

# 大学英语四级考试2016年6月真题(第三套)

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to express your thanks to one of your school teachers upon entering college. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

**特别说明:** 由于多题多卷, 官方第三套真题的听力试题与第二套真题的一致, 只是选项顺序不同, 因此, 本套试卷不再提供听力部分。

## 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.

Contrary to popular belief, older people generally do not want to live with their children. Moreover, most adult children 26 every bit as much care and support to their aging parents as was the case in the “good old days”, and most older people do not feel 27.

About 80% of people 65 years and older have living children, and about 90% of them have 28 contact with their children. About 75% of elderly parents who don't go to nursing homes live within 30 minutes of at least one of their children.

However, 29 having contact with children does not guarantee happiness in old age. In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits. This research may be 30, however, as ill health often makes older people more 31 and thereby increases contact with family members. So it is more likely that poor health, not just family involvement, 32 spirits.

Increasingly, researchers have begun to look at the quality of relationships, rather than at the frequency of contact, between the elderly and their children. If parents and children share interests and values and agree on childrearing practices and religious 33, they are likely to enjoy each other's company. Disagreements on such matters can 34 cause problems. If parents are angered by their daughter's divorce, dislike her new husband, and disapprove of how she is raising their grandchildren, 35 are that they are not going to enjoy her visits.

- A) abandoned
- B) advanced
- C) biased
- D) chances
- E) commitment
- F) dampens
- G) dependent
- H) distant

- I) frequent
- J) fulfillment
- K) grant
- L) merely
- M) provide
- N) understandably
- O) unrealistically

## 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**.

### Could Food Shortages Bring Down Civilization?

- A) For many years I have studied global agricultural, population, environmental and economic trends and their interactions. The combined effects of those trends and the political tensions they generate point to the breakdown of governments and societies. Yet I, too, have resisted the idea that food shortages could bring down not only individual governments but also our global civilization.
- B) I can no longer ignore that risk. Our continuing failure to deal with the environmental declines that are undermining the world food economy forces me to conclude that such a collapse is possible.
- C) As demand for food rises faster than supplies are growing, the resulting food-price inflation puts severe stress on the governments of many countries. Unable to buy grain or grow their own, hungry people take to the streets. Indeed, even before the steep climb in grain prices in 2008, the number of failing states was expanding. If the food situation continues to worsen, entire nations will break down at an ever increasing rate. In the 20th century the main threat to international security was superpower conflict; today it is failing states.
- D) States fail when national governments can no longer provide personal security, food security and basic social services such as education and health care. When governments lose their control on power, law and order begin to disintegrate. After a point, countries can become so dangerous that food relief workers are no longer safe and their programs are halted. Failing states are of international concern because they are a source of terrorists, drugs, weapons and *refugees* (难民), threatening political stability everywhere.
- E) The surge in world grain prices in 2007 and 2008—and the threat they pose to food security—has a different, more troubling quality than the increases of the past. During the second half of the 20th century, grain prices rose dramatically several times. In 1972, for instance, the Soviets, recognizing their poor harvest early, quietly cornered the world wheat market. As a result, wheat prices elsewhere more than doubled, pulling rice and corn prices up with them. But this and other price shocks were event-driven—drought in the Soviet Union, crop-shrinking heat in the U.S. Corn Belt. And the rises were short-lived: prices typically returned to normal with the next harvest.
- F) In contrast, the recent surge in world grain prices is trend-driven, making it unlikely to reverse without a reversal in the trends themselves. On the demand side, those trends include the ongoing addition of more than 70 million people a year, a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, and the massive *diversion* (转向) of U.S. grain to the production of bio-fuel.
- G) As incomes rise among low-income consumers, the potential for further grain consumption is huge. But that potential pales beside the never-ending demand for crop-based fuels. A fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest will go to fuel cars.
- H) What about supply? The three environmental trends—the shortage of fresh water, the loss of topsoil and the rising temperatures—are making it increasingly hard to expand the world's grain supply fast enough to keep up with demand. Of all those trends, however, the spread of water shortages poses the most immediate threat. The biggest challenge here is irrigation, which consumes 70% the world's fresh water. Millions of irrigation wells in many countries are now pumping water out of underground sources faster than rainfall can refill them. The result is falling *water tables* (地下水位) in countries with half the world's people, including the three big grain producers—China, India and the U.S.
- I) As water tables have fallen and irrigation wells have gone dry, China's wheat crop, the world's largest, has declined by 8% since it peaked at 123 million tons in 1997. But water shortages are even more worrying in India. Millions of irrigation wells have significantly lowered water tables in almost every state.

- J) As the world's food security falls to pieces, individual countries acting in their own self-interest are actually worsening the troubles of many. The trend began in 2007, when leading wheat-exporting countries such as Russia and Argentina limited or banned their exports, in hopes of increasing local food supplies and thereby bringing down domestic food prices. Vietnam banned its exports for several months for the same reason. Such moves may eliminate the fears of those living in the exporting countries, but they are creating panic in importing countries that must rely on what is then left for export.
- K) In response to those restrictions, grain-importing countries are trying to nail down long-term trade agreements that would lock up future grain supplies. Food-import anxiety is even leading to new efforts by food-importing countries to buy or lease farmland in other countries. In spite of such temporary measures, soaring food prices and spreading hunger in many other countries are beginning to break down the social order.
- L) Since the current world food shortage is trend-driven, the environmental trends that cause it must be reversed. We must cut carbon emissions by 80% from their 2006 levels by 2020, stabilize the world's population at eight billion by 2040, completely remove poverty, and restore forests and soils. There is nothing new about the four objectives. Indeed, we have made substantial progress in some parts of the world on at least one of these—the distribution of family-planning services and the associated shift to smaller families.
- M) For many in the development community, the four objectives were seen as positive, promoting development as long as they did not cost too much. Others saw them as politically correct and morally appropriate. Now a third and far more significant motivation presents itself: meeting these goals may be necessary to prevent the collapse of our civilization. Yet the cost we project for saving civilization would amount to less than \$200 billion a year, 1/6 of current global military spending. In effect, our plan is the new security budget.
36. The more recent steep climb in grain prices partly results from the fact that more and more people want to consume meat products.
37. Social order is breaking down in many countries because of food shortages.
38. Rather than superpower conflict, countries unable to cope with food shortages now constitute the main threat to world security.
39. Some parts of the world have seen successful implementation of family planning.
40. The author has come to agree that food shortages could ultimately lead to the collapse of world civilization.
41. Increasing water shortages prove to be the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production.
42. The cost for saving our civilization would be considerably less than the world's current military spending.
43. To lower domestic food prices, some countries limited or stopped their grain exports.
44. Environmental problems must be solved to ease the current global food shortage.
45. A quarter of this year's American grain harvest will be used to produce bio-fuel for cars.

