

2020 秋季大学英语四级考试全仿真试卷

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 2 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,监考员收卷后考生方可离开。
- 三、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 四、在 30 分钟内做完答题卡 1 上的作文题。30 分钟后,考生按指令启封试题册,在接着的 25 分钟内完成听力部分的试题。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 125 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。

未得到监考教师指令前,不得翻阅试题册!

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the topic *Why do you think people attend college?* Specify your reasons to support your answer. 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。

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡 1 指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效!

* 请认真填写以下信息

准考证号:

姓名: _____

错填、未填以上信息,按违规处理!

Questions 5 and 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) The soldiers died during WWI.
B) The living soldiers.
C) Those who died in the military service.
D) All of the soldiers, both the living and the dead.
6. A) Veterans will have long holidays.
B) Officials will award veterans medals.
C) Communities will hold parties.
D) Soldiers will shoot guns to salute the dead ones.
7. A) They were forced to join the army.
B) They fought in the battlefield.
C) Most of them did the office jobs in the U. S.
D) Most of them worked as nurses in the U. S.

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.*

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

8. A) The woman's recent busy life.
B) The man's recent promotion to the cafeteria manager.
C) Ways to improve the food services in the cafeteria.
D) Recent changes of the cafeteria menu.
9. A) She hated the food there.
B) She started eating in the dormitory with her friends.
C) The cafeteria is too far from her school.
D) Her classes conflicted with the working hour of the cafeteria.

10. A) To provide a wider food choices.

B) To make sufficient food.

C) To provide better service.

D) To keep the food fresh.

11. A) She is flattered to be invited.

B) She is curious to learn more about the committee.

C) She is worrying about whether she can fit it in her schedule.

D) She doesn't care about it.

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

12. A) Fifty people have signed up.

B) They will go to New York by plane.

C) They will go to visit an art gallery.

D) One of the painting in the exhibit is made by the man.

13. A) She organized the trip.

B) She made the poster for the trip.

C) She made the schedule of the trip.

D) She approved the funding for the trip.

14. A) It is wonderful.

B) It will be very tiring.

C) It may not be suitable for everyone.

D) It will waste a lot of time.

15. A) She will be willing to go on the trip.

B) She has already seen the exhibit.

C) She prefers to walk to the exhibit.

D) She is surprised when she heard the High Line.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four 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.*

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

16. A) The role played by folktales in Norwegian society.
B) The major types of Norwegian folktales.
C) The features of the folktales.
D) The relationship between folktales and the culture.
17. A) They are partly real and partly imaginative.
B) They are written by the storytellers.
C) They reflect the local culture.
D) They are purely imaginative but have realistic significance.
18. A) The animals in the tales are mainly domestic and can behave like humans.
B) The supernatural stories are mainly about humans with super power.
C) The comical tales also contain supernatural elements.
D) The comical tales are also called transformation stories.

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

19. A) Reasons for people to go to the gym.
B) Some good physical activities.
C) The changes brought by regular training in the gym.
D) The relationship between regular training and fitness.
20. A) It is free from time and space.
B) It will cost more calorie.
C) It is more healthy.
D) It is suitable for young people.

21. A) Those who want to do some easy exercise.
B) Those who want to become more flexible.
C) Those who want to develop both their mind and body.
D) Girls who don't want to develop muscle.

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

22. A) Because they could find good jobs there.
B) Because they had found gold there.
C) Because they could open laundries and restaurants there.
D) Because they heard there was gold there.
23. A) They would settle down in America.
B) They would take their family members to America.
C) They would go back to China and get together with their family.
D) They would immigrate to America.
24. A) Because Chinese miners were yellow peril.
B) Because they thought Chinese miners had robbed their fortune.
C) Because many Chinese miners got rich.
D) Because Chinese miners picked over the areas that had been mined.
25. A) Early Chinese immigrants in America.
B) Chinese American's dream to strike it rich.
C) The history of Chinese Americans.
D) Chinese gold miners in America.

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 the 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.*

The future prices of *bitcoin*(比特币) increased 18 percent to more than \$18,000 on Monday morning on the Chicago Board Options Exchange. *Futures*(期货) are a type of 26 in which a buyer and a seller agree on a price for a 27 item to be delivered on a date in the future. Future contracts are available for nearly everything that can be sold such as wheat, soy, gold, oil, cocoa and, now, bitcoin.

