

2014年12月四级新题型真题教案（第三套）

Part I Writing

标准时间	30 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about **a classmate of yours who has influenced you most in college**. You should state the reasons and write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part II Listening Comprehension

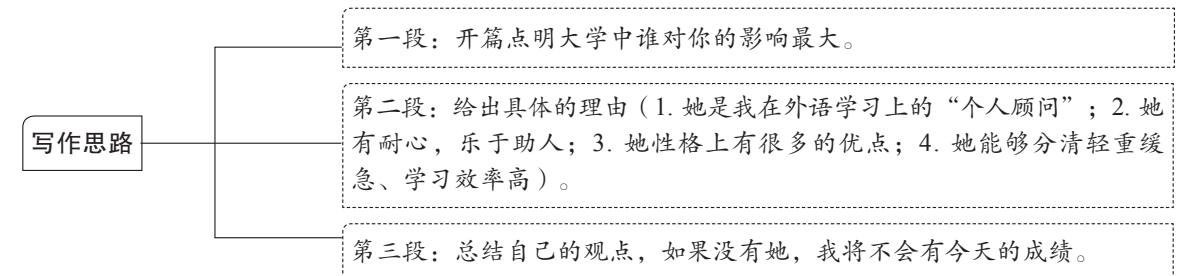
标准时间	30 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Part I Writing

【**作文审题**】这是一篇开放式的命题作文，题目要求考生写“在大学中对你影响最大的一位同学”并说明原因，考生可以结合自己的喜好自由发挥。**行文提示**：1. 开篇可直奔主题，点明对你影响最大的同学是谁。然后从几个方面分述原因。最后一段呼应首段。2. 作文给考生的发挥空间很大，可以随意发挥，只要言之有物即可。3. 注意表达要准确流畅，词数在120~180之间。



【精彩范文】	【名师点评】
<p style="text-align: center;">The Classmate Influencing Me Most in College</p> <p>[1] Considering all the help she has rendered me, I would single out Mary as the classmate influencing me most.</p> <p>[2] The reasons are as follows. [3] For one thing, Mary is my personal consultant on foreign language learning, due to whose help I am also one of the best in English in the class. [4] For another, I am ready to help others under the influence of Mary in that she is patient and available whenever I turn to her for help. [5] Furthermore, my personality has improved a lot under the influence of her characteristics such as endurance, perseverance and foresight. [6] Finally, I now know what matters and what to do first since she has the ability to get her priorities right and work with efficiency, which was just the opposite of me.</p> <p>[7] Considering all the above-mentioned merits of Mary, I do feel so happy to have her as my friend. Had it not been her patient advice and positive influence on me, I would not have gained so much in college, and we are destined to be bounded for life.</p>	<p>[1] 开篇点明主题</p> <p>[2] 本段主题句</p> <p>[3] 陈述原因一：受她的影响，我的外语也很好。</p> <p>[4] 陈述原因二：受她的影响，我也乐于助人。</p> <p>[5] 陈述原因三：受她的影响，我的性格有很大的改观。</p> <p>[6] 陈述原因四：受她的影响，我也能够分清轻重缓急且高效工作。</p> <p>[7] 总结全文</p>

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. W: When was the last time you dusted the apartment?
M: When was the last time my mother came over?
Q: What does the man imply?
B)。选项中重复出现的 clean(ed) 和 apartment 表明, 本题可能考查打扫公寓的情况。
2. W: Hurry up, Mark. There's a bus coming now.
M: Why run? There'll be another one in 2 or 3 minutes.
Q: What does the man mean?
C)。选项中重复出现的 bus, minutes 以及 running 和 late 表明, 本题可能考查赶公共汽车的情况, 且可能涉

1. A) The woman is fussy about the cleanness of the apartment.
B) He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.
C) He does not remember when his mother came over.
D) His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.
2. A) The bus stop is only two minutes' walk. C) They might as well take the next bus.
B) The running made him short of breath. D) The woman is late by a couple of minutes.
3. A) She is suffering a pain in her neck. C) She has to do extra work for a few days.
B) She is likely to replace Miss Smith. D) She is quite sick of working overtime.
4. A) Change her job. C) Open a flower shop.
B) Buy a dishwasher. D) Start her own business.
5. A) He forgot where he had left the package.
B) He slipped on his way to the post office.
C) He wanted to deliver the package himself.
D) He failed to do what he promised to do.
6. A) The speakers do not agree with each other.
B) The woman does not like horror films.
C) The man pays for the tickets as a rule.
D) The speakers happened to meet in the cinema.
7. A) The woman is just as unlucky as the man.
B) The woman is more sensitive than the man.
C) The speakers share a common view on love.
D) The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.
8. A) Preparations for a forum. C) Participants in the forum.
B) Organizers of a forum. D) Expectations of the forum.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) France. C) Russia.
B) Scandinavia. D) East Europe.
10. A) More women will be promoted in the workplace.
B) More women will overcome their inadequacies.
C) More women will receive higher education.

及时间。

3. M: Laura, it seems that you're up to your neck in work. How come you've been so busy?
W: Miss Smith has asked for a sick leave, and I have to take over her work for a couple of days.
Q: What do we learn about the woman?
C)。选项均为以she开头的句子表明，本题可能考查女士的行为或状态，故女士的话为听音重点。
4. W: Washing dishes at the cafeteria every day is really boring.
M: Why don't you quit and deliver flowers with me?
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
A)。选项均为以动词原形开头的短语表明，本题可能考查目的、建议或行为动作。
5. W: Rod, you said you'd take this package to the post office yesterday.
M: Oh, no, it must have slipped my mind.
Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
D)。选项均为以he开头的句子，结合其中重复出现的package以及forgot, slipped, wanted和failed可知，本题可能考查男士忘记了或者未能做成与包裹有关的事情。
6. M: I'm not surprised you didn't like that movie. I find it really scary myself.
W: So did I. I don't care much for horror movies as a rule.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
B)。选项中的do(es) not, films, tickets和cinema表明，本题可能考查去电影院看电影的情况，且很可能涉及说话者对电影的看法。
7. M: My life experience tells me that love is filled with happiness, but it hurts you, too.
W: Your words remind me of the saying, "Honey is sweet but the bee stings."
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
C)。选项均以the woman或the speakers开头，结合其中的love和marriage可知，本题可能考查说话者对爱情或者婚姻的看法或态度。
8. M: How many more chairs should I bring in for the forum, six or seven?
W: Bring in all you can find. I'm expecting at least 20 participants.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?
A)。选项均为名词短语，结合其中重复出现的forum可知，本题可能考查与论坛相关的内容，可能涉及相关的准备工作、组织者或参加者等。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

—— Conversation One ——

【整体预测】本对话三道题第10题选项中重复出现的women以及第11题选项中的women's rights 和 respect women more表明，对话可能与女性相关，可能涉及女性的权利或地位。

- M: Do you think there's discrimination against women in England today?
W: Certainly, and not just in education and work either, in many other fields as well. The tax situation for women is very unfair, for example.
M: Are women better off in other countries then?
W: It depends on the country. [9] There's certainly much less discrimination in Scandinavia, and maybe in America, too.
M: Do you think the position of English women will improve?
W: In some ways it will of course. [10] I'm sure more women will go out to work in the next 20 years. But women have a much greater problem than this to solve.
M: What's that?
W: The problem of men's attitudes. We can earn more money in the future, but I'm not sure we can change men's attitudes. You see, most men really think that women are inferior. Maybe we are physically weaker, but I don't think this means we are inferior. Then there's another problem.
M: Yes?
W: The problem of women's attitudes. Lots of women are unhappy with their present situation, but most of them probably don't want to fight for change. [11] It could be that the women's liberation movement has to spend more time

D) More women will work outside the family.

