

2013 年 12 月份英语四级考试全部参考答案

试卷一：中餐

【真题原文】许多人喜欢中餐，在中国，烹饪不仅被视为一种技能，而且也被视为一种艺术。精心准备的中餐既可口又好看，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(nutrition)。由于食物对健康至关重要，好的厨师总是努力在谷物、肉类和蔬菜之间取得平衡，所以中餐既味美又健康。

【翻译答案】Most people like Chinese food. In China, cooking is considered as not only a skill but also an art. The well-prepared Chinese food is both delicious and good-looking. Although cooking methods and food ingredient vary wildly in different places of China, it is common for good cuisine to take color, flavor, taste and nutrition into account. Since food is crucial to health, a good chef is insistently trying to seek balance between cereal, meat and vegetable, and accordingly Chinese food is delicious as well as healthy.

试卷二：信息技术

【真题原文】信息技术(Information Technology)，正在飞速发展，中国公民也越来越重视信息技术，有些学校甚至将信息技术作为必修课程，对这一现象大家持不同观点。一部分人认为这是没有必要的，学生就应该学习传统的课程。另一部分人认为这是应该的，中国就应该与时俱进。不管怎样，信息技术引起广大人民的重视是一件好事。

【翻译答案】As China citizens attaching great importance to the rapidly development of Information Technology, some college even set it as a compulsory course. Regarding to this phenomenon, people holding different views. Some people think it is not necessary, for students should learn the traditional curriculum. Another part of people think it is a need, because China should keep pace with the times. Anyway, it is a good thing that Information Technology aroused public concern.

试卷三：茶文化

【真题原文】"你要茶还是咖啡?"是用餐人常被问到的问题，许多西方人会选咖啡，而中国人则会选茶，相传，中国的一位帝王于五千年前发现了茶，并用来治病，在明清(the qing dynasties)期间，茶馆遍布全国，饮茶在六世纪传到日本，但直到18世纪才传到欧美，如今，茶是世界上最流行的饮料(beverage)之一，茶是中国的瑰宝。也是中国传统和文化的重要组成部分。

【翻译答案】"Would you like tea or coffee?" That's a question people often asked when having meal. Most westerners will choose coffee, while the Chinese would like to choose tea. According to legend, tea was discovered by a Chinese emperor five thousand years ago, and then was used to cure disease. During the Ming and Qing dynasties, tea houses were all over the country. Tea drinking spread to Japan in the 6th century, but it was not until the 18th century does it spread to Europe and America. Nowadays, tea is one of the most popular beverage in the world, and it is not only the treasure of China but also an important part of Chinese tradition and culture.

试卷四：中国结

【真题原文】中国结最初是由手艺人发明的，经过数百年不断的改进，已经成为一种优雅多彩的艺术和工艺。在古代，人们用它来记录事件，但现在主要是用于装饰的目的。“结”在中文里意味着爱情，婚姻和团聚，中国结常常作为礼物交换或作为饰品祈求好运和辟邪。这种形式的手工艺代代相传，现在已经在中国和世界各地越来越受欢迎。

【翻译答案】The Chinese knot was originally invented by the craftsmen. After hundreds of years of continuous improvement, it has become a kind of elegant and colorful arts and crafts. In the ancient times, people used it to record the events, but now it was used mainly for decorative purposes. In Chinese, the knot means love, marriage and reunion, and is often a jewelry used for gift exchange or praying for good luck and warding off evil spirits. This form of handicrafts pass down from generation to generation, and then it has become increasingly popular in China and around the world.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力短对话原文及答案

Question 1

M: After high school, I'd like to go to college and major in business administration.

W: But I'd rather spend my college days finding out how children learn.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Question 2

W: Is everything ready for the conference?

M: The only thing left to do is set up the microphones and speakers. They'll be here in a few minutes.

Q: What preparations have yet to be made?

Question 3

W: Is it almost time to go home now? I'm so tired. I can hardly see straight.

M: Just a few more minutes, then we can go.

Q: What is the woman's problem?

Question 4

W: I'm not sure what I'm in a mood for. Ice-cream or sandwiches? They are both really good here.

M: The movie starts in an hour. And we still have to get there and park. So just make a

decision.