What is a bitcoin, anyway? Bitcoin is different from other 28 currencies that are supported by governments and big banks. It is not a coin or printed on paper. It is 29 as a line of computer code.

Bitcoin is similar to cash because you can 30 it without using your real identity, as you do with a bank transfer or credit card. People who want to buy and sell 31 like bitcoin.

How did bitcoin come to be? There is still some 32 about the creation of bitcoin in 2009. An anonymous person or group that used the name Satoshi Nakamoto described the idea of an electronic cash system in a research paper in October 2008.

Who is using bitcoin? Some businesses, such as Overstock.com, have accepted payments in bitcoin. Still, its popularity is low 33 with cash and credit cards. Many individuals and businesses will not accept bitcoins for payments. Some well-known banking executives have spoken against bitcoin. Jamie Dimon, head of JP Morgan Chase Bank called it a 34. But his bank is starting to use the technology behind bitcoin, known as blockchain, to more accurately 35 trading and assets.

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------|------------|
| A) confrontation | B) contract | C) national | D) fraud |
| E) proceed | F) anonymously | G) spend | H) track |
| I) private | J) stored | K) compared | L) mystery |
| M) silently | N) particular | | |

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**.*

Why You Should Not Brag on Social Media

- A) “Accomplish but do not boast.”—Lao Tzu. A few weeks ago, while checking my LinkedIn feed, I was shocked to see a post from a well-known marketing professor that was nothing more than a *blatant* (公然的) boast. It went something like this: “I have X thousand citations on Google Scholar. I am one of the most-cited academics in the field.” The post didn’t offer anything of substance or insight. Its subtext was, “Admire me. I am amazing. My research is more cited than anyone else’s.” The post diminished my opinion of this individual considerably.
- B) Unfortunately, when I started looking for boast posts after this, they were abundant. My social media feeds are apparently *chockfull* (塞满) of people bragging frequently. Boast posts typically begin with phrases like “I am so humbled to...,” “I am so proud to...,” etc. and then go on to describe an accomplishment boastfully.
- C) What exactly is bragging? Sharing positive events and achievements from our life, per se, is good to do and supports our happiness. When we inform close family and friends, or even acquaintances, about a job promotion, an engagement, or the arrival of a new child, we provide useful positive knowledge about ourselves that increases everyone’s happiness. It is when the sharing is done not to share happiness, but mainly to arouse jealousy, envy, or other negative emotions, and doesn’t have any useful, informative purpose for the audience that it becomes dysfunctional. When bragging, what information you share and who you share it with, both matter. In the professional context for instance, if someone posts on LinkedIn that they have a forthcoming paper coming out in a prestigious journal along with its abstract, it is useful to readers, even strangers. On the other hand, randomly posting that you have thousands of citations on Google Scholar doesn’t help anyone. (What can an average reader do with this information?)
- D) This got me wondering why someone so successful professionally would resort to boast posting in this way. What did they hope to accomplish? What tangible or psychological benefits can bragging about pro-

fessional accomplishments possibly provide? And on the flip side, what harm does posting boasts cause? In this post, I want to focus on this last question about the negative consequences of social media boasting.

- E) More than anything, bragging conveys powerful negative trait information about the sender. We don't necessarily need modern psychology to make this point. Shakespeare pointed it out as well as anyone over four centuries ago in *All's Well That Ends Well* when Parolles observed, "Who knows himself a braggart, let him fear this, for it will come to pass that every braggart shall be found an ass." Of course, the major problem with braggarts is that they usually don't know they are braggarts (and asses).
- F) Numerous studies corroborate Shakespeare. In a nutshell, people don't like braggarts and find them to be annoying, a phenomenon called the "hubris hypothesis." This dislike is based on the inference that the braggart has a negative view of everyone around them. Returning to the famous marketing professor, the "I am better than you" subtext embedded in the boast post about high number of citations communicates an implicit dislike, disrespect, or even contempt for readers.
- G) Recent research shows that such audience beliefs are not misplaced. Those who are prone to bragging do have undesirable traits. As psychologists Cara Palmer and her colleagues explain the results of their recent study: "...Bragging, even when in conjunction with other forms of sharing, was related to more undesirable traits... Individuals who tended to brag when they shared their positive events were more likely to be men, reported less agreeableness, less conscientiousness, and less empathy, whereas those who tended to brag and mass-share reported the highest levels of narcissism." No surprises here, this is exactly what you would expect. (And yes, that braggart marketing professor was a man!)
- H) What is worse, bragging attracts *ingratiators* (讨好者) who are typically lower in status and have ulterior motives in forming or maintaining a relationship with the braggart. In other words, if you want to gather an *entourage* (随从) around you, bragging is an efficient way to achieve this.
- I) And finally, consider this. On social media, where your boast may be seen by hundreds or thousands of people with all degrees of relationships with you, some close, others marginal, there is no way to ascertain the amount of harm that a poorly-worded or over-the-top boast can do to your reputation.
- J) However, I should also note there is one interesting upside to bragging. Some studies show that those who brag are seen as more competent, which is one of the main reasons why people brag in the first place. However, this is the case when people don't have other information about the braggart. On LinkedIn and other social media, others can obtain a detailed listing of a person's accomplishments, so it is not clear

