机密★启用前

大 学 英 语 四 级 考 试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

(2026年6月　共3套)

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2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第1套)

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *Suppose the university newspaper is inviting submissions from the students for its coming edition on future applications of robots on campus. You are now to write an essay for submission. You will have 30 minutes to write the essay. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) He had bought meals with his online food ordering account.
   B) His son had used his cell phone to pay for playing a game.
   C) His son had ordered food from several restaurants.
   D) He had dined out at a famous five-star restaurant.
2. A) Teach his son a lesson.
   B) Change his password.
   C) Ask his neighbors for help.
   D) Buy a bigger refrigerator.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) They examined how visitors affected animal behaviour in zoos.
   B) They studied when the best time to feed animals in public was.
   C) They studied how animals adapted themselves to life in zoos.
   D) They examined what behaviours indicated animal boredom.
4. A) They socialise with zookeepers as well as with each other.
   B) They show good adaptability to living with humans.
   C) They have been kept as pets by humans.
   D) They have been born and raised in zoos.

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

5. A) Adjusting it. B) Suspending it. C) Reevaluating it. D) Expanding it.
6. A) They could buy an electric bike for $400 in April.
   B) They could buy their first electric bike at a discount.
   C) They could enjoy free after-sale service for their purchase.
   D) They could get $1,200 from government funds if they qualified.

7. A) Put 400 more electric bikes on its streets.
   B) Increase the program funding by 8 percent.
   C) Resume its electric bike incentive program.
   D) Invest millions of dollars into the local economy.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

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

8. A) The coin collection.
   B) The primitive tools.
   C) The ancient ornaments.
   D) The 2,000-year-old clothes.
9. A) It is charming with narrow but beautiful streets.
   B) It attracts visitors from every corner of the world.
   C) It has flowers displayed around the Trevi Fountain.
   D) It is more attractive than the pictures in guidebooks.
10. A) It is covered with wild grass.
    B) It is very famous and pretty.
    C) It is located away from an old church.
    D) It is surrounded by Spanish-style houses.
11. A) Ask Kathy what her plan is.
    B) Tell Kathy Mike will join them.
    C) Ask Kathy if she'd like to see the square.
    D) Tell Kathy Mike would like to have a change.

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

12. A) How to fit into the bigger picture.
    B) How to get on with colleagues.
    C) How to create a solid first impression.
    D) How to succeed in a new job.
13. A) Get familiar with all the details of his job description.
    B) Learn about the relations within the organization.
    C) Recognize his own limitations and weaknesses.
    D) Understand his role from various perspectives.
14. A) Learning history.
    B) Meeting his boss.
    C) Creating reports for other departments to use.
    D) Leaving his coworkers in the present company.
15. A) Get to know the decision-makers.
    B) Acquire decision-making authority.
    C) Promote its products and services.
    D) Observe its overall management.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

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

16. A) They do not tell marketers their feeling about a product.
    B) They do not compare competing brands and prices.
    C) They are not hesitant to contradict themselves.
    D) They are not sure what they really like to buy.

17. A) Consumers are often attracted by new products.
B) Consumers tend to make decisions on the spot.
C) Consumers find it hard to resist temptation.
D) Consumers are actually driven by emotion.

18. A) Draw consumers' attention to the luxury goods symbolizing quality life.
B) Leave consumers the impression they are doing nothing manipulative.
C) Highlight the emotional response it will trigger in the consumer.
D) Remind consumers of the wide connections it can help to build.

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

19. A) They are taking in a lot of plastic.
B) They are polluting the environment.
C) They consume much processed food.
D) They make everything with plastics.

20. A) Beer, salts and added sugars.
B) Tap water and take-away food.
C) Food packages and plastic bags.
D) Air, bottled water and seafood.

21. A) How much plastic there is in the remaining 85% of Americans' typical diet.
B) What measures can be taken to prevent plastic objects from fragmenting.
C) What harm microplastics may actually do to the average Americans.
D) How many ways there are for microplastics to get into food and air.

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

22. A) They planned to adopt a pet animal.
B) They kept not only a dog but a cat.
C) They had at least one pet.
D) They liked cats more than dogs.

23. A) A sense of pride.
B) A sense of duty.
C) A sense of purpose.
D) A sense of security.

24. A) A few problems with keeping big animals.
B) Some disadvantages related to pet ownership.
C) A few cases of getting attacked by pet animals.
D) Some conflicts with neighbors due to pet keeping.

25. A) Reduce as many symptoms of depression as medical help.
B) Improve people's health as much as physical activities.
C) Lower older people's stress as effectively as exercising.
D) Bring many of the same benefits as human social support.

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

One of the biggest controversies over the Industrial Revolution is how it affected the working class. The oldest debates were over whether the standards of living rose or fell. Those that believed they fell claimed that the capitalists __26__ every ounce of surplus they could from the working class. Those that believed the standards of living rose claimed that the environment was consumer-friendly, with more and more goods __27__ to the working class every year.

Today's historians agree that overall, the standards of living __28__. They do not agree, however, on when this improvement __29__.

In an effort to solve this controversy, historians have attempted to define __30__ what "standard of living" means. They all seem to agree that it should mean happiness, but happiness is impossible to measure. Instead, historians __31__ use "real income" as the measure for the standards of living. Real income is money __32__ and then adjusted according to the cost of living. However, it does not take into account unemployment, pollution, health, life expectancy, or free time.

After __33__ debate and analysis of the average income, historians have agreed to disagree on whether there was rapid or slow economic growth during the Industrial Revolution. Instead, they have decided to __34__ how the Industrial Revolution was affected by other events. They have determined that the Industrial Revolution had an overall positive __35__, but it quite possibly was neutralized by negative events such as wars, high taxes, and rapid population growth.

A) available	I) increased
B) deteriorating	J) interpret
C) earned	K) occurred
D) effect	L) peculiar
E) enhance	M) probably
F) exactly	N) squeezed
G) exhausting	O) typically
H) experience	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

The Star Quality of New Zealand's Great Barrier Island

A) I was glad I had such terrible jetlag. Wide awake at 3:30 am with our nine-year-old daughter on our lodge balcony, I stared for hours at the most incredible night sky I've ever seen before the dawn slowly started to rub out the stars on the horizon and the multiple shooting stars faded away.