Q: What does the man mean?

Question 5

W: Tom said he would come to repair our solar heater when he has time.

M: He often says he is willing to help, but he never seems to have time.

Q: What does the man imply about Tom?

Question 6

W: So you know that Sam turns down the job offered by the travel agency.

M: Yes. The hours were convenient. But if he had accepted it, he wouldn't be able to make ends meet.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Question 7

M: Could you tell me a bit about the business your company is doing?

W: We mainly deal with large volume buyers from western countries and our products have been well received.

Q: What business is the woman's company doing?

Question 8

W: Yesterday I made reservations for my trip to Miami next month.

M: You must really be looking forward to it. You haven't had any time off for at least two years.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

【答案】

1.D The woman is going to major in child education.

2.B The sound equipment has to be set up.

3.A She is exhausted.

4.C The woman should order her food quickly.

5. B He doesn't keep his promises.

6.C The pay offer by the travel agency is too low.

7.A International trade.

8.D Take a vacation.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力长对话：长对话 1

M: Excuse me, I need some information about some of the towns near here.

W: What would you like to know?

M: Well, first, I'd like directions to go to Norwalk. I believe there is an interesting museum there. It isn't far, is it?

W: No, not at all. Norwalk is about eighteen miles east of here on Route 7. And you're right. It's a wonderful little museum.

M: Oh good. Now what about Amitsville? I have some friends. I'd like to visit there and I also want to get to Newton. They are near each other, aren't they?

W: Hmm... well, they are actually in opposite directions. Amitsville is northeast. It's about thirty five miles northeast of here.

M: Huh-uh, thirty five miles northeast. And how about Newton?

W: Well, Newton is in the other direction. It's southwest, so it isn't really very close to Amitsville at all and it's a long drive. It's about fifty five miles southwest from here and the road is not at all straight.

M: Fifty five miles southwest! Well, maybe I won't go there this time.

W: I'd recommend visiting Westfield or Great Town. They are both very close. Westfield is just seven miles west of here and Great Town is about five miles south. They are really pretty little towns with lots of old houses and beautiful tree-lined streets.

M: I see. Seven miles west to Westfield and five miles south to Great Town. Good. Well, I think that's all the information I need for a while. Thank you. You've been very helpful.

W: You're welcome, sir. I hope you enjoy your stay.

Q9: What does the man know about Norwalk?

Q10: What does the woman say about Amitsville and Newton?

Q11: What do we learn about Westfield and Great Town?

【答案】

9. B) It has an interesting museum.

10. A) They are in opposite directions.

11. C) They have lots of old houses.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力长对话原文及答案：长对话 2

M: Err... Sandra, I've finished with Mr. Gartner now. Do you think you could pop through in bringing me up-to-date on their arrangements for the Italian trip?

W: Certainly, Mr. Wilkinson. I'll bring everything with me.

M: Right, take a seat. Now my first meeting is when?

W: Your first meeting is on Monday the 21st at 9a.m. with Dr. Gucci of Bancos en Piedra in Milan.

M: OK, so can I fly out early Monday morning?

W: Well, there is a flight to Lenarty Airport which leaves at six thirty London time and gets in at eight thirty Italian time.

M: Yeah, but that only leaves me thirty minutes to clear customs in getting to the city center and it means I have to check in by five thirty, which means leaving home at about four fifteen.

W: I'm afraid so.

M: Hmm... not so keen on that. What's the program for the rest of that day?

W: It's quite full, I'm afraid. At eleven, you're seeing Gianni Riva at Megastar and then you'll have a lunch engagement with Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce at one.

M: Where's that?

W: You're meeting him at his office and then he's taking you somewhere.

M: Good, that sounds fine. What about the afternoon?

W: Well, at three thirty, you're seeing our sales representative there and then you're free till evening.

M: I see. I seem to remember that I'm having a dinner with someone from Bergamo.

W: That's right. And Mr. Betty from SAP Industries at eight.

Q12: What would the man like the woman to do?

Q13: At what time is Mr. Wilkinson going to leave home for the airport?

Q14: Who is Mr. Wilkinson going to have a lunch with on Monday?

Q15: What is most probably the woman's job?