that bragging elevates perceptions of competence in this context.

K) My main conclusion is this. We all self-promote ourselves on social media to a lesser or greater degree.

After all, it feels like we are broadcasting whatever is on our mind to the world. And many times, we want to communicate our expertise, our competence, and our strengths, our place in the world so to speak, especially where our work is concerned. We should be careful about how we do this. We should seek to maximize the information and value we provide to those reading our feeds instead of using the spotlight to just brag aimlessly.

36. Bragging can generate followers who are inferior in status or with hidden intentions.

37. Being everywhere on social media, boast posts give no useful information to others.

38. Compared with their female counterparts, male are more likely to brag about their own achievements.

39. From the perspective of the author, the showiness of a distinguished professor on a social media was a demeaning gesture.

40. It is difficult to tell how much damage a boasting reputation is costing us since we don't know who is reading our posts and how they might react.

41. It's advised that the best way to defuse animosity against a braggy post is to be careful about it and make it genuinely useful.

42. The difference between sharing and showing off all comes down to intent.

43. The underlying message of one's bragging suggests his despite of the others.

44. Without sufficient information, people may consider a boaster as someone competent.

45. According to a recent research, one's showing off online can reflect his unpleasant personality.

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.

When you're sitting in the driver's seat at 60mph on a rain-lashed motorway, covering your eyes would normally be a dangerous, if not downright suicidal move. Putting on a virtual reality headset, obscuring the

view of the road altogether, might seem even crazier. But that’s exactly what I did recently. To start with, I was looking at a computer simulation of the motorway in front of me. Then the road disappeared altogether, the car took off, and I began flying through an alien landscape.

This was the rather unsettling gimmick chosen by Renault to illustrate the potential of its new self-driving concept car, the Symbioz. The idea is that if you’re not driving, you can turn your mind, and eyes, to other things.

But will we ever be able to trust driverless technology enough to do that, and would we be right to do so? My experience in the Symbioz—a car designed for fully hands-off driving—hardly filled me with confidence. The hi-tech sensors fogged up, the system stopped working, and a safety driver—usefully equipped with dual controls—had to take over. To be fair, this was a prototype, and Renault admits it will be years before systems like this are ready to go onto the market.

But while there’s no doubt that fully autonomous self-driving cars are on their way, there are concerns that many of us may confuse assisted driving technologies—cruise control, lane keeping, automatic braking, collision avoidance systems and so on—with full autonomy. And this could make us dangerously complacent.

Matthew Avery is a director of Thatcham Research, which tests new vehicles on behalf of the insurance industry. He says it is vital drivers know what they’re dealing with—and that a clear distinction is drawn between “hands-on” and “hands-off” set-ups. “The systems we have got today are assisted-driver systems,” he says. “They are there to support the driver. But there is a risk that drivers become accustomed to them, and maybe think they’re automated when they’re not.”

Increasingly, modern cars come with internet connections, to help operate entertainment and navigation systems, or to allow them to be unlocked and started remotely using a phone. That makes them vulnerable. In 2015, for example, security researchers Chris Valasek and Charlie Miller made headlines when they showed how they could hack into a car remotely—and take control of key functions, including the brakes and the steering.

46. What is the idea of Renault’s new self-driving concept car?

- A) It allows people to experience the virtual reality effect.
- B) It obscures the view of the road.
- C) It allows people to do other things rather than driving.
- D) It helps people to drive safely even if they don’t know how to drive.