B) We were going to my wife's big family reunion in Auckland, New Zealand, but when we found out that Great Barrier Island, just off the coast, had been recently awarded Dark Sky Sanctuary status—a typically remote area that has an "exceptional or distinguished quality of starry nights"—we thought it would be the perfect place to relax before our busy schedule. It's the first island and only the fourth location in the world to achieve this status.

C) After a 28-hour flight with two travel-sick children, our hearts sank when we saw the tiny twin engine 10-seater that was to take us the 90 km across the Hauraki Gulf to Great Barrier Island. But we needn't have worried. Whether it was the gravity force of the plane climbing or the noise of the engine, it put our three-year-old daughter instantly to sleep until we bumped down on the grass at Claris Airport. Our first empty sick bag against all the odds... Things were looking up.

D) Great Barrier Island has no public facilities and the 950 people living there (though only about half permanently) rely on solar and wind energy, and bottled gas for cooking. There are no streetlights. There are no cash machines or banks. The police force comprises a husband and wife, and there's one postman. It's not just the lack of light but the lack of noise that's so delightful on this unique and gorgeous scene. It was first discovered by East Polynesians about 700 years ago and the Maori name for the island is Aotea. Captain Cook gave the island its European name, because it acts as a barrier between the Pacific and the Hauraki Gulf.

E) The climate here is *subtropical*（亚热带的）like Auckland's. The island boasts a beautiful wilderness with dense forests, glorious, unspoilt sandy beaches and plenty of bays and a few mountainous areas where there are good walking tracks among the wetlands and valleys. You can birdwatch, dive, surf and boat. The best beaches are on the eastern side of the island where the surf is better, too. The sheltered western side is where you'll find the best diving and boating. Lots of people come here for the fantastic fishing spots around the island. Like a lot of spots in New Zealand, there are whale-watching trips and you might just catch sight of sharks.

F) It's rare to find an island that really does feel undiscovered—but this is it. When one of my wife's relations, who comes here regularly, found out that we'd been there, he whispered to us, only half-joking: "Shh—don't tell anyone!" The locals are a relaxed and friendly bunch—a lot of them told us that it's like what Waiheke Island (now in effect a suburb of Auckland) was in the 1970s when it was a commune of artists and people wanting to escape the city.

G) Our guide for some of our stay was the inestimable Hilde Hoven, a Dark Sky ambassador who runs Good Heavens with Deborah Kilgallon and Orla Cumisky. They bring their Dobsonian telescope and beanbags (it's hard work staring up wide-eyed in wonder without neck support) and, our elder daughter was glad to hear, hot chocolate to wherever you are on the island. "It's odd but when the light readings were done," said Hilde, explaining how the island was awarded its special status, "they found there was more light pollution on the northern side coming from Fiji, which is about 3,000 km away, than Auckland to the south. It's pretty dark!"

H) Beginning their astronomical PowerPoint demonstration using a green laser pointer, Hilde and Orla showed us the Messier 4 spherical *cluster*（星团）with *white dwarf stars*（白矮星）, Saturn and its rings, the Southern Cross and the Milky Way, which stretched across the sky. Our daughter was especially taken with Hilde's narrating of the Maori myth of Māui's fish hook to explain the shape of Scorpius. In the fable, Māui hauled the North Island of New Zealand from the bottom of the ocean with his hook.

I) We stayed at Mount St Paul's Estate, a luxurious lodge run by the friendly Chris and Teara, both from Canada. Teara used to be a chef at the Langham in Auckland and so dinner, eaten around a huge circular table (made of one of the most ancient trees in the world), was every bit as mouth-watering as you'd expect. Eating pancakes on the balcony overlooking the unspoilt white sandy beach was a great way to start the day.

J) Another highlight was an hour-long walk to Kaitoke hot pools in the centre of the island, through wetlands and a forest, where we whiled away a good hour sitting in the pools shaded from the heat by layers of delicate umbrella-like plants.

K) We also loved visiting the *potter*（陶艺家）Sarah Harrison, who showed us round her studio at Shoal Bay harbour, and her many pots and jugs, plates and bowls and colourful *mosaics*（马赛克）. In her work, she also uses a lot of materials found on the beach. Our elder daughter loved the gorgeous hidden pool at Medlands beach where the water is separated from the sea in a private rock pool. Other high points were the ancient pohutukawa trees and the incredible views of Okiwi Basin and Whangapoua beach from the top of Windy Canyon, just a 10-minute hike through a narrow valley up some steep wooden steps on the eastern side of the island.

L) Apparently the island council turned down famous musician Paul McCartney's application to buy a property at Great Barrier Island because of the unwelcome attention he would have brought. You can see why he wanted to come here; equally, the island knows exactly what kind of star watching it prefers.

36. The author's daughter slept throughout the last leg of their flight to Great Barrier Island.
37. The lodge where the author stayed provided very delicious food.
38. Many people are attracted to Great Barrier Island because of the incredible fishing sites around it.
39. A well-known artist failed to purchase a house on Great Barrier Island.
40. Unable to fall asleep after a long flight, the author was pleased to enjoy the most gorgeous view of the night sky in his life.
41. Great Barrier Island is compared to another island which attracted a lot of artists and people who wished to stay away from city life half a century ago.
42. One most memorable part of the author's visit to Great Barrier Island was a one-hour walk to its centre's hot springs.
43. Great Barrier Island has officially been recognized for its extraordinary starry nights.
44. Great Barrier Island is not connected to any public power supply lines.
45. It is strange that light pollution on Great Barrier Island mainly comes from a faraway island to the north.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Is organic food worth the higher price? It's the classic grocery store dilemma. On the one hand, your family dinner table deserves only the best. On the other hand, your wallet can only stretch so far.

Whether or not to buy organic is a personal decision, said Mike von Massow, professor of Food Agriculture.

Science won't give a clear-cut answer to the question of whether organic food is "better." There are often *trade-offs* (权衡) and answers become less definitive depending on the product under consideration.

One thing is definitive: Organic and conventionally grown food are equally nutritious. From a nutrition point of view, there is no difference between organic and traditionally grown products.

Organic products don't necessarily have fewer *pesticides* (杀虫剂)—in fact, they may have more. There is also no big difference between organic and non-organic products from a food-safety perspective. Even organic growers use pesticides. Testing shows little if any pesticide remains on conventionally grown products.