## 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.**

Declining mental function is often seen as a problem of old age, but certain aspects of brain function actually begin their decline in young adulthood, a new study suggests.

The study, which followed more than 2,000 healthy adults between the ages of 18 and 60, found that certain mental functions—including measures of abstract reasoning, mental speed and puzzle-solving—started to dull as early as age 27.

Dips in memory, meanwhile, generally became apparent around age 37.

On the other hand, indicators of a person's accumulated knowledge—like performance on tests of vocabulary

and general knowledge—kept improving with age, according to findings published in the journal *Neurobiology of Aging*.

The results do not mean that young adults need to start worrying about their memories. Most people's minds function at a high level even in their later years, according to researcher Timothy Salthouse.

"These patterns suggest that some types of mental flexibility decrease relatively early in adulthood, but that the amount of knowledge one has, and the effectiveness of integrating it with one's abilities, may increase throughout all of adulthood if there are no diseases," Salthouse said in a news release.

The study included healthy, educated adults who took standard tests of memory, reasoning and perception at the outset and at some point over the next seven years.

The tests are designed to detect *subtle* (细微的) changes in mental function, and involve solving puzzles, recalling words and details from stories, and identifying patterns in collections of letters and symbols.

In general, Salthouse and his colleagues found, certain aspects of *cognition* (认知能力) generally started to decline in the late 20s to 30s.

The findings shed light on normal age-related changes in mental function, which could aid in understanding the process of *dementia* (痴呆), according to the researchers.

"By following individuals over time," Salthouse said, "we gain insight in cognition changes, and may possibly discover ways to slow the rate of decline."

The researchers are currently analyzing the study participants' health and lifestyle to see which factors might influence age-related cognitive changes.

46. What is the common view of mental function?
  - A) It varies from person to person.
  - B) It weakens in one's later years.
  - C) It gradually expands with age.
  - D) It indicates one's health condition.
47. What does the new study find about mental functions?
  - A) Some diseases inevitably lead to their decline.
  - B) They reach a peak at the age of 20 for most people.
  - C) They are closely related to physical and mental exercise.
  - D) Some of them begin to decline when people are still young.
48. What does Timothy Salthouse say about people's minds in most cases?
  - A) They tend to decline in people's later years.
  - B) Their flexibility determines one's abilities.
  - C) They function quite well even in old age.
  - D) Their functioning is still a puzzle to be solved.
49. Although people's minds may function less flexibly as they age, they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) may be better at solving puzzles
  - B) can memorize things with more ease
  - C) may have greater facility in abstract reasoning
  - D) can put what they have learnt into more effective use
50. According to Salthouse, their study may help us \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) find ways to slow down our mental decline
  - B) find ways to boost our memories
  - C) understand the complex process of mental functioning
  - D) understand the relation between physical and mental health

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The most important thing in the news last week was the rising discussion in Nashville about the educational needs of children. The *shorthand* (简写) educators use for this is "pre-K"—meaning instruction before kindergarten—and the big idea is to prepare 4-year-olds and even younger kids to be ready to succeed on their K-12 journey.

But it gets complicated. The concept has multiple forms, and scholars and policymakers argue about the shape, scope and cost of the ideal program.

The federal Head Start program, launched 50 years ago, has served more than 30 million children. It was based on concepts developed at Vanderbilt University's Peabody College by Susan Gray, the legendary pioneer in early childhood education research.

A new Peabody study of the Tennessee Voluntary Pre-K program reports that pre-K works, but the gains are not sustained through the third grade. It seems to me this highlights quality issues in elementary schools more than pre-K, and indicates longer-term success must connect pre-K with all the other issues related to educating a child.

Pre-K is controversial. Some critics say it is a luxury and shouldn't be free to families able to pay. Pre-K advocates insist it is proven and will succeed if integrated with the rest of the child's schooling. I lean toward the latter view.

This is, in any case, the right conversation to be having now as Mayor Megan Barry takes office. She was the first candidate to speak out for strong pre-K programming. The important thing is for all of us to keep in mind the real goal and the longer, bigger picture.

The weight of the evidence is on the side of pre-K that early *intervention* (干预) works. What government has not yet found is the political will to put that understanding into full practice with a sequence of smart schooling that provides the early foundation.

For this purpose, our schools need both the talent and the organization to educate each child who arrives at the schoolhouse door. Some show up ready, but many do not at this critical time when young brains are developing rapidly.

51. What does the author say about pre-kindergarten education?
  - A) It should cater to the needs of individual children.
  - B) It is essential to a person's future academic success.
  - C) Scholars and policymakers have different opinions about it.
  - D) Parents regard it as the first phase of children's development.
52. What does the new Peabody study find?
  - A) Pre-K achievements usually do not last long.
  - B) The third grade marks a new phase of learning.
  - C) The third grade is critical to children's development.
  - D) Quality has not been the top concern of pre-K programs.
53. When does the author think pre-K works the best?
  - A) When it is accessible to kids of all families.
  - B) When it is made part of kids' education.
  - C) When it is no longer considered a luxury.
  - D) When it is made fun and enjoyable to kids.
54. What do we learn about Mayor Megan Barry?
  - A) She knows the real goal of education.
  - B) She is a mayor of insight and vision.
  - C) She has once run a pre-K program.
  - D) She is a firm supporter of pre-K.
55. What does the author think is critical to kids' education?
  - A) Teaching method.
  - B) Kids' interest.
  - C) Early intervention.
  - D) Parents' involvement.

## 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**.

在山东省潍坊市，风筝不仅仅是玩具，而且还是这座城市文化的标志。潍坊以“风筝之都”而闻名，已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史。传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝，但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了。也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的。据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作，飞了三天后才落地。

