

2015 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 1 套)

Part I

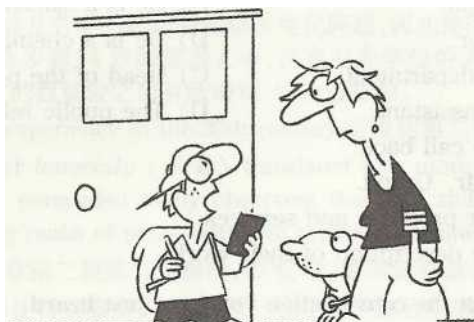
Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions : For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below.

You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on the kid's understanding of going to school.

You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.



“Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?”

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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.

1. A) He will give the woman some tips on the game.
B) The woman has good reason to quit the game.
C) He is willing to play chess with the woman.
D) The woman should go on playing chess.
2. A) The man can forward the mail to Mary.
B) She can call Mary to take care of the mail.
C) Mary probably knows Sally's new address.
D) She would like to resume contact with Sally.
3. A) His handwriting has a unique style.
B) His notes are not easy to read.
C) He did not attend today's class.
D) He is very pleased to be able to help.
4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.
B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.
C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.
D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.
5. A) He has been looking forward to spring.
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.
C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.
D) He will help the woman put things away.
6. A) The woman is rather forgetful.
B) The man appreciates the woman's help.
C) The man often lends books to the woman.
D) The woman often works overtime at weekends.
7. A) Go to work on foot.
B) Take a sightseeing trip.
C) Start work earlier than usual.
D) Take a walk when the weather is nice.
8. A) The plane is going to land at another airport.
B) All flights have been delayed due to bad weather.

- C) Temporary closing has disturbed the airport's operation.
D) The airport's management is in real need of improvement.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It specializes in safety from leaks. C) It has a partnership with LCP.
B) It is headquartered in London. D) It has a chemical processing plant.
10. A) He is Mr. Grants friend. C) He is a salesman.
B) He is a safety inspector. D) He is a chemist.
11. A) Director of the safety department. C) Head of the personnel department.
B) Mr. Grand's personal assistant. D) The public relations officer.
12. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.
B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.
C) Provide details of their products and services.
D) Send a comprehensive description of their work.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) She learned playing the violin from a famous French musician.
B) She dreamed of working and living in a European country.
C) She read a lot about European musicians and their music.
D) She listened to recordings of many European orchestras.
14. A) She began taking violin lessons as a small child.
B) She was a pupil of a famous European violinist.
C) She gave her first performance with her father.
D) She became a professional violinist at fifteen.
15. A) It gave her a chance to explore the city. C) It was a great challenge to her.
B) It was the chance of a lifetime. D) It helped her learn classical French music.

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) There are mysterious stories behind his works.
B) There are many misunderstandings about him.
C) His works have no match worldwide.
D) His personal history is little known.
17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.
B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.
C) He was a member of the town council.
D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.
18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.
B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.
C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.
D) People of his time had little interest in him.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Theft. B) Cheating. C) Air crash. D) Road accidents.
 20. A) Learn the local customs. C) Book tickets well in advance.
 B) Make hotel reservations. D) Have the right documents.
 21. A) Contact your agent. C) Use official transport.
 B) Get a lift if possible. D) Have a friend meet you.

Passage Three

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

22. A) Cut down production cost. C) Specialise in gold ornaments.
 B) Sell inexpensive products. D) Refine the taste of his goods.
 23. A) At a national press conference. C) During a local sales promotion campaign.
 B) During a live television interview. D) At a meeting of top British businesspeople.
 24. A) Insulted. B) Puzzled. C) Distressed. D) Discouraged.
 25. A) The words of some businesspeople are just rubbish.
 B) He who never learns from the past is bound to fail.
 C) There should be a limit to one's sense of humour.
 D) He is not laughed at, that laughs at himself first.

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.

Looking at the basic biological systems, the world is not doing very well. Yet economic indicators show the world is 26. Despite a slow start at the beginning of the eighties, global economic output increased by more than a fifth during the 27. The economy grew, trade increased, and millions of new jobs were created. How can biological indicators show the 28 of economic indicators?