In fact, organic farmers often use larger quantities of pesticide because they can only use the natural variety of insect-killers. Chemical pesticides generally kill a much wider range of *pests* (害虫) than any single natural pesticide.

The use of animal waste in organic agriculture can also be a factor in the spread of bacteria like E. coli and salmonella. Over the past 10 years, Canada has seen more food-safety recalls for organic products, proportionally, than for conventional products.

On the whole, organic agriculture may have a smaller environmental footprint. That's mostly because the risk of groundwater contamination from organic farming is lower. Organic farmers never used neonics, the controversial pesticides that have been linked to shrinking bee populations worldwide.

Traditional agriculture has been making "dramatic improvements" to reduce its impact on the environment.

It isn't a black-and-white picture, though.

Organic farming is much less efficient when it comes to land use, although yields vary considerably depending on the crop.

On the other hand, advocates of organic farming argue yields and efficiency could be significantly improved if the food industry devoted as much research and money to organic farming as it does conventional agriculture.

46. What is the classic grocery store dilemma?

A) Whether or not one should eat organic food.

B) Whether or not one can stretch their wallet far.

C) Organic food costs more but it certainly tastes better.

D) One wants the best food but their budget is limited.

47. What do we learn about organic food from science?

A) Whether it is any better remains uncertain.

B) Whether it is healthier is under consideration.

C) Whether it is more nutritious than conventional food is arguable.

D) Whether it is going to replace conventional food is still unclear.

48. What does the passage say about organic and non-organic products as far as food safety is concerned?

A) Their difference is the conventions used to test them.

B) They differ in how much pesticide remains on them.

C) One relies on pesticides whereas the other does not.

D) There is no substantial difference between the two.

49. What does the author say about organic farming?

A) It may be blamed for the shrinking bee populations in the world.

B) It minimizes the use of controversial pesticides in its operations.

C) It may impact the environment less than conventional farming.

D) It contaminates groundwater as much as conventional farming.

50. What do advocates of organic farming argue about its yields and efficiency?

A) They would increase quickly with the emergence of new technologies.

B) They would improve remarkably with more research and investment.

C) They would be achieved along with enormous health benefits.

D) They would considerably lower the cost to the environment.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It is still controversial whether we are fundamentally generous or selfish and whether these tendencies are shaped by our genes or environment.

Some evidence points to humans being born cooperative. At later stages in life we routinely work together to reach goals and help out in times of need.

Yet instances of selfish behavior are also plenty. One recent study tested people's willingness to set aside selfish interests to reach a greater good. It found that being selfish was more advantageous than cooperating. The benefit may be short-lived, however. Another study showed that players who cooperated did better in the long run.

It seems that human nature supports both pro-social and selfish *traits* (特征). Genetic studies have made some progress toward identifying their biological roots. By comparing identical twins, who share nearly 100 percent of their genes, and non-identical twins, who share about half, researchers have found overwhelming evidence for genetic effects on behaviors. In these twin studies, identical and non-identical twins are asked, for example, to split a sum of money with a peer. Such studies often also rely on careful psychological assessments and DNA analysis.

Other work highlights specific genes as key players. My colleagues and I recently identified a gene linked to *altruistic*（利他的）behavior and found that a particular variant of it was associated with more selfish behavior in preschoolers.

According to evolutionary scientists, cooperative behavior may have evolved first among relatives to promote the continuation of their genetic line. As communities diversified, mutual support could have broadened to include individuals not linked by blood. Another possibility is that humans cooperate to gain some advantage, such as boosting reputation. Finally, evolutionary processes take place at the group level. Groups of highly cooperative individuals have higher chances of survival because they can work together to reach goals that are unattainable to less cooperative groups.

Yet almost no behavior is entirely genetic, even among identical twins. Culture, schooling and parenting are important determinants of cooperation. Thus, the degree to which we act cooperatively or selfishly is unique to each individual and depends on a variety of genetic and environmental influences.

51. What is the finding of one recent study about being selfish?

A) It may bring certain benefits in the short term.

B) It usually yields more disadvantages than advantages.

C) It serves individual interest rather than a collective's.

D) It may give way to cooperating in the long run.

52. What have researchers found by studying identical and non-identical twins?

A) They are overwhelmingly different in the amounts of genes.

B) One's behavior is largely determined by their genetic traits.

C) One's biological roots can be identified by their genes.

D) They differ from each other in their behavior patterns.

53. What did the author and colleagues identify in their recent research?

A) A gene-related selfish behavior in preschool children.

B) Key factors that determine one's altruistic behavior.

C) A specific gene associated with altruistic behavior.

D) Roles played by genes in shaping one's character.

54. What do we learn from evolutionary scientists about cooperative behavior?

A) It may have initially originated in individuals linked by blood.

B) It may have caused the diversification of communities.

C) It helps to build relationships among blood-related people.

D) It guarantees the achievement of goals otherwise unattainable.

55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

A) Cooperative behavior is evident among identical twins.

B) One is born either cooperative or non-cooperative.

C) Genes determine one's tendency to cooperate.

D) Cooperative behavior may be cultivated.

Part Ⅳ Translation （30 minutes）

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中国有句老话:“一日为师,终身为父”。在中国人的观念里,老师不仅传授知识,更教给学生做人的道理。在古代,学生初次见老师时要举行隆重的仪式,足见老师地位之高。为弘扬尊师的优良传统,中国从1985年开始将每年的9月10日定为教师节。在这一天,学生以各种方式表达对老师的敬意。尊师是中华民族的传统美德,在当今社会得到了发扬光大。

2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第2套)

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *Suppose you are invited to put forward a proposal to the university on how to make students' campus life easier. You are now to write an essay to make your proposal. You will have 30 minutes to write the essay. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) She was born months after the end of World War I.
   B) She has been living in her house throughout her life.
   C) She suffered a great deal during the Second World War.
   D) She is a 102-year-old woman living in Somerset Village.
2. A) She has been persuaded by the estate agent.
   B) She needs the money badly for her health.
   C) She is leaving Glastonbury Village.
   D) She is moving to a nursing home.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) The navy's timely arrival.
   B) His rich sailing experience.
   C) The word HELP written on the boat.
   D) His use of a mirror to send a signal.
4. A) He lost all consciousness.
   B) He was in good condition.
   C) He was too distressed to pick himself up.
   D) He entirely abandoned himself to despair.