## 2016 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题精解（第三套）

### Part I

### Writing

<p>【范文评注】</p> <p style="text-align: right;">June 18, 2016</p> <p>Dear Mr. Lin,</p> <p>I'm writing this letter to let you know with excitement that I have been admitted into Peking University and express my gratitude to you for what you have done for me.<sup>1</sup> Without your instruction and encouragement, I could not have achieved such a goal.</p> <p>In the past three years of my high school life, you not only taught me how to learn English, but also reminded me to spend more time on maths, my weakest discipline.<sup>2</sup> As a result, I achieved the best score I had ever got on maths. Besides, you helped me fall into the habit of reading, which increased my knowledge and broadened my horizon.<sup>3</sup> What's more, you encouraged me to get on well with my classmates.<sup>4</sup> With your encouragement, I have made many friends in and out of school.</p> <p>Again, thank you so much for your instruction and encouragement.<sup>5</sup> I wish you good health and good luck. You are always my beloved teacher.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours sincerely, Li Hua</p>		<p>1. 首句直截了当，表明写信的目的：一是告诉林老师自己被北京大学录取的喜讯，二是就林老师为自己所做的一切表达感激之情，点明主旨。</p> <p>2. 第二段展开叙述，具体写老师为自己做了哪些事。第一句谈的是学习方面，老师不仅教授所任学科，而且提醒作者不要落下薄弱学科。</p> <p>3. 本句以 besides 开头，说明也是老师为自己所做事情的一个方面，谈的是老师注重培养作者的阅读习惯。</p> <p>4. 本句以 what's more 开头，说明老师在为人处世方面对作者的指导。</p> <p>5. 总结全文，再次表达对老师的感激之情。</p>												
<p>【译文】</p> <p>亲爱的林老师：</p> <p>通过这封信，我满怀激动地告诉您，我被北京大学录取了！同时向您表达我的感激之情，感谢您为我所做的一切。没有您的教导与鼓励，我不可能实现这样一个目标。</p> <p>在过去三年的高中生活中，您不仅教我如何学好英语，而且还提醒我在我最薄弱的学科——数学上多投入时间。结果，我的数学取得了前所未有的好成绩。此外，您帮我养成了阅读的习惯，使我增长了知识，开阔了眼界。而且，您还鼓励我与同学们友好相处。在您的鼓励下，我结交了很多校内外朋友。</p> <p>再次感谢您对我的教导和鼓励。祝愿您身体健康，万事如意。您永远是我最爱的老师。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">您真诚的， 李华 2016年6月18日</p>														
<p>【要点用法】</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>with excitement 满怀激动地</td><td>instruction 教导，指导</td><td>fall into the habit of 养成……的习惯</td></tr> <tr> <td>be admitted into 被……录取</td><td>encouragement 鼓励</td><td>broaden one's horizon 开阔某人的眼界</td></tr> <tr> <td>express 表达</td><td>remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事</td><td>in and out of school 校内外</td></tr> <tr> <td>gratitude 感谢，感激</td><td>discipline 学科</td><td>beloved 心爱的，钟爱的</td></tr> </table>		with excitement 满怀激动地	instruction 教导，指导	fall into the habit of 养成……的习惯	be admitted into 被……录取	encouragement 鼓励	broaden one's horizon 开阔某人的眼界	express 表达	remind sb. to do sth. 提醒某人做某事	in and out of school 校内外	gratitude 感谢，感激	discipline 学科	beloved 心爱的，钟爱的	
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<p>【句法点评】</p> <p>1. I'm writing this letter to let you know with excitement that I have been admitted into Peking University and express my gratitude to you for what you have done for me.</p> <p>本句是一个复合句，句子比较长，但是主干很简单，是 I'm writing this letter，后面是由 and 连接的两个目的状语：一是不定式 to let you know...Peking University，其中 that I have been admitted into Peking University 是 know 的宾语从句；二是省略 to 的 express my gratitude...for me，其中 what you have done for me 是介词 for 的宾语从句。</p>														



2. Without your instruction and encouragement, I could not have achieved such a goal.

本句用了虚拟语气,属于含蓄条件句,因为说的是收到录取通知书之前老师为作者所做的事情,是与过去事实相反的虚拟假设,所以从句谓语用的是 could (not) have achieved。除了 without 之外, but for, otherwise 等也可以引导含蓄条件句。

3. Besides, you helped me fall into the habit of reading, which increased my knowledge and broadened my horizon.

本句含有一个 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,从句中由 and 连接了两套动宾结构。besides 是副词,意为“此外,除此以外”,常用于引出另外一种情况,以作补充。

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

**特别说明:** 由于多题多卷,官方第三套真题的听力试题与第二套真题的一致,只是选项顺序不同,因此,本套试卷不再提供听力部分。

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 【参考译文】

与流行的看法相反,老年人普遍不愿意与子女一起居住。并且,大部分成年子女会一如既往,像“以往的美好年代”一样,为他们渐渐老去的父母[26]提供同样多的照顾和支持,大部分老年人并没有[27]被抛弃的感觉。

大约80%的65岁及以上老人有在世的子女,他们中约90%[28]经常和子女联系。不去养老院的老人中,约75%住在距至少一个子女30分钟路程内的地方。

然而,[29]仅仅和子女有联系并不能保证晚年生活幸福。事实上,一些调查发现,那些和家人联系最密切的人,精神状态最差。然而,这一研究可能[30]有失偏颇,因为健康状况不佳常常会让老年人更具[31]依赖性,从而增多与家人的联系。因此,更有可能是身体欠佳,而不仅是与家人联系,让老年人精神[32]消沉。

研究者也开始更多地关注老年人与子女之间关系的质量而不是两者之间联系的频繁程度。如果父母与子女有共同的兴趣爱好和价值观,在孩子养育方式和宗教[33]信仰方面意见一致的话,他们可能会享受彼此的陪伴。[34]不难理解,如果双方在这些问题上有分歧,问题就会随之产生。如果父母对女儿的离婚感到恼怒,不喜欢其新任丈夫,不赞同其养育孙辈的方式,那么他们[35]可能不会喜欢女儿的来访。

#### 【答案解析】

#### 26. M) provide

**语法判断:** 空格前是名词短语 most adult children, 空格后是由 every bit 修饰的宾语 as much care and support to their aging parents as... 可知空格处应填入谓语动词。分析整句话的结构可知, most adult children 是句子的主语, care and support 是句子的宾语, 且文章为一般现在时, 根据主谓一致原则, 主语是复数名词, 空格处应填入动词原形。

**语意判断:** 选项中的动词原形只有 provide(提供)和 grant(给予; 准予)。根据本句句意“大部分成年子女会一如既往, 像‘以往的美好年代’一样, 为他们渐渐老去的父母 \_\_\_\_\_ 同样多的照顾和支持”可知, 应该是成年子女赡养老人, 为他们“提供”照顾和支持, 因此填“提供”最适合。故选 M。grant 往往指官方给予或准予, 不符合上下文语境。

#### 27. A) abandoned

**语法判断:** 空格前是动词 feel, 空格位于句子末尾。分析本句语法结构可知, 本句主语为 most older people, 谓语动词为 feel, 本句缺少表语。因此, 空格处应填入形容词性成分。

**语意判断:** 符合语法条件的选项有 abandoned(被遗弃的)、advanced(先进的)、biased(有偏见的)、dependent(依赖的)、distant(遥远的)和 frequent(频繁的、密切的)。结合本句句意, 由“成年子女为他们渐渐老去的父母提供照顾与支持”可知, 大部分老年人并无孤独或“被抛弃”的感觉。故选 A。

