

高校英语教育融合创新系列教材

# 大学英语辅导与自测 4

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# PREFACE

语言是文化的载体,也是沟通心灵的桥梁。在全球化的今天,英语不仅是一种交流工具,更是探索世界、理解不同文化的钥匙。本大学英语系列教材共8册,含《大学英语综合教程》4册、《大学英语辅导与自测》4册。本系列教材以学生为中心,融合了语言学习与思政教育,旨在培养学生的英语应用能力,同时引导他们深刻理解中国故事,增强文化自信。

## 1. 学生为本, 激发学习潜能

本系列教材以学生为中心,充分考虑学生的特点和需求,设计了一系列富有创意和趣味性的学习活动,比如角色扮演、情景模拟、人物采访、时间规划等。我们相信,通过这些活动,学生不仅能够提升语言技能,更能在轻松愉悦的氛围中,激发学习潜能,培养创新思维,同时提升他们的团队协作和问题解决能力。从日常生活的点滴到专业技能的培养,每一章节都紧密联系学生的实际需求,鼓励学生在真实语境中运用英语,实现学以致用。

## 2. 课程思政, 讲好中国故事

在传授英语知识的同时,我们注重培养学生的家国情怀和社会责任感。本系列教材精选有中国特色同时语言地道的阅读材料,词汇与句子练习部分也能体现出中国的发展成就、璀璨文化。本系列教材在培养学生学习语言本身的基础技能外,还意在引导学生通过语言学习加深对中国、对世界的理解,深入理解中国传统文化和现代发展,讲好中国故事,增强民族自信心和自豪感。此外,教材致力于引导学生培养更有利于自身全方面发展和有利于社会大众的价值观、世界观。

## 3. 全人教育, 促进学生全面发展

本书从日常生活的点滴出发,通过精心设计的活动和练习,引导学生学习并掌握实用的英语表达。从自我介绍、时间管理到友谊的价值,每一章节都紧扣大学生的实际生活,帮助他们在真实的语境中运用英语,提升语言技能。

在 Unit 1 中带领学生领略欣赏中外建筑设计之美，在 Unit 2 中启发学生思考不同种类的交通方式，在 Unit 3 中学生则可以思考经济发展及其对生活的影响，在 Unit 4 中学生则会思考现代数字科技对生活的影响，Unit 5 让学生享受一场艺术的盛宴，Unit 6 引导学生树立正确的职业观、择业观。

本系列教材是一套综合性的语言学习资源，它不仅提供了丰富的语言知识，更通过各种活动和主题讨论，为学生提供了一个全面提高英语能力的平台。我们期待这系列材能够伴随每一位学生，开启一段充满挑战与收获的学习之旅。

编者

2025 年 2 月



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# Unit 1

# Architecture

## Vocabulary

### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. If you want to describe a house that is very expensive and high quality, which word would you use?

- A. Affordable
- B. Inadequate
- C. Luxury
- D. Homelessness

2. A lack of proper housing can sometimes lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. persistent
- B. diligence
- C. homelessness
- D. recreation

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the quality of being hardworking and committed.

- A. Mindset
- B. Acknowledge
- C. Criticism
- D. Diligence

4. The city aims to provide \_\_\_\_\_ housing for low-income residents.

- A. affordable
- B. luxurious
- C. inadequate



- D. expensive
5. The word “necessity” can be described as something that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. optional  
B. unnecessary  
C. essential  
D. unimportant
6. The community center offers various \_\_\_\_\_ activities for all ages.
- A. recreation  
B. work  
C. formal  
D. strict
7. The cost of living in the city is considered \_\_\_\_\_ by many residents.
- A. affordable  
B. high  
C. inadequate  
D. low
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ car space is a common feature in modern homes.
- A. Garage  
B. Municipal  
C. Luxury  
D. Housing
9. The potential negative outcome of a decision is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. mindset  
B. consequence  
C. necessity  
D. privilege
10. The teacher reminded the students to \_\_\_\_\_ during the exam.
- A. keep their thoughts in order





- B. keep their thoughts in chaos  
C. keep their thoughts in the air  
D. keep their thoughts in the book
11. The property was \_\_\_\_\_ to the wealthy family due to its high value.  
A. available  
B. sold  
C. privatized  
D. ethical
12. Public transportation is an important \_\_\_\_\_ service in many cities.  
A. municipal  
B. luxury  
C. inadequate  
D. affordable
13. The new development will include \_\_\_\_\_ living spaces with modern comforts.  
A. luxurious  
B. ethical  
C. average  
D. inadequate
14. The school's \_\_\_\_\_ policy ensures that all students are treated fairly.  
A. ethical  
B. luxury  
C. diligence  
D. mindset
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the house is 2,500 square feet, providing ample space for a family.  
A. square feet  
B. consequence  
C. Average  
D. Necessity





16. The hotel offers a range of \_\_\_\_\_ such as a pool and fitness center.
- A. amenities
  - B. consequences
  - C. necessities
  - D. privileges
17. A wealthy or \_\_\_\_\_ person can afford to live in a luxurious home.
- A. average
  - B. affluent
  - C. persistent
  - D. inadequate
18. The standard of being satisfactory or satisfactory quality is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. acceptable
  - B. unbearable
  - C. inadequate
  - D. high
19. The city's \_\_\_\_\_ water supply is managed by the local government.
- A. municipal
  - B. luxury
  - C. ethical
  - D. available
20. The possibility of a natural disaster can \_\_\_\_\_ if proper precautions are not taken.
- A. reflect
  - B. be adverted as
  - C. consequence
  - D. persist



# Reading

## Passage A

2018年06月大学英语四级考试真题（第二套）

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. "There could be a number of reasons," he said, "for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don't make us happy in the long term. We found that for some lottery (彩票) winners who had won more than £500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline."

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

1. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?
  - A. Improve their work efficiency.
  - B. Add to their sustained happiness.
  - C. Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
  - D. Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

2. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?
  - A. Earn more money.
  - B. Settle in an urban area.
  - C. Gain fame and popularity.
  - D. Live in a green environment.
  
3. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?
  - A. How it affects different people.
  - B. How strong its positive effect is.
  - C. How long its positive effect lasts.
  - D. How it benefits people physically.
  
4. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?
  - A. Their stress was more apparent than real.
  - B. Their decisions required less deliberation.
  - C. Their memories were greatly strengthened.
  - D. Their communication with others improved.
  
5. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?
  - A. Find financial support.
  - B. Improve urban planning.
  - C. Involve local residents in the effort.
  - D. Raise public awareness of the issue.

## Passage B

2017年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第三卷）

Urbanization — migration away from the suburbs to the city center — will be the biggest real estate trend in 2015, according to a new report.

The report says America's urbanization will continue to be the most significant issue affecting the industry, as cities across the country imitate the walkability and transit-oriented development making cities like New York and San Francisco so successful.

As smaller cities copy the model of these "24-hour cities," more affordable versions of these places will be created. The report refers to this as the coming of the "18-hour city," and uses the term to refer to cities like Houston,



Austin, Charlotte, and Nashville, which are “positioning themselves as highly competitive, in terms of livability, employment offerings, and recreational and cultural facilities.”

Another trend that looks significant in 2015 is that America’s largest population group, Millennials (千禧一代), will continue to put off buying a house. Apartments will retain their appeal for a while for Millennials, haunted by what happened to home-owning parents.

This trend will continue into the 2020s, the report projects. After that, survey respondents disagree over whether this generation will follow in their parents’ footsteps, moving to the suburbs to raise families, or will choose to remain in the city center.

Another issue affecting real estate in the coming year will be America’s failing infrastructure. Most roads, bridges, transit, water systems, the electric grid, and communications networks were installed 50 to 100 years ago, and they are largely taken for granted until they fail.

The report’s writers state that America’s failure to invest in infrastructure impacts not only the health of the real-estate market, but also our ability to remain globally competitive.

Apart from the specific trends highlighted above, which cause some investors to worry, the report portrays an overall optimism borne by the recent healthy real-estate “upcycle” and improving economy. Seventy-four percent of the respondents surveyed report a “good to excellent” expectation of real-estate profitability in 2015. While excessive optimism can promote bad investment patterns, resulting in a real-estate “bubble,” the report’s writers downplay that potential outcome in that it has not yet occurred.