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

5. A) Their efforts to provide social services have been ignored.
   B) They have been criticized by the Denver school board.
   C) They have taken various steps to get more funding.
   D) Their enrollment has been on a noticeable decline.
6. A) Approve criteria for closing schools with decreased funding.
   B) Enroll 3,000 fewer elementary and middle school students.
   C) Decide which elementary and middle schools to close.
   D) Alter its per-pupil funding policy on a rational basis.
7. A) To enable the district to remain competitive.
   B) To avoid a negative impact on its economy.
   C) To keep the district free of debt.
   D) To obtain the expected funding.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

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

8. A) To book tickets for a musical.
   B) To enquire about the price of cats.
   C) To pay for her afternoon flight to London.
   D) To have her personal computer repaired.
9. A) He frequents the Lion Theatre.
   B) He knows how to sell things well.
   C) He is a computer science expert.
   D) He is away on a business trip.
10. A) They are sold at a discount.
    B) They are in low demand.
    C) They are no longer available.
    D) They are not too expensive.
11. A) Heights. B) Circus. C) Wild animals. D) Dark nights.

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

12. A) He finds it bothersome to reply.
    B) He has switched off his phone.
    C) He hasn't got the time to text back.
    D) He doesn't know how to respond.
13. A) His lack of sufficient sleep at night.
    B) His addiction to mobile phone games.
    C) His excessive use of the mobile phone.
    D) His high frequency of surfing the net.
14. A) Shopping online and paying for his purchases.
    B) Communicating with friends on social media.
    C) Exploring whatever content to his liking.
    D) Sharing and posting pictures and videos.
15. A) She prefers chatting with others online to meeting them.
    B) There are few physical stores near where she lives.
    C) Ordering meals online is a great convenience to her.
    D) She needs to talk with her friends and family far away.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

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

16. A) It is now narrowing.
    B) It keeps increasing.
    C) It has remained huge.
    D) It will soon disappear.
17. A) It is fluctuating between 5-7%.
    B) It is slowing down for everyone.
    C) It is faster for those who stay in their jobs.
    D) It is inadequate for dealing with inflation.
18. A) Booming. B) Stabilizing. C) Struggling. D) Cooling.

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

19. A) They have smaller amounts of nutrients than unprocessed diets.
    B) Their contribution to calorie consumption is hard to determine.
    C) They account for nearly half of the average American diet.
    D) Their low price and convenience negatively impact health.
20. A) A strong desire to overeat.
    B) A lack of nutrients like fiber.
    C) A higher risk of cancer and obesity.
    D) A greater intake of sugar and salt.

21. A) Eat more quickly.
B) Feel full sooner.
C) Chew thoroughly.
D) Swallow bit by bit.

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

22. A) By attributing them to current cultural influences.
B) By attributing them to conservative thinking.
C) In terms of new genetic findings.
D) In terms of personal preferences.

23. A) Sharing with women the chores they see necessary.
B) Dividing housework that is demanding for women.
C) Performing household tasks that they enjoy.
D) Doing tasks that are physically challenging.

24. A) The large within-group differences.
B) The great similarities across groups.
C) The researchers' subjective biases.
D) The noticeable overgeneralizations.

25. A) They seem to be universal.
B) They impact people's whole life.
C) They shape one's role in society.
D) They appear at an early age.

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

It may sound surprising, but people who are supersensitive to coffee's bitter taste actually drink more of it, a new study finds.

This sensitivity isn't __26__ a matter of taste, either, but rather is influenced by a person's genetic makeup, the researchers said in the study.

"You'd expect that people who are particularly sensitive to the bitter taste of caffeine would drink less coffee," said study senior researcher Marilyn Cornelis. "The __27__ results of our study suggest coffee consumers acquire a taste for or an ability to detect the bitterness of caffeine due to the learned positive __28__ brought out by caffeine."

Put another way, people who have a __29__ ability to taste the bitterness of coffee learn to associate "good things with it," Cornelis said. This finding is surprising, given that bitterness often serves as a warning mechanism to __30__ people to spit out harmful substances, scientists said.

Researchers conducted the study to understand how genetics influences people's __31__ of tea, coffee and alcohol which tend to taste bitter, said lead study researcher Jue Sheng Ong.

"While all bitter flavors may seem the same, we __32__ the bitterness of *Brussels sprouts* (抱子甘蓝), *quinine* (奎宁) and caffeine __33__," Ong told *Live Science*. "The degree to which we find these flavors bitter is, in part, determined by your genes."

People with the genes to taste the bitterness of green vegetables are more likely to prefer tea to coffee. In __34__, people who were more sensitive to quinine's bitter flavors and those found in green vegetables tended to __35__ coffee.

A) addition	I) opposite
B) approximately	J) perceive
C) avoid	K) prospect
D) consumption	L) reinforcement
E) converted	M) separately
F) convince	N) simply
G) heightened	O) targeted
H) omission	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2.***

Exercise and Dementia

A) If this doesn't encourage you to squeeze in a workout today, nothing will: a new study from Sweden shows that women who were highly fit in mid-life were nearly 90% less likely to get *dementia* (失智) decades later.

B) After initial exercise tests in middle age, researchers followed the women for 44 years. Both groups lived just as long, but those who could ride an exercise bike at a fast rate for 6 minutes in the initial test had a much lower risk of dementia later on than those who couldn't complete the workout.

C) The study, published Wednesday in the journal *Neurology*, couldn't prove that exercise prevented dementia, and the findings aren't a surprise—it's long been known there's a correlation between exercise and decreased dementia risk—but the results were particularly dramatic. About 5% of the women with the highest peak workload—those who were able to bike the hardest over those 6 minutes—developed dementia, compared to 25% of those with medium fitness and 45% who weren't fit enough to finish the test, the study found. Overall, women who were highly fit compared to those who were moderately fit decreased their risk of dementia by 88%. The few highly fit women who did develop dementia became symptomatic at age 90 on average, 11 years later than the moderately fit.

D) "I'm very surprised that the finding was so strong," said Ingmar Skoog, the paper's senior author and a *psychiatry* (精神病学) professor at The University of Gothenburg in Sweden. "It really shows the importance of exercise."