#### 28. I) frequent

**语法判断:** 空格前为动词 have, 空格后为名词 contact, 结合空格前后内容可知, 此处应为短语 have contact with 充当谓语, 因此, 空格处应填入可修饰 contact 的形容词性成分。

语意判断：符合语法条件的剩余选项有 advanced（先进的）、biased（有偏见的）、dependent（依赖的）、distant（遥远的）和 frequent（频繁的，经常的）。根据本句句意，他们中约 90% 和子女有 \_\_\_\_\_ 联系，代入各选项，只有 frequent 符合句意。整句话的意思是：“大约 80% 的 65 岁及以上老人有在世的子女，他们中约 90% 经常和子女有联系。”

**29. L) merely**

语法判断：空格前为转折副词 however，空格后为 having。分析本句语法结构可知，动名词短语 having contact with children 作主语，guarantee 为谓语动词，happiness 为宾语。本句并不缺少句子成分，空格处应为修饰性成分，修饰后面的动名词短语，故应填入副词。

语意判断：符合语法条件的副词选项有 merely（仅仅）、understandably（可理解地）、unrealistically（不切实际地）。由下一句 In fact, some research has found that people who are most involved with their families have the lowest spirits（事实上，一些调查发现，那些和家人联系最密切的人，精神状态最差）可推知，此处填入 merely（仅仅）才符合语境，即“然而，仅仅和子女有联系并不能保证晚年生活幸福”，其他选项均不符合句意，可排除。故选 L。

**30. C) biased**

语法判断：空格前为系动词 be，空格后为插入语 however。分析句子结构可知，This research 为主语，系动词 be 后面缺少表语成分，故空格处应填入形容词。

语意判断：剩余的备选形容词有 advanced（先进的）、biased（有偏见的）、dependent（依赖的）和 distant（遥远的）。根据此句的上下文，空格前是说，一些调查发现和和家人联系最密切的老人精神状态反而最差。空格后是指老年人可能因为健康状况不佳增多与家人的联系。因此空格处所在小句的意思应为这一研究可能并不准确或“有失偏颇”，形容词 biased 意为“有偏见的”，可引申为“有失偏颇”，符合此处语境。故选 C。

**31. G) dependent**

语法判断：空格前为比较级标志词 more，空格后为连词 and 引导的并列成分。分析空格所在小句结构可知，ill health 作主语，makes 作谓语，older people 作宾语，空格处应为谓语 make 的宾语补足语，且空格前为 more，为修饰形容词的成分，故空格处应填入形容词原级。

语意判断：剩余的备选项有 advanced（先进的）、dependent（依赖的）和 distant（遥远的）。根据后文句意，由于健康状况不佳，老年人会增多与家人的联系，因此老年人应更具“依赖性”。形容词 dependent 代入符合句意。整句话的意思是：“因为健康状况不佳常常会让老年人更具依赖性”，故选 G。

**32. F) dampens**

语法判断：空格前为插入语 not just family involvement，空格后为名词 spirits。分析句子结构可知，本句主句为 it is likely that... 结构，空格处所在小句为 that 引导的从句，其中 poor health 作主语，spirits 作宾语，本小句缺少谓语动词，且 poor health 为不可数名词，联系本篇文章时态为一般现在时，可知此处应填入动词第三人称单数形式。

语意判断：备选动词有 chances（冒……险；偶然发生）和 dampens（抑制，使……沮丧）。本句意为“因此，更有可能是身体欠佳，而不仅是与家人联系，让老年人精神 \_\_\_\_\_”，故空格处填入 dampens 符合句意，表示“抑制，使……沮丧”。dampen spirits 意为“使精神沮丧”。

**33. E) commitment**

语法判断：空格前为 religious，空格处应为形容词 religious 修饰的名词，与 childrearing practices 共同构成 agree on 的宾语，故空格处应填入名词。

语意判断：符合条件的名词有 chances（机会；可能性）、commitment（保证；信奉）和 fulfillment（实现）。此句意为：“如果父母与子女有共同的兴趣爱好和价值观，在孩子养育方式和宗教 \_\_\_\_\_ 方面意见一致的话，他们可能会享受彼此的陪伴。”代入备选项只有 commitment 符合句意，表示“在孩子养育方式和宗教信仰方面意见一致”。故选 E。

**34. N) understandably**

语法判断：空格前为情态动词 can，空格后为动词 cause。分析句子结构可知，此处 disagreements 作主语，cause 作谓语，problems 作宾语，本句句子的结构完整，并不缺少句子成分，故空格处应填入副词。

语意判断：剩余的备选副词还有 understandably（可理解地）和 unrealistically（不切实际地）。根据此句的上下文，空格前是说如果父母与子女在兴趣爱好、价值观、孩子养育方式和宗教信仰方面意见一致的话，他们可能会享受彼此的陪伴。空格处所在小句话锋一转，意为“如果双方在这些问题上有分歧，\_\_\_\_\_ 问题就会随之产生”，由下文“如果父母对女儿的离婚感到恼怒，不喜欢其新任丈夫，不赞同其养育孙辈的方式，那么他们 \_\_\_\_\_ 不会喜欢女儿的来访”，将各选项代入句中，可知 understandably 符合句意，表示“不难理解，如果双方在这些问题上分歧，问题就会随之产生”，故选 N。



## 35. D) chances

语法判断: 空格前为 if 引导的条件状语从句, 空格后为系动词 are, 且空格所在小句为主句。分析句子结构可知, 主句中缺少主语, 且系动词为 are, 根据主谓一致原则, 空格处应填入名词的复数形式。

语意判断: 剩余名词选项有 chances(机会; 可能性)和 fulfillment(实现), 前者为复数形式, 故为答案。此句意为: “如果父母对女儿的离婚感到恼怒, 不喜欢其新任丈夫, 不赞同其养育孙辈的方式, 那么他们 \_\_\_\_\_ 不会喜欢女儿的来访。”将 chances 代入原文, 符合句意“……那么他们可能不会喜欢女儿的来访”。Chances are that...为固定句式, 意为“可能……”, 故本题选 D。