11. A) Try hard to protect women's rights.

B) Educate men to respect women more.

C) Help women acquire more professional skills.

D) Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

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

12. A) In a restaurant.

C) At the man's office.

B) In a hotel lobby.

D) At the woman's place.

13. A) He is the chief designer of the latest bike model.

B) He has completed an overseas market survey.

C) He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.

D) He has just come back from a trip to Africa.

14. A) To select the right model.

C) To convince the board members.

B) To get a good import agent.

D) To cut down production costs.

15. A) His flexibility.

C) His intelligence.

B) His vision.

D) His determination.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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.*

Passage One

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

16. A) How being an identical twin influences one's identity.

B) Why some identical twins keep their identities secret.

C) Why some identical twins were separated from birth.

D) How identical twins are born, raised and educated.

17. A) Their second wives were named Linda.

C) Their first children were both daughters.

B) They grew up in different surroundings.

D) They both got married when they were 39.

changing women's attitudes than it spends in changing men's.

M: One last question, some supporters of the woman's liberation movement believed that marriages should be abolished. You agree?

W: No, I don't. It can't happen. What may and should happen is that we teach men to spend more time looking after children and doing housework.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. Where are women said to be less discriminated against?

B)。选项均为表示国家或地区的地点名词表明，本题可能考查对话涉及的国家或地区。

10. What will happen in England in 20 years according to the conversation?

D)。选项均是以 more women will 开头的句子，结合其中的 promoted, overcome, receive 和 work outside the family 可知，本题可能考查更多的女性将来可能发生的变化，可能涉及她们的职场工作情况或受教育程度。

11. What does the woman think the women's liberation movement should do?

D)。选项均以动词原形开头，再结合其中的 protect women's rights, respect women more, acquire more professional skills 和 changing women's attitudes 可知，本题可能考查动作行为，可能涉及对女性现状的改变。

—— Conversation Two ——

【整体预测】本对话四道题第13、15题选项中重复出现的he和his，第13、14题选项中提到的model，以及选项中的bike model, market survey, Managing Director, import agent, board members和production costs表明，对话可能与男士经商有关，可能涉及贸易和相关产品等。

M: Cheers, Shirley.

W: **[12]** Cheers, Paul. What a lovely place for a business lunch. I hope I can concentrate in this heat.

M: I'm sure you will when I tell you about my ideas.

W: You know, I must say I was pleased to hear from you, but from what you said on the phone, everything is so sudden.

M: **[13]** Well, my father-in-law, who is also the Managing Director of Jayal Motors, has given me two weeks to prepare a report on the possibility of moving into the export market.

W: Ah, now, just one thing Paul. Have you really thought the whole idea through?

M: Of course, I have.

W: **[14]** Now the key thing in the whole operation is to get a good import agent, and you say the bank will help?

M: I'm almost sure of it.

W: Preliminary studies are all very good, Paul. But if the product can't sell, then there's little use in expanding the factory.

M: Yes, I realize that, Shirley. But we have a very good product. The chief designer has just completed a new improved model.

W: I know your bikes have a very good reputation here, but you have to build up a reputation and a market in Africa.

M: Yes, of course. But the immediate problem is that my father-in-law wants a detailed report by next Monday. Two weeks isn't enough time to prepare a report, so I need your help.

W: OK, Paul, you've convinced me. **[15]** I must say I admire your determination.

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

12. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

A)。选项均为表示地点的介词短语表明，本题可能考查事件发生的地点。

13. What do we learn about the man's father-in-law?

C)。选项均为以he开头的句子，结合其中的the chief designer, the Managing Director, has completed和has just come back from可知，本题可能考查男士的身份或过去的行为动作对现在的影响。

14. What does the woman think is important in the whole operation?

B)。选项均以“to+动词原形”开头表明，本题可能考查目的、建议或行为动作。

15. What does the woman admire in the man?

D)。选项均为表示人的特质的名词短语表明，本题可能考查男士或对话中提到的男士的性格特征。

18. A) They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.
B) They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.
C) They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart.
D) They want to know whether twins can feel each other’s pain.

Passage Two

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

19. A) It is especially attractive to children and the young.
B) It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent.
C) It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.
D) It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.
20. A) It has a solid plastic frame. C) It is very convenient to set up.
B) It consists of an inner and an outer tent. D) It is sold to many Continental countries.
21. A) A groundsheet. C) A kitchen extension.
B) A gas stove. D) A spare tent.

Passage Three

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

22. A) It covers 179 square miles.
B) It is as big as New York City.
C) It covers 97 square kilometers.
D) It is only half the size of Spain.
23. A) It imported food from foreign countries.
B) Its geographic features attracted many visitors.
C) Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.
D) It was cut off from the rest of the world.
24. A) The fast development of its neighboring countries.
B) The increasing investment by developed countries.
C) The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.
D) The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.
25. A) They work on their farms. C) They raise domestic animals.
B) They work in the tourist industry. D) They make traditional handicrafts.

Section B

— Passage One —

【整体预测】本短文三道题第16、18题选项中重复出现的 identical twin(s)以及第17题选项中重复出现的和 both 表明，短文可能与双胞胎有关，可能涉及双胞胎的共同之处。

Scientists understand how twins are born. [16] Now though, they are trying to explain how being half of a biological pair influences a twin’s identity. They want to know why many identical twins make similar choices even when they don’t live near each other. For example, Jim Springer and Jim Louis are identical twins. They were separated when they were only 4 months old. [17] The two Jims grew up in different families and did not meet for 39 years. When they finally met, they discovered some surprising similarities between them. Both men were married twice, their first wives were named Linda, and their second wives were both named Betty. Both twins named their first sons James Allen. Scientists want to know what influences our personality. They study pairs of identical twins who grew up in different surroundings, like Jim Springer and Jim Louis. [18] These twins help scientists understand the connection between environment and biology. Researchers at the University of Minnesota study 350 sets of identical twins who did not grow up together. They discovered many similarities in their personalities. Scientists believe that personality characteristics such as friendliness, shyness and fears are not result of environment. These characteristics are probably inherited. Scientists continue to study identical twins because they are uncertain about them and have many questions. For example, they want to know “can twins really communicate without speaking”, “can one twin really feel another twin’s pain”. Perhaps with more research, scientists will find the answers.

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

16. What are scientists trying to explain according to the passage?

A)。选项中重复出现的how，why和identical twin(s)表明，本题可能考查对同卵双胞胎的研究，且可能涉及方式或原因。

17. What do we learn about the twin Jims?

B)。选项中的 second wives，grew up，first children 和 got married 表明，本题可能考查与 they 的家庭生活相关的内容，可能涉及成长的环境和婚姻状况。

18. Why are scientists interested in studying identical twins raised in different families?

A)。选项均为以they want to开头的句子，结合其中重复出现的twins以及find out，see，understand和know可知，本题可能考查they对双胞胎研究的动机或者目的。

— Passage Two —

【整体预测】本短文三道题第20、21题选项中重复出现的tent以及选项中的vacationers和spending a holiday表明，短文可能与帐篷有关，可能涉及帐篷与度假的话题。

Today I’m going to talk about tents. [19] Camping is still one of the cheapest ways of having a holiday. And each year, over 3 million people take camping vocations, either here in Britain or abroad, mostly on the Continent. Obviously, camping can’t be as comfortable as living in a permanent house, but modern tents can be very comfortable indeed, with windows, bedrooms, kitchens and sitting rooms. [20] The most popular tent sold in Britain is the frame tent with 2 bedrooms and sleeping accommodation for 4 people. There’s usually an outer tent of water-proofed fabric and a lighter inner tent or tents with a built-in groundsheet. The outer tent fits over the frame work. This is made of metal poles which are fitted together. The inner tent is attached to this frame. Generally, the inner tent is about half the area of the outer tent. The other half of the outer tent is the living area. This doesn’t usually have a groundsheet, but you can buy one to fit, though it costs extra. The ordinary 4-bed frame tent doesn’t usually have a separate kitchen area, but the larger ones often do. [21] You can buy a kitchen extension for many tents, and it’s worth buying one if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days.