E) Dementia, as defined in medical dictionaries, is a broad term that describes a loss of thinking ability, memory, attention, logical reasoning, and other mental abilities. These changes are severe enough to interfere with social or occupational functioning. Dementia isn't a disease. Instead, it's a group of symptoms caused by other conditions. It happens when the parts of your brain used for learning, memory, decision making, and language are damaged or diseased. About 5%-8% of adults over age 65 have some form of dementia. This percentage doubles every 5 years after 65. As many as half of people in their 80s have some dementia.

F) Dementia is not temporary confusion or forgetfulness that might result from an infection that heals

without treatment. It can also come from an *underlying*（潜在的）illness or side effects of medications. Dementia typically gets worse over time. People with dementia have problems with thinking and remembering that affect their ability to manage their daily life.

G）Dementia is typically associated with declines in cognitive function. Yet researchers have found an association between dementia and declines in hearing and other basic sensory functions.

H）Though the study mentioned above was fairly small（only 191 women took the initial fitness test, which means it's hard to maintain statistical significance while breaking the group down into sub-categories of more or less fit）, it does give us hope that dementia can be prevented or delayed through exercise in one's middle age.

I）*Alzheimer's*（阿尔茨海默症）and other dementias are believed to begin 15-20 years before symptoms even appear, so it makes sense that exercising in mid-life would affect the risk, Skoog said. Exercise alone is not likely to prevent Alzheimer's, but the study shows people are not helpless in the face of one of the most feared, costliest and common diseases of old age, he added. And the same activities that help prevent Alzheimer's—including avoiding smoking, getting adequate exercise and sleep and eating a healthy diet—also prevent heart disease, he said, making them even more worthwhile. "You can do something yourself to decrease your odds," Skoog said.

J）Maintaining a healthy lifestyle in mid-life, decades before disease sets in, makes sense, said David Knopman, a fellow of the American Academy of Neurology, who was not involved in the study. "I suspect it's a dose," said Knopman, also associate director of the Alzheimer's Disease Research Center at Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. "Starting in late life is better than not starting at all, but starting in mid-life seems to offer a larger benefit."

K）Although it is not entirely clear why exercise helps put off or prevent Alzheimer's, Knopman said it's likely that exercise maintains good blood flow to the brain. "When the brain is healthier from a *vascular*（血管的）point of view, it can absorb more Alzheimer's *pathogen*（病原体）before people become symptomatic," he said.

L）The message isn't that everyone needs to run marathons in middle age, Knopman said, but a healthy lifestyle pays off.

M）This type of study can't say exactly what kind of exercise is best, or how much is needed—only a study that has a *placebo*（安慰剂）group and tracks people going forward can do that, said Keith Fargo, director of scientific programs and outreach at the non-profit Alzheimer's Association. "The literature has not yet settled on an amount or type of exercise that is going to be key, although the bulk of literature has suggested that *aerobic*（有氧的）exercise is what you need to be doing," he said. That doesn't mean you have to compete in marathons but "more than a 10-min dog walk" would be a good idea, Fargo said.

N）Several lifestyle studies are getting underway soon, including one backed by the Alzheimer's Association called the US POINTER study, which will offer at-risk adults, ages 60-79, a series of lifestyle *interventions*（干预）to see if they impact Alzheimer's risk. That and other Alzheimer's-related studies are always looking for volunteers to participate, he said.

O）In the next three to five years, these studies should allow researchers to provide clearer recommendations for exercise and other lifestyle modifications that might reduce Alzheimer's risk, such as sleep, diet and social activities, Fargo said. But it's already quite clear that exercising at any point in life is better for your brain than not exercising at all, Fargo added.

P) "If you don't want to have dementia when you're 80, the time to start getting fit is now," he said. "It may not necessarily give you a longer life, but there's a compelling body of work that it will give you more good years."

36. It is typical for dementia to worsen with the passage of time.
37. According to Knopman, the study gives the message that a healthy lifestyle is beneficial, but not that all the middle-aged need heavy exercise.
38. The results of a new study will encourage middle-aged women to find time exercising however busy they are.
39. Hopefully, one can postpone or prevent dementia by exercising in their mid-life.
40. In a few years, researchers should be able to offer clearer advice on exercise and other lifestyle changes for reducing the incidence of Alzheimer's.
41. Dementia refers to a loss of multiple mental abilities such as memory and logical reasoning.
42. One researcher believes that exercise may keep the brain well supplied with blood.
43. Medical literature has not concluded as to what exercise or how much exercise is crucial, although it generally agrees that people should do aerobic exercise.
44. It has long been common knowledge that exercise correlates with reduced risk of dementia.
45. Activities helpful in the prevention of Alzheimer's also prevent heart disease.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

People who systematically underestimate themselves and their own performance suffer from the so-called Impostor Phenomenon. They think that any success is due to external circumstances or just luck and chance. Those people live in constant fear that their "deception" will be exposed.

It is common for people to question their abilities now and again. A healthy amount of reflection and self-doubt can protect a person from acting impulsively. However, there are people who are permanently plagued by a massive amount of self-doubt despite delivering a good performance. They think that all of their successes are not a product of their skill or hard work, instead they attribute their own successes to external circumstances, for example, to luck and chance, or believe that their performance is massively overestimated by others. Failures, on the other hand, are always internalised as the result of their own shortcomings.

Psychologists from Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg examined the topic for the first time under real-life conditions. Seventy-six participants completed a range of intelligence tests and received positive feedback on them, regardless of their actual performance. They were then asked why they think they did so well.

The study showed two things: First, the self-reported degree of Impostor Phenomenon is not related to actual measured intelligence or performance. Secondly, the test supported the assumption that people with a tendency to exhibit the Impostor Phenomenon devalue their objectively measured performance and

attribute positive results to external causes such as luck and chance, but not to their own abilities. These results are also completely unrelated to age and gender.

A permanent underestimation of one's own abilities is often accompanied by the fear that this supposed intellectual deception will be exposed sooner or later and that they will pay the price for this. The Impostor Phenomenon was first described in 1978 by US psychologists Pauline Clance and Suzanne Imes. They observed that there is a particularly high number of successful women who do not think they are very intelligent. The Impostor Phenomenon is not defined as a mental illness. However, people who suffer from it show a higher vulnerability to depression.