## Section B

## 【参考译文】

## 食物短缺会使文明瓦解吗?

- A) 多年以来, 我着力研究全球农业、人口、环境和经济的各自趋势以及它们之间的相互作用。这些趋势的联合效应及其产生的政治紧张局势均指向政府和社会的崩溃。然而, 我也曾反对过这一观点: 食物短缺不仅会削弱各国政府, 而且会瓦解全球文明。
- B) 我再也无法无视这种风险。[40] 我们一直无法处理好环境恶化问题, 导致世界粮食经济不断遭到破坏, 这迫使我得出这样的结论: 这种瓦解是可能的。
- C) 随着粮食需求增长超过粮食供应增长状况的日益加剧, 由此导致的食品价格通胀给许多国家的政府造成了巨大的压力。由于买不到粮食或无法自行耕种, 饥饿的人们走上街头向政府示威。事实上, 即使是在 2008 年的粮食价格急剧攀升之前, 无法解决粮食问题的国家的数量已经在扩张了。如果粮食形势继续恶化, 所有国家都将以前所未有的增速瘫痪。[38] 在 20 世纪, 国际安全面临的主要威胁是超级大国之间的冲突, 而今天这一威胁却是这些无法解决粮食问题的国家。
- D) 当政府无法再提供人身安全、粮食安全以及诸如教育和医疗保健等基本社会服务时, 国家就会瘫痪。当政府失去了对权力的控制, 法律和秩序就开始瓦解。在达到一定程度后, 国家就会变得非常危险, 以至于食物救济人员也得不到安全保障, 他们的项目也会随之中断。这些瘫痪的国家是受到国际关注的, 因为它们恐怖分子、毒品、武器和难民的源头, 威胁着全球的政治稳定。
- E) 在 2007 年和 2008 年, 世界粮食价格的飙升——以及它们给食品安全带来的威胁——和过去的上涨相比, 有了不一样的、更令人不安的特性。在 20 世纪后半叶, 粮食价格几度急剧上涨。比如在 1972 年, 苏联提早意识到本国收成不好, 于是它暗自囤积居奇, 垄断了世界小麦市场。结果, 其他国家的小麦价格翻了一倍多, 而这一上涨也推高了大米和玉米的价格。但是这次价格冲击以及其他几次均事出有因——苏联的干旱, 美国玉米带的庄稼产量萎缩热等。而且这种价格上涨是短暂的: 价格通常会在下一次丰收时恢复正常。
- F) [36] 相比之下, 最近的世界粮食价格上涨是由趋势造成的, 除非趋势本身得以逆转, 否则这种上涨是不可逆的。在需求方面, 这些趋势包括: 每年新增人口逾 7000 万; 越来越多的人想进入食物链的顶端, 吃肉制品, 而肉制品的生产需消耗大量的粮食; 美国粮食大规模地转向生物燃料的生产。
- G) 随着低收入消费者收入的增长, 粮食消费需求的进一步增长潜力巨大。但与基于粮食生产的生物燃料的无限需求相比, 这一潜力显得苍白无力。[45] 美国今年粮食收成的四分之一将用于为汽车提供燃料。
- H) 那么粮食供应方面呢? 当前的三大环境趋势——淡水资源短缺、表层土壤流失和气温不断上升——使得加速扩大粮食供应以跟上需求越来越难。[41] 然而, 在所有趋势当中, 愈演愈烈的水资源短缺带来的威胁最为直接。这其中最大的挑战是农业灌溉, 仅此一项便会消耗全球七成的淡水资源。在许多国家, 成百上千万灌溉用井正将地下水源源不断地抽出地表, 其速度超过了雨水回灌的速度。结果, 全球半数人口所在国家的地下水位急剧下降, 这其中包括三大粮食生产国——中国、印度和美国。
- I) 随着地下水水位下降和灌溉井枯竭, 中国的小麦——在全世界小麦产量中独占鳌头——自从 1997 年产量达到 1.23 亿吨的峰值之后已经下滑了 8 个百分点。然而, 印度淡水资源短缺更令人担忧。数以百万计的灌溉井地下水水位均大幅下降, 几乎每个邦都是如此。
- J) 随着世界粮食安全崩塌, 为了维护自身利益而行事的个别国家实际上正在使许多国家的情况变得更加糟糕。[43] 这种趋势始于 2007 年, 适值诸如俄罗斯、阿根廷等主要小麦出口国限制或禁止本国粮食出口, 希望增加本国粮食供应以降低国内食品价格。基于同样的原因, 越南也连续数月禁止小麦出口。对粮食出口国来讲, 这些举措可能会消除其国内民众的恐惧心理, 但是却给当时必须依赖于他国粮食出口的进口国造成了恐慌。
- K) 为了应对这些限制措施, 很多粮食进口国正在设法通过签署长期的贸易协定来锁定未来的粮食供应。对于食品进口的焦虑甚至正在促使粮食进口国做出新的努力: 在其他国家购买或租赁土地。[37] 尽管有这些临时举措, 在许多其他国家, 不断飙升的粮食价格和逐步蔓延的饥饿开始对其社会秩序造成破坏。

- L) [44] 由于当前世界食物短缺问题是由各种趋势造成的, 那么导致该问题的环境趋势必须得到扭转。到 2020 年之前, 我们必须将二氧化碳的排放量从 2006 的水平上减少 80%, 到 2040 年之前, 将全球人口控制在 80 亿以内, 彻底消除贫困, 并恢复森林和土壤。这四个目标已经是老生常谈了。[39] 事实上, 就至少一个目标而言, 在世界上的某些地方我们已经取得了巨大的进步——实施计划生育政策以及相应地向小型家庭过渡。
- M) 对于许多发展中国家或地区而言, 只要成本不会太高, 这四个目标都被视为促进发展的积极因素。还有一些国家或地区则认为这四个目标在政治上是正确的, 在道德方面也是合理的。目前又出现了支持这四个目标的第三个理由: 实现这些目标可能对于防止人类文明的瓦解很有必要, 而且这一理由意义更加重大。[42] 然而, 拯救人类文明计划的成本每年总计不超过 2000 亿美元, 仅为目前全球军费开支的六分之一。实际上, 我们这项计划是新的安全预算。

### 【答案解析】

#### 36. F

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 steep climb in grain prices 和 more and more people want to consume meat products。文中论及最近粮食价格攀升的原因之一是越来越多的人想要吃肉制品的内容出现在 F 段, 该段提到, 最近的世界粮食价格上涨是由趋势造成的, 除非趋势本身得以逆转, 否则这种上涨是不可逆的, 在需求方面, 这些趋势包括: 每年新增人口逾 7000 万; 越来越多的人想进入食物链的顶端, 吃肉制品, 而肉制品的生产需消耗大量的粮食……由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 即最近粮食价格的攀升部分原因是越来越多的人想要吃肉制品。其中 recent steep climb in grain prices 对应原文中的 recent surge in world grain prices, 而 more and more people want to consume meat products 对应原文中 a growing number of people wanting to move up the food chain to consume highly grain-intensive meat products, 故答案为 F。

