

2024年12月四级真题 (第二套)

全解析-由学姐制作-仅供

参考

 答案 + 精析

Part I · 写作

题目回顾

Directions: Suppose the university newspaper is inviting submissions from the students for its coming edition on how to enrich students' knowledge of traditional Chinese culture. Write an essay for submission. (120–180 words)

 可从传统文化课程、校园活动、阅读经典、博物馆参观等角度论述。

范文

Enriching Traditional Chinese Culture Knowledge on Campus

In today's globalized world, it is more important than ever for university students to have a solid understanding of traditional Chinese culture. To enrich our knowledge in this area, I believe we should adopt a multi-faceted approach.

Firstly, universities could offer elective courses on classical literature, philosophy, and art, allowing students to systematically learn about our cultural heritage. Secondly, campus activities such as calligraphy workshops, traditional music performances, and poetry recitation contests can create an immersive environment that sparks interest. Additionally, organizing visits to museums and historical sites can provide firsthand experiences that bring history to life.

Reading classics like "The Analects" and "Dream of the Red Chamber" is also a direct way to absorb wisdom from our ancestors. In conclusion, by combining formal education with interactive activities, we can foster a

deeper appreciation for traditional culture, which will benefit both our personal growth and our nation's cultural confidence.

✦ **写作亮点：** 结构清晰，首段提出主题，中间段落从课程、活动、参观、阅读四个角度展开，结尾总结。语言简洁，观点明确。

Part II · 听力理解

⚠ 听力音频未附，以下答案基于题目逻辑与常见考点推断，仅供参考。实际以官方音频为准。

Section A · 新闻听力

1 C

They will have a costly bill to pay to heat their homes.

解析： 新闻关于取暖费用上涨，选C。A“天然气涨价27%”可能错误，B“取暖油不足”未提，D“40年来最冷冬天”不准确。

2 A

Provided additional funding to Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

解析： 政府为低收入家庭提供能源援助资金，选A。B“增加供应”未提，C“降低价格”未提，D“冬季温暖”不具体。

3 C

They may hold too optimistic a view about their diet.

解析： 研究发现人们对饮食过于乐观，选C。A“不太关心饮食”错误，B“缺乏健康食物知识”不准确，D“对食物选择关注不足”不直接。

4 D

Those who rated their diet as poor.

解析：那些评价自己饮食差的人，选D。A“完成24小时问卷”无关，B“关心食品质量”无关，C“理解评级量表”无关。

5 C

They gathered together to rescue an elephant.

解析：人们聚集起来营救大象，选C。A“经历心碎时刻”不是主要，B“听到井底噪音”是起因，D“发现大象在井边”不准确。

6 C

To ask them for help.

解析：他们向军队求助，选C。A“借起重机”是具体方式，B“报告噪音”不对，D“给大象找食物”不对。

7 A

The elephant was able to return to the jungle.

解析：大象最终返回丛林，选A。B“军官受伤”未提，C“奖励救援”未提，D“大象接受多日治疗”不准确。

Section B · 长对话

8 A

He found it had caused him much inconvenience.

解析：男士觉得手机支付带来不便，选A。B“花更多钱”无关，C“安全性差”未提，D“想少依赖手机”是原因但非主要。

9 D

Impulse purchasing.

解析：女士提到冲动购买，选D。A“入不敷出”不直接，B“缺乏预算策略”可能，

C“时尚成瘾”不准确。

10 A

Eat healthier food with less money.

解析：建议用更少的钱吃更健康的食物，选A。B“点汉堡薯条”不健康，C“避免垃圾食品”太泛，D“现金或手机支付”不是建议。

11 C

Withdrawing cash only once a month.

解析：建议每月只取一次现金，选C。A“列购物清单”是细节，B“坚持预算”是原则，D“三思后买”是建议但不如C具体。

12 C

He has breathing problems.

解析：男士有呼吸问题，选C。A“不喜欢球类”错误，B“准备未来”无关，D“无法应对挑战”错误。

13 B

Badminton.

解析：对话中提到羽毛球，选B。A“足球”、C“排球”、D“篮球”均不符合。

14 C

The chances of getting an athletic scholarship later on.

解析：讨论获得体育奖学金的机会，选C。A“加入校队”是第一步，B“赢得冠军”是目标，D“成为职业运动员”太远。

15 A

It differs entirely from indoor volleyball.

解析：沙滩排球与室内排球完全不同，选A。B“男女都吸引”未提，C“不如室内运动受欢迎”错误，D“与其他户外运动完全不同”夸大。

Section C · 短文听力

16 B

It does a lot of harm to the environment.

解析：短文讲火箭发射对环境有害，选B。A“需要多年准备”不是重点，C“燃烧300吨燃料”细节，D“最复杂阶段”不准确。

17 D

They are treated as expendable.

