
2016年12月大学英语四级考试真题

来源：文都教育

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to take a job in a company and the other to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It was dangerous to live in. C) He could no longer pay the rent.
 B) It was going to be renovated. D) He had sold it to the royal family.
2. A) A strike. C) A forest fire.
 B) A storm. D) A terrorist attack.

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A) They lost contact with the emergency department.
 B) They were trapped in an underground elevator.
 C) They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.
 D) They sent calls for help via a portable radio.
4. A) They tried hard to repair the elevator.
 B) They released the details of the accident.
 C) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.
 D) They provided the miners with food and water.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) Raise postage rates.
 B) Improve its services.
 C) Redesign delivery routes.
 D) Close some of its post offices.
6. A) Shortening business hours.
 B) Closing offices on holidays.
 C) Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.
 D) Computerizing mail sorting processes.
7. A) Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

- B) Many people will begin to complain.
- C) Taxpayers will be very pleased.
- D) A lot of controversy will arise.

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 conversations and the question-s 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) He will be kept from promotion.
- B) He will go through retraining.
- C) He will be given a warning.
- D) He will lose part of his pay.
- 9. A) He is always on time.
- B) He is a trustworthy guy.
- C) He is an experienced press operator.
- D) He is on good terms with his workmates.
- 10. A) She is a trade union representative.
- B) She is in charge of public relations.
- C) She is a senior manager of the shop.
- D) She is better at handling such matters.
- 11. A) He is skilled and experienced.
- B) He is very close to the manager.
- C) He is always trying to stir up trouble.
- D) He is always complaining about low wages.

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

- 12. A) Open.
- B) Selfish.
- C) Friendly.
- D) Reserved.
- 13. A) They stay quiet.
- B) They read a book.
- C) They talk about the weather.
- D) They chat with fellow passengers.
- 14. A) She was always treated as a foreigner.
- B) She was eager to visit an English castle.
- C) She was never invited to a colleague's home.
- D) She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.
- 15. A) Houses are much more quiet.
- B) Houses provide more privacy.
- C) They want to have more space.
- D) They want a garden of their own.

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 conversation you have just heard.

16. A) They don't have much choice of jobs.
B) They are likely to get much higher pay.
C) They don't have to go through job interviews.
D) They will automatically be given hiring priority.
17. A) Ask their professors for help.
B) Look at school bulletin boards.
C) Visit the school careers service.
D) Go through campus newspapers.
18. A) Helping students find the books and journals they need.
B) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.
C) Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.
D) Providing students with information about the library.

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

19. A) It tastes better.
B) It is easier to grow.
C) It may be sold at a higher price.
D) It can better survive extreme weathers.
20. A) It is healthier than green tea.
B) It can grow in drier soil.
C) It will replace green tea one day.
D) It is immune to various diseases.
21. A) It has been well received by many tea drinkers.
B) It does not bring the promised health benefits.
C) It has made tea farmers' life easier.
D) It does not have a stable market.

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

22. A) They need decorations to show their status.
B) They prefer unique objects of high quality.
C) They decorate their homes themselves.
D) They care more about environment.
23. A) They were proud of their creations.
B) They could only try to create at night.
C) They made great contributions to society.
D) They focused on the quality of their products.
24. A) Make wise choices.
B) Identify fake crafts.
C) Design handicrafts themselves.
D) Learn the importance of creation.

25. A) To boost the local economy.
 B) To attract foreign investments.
 C) To arouse public interest in crafts.
 D) To preserve the traditional culture.

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.*

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are “male” and “female” brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study 26 that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers 27 for sex differences the entire human brain.

And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for 28 brains as “male” or “female,” research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle.

Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based 29, many different types of brain can’t always be distinguished by gender.

While the “average” male and “average” female brains were 30 different, you couldn’t tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small 31 of people had “all-male” or “all-female” characteristics.

Larry Cahill, an American *neuroscientist* (神经科学家), said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning 32 beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, 33 of gender.

“There’s a mountain of evidence 34 the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function,” he told *The Seattle Times*.

If anything, he said, the study 35 that gender plays a very important role in the brain “even when we are not clear exactly how.”

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) abnormal | I) regardless |
| B) applied | J) searched |
| C) briefly | K) similarities |
| D) categorizing | L) slightly |
| E) challenges | M) suggests |
| F) figure | N) tastes |
| G) percentage | O) traditional |
| H) proving | |

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**.