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

19. What does the speaker say about camping?

D)。选项均为以 it is 开头的句子，结合其中的 vacationers 和 spending a holiday 可知，本题可能考查与度假相关的某件物品。

20. What does the passage tell us about the most popular tent sold in Britain?

B)。选项均为以it开头的句子，结合其中的solid plastic frame，an inner and an outer tent和convenient to

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

“Don’t take many English courses; they won’t help you get a decent job.” “Sign up for management classes, so you’ll be ready to join the family business when you graduate.”

Sound 26. _____? Many of us have heard suggestions like these 27. _____ by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why, then, should suggestions like these be taken with 28. _____? The reason is they relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must 29. _____ their consequences.

One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions — decisions you make after you’ve considered various 30. _____ and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should 31. _____ the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful, and having 32. _____ in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child, 33. _____ care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths. Or, in some unfortunate cases, they may 34. _____ your flaws and shortcomings.

People will always be giving you advice. Ultimately, though, you have to make your own 35. _____.

Part III Reading Comprehension

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.*

标准时间	40 minutes
自测用时	__ minutes

set up可知，本题可能考查与it相关的内容，可能涉及它的性能和结构等。
21. What does the speaker suggest buying if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days?
C)。选项均为表示具体物品的名词表明，本题可能考查露营时所需物品。

— Passage Three —

【整体预测】本短文四道题第22题选项中重复出现的covers... square miles/kilometers，第24题选项中重复出现的neighboring countries以及选项中的geographic features和citizens表明，短文可能与某个国家有关，可能涉及其面积和国情等。

Andorra, one of the smallest countries in the world, is located high in the mountains between France and Spain. [22] The country covers only 179 square miles, that is less than half the size of New York City. High rocky mountains surround Andorra. [23] Until the 1930s, travellers had difficulty reaching the country. Up until that time, people in Andorra lived the way they had lived for centuries. Most Andorrans worked as farmers. Things did not change quickly. [24] When roads were built from France and Spain to Andorra in the 1930s, life picked up speed. Tourists began to visit this small country. These tourists brought in a lot of money to spend while visiting. Many people in Andorra found new jobs in shops or hotels. These changes helped to keep young people in Andorra. There were many more jobs than before the roads were built. Today tourists provide 80 to 90 percent of Andorra’s income. More than a million people visit each year. They come to view the rough mountains. They enjoy the quiet way of life. Most people are also interested in the ancient buildings. There are many shops for tourists to browse in. Clothes, watches, wines and other items are sold at low prices in Andorra. Import fees are low, so tourists enjoy the inexpensive shopping. Most of the businesses in Andorra are owned by its citizens. There are not many foreign businesses. [25] Some Andorrans still farm and raise sheep and cattle, but most are now involved with the tourist trade.

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

- 22. How big does the speaker say Andorra is?**
A)。选项均以 it 开头，且均为表述面积大小的句子表明，本题可能考查 it 的面积。
- 23. What can be said about Andorra before the 1930s?**
D)。选项均为描述 it 相关内容的句子，结合其中的 imported food, geographic features, citizens 和 was cut off from 可知，本题可能考查与 it 有关的细节，且 it 应是指某个国家。
- 24. What event changed the situation in Andorra?**
C)。选项均为名词短语，结合其中重复出现的neighboring countries以及developed countries, fast development, increasing investment, building of和establishing of可知，本题可能考查使某国发生变化的事件或原因，且该事件或原因可能与邻国或发达国家有关。
- 25. What do most people in Andorra do nowadays?**
B)。选项均以they开头，结合其中的work on their farms, work in the tourist industry, raise domestic animals 和make traditional handicrafts可知，本题可能考查they的工作或生活方式。结合前面几题的选项来看，they应是指某国人。

Section C

- 26. 【预测】**空前的系动词sound提示，本空应填形容词，作表语。
【答案】familiar，意为“熟悉的”。
- 27. 【预测】**分析句子结构可知，本空所在句缺少谓语，故本空应填动词（短语）。空后的by parents or others close to us提示，本空所填词表示被动意义，因此，本空应填动词（短语）的过去分词。
【答案】put forward，意为“提出”。
- 28. 【预测】**空前的介词with提示，本空应填名词（短语）。
【答案】caution，意为“小心”。
- 29. 【预测】**空前的情态动词must提示，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】live with，意为“接受，忍受”。
- 30. 【预测】**空前的various提示，本空应填名词的复数，作considered的宾语。
【答案】alternatives，意为“选择”。
- 31. 【预测】**空前的情态动词should提示，本空应填动词（短语）原形。
【答案】ignore，意为“忽视，不予理睬”。
- 32. 【预测】**空前的having和空后的介词in提示，本空应填能与in构成合理搭配的动词（短语），且所填动

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States’ leadership position in the development of new technologies. The *innovations* (创新) that resulted from research and development during World War II and afterwards were 36 to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of 37 society now depend, were possible because the United States then 38 the world in mathematics and science education. Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science, the 39 of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be 40 related to the comparatively weak performance by U.S. schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum, 22 percent of college freshmen must take *remedial* (补习的) math 41, and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering 42 complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills, 43 in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the *forefront* (前沿) of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the 44 performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn 45 in the STEM disciplines in developing countries than in the United States.

A) accelerating	I) especially
B) actually	J) future
C) closely	K) led
D) contemporary	L) met
E) courses	M) procedures
F) critical	N) proportions
G) declining	O) spheres
H) degrees	

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.*

词（短语）应为过去分词。

【答案】participated，意为“参与”。

33. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，33. _____ care and protection为省略了关系代词和从句谓语动词who is的定语从句，在句中作定语，修饰child。结合空后的名词care and protection可知，本空应填介词短语。

【答案】in need of，意为“需要”。

34. 【预测】空前的情态动词may提示，本空应填动词（短语）原形。

【答案】focus only on，意为“关注”。

35. 【预测】分析句子结构可知，your own 35. _____作make的宾语，因此本空应填名词（短语）。由第3段的The reason is they relate to decisions you should make.可知，本处应填名词复数。本空所在句是对第3段句子的呼应。

【答案】judgments，意为“判断”。

Part III
Section A Reading Comprehension

【文章导读】本文节选自*Change*（《改变》）杂志2008年7~8月一篇名为Addressing the Crisis in College Mathematics: Designing Courses for Student Success（《应对大学数学面临的危机：为了学生的成功而设计课程》）的文章。本文指出，现如今的美国大学科学、技术、工程和数学学位产出减少的现象，同时指出发展中国家获得这些领域学位的学生反而越来越多。第1段通过今昔对比，指出今日之美国科学、数学和工程方面的学位获得比例在下降。第2段分析了上述领域学位产出减少的原因：美国学生在国际数学和科学评估中的表现相对较差。第3段进一步指出美国学生在数学和科学方面的表现越来越差进而导致他们获得科学、技术、工程和数学学位越来越少。

全文翻译

几十年来，美国人一直认为美国在新技术发展方面的领先地位是理所当然的。由第二次世界大战期间和之后的研究和发展引发的创新对美国在20世纪后半段的繁荣起着关键的作用。事实上，当今社会的方方面面都依赖于这些创新。而这些创新之所以成为可能，是因为当时的美国在世界范围内引领了数学与科学教育。不过，时至今日，尽管对拥有很强的数学和科学技能的工人的需求量日益增加，拥有科学、数学和工程方面学位的工人比例却在下降。