【答案】

12. B) Inform him of the arrangements for his trip in Italy.

13. D) About 4:15.

14. D) Gavin from the Chamber of Commerce.

15. C) Secretary.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力短文答案及点评：短文 1

Passage 1

Donna Fredrick's served with the Peace Corps for two years in Brazil. She joined the Peace Corps after she graduated from the college because she wanted to do something to help other people. She had been brought up on a farm, so the Peace Corps assigned her to an agricultural project. Before she went to Brazil, she studied Portuguese for three months. She also learnt a great deal about its history and culture. During her two years with the Peace Corps, Donna lived in a village in northeast Brazil. That part of Brazil is very dry and farming is often difficult there. Donna helped the people of the village to organise an irrigation project, and she also advised them on planting crops that didn't require much water. When Donna returned to the States, she couldn't settle down. She tried several jobs, but they seemed very boring to her. She couldn't get Brazil out of her mind. Finally, one day she got on a plane and went back to Brazil. She wasn't sure what she's going to do. She just wanted to be there. After a few weeks, Donna found a job as an English teacher, teaching five classes a day. Like most of the teachers, she doesn't make much money. She shares a small apartment with another teacher. And she makes a little extra money by sending stories to newspapers in the States. Eventually she wants to quit teaching and work as a full-time journalist.

Question 16

Why did Donna join the Peace Corps after she graduated from college?

Question 17

What was Donna assigned to do in Brazil?

Question 18

Why did Donna go back to Brazil once again?

Question 19

How did Donna make extra money to support herself?

答案:

16. A She had a desire to help others.

17. B Work on an agricultural project.

18. D She could not get the country out of her mind.

19. B By writing stories for American newspaper.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力短文原文及答案: 短文 2

Passage 2

Results of a recent Harry's poll on free time showed that the average work week for many Americans is 50 hours. With the time spent eating, sleeping and taking care of the household duties, there's little time left for leisure activities for many Americans. However, having free time to relax and pursue hobbies is important. People need time away from the pressures of study or work to relax and enjoy time with friends and family. In different countries free time is spent in different ways. The results of a Harry's poll showed that reading was the most popular spare time activity in the US. This was followed by watching TV. In a UK survey on leisure time activities, watching TV and videos was the most popular. Listening to the radio came second. In a similar survey conducted in Japan, the most popular free time activity was eating out. The second most popular activity was driving. There were also differences in the most popular outdoor pursuits between the three countries. The most popular outdoor activity for Americans was gardening. In the UK, it was going to the pub. In Japan, going to bars ranked eighth in popularity and gardening ranked ninth. Although people around the world may enjoy doing similar things in their free time, there's evidence to suggest that these interests are changing. In the US, for example, the popularity of computer activities is increasing. Many more people in the States are spending their free time surfing the web, emailing friends or playing games online.

Question 20

What is the recent Harry's poll about?

Question 21

What was the most popular leisure activity in the US?

Question 22

What was the most popular outdoor pursuit in the UK?

答案:

20. C Time spent on leisure activities.

21. A Reading.

22. C Going to the pub.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级听力短文原文及答案: 短文 3

On March 13th, while on duty Charles McLaughlin, a very careless driver employed by the company Lummis was involved in another accident. The accident occurred in Riverside California. Not paying attention to his driving, McLaughlin turned right on main street and 33rd street and hit Volkswagen rabbit. This caused minor damage to his truck and serious damage to the car. On the basis of the police report, the Lummis accident committee correctly determined that McLaughlin had been quite careless. As a result of the committee's conclusion, the branch manager Mr. David Rossi reported that he had talked with

McLaughlin about his extremely poor driving record. Further evidence of McLaughlin's irresponsibility occurred on May 6th when he was returning from his shift. That day he ran into a roll-up door at the Lummis facility in Valero, causing significant damage to the door.

Damage to the truck, however, was minor. Finally, on June 7th, McLaughlin once again demonstrated his carelessness by knocking down several mail boxes near the edge of the company's parking lot. There was damage to the mailboxes and minor damage to the truck.

Mr. David Rossi stated that he had spoken with McLaughlin on several occasions about his driving record. He added that he had warned McLaughlin that three preventable accidents in one year could lead to his discharge, as indeed it should.

