes.
- [N] There are primary, secondary, and tertiary ways of preventing child abuse. Primary intervention involves awareness training for professionals who work with children, policy makers for children's issues, and for the general public. Secondary prevention programs work to alleviate the risk factors that make vulnerable children at risk for abuse. Tertiary prevention programs work with

families in which abuse has already occurred in an attempt to decrease the effects of the abuse and to prevent it from occurring again.

[O] Attempts at secondary and tertiary prevention of child abuse tend to address the risk factors and strengthen protective factors. Such programs often use approaches that strengthen parenting skills and supports, as well as enhance the ability for the caretaker to provide for the needs of the child. The *inverse* (反面) of most risk factors, protective factors for child abuse include having the involvement of supportive family, strengthening family and peer relationships, developing healthy coping skills, and improving individual emotional regulation.

36. Among the most common types of child abuse, emotional abuse usually won't result in intervention by the authorities.

37. Many health-care professionals may help diagnose child abuse, by conducting an extensive medical interview or physical examination.

38. The first step to solve child abuse is to make sure the safety of the child victim and whether or not he should be removed from that home.

39. The third-level prevention of child abuse requires to work with families to prevent child abuse from occurring again.

40. Certain laboratory tests and interviews are necessary methods for the initial evaluation of child abuse.

41. Children who suffered from maltreatment may develop a number of emotional problems, such as trouble controlling their emotions.

42. Parents who are under huge pressure or engage in domestic violence may tend to treat their child badly.

43. The treatment of child maltreatment is in the main to deal with the emotional impact of child abuse on the victim.

44. Children who are under 4 are said to be a higher risk of being maltreated by parents or other caregivers in some sense.

45. Family interventions could provide parents with knowledge about and professional guidance on parenting to reduce child abuse.

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.

Conventional wisdom—and plenty of research—asserts that stress is terrible for your health. It makes you *susceptible* (易受影响的) to colds and other illnesses and can cause high blood pressure, heart disease, cancer, diabetes, and all manner of other problems.

But an emerging body of research shows that the harmful part of stress often stems from believing that stress is terrible for you. One study from the University of Wisconsin–Madison, published in the journal *Health Psychology*, found that 182,000 people may have died prematurely because they believed their stress was bad for their health. The perception of stress was significant—not just the stress itself.

Health psychologist Kelly McGonigal had her mind blown by such research, and it completely shifted her approach to helping people get and stay healthy. Now instead of guiding people to eliminate stress from their lives, she advises them to embrace stress and use it to their advantage.

McGonigal is taken with a recent body of research suggesting that stress actually helps people cope with challenges in their lives—no matter the source of the stress. When people view stress as toxic instead of beneficial, it can cause more physical, emotional, or psychological harm than that stress itself: “What begets more harm is trying to avoid or suppress stress. You’re feeling overwhelmed or anxious, and your first thought is, ‘I need a drink’ or ‘I can’t handle this.’ Instead, we can view stress as a signal from the body and brain that we are actually rising to the challenge.”

McGonigal believes that if people stopped viewing stress as damaging and accepted it, they could harness that stress. In turn, they would use it as a catalyst for reaching out to others or taking action to make positive changes in their lives.

When talking with people about stress, in the past McGonigal had often *imparted* (传递) the message that stress was dangerous. She would have them go through a checklist of stressful life events, such as job loss or divorce, add up the score, and declare that a high score put them at risk for getting sick or dying. But she noticed something interesting—when she would give lecture on this, people seemed demoralized and depressed.