学位产出在STEM学科（即科学、技术、工程和数学）中的减少看起来是与美国学生在国际数学和科学评估中相对较差的表现紧密相关的。很多进入大学的学生数学都很差。根据美国企业与高等教育论坛2005年的报告，有22%的大学新生必须参加数学补习课程，事实上只有不到一半的计划主修科学或者工程的学生能修完这些领域的课程。

其结果是，拥有相关技能，尤其是数学才华的美国大学毕业生的数量下降了，他们的技能本可以推动一支劳动力队伍，使国家保持创新前沿位置并维持良好的生活水平，由于美国学生在数学和科学方面的表现每况愈下，那些来自其他很重视这些学科教育的国家的学生带来了越来越多的竞争。与美国相比，发展中国家获得科学、技术、工程和数学学位的学生越来越多。

答案解析

36. 【解析】F)。空前的were和空后的to提示，本空应填过去分词或形容词，而且该过去分词或形容词可用于be... to... 结构，故F) critical，K)led和L) met入选。所填词要表达的是the innovations（创新）与the prosperity of the nation（国家的繁荣）的关系，很显然，创新会使一个国家繁荣或创新对于一个国家的繁荣起着至关重要的作用。三个备选项中，只有F) critical语义与搭配均符合，因此，答案为F) critical（紧要的，关键性的）。

37. 【解析】D)。空前的of和空后的society提示，本空应填修饰society的形容词。空格所在部分修饰those innovations，those innovations回指上一句中的the innovations（由第二次世界大战期间和之后的研究和发展引发的创新），本句中时间副词now提示，空格所在句说明当时的创新对现在社会的影响，所以本空应填与now意思相近的词，故答案为D) contemporary（当代的，发生<存在于>同一时代的）。

38. 【解析】K)。because从句中缺少谓语动词，主句时态以及从句中的时间副词then提示，本空应填动词过去式，入选的选项只有K) led和L) met。文章第1句中的leadership提示本空选lead，显然，正是因为

**Ban sugary drinks —
that will add fuel to the obesity war**

- A) On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat. He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: *obesity* (肥胖症) leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, I saw quite a few people like him, including a couple of fatty children with swollen cheeks pressing against their eyes. These people are part of what is without exaggeration an *epidemic* (流行病) of obesity.
- B) But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea — far from new — that could spare millions of such people a lifetime of *chronic* (长期的) ill health, and at the same time save the National Health Service (NHS) at least £ 14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would, you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good — or as bad — as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor John Yudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was *How Sugar Is Killing Us*.
- C) In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads to *addiction* (瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to *metabolic* (新陈代谢的) malfunctions and obesity and from there to type 2 *diabetes* (糖尿病) and its many horrible complications. If people really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the “fat man of Europe”. They might even feel driven to support government measures to prevent people from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.
- D) It is not difficult to imagine the *vested interests* (既得利益集团) lined up against any sugar control — all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and retailers who make such easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom I would normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instance of interference in our lives.
- E) That is true, but people should realise that you cannot have a welfare state without a *nanny state* (保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another’s health insurance, through socialised medicine, then we are all closely involved in one another’s health, including everyone’s eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, with smoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in this country is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart from anything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.
- F) Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to sound the alarm. Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AMRC) published a report saying that obesity is the greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to do something.

- 美国当时在数学与科学教育方面处于世界领先地位，所以几十年来美国在新技术发展方面处于领先地位。lead the world in... 指“在……方面引领世界”，所以，本题答案为K) led（领先）。
39. 【解析】N)。空前的定冠词the和空后的介词of提示，本空应填名词。主句意思是“科学、数学和工程方面的学位获得……却在下降”。decrease（减少，降低）用来说明的主体多为价格、数量、比例等，备选的名词项中只有N) proportions符合，所以本题答案为N) proportions（比例）。
40. 【解析】C)。本句句子主干完整提示，本空应填副词。观察三个副词选项，很快填入C) closely（密切地，在很大程度上），因为closely related是一个常用搭配，意思是“紧密相关的”。本句意思是“科学、技术、工程和数学学科的学位产出减少看起来是与美国学生在国际数学和科学评估中的表现相对较差紧密相关的。”
41. 【解析】E)。空前的谓语动词take提示，所填词是名词，math 41 共同作take的宾语。上一句已经提到很多进入大学的学生数学都很差，所以22%的大学新生必须参加的是数学补习课程，故本题答案为E) courses（课程）。
42. 【解析】B)。空格所在的and分句句子结构完整提示，本空应填副词。本段主要讲述如今的美国科学、技术、工程和数学学科的学位产出在减少，本句则以数据进一步强调实际情况：即使是已经主修科学或者工程的学生，也只有不到一半的人能修完这些领域的课程（结果当然是拿不到这些专业的学位）。所以，本题的答案是B) actually（实际上，事实上），用于强调真实的情况。
43. 【解析】I)。本句句子主干完整提示，本空应填副词。剩余的副词选项中只有I) especially可选。上一段中已经指出很多入学的大学生数学很差（Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics.），接着还指出22%的大学新生必须参加数学补习课程（22 percent of college freshmen must take remedial math courses）。本段衔接上一段，指出上一段所述现象导致的结果：美国有一技之长的大学毕业生的数量在减少，显然，有数学才干的毕业生特别少。这里强调了有数学才干的毕业生尤其少，所以I) especially（尤其；特别，格外）为答案。
44. 【解析】G)。空前的定冠词the和空后的名词performance提示，本空应填形容词，说明美国学生在数学和科学方面的表现……。本文主题即在说明当今的美国学生数学和科学方面的表现越来越差，获得这些学科学位的毕业生越来越少。联系文章主题，G) declining（每况愈下的，降低的）为本题答案。declining与贯穿全文的主题词decreasing和decline复现，同时declining performance呼应上一段中的weak performance与weak skills in mathematics。
45. 【解析】H)。空前的动词earn提示，本空应填名词，作earn的宾语。STEM disciplines指的是科学、技术、工程和数学学科，学生们学习这些学科，目的自然是为获得学位，所以选H) degrees（<大学的>学位课程，学位）。

Section B

【文章导读】本文为2013年3月3日<http://www.thesundaytimes.co.uk>网站上的一篇文章，原标题为Outlaw Sugary Drinks — That Will Put Some Fizz Into the Obesity War（《取缔含糖饮料——肥胖抗击战或起新波澜》）。文章主要讲述了糖对健康的危害，作者建议政府采取管制措施限制食品中的含糖量。A)、B)段讲述了肥胖的流行程度，指出控制肥胖不仅利于健康，而且能为国家节省医疗费用，进而引出文章主题——减少肥胖必须控制糖的摄入。C)~E)段分析了糖类管制措施难以得到实施的原因。F)~H)段讲述了控制糖摄入的必要性。I)~K)段讲述了糖是如何被越来越多地使用于食品中，进而危害人类健康的。L)段指出消费者很难避免糖，这需要政府采取糖类管制措施。M)~O)段指出政府虽然承诺要对食品中糖类添加剂进行控制，但到目前为止还未见任何行动。

全文翻译

取缔含糖饮料——肥胖抗击战或起新波澜

- A) 上个星期四我在乘火车时，对面坐着一位男士，胖得一个座位都坐不下。他面色苍白，相貌丑陋，看上去就像快病死了一样。事实可能的确如此：肥胖会导致许多严重的致命疾病。**[49]** 环顾整节车厢，像他这样的人还有不少，其中还包括几个孩子，他们的脸颊鼓鼓的，都挤到眼睛了。毫不夸张地说，他们都患上了一种流行病：肥胖症。
- B) 但肥胖是可以避免的：有一种简单的观点，而且这种观点早已不算新鲜。**[46]** 这种观点能够使数以百万计的肥胖人群摆脱长期的病态，同时能为英格兰和威尔士的国民医疗保健系统每年节省至少140亿英镑。你可能会认为这其中涉及了大量的公众利益。**[46]** 上面提到的简单的观点就是糖和毒药一样