The answer is that the economic indicators have a basic fault; they show no difference between resource uses that 29 progress and those uses that will hurt it. The main measure of economic progress is the gross national product (GNP). 30, this totals the value of all goods and services produced and subtracts loss in value of factories and equipment. Developed a half-century ago, GNP helped 31 a common way among countries of measuring change in economic output. For some time, this seemed to work 32 well, but serious weaknesses are now appearing. As indicated earlier, GNP includes loss in value of factories and equipment, but it does not 33 the loss of natural resources, including nonrenewable resources such as oil or renewable resources such as forests.

This basic fault can produce a 34 sense of national economic health. According to GNP, for example, countries that overcut forests actually do better than those that preserve their forests. The trees cut down are counted as income but no subtraction is made for 35 the forests.

Part III
Section A

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

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.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

The U. S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is 36 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

“All children are 37 to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is 38 important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full 39” U. S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. “Despite the excellent work and deep 40 of our nation’s teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high- minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will 41 their own creative solutions, but we must work together to 42 our focus on how to better recruit, support and 43 effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most.”

Today’s announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a quality education, a 44 of President Obama’s year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a roundtable discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the 45 of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) announcing | I) distributing |
| B) beneficial | J) enhance |
| C) challenges | K) entitled |
| D) commitment | L) potential |
| E) component | M) properly |
| F) contests | N) qualified |
| G) critically | O) retain |
| H) develop | |

Section B

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

The Changes Facing Fast Food

- A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald’s, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.
- B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes , cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such “trading down” proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$ 1 menus and cheap combination meals.
- C) As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more than 6% , but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald’s, the world’s largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

- D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald's, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.
- E) Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger King *franchisees* (特许经营人) *sued* (起诉) the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$1 when they cost \$1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.
- F) Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to *entice* (引诱) consumers away from \$1 specials. RFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$5. And in May Burger King introduced *barbecue* (烧烤) pork ribs at \$7 for eight.
- G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafe" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.
- H) As fast-food companies shift from "super size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling *porridge* (粥) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "we can sell to consumers products they want all day," says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.
- I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight *obesity* (肥胖症). These offerings are not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.
- J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. "Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now," says Mr. Palmer of UBS. America's health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie-count per transaction fell 6% and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu-labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.
- K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue *innovating* (创新). Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

46. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for children.

47. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.
48. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.
49. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.
50. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.
51. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.
52. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.
53. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.
54. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.
55. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu.

Section d

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.

If you think a high-factor *sunscreen* (防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's *Nature* shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of *melanomas* (黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas—the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection—not sunscreen—seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

Many people also don't use sunscreen properly—applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying—recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increases the risk of all skin cancers.

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, *slop on* (补上) sunscreen and slap on a hat.

56. What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer. C) It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
B) It will protect them from sunburn. D) It will work for people of any skin color.

57. What does the research in *Nature* say about a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
B) It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
C) It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
D) It is ineffective for people with fair skin.

58. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?

- A) Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
B) High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.

- C) Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
 D) Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

59. What does the author say about the second Australian study?

- A) It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.
 B) It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.
 C) It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.
 D) It confirms the results of the first Australian study.

60. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?

- A) Using both covering up and sunscreen. C) Using covering up instead of sunscreen.
 B) Staying in the shade whenever possible. D) Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62 - 74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater *longevity*(长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated *baby-boomers* (二战后生育高峰期出生的美国人) are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising *life expectancy*(预期寿命), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

61. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?

- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
 B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
 C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
 D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.

62. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

- A) Longer life expectancies. C) Profound changes in the workforce.
 B) A rapid technological advance. D) A growing number of the well-educated.

63. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

- A) Economic growth will slow down.

- B) Government budgets will increase.
- C) More people will try to pursue higher education.
- D) There will be more competition in the job market.

64. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?

- A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
- B) More people have to receive in-service training.
- C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
- D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.

65. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

- A) Computers will do more complicated work.
- B) More will be taken by the educated young.
- C) Most jobs to be done will be the creative ones.
- D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Part IY

Translation

(30 minutes)

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

中国是世界上最古老的文明之一。构成现代世界基础的许多元素都起源于中国。中国现在拥有世界上发展最快的经济, 并正经历着一次新的工业革命。中国还启动了雄心勃勃的太空探索计划, 其中包括到 2020 年建成一个太空站。目前, 中国是世界最大的出口国之一, 并正在吸引大量外国投资。同时, 它也在海外投资数十亿美元。2011 年, 中国超越日本成为世界第二大经济体。

2015 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

这是一篇四级考试中常见的议论文。此次通过漫画所呈现出的话题 **phone** (手机) 是考生日常生活中熟悉的话题, 因此写起来并不难。考生应该将重点放在第二段阐述手机与日常学习的关系上。联系实际分析可知二者关系为: 手机为日常学习带来了便利条件, 但不能完全取代校园学习。

◎写作提纲

- 一、提出观点: 手机在学习中虽然重要但并非必不可少(**play an important but not indispensable role**) 一、A、下观点
fl. 学生自身应具有很好的知识储备(**have a good command of**)
一 m... 我们的个人知识 (**personal knowledge**) 促进了手机的发展
三 过度依赖手机弊大于利 (**over-dependence on phones does more harm than good**) i. 2. 要平衡好手机与知识学习的关系 (**balance the relationship between phones and study**)

'范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Role of Phones in Study</p> <p>① What the drawing vividly depicts is that a pupil asks his mother why he is going to school since his phone already knows everything. © The picture illustrates that some students are highly dependent on their phones, overlooking the importance of personal study. ③ However, as far as I am concerned, phones play an important but not indispensable role in students' learning.</p> <p>@ There is no denying that mobile phones have brought much convenience, but we are not supposed to rely on them too much in the process of study. ® In the first place, we should have a good command of knowledge on our own to cope with various situations without phones at hand. © In the second place, it is our personal knowledge that promotes the development of phones. Without the basic education at school, phones would not be invented.</p> <p>© All in all, over-dependence on phones does more harm than good. (8) Therefore, we should properly balance the relationship between phones and study. Only in this way can we benefit most from our learning process.</p>	<p>描述图片: 孩子认为有手机就不需要去上学了。</p> <p>揭示漫画隐含的信息: 很多学生过于依赖手机。</p> <p>提出观点: 手机在学习中虽然重要, 但并非必不可少。'</p> <p>承上启下, 论证观点。</p> <p>使用 in the first place ... , in the second place... 从两个方面进行论证, 层次分明。</p> <p>⑧针对上述论证, 总结观点, 提出建议。 P</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>highly dependent on... 高度依赖.....</p> <p>overlook 忽视, 忽略 indispensable 必不可少的</p> <p>supposed to ... 应该.....</p> <p>have a good command of ... 很好地掌握.....</p> <p>at hand 在手边</p>

□全文翻译

手机在学习中的作用

漫画生动地描述了一个小学生问他的母亲, 既然他的手机已经无所不知, 为什么还要去上学。这幅漫画揭示了一个现象: 一些学生高度依赖手机, 而忽视了个人学习的重要性。'然而, 我认为, 手机在学生们的学习中虽然重要但并非必不可少。

毫无疑问, 手机给我们带来了许多便利, 但是在学习过程中, 我们不应该过度依赖手机。首先, 我们自身应该具有很好的知识储备以应对没有手机在手边时的各种情况。其次, 正是我们的个人知识促进了手机的发展。如果没有学校的基础教育, 就没有手机的问世。

总而言之, 过度依赖手机弊大于利。因此, 我们应该合理地平衡手机与学习的关系。只有这样我们才能够从学习过程中获得最大的收益。

拓展空间

主题词汇 <i>make good use of</i> 充分利用 <i>pay close attention to</i> 密切关注…… <i>be oblivious to</i> 无视…… <i>extend...into...</i> 将……扩展到…… <i>attach importance to</i> 重视…… <i>be overwhelmed by</i> 充满…… <i>digital</i> 数字的，数码的 <i>text messages to</i> 编辑短信至…… <i>virtual world</i> 虚拟世界	句式拓展 <i>L For a long time, many students have paid much attention to the development in..., let alone the updating of...</i> 长期以来,许多学生对……的发展十分关注,更不要说……的更新了。 <i>2. With the increasing awareness of, more and more people choose to...instead of...</i> 随着人们……意识的提高,越来越多的人选择……而不再……。
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

W: Fin going to give up playing chess. I lost again today.

M: Just because you lost? Is that any reason to quit?