46. What do we learn from the passage about people who suffer from the so-called Impostor Phenomenon?

A) They systematically underestimate their chance of success.

B) They tend to attribute their achievements to good fortune.

C) They seem to live in constant fear of being deceived.

D) They generally rely on luck and chance for success.

47. What do people with a healthy amount of reflection and self-doubt tend to do?

A) Credit all their successes to hard work.

B) Strive hard to perfect their skills.

C) Refrain from acting on impulse.

D) Deliver a better performance.

48. What do Impostor Phenomenon sufferers often do according to psychologists from Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg?

A) Attribute their accomplishments to others.

B) Deny their actual measured intelligence.

C) Claim to have confidence in their own abilities.

D) Mark down their objectively rated performance.

49. What happens when a person permanently underestimates their own abilities?

A) They will focus their attention on external factors.

B) They will be fearful of potential consequences.

C) They will count on good fortune for success.

D) They will keep improving their own skills.

50. What did US psychologists Pauline Clance and Suzanne Imes say about Impostor Phenomenon sufferers?

A) They are more liable to have depression.

B) They seldom realise their potential fully.

C) They will develop mental illnesses.

D) They will pay higher prices one day.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Music is a universal language. In every culture and country, you will find music. It is vitally important across the globe and has the potential to bring people together in peace and harmony. One of my favorite experiences in music is seeing musicians from different cultures come together and perform as a group. When each culture brings its own unique qualities to the group, an entirely new sound is achieved. This can create extraordinary results. People can communicate with each other using music as the common language.

One common musical thread between cultures is known as the pentatonic scale. It is astonishing how many cultures share this tool in approaching music. The pentatonic scale consists of five notes; "penta-"

meaning 5, and "tonic" meaning tone or note. This scale can be found in music everywhere including that of Native Americans, Africans, and Asians. It is also found in popular music, blues, jazz, and rock. Using this five-note scale, musicians from around the globe have a medium through which they can relate, communicate, perform, and ultimately understand each other.

Music is tied to specific *perceptual* (感知的), mental, and emotional faculties, including language (all societies put words to their songs), motor control (people in all societies dance), sound analysis (all musical systems have a distinct pitch and quality), and *aesthetics* (美感) (their tunes and rhythms are balanced between repetitiveness and chaos).

There is no known society that existed without music. Although each culture has their own specific style and approach to music, you will find that the purposes behind music are very similar across the board. Music essentially serves to express or change emotions. It can cheer you up, sadden you, anger you or excite you. Music is often ceremonial: used in religion, ceremony, and celebration. Music can simply be recreational: entertaining, joyful and fun. Any way you have used music, it is almost certain that every other culture has used music in the very same way. And that is something that bonds all of us. We all share a deep love for music and it has the power to unite us.

51. In what way is music important?

A) It is able to create novel and extraordinary emotions.

B) It has the power to unite people throughout the world.

C) It allows different cultural groups to sing in harmony.

D) It is the only language favored by all peoples of the world.

52. Why does the author like to see musicians from different cultures perform together?

A) Their musical experience can be compared.

B) A novel language can be created.

C) Their unique skills can be displayed.

D) Fantastic results can be achieved.

53. What does the passage say about the pentatonic scale?

A) It is present in music all around the world.

B) It is helpful to understanding music.

C) It is the basis for musicians' creation.

D) It is a medium for ordinary people to relate.

54. What is the fundamental role of music in people's life?

A) To bring them together.

B) To show their identity.

C) To express their emotions.

D) To keep them entertained.

55. In what aspect is music similar throughout the world?

A) The way people respond to it.

B) The role it plays in society.

C) The joy it brings to people.

D) The way it is made use of.

Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

餐桌礼仪(dining etiquette)是中华传统文化的重要组成部分,蕴含着热情有礼的待客之道。为了招待客人,主人会根据客人的口味和喜好准备丰富精致的菜肴。就餐座位的安排非常讲究,主人坐在正对大门的位置,在主人身边就座的是最重要的客人。进餐时,主人会不时地为客人添酒加菜。这种独特的餐桌礼仪已延续了数千年,对促进和谐的人际交往起到了重要作用。

2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题(第3套)

Part Ⅰ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *Suppose it is proposed that university students should be required to participate in at least one research project. You are now to write a response by stating what you think of the proposal in terms of its necessity and practicality. You will have 30 minutes to write the response. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

(2026年6月大学英语四级考试共考了两套听力,本套真题的听力与2026年6月第1套听力或第2套听力相同,故此处不再重复出现。)

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Junk-food lovers who try to cut back on fries or chocolate may experience symptoms similar to drug withdrawal, a new study suggests.

Researchers found that people attempting to cut down on eating highly processed foods experience some of the same __26__ and psychological symptoms—such as mood swings, anxiety, headaches and poor sleep—as those __27__ smoking cigarettes or using drugs, according to the study.

The new study __28__ the first evidence that these withdrawal-like symptoms can occur when people cut down on highly processed foods, said lead study author Erica Schulte.

Based on the participants' self-reported symptoms, withdrawal symptoms were __29__ more intense between the second and fifth days after attempting to reduce junk-food consumption, which __30__ the time span people live through during drug withdrawal.

The idea that food may be addictive after "heavy" use by some individuals is a __31__ subject, Schulte said. Although prior studies in animals and humans have shown some biological and behavioral similarities between substance-use disorders and addictive-like consumption of highly processed foods, no studies have looked at whether reducing junk food can __32__ withdrawal symptoms in people, she noted. Raising __33__ that people may experience *irritability* (烦躁) or headaches when cutting down on junk food can help individuals __34__ coping strategies in advance, Schulte noted. The findings may also __35__ light on the barriers people face when changing eating habits—barriers that may play a role in

people dropping out of treatments, she said.

A) awareness	I) physical
B) canceling	J) prepare
C) controversial	K) prospects
D) emptiness	L) quitting
E) monstrous	M) shed
F) offers	N) significantly
G) parallels	O) trigger
H) permanently	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2.***

Giving a better phone interview

A) These days, phone interviews are an unavoidable part of the job interview process, and for good reason: They save time and effort. But that doesn't mean that phone calls require zero energy on the part of the candidate. Many companies treat phone screening as the official first round of the hiring process. That means candidates are expected to go into them prepared with as much information as possible about the company, position, and their own skills and strengths.