- G) The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percent on sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That at least would be an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turn straight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinks are “the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn’t evolve to handle this kind of thing.”
- H) Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt (which are very different) pale into insignificance compared with the harm done by sugar. And it is everywhere.
- I) It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish or vegetables, that doesn’t have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because the prevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, and instead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as the cause of obesity.
- J) The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not very appetising, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavour enhancer, often in the forms of *syrops* (糖浆) that had recently been developed from corn, and put it generously into most prepared foods and soft drinks.
- K) This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body’s metabolism, possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There’s plenty of evidence for this, for those who will accept the truth.
- L) Theoretically, people ought to make “healthy choices” and avoid overeating. But sugar additives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, over-drinking and over-eating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large part something that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government should stop it.
- M) Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sell all the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless. They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese. And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less than child abuse.
- N) Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more government regulation. But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cooking in schools and banning *vending machines* (自动售货机) here and there — as suggested by the AMRC report — is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What is needed is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.
- O) In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of the food industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS. However,

- 好, 或者和毒药一样坏, 因此我们应当避免摄入糖。糖是纯净、雪白和致命的, 40年前, 约翰·尤德金教授在其革命性的著作中就是这样描述糖的, 并以这三个词作为书名。书的副标题是《糖是如何杀死我们的》。
- C) 糖以各种隐蔽的方式存在于快餐、垃圾食品和含糖饮料中, 糖能使我们上瘾, 使荷尔蒙紊乱, 影响食欲, 引发新陈代谢功能障碍, 诱发肥胖, 进而导致二型糖尿病以及很多可怕的并发症。[51] 如果人们能够真正意识到这一点, 他们或许会去试着改掉这种习惯, 尤其是在被称为“欧洲胖子”的英国。他们甚至会觉得有义务支持政府关于阻止人们摄入这种致命物质的措施。然而迄今为止, 这一观点遭到了抵制。
- D) 不难想象, 既得利益集团都团结了起来抵制糖类管制, 包括所有的食品和饮料生产商、加工商、推销商和零售商, 他们都轻而易举地从糖的魔力中获得了利益。此外还有我常常支持的自由主义者, 他们也抗议说政府的这一管制措施将会是他们干预民众生活的又一个例子。
- E) 话是不错, 但民众应当意识到一个国家只有在一定程度上是保姆国家, 才可能成为福利国家。如果我们所有人都对彼此的健康保险负责的话, 那么通过社会医疗, 我们所有人彼此间的健康状况就会息息相关, 包括每个人的饮食。在吸烟问题上, 我们最终达成了共识。[50] 尽管英国四分之一的成年人都患有肥胖症, 而且预计这一数字到2050年将翻一倍, 但暴饮暴食问题仍有待解决。不说别的, 肥胖症将使国民医疗保健系统陷入瘫痪。
- F) 不过最近有迹象显示, 医疗机构正试图拉响警种。上个月, 英国皇家医学院发布了一份报告称, 影响英国的首要公共健康问题就是肥胖, 并敦促政府采取行动。
- G) [52] 该报告提出了十条建议, 其中第一条就是在原本20%的增值税基础上, 对含糖饮料征收至少为期一年的20%的税。这样做至少能开个好头。软饮中的含糖量是骇人的, 而且它们会直接转化为脂肪。正如英国皇家医学院院长特伦斯·斯蒂芬森教授所言, 含糖软饮是“最糟糕的食品。你几乎是在摄入纯糖。你的身体还没有能力处理这种糖”。
- H) 正是如此。[54] 与糖的危害相比, 摄入过量的脂肪或盐(它们所带来的危害不同)所带来的危害根本不值一提。而且我们周围到处都有糖。
- I) 除了普通的、未经加工的肉、鱼或蔬菜外, 你很难在超市里买到不含大量糖的食品。导致这一现状的原因是二十世纪六七十年代占主导地位的科学观念忽略了糖的危害, 而把脂肪视为巨大威胁, 认为脂肪不仅会危害心脏和其他器官, 还是导致肥胖的原因。
- J) 过去流行不摄入脂肪。但人们发现脱去大量脂肪的食品不够可口, 于是食品生产商就改用糖作为一种神奇的替代品来增加口感, 常用的是最近由玉米加工而成的糖浆, 并且在绝大多数预制食品和软饮中大量使用。
- K) 糖不仅会让人变胖, 它还会让人上瘾。糖可能会通过一种控制食欲的荷尔蒙影响人体的新陈代谢。对于那些愿意接受事实的人来说, 生活中有大量关于这方面的证据。
- L) 从理论上讲, 人们应当作出“健康的选择”, 避免暴饮暴食。[55] 但要识别并避免食品糖类添加剂并非易事。因此有吃零食、暴饮、暴食这类使人发胖的行为的人其实他们本身并没有错: 他们很大程度上是肥胖的受害者。肥胖应当被阻止, 更准确地说, 政府应当阻止肥胖。
- M) 在我们当地的超市逛一逛, 我总能惊讶地发现出售这些在货架上堆得高高的毒药仍然是合法的。问题是我们不仅一无是处, 更糟糕的是它们还有毒。糖能让人上瘾, 能使人肥胖。[48] 整天给孩子喝含糖饮料或瓶装的假冒果汁无异于虐待儿童。
- N) 显然, 这类产品的销售应当被法律禁止。我不愿看到更多的政府管制。但诸如对甜碳酸饮料加税, 多点健康教育, 学校教点烹饪, 或像英国皇家医学院报告中建议的那样取缔各处的自动售货机, 这些都不会取得太大成效。在产品上做出标示同样也是不够的。[47] 我们所需要的是通过立法禁止在食品和饮品中加入大量糖浆。
- O) [53] 2012年6月, 当时的公共卫生大臣称, 政府不畏惧食品行业, 而且鉴于肥胖给国民医疗保健系统带来的损失, 政府不排除对此立法。不过直到现在政府也没有采取行动。不如再来块杰米道奇饼干, 把什么糖不糖的都忘了吧。

答案解析

46. 【定位】根据题目中的avoiding, sugar, health和save将本题出处定位于B)段第1句和第3句。
- 【解析】B)。B)段第1句提到, 这种观点能够使数以百万计的肥胖人群摆脱长期的病态, 同时能为英格兰和威尔士的国民医疗保健系统每年节省至少140亿英镑, 接着第3句指出, 这种观点就是我们应当避免摄入糖。综合这两句可知, 避免糖的过量摄入能改善健康状况, 同时节省医疗费用。本题是对这两句

nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forget about it.

46. Avoiding over-consumption of sugar can improve people’s health as well as save medical expenses.

47. Laws should be passed to make it illegal to produce overly sweet foods or drinks.

48. Giving small children sweet juices to drink all the time is equal to child abuse.

49. Looking around, the author found obesity quite widespread.

50. The number of obese people is expected to increase quickly in the next few decades.

51. If people really understood the horrible consequences of sugary foods and drinks, they would support government measures against sugar consumption.

52. It would be a very good beginning to impose an additional tax on sugary drinks.

53. The government has not yet taken any action to regulate sugar consumption although it indicated its intention to do so some time ago.