23. What did the Lummis accident committee find out about the accident that occurred on March 13th?

24. What did McLaughlin do on June 7th near the edge of the company's parking lot?

25. What is most probably going to happen to McLaughlin?

23. 答案: D) McLaughlin's carelessness resulted in the collision.

24. 答案: B) He knocked down several mailboxes.

25. 答案: A) He will lose his job.

【点评】

本篇短文主要讲了 Charles McLaughlin 一年之内因粗心大意所发生的三次交通事故。

第一次：时间：3月13日；经过：McLaughlin 驾驶货车在主大街第33大街向右拐弯撞上一辆小轿车。原因：McLaughlin 粗心大意；造成的后果：卡车轻微受损，小轿车严重损坏；

第二次：时间：5月6日；经过：McLaughlin 在换班的时候驾驶货车撞到一个卷帘门；原因：McLaughlin 不负责任，粗心；造成的后果：卷帘门严重损坏，卡车受损；

第三次：时间：6月7日；经过：McLaughlin 驾驶货车在公司停车场附近撞翻了几个邮筒；原因：McLaughlin 粗心大意；造成的后果：邮筒严重受损，卡车轻微受损。

本篇文章是听力第三篇短文，难度不大。文章虽然出现了一些人名和地名，但是同学们不需要知道它们是什么意思，人名地名不会作为考察点放在题目中，同学们需要重点分辨的是这三次事故发生的时间，题目重点考察同学对短文信息细节的抓取能力。但是其中有几个短语和单词需要关注一下：pay attention to 注意；重视；run into 撞上；撞到；roll-up door 卷帘门；knock down 撞翻；parking lot 停车场；mailbox 邮箱，邮筒；preventable 可预防的；as 的用法。理解了这些词的意思，对本篇听力的整体理解基本就没有什么障碍了。

2013年12月份英语四级听力填空答案

When Captain Cook asked the chiefs in Tahiti why they always ate (26)apart and alone, they replied, "Because it is right." If we ask Americans why they eat with knives and forks, or why their men wear pants (27)instead of skirts or why they may be married to only one person at a time, we are likely to get (28)similar and very uninformative answers: "Because it's right." "Because that's the way it's done." "Because it's the(29)custom." Or even "I don't know." The reason for these and countless other patterns of social behavior is that they are(30) controlled by social norms – shared rules or guidelines which prescribe the behavior that is appropriate in a given situation. Norms (31)define how people "ought to" behave under particular circumstances in a particular society. We conform (遵守) to norms so readily that we are hardly aware they (32)exist. In fact we are much more likely to notice (33)departures from norms than conformity to them. You would not be surprised if a stranger tried to shake hands when you were introduced, but you might be a little (34)startled if they bowed, started to stroke you or kissed you on both (35)cheeks. Yet each of these other forms of greeting is appropriate in other parts of the world. When we visit another society whose norms are different, we quickly become aware that things we do this way, they do that way.

26. 答案：apart and alone 27. 答案：instead of 28. 答案：similar

29. 答案：custom 30. 答案：controlled 31. 答案：define 32. 答案：exist

33. 答案：departures 34. 答案：startled 35. 答案：cheeks

2013年12月份英语四级作文范文

范文一： The modern technology has greatly altered the mode of communication among

people. With the help of the Internet, people can easily contact each other anytime anywhere. However, the side effect is that many people have become over-dependent on the Internet and neglected face-to-face communication.

As far as I'm concerned, electronic communication cannot fully replace the direct contact among people. Although it seems to bring everyone together, it actually estranges people and decreases the effectiveness of communication. A typical example is that, traditionally, people working in the same office simply walk to others and talk. Today, however, co-workers tend to send e-mails or instant messages through the Internet even when they are sitting next to each other. As words can never convey the full message, it usually takes much more time and rounds of conversation than face-to-face communication, in which people can discuss more directly with less loss of information.

To conclude, the Internet enables more effective communication in some situations, but over-dependence on it actually pulls people apart.

范文二:

It is frequently observed that many people keep looking down at their mobile phones whatever they are doing. It is true that mobile phones have brought great convenience to us as we can send short messages, check e-mails, surf the Internet, or watch videos almost anywhere. However, the overuse of mobile phones also leads to some serious problems.