1. According to the new report, real estate development in 2015 will witness\_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. an accelerating speed
- B. a shift to city centers
- C. a new focus on small cities
- D. an ever-increasing demand

2. What characterizes “24-hour cities” like New York?

- A. People can live without private cars.
- B. People are generally more competitive.
- C. People can enjoy services around the clock.
- D. People are in harmony with the environment.

3. Why are Millennials reluctant to buy a house?

- A. They can only afford small apartments.
- B. The house prices are currently too high.



- C. Their parents' bad experience still haunts them.
  - D. They feel attached to the suburban environment.
4. What might hinder real estate development in the U.S.?
- A. The continuing economic recession in the country.
  - B. The lack of confidence on the part of investors.
  - C. The fierce global competition.
  - D. The worsening infrastructure.
5. How do most of the respondents in the survey feel about the U.S. real-estate market in 2015?
- A. Pessimistic.
  - B. Hopeful.
  - C. Cautious.
  - D. Uncertain.

## Translation

### Activity 1: E-C Translation

 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. affordable housing	
2. housing industry market	
3. basic necessity	
4. single-family home	
5. living rooms	
6. dining rooms	
7. recreation rooms	
8. low-wage service workers	
9. public facilities	

## ★ Activity 2: C-E Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 坚持不懈的努力将带来成功。(persistent)

---

2. 无家可归是一个需要解决的严重问题。(homelessness)

---

3. 近年来住房成本急剧上升。(housing)

---

4. 一般人每晚需要大约八小时的睡眠。(average)

---

5. 水供应对镇上所有居民都是可用的。(available)

---

## ★ Activity 3: Paragraph Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese paragraphs into English.

剪纸是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式，已有 2000 多年历史。剪纸很可能源于汉代，继纸张发明之后。从此，它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。剪纸用的材料和工具很简单：纸和剪刀。剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的，因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相联。因此，在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合，红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物，查找信息，因为手机便于携带。此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。

# Writing

## Exercise 1: Write Your Own Travel Brochure

Task: Choose a destination (real or imaginary) and write a short travel brochure using the techniques discussed in this chapter. Make sure to include:

An engaging headline

A brief introduction

Description of key attractions

Practical travel information

A call to action

## Exercise 2: 同义词选择题

从下列选项中选择最合适的替换词，帮助句子更加丰富多彩：

1. The book was very boring.

- A. tedious
- B. thrilling
- C. captivating

2. He is a nice person.

- A. cruel
- B. kindhearted
- C. funny

3. The weather is cold.

- A. chilly
- B. freezing
- C. warm

## Exercise 3: 扩展句子

在下列句子中，添加描述性的词语，增强句子的表达力：

1. The car was fast.
2. She smiled.



3. He ran to the store.
4. The house was big.
5. The man spoke to the audience.

#### Exercise 4: 对比句子

下面有两组句子，请比较哪一个更具有表现力，并说明原因：

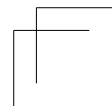
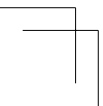
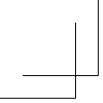
1. A. The sunset was beautiful.  
B. The sunset painted the sky with vibrant shades of orange and pink.
2. A. The dog barked.  
B. The dog let out a loud, deep bark, echoing through the quiet neighborhood.

#### Exercise 5: 改写句子

请将下列句子用更生动和具体的语言重写：

1. The food was delicious.
2. The boy is smart.
3. She walked into the room.
4. The flowers are pretty.
5. He was tired after work.







# Unit 2

## Transportation

## Vocabulary

### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. Which term is used to control the direction of a car?
  - A. Brake
  - B. Accelerator
  - C. Steering
  - D. Voice-activated command
  
2. Which term is associated with a pedal that can slow down or stop a vehicle?
  - A. Steering
  - B. Voice-activated command
  - C. Brake
  - D. Accelerator
  
3. What is the term for a device that can increase the speed of a car?
  - A. Route
  - B. Respond
  - C. Accelerator
  - D. Command
  
4. Which term describes a hands-free way to operate a car using voice?
  - A. Voice-activated command
  - B. Route
  - C. Respond



- D. Ancient
5. Which word means the path or way taken to reach a destination?
- A. Route
  - B. Workforce
  - C. Authority
  - D. Statistics
6. Which word is used to describe a reaction to a statement or event?
- A. Respond
  - B. Budget
  - C. Insults
  - D. Potential
7. Which term is used to describe something that is strange or out of the ordinary?
- A. Weird
  - B. Manageable
  - C. Specialize in
  - D. Psychology
8. Which word refers to disrespectful language directed towards a person?
- A. Insults
  - B. Consequence
  - C. Discontent
  - D. Ethics
9. Which word is related to the financial plan for a specific purpose or project?
- A. Budget
  - B. Potential
  - C. Radical
  - D. Fuel
10. Which word is associated with the possibility of something occurring?
- A. Potential



- B. Authority
  - C. Workforce
  - D. Discontent
11. Which term describes a fundamental or significant change?
- A. Radical
  - B. Manageable
  - C. Specialize in
  - D. Ancient
12. Which term is connected to the feeling of unhappiness or dissatisfaction?
- A. Discontent
  - B. Cutting in
  - C. Cost savings
  - D. Police enforcement
13. Which term is used for an organization that has a particular function or purpose?
- A. Agency
  - B. Ethical
  - C. Statistics
  - D. Federal authority
14. Which word means a result or effect that follows from a previous event?
- A. Consequence
  - B. Authority
  - C. Workforce
  - D. Statistics
15. Which word is linked to the power to make decisions and enforce rules?
- A. Authority
  - B. Workforce
  - C. Federal
  - D. Retrain



16. Which term refers to the total number of people employed in a certain area?

- A. Workforce
- B. Fuel
- C. Discontent
- D. Cutting in

17. Which term is related to reducing something, especially costs?

- A. Cost savings
- B. Police enforcement
- C. Cutting in
- D. Self-driving vehicle

18. Which term is used to describe the amount of money saved by reducing costs?

- A. Cost savings
- B. Discontent
- C. Fuel
- D. Authority

19. Which term means very large in size or scale?

- A. Enormous
- B. Visually-or physically-impaired
- C. Electric
- D. Drastically

20. Which term is used for vehicles powered by electricity?

- A. Electric
- B. Non-renewable
- C. Dependency
- D. Livelihood

21. Which word describes a significant change in behavior or character?

- A. Drastically
- B. Approximately
- C. Federal authority



- D. Retrain
22. Which word is used to describe reliance on someone or something?
- A. Dependency
  - B. Livelihood
  - C. Authority
  - D. Workforce
23. Which word relates to the job one does for income?
- A. One-sided
  - B. Displace
  - C. Livelihood
  - D. Consequence
24. Which word means to teach someone new skills for a different job?
- A. Displace
  - B. Retrain
  - C. Workforce
  - D. Authority
25. Which word is associated with moving people from their jobs to new ones?
- A. Workforce
  - B. Retrain
  - C. Displace
  - D. Authority
26. Which word describes a situation where one group benefits at the expense of others?
- A. One-sided
  - B. Ethical
  - C. Consequence
  - D. Discontent
27. Which term refers to principles of right and wrong conduct?
- A. Authority
  - B. Statistics



- C. Ethical
  - D. Federal authority
28. Which word is used to describe the outcome of an event, often negative?
- A. Discontent
  - B. Statistics
  - C. Authority
  - D. Consequence
29. Which term is related to a systematic collection of numerical data?
- A. Statistics
  - B. Authority
  - C. Workforce
  - D. Federal authority
30. Which term means the reduction of expenses or amount of money saved?
- A. Cost savings
  - B. Police enforcement
  - C. Self-driving vehicle
  - D. Enormous

## Reading

### Passage A

2020年12月大学英语四级考试真题（第三套）

A growing number of U.S. bike riders are attracted to electric bikes for convenience, health benefits and their fun factor. Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

Established bike companies and startups are embracing ebikes to meet demand. About 34 million ebikes were sold worldwide last year, according to data from eCycleElectric Consultants. Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity. Recently, the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year.



The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars. In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales.