解析：火箭部件被视为一次性耗材，选D。A“在外太空烧毁”不准确，B“引导回地球”新技术，C“重复使用100次”不可能。

18 C

Many of the technologies to limit the impact of space travel on Earth.

解析：短文提到限制太空旅行对地球影响的技术，选C。A“回收航天器”是部分，B“满足商业需求”无关，D“保护臭氧层”不具体。

19 A

It can help unskilled readers feel more secure.

解析：朗读有助于不熟练的读者感到安全，选A。B“鼓励不爱读书者朗读”可能，C“增强孩子对他人信心”错误，D“提高沟通兴趣”不直接。

20 B

By taking children to the library to borrow books on animals.

解析：带孩子去图书馆借动物书籍，选B。A“让孩子了解宠物”太泛，C“让孩子自

己上网”不推荐，D“展示如何获取健康宠物知识”无关。

21 C

By watching how healthy pets are brought up.

解析：通过观察健康宠物如何饲养，选C。A“学习养宠益处”太笼统，B“听同龄人热情”不直接，D“拜访有宠物的朋友”是方式之一但不主要。

22 A

Send would-be students a packet of information.

解析：大学向准学生发送信息包，选A。B“定期更新网站”可能，C“通知年度招生”不符，D“回答问题”不是主要。

23 D

Regulate public institutions by law.

解析：依法监管公立机构，选D。A“直接监管私立”错误，B“统一监管所有学校”不现实，C“效仿其他州”无关。

24 B

They are competitive.

解析：这些学校具有竞争力，选B。A“资源丰富”可能但不是核心，C“提供最佳机会”过于绝对，D“最吸引外州学生”片面。

25 C

Students may need to visit too many websites.

解析：学生可能需要访问太多网站，选C。A“浪费时间”不直接，B“学生必须搜索信息”是常态，D“缺乏接入”未提。

Part III · 阅读理解

Section A · 选词填空

从词库 A–O 中选词填入 26–35 空，每词限用一次。

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| A adaptable | B closed |
| C distribution | D interact |
| E narration | F neutral |
| G permanently | H prescribes |
| I readily | J registered |
| K reinforces | L revealed |
| M significant | N specific |
| O speculate | |

26 **L**

New research ... __ that sight deprivation also changes ...

解析：“revealed”意为“揭示”，符合研究结果。选 **L**。

27 **D**

... changes the way brain cells __ with one another ...

解析：“interact”意为“相互作用”，选 **D**。

28 **K**

This study __ what we are learning ...

解析：“reinforces”意为“加强”，选 **K**。

29 **M**

... a __ effect on the ability ...

解析：“significant”意为“显著的”，选 **M**。

30 B

... the window for auditory learning was thought to have __.

【解析：“closed”意为“关闭”，选 B。

31 A

... the sensory regions of the brain were not __ after a critical period ...

【解析：“adaptable”意为“可适应的”，选 A。

32 I

... children learn languages much more __ than adults.

【解析：“readily”意为“容易地”，选 I。

33 N

... assigning areas ... to __ frequencies ...

【解析：“specific”意为“特定的”，选 N。

34 C

... changed the __ of space to different frequencies.

【解析：“distribution”意为“分布”，选 C。

35 O

We __ that it may have to do with ...

【解析：“speculate”意为“推测”，选 O。

Section B · 长篇阅读匹配

根据 A-L 段落信息，判断 36-45 题陈述出自哪一段。

- 36 E 从销售增长放缓来看，仍有希望对抗瓶装水 → E段: "The rate of growth has begun to ease ..."
- 37 H 瓶装水制造商反对禁令的依据是健康而非利润 → H段: "... raise concerns about health rather than profit margins."
- 38 B 去年英国瓶装水销量创纪录，尽管人们意识到塑料危害 → B段: "Sales in the UK were worth a record £58.4 million ..."
- 39 L 面对巧妙的营销，人们常常缺乏理性 → L段: "... clever marketing can beat reason ..."
- 40 G 美国西海岸一城市禁止在其物业和活动中使用一次性瓶子 → G段: "San Francisco has banned them from city property and events."
- 41 C 塑料水瓶的制造和运输消耗大量化石燃料 → C段: "Plastic water bottles require oceans of fossil fuels to make and ship."
- 42 K 一家大型饮料公司面对健康和环境倡导者的挑战调整了运营 → K段: "PepsiCo is facing challenges ... Last year, the company bought SodaStream ..."
- 43 A 瓶装水比自来水贵得多 → A段: "A litre of tap water ... costs less than half a penny. A litre of bottled water can cost well over a pound."
- 44 I 在瓶装水流行之前，城市里就有喷泉 → I段: "Before plastic and the marketing ... fountains were an urban fixture."
- 45 F 越来越多的人因为健康意识而选择瓶装水 → F段: "... health awareness has boosted its desirability."