Can Burglars Jam Your Wireless Security System?

[A] Any product that promises to protect your home deserves careful examination. So it isn't surprising that you'll find plenty of strong opinions about the potential vulnerabilities of popular home-security systems.

[B] The most likely type of *burglary* (入室盗窃) by far is the unsophisticated crime of opportunity, usually involving a broken window or some forced entry. According to the FBI, crimes like these accounted roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries in the US in 2013. The wide majority of the rest were illegal, unforced entries that resulted from something like a window being left open. The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.

[C] One of the main theoretical home-security concerns is whether or not a given system is vulnerable to being blocked from working altogether. With wired setups, the fear is that a *burglar* (入室盗贼) might be able to shut your system down simply by cutting the right cable. With a wireless setup, you stick battery-powered sensors up around your home that keep an eye on windows, doors, motion, and more. If they detect something wrong while the system is armed, they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station that will then raise the alarm. That approach will eliminate most cord-cutting concerns—but what about their wireless equivalent, jamming? With the right device tuned to the right frequency, what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup and blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station?

[D] Jamming concerns are nothing new, and they're not unique to security systems. Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal coming in on the same frequency. For comparison, let's say you wanted to "jam" a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.

[E] Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on—that means that a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling. They will, however, need to know what system they're looking for. If you have a sign in your yard declaring what setup you use, that'd point them in the right direction, though at that point, we're talking about a highly targeted, semi-sophisticated attack, and not the sort forced-entry attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. It's easier to find and acquire jamming equipment for some frequencies than it is for others.

[F] Wireless security providers will often take steps to help combat the threat of jamming attacks. SimpliSafe, winner of our Editor's Choice distinction, utilizes a special system that's capable of separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks. When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via *push alert* (推送警报). From there, it's up to you to sound the alarm manually.

[G] SimpliSafe was singled out in one recent article on jamming, complete with a video showing the entire system being effectively bypassed with handheld jamming equipment. After taking appropriate measures to contain the RF interference to our test lab, we tested the attack out for ourselves, and were able to verify that it's possible with the right equipment. However, we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works. It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my

smartphone, and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log. The team behind the article and video in question make no mention of the system, or whether or not it detected them.

[H] We like the unique nature of that software. It means that a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it. Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it. Other systems also seem confident on the subject of jamming. The team at Frontpoint addresses the issue in a blog on its site, citing their own jam protection software and claiming that there aren't any documented cases of successful jam attacks since the company began offering wireless security sensors in the 1980s.

[I] Jamming attacks are absolutely possible. As said before, with the right equipment and the right know-how, it's possible to jam any wireless transmission. But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff?

[J] Let's imagine that you live in a small home with a wireless security setup that offers a functional anti-jamming system. First, a thief is going to need to target your home, specifically. Then, he's going to need to know the technical details of your system and acquire the specific equipment necessary for jamming your specific setup. Presumably, you keep your doors locked at night and while you're away. So the thief will still need to break in. That means defeating the lock somehow, or breaking a window. He'll need to be jamming you at this point, as a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm. So, too, would the motion detectors in your home, so the thief will need to continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal. However, he'll need to do so without tripping the anti-jamming system, the details of which he almost certainly does now have access to.

[K] At the end of the day, these kinds of systems are primarily designed to protect against the sort of opportunistic smash-and-grab attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes common sense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night. No system is impenetrable, and none can promise to eliminate the worst case completely. Every one of them has vulnerabilities that a knowledgeable thief could theoretically exploit. A good system is one that keeps that worst-case setting as improbable as possible while also offering strong protection in the event of a less-extraordinary attack.

36. It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks with the necessary equipment and skill.

37. Interfering with a wireless security system is similar to interfering with a conversation.

38. A burglar has to continuously jam the wireless security device to avoid triggering the alarm, both inside and outside the house.

39. SimpliSafe provides devices that are able to distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks.

40. Only a very small proportion of burglaries are committed by technical means.

41. It is difficult to crack SimpliSafe as its system keeps changing.

42. Wireless devices will transmit signals so as to activate the alarm once something wrong is detected.

43. Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary in addition to the wireless security system.

44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone.

45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search.

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.

As a person who writes about food and drink for a living. I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

I hate tipping.