47. How does the author feel about his experience of driving Symbioz?
- A) The high-tech sensors are very efficient.
 - B) Self-driving cars are not entirely reliable.
 - C) The braking system is not working properly.
 - D) The designs of these cars are too expensive.
48. What does Matthew Avery suggest drivers should do?
- A) Do not rely on auto driving in bad weather.
 - B) Stay aware of the modes of set-ups.
 - C) Do not stay away from the steering wheel.
 - D) Have a rest when driving for a long distance.
49. Why did Chris Valasek and Charlie Miller hit the headlines?
- A) Modern cars are susceptible to cyber attacks.
 - B) They have innovated the key functions of cars.
 - C) They have made auto driving safer.
 - D) Cars should not be connected to the Internet.
50. What is this passage mainly about?
- A) The possible risks of driverless cars.
 - B) The invention of high-tech sensors.
 - C) The result of car collision experiments.
 - D) The benefits of incorporating Internet to cars.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Music fans who don't want to pay \$9.99 per month for Spotify's premium subscription will now have more features to choose from. The *streaming* (流媒体) music giant announced Tuesday that it will be releasing several new capabilities for its free music tier that will be launching for iOS and Android over the coming weeks.

Among the biggest changes is the introduction of 15 new on-demand playlists that the company says will serve up music tailored to users' personal taste. Listeners will be able to play any track within these playlists at any time, rather than having to wait for the app's shuffle mode to choose the desired song.

In an effort to offer better music suggestions for non-paying listeners, Spotify also says it will ask users about which artists they like upon signing up for an account, and will then deliver playlists that match those choices. Spotify is also making it possible for users to “like” songs they enjoy and “hide” songs they don’t in order to improve its recommendations. A new Data Saver mode will optimize the app to use less data while streaming, a move that could make its service more appealing in areas with limited connectivity.

The update is also likely an attempt by Spotify to retain its lead in the streaming music space as Apple slowly *encroaches* (侵蚀). The company has 71 million paid subscribers while Apple Music now boasts 38 million members, which Eddy Cue, Apple’s senior vice president of Internet software and services, announced last month at South by Southwest according to multiple reports. Both *The Wall Street Journal* and *Billboard* recently reported in February that Apple’s streaming service, which doesn’t have a free tier, appears to be growing more quickly than Spotify.

Taken together, the features included in the update will ease up on the restrictions Spotify has imposed thus far in its free tier. Considering non-paying users can’t listen to music offline, don’t have access to play any track on demand, and can only use the skip button a limited number of times, the update will give those users a bit more control.

51. What can be inferred about Spotify’s current premium subscription?

- A) It is exclusively dedicated to Android users.
- B) It charges a monthly fee of \$9.99.
- C) It will enable its customers to experience better personalized playlists.
- D) Its customers will have unlimited access to 15 different playlists.

52. The 15 new on-demand playlists will _____.

- A) customize which playlists appear in the menu and hide those undesirable ones
- B) save the amount of mobile data needed for stream songs
- C) allow listeners to skip songs they dislike
- D) offer access to shuffled playlists

53. Spotify asks its users to select their favorite artists after they register because it’s designed _____.

- A) to enable them to use less data while streaming
- B) to allow them to find the right artists to feature
- C) to enable them to like or hide certain artists
- D) to better serve the free tier customers

54. Which of the following is more likely to be the reason why Spotify updates its service this time?

- A) To help thwart an increasing threat from rival Apple Music.
- B) To become the top music streaming service.
- C) To make it more like the paid tier.
- D) To better convert free users to premium ones.

55. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) The new features of Spotify's Free Music-Streaming Plan.
- B) The hidden features of Spotify one needs to know.
- C) Which service is the streaming king, Spotify or Apple Music?
- D) How Spotify's new free tier could endanger Apple Music.

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**.

浙江省杭州良渚(Liang Zhu)遗址有望在2019年被认定为世界文化遗产。良渚遗址是一个综合性的考古遗址,代表着公元前3300年至公元前2300年中国史前文明。它是一个区域性的权威和信仰中心,有一个大型的首都城市。良渚先民大约五千年前就开始使用文字(character)。迄今为止,已发掘出500多处遗址。