Section C · 仔细阅读

Passage One · 金融教育

46 B

What has the author come to realise since entering university?

解析：作者意识到自己非常缺乏金融知识（very much lacking in financial literacy），原文“I've come to realise just how little I know about money.”选 **B**。A“需要速成课”是后续行为，C“需要持续教育”是建议，D“不现实”未提。

47 A

How did the author feel in today's money world?

解析：作者感觉装备不足 (badly equipped to survive)，比喻“sailing the financial seas with no skills and no life jacket”。选 **A**。B“对金融文献无知”不准确，C“几乎无法前进”不如A贴切，D“被在线资源压倒”未提。

48 B

What did the author realise after talking to his friends?

解析：作者意识到教育体系是问题根源 (the schooling system was to blame)，原文“... it wasn't my ignorance but the lack of financial education in our schooling system”。选 **B**。A“他们和他一样热衷”错误，C“高中生对现代金融一无所知”过度，D“金融课和英语课一样不受欢迎”未提。

49 D

What is the author's idea of a financial education course?

解析：作者认为金融教育课程应融入高中教育 (integrated into high school education)，原文“a course integrated throughout the whole of high school”。选 **D**。A“预见毕业需求”不准确，B“提供基础知识”是部分，C“与英语教学相同”是类比但不是核心。

50 C

What would financial literacy do to young people?

解析：金融素养让他们在金钱管理方面自信和安全 (confident and secure in terms of money management)，原文“provide them with a great advantage to enter adulthood with confidence and security”。选 **C**。A“带着财务安全进入成年”不完整，B“不担心钱”过于绝对，D“熟悉金钱世界”是过程。

Passage Two · 巧克力与气候变化

51 A

What do we learn about chocolates from the first paragraph?

解析：巧克力能立刻让人振奋（cheer them up instantly），原文“comfort us ... delight us in an instant”。选 **A**。B“创造快乐卡路里”是比喻，C“隐藏情绪困扰”不准确，D“缓解心脏病”错误。

52 **D**

What was scientists' recent assertion about chocolates?

解析：科学家声称巧克力可能在不到30年内消失（become unavailable in less than 30 years），原文“become extinct by 2050”。选 **D**。A“成为稀有食品”不准确，B“危机时让人平静”不是断言，C“防止心碎”错误。

53 **A**

What would happen if the cacao farms were shifted to cooler mountainous areas?

解析：会破坏野生动物栖息地（the natural habitat of wildlife there would be ruined），原文“These farms will then have to be shifted to cooler mountainous areas, which are the natural habitat of wildlife.” 选 **A**。B“农民难以适应”未提，C“雨林大幅缩小”不准确，D“可可豆质量受损”未提。

54 **C**

What do we learn about the cacao farms in the crisis of global warming?

解析：因减产而遭受损失（have suffered a lot due to a decrease in produce），原文“global warming has already had a serious negative impact on cacao farms' yields”。选 **C**。A“寻求基因编辑科学家帮助”是解决方案，B“决定迁移”是可能行动，D“因提价获益”错误。

55 **B**

What are scientists trying to do in the University of California's new bio-sciences building?

解析：对可可幼苗进行基因编辑以耐受更干燥温暖的气候（gene-edit cacao seedlings for them to withstand a drier, warmer climate），原文“make the cocoa

crops survive in warmer and drier climates”。选 **B**。A“建造冷藏温室”是设施，C“用基因技术生产巧克力”不准确，D“移植更强植物的基因”不具体。



Part IV · 翻译

📄 中文原文

近年来，中国新能源汽车产业发展迅速。目前，中国新能源汽车年产量已高达近千万辆，占全球市场份额超过60%，出口量不断创新高。中国政府通过加大资金投入和政策引导，鼓励新能源汽车企业进行技术创新，不断提高产品在市场上的竞争力。中国新能源汽车产业的发展不仅有力推动了国内经济发展，也为全球新能源利用和环境保护做出了积极贡献。



参考译文

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In recent years, China's new energy vehicle industry has developed rapidly. At present, the annual production of new energy vehicles in China has reached nearly 10 million units, accounting for more than 60% of the global market share, and exports have continuously hit new highs. The Chinese government, through increased financial investment and policy guidance, encourages new energy vehicle enterprises to carry out technological innovation, continuously improving the competitiveness of their products in the market. The development of China's new energy vehicle industry has not only effectively promoted domestic economic growth but also made positive contributions to global new energy utilization and environmental protection.

📌 关键译点：

- “新能源汽车” → new energy vehicles
- “年产量” → annual production
- “占全球市场份额” → accounting for the global market share
- “加大资金投入” → increased financial investment
- “政策引导” → policy guidance
- “竞争力” → competitiveness

- “做出积极贡献” → made positive contributions