But lower cost options are emerging, too. This month, three U.S. bikeshare companies, Motivate, LimeBike and Spin, announced electric bicycles will be added to their fleets. New York-based Jump Bikes is already operating an electric bikeshare in Washington, D.C., and is launching in San Francisco Thursday. Rides cost \$2 for 30 minutes.

The system works like existing dockless bikeshare systems, where riders unlock bikes through a smartphone app. “This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular pedal ( 踏板 ) to electric bikes,” said Jump Bikes CEO Ryan Rzepecki. “When people first jump on an ebike, their face lights up. It’s exciting and joyful in a way that you don’t get from a regular bike.”

Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren’t interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they’d drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike.

Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he’ll make an ebike available. “There’s tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn’t their thing,” Cocalis said. “Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills.”

1. What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?
  - A. Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.
  - B. They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.
  - C. They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.
  - D. Their widespread use is attributable to people’s environmental awareness.
  
2. What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?
  - A. Updated technology of bike manufacture.
  - B. The falling prices of ebike batteries.
  - C. Changed fashion in short-distance travel.
  - D. The rising costs for making electric cars.
  
3. What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?
  - A. More will be invested in bike battery research.
  - B. The sales of ebikes will increase.
  - C. It will profit from ebike sharing.
  - D. It will make a difference in people’s daily lives.
  
4. What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?
  - A. Retailers’ refusal to deal in ebikes.

- B. High profits from conventional bikes.
  - C. Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.
  - D. His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.
5. What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?
- A. The further lowering of ebike prices.
  - B. The public's concern for their health.
  - C. The increasing interest in mountain climbing.
  - D. The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

## Passage B

2018年06月大学英语四级考试真题（第二套）

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three state-of-the-art (先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end. The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

1. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?
- A. They performed marvellously on the sea.

- B. They could all break the ice in their way.  
 C. They all experienced terrible misfortunes.  
 D. They were models of modern engineering.
2. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?  
 A. Their capacity of sailing across all waters.  
 B. The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.  
 C. Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.  
 D. The long voyages they were able to undertake.
3. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?  
 A. It was a mere piece of decoration.  
 B. It was the work of a famous artist.  
 C. It was designed to let out extra smoke.  
 D. It was easily identifiable from afar.
4. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?  
 A. Their unscientific designs.  
 B. Their captains' misjudgment.  
 C. The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.  
 D. The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.
5. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?  
 A. She was used to carry troops.  
 B. She was sunk in World War I.  
 C. She was converted into a hospital ship.  
 D. She was retired after her naval service.

## Translation

### Activity 1: E-C Translation


 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. steering wheel	
-------------------	--

(续表)

2. voice-activated command	
3. traffic law	
4. cost savings	
5. police enforcement	
6. speeding and parking ticket	
7. self-driving vehicle	
8. road accident	
9. visually-or physically-impaired people	
10. safe speeds	
11. non-renewable fuel	
12. the U.S. Department of Labor	
13. the American Trucking Association	

### Activity 2:

 Read the English sentences. Study the structure and translate the Chinese sentences into English.

1. How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car?

如果未来的某一天，科技在保护和推广传统文化中发挥重要作用，那将是多么具有创新性啊？

---

如果未来的某一天，汉语成为世界上最常用的语言，那将是多么令人兴奋啊？

---

2. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels.

我们还必须考虑传统节日对儿童理解文化遗产的影响。

---

我们还必须考虑环境变化对中国农村传统农业实践的影响。

---



3. But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods.

促进中国传统节日的庆祝将大幅提高年轻一代的文化意识和欣赏能力。

培养对传统音乐的欣赏将大幅提升学校的文化遗产项目。

4. New technologies will, and should, be developed.

社会主义核心价值观将会受到鼓励，并且应该受到鼓励。

传统音乐和舞蹈形式将在国际节日中展示，并且应该得到展示。

5. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

孩子们学习书法以欣赏汉字之美是必要的。

你学习一些基本的汉语短语以提升在文化遗址参观时的体验是必要的。

### Activity 3:

 Translate the following Chinese sentences into English according to the instructions.

1. 用直译法翻译以下句子:

他想要过过闲暇的生活，他愉悦如鸟。(林语堂)

2. 用意译法翻译以下句子:

He is burning the candle at both ends.

3. 用归化法 (Domestication) 翻译以下句子:

She bought a Big Mac and a large Coke from McDonald's.

4. 用异化法 (Foreignization) 翻译以下句子:

The tea ceremony in Japan is called “Sado”, which is a traditional ritual.

## Writing

### Exercise 1: Identify the Problem and Solutions

Read the following paragraph and identify the problem being discussed and the solutions provided:

Urban areas are increasingly facing the issue of overcrowded public transport systems, especially during rush hours. Passengers often find themselves waiting for long periods or standing in packed buses and trains. One way to address this problem is to increase the frequency of services during peak hours. Another solution could be to offer discounts for off-peak travel times, encouraging people to travel outside of busy periods.

Questions:

1. What is the main problem discussed in the paragraph?
2. What solutions are proposed to solve the issue?

### Exercise 2: Write a Problem and Solution Essay

Task:

Write an essay discussing a transportation related problem in your city or country. Follow the structure outlined in this, and make sure to:

Introduce the problem clearly in the introduction.

Describe the causes and effects in the first body paragraph.

Present at least two solutions in the second body paragraph.

Conclude by summarizing the main points and suggesting a course of action.

Example Topics:

Air pollution caused by diesel vehicles

The lack of electric vehicle charging stations

The problem of overcrowded public transport systems

Traffic accidents due to poor road conditions



### Exercise 3: Analyze the Solutions

Look at the following solutions for improving public transportation systems. Which do you think is the most effective, and why?

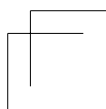
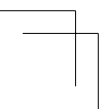
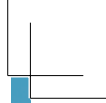
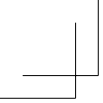
Increasing the number of buses and trains

Implementing a congestion charge in busy city centers

Developing ridesharing programs

Creating dedicated lanes for bicycles and public transport







# Unit 3

## Business Management

### Vocabulary

#### Section A

##### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. Which term is used to describe a state of society where people's needs are generally met and living standards are relatively comfortable?
  - A. Quote
  - B. Explorer
  - C. Philosopher
  - D. Moderately Prosperous Society
2. What do you call a wise thinker who studies and imparts knowledge on life and existence?
  - A. Quote
  - B. Explorer
  - C. Philosopher
  - D. Chapter
3. Which word is used to describe the quality of being fresh, not spoiled or rotten?
  - A. Freshness
  - B. Corporate
  - C. Appetite
  - D. Wander
4. Which word refers to a large business or company that has a lot of power and influence?
  - A. Corporate



- B. Appetite  
 C. Wander  
 D. At Random
5. What do you call the act of doing something without a plan, purposefully or by chance?  
 A. At Random  
 B. Wander  
 C. Freshness  
 D. Appetite
6. Which word means to move about aimlessly, often without a specific destination?  
 A. Wander  
 B. Appetite  
 C. Freshness  
 D. Corporate
7. Which term is used to describe a very large and powerful company or organization?  
 A. Giant  
 B. Accuse  
 C. Contribute to  
 D. Technically
8. What do you call the act of blaming someone for something, often without proof?  
 A. Accuse  
 B. Contribute to  
 C. Define  
 D. Giant
9. Which phrase is used to describe the act of adding one's efforts to a collective cause?  
 A. Contribute to  
 B. Insist on  
 C. Multiply by  
 D. Suspicion to
10. What does "technically" mean when used to describe something?  
 A. In a manner that is exact according to scientific or mechanical facts





- B. Barely
  - C. At Random
  - D. With Suspicion
11. What is the term used to define something precisely in a particular way?
- A. Standardize
  - B. House
  - C. Revolutionize
  - D. Define ... as ...
12. Which term describes a product or service that changes the way things were traditionally done and has a major impact?
- A. Revolutionary
  - B. Self-Service Grocery
  - C. Aisle
  - D. Consensus
13. What is the term for a grocery store where customers can bag and pay for their items without the help of cashiers?
- A. Corporate
  - B. Aisle
  - C. Self-Service Grocery
  - D. Wander
14. Which word refers to the passage between shelves of goods in a store?
- A. Standardization
  - B. Consensus
  - C. Imitate
  - D. Aisle
15. What do you call the general agreement or acceptance of something by a group of people?
- A. Consensus
  - B. Imitate
  - C. Standardization
  - D. Distribution