I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more upfront for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

- A) He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
- B) He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
- C) He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
- D) He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

- A) It sets a bad example for other industries.
- B) It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
- C) It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
- D) It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

- A) They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
- B) They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.

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- C) They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.
D) They can have some say in how much their servers earn.
49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?
A) Service quality has little effect on tip size.
B) It is in human nature to try to save on tips.
C) Tips make it more difficult to please customers.
D) Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.
50. What does the author argue for in the passage?
A) Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.
B) Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.
C) Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.
D) Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened?

Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil producing countries, cancelling out the gains? Not necessarily, says economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and *subsidies* (补贴) for their consumers."

But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?
A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

- A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
- B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.
- C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
- D) Consumers will spend their saving from cheap oil on other commodities.

53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?

- A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
- B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
- C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
- D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?

- A) It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.
- B) Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.
- C) It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.
- D) Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.

55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?

- A) People are not spending all the money they save on gas.
- B) The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.
- C) Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.
- D) People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

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**.

随着中国的改革开放，如今很多年轻人都喜欢举行西式婚礼。新娘在婚礼上穿着白色婚纱，因为白色被认为是纯洁的象征。然而在中国传统文化中，白色经常是葬礼上使用的颜色。因此务必记住，白花一定不要用作祝人康复的礼物，尤其不要送给老年人或危重病人。同样，礼金也不能装在白色的信封里，而要装在红色的信封里。

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

【参考范文】

Facing the two options, I will choose to take a job in a company. There are mainly two reasons for my choice.

On one hand, I am eager to apply what I've learned to practice since I have got so many years' schooling. Moreover, I am somewhat tired of the "ivory tower" life and ready for the "real world" life, for I assume that I can learn more from getting in touch with society. On the other hand, my family needs my financial support, because my parents are getting older and older and making less and less. Though it doesn't take much to pursue my further study, I cannot support my parents financially if I choose to go to a graduate school.

To sum up, to take a job in a company meets my desire of learning from practice and support my parents financially, which is a better choice for me.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

[A] It was dangerous to live in.

- [B] A storm.
[B] They were trapped in an underground elevator.
[C] They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.
[D] Close some of its post office.
[C] Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.
[A] Many post office staff will lose their jobs.

Section B

- [D] He will lose part of his pay.
[B] He is a trustworthy guy.
[D] She is better at handling such matters.
[C] He is always trying to stir up trouble.
[D] Reserved.
[A] They stay quiet.
[C] She was never invited to a colleague's home.
[B] Houses provide more privacy.

Section C

- [D] They will automatically be given hiring priority.
[C] Visit the school careers service.
[B] Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.
[C] It may be sold at a higher price.
[A] It is healthier than green tee.
[D] It does not have a stable market.
[B] They prefer unique objects of high quality.
[B] They could only try to create at night.
[A] Make wise choices.
[A] To boost the local economy.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

26. E) challenge

空前主语为 A new study, 故此处应选一个动词第三人称单数作谓语, 符合的词有 E) challenges, M) suggests, 和 N) tastes, 根据空后 questioning, 得出该空应填 E) challenges 挑战, 质疑。

27. J) searched

search for 为固定搭配, 意为“寻找, 搜索”, 所给词汇中只有 J) searched 符合题意。

28. D) categorizing

空前是介词 for, 空后为名词 brains, 再根据后面的内容 as “male” or “female”, 初步判断该空应该填入动词的-ing 形式。浏览选项, 只有 D)和 H) 符合。根据搭配及语义, D)为答案, categorizing...as... 意为“把……分为……”。

29. K) similarities

根据空前的句子 “there are some gender-based...”, 该空应填入名词复数形式。浏览选项, E), K), N) 符合。再根据句意及空格后的句子“不同类型的大脑并不一直由性别区分”, 该空应填入 K) similarities “相似之处”。

30. L) slightly

空格前为 be 动词 were, 后为形容词 different, 很显然该空的词是用来修饰 different 的, 因此

应填入副词。结合文意可知，虽然普通男性和普通女性的大脑差别很小，但是通过查看脑部扫描光片也没法对其进行区分。slightly 为副词，意为“轻微地，稍微”，所以应填入 L)。

31. G) percentage

空格前为形容词 small，后为 of people，因此应填入名词。结合文意可知，只有一小部分人具备“完全男性”或“完全女性”的特征。percentage 意为“百分比”，a small percentage of...意为“一小部分”，所以应填入 G)。