#### 37. K

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 social order is breaking down 和 food shortages。文中段落论及由于食物短缺, 很多国家的社会秩序正在瓦解的内容出现在 K 段, 该段最后一句提到, 尽管有这些临时举措, 在许多其他国家, 不断飙升的粮食价格和逐步蔓延的饥饿开始对其社会秩序造成破坏。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 K。其中 social order is breaking down 对应原文中的 break down the social order。

#### 38. C

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 superpower conflict 和 the main threat to world security。文中段落论及无法解决食物短缺问题的国家成为目前世界安全主要威胁的内容出现在 C 段, 该段最后一句提到, 在 20 世纪, 国际安全面临的主要威胁是超级大国之间的冲突, 而今天这一威胁却是这些无法解决粮食问题的国家。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 C。其中 superpower conflict 和 the main threat 属于原词重现, 而 countries unable to cope with food shortages 指代原文中的 failing states。

#### 39. L

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 some parts of the world 和 successful implementation of family planning。文中段落论及世界上的部分地区已经成功实施计划生育政策的内容出现在 L 段。该段最后一句提到, 事实上, 就至少一个目标而言, 在世界上的某些地方我们已经取得了巨大的进步——实施计划生育政策以及相应地向小型家庭过渡。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 L。其中 some parts of the world have seen successful implementation 对应原文中的 made substantial progress in some parts of the world, 而 family planning 对应原文中的 family-planning services。

#### 40. B

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 the author has come to agree 和 lead to the collapse of world civilization。文中段落论及作者已经赞同食物短缺问题最终可能会导致世界文明瓦解的内容出现在 B 段, 该段最后一句提到, 我们一直无法处理好环境恶化问题, 导致世界粮食经济不断遭到破坏, 这迫使我得出这样的结论: 这种瓦解是可能的。由上文可知, “这种瓦解”即“世界文明的瓦解”, 由此可见, 题干是对原文的概括总结, 故答案为 B, 其中 collapse 属于原词重现, 而 world civilization 对应原文中的 global civilization。

#### 41. H

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 increasing water shortages 和 the biggest obstacle to boosting the world's grain production。文中段落谈到水资源短缺成为增加世界粮食产量最大障碍的内容出现在 H 段, 该段第二句提到, 当前的三大环境趋势——淡水资源短缺、表层土壤流失和气温不断上升——使得加速扩大

粮食供应以跟上需求越来越难。接着第三句提到,然而,在所有趋势当中,愈演愈烈的水资源短缺带来的威胁最为直接。由此可见,题干是对原文的概括总结,故答案为 H。其中 increasing water shortages 对应原文中的 the spread of water shortages, 而 prove to be the biggest obstacle 对应原文中的 poses the most immediate threat。

#### 42. M

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 the cost for saving our civilization 和 less than the world's current military spending。文中段落论及拯救我们的文明所需的成本将比目前世界上的军事开支少得多的内容出现在 M 段, 该段倒数第二句提到, 然而, 拯救人类文明计划的成本每年总计不超过 2000 亿美元, 仅为目前全球军费开支的六分之一。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 M。其中 the cost for saving our civilization 对应原文中的 the cost we project for saving civilization, 而 the world's current military spending 对应原文中的 current global military spending。

#### 43. J

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 lower domestic food prices 和 limited or stopped their grain exports。文中段落论及为了降低国内食品价格, 一些国家限制或者停止本国粮食出口的内容出现在 J 段, 该段前两句提到, 随着世界粮食安全崩塌, 为了维护自身利益而行事的个别国家实际上正在使许多国家的情况变得更加糟糕, 这种趋势始于 2007 年, 正值诸如俄罗斯、阿根廷等主要小麦出口国限制或禁止本国粮食出口, 希望增加本国粮食供应以降低国内食品价格。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 J。其中 lower domestic food prices 对应原文中的 bringing down domestic food prices, 而 limited or stopped their grain exports 对应原文中的 limited or banned their exports。

#### 44. L

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 environmental problems 和 ease the current global food shortage。文中段落论及为了缓解当前全球食物短缺, 必须解决环境问题的内容出现在 L 段, 该段第一句提到, 由于当前世界食物短缺问题是由各种趋势造成的, 那么导致该问题的环境趋势必须得到扭转。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 L。其中 environmental problems 对应原文中的 environmental trends, 而 the current global food shortage 对应原文中的 the current world food shortage。

#### 45. G

解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息 a quarter of this year's American grain harvest 和 produce bio-fuel for cars。文中段落论及今年美国粮食收成的四分之一将被用于为汽车生产生物燃料的内容出现在 G 段, 该段最后一句提到, 美国今年粮食收成的四分之一将用于为汽车提供燃料。由此可见, 题干是对原文的同义转述, 故答案为 G。其中 a quarter of this year's American grain harvest 对应原文中的 a fourth of this year's U.S. grain harvest, 而 be used to produce bio-fuel for cars 对应原文中的 go to fuel cars。

## Section C

### Passage One

#### 【参考译文】

[46] 脑部功能衰退往往被视为衰老带来的问题, [47] 但是一项新的研究表明, 大脑的某些功能实际上在人们年轻的时候就已经开始衰退了。

这项研究跟踪观察了 2000 多名年龄在 18 岁至 60 岁之间的健康的成年人。研究发现, 某些脑部功能——包括抽象推理方法、神经反应速度以及解谜等功能都从 27 岁就开始变得迟缓了。

同时, 记忆力衰退往往是在 37 岁左右就变得很明显了。

另一方面, 根据发表在《衰老神经生物学》杂志上的研究发现, 能够反映一个人知识积累的东西——比如词汇测验或者常识测验的成绩——却是随着年龄的增加而不断提高的。

这些结果并不意味着年轻人需要开始担心自己的记忆力。[48] 根据研究人员蒂莫西·索尔特豪斯的想法, 大多数人即使到了晚年, 脑部功能仍然保持在一个较高的水平。

[49] 索尔特豪斯在一次新闻发布会上说: “这些(实验)样本表明, 某些方面的脑部灵活度在一个人相对年轻的时候就会衰退, 但是如果生病的话, 这个人的知识储备及其将知识与自身能力结合在一起的效率却会随着年龄的增长而增加。”