16. Which word means to copy or mimic something or someone?

- A. Imitate
- B. Standardization
- C. Distribution
- D. Layout

17. Which word is used to describe the process of making something uniform or conforming to a standard?

- A. Arouse
- B. Barely
- C. Breath
- D. Standardization

18. Which word refers to the method or way in which goods are spread out for sale?

- A. Distribution
- B. Layout
- C. Barely
- D. Breath

19. What is the term for having just enough or only a small amount of something?

- A. Barely
- B. Breath
- C. Arouse
- D. Multiply

20. What do you call the act of taking in air through the mouth and nose?

- A. Breath
- B. Arouse
- C. Appetite
- D. Tempt

21. Which word means to stimulate or provoke a reaction, often in a slightly negative way?

- A. Arouse
- B. Appetite
- C. Tempt
- D. Multiply



22. What is the term for a natural desire for food, creating the need to eat?

- A. Appetite
- B. Multiply
- C. Suspicion
- D. Insist

23. Which word means to entice or attract someone towards something?

- A. Suspicion
- B. Multiply
- C. Tempt
- D. Insist

24. What do you call the act of increasing in number or amount?

- A. Wander
- B. Suspicion
- C. Insist
- D. Multiply

25. Which word refers to the feeling of doubt or mistrust?

- A. Suspicion
- B. Insist
- C. Wander
- D. Suburban

26. What is the term for firmly stating one's opinion or demand?

- A. Freshness
- B. Wander
- C. Insist
- D. Corporate

27. Which term describes an area that is a residential district outside a city?

- A. Suburban
- B. Freshness
- C. Corporate
- D. At Random



# Reading

## Passage A

2023年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第一套）

Most of us in the entrepreneurial community are blessed—or cursed—with higher-than-average ambition. Ambitious people strongly desire accomplishments and are willing to take more risks and spend more effort to get them.

Overall, this is a positive quality, especially for people trying to build their own businesses. Apparently, if you're more naturally driven to set goals, you are more likely to succeed

Actually, this isn't always the case. In fact, in some cases, extreme ambition may end up doing more harm than good.

One major side effect of excessive ambition is the tendency to focus too determinedly on one particular vision or end goal. This is problematic because it hinders your ability to adapt to new circumstances, which is vital if you want to be a successful entrepreneur. If a new competitor emerges to threaten your business, you may need to change direction, even if that means straying from your original vision. If you have too much ambition, you'll find this hard, if not impossible.

Few people are successful when they try to build their first brand. Unfortunately, for the most ambitious entrepreneurs, a failure is seen as disastrous, and impossible to recover from.

It's a clear departure from the intended plan toward the intended goal. For people with limited ambition, however, failure is viewed as something closer to reality. Remember, failure is inevitable, and every failure you survive is a learning experience.

Ambitious people tend to be more materialistically successful than their non-ambitious counterparts. However, they're only slightly happier than their less-ambitious counterparts, and tend to live significantly shorter lives. This implies that even though ambitious people are more likely to achieve conventional "success," such success means nothing for their health and happiness—and if you don't have health and happiness, what else could possibly matter?

Clearly, some amount of ambition is good for your motivation. Without any ambition, you wouldn't start your own business, set or achieve goals and get far in life. But an excess of ambition can also be dangerous, putting you at risk of burnout, stubbornness and even a shorter life.

1. What does the author think of most entrepreneurs?

- A. They are more willing to risk their own lives.
- B. They are more ambitious than ordinary people.
- C. They achieve greater nonconventional success.



- D. They have more positive qualities than most of us.
2. What does the author imply by saying “this isn’t always the case” (Line 1, Para. 3)?
- A. Ambitious people may not have a greater chance of success.
  - B. Ambitious people may not have more positive qualities.
  - C. Entrepreneurs’ ambition does as much good as harm.
  - D. Entrepreneurs are more naturally driven to success.
3. What does the author say is of extreme importance for one to become a successful entrepreneur?
- A. Holding on to one’s original vision.
  - B. Being able to adapt to new situations.
  - C. Focusing determinedly on one particular goal.
  - D. Avoiding radical change in one’s career direction.
4. How do the most ambitious entrepreneurs regard failure in their endeavor?
- A. It will awaken them to reality.
  - B. It is a lesson they have to learn.
  - C. It means the end of their career.
  - D. It will result in a slow recovery.
5. What does the author advise us to do concerning ambition?
- A. Distinguish between conventional success and our life goal.
  - B. Follow the example of the most ambitious entrepreneurs.
  - C. Avoid taking unnecessary risks when starting a business.
  - D. Prioritize health and happiness over material success.

## Passage B

People in business often make decisions based on their own personal feelings or instincts. It is quite horrifying to see people being guided by some unknown force. But how wise is it, really, to let your instincts drive your decisions?

In the decision-making process, relying on instincts only makes sense when you have a vast experience to support you. Simply “feeling” that something is right or should be done is highly subjective and can drown you.

On the other hand, there is a more rational approach to making decisions. Data and analysis have long been associated with informed decisions. These reduce the likelihood of errors and increase the chances of success. Big, systematic data is mostly the foundation of most of our decisions, personal and business alike. But with its extreme

usability comes a complication: what do you do if you strongly feel something should not be done, even if the data insists that it should?

This seemingly easy question is what drives the need to understand the relationship between instincts and data in the decision-making process. Without making things complicated, the solution to this dilemma is using data and instincts in conjunction to arrive at the best possible decisions.

Instinctive decisions are always backed by previous experiences or information, which acknowledges that instinctive decisions have worked in the past. Decisions are not about making the choice and braving the consequences because you want to blindly trust your instincts. They are about combining your inner wisdom with the knowledge of systematic data to make the best decisions.

Sometimes, rational analysis and data are impractical to be employed in certain situations. Absence of definitive criteria, and time and resource constraints, and novel situations are instances which limit the practicality of data. The only feasible option is to rely on what your instincts tell you. In these situations, instincts can help you make effective and quick decisions.

Combining instinctive and rational analysis produces well-rounded decisions. It reduces the chances of making mistakes, and has increasingly become a favorite approach to decision-making among leaders of today.

1. What does the author say businesspeople often do?
  - A. Strive to make sense of some unknown forces.
  - B. Avoid being driven by their own feelings.
  - C. Draw on a vast wealth of past experience.
  - D. Rely on instincts in decision-making.
2. What should we take into account in order to make informed decisions?
  - A. The likelihood of errors.
  - B. Systematic data and analysis.
  - C. The complexity of circumstances.
  - D. Personal feelings and business strategies.
3. What should people do in a decision-making process if instincts disagree with data?
  - A. Resolve the dilemma with previous experience.
  - B. Figure out which of the two is more reliable.
  - C. Combine the two together.
  - D. Prioritize instincts over data.
4. What should we do when facing various factors that limit the practicality of data?
  - A. Make a rational and systematic analysis.

- B. Explore the most feasible options.  
 C. Resort to our inner wisdom.  
 D. Apply definitive criteria.
5. What does it take for decisions to become the best according to the author?  
 A. Applying instincts and data in conjunction.  
 B. Assessing all factors when making a choice.  
 C. Recalling what has actually worked in the past.  
 D. Refraining from trusting instincts arbitrarily.

## Translation

### Activity 1: E-C Translation

 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. e-commerce	
2. climate change	
3. self-service grocery	
4. efficiency and standardization	
5. revolution in distribution	
6. official state visit	
7. black magic	

### Activity 2: C-E Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the words or the phrases given in the brackets.

1. 电子商务在中国迅速发展，改变了购物方式。(e-commerce)

2. 阿里巴巴是中国最大的电子商务巨头之一。(giant)

---

3. 许多志愿者为保护文化遗产做出了贡献。(contribute to)

---

4. 从技术角度来说, 中国的高速铁路系统是最先进的。(technically)

---

5. 我们把春节定义为最重要的中国节日。(define ... as ...)