54. Sugar is far more harmful to health than fat and salt.

55. Consumers of sweet foods are not really to blame because they cannot tell what food is sugary.

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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

The rise of the Internet has been one of the most transformative developments in human history, comparable in impact to the invention of the printing press and the telegraph. Over two billion people worldwide now have access to vastly more information than ever before, and can communicate with each other instantly, often using Web-connected mobile devices they carry everywhere. But the Internet’s tremendous impact has only just begun.

“Mass adoption of the Internet is driving one of the most exciting social, cultural, and political transformations in history, and unlike earlier periods of change, this time the effects are fully global.” Schmidt and Cohen write in their new book, *The New Digital Age*.

Perhaps the most profound changes will come when the five billion people worldwide who currently lack Internet access get online. The authors do an excellent job of examining the implications of the Internet revolution for individuals, governments, and institutions like the news media. But if the

的概括。其中的avoiding... sugar对应文中的sugar... should be avoided; improve people’s health对应spare... people a lifetime of chronic ill health; save medical expenses对应save the National Health Service (NHS) at least £ 14 billion。

47. 【定位】题目中的laws should be passed to make it illegal是对N)段最后一句中的legislation banning的同义转述，故将本题出处定位于N)段最后一句。
【解析】N)。N)段最后一句提到，我们所需要的是通过立法禁止在食品和饮品中加入大量糖浆。本题是对该句的转述，其中的overly sweet对应文中的high levels of sugary syrups。
48. 【定位】根据题目中的giving small children sweet juices和child abuse将本题出处定位于M)段最后一句。
【解析】M)。M)段最后一句提到，整天给孩子喝含糖饮料或瓶装的假冒果汁无异于虐待儿童。本题是对该句的转述，其中的all the time对应文中的all day long; is equal to对应is nothing less than。
49. 【定位】根据题目中的looking around和obesity将本题出处定位于A)段最后两句。
【解析】A)。A)段最后两句说，看看整个车厢，像他这样的人还有不少……毫不夸张地说，他们都患上了一种流行病：肥胖症。由此可见，作者发现肥胖问题非常普遍。本题是对这两句的转述。其中的obesity quite widespread对应文中的epidemic of obesity。
50. 【定位】根据题目中的number和obese将本题出处定位于E)段倒数第二句。
【解析】E)。E)段倒数第二句提到，英国四分之一的成年人都有肥胖症，而且预计这一数字到2050年将翻一倍。本题是对该句的同义转述。其中的is expected to对应文中的is predicted to; increase quickly对应double; in the next few decades对应by the year 2050。
51. 【定位】根据题目中的if people really, support government measures和consumption将本题出处定位于C)段第2、3句。
【解析】C)。C)段第2、3句提到，如果人们能够真正意识到这一点，他们或许会去试着改掉这种习惯……他们甚至会觉得有义务支持政府关于阻止人们摄入这种致命物质的措施。其中第2句中的that指代前一句提到的糖带来的各种危害，第3句中的this deadly stuff指sugar。本题是对这几句信息的概括，其中的understood对应文中的grasped。
52. 【定位】根据题目中的would be, impose, tax和on sugary drinks将本题出处定位于G)段第1、2句。
【解析】G)。G)段第1句提到，报告中建议在原本20%的增值税基础上，对含糖饮料征收至少为期一年的20%的税，第2句说，这样做至少能开个好头。由此可见，对含糖饮品征收附加税会是一个好的开始。本题是对该句的同义转述，其中的a very good beginning对应文中的an excellent start; an additional tax是对imposing a tax of 20 percent... on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax的概括。
53. 【定位】题目中的has not yet taken any action与O)段第2句中的nothing has happened yet同义，故将本题出处定位于O)段第2句。
【解析】O)。O)段第1句提到，政府曾表示不惧食品行业，而且鉴于肥胖给国民医疗保健系统带来的损失，政府不排除对此立法，接着第2句转折指出，不过直到现在政府也没有采取行动。由此可见，尽管政府曾经表示会对控制糖的摄入有所作为，但仍未采取任何行动。本题是对这两句的概括，其中的some time ago对应文中的in June 2012。
54. 【定位】根据题目中的sugar, harmful, fat和salt将本题出处定位于H)段第2句。
【解析】H)。H)段第2句提到，与糖的危害相比，摄入过量的脂肪或盐……所带来的危害根本不值一提。由此可见，比起脂肪和盐，糖对健康要有害得多。本题是对该句的同义转述。
55. 【定位】题目中的are not really to blame与L)段第3句中的is not really their own fault同义; cannot tell与该段第2句中的are not easy to identify同义，故将本题出处定位于L)段第2、3句。
【解析】L)。L)段第2、3句提到，人们很难识别食品中是否含有糖类添加剂，因此有吃零食、暴饮、暴食这类使人发胖的行为的人其实他们本身并没有错。本题是对这两句的转述。

Section C

— Passage One —

【文章导读】本文节选自*TIME*（《时代周刊》）2013年4月26日Technology & Media（科技与媒体）版块一篇名为The Internet Doesn’t Hurt People — People Do: ‘The New Digital Age’（《互联网并未伤害人类——人类伤害了自己：〈数位新时代〉》）的文章。本文主要对《数位新时代》一书进行了分析。第1段总述互联网的兴起所带来的变革，引出文章所要论述的主题。第2~5段对《数位新时代》一书进行了分析，讲述了书中的观点，书中的不足之处，以及本书作者对互联网所持的态度。

book has one major shortcoming, it's that the authors don't spend enough time applying a critical eye to the role of Internet businesses in these sweeping changes.

In their book, the authors provide the most authoritative volume to date that describes — and more importantly predicts — how the Internet will shape our lives in the coming decades. They paint a picture of a world in which individuals, companies, institutions, and governments must deal with two realities, one physical, and one virtual.

At the core of the book is the idea that “technology is neutral, but people aren't.” By using this concept as a starting point, the authors aim to move beyond the now familiar optimist vs. pessimist *dichotomy* (对立观点) that has characterized many recent debates about whether the rise of the Internet will ultimately be good or bad for society. In an interview with *TIME* earlier this week, Cohen said although he and his co-author are optimistic about many aspects of the Internet, they're also realistic about the risks and dangers that lie ahead when the next five billion people come online, particularly with respect to personal privacy and state *surveillance* (监视).

56. In what way is the rise of the Internet similar to the invention of the printing press and the telegraph?

- A) It transforms human history.
- C) It is adopted by all humanity.
- B) It facilitates daily communication.
- D) It revolutionizes people's thinking.

57. How do Schmidt and Cohen describe the effects of the Internet?

- A) They are immeasurable.
- C) They are unpredictable.
- B) They are worldwide.
- D) They are contaminating.

58. In what respect is the book *The New Digital Age* considered inadequate?

- A) It fails to recognize the impact of the Internet technology.
- B) It fails to look into the social implications of the Internet.
- C) It lacks an objective evaluation of the role of Internet businesses.
- D) It does not address the technical aspects of Internet communication.

59. What will the future be like when everybody gets online?

- A) People will be living in two different realities.
- B) People will have equal access to information.
- C) People don't have to travel to see the world.
- D) People don't have to communicate face to face.

60. What does the passage say about the authors of *The New Digital Age*?

- A) They leave many questions unanswered concerning the Internet.