The over-dependence on mobile phones can harm the relationship among friends and family. With mobile phones, people do not talk as much as before. For example, sometimes at dinner tables, instead of chatting and laughing with each other, many people choose to chat with other friends online. In other words, mobile phones help people contacting friends far away more easily at the expense of reducing the communication with those who are sitting right next to them.

In conclusion, mobile phone can be a useful tool in modern life, but overusing it damages interpersonal relationship. There is no point to lose our intimacy with friends and family to modern technology.

范文三:

The impact of the Internet on learning

Explain why education doesn't simply mean learning to obtain information

In the age of knowledge explosion, the Internet opens a magical portal for learners to get access to seemingly incessant information. But is information equal to knowledge? "Once I learn how to use google, isn't that all the education I really need?" This question fully embodies the prejudiced opinion that as long as people acquire abundant information, they will get proper education.

The reason why education doesn't simply mean learning to obtain information is that education is not limited to the hard facts or theories students can learn from their textbooks or the Internet. It relates to a wider scope ranging from the obtainment of practical skills to the development of characters, which are hard for students to learn simply by googling. Consequently, comprehensive learning in schools that includes learning knowledge, conducting experiments and communicating with peers is what true education is.

In a word, the Internet does provide valuable information for learners, but people should be fully conscious of the essence of education and learn to tell the right from the wrong.

2013 年 12 月份英语四级选词填空参考答案

四级选词填空第一版 36. O worsens 37. E experience 38. K specialized 39. A additional 40. J qualifies 41. G graduates 42. M trained 43. C demand 44. L tension 45. N view

四级选词填空第二版 36-45 N site、L rare、I honoring、F different、D current、C covers、J hope、M realistic、H fast

四级选词填空第三版 36-45 E. involves N. issues B. limited M. prompting O. specialize Hresult K. involves C. magnificent limited E. respect

四级选词填空第四版

文章开头 The mobile

36 messages 37 characters 38 amounted 39 violated 40 increasingly
40 accessing 41 fresh 42 attract 43 ignore 44 casual

2013 年 12 月份英语四级阅读匹配参考答案

四级阅读匹配答案第一版

46. E 47. A 48. I 49. C 50. J 51. H 52. A 53. G 54. E 55. F

四级阅读匹配答案第二版

46. K --- Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work.

47. C ---An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district.

48.E--- Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.

49. B--- More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma.

50. H --- For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth

it.

51. D --- Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%.

52. J --- A law passed recently allows many students to pay no more than one tenth of their income for their college loans.

53. C --- Middle-class Americans have highly valued a good education.

54. L --- More kids should be encouraged to participate in programs where they can learn not only job skills but also social skills.

55. F --- Over fifty percent of recent college graduates remain unemployed or unable to find a suitable job.

四级阅读阅读匹配第三版

46-55 C. prefer to B. as long as D. the truth H. within A. my own I. With the G. can F. Just as E. at home K. such as