---

### Activity 3:

翻译以下句子或段落, 注意汉英差异:

1. 中国剪纸有一千五百多年的历史, 在明朝和清朝时期特别流行。

---

2. 无数宽敞美丽的庭院藏身于屋舍之间, 游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现。

---

春花含苞待放, 绿叶缓缓舒展, 溪水潺潺流淌, 欢乐的春天涌动着无限的追求和希望, 这一切难以用语言表达。

---

3. 午后便步行至雀华桥, 雇了一只小船, 荡起双桨。朝北不远, 便到了历下亭前。上岸进去, 入了大门, 便是一个亭子, 油漆已大半剥蚀完了。亭上还悬着一幅对联, 写的是: “历下此古亭, 济南名士多。”(《老残游记》)

---

4. “同心结”在中文里意味着爱情、婚姻和团聚, 人们常常把中国结作为礼物交换或用作饰品祈求好运和辟邪。

---

5. 烹饪技艺和配料在中国各地差别很大。但好的烹饪都有一个共同点，总是要考虑到颜色、味道、口感和营养。

## Writing

### Exercise 1: Identify the Components

Below is an incomplete business letter. Identify and fill in the missing parts.

[Your Address]

[Date]

[Recipient's Name]

[Recipient's Address]

Dear [Salutation],

I am writing to inform you that we have received your payment for the order #45678. However, we noticed a discrepancy in the shipping address provided. Could you kindly confirm the correct address so we can proceed with the delivery?

Yours [Closing],

[Your Name]

### Exercise 2: Edit for Formal Tone

The following sentences are too informal for a business letter. Rewrite them to create a more professional tone.

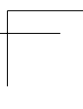
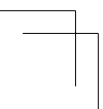
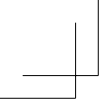
1. Hey there, I just wanted to let you know that I can't make it to the meeting.
2. We're super sorry for the late delivery!
3. I really hope you can give me a call back soon.

### Exercise 3: Respond to an Inquiry

Task:

Write a response to the following inquiry:

I would like to know more about your company's training programs for new employees. Could you provide details about the courses offered and the enrollment process?



# Unit 4

## Digital Technology

### Vocabulary

#### Section A

#### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. What is the term used to describe a sudden, temporary increase in a feeling or condition?
  - A. Surge
  - B. Relieve
  - C. Trigger
  - D. Repetitive
2. Which word means to free from pain, worry, or another negative condition?
  - A. Entire
  - B. Reverse
  - C. Relieve
  - D. Efficiency
3. What do you call an action or event that causes something to start?
  - A. Trigger
  - B. Transformation
  - C. Initiative
  - D. End User
4. Which word refers to something that is done or happens all over again
  - A. Repetitive



- B. Timely
  - C. Adequate
  - D. Influential
5. What is the term used to describe a change that affects every part of something?
- A. Widespread
  - B. Transformation
  - C. Efficiency
  - D. Repetitive
6. Which word means the degree to which something is effective and successful?
- A. Efficiency
  - B. Set Up
  - C. Infrastructure
  - D. Limitation
7. What is the term used to describe the act of making something go in the opposite direction?
- A. Initiate
  - B. Implement
  - C. Reverse
  - D. Eliminate
8. Which word means to put a plan or system into action?
- A. Programming
  - B. Influential
  - C. Exert
  - D. Implement
9. What do you call a project or strategy that is intended to make things happen?
- A. Influential
  - B. End User
  - C. Initiative
  - D. Mentally
10. Which term refers to a person who uses a product or service?
- A. Eliminate





- B. Influential  
C. Substantial  
D. End User
11. What is the term used to describe someone or something that has an effect on people or events?  
A. Mentally  
B. Adequate  
C. Timely  
D. Influential
12. Which word means to use your strength or power to do something?  
A. Exert  
B. Substantial  
C. Eliminate  
D. Programming
13. What is the term used to describe a large, important, and noticeable amount or effect?  
A. Substantial  
B. Set Up  
C. Infrastructure  
D. Limitation
14. Which word means to remove or get rid of something?  
A. Timely  
B. Programming  
C. Eliminate  
D. Mentally
15. What is the term used to describe the process of creating computer programs?  
A. Programming  
B. Set Up  
C. Infrastructure  
D. Limitation
16. Which word means having enough of what is needed?  
A. Limitation



- B. Timely
- C. Mentally
- D. Adequate

17. What do you call something that is done or happens at the right time?

- A. Timely
- B. Set Up
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Limitation



18. Which term refers to the state of being in a particular place or arranged in a particular way?

- A. Set Up
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Limitation
- D. Mentally

19. What is the term used to describe the underlying foundation or framework that supports a system or organization?

- A. Mentally
- B. Limitation
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Influential

20. Which word means a fact or condition that prevents something from being done or from happening?

- A. Limitation
- B. Mentally
- C. Substantial
- D. Timely

21. What is the term used to describe relating to the mind or intellectual rather than physical?

- A. Set Up
- B. Mentally
- C. Infrastructure
- D. Limitation



# Reading

## Passage A

2022年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第一套）

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

A recent debate published in *The New York Times* discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules? but rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

1. What does the author think open debate can do?
  - A. Help the public to better understand science.
  - B. Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
  - C. Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
  - D. Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.

2. Why did a recent debate published in *The New York Times* arouse concerns among experts?
- A. It might hinder the progress in medical research.
  - B. It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
  - C. It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.
  - D. It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.
3. Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced?
- A. Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.
  - B. Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.
  - C. Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.
  - D. Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.
4. What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate?
- A. Have more discussions about it.
  - B. Embrace it with open arms.
  - C. Formulate new rules for it.
  - D. Restrain it to a rational degree.
5. What does the author say about science in the last paragraph?
- A. It is transmitted through textbooks.
  - B. It is what proves valid and true to life.
  - C. It is a dynamic and self-improving process.
  - D. It is a collection of facts and established rules.

## Passage B

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace—it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.



Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

1. What does the author say about students enrolled in online classes?
  - A. They can access course materials easily.
  - B. They are unmotivated to learn.
  - C. They can learn at their own pace.
  - D. They rarely fulfil the course requirements.
  
2. What does the author think of online course assignments?
  - A. They are made convenient to mark.
  - B. They are meant to facilitate interaction.
  - C. They are based on easily accessible material.
  - D. They are given to accommodate students' needs.
  
3. What does the author say is one disadvantage of online classes?
  - A. They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.
  - B. They make professors' offices much less accessible.
  - C. They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.
  - D. They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.
  
4. What problem may arise if classes go online?
  - A. More students may find it easy to be absent from them.
  - B. Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.

- C. Some students may have difficulty attending them.
  - D. Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.
5. What does the author think constitutes a key part of genuine education?
- A. Acquisition of useful knowledge.
  - B. Training of real-life skills on campus.
  - C. Development of students' personalities.
  - D. Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

## Translation

### Activity 1: E-C Translation

 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. information technology	
2. help desk	
3. job dissatisfaction	
4. quality control	
5. job satisfaction	
6. end user	
7. programming error	
8. application crashe	
9. IT infrastructure	

### Activity 2: C-E Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the words or the phrase given in the brackets.

1. 中国的春节可以缓解人们一年到头的劳累。(Relieve)



2. 感到沮丧的员工可能会寻求帮助台的支持。(Frustrated, help desk)

3. 提高教育水平可以极大地提升一个国家的生产效率。(productivity)

4. 许多工人从事着重复性的工作，这需要极大的耐心和专注。(repetitive)

5. 科技的进步触发了中国社会的广泛变革。(Trigger, widespread)


### Activity 3:

翻译以下段落，注意汉英差异：

1. 四合院是中国古代传统建筑的代表之一，是一种具有独特布局的庭院式建筑。通常由前殿、后楼、左右厢房和中庭组成，形成了“四合的”结构。四合院的建筑布局体现了中国古代人们的居住理念和生活方式，注重家庭的团聚和隐私空间的保护。如今，四合院不仅是中国古代建筑的重要遗产，也成为了旅游景点和文化艺术的代表之一，吸引着许多人前来参观和体验。

2. 漆扇是中国传统手工艺品之一，历史悠久，制作精湛。通常由木头或竹子制成骨架，然后涂上多层漆作为扇面。漆扇不仅在外观上美观，更有独特的艺术价值和历史意义。它们常常被用于各种礼仪场合或作为装饰品。漆扇的制作过程需要经过多道工序，包括骨架制作、漆涂抛光等，体现了中国传统手工艺人的精湛技艺。其精美的工艺和华丽的图案吸引了无数爱好者和收藏家。在当代漆扇不仅是传统文化的代表，更是中国人民的骄傲和珍宝。

## Writing

 Exercise 1: Write an essay discussing the advantages and disadvantages of AI technology in education. Make sure to:

Include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion.