全文翻译

[56] 互联网的兴起是人类历史上最具变革性的发展之一，其影响程度堪比印刷机和电报的发明。现在全世界已经有超过20多亿人能够接触到比过去多得多的信息，还能通过随身携带的互联网移动设备随时相互联系。但互联网的巨大影响只是刚刚显现。

[57] “互联网的大规模应用正在推动史上最振奋人心的社会、文化和政治变革，而且，和以往的变革不同，这次的影响是全球性的，”施密特和科恩在他们的新作《数位新时代》中这样写道。

或许在全球当前未能接触互联网的那50亿人有机会上网之后，互联网的最深刻影响便会凸显出来。这两位作者就互联网变革给个人、政府以及新闻媒体之类的机构带来的影响作了非常深入的研究。[58] 但是如果说该书有一个主要的不足，那就是这两位作者没有花足够的时间用批判的眼光来看待互联网公司在这些大规模的变革中所扮演的角色。

[59] 在他们的书中，作者用迄今为止最权威的文字描述了——更重要的是预测了——在接下来的几十年中，互联网将如何塑造我们的生活。在他们描绘的世界蓝图中，个人、企业、机构还有政府都必须面对两种现实情况，一个是有形的，另一个则是虚拟的。

该书的核心是这样一种理念，即“技术是无倾向性的，但人不是”。[60] 在近期许多有关互联网的兴起最终对社会是好是坏的讨论中，都充斥着我们现在所熟知的乐观主义者与悲观主义者的对立观点。本书的作者从上面所说的理念出发，旨在超越这两种对立观点。在本周早些时候《时代周刊》的采访中，科恩说，尽管他和他的合著者对互联网的许多方面都十分乐观，但他们也同样清楚当其余的50亿人都有机会上网时可能会出现的风险和威胁，尤其是在个人隐私和国家监视方面。

答案解析

56. 【定位】根据题干中的the rise of the Internet和the invention of the printing press and the telegraph将本题出处定位于第1段第1句。

【解析】B)。第1段第1句提到，互联网的影响程度堪比印刷机和电报的发明，接着第2句指出，其影响包括：人们能接触到更多信息，能随时随地与他人取得联系。由此可知，互联网的兴起与印刷机和电报的发明的相似之处在于它们都促进了日常交流，B)是对原文的同义转述。

57. 【定位】根据题干中的Schmidt and Cohen和the effects将本题出处定位于第2段。

【解析】B)。第2段提到，施密特和科恩在他们的新作《数位新时代》中这样写道，互联网的大规模应用正在推动着史上最振奋人心的社会、文化和政治变革，并且这次变革的影响是全球性的。由此可知，施密特和科恩认为互联网的影响是全球性的，B)中的worldwide是对文中global的同义转述。

58. 【定位】题干中的inadequate与文中第3段最后一句中的shortcoming同义，故将本题出处定位于第3段最后一句。

【解析】C)。第3段最后一句提及施密特和科恩的新作《数位新时代》中的不足之处：这两位作者没有花足够的时间用批判的眼光（applying a critical eye）来看待互联网公司在这些大规模的变革中所扮演的角色。作者言外之意是，该书缺乏对互联网公司的角色的客观评估，C)是对该句的同义转述。

59. 【定位】题干中的future与文中第4段第1句中的in the coming decades同义，故将本题出处定位于第4段第1句。

【解析】A)。第4段第1句提到，施密特和科恩预测了在接下来的几十年中互联网将如何塑造我们的生活，接着第2句说明了他们预测的具体内容，即个人、企业、机构还有政府都必须面对两种现实情境（must deal with two realities），一个是有形的，另一个则是虚拟的。A)是对第2句的同义转述。

60. 【定位】根据题干中的the authors将本题出处初步定位于最后一段。

【解析】D)。最后一段第2句提到，在近期许多有关互联网的兴起最终对社会是好是坏的讨论中，存在乐观主义者与悲观主义者的对立观点，而本书的作者旨在超越这两种对立观点。由此可见，本书的作者并不偏袒乐观主义者与悲观主义者的对立观点中的任何一种观点，D)是对move beyond the now familiar optimist vs. pessimist dichotomy的同义转述。

— Passage Two —

【文章导读】本文节选自*The New York Times*（《纽约时报》）2013年6月15日一篇名为The Not-So-Good Old Days（《不那么美好的旧时光》）的文章。本文主要将今天的一些现状，如买房、退休保障、离婚等问题与过去进行了比较，指出，昨日之日不可留，应着力改善现阶段那些有问题的家庭的生活。第1段指出，与1950年相比，现在普通的汽车工人想买房并不轻松。第2段指出，与以前相比，退休人员更有经济保障，贫困老人的比例也有所下降。第3段指出，过去，在大部分州，汽车工人的妻子的社会和家庭地位都比较低。第4段指出，过去黑人在经济收入和买房方面都受到歧视。第5段指出，与过去相比，现在离婚要容易得多，这给很多家庭带来了痛苦。第6段作者认为要着力改善那些有问题的家庭的生活。

- B) They are optimistic about the future of the Internet revolution.
- C) They have explored the unknown territories of the virtual world.
- D) They don't take sides in analyzing the effects of the Internet.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In 1950, a young man would have found it much easier than it is today to get and keep a job in the auto industry. And in that year the average autoworker could meet monthly *mortgage* (抵押贷款) payments on an average home with just 13.4 percent of his take-home pay. Today a similar mortgage would claim more than twice that share of his monthly earnings.

Other members of the autoworker's family, however, might be less inclined to trade the present for the past. His retired parents would certainly have had less economic security back then. Throughout much of the 1960s, more than a quarter of men and women age 65 and older lived below the poverty level, compared to less than 10 percent in 2010.

In most states, his wife could not have taken out a loan or a credit card in her own name. In 42 states, a homemaker had no legal claim on the earnings of her husband. And nowhere did a wife have legal protection against family violence.

Most black workers would not want to return to a time when, on average, they earned 40 percent less than their white *counterparts* (职位相当的人), while racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from buying into the suburban neighborhoods being built for white working-class families.

Today, new problems have emerged in the process of resolving old ones, but the solution is not to go back to the past. Some people may long for an era when divorce was still hard to come by. The spread of no-fault divorce has reduced the bargaining power of whichever spouse is more interested in continuing the relationship. And the breakup of such marriages has caused pain for many families.

The growing diversity of family life comes with new possibilities as well as new challenges. According to a recent poll, more than 80 percent of Americans believe that their current family is as close as the one in which they grew up, or closer. Finding ways to improve the lives of the remaining 20 percent seems more realistic than trying to restore an imaginary golden age.

61. What do we learn about American autoworkers in 1950?
- A) They had less job security than they do today.
 - B) It was not too difficult for them to buy a house.
 - C) Their earnings were worth twice as much as today.
 - D) They were better off than workers in other industries.

全文翻译

[61] 相对于现在，在1950年，年轻人更容易进入汽车行业并在该行业中拥有稳定的工作。在那个时候，普通的汽车工人每个月的普通房屋抵押贷款只占到其月收入的13.4%。而今天，类似的抵押贷款占工人月工资的比例是之前的两倍多。

然而，汽车工人家庭中的其他成员可能就不那么愿意回到过去了。[62] 他那退了休的父母过去的经济保障远远比不上现在。在整个20世纪60年代，超过四分之一的65岁及以上的人生活在贫困线之下，而到了2010年，这个比例已低于10%。

过去，在大部分州，汽车工人的妻子不能以自己的名义申请贷款或者办理信用卡。在42个州，家庭主妇对丈夫的收入没有合法权利。而且在任何地区妻子都无法在家庭暴力中受到法律保护。

[63] 大部分黑人工人也不想回到那样一个时代。那时候，他们比干同样工作的白人平均少挣40%，而且人种限制条约也在很大程度上使他们不能在专门给白人工薪家庭建造的郊区居民区买房子。

现在，在解决老问题的过程中，新问题又出现了，但解决方法并不是回到过去。[64] 一些人可能会向往（long for）那个离婚并不是那么容易的时代。无过错离婚的流行降低了仍想维持婚姻关系的一方讨价还价的能力。而且这种婚姻的破碎给很多的家庭带来了痛苦。