B) A big mistake people often make is talking about their personal lives. Don't talk about your personal life unless you're directly asked a question about what you like to do in your off-hours. "The point of a phone interview is to focus on getting to know a candidate's professional experience and goals," says Mckenzie Roark, campus talent specialist at Lithko Contracting. "A recruiter is trying to see if they are the best fit for a role, and learning about their personal life doesn't help. For example, when asked where you see yourself in five years, we don't want to know that you hope to be married or that you want to buy a new house. That is nice, but that isn't relative to anything professional."

C) It might be tempting to cross something off your to-do list while on a phone interview, but recruiters and hiring managers can easily tell if your attention is elsewhere. Many interviewers are annoyed to see people who decide to multitask while on the phone interview. There are candidates who wash dishes, go for walks, or do grocery shopping during the interview. Needless to say, this doesn't reflect well on your level of interest in the position you're interviewing for.

D) The question regarding pay is also best avoided. To be frank, it's simply too early in the process for you to be the one who brings up salary expectations. "Chances are if a candidate is participating in a phone interview, this is the first time they have talked with the company, and the first call isn't the appropriate time to talk about 'what's in it for you,'" says Justina Strnad, the Talent Acquisition Manager for Shiftgig. "Trust me, if you are a great candidate and make it to the next step, the hiring

team is going to be very transparent about what's in it for you later on."

E) "After wrapping up a phone interview, it is typical that the interviewer will ask the candidate if they have any questions. I can't stress this enough: ALWAYS ask questions," says Roark. "If we have had a great phone interview and then we wrap up and they don't have any questions for me, it pretty much ruins the whole interview. It tells me that the candidate is uninterested in the role, which in reality might not be the case at all," she notes. But surely, if you're interested in a job, you can think of something to ask your interviewer.

F) It seems basic, but surprisingly, a lot of people are late to phone interviews. "About a quarter of the people with whom I schedule phone interviews aren't on time," says Sophie Cikovsky, who handles U.S. recruiting for Infinite Global. "While this bothers me personally, it's also indicative of someone who isn't very detail-oriented," she explains. "In order to identify this early in the hiring process, I started asking all candidates a few years ago to call me as opposed to calling them at an agreed-upon time. That way, if I hear from them at 1:13 p.m. or 12:49 p.m. instead of our planned 1:00 p.m. interview time, I have an early indicator that they might not be a great fit."

G) "Make sure you test your headset and connection before dialing in," recommends Roark. "There is nothing more frustrating for a recruiter who has a structured interview guide in place having to repeatedly ask the same question over and over because they could not understand your answer due to dropped signals." Test-call a friend beforehand, or even call yourself from a landline if necessary; it will take less than a minute.

H) You might be eager to get your point across or talk about your experience, but interrupting the interviewer is awkward and rude. "Interviewing can be stressful, and sometimes that stress manifests itself in speaking too fast, speaking too loud, talking over the interviewer, or attempting to answer the interviewer's question before they have actually finished asking the question," says Chris Dardis, a recruiting expert. "Don't do this." There's a big difference between being *assertive* (自信的) and being aggressive, and interviewers can always recognize it.

I) It's tough not to say things like "um," "uh," and "like" in everyday speech, but these verbal habits become much more pronounced when speaking on the phone, says Dardis. "In face-to-face interviews, they're not as noticeable, because there are other things like your hair, suit, or body language to distract people." But in a phone interview, the only thing you have to go on is what you say and how you say it. "That's why it's so important to eliminate these words from your speech when doing a phone interview."

J) Not knowing anything about the company or job you're interviewing for is way more obvious than you'd think. "Many people think that they don't have to put as much effort into researching the role or the company," says Steve Pritchard, an HR consultant. And if you have your laptop in front of you during the interview to do a few quick searches, they won't know the difference, right? Not exactly. "Seasoned interviewers will know whether an interviewee is researching while on the phone. The interviewer can often even hear the typing as they ask the question," he adds.

K) "The key to success during a phone interview is clear and concise answers," says Dardis. "People's attention spans tend to be shorter over the phone. You don't want your future employer to lose interest in the conversation." He recommends practicing answers to questions you know will be asked ahead of time in order to be clear on what you're going to say. That way, you can prevent talking in an aimless

manner.

36. Interviewees are advised not to ask questions about pay during a phone interview.
37. Experienced interviewers will know if an applicant is searching for information online while talking on the phone.
38. Many employers regard the phone interview as the first step of the official recruiting process.
39. Applicants who don't ask questions at the end of an interview most probably ruin their chance of getting the position.
40. The interviewee should test their phone connection before they call the interviewer.
41. It is annoying to the interviewer to find the applicant doing other tasks while being interviewed.
42. To pass a phone interview, the most important thing is to answer questions clearly and concisely.
43. If you fail to call the interviewer on time, they might not see you as a suitable candidate.
44. Applicants should avoid talking about their personal lives if the interviewer has only asked about their professional background and goals.
45. It is impolite for an interviewee to interrupt the interviewer in the phone conversation.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Disgust is a universal human emotion. One type of disgust is called physical disgust, which protects us from eating or touching things that could be dangerous for us, such as raw meat or insects. Children experience physical disgust from a very early age, but do not achieve an understanding of the concept until they are around four years old.

Some researchers maintain that there is another type of disgust, called moral disgust, that protects us from engaging in activities that can be perceived as morally wrong. Examples of moral disgust are stealing, lying or cheating.

However, not all academics think that moral disgust really exists. Some say that when we refer to disgust in relation to moral issues, we are using disgust as a *metaphor* (隐喻), and what we are feeling is in reality anger.

If moral disgust appears quite late in development, it makes sense to think that there is actually a social component to it. Children learn about emotions in many different ways. Of special relevance are parents-children conversations about emotions. Indeed, children whose parents talk about emotions often have a better emotional understanding than children whose parents do not discuss emotions often.

However, there are no studies that have examined how parents and children talk about disgust. This is what we set up to examine in our study.

We asked 68 English-speaking mothers and their four-, six- or eight-year-old children to discuss some stories about moral and physical disgust. Our preliminary findings show mothers and children do talk about disgust, but mainly about physical disgust and not so much about moral disgust.