四级阅读长篇阅读第四版

文章开头 A mess on

46 G until now 47 F many 48 D the US 49 B by the 50 I so what

51 A throughout 52 I so what 53. H those 54.D the US 55.E part

四级阅读仔细阅读1 答案第一版

56. A. How we perceive the food we eat.

57. D. You would not feel so hungry.

58. B. Food labels may influence our body's response to food.

59. A. Trick ourselves into eating less.

60. B. Psychological factors influence our hunger levels.

四级阅读仔细阅读1 答案第二版

56. A. How we perceive the food we eat.

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四级阅读仔细阅读1 第三版

56-60 C. can learn D. more and more B. failed to D. risks to D. apply for

四级阅读仔细阅读1 第四版

文章开头 A new study

56 the gender 57 they tend 58 her study 59 more female 60 gender

四级阅读仔细阅读2 答案第一版

61. A Many young Americans will never be able to pay off their debts.

62. B They haven't developed a credit history.

63. D It will affect their future spending power.

64. B They may experience a financial crisis in their old age.

65. C Their clients leave their debts unpaid upon death.

四级阅读仔细阅读2 答案第二版

61. B) It prepares students to meet the future needs of society.

62. D) Creating the highest dropout rate in the developed world.

63. C) New positions are constantly created that require people to keep learning.

64. C) Basic skills needed for change and lifelong learning.

65. D) Avoiding too much intervention in their children's education.

四级阅读仔细阅读2 答案第三版

61-65 C. good to B. So that A. to get C other B. the rest of

四级阅读仔细阅读2 答案第四版

文章开头 The number of

61 the ever-rising 62 how to obtain 63 A sub 64 their children find 65 give

附：用流利英文介绍中国传统

1. 元宵节：Lantern Festival
2. 刺绣：embroidery
3. 重阳节：Double-Ninth Festival
4. 清明节：Tomb sweeping day
5. 剪纸：Paper Cutting
6. 书法：Calligraphy
7. 对联：(Spring Festival) Couplets
8. 象形文字：Pictograms/Pictographic Characters

9. 人才流动: Brain Drain/Brain Flow
10. 四合院: Siheyuan/Quadrangle
11. 战国: Warring States
12. 风水: Fengshui/Geomantic Omen
13. 铁饭碗: Iron Bowl
14. 函授部: The Correspondence Department
15. 集体舞: Group Dance
16. 黄土高原: Loess Plateau
17. 红白喜事: Weddings and Funerals
18. 中秋节: Mid-Autumn Day
19. 结婚证: Marriage Certificate
20. 儒家文化: Confucian Culture
21. 附属学校: Affiliated school
22. 古装片: Costume Drama
23. 武打片: Chinese Swordplay Movie
24. 元宵: Tangyuan/Sweet Rice Dumpling (Soup)
25. 一国两制: One Country, Two Systems
26. 火锅: Hot Pot
27. 四人帮: Gang of Four
28. 《诗经》: The Book of Songs
29. 素质教育: Essential-qualities-oriented Education
30. 《史记》: Historical Records/Records of the Grand Historian
31. 大跃进: Great Leap Forward (Movement)
32. 《西游记》: The Journey to the West
33. 除夕: Chinese New Year's Eve/Eve of the Spring Festival
34. 针灸: Acupuncture
35. 唐三彩: Tri-color Pottery of the Tang Dynasty/ The Tang Tri-colored pottery
36. 中国特色的社会主义: Chinese-charactered Socialist/Socialist with Chinese characteristics
37. 偏旁: radical
38. 孟子: Mencius
39. 亭/阁: Pavilion/ Attic
40. 大中型国有企业: Large and Medium-sized State-owned Enterprises
41. 火药: gunpowder
42. 农历: Lunar Calendar
43. 印/玺: Seal/Stamp
44. 物质精神文明建设: The Construction of Material Civilization and Spiritual Civilization
45. 京剧: Beijing Opera/Peking Opera
46. 秦腔: Crying of Qin People/Qin Opera
47. 太极拳: Tai Chi
48. 独生子女证: The Certificate of One-child
49. 天坛: Altar of Heaven in Beijing
50. 小吃摊: Snack Bar/Snack Stand
51. 红双喜: Double Happiness
52. 政治辅导员: Political Counselor/School Counselor

- 53.春卷: Spring Roll(s)
- 54.莲藕: Lotus Root
- 55.追星族: Star Struck
- 56.故宫博物院: The Palace Museum
- 57.相声: Cross-talk/Comic Dialogue
- 58.下岗: Lay off/Laid off
- 59.北京烤鸭: Beijing Roast Duck
- 60.高等自学考试: Self-taught Examination of Higher Education
- 61.烟花爆竹: fireworks and firecracker
- 62.敦煌莫高窟: Mogao Caves
- 63.电视小品: TV Sketch/TV Skit
- 64.香港澳门同胞: Compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao
- 65.文化大革命: Cultural Revolution
- 66.长江中下游地区: The Mid-low Reaches of Yangtze River
- 67.门当户对: Perfect Match/Exact Match
- 68.《水浒》: Water Margin/Outlaws of the Marsh
- 69.中外合资企业: Joint Ventures
- 70.文房四宝 (笔墨纸砚) : "The Four Treasure of the Study" "Brush, Inkstick, Paper, and Inkstone"
- 71.兵马俑: cotta Warriors/ Terracotta Army
- 72.旗袍: cheongsam