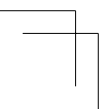
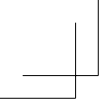
Use the phrases and structures introduced in this chapter.

 Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. He studied for hours, \_\_\_\_\_ he still didn't understand the topic completely.
  - A. yet
  - B. because
  - C. although
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ she was late, she managed to catch the last part of the meeting.
  - A. Even though
  - B. Since
  - C. As long as
  
3. You will pass the exam \_\_\_\_\_ you work hard and focus on your studies.
  - A. provided
  - B. whereas
  - C. despite
  
4. They decided to cancel the trip, \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was too bad.
  - A. because
  - B. however
  - C. unless
  
5. I will come to your party \_\_\_\_\_ I have another appointment.
  - A. as long as
  - B. unless
  - C. although
  
6. He neither called me \_\_\_\_\_ sent me a message to explain his absence.
  - A. nor
  - B. or
  - C. but
  
7. We went out for dinner, \_\_\_\_\_ it was quite late.
  - A. even if
  - B. in case
  - C. although



8. The report must be submitted by Friday, \_\_\_\_\_ we will not consider it for review.
- A. otherwise
  - B. because
  - C. as
9. She has a great job now, \_\_\_\_\_ she struggled a lot to get it.
- A. whereas
  - B. so
  - C. but
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I prefer working from home, I occasionally go to the office to attend important meetings.
- A. Even though
  - B. As
  - C. Since





# Unit 5

## Art Design

## Vocabulary

### Section A

#### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. What is the term for the process of forgetting or unlearning something?
  - A. Unlearn
  - B. Addict
  - C. Experiment
  - D. Feature
2. Which word describes a person who is deeply interested in or devoted to something?
  - A. Governor
  - B. Artistic
  - C. Addict
  - D. Session
3. Which word is used to describe a role that is responsible for governing a state or province?
  - A. Unlearn
  - B. Governor
  - C. Participatory
  - D. Domestic
4. Which adjective is used to describe something that involves the participation of many people?
  - A. Artistic
  - B. Participatory



- C. Facilitate  
D. Historic
5. Which is the term for a characteristic or trait that is typical of someone or something?  
A. Experiment  
B. Feature  
C. Session  
D. Facilitate
6. Which word refers to a period of time allocated for a meeting or course?  
A. Variety  
B. Session  
C. Prompt  
D. Surface
7. Which word means to make an action or process easier or more effective?  
A. Facilitate  
B. Collaborative  
C. Exile  
D. Historic
8. Which adjective is used to describe something that is inside a country rather than international?  
A. Domestic  
B. Shared  
C. Military  
D. Legal
9. Which phrase is used to describe a wide assortment of items or elements?  
A. A variety of  
B. Range from ... to ...  
C. Collaborative with  
D. Self-expression
10. Which word is used to describe something that quickly brings a response or action?  
A. Range





- B. Surface
  - C. Prompt
  - D. Landmark
11. Which word refers to the outer or topmost layer of something?
- A. Exile
  - B. Collaborative
  - C. Surface
  - D. Legal
12. Which phrase is used to describe a span or spectrum of values or types?
- A. Flock of
  - B. A variety of
  - C. Historic of
  - D. Range from ... to ...
13. Which adjective is used to describe a situation or effort involving willing cooperation among parties?
- A. Collaborative
  - B. Exile
  - C. Historic
  - D. Military
14. Which word refers to a person who is expelled from their native country?
- A. Shared
  - B. Landmark
  - C. Military
  - D. Exile
15. Which adjective is used to describe something that is important because of its historical significance?
- A. Historic
  - B. Legal
  - C. Shared
  - D. Bay
16. Which word refers to a naturally or artificially marked point of interest?
- A. Shared



- B. Military
- C. Landmark
- D. Self-expression

17. Which adjective is used to describe something that is connected with the armed forces?

- A. Military
- B. Shared
- C. Bay
- D. Legal



18. Which word is used to describe something that is used or enjoyed together with others?

- A. Flock
- B. Bay
- C. Shared
- D. Legal

19. Which term refers to a body of water partly enclosed by land?

- A. Self-expression
- B. Legal
- C. Bay
- D. Violence

20. Which term means to gather together, especially in a crowd?

- A. Legal
- B. Flock
- C. Self-expression
- D. End up doing

21. Which term is used to describe something that is allowed by law?

- A. Legal
- B. Self-expression
- C. End up doing
- D. Stick with ...

22. Which term refers to the act of expressing one's thoughts or feelings?

- A. Self-expression



- B. End up doing
  - C. Stick with ...
  - D. Violence
23. Which phrase is used to describe ultimately doing something, often unexpectedly?
- A. A variety of
  - B. Stick with ...
  - C. Range from ... to ...
  - D. End up doing
24. Which phrase means to continue doing something despite difficulties or a desire to stop?
- A. Stick with ...
  - B. Range from ... to ...
  - C. A variety of
  - D. Flock of
25. Which term is used to describe behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or destroy?
- A. Violence
  - B. Self-expression
  - C. End up doing
  - D. Stick with ...

## Reading

### Passage A

2016年12月大学英语四级考试真题（第二套）

You may have heard some of the fashion industry horror stories: models eating tissues or cotton balls to hold off hunger, and models collapsing from hunger-induced heart attacks just seconds after they step off the runway.

Excessively skinny models have been a point of controversy for decades, and two researchers say a model's body mass should be a workplace health and safety issue. In an editorial released Monday in the American Journal of Public Health, Katherine Record and Bryn Austin made their case for government regulation of the fashion industry.

The average international runway model has a body mass index (BMI) under 16—low enough to indicate starvation

by the World Health Organization's standard. And Record and Austin are worried not just about the models themselves, but about the vast number of girls and women their images influence.

"Especially girls and teens," says Record. "Seventy percent of girls aged 10 to 18 report that they define perfect body image based on what they see in magazines." That's especially worrying, she says, given that anorexia (厌食症) results in more deaths than does any other mental illness, according to the National Institute of Mental Health.

It's commonly known that certain diseases are linked with occupations like lung disease in coal miners. Professional fashion models are particularly vulnerable to eating disorders resulting from occupational demands to maintain extreme thinness.

Record's suggestion is to prohibit agents from hiring models with a BMI below 18.

In April, France passed a law setting lower limits for a model's weight. Agents and fashion houses who hire models with a BMI under 18 could pay \$82,000 in fines and spend up to 6 months in jail. Regulating the fashion industry in the United States won't be easy, Record says. But with the new rules in France, U.S. support could make a difference. "A designer can't survive without participating in Paris Fashion Week," she says, adding, "Our argument is that the same would be true of New York Fashion Week."

1. What do Record and Austin say about fashion models body mass?
  - A. It has caused needless controversy.
  - B. It is but a matter of personal taste.
  - C. It is the focus of the modeling business.
  - D. It affects models health and safety.
2. What are Record and Austin advocating in the Monday editorial?
  - A. A change in the public's view of female beauty.
  - B. Government legislation about models weight.
  - C. Elimination of forced weight loss by models.
  - D. Prohibition of models eating non-food stuff.
3. Why are Record and Austin especially worried about the low body mass index of models?
  - A. It contributes to many mental illness.
  - B. It defines the future of the fashion industry.
  - C. It has great influence on numerous girls and women.
  - D. It keeps many otherwise qualified women off the runway.
4. What do we learn about France's fashion industry?
  - A. It has difficulty hiring models.

- B. It has now a new law to follow.
- C. It allows girls under 18 on the runway.
- D. It has overtaken that of the United States.

5. What does Record expect of New York Fashion Week?

- A. It will create a completely new set of rules.
- B. It will do better than Paris Fashion Week.
- C. It will differ from Paris Fashion Week.
- D. It will have models with a higher BMI.