这项研究涉及受过良好教育的健康成年人, 让他们在实验之初以及之后七年中的某一时刻接受记忆力、推理能力、感知力方面的标准测试。

设计这些测试是为了检测脑部功能的细微变化, 其中涉及解谜、回忆故事中的语言和细节, 以及在一堆字母和符号之中找规律。



总的来说,索尔特豪斯和他的同事发现,某些认知能力通常在人接近三十岁到三十几岁这段时间开始衰退。

根据研究者的说法,这些研究结果揭示了年龄给脑部功能带来的正常变化,这有助于人们了解痴呆症的发展过程。

[50] 索尔特豪斯说:“通过对研究对象长时间的跟踪观察,我们深入了解了脑部认知的变化,并可能发现减缓衰退速度的方法。”

研究者目前正在分析该研究的参与者的健康状况和生活方式,以确认哪些因素可能会影响与年龄有关的认知变化。

【说明文:大脑的部分功能从人们年轻的时候就开始衰退了】

第1段:人们往往认为脑部功能衰退是衰老带来的问题,但新的研究发现,大脑的某些功能从人们年轻时就开始衰退了。

第2~4段:介绍了这项新研究的主要情况及其主要发现。

第5~6段:虽然有些脑部功能在一个人年轻时就开始衰退了,但大多数人老了之后,脑部功能仍然保持在较高水平。年纪越大学到的知识越能得到更有效的利用。

第7~8段:具体介绍这项研究设计了哪些测试以及针对哪些脑部功能进行测试。

第9~11段:该研究的发现以及这些发现可能对今后的研究带来哪些帮助。

第12段:该研究目前的研究方向。

#### 【答案解析】

##### 46. B

定位:根据题干关键词 *mental function* 和 *common view* 可以将答案定位在第一段首句。

解析:文章首句提到,脑部功能衰退往往被视为衰老带来的问题,也就是说人们通常认为脑部功能是在人晚年期间衰退的,所以本题应选 B。选项中的 *weakens* 和 *later years* 分别同义替换了原文中的 *declining* 和 *old age*,题干中的 *common view* 同义替换了原文中的 *often seen as*。选项 A、C 和 D 三项原文没有提及,均排除。

##### 47. D

定位:由题干中的关键词 *new study* 和 *mental functions* 可以将答案定位在第一段首句的后半句。

解析:文章首句的后半句提到,但是一项新的研究表明,大脑的某些功能实际上在人们年轻的时候就已经开始衰退了,这与选项 D 表达的意思一致,故本题选 D。选项 A、B 和 C 的内容原文均没有提及,故可以排除。

##### 48. C

定位:根据题干关键词 *Timothy Salthouse* 可以将答案定位在第五段第二句。

解析:第五段第二句提到,根据研究人员蒂莫西·索尔特豪斯的看法,大多数人即使到了晚年,脑部功能仍然保持在一个较高的水平,也就是说,即使一个人上了年纪,他的脑部功能也还是可以运行得很好,故本题选 C。虽然我们根据常识判断可能会觉得选项 A 正确,文章第一句话也表达了类似的内容,但要注意题干问的是蒂莫西·索尔特豪斯的观点,由此可知,A 项的内容明显与文意相反,故排除。虽然选项 B 和 D 中都有原文中的词汇复现,分别是 *flexibility* 和 *puzzle*,但这两个选项的内容都不是蒂莫西·索尔特豪斯的观点,故均排除。

##### 49. D

定位:根据关键词 *function less flexibly* 可将答案定位到文章第六段。

解析:第六段引述索尔特豪斯在一次新闻发布会上的发言指出:“这些(实验)样本表明,某些方面的脑部灵活度在一个人相对年轻的时候就会衰退,但是如果不生病的话,这个人的知识储备及其将知识与自身能力结合在一起的效率却会随着年龄的增长而增加。”由此可知,即使一个人的头脑运行得不那么灵活了,他也能够将自己所学的知识更有效地付诸实践,故本题选 D。选项 A、B 和 C 的内容文章中均没有提及,故排除。

##### 50. A

定位:文章多次提到了 *Salthouse*,根据出题顺序与文章顺序基本一致的原则,可将答案定位在倒数第二段。

解析:倒数第二段引用索尔特豪斯的话指出:“通过对研究对象长时间的跟踪观察,我们深入了解了脑部认知的变化,并可能发现减缓衰退速度的方法。”也就是说,索尔特豪斯认为他们的研究也许可以帮助人们找到减缓脑部衰退的方法,故本题应选 A。选项 B、C 和 D 的内容原文均未提及,故排除。

## Passage Two

### 【参考译文】

在上周的新闻中,最重要的莫过于纳什维尔市关于儿童教育需求越来越激烈的讨论。教育者将其简称为pre-K,意思是“幼儿园之前的教育”——其主要目标是让四岁甚至更小的儿童做好准备,以便他们能在K-12阶段(即从幼儿园到高中结束的基础教育阶段)取得成功。

但是情况已经变得复杂起来。[51] 这个概念有多种形式,而且学者和政策制定者在这一理想项目的形式、范围以及花销方面争执不下。

50年前启动的联邦启智计划已经造福3000多万名儿童。该计划是以苏珊·格雷在范德堡大学皮博迪教育学院提出的概念为基础的。苏珊·格雷是早期儿童教育研究领域的传奇式先锋人物。

[52] 皮博迪教育学院一项针对田纳西州志愿幼儿园前教育项目的新研究报告指出,幼儿园前教育是有用的,但是从中所受的教益无法维持到三年级。在我看来,这似乎更凸显了小学教育而非幼儿园前教育存在的质量问题,而且这也表明,想要获得更长远的成功,就必须把幼儿园前教育和所有其他与教育儿童相关的问题联系在一起。

幼儿园前教育是有争议的。有些批评者称,幼儿园前教育是奢侈品,针对那些能够负担得起的家庭,它不应该是免费的。[53] 而幼儿园前教育的拥护者坚持认为,如果将幼儿园前教育与儿童的其他学校教育结合到一起,它已经证明是会成功的。我倾向于后者的观点。

无论如何,在梅根·巴里就任市长一职之际,目前关于幼儿园前教育的讨论是恰当的。[54] 她是第一位公开支持加强幼儿园前教育的候选人。对我们所有人来说,重要的是记住我们真正的目标,把眼光放得更长远,更开阔一点。

[55] 早期干预有效的证据明显站在了幼儿园前教育这一方。政府还没有发现的是将这种理解完全付诸实践的政治意愿,并建立起一系列明智的教育体系,为儿童打下早期基础。

为了达到这一目的,我们的学校既需要人才,也需要组织来教育每个进入校门的儿童。有些儿童来的时候就已经准备好了,[55] 但还有许多儿童在大脑发育极为迅速的这一关键时期还没有准备好。