家庭生活越来越多样化，这不仅带来了新的可能性，也带来了新的挑战。[65] 最近的一项民意调查显示，超过80%的美国人认为他们现在的家庭与自己从小生长的家庭一样亲密，甚至更亲密。与尝试复兴想象中的黄金时代相比，寻找方法去改善其余20%的人的生活看起来更实际一些。

答案解析

61. 【定位】根据题干中的autoworkers和in 1950将本题出处定位于第1段。
- 【解析】B)。第1段第2句句首的in that year指的是前一句中提到的in 1950。第2、3句指出，在1950年的时候，每月的房屋抵押贷款只占普通汽车工人收入的13.4%，而如今，类似的抵押贷款占工人月工资的比例是之前的两倍多。由此可见，与现在相比，1950年时美国的汽车工人买房不那么困难。B)是对第1段第2、3句的综合概述，故为答案。
62. 【定位】根据题干中的retired将本题出处定位于第2段第2句。
- 【解析】C)。第2段第2句中，his retired parents指的是上一段中的average autoworker's retired parents，即一位普通汽车工人的退了休的父母。back then指的是上一段中提到的1950年。该句指出，汽车工人退了休的父母过去的经济保障远远比不上现在。C)是对原文内容的同义转述，故为答案。
63. 【定位】根据题干中的black workers和white suburban neighborhood将本题出处定位于第4段。
- 【解析】B)。第4段指出，黑人们也不想回到过去，一方面，那时候他们比干同样工作的白人平均少挣40%，另一方面，人种限制条约也在很大程度上使他们不能在专为白人工薪家庭建造的郊区居民区买房子。B)中的racially restrictive agreements对应原文的racial inequality。
64. 【定位】根据题干中的no-fault divorce将本题出处定位于第5段。
- 【解析】A)。第5段第2句指出，一些人可能会向往那个离婚并不是那么容易的时代。第3句接着就离婚的话题进行了阐述，指出无过错离婚（no-fault divorce）的流行使离婚变得容易。A)是对第3句的同义转述，故为答案。
65. 【定位】文章前5段都在阐述现在与以前的差别，最后一段中作者进行了评论性的综述，故将本题出处定位于最后一段。
- 【解析】D)。第6段第2句提到，最近的一项民意调查显示，超过80%的美国人认为他们现在的家庭与自己从小生长的家庭一样亲密，甚至更亲密。言外之意即，另外20%的人可能不这么认为。最后一句指出，与尝试复兴想象中的黄金时代相比，寻找方法去改善其余20%的人的生活看起来更实际一些。可见，美国社会有20%的人的家庭可能不是那么亲密，作者认为社会应该改善这些家庭的生活。D)中的families with problems对应原文中的the remaining 20 percent (of Americans)。

62. What does the author say about retired people today?

- A) They invariably long to return to the golden past.
- B) They do not depend so much on social welfare.
- C) They feel more secure economically than in the past.
- D) They are usually unwilling to live with their children.

63. Why couldn't black workers buy a house in a white suburban neighborhood?

- A) They lacked the means of transportation.
- B) They were subjected to racial inequality.
- C) They were afraid to break the law.
- D) They were too poor to afford it.

64. What's the result of no-fault divorce?

- A) Divorce is easier to obtain.
- B) Domestic violence is lessened.
- C) It causes little pain to either side.
- D) It contributes to social unrest.

65. What does the author suggest society do?

- A) Get prepared to face any new challenges.
- B) Try to better the current social security net.
- C) Narrow the gap between blacks and whites.
- D) Improve the lives of families with problems.

Part IV

Translation

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**.*

越来越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。年轻游客数量的不断增加，可以归因于他们迅速提高的收入和探索外部世界的好奇心。随着旅行多了，年轻人在大城市和著名景点花的时间少了，他们反而更为偏远的地方所吸引。有些人甚至选择长途背包旅行。最近调查显示，很多年轻人想要通过旅行体验不同的文化、丰富知识、拓宽视野。

Part IV

Translation

总体分析

本文主要介绍了中国的年轻人对旅游的态度，属说明文。译文应采用较正式的说明性语言，时态主要用一般现在时。原文中生词和长难句并不多，全文围绕“旅游”话题的词汇很多，如travel, tour, tourism, tourist, scenic spots, famous sights, backpacking, trip和remote places等。所以，在平时学习中需对相关话题的词汇有一定积累。在句子结构上，主要涉及了定语从句、先果后因的因果句、表伴随状况的句式以及表对比的句式等，尤其要注意最后一句中的三个并列动词的处理方式。

逐句分析

1. ①句逗号前的句子成分完整，逗号后的句子则是对前面分句的解释说明，所以可以处理为定语从句。句中
没有生词，只需注意正确运用定语从句即可。句中的“正”提示应该使用现在进行时，但使用一般
现在时也不算错。“中国年轻人”可以译作“Chinese youngsters”或“Chinese young people”。这里需
要特别注意“中国”和“年轻人”的关系，不要误译为“young people/youngsters in China”，因为在
中国的年轻人不一定只有中国人。故本句还可以译作“More and more Chinese youngsters/young people are
getting interested in traveling, which is a new trend in recent years.”。
2. ②句为先果后因的因果句，句子主干为“数量的增加归因于收入和好奇心”，故主语应该译作“the
growing/increasing number of”。“归因于”可以译作“be attributed to”；“迅速提高的收入”可以译作
“the rapidly growing/increasing income”或“the rapid growth of income”；“探索外部世界的好奇心”
可以译作“the curiosity to explore the outside world”或“the curiosity of exploring the outside world”。
3. ③句的“随着”提示，表示伴随状况，可以使用介词with引导。“花时间做某事”可以译作“spend time
on sth”或“spend time (in) doing sth”；“景点”可以译作“resorts”或“scenic spots”；“反而”可以
译作“rather than”或“while”；“偏远的地方”可以译作“remote places/areas”；“为……所吸引”
可以译作“be attracted by”。故本句还可以译作“With more travels, youngsters are spending less time on
visiting big cities and famous scenic spots, while they are more attracted by remote places.”。
4. ④句很简单，只需注意词汇或短语的翻译即可。“选择做某事”可以译作“choose to do sth”；“背包
旅行”可以译作“backpacking trip/journey”或“travel with their package/bags”。
5. ⑤句由两个分句构成，直观上根据“显示”可以判断应该使用宾语从句，也可以使用介词短语将第
二个分句处理为主句。需要特别注意的是句中出现的三个并列的动作“体验不同的文化”“丰富知
识”和“拓宽视野”，既可以处理为三个并列的动词，也可以将后面两个动作处理为分词短语。
“最近”可以译作“latest”，“current”或“recent”；“显示”可以译作“show”，“indicate”或
“reveal”，如果使用介词短语则可以译作“according to”；“想要”可以译作“want to”，“would
like to”或“be inclined to”；“通过旅行”可以译作“through travel”或“by traveling”；“体验”
可以译作“experience”；“丰富”可以译作“enrich”；“拓宽”可以译作“broaden”，“expand”
或“widen”。故本句还可以译作“The latest survey shows that a large number of young people want to
experience different cultures, enrich knowledge and broaden their vision by traveling.”或“The latest survey
shows that by traveling, a large number of young people want to experience different cultures, enriching
knowledge and broadening the vision.”。

完整译文

①More and more Chinese young people are getting interested in tourism, which is a new trend in recent years. ②The increasing number of young tourists can be attributed to the rapid increase of income and their curiosity to explore the outside world. ③With more travels, youngsters spend more time in remote areas rather than big cities and famous resorts. ④Some of them even choose long backpacking trip. ⑤According to a recent survey, many young people want to experience different cultures, enrich their knowledge and broaden their horizon through travel.