## Passage B

### Art

Art has played a significant role in human history and continues to hold immense importance in our lives today. From ancient cave paintings to modern digital masterpieces, it has evolved and diversified over time, encompassing various forms and mediums.

In the past, art served multiple purposes. It documented historical events, conveyed religious and spiritual beliefs, and expressed cultural identities. For instance, the intricate sculptures of ancient Greece celebrated the human form and mythology, while Renaissance paintings like Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* are timeless examples of artistic mastery.

Throughout history, various art movements have emerged, each reflecting the cultural and societal shifts of their time. Impressionism, for instance, focused on capturing fleeting moments and the interplay of light, while the abstract expressionism of the mid-20th century was marked by emotional intensity and spontaneity.

Today, art continues to evolve and take on new forms, including digital art, street art, and multimedia installations. These contemporary expressions not only reflect the present but also shape it, challenging societal norms and sparking discussions.

Art also plays a crucial role in our individual lives. It serves as a source of inspiration, fostering creativity and imagination. Creating art can be a therapeutic outlet, helping individuals express emotions and navigate complex feelings. Moreover, art enriches our daily lives, from the paintings on our walls to the music we listen to and the films we watch.

Art transcends language barriers, allowing us to connect with people from diverse backgrounds. It encourages empathy and understanding by presenting various perspectives and experiences. Art can provoke deep emotions and encourage critical thinking, making it a powerful tool for social change and awareness.

In conclusion, art has been an integral part of human history, and its significance persists in our contemporary world. The past and present showcase its versatility and enduring impact, reminding us that art continues to shape our culture, enrich our lives, and inspire the future.

1. What role has art played in human history according to the passage?
  - A. It has only served as a form of documentation.
  - B. It has documented historical events and conveyed cultural identities.
  - C. It has only been used for decorative purposes.
  - D. It has been limited to religious contexts.
  
2. Which of the following best describes the purpose of ancient Greek sculptures?
  - A. To capture fleeting moments.
  - B. To express emotional intensity.
  - C. To celebrate the human form and mythology.
  - D. To challenge societal norms.
  
3. How does the passage describe the evolution of art over time?
  - A. It has remained consistent with no significant changes.
  - B. It has evolved and diversified, encompassing various forms and mediums.
  - C. It has become less significant in modern times.
  - D. It has shifted towards abstract expressionism only.
  
4. Why is art considered important in our individual lives today?
  - A. It only serves as a historical record.
  - B. It provides inspiration, fosters creativity, and can be therapeutic.
  - C. It is solely for entertainment purposes.
  - D. It is limited to traditional forms and mediums.
  
5. How does art contribute to social change and awareness according to the passage?
  - A. By only reflecting societal norms.
  - B. By sparking discussions and encouraging critical thinking.
  - C. By being exclusive to certain cultural groups.
  - D. By ignoring emotional responses.

# Translation

## Activity 1: E-C Translation

 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. New Yorker	
2. Governor's Island	
3. artistic experiment	
4. artistic director	
5. shared space	
6. Manhattan	
7. Brooklyn	
8. Upper New York Bay	

## Activity 2: C-E Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the words or the phrases given in the brackets.

1. 中国茶艺是一种让人着迷的艺术形式。(addicted, artistic)

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2. 中国的春节联欢晚会促进了家庭团聚的传统。(facilitate)

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3. 中国菜的种类从甜到辣，应有尽有。(range from ... to ..., a variety of )

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4. 中国的春节是全国性的参与性庆祝活动。(participatory)

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5. 中国的法律保护文化遗产和历史遗迹。(legal, historic, landmark)

### Activity 3:

翻译以下段落，注意汉英差异：

1. 随着人们生活水平的提高和文化消费需求的增加，文旅热潮在中国逐渐兴起。文旅热潮指的是将旅游和文化体验相结合的现象，旨在通过参观景点、品尝当地美食、观赏传统表演等方式，让游客深入了解目的地的历史、文化和风土人情。这一趋势不仅推动了旅游业的发展，也促进了传统文化的传承与创新。同时，文旅融合也为城市发展注入了新的活力，成为推动经济增长和提升城市形象的重要手段。

2. 乡村支教是指城市教育者到农村地区支教，为农村学校的教育发展提供帮助和支持。这种形式的支教旨在改善农村地区教育资源匮乏的现状，提高农村学生的教育水平和生活质量。乡村支教者不仅传授知识，还关心学生的成长和发展，促进了农村教育的全面发展。同时，乡村支教也让城市教育者更深入了解农村的教育环境和农村学生的生活状况，促进了城乡教育的交流与融合。

## Writing

### Exercise

You have already worked out two topic outlines, introductions, body paragraphs, and conclusions. Now you are able to add to your own work the third body paragraphs to make it a five-paragraph essay. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Successful sports professionals can earn a great deal more money than people in other important professions. Some people think this is fully justified while others think it is unfair. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

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2. Many people feel that the use of surveillance cameras in public places, such as parking lots, is a good idea that can help ensure our safety. Others worry that too many cameras violate our right to privacy and give law enforcement officials too much power. In your opinion, should we install more surveillance cameras in public places? Why or why not? Support your position with specific reasons and examples.

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3. The inventor and statesman Benjamin Franklin said, “Money never made a man happy yet, nor will it. There is nothing in its nature to produce happiness.” Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your position.

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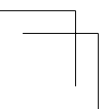
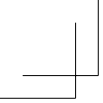
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# Unit 6 Career

## Vocabulary

### Section A

#### Activity: Multiple Choice

1. What is something that never seems to stop or finish?
  - A. Certificate
  - B. Partnership
  - C. Endless
  - D. Afterwards
  
2. Which document verifies your achievement or qualification?
  - A. Concern
  - B. Certificate
  - C. Requirement
  - D. Catalog
  
3. A person who has been forced to leave his country to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster is known as:
  - A. Chief
  - B. Refugee
  - C. Non-profit
  - D. Joint



4. If you are currently not capable of doing something, what are you described as?
- A. Unable
  - B. Fully funded
  - C. Intensify
  - D. Access
5. What is the term for the fact of stopping work because somebody who has reached a particular age?
- A. Requirement
  - B. Pose
  - C. Endless
  - D. Certificate
6. Which term means to present or suggest formally for consideration or discussion?
- A. Pose
  - B. Press call
  - C. Intensify
  - D. Chief
7. A type of organization that operates without the primary aim of making a profit is described as:
- A. Non-profit
  - B. Partnership
  - C. Fully funded
  - D. Joint
8. When a project or initiative receives all the necessary funding, what is it called?
- A. Fully funded
  - B. Access
  - C. Certificate
  - D. Concern
9. The opportunity to approach or make use of something is known as:
- A. Joint
  - B. Catalog
  - C. Access





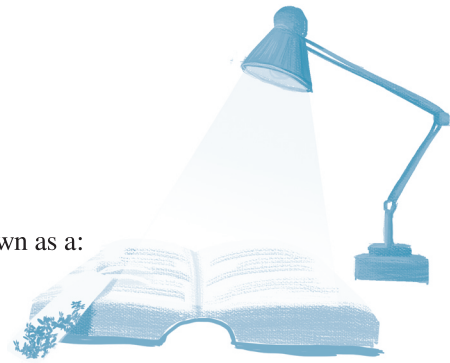
- D. Up-to-date
10. A complete list of items, typically one offering products for sale or library books, is called:
- A. Concern
  - B. Catalog
  - C. Certificate
  - D. Access
11. The act of making something more intense or severe is:
- A. Endless
  - B. Afterwards
  - C. Chief
  - D. Intensify
12. A feeling of worry or anxiety about something that could happen is:
- A. Concern
  - B. Certificate
  - C. Partnership
  - D. Non-profit
13. A conference call with members of the media to provide information or make an announcement is:
- A. Joint
  - B. Pose
  - C. Press call
  - D. Chief
14. The head or leader of an organization or group is referred to as:
- A. Non-profit
  - B. Chief
  - C. Joint
  - D. Afterwards
15. Being current with the latest information or developments is described by which term?
- A. Up-to-date



- B. Concern
- C. Fully funded
- D. Access

16. When two or more parties work together on a project or goal, it is known as a:

- A. Catalog
- B. Partnership
- C. Endless
- D. Afterwards



17. After something has happened or been completed, what do we call the time period?

- A. Afterwards
- B. Access
- C. Joint
- D. Intensify

## Reading

### Passage A

2021年12月大学英语四级考试真题(第一套)

As many office workers adapt to remote work, cities may undergo fundamental change if offices remain underutilized. Who will benefit if working from home becomes the norm?