46. What can we learn from the traditional knowledge about stress?
- A) The harmful part of stress is overestimated to a certain degree.
 - B) Knowledge about stress is wrongly drawn from the past research.
 - C) Stress may cause many physical and mental problems.
 - D) Stress was viewed from an unscientific perspective in the past.
47. The study from the University of Wisconsin-Madison finds that _____.
- A) how people perceive stress matters significantly
 - B) stress would hardly cause physical problems if handled properly
 - C) psychological problems could cause premature deaths
 - D) stress might be not as terrible to people as imagined
48. In Kelly McGonigal's eyes, new studies tell her that _____.
- A) it's wrong for her to advise people to embrace stress
 - B) stress might be a little bit beneficial from time to time
 - C) it's sensible for people to ignore related research when trying to stay healthy
 - D) stress could be eliminated if people view it as beneficial
49. According to Kelly McGonigal, it's advisable for people to _____.
- A) try to fight against stress bravely
 - B) keep up with the advances in research on psychology
 - C) view stress in a friendly way
 - D) give time to stress to disappear by itself
50. Why did Kelly McGonigal have her patient do a checklist of stressful life events?
- A) Because she attempted to prove the harm of stress to her patients.
 - B) Because she was meant to conduct a research on the positive effects of stress.
 - C) Because she tried to tell her patients the necessity of embracing stress.
 - D) Because she wanted to make her patients demoralized.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Two-thirds of new car buyers have experienced problems with their vehicles in the first five years of use, with some struggling to use their legal rights to a repair, refund or replacement. A Choice survey found while most affected owners were able to get their car fixed, an "alarming" 15

per cent were unable to resolve the problem, despite warranties, insurance and consumer guarantees to repair, refund or exchange if a product is not of an acceptable quality.

CHOICE Magazine's CEO Alan Kirkland says consumers should not be required to sign a *nondisclosure* (保密) agreement when making warranty claims against car dealers. Further, when owners were forced to pay for repairs, it cost them \$1295 in direct fees and lost wages, and 31 hours. "While some companies are doing the right thing, others are treating consumers' statutory rights as an optional extra," said he. "The research findings convey the very real sense that car companies are off-loading sub-standard new cars on consumers and then using lawyers to fight consumers, forcing them to pay more to have their new cars fixed."

Choice also found 16 per cent of new car owners with problems were forced to sign a confidentiality agreement in order to obtain a remedy, banning them from telling anyone about their experience.

Mr. Kirkland accused car companies of attempting to cover up the scale of problems with new cars. "It's astonishing. The problem is an owner might start thinking it's isolated and not common-ly seen across the industry," he said. "This information should be in the public domain, available to consumers and regulators, and it's time this power imbalance was addressed."

Greg Patten, chief executive of Motor Traders Association, which represents dealers, said the industry took warranty complaints very seriously and fixing problems properly and quickly was their "lifeblood". He said in cases where there were confidentiality agreements, the consumer most likely had exhausted all options with manufacturers, fair trading agencies, lawyers, and were willing to sign an agreement. "It would be worrying if consumers are immediately going to the dealer or manufacturer and signing a confidentiality agreement to get a warranty problem fixed, because that would mean all the advertising done about consumer rights has completely missed its mark."

51. What can be learned about the findings of the Choice survey?

- A) Some car owners buy cars of a poor quality.
- B) Some car users can't figure out what legal rights they have.
- C) Some car users have to fix the problems with their cars by themselves.
- D) Some car owners can't find a way to solve the problem with their cars.

52. According to Alan Kirkland, consumers _____.

- A) shouldn't ask car dealers to fix the problems with their cars
- B) shouldn't buy sub-standard new cars from car companies
- C) shouldn't sign a nondisclosure agreement with car dealers
- D) shouldn't pay for repairs to their cars

53. According to the Choice survey, car owners sign a confidentiality agreement to _____.
- A) keep themselves from disclosing their problems to their friends
 - B) get their cars repaired
 - C) give up their legal rights
 - D) avoid paying for any repair to their cars
54. According to Alan Kirkland, signing a confidentiality with a car buyer _____.
- A) helps car companies keep the problems in the dark
 - B) aims to solve the power imbalance between consumers and car dealers
 - C) is a way for car companies to avoid repairing their consumers' cars
 - D) is the most effective way for car companies to cheat consumers
55. According to Greg Patten, car dealers usually _____.
- A) advise consumers not to sign a confidentiality in a hurry
 - B) deny the legal rights of car buyers
 - C) fulfill their responsibilities well
 - D) refuse to sign a confidentiality agreement with consumers

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.*

中国功夫是长时间形成的搏击方式。如今，它被认为是一项传统运动，越来越受欢迎，甚至代表着中国文化。这种传统遗产在当今以独特的方式存在着，并影响着当地人的生活方式。功夫虽然是格斗技艺，但它崇尚美德与和平，而不是侵略或暴力。这是武术家(martial artist)代代相传的共同价值。功夫运用动作套路(movement sets)、搏击手法(boxing styles)和兵器运用，以达到其自卫功能。