### 【论说文:关于幼儿园前教育问题的争论】

第1段:引出本文的核心话题——幼儿园前教育问题受到广泛讨论。

第2段:学者和政策制定者争论的内容。

第3段:用启智计划的例子来说明幼儿园前教育的实施情况。

第4段:要想让幼儿园前计划有效,需要将它与其他教育相关的问题联系在一起。

第5段:说明反对和支持幼儿园前教育的双方的观点。

第6~7段:目前的市长是支持幼儿园前教育的,证据也对其有利,政府需要将其付诸实践。

第8段:作者呼吁人才和组织都参与到儿童教育中来。

### 【答案解析】

#### 51. C

**定位:**根据题干关键词 pre-kindergarten education 可以将答案定位在第一段。本题有一定难度,因为在直接定位处并没有答案。在这种情况下,要继续往下读,以找出答案。答案出现在第二段。

**解析:**文章第一段简单介绍了幼儿园前教育,但四个选项的内容均和第一段无关,故继续往下读。第二段作者提到,但是情况已经变得复杂起来,这个概念有多种形式,而且学者和政策制定者在这一理想项目的形式、范围以及花销方面争执不下。其中的“这个概念”就是指幼儿园前教育的概念,对此学者和政策制定者有不同的看法,故本题应选C。选项A和B的内容文章中没有提及,可以排除。如果考生从常识的角度来考虑,会觉得幼儿园前教育是儿童发展的第一个阶段,因此选项D比较容易误选,但是要注意,正确答案一定是从原文中找到依据的,不能根据常识进行判断,原文中没有提到家长将其视为儿童发展的第一阶段,故应排除D。

#### 52. A

**定位:**根据题干关键词 new Peabody study 可以将答案定位在第四段第一句。

**解析:**文章第四段第一句指出,皮博迪教育学院一项针对田纳西州志愿幼儿园前教育项目的新研究报告指出,幼儿园前教育是有用的,但是从中所受的教益无法维持到三年级。换句话说,在幼儿园前教育取得的成果通常不会持续很久,故本题选A。选项B和C的内容与文章表达的意思不一致,故排除。选项D是根据原文第四段第二句设置的干扰项。原文是说,作者认为比起幼儿园前教育,小学的教育质量问题更加突出,并不是说质量不是幼儿园前教育首要考虑的问题,故也排除。



## 53. B

**定位:** 题干关键词 pre-K works the best 在文章中没有明确出现,但是根据出题顺序和文章顺序基本一致的原则,可将答案定位在第五段第三句。

**解析:** 第五段第三句提到,幼儿园前教育的拥护者坚持认为,如果将幼儿园前教育与儿童的其他学校教育结合到一起,它已经证明是会成功的,也就是说,当它成为儿童教育的一部分的时候,它能起到最好的作用,故本题选 B。选项 A 和 D 的内容文章中未提及,可以直接排除。文章提到,有些批评者称,幼儿园前教育是奢侈品,针对那些能够负担得起的家庭,它不应该是免费的,并没有说当它不再是奢侈品的时候能起到最好的作用,故排除 C。

## 54. D

**定位:** 根据题干关键词 Mayor Megan Barry 可以将答案定位在第六段第一句。

**解析:** 文章第六段第一句指出,无论如何,在梅根·巴里就任市长一职之际,目前关于幼儿园前教育的讨论是恰当的。第二句具体进行了说明,她是第一位公开支持加强幼儿园前教育的候选人。由此可见,梅根·巴里市长是幼儿园前教育的忠实支持者,故本题选 D。选项 A、B 和 C 的内容文章均未提及,故排除。

## 55. C

**定位:** 本题的题干中也没有明显的关键词,但是根据出题顺序和文章顺序基本一致的原则,可将答案定位在最后两段。

**解析:** 文章倒数第二段首句指出,早期干预有效的证据明显站在了幼儿园前教育这一方,即人们还是认为幼儿园前教育,也就是早期干预对儿童的教育是十分重要的。最后一段末句也指出,但还有许多儿童在大脑发育极为迅速的这一关键时期还没有准备好,也就是说这些儿童没有在关键时期进行早期干预,故本题应选 C。选项 A、B 和 D 的内容文章没有提到,均可以排除。

## Part IV

## Translation

## 【参考译文】

In the city of Weifang, Shandong province, kites are seen as not only toys but also the symbol of this city's culture.<sup>1</sup> Weifang is famous as "The City of Kites", with a history of nearly 2,400 years of flying kites.<sup>2</sup> Legend has it that Motze, an ancient Chinese philosopher, spent three years making the first kite in the world right in Weifang, but the kite fell and broke on its first day of flying.<sup>3</sup> It is also believed that the kite was invented by Luban, an ancient Chinese carpenter.<sup>4</sup> His kite was said to be made of wood and bamboo, flying for three days before landing.<sup>5</sup>

## 【译点精析】

1. 在山东省潍坊市,风筝不仅仅是玩具,而且还是这座城市文化的标志:“在山东省潍坊市”翻译为 in the city of Weifang, Shandong province, 应注意英文小地名在前、大地名在后,中文恰恰与之相反;“不仅……而且……”翻译为 not only...but also...;“这座城市文化的标志”翻译为 the symbol of this city's culture。
2. 潍坊以“风筝之都”而闻名,已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史:“以……而闻名”翻译为 be known as 或 be famous as;“风筝之都”翻译为 The City of Kites;“已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史”翻译成介词结构,充当句子的补语,即 with a history of nearly 2,400 years of flying kites。
3. 传说中国古代哲学家墨子用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝,但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了:“传说中”翻译为固定句式 Legend has it that...;“古代哲学家墨子”即 Motze, an ancient Chinese philosopher;“用了三年时间在潍坊制作了世界上首个风筝”需采用 spend...doing sth. 的结构,即 spent three years making the first kite in the world right in Weifang;“但放飞的第一天风筝就坠落并摔坏了”翻译为 but the kite fell and broke on its first day of flying, 注意“……的第一天”翻译为 on the first day of...
4. 也有人相信风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的:“也有人相信”翻译为 It is also believed that...;“风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的”翻译为 the kite was invented by Luban, an ancient Chinese carpenter。
5. 据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作,飞了三天后才落地:“据说”可以翻译为 it is said that... 或者 it is believed that..., 也可以翻译为 sth. be said, 如此处“据说他的风筝用木头和竹子制作”还可翻译为 His kite was said to be made of wood and bamboo;“用……制作”,如果能够看出原材料,应当用 be made of 这一短语,看不出原材料的需用 be made from;“飞了三天后才落地”在此应当翻译为现在分词短语,充当伴随状语,即 flying for three days before landing, 注意,表示某物“着陆,落地”,需使用动词 land。