32. O) traditional

该空后为名词 beliefs，因此，该空应填入一个形容词，根据文意可知，很多研究都是在质疑“人们对于性别和大脑功能之间关系的传统理解”，因此，该处应选 O) traditional 传统的。

33. I) regardless

该空考查短语 regardless of 的含义。根据“他警告不要轻易给出以下结论：所有的大脑都是一样的，不论性别”可知，该空应填入 I) regardless，构成短语 regardless of，意为“不管，不顾”。

34. H) proving

a mountain of evidence 意为“大量的证据”，proving 为现在分词作后置定语修饰 evidence。

35. M) suggests

该句中，the study 为主语，that 引导的宾语从句作宾语，故此空应填入一个动词来作谓语，结合上下文，应选 suggests，意为“暗示，表明”。

Section B

36. [I] 对应关键词 jamming attacks，和 equipment and skill 在 I 段落中同时出现了两个关键词。

37. [D] 对应关键词 wireless security system，和 conversation 在原文中有复现。

38. [J] 选项中 wireless security system 和 triggering the alarm 可以在 J 选项中找到对应。

39. [F] SimpliSafe，大写名词很好定位，在加上复现的 distinguish，radio interference 可以锁定选项 F。

40. [B] 根据 small proportion 可以确定唯一的选项 B

41. [H] 对应关键词 keeps changing

42. [C] 对应关键词 transmit signals，和 activate.

43. [K] 根据选项 different measures 只在 K 段落中出现了。

44. [G] 选项 cellphones 是最关键的定位词，可以在 G 选项中找到复现。

45. [E] 选项 frequent 对应了段落的 frequency。

Section C

Passage One

46. [B] He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.

根据题目中的 Bill Perry 这个专有名词，我们可以定位到文中的第一段话。在 But 后面有提到“我能告诉你我喜欢这个小伙子。因为他打算禁止付小费这种情况，而赞成给服务员实际的工资”。B 选项和这句话的含义接近，get rid of 意为“摆脱”，和 ban“禁止”含义相近；plan to 和 intend to 含义一样。所以正确答案为 B。

47. [C] It forces the customer to compensate the waiter. 根据题干中的关键词 the author hates tipping 和 main reason 可以返回原文，定位到第三段。文中说“我讨厌它，因为它将义务伪装成一种选择。”既然是义务，那必然是强迫顾客去做的事情，这和 C 选项的含义较为接近。

48. [D] They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

根据关键词 many people love tipping 返回原文，我们可以定位至第四段。根据文中第二行的 You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. 可知，这题应该选择 D 选项。

49. [A] Services quality has little effect on tip size.

文中问的是调查中一些服务员观点，这在第五段的最后一句话中有所体现，文中说：一些服务员不认为他们的工作会受到收到的消费的影响。

50. [D] Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

本题问作者的观点，切记文中无人认领的观点便是作者的观点。在第六段的末尾有提到说，作者支持 Bill Perry 的观点，而 Bill 的观点就和 D 选项是近义表达。

Passage Two

51. [C] The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.

本题是主旨题，原文第一段表示“过去油价下降总是刺激世界经济增长，但是即使现在油价下降越来越多，最新对经济增长的预测却不容乐观，这意味着更低的油价和增长之间的关系削弱了吗？”这第一段点明了主题，后面的段落都是在讨论油价下降为什么以前可以刺激经济增长，而现在却不再能刺激经济增长了。可以看出是 C 是正确答案。

52. [D] Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

解析：根据原文第二段 “some experts say there are still good reasons to... They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy”，可以看出是 D 正确选项。

53. [C] They use their money reserves to back up consumption.

解析：根据原文第三段中“draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies for their consumers”，可以看出 C 是正确选项。

54. [B] Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.

解析：根据原文第五段中“the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil”可以看出 B 是正确选项。

55. [C] Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.

解析：根据原文第六段中“so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy”，可以看出是 C 正确选项。

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

【参考译文】

In Chinese culture, yellow is an important color because of its unique symbolic meaning. In feudal society, it symbolizes the rulers' power and authority. At that time, yellow was designed to use for the emperor—the royal palace was painted yellow and the imperial robe was always yellow too. However, the ordinary people were not allowed to wear yellow clothes. In China, yellow also signifies harvest. The fields grow golden yellow in autumn when the crops mature. People celebrate the harvest cheerfully.