When we asked mothers and children to discuss moral issues, such as whether it is OK to play with a child who has stolen someone else's snack, they linked this type of moral wrongdoing with the emotion of

anger and not disgust.

Does this mean that moral disgust does not exist? Some researchers suggest moral disgust exists in adults. Our findings suggest that moral disgust is either understood at a later age or is only used metaphorically, if at all, in children as old as eight years.

46. What does the passage tell us about physical disgust?

A) It is an emotion as contrasted with thoughts.

B) It is a concept beyond children's understanding.

C) It is a mechanism to keep us from being harmed.

D) It is an experience gained from any form of danger.

47. How do some researchers perceive moral disgust?

A) It tends to appear in various forms of wrongdoing.

B) It is just as annoying to people as physical disgust.

C) It is a term used by common folk to describe anger.

D) It stops people from doing anything morally wrong.

48. Why does moral disgust appear quite late in children's development?

A) It needs to be learnt through social interactions.

B) They have little control over its learning process.

C) It is too complex for them to acquire.

D) Their parents seldom talk about emotions.

49. What did the author and his colleagues want to examine in their experiment?

A) What parents tell children against moral wrongdoing.

B) What parents and children link moral wrongdoing to.

C) How moral disgust is seen by children aged 4, 6 and 8.

D) How disgust is discussed between parents and children.

50. What can we infer about moral disgust from the author and his colleagues' findings?

A) It is a notion hardly comprehensible to children.

B) It rarely exists in children younger than eight.

C) It is a term most parents use when talking to children.

D) It exists in adults with a strong sense of justice.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

After finding out details about a stranger, we mistakenly think that they also know about us. As a result, we act more honestly around them, according to a recent study in *Nature*.

Past research has found that we tend to assume social relationships are *reciprocal* (相互的). Most of the time, this assumption is accurate: someone you think of as a friend will usually consider you a friend too. But sometimes our social ties are more one-sided: for example, you might learn something about a stranger who doesn't know you at all. Researchers Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest wondered whether our tendency to believe that social ties are reciprocal could lead us to mistakenly feel that a stranger does actually know us.

In a series of lab-based studies, this is exactly what the researchers found. When we know about strangers, we erroneously think they also know about us. But the really interesting finding came when the researchers stepped out of the lab, to conduct a field experiment. The team developed *leaflets* (传单)

containing fairly ordinary information about local community police officers, such as their favourite food, hobbies, or reasons for joining the police force. They then sent out these leaflets to every apartment in a number of housing developments in disadvantaged areas. The officers themselves also dropped off cards to local residents containing similar information.

Two months later, the researchers surveyed residents at these housing developments as well as control areas that did not receive leaflets or outreach cards. Residents were asked to imagine that they had committed a crime and how likely it would be that local officers would find out about it. They also rated how well the officers in the area knew them.

The team found that residents of the developments that had received the leaflets believed it more likely that local officers would find out about illegal activity than residents of the control areas. Even more strikingly, the team found that immediately after the leaflet distribution, there were fewer criminal complaints and arrests in the areas around the developments that had received the leaflets than around the control developments.

51. What is the finding of a recent study in *Nature*?

A) People are more honest with those who know them than with total strangers.

B) People we want to have detailed information about are keen to know about us.

C) People who get to know about a person wrongly assume the person knows them too.

D) People who are familiar with each other tend to behave honestly in their everyday dealings.

52. What does the passage say about the assumption that social relationships are reciprocal?

A) It is more the exception than the rule.

B) It does not hold true in every situation.

C) It does not apply to complex relationships.

D) It is more accurate in one-sided social ties.

53. What did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest want to find out about the belief that social relationships are reciprocal?

A) Whether it may resolve misunderstandings about social ties.

B) Whether it could help develop one's relationships with strangers.

C) Whether it could help strengthen interpersonal relationships.

D) Whether it may lead to false assumptions about a stranger.

54. When did Anuj Shah and Michael LaForest find something really interesting in their research?

A) During lab-based studies.

B) During a field experiment.

C) While investigating local residents' crime.

D) While talking to police officers nearby.

55. What happened in the areas around the housing developments subjected to the studies?

A) They saw fewer crimes than the control developments.

B) They witnessed a swifter elimination of illegal activities.

C) Local police responded more quickly to criminal complaints than before.

D) Local police related better to residents there than to those in other areas.

Part Ⅳ Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

在中国传统文化中,亲朋好友之间互赠礼物是人际交往的一种重要礼节(etiquette)。赠送礼物不仅是物质的馈赠,更是情感的表达,是维系人际关系的重要纽带。一份精心挑选、符合接受者喜好的礼物,往往能加深彼此的感情。中国人遵循"礼尚往来"(mutually exchanging courtesies)的传统,接受礼物时会表达谢意,并适时回赠礼物,以增进彼此的融洽关系。

大学英语四级考试真题答案速查表(2026.6)

(说明:本部分仅附选择题答案,写作、翻译详见答案详解)

2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题 ★ 第1套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. D 13. D 14. B 15. A
16. B 17. D 18. C 19. A 20. D 21. A 22. C 23. C 24. B 25. D

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. N 27. A 28. I 29. K 30. F 31. O 32. C 33. G 34. J 35. D 36. C 37. I 38. E 39. L
40. A 41. F 42. J 43. B 44. D 45. G 46. D 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. B 51. A 52. B
53. C 54. A 55. D

2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题 ★ 第2套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅱ Listening Comprehension

1. A 2. D 3. C 4. B 5. D 6. B 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. C 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. D
16. A 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C 21. A 22. B 23. C 24. A 25. D

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. N 27. I 28. L 29. G 30. F 31. D 32. J 33. M 34. A 35. C 36. F 37. L 38. A 39. H
40. O 41. E 42. K 43. M 44. C 45. I 46. B 47. C 48. D 49. B 50. A 51. B 52. D
53. A 54. C 55. D

2026年6月大学英语四级考试真题 ★ 第3套 ★ 答案速查

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

26. I 27. L 28. F 29. N 30. G 31. C 32. O 33. A 34. J 35. M 36. D 37. J 38. A
39. E 40. G 41. C 42. K 43. F 44. B 45. H 46. C 47. D 48. A 49. D 50. A 51. C
52. B 53. D 54. B 55. A