Employers argue they make considerable savings on real estate when workers shift from office to home work. However, these savings result from passing costs on to workers.

Unless employees are fully compensated, this could become a variant of parasitic (寄生的) capitalism, whereby corporate profits increasingly rely on extracting value from the public—and now personal—realm, rather than on generating new value.

Though employers are backed by a chorus of remote work advocates, others note the loneliness, reduced productivity and inefficiencies of extended remote work.

If working from home becomes permanent, employees will have to dedicate part of their private space to work. This requires purchasing desks, chairs and office equipment.

It also means having private space dedicated to work: the space must be heated, cleaned, maintained and paid for.



That depends on many things, but for purposes of illustration, I have run some estimates for Montreal. The exercise is simple but important, since it brings these costs out of the realm of speculation into the realm of meaningful discussion.

Rough calculations show that the savings made by employers when their staff works from home are of similar value to the compensation workers should receive for setting up offices at home.

What does this mean for offices in cities? One of two things may happen: Employers pass these costs onto employees. This would be a form of expropriation (侵占), with employees absorbing production costs that have traditionally been paid by the employer. This represents a considerable transfer of value from employees to employers.

When employees are properly compensated, employers' real estate savings will be modest. If savings are modest, then the many advantages of working in offices—such as lively atmosphere, rapidity of communication, team-building and acclimatization (适应环境) of new employees—will encourage employers to shelve the idea of remote work and, like Yahoo in 2013, encourage employees to work most of the time from corporate office space.

1. What does the author say about working from home?
  - A. It will become the norm sooner or later.
  - B. It requires employees to adapt promptly.
  - C. It benefits employers at the expense of employees.
  - D. It will force cities to transform their infrastructure.
  
2. Why do some people oppose working from home?
  - A. It discourages team spirit.
  - C. It undermines traditional values.
  - B. It invades employees' privacy.
  - D. It negatively impacts productivity.
  
3. Why did the author run the estimates for Montreal?
  - A. To provide convincing data for serious discussion.
  - B. To illustrate the ongoing change in working patterns.
  - C. To show the impact of remote working on productivity.
  - D. To exemplify how remote working affects the economy.
  
4. What can we conclude from the author's calculations?
  - A. There is no point in transferring office work to working from home.



- B. Employees can benefit as much from remote working as their employers.
- C. Employers' gain from remote working should go to employees as compensation.
- D. Effective measures should be taken to motivate employees to set up offices at home.

5. What is the author's opinion on working from home?

- A. It should be avoided if possible.
- B. It is only a temporary measure.
- C. It can reduce companies' real estate costs.
- D. It may affect employees' corporate loyalty.

## Passage B

2023年12月大学英语四级考试真题（第一套）

Female employees consistently pay lower airfares than men do for the same flights because they tend to book earlier.

We compared the airfare paid by employees in the same position within a company for the same class of travel and used a common statistical technique to account for other factors that might affect differences in airfares. We found that women paid on average \$18 less per ticket than their male colleagues. Further investigation allowed us to conclude that this gap is largely explained by the fact that women tended to book earlier than men, 1.8 days on average.

We wanted to determine what was causing these gender differences in booking business trips so we tested a variety of possible explanations, such as women choosing to plan ahead or male frequent travelers being inclined to book late. None of these explained away the gender gap, so we applied data collected from surveys that express consumer preferences that play a central role in economic decisions, such as patience and risk avoidance.

We found that only the concept of “negative reciprocity”—in which an employee who feels unfairly treated engages in negative behaviors, such as spending their company's money less carefully—explains these differences. The surveys showed men tend to exhibit more of these negative behaviors than women. This isn't to say that all men engage in these behaviors—or that booking relatively late is a sign of abnormal behavior. It only means that the gender gap disappears when we plugin the negative reciprocity variable.

Prior research on negative reciprocity among workers found that it can result in lower employee motivation, business performance and workplace morale (士气) and culture.

Our results show another way these negative behaviors can manifest themselves, like in airline bookings, and add to evidence that women are less likely to engage in them.

Companies spend significant sums of money on business travel. While that \$18 difference per ticket may seem



small, it adds up. Our analysis suggests early booking by women can translate into savings of \$1 million a year for a large multinational company with 20,000 regular travelers.

1. What did the author's team conclude about the gender difference in airfares from their further investigation?

- A. It is largely attributed to women booking earlier than men.
- B. It is largely explained by women's choosing cheaper flights.
- C. It is mainly accounted for by male employees' readiness to pay more.
- D. It is due to the fact that women care more about their company's money.

2. What did the researchers want to determine by testing a variety of possible explanations?

- A. What made male frequent travelers book air tickets late.
- B. What caused women to plan ahead in booking business trips.
- C. What motivated women to book cheaper flights.
- D. What accounted for the gender gap in airfares.

3. What happened when the negative reciprocity variable was taken into account?

- A. Both men and women were found to engage in negative behaviors.
- B. Neither men nor women viewed booking late as a bad behavior.
- C. The gender difference in airfare expenses no longer existed.
- D. The gender gap tended to narrow to a significant degree.

4. What did prior research on negative reciprocity among workers find?

- A. It can do more harm to the workplace than to employees.
- B. It contributes to the male-female divide in the workplace.
- C. It proves to be counterproductive in a number of ways.
- D. It can result in increasing labor-management conflicts.

5. What does the author emphasize about their analysis in the last paragraph?

- A. It can help companies increase their savings significantly.
- B. It can duly contribute to companies' business performance.
- C. It can translate women's booking practice into men's behavior.
- D. It can enhance large multinational companies' competitiveness.

# Translation

## Activity 1: E-C Translation

 Translate the following English terms into Chinese.

1. educational certificate	
2. career path	
3. employer standards	
4. skills requirements	
5. the U.S. State Department	
6. online learning	
7. non-profit group	
8. course catalog	
9. professional certificates	
10. data science	
11. fashion design	
12. press call	
13. chief operations officer	
14. language barriers	
15. massive open online courses (MOOCs)	
16. joint study	

## Activity 2: C-E Translation

 Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English, using the words given in brackets.

1. 中国的历史是无尽的，充满了丰富的文化和传统。(endless)

2. 中国积极为难民提供援助和支持。(refugee)

3. 学习普通话是中国学生的基本要求之一。(requirement)

4. 环境保护是中国公众日益关注的问题。(concern)

5. 中国有许多非营利组织致力于社会福利和环境保护。(non-profit)

### Activity 3:

翻译以下段落，注意汉英差异：

1. “新中式”是一种融合传统文化与现代设计理念的风格，近年来在建筑、服饰和家居领域广受欢迎。它保留了中国传统元素，如对称布局、山水意境和中式纹样，同时融入简约、实用的现代设计，使整体风格既典雅又时尚。这种风格不仅展现了中华文化的独特魅力，也契合了当代人对审美与功能的双重追求。“新中式”不仅在国内受到追捧，也在国际市场上引起了广泛关注。它已成为中华文化走向世界的一种重要表达方式。

2. 近年来，外卖服务在中国城市迅速普及，成为人们日常生活的重要组成部分。依托于移动互联网和智能手机，用户可以通过各类应用平台快速下单，享受便捷的餐饮服务。外卖不仅满足了快节奏生活的需求，也为许多餐饮企业创造了新的增长机会。与此同时，平台对配送效率、食品安全和环保包装等方面也提出了更高要求。随着技术的不断发展，外卖行业正朝着更加智能化和规范化的方向迈进。

## Writing

 Exercise 1: The following ‘Work Experience’ section of a resume is poorly written. Rewrite it to be more professional and impactful. Use action verbs and specific results.

Original Text:

I worked at a bookstore. My job was to put books on shelves and helped customers. Sometimes I used the computer.



参考答案