详解男士说今晚要带女朋友去新开的饭店过生日。女士说她上周去过，太让她失望了。从 **rather disappointing** 可以听出女士话语中强烈的否定意味，言外之意就是建议男士不要去这家饭店了，应该另选一家。故本题答案为 A) #/。

5. W: Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M: I've been waiting for this for months.

Q: What does the man mean?

A) 未听先知四个选项中三个都提到了季节，由此推测对话内容可能与季节有关。另外，四个选项都是

以 **he** 开头，故 **n** | 判断该题会从男士的角度进行提问，**S** 十的话为听音 **S** 点。

详解女士说，冬天终于结束，可以把手套和靴子收起来：**K** 十[! | 应说为此他已经等了好几个月，故然男士和女士一样，长期期待冬天的结束，也就是盼天的到来故本题答案为 A)

6. W: Thank you for bringing the books back.

M: I thought you need them over the weekend. Many thanks for letting me use them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

B) 未听先知四个选项中，A) 和 D) 以 **the woman** 为主语，B) 和 C) 以 **the man** 为主语，选项在内容上较分散，可以推测该题并非针对男士或女士个人的话提问，而是考查对整个对话的理解，听音时应注意从全局把握对话内容。

详解对话开头，女士对男士说，谢谢他把书送回来，由此可知应该是男士借了女士的书，故首先排除

C) 项；男士说，他认为女士周末会用到，而且感谢女士让他使用这些书，故本题选择 B)。

7. W: Are you working flexible hours?

M: No, I'm not. The weather today is so nice so I decided to walk to work, and that meant I had to leave an hour earlier than usual.

Q: What did the man decide to do?

A)。(未听先知：选项中涉及 **work**, **on foot**, **trip** 和 **walk** 等词，可推测对话和步行上班或旅行相关。四个选项词短语，由此可推断该题会对建议或计划进行提问，应特别注意和建议或计划相关的表述。(MMi、女士问男士的工作时间是否可以变通，男士回答说，不能。但今天天气很好，他决定步行去上班，所以必须比平常早一个小时出发。男士话语中有明显的表示计划的动词 **decided**，其后的内容就是本题的答案，故答案为 A)。

8. W: Our plane has been circling for a long time. Why the delay?

M: The airport was closed for a while this morning, and things are still not back to normal.

Q: What does the man mean?

C)。(Si 听四个选项均涉及飞机和机场，而且都和机场存在的问题有关，故听音的重点为机场在哪方面出现了问题。(营 Jii 女士问，飞机已经盘旋了很长时间，为什么会延迟。男士回答说，机场早晨关闭了一段时间，而且仍然没有恢复正常。由此可知，机场出现的问题是 **closed for a while**，而选项 C) 中的 **temporary dosing** 正是该表述的同义转述，故本题答案为 C)。

| Conversation One |

W: Good Morning, this is TGC!

M: Good morning, Walter Barry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

W: Who's calling, please?

M: Walter Barry, from London.

W: What is it about, please?

M: Well, (9) I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My own company LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. (10) I'd like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC to protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

M: A colleague, for example?

W: (11) You are speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

M: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

W: No, I'm sorry. He won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. (12) You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies. And then we'll contact you.

M: Yes, that's very kind of you. I have your address.

W: Very good, Mr. ... ?

M: Barry. Walter Barry, from LCP in London.

W: Right, Mr. Barry. We look forward to hearing from you.

M: Thank you, goodbye.

W: Bye.

—未听先知预览四道题各选项，由选项中出现的 *partnership*, *plant*, *salesman*, *chemist*, *director*, *assistant*, *department* 和 *products* 等词可以推测，本文和商业有关，可能涉及公司之间的合作或产品的推销。结合第 10 题 和第 11 题各选项，应注意对话中对人物身份的描述，结合第 12 题的选项可推测该对话可能是电话对话。

What do we learn about the woman's company?

D)。由对话开头可知，男士在给女士打电话，女士问男士有什么事情，男士在说明来电目的前说，自己已到了女士的公司有家化学加工厂，故 D)为答案。

What do we learn about the man?

c)。解:对话中，男士先表明自己的身份，介绍了自己公司，说明了来电的目的是想和格兰德先生讨论如何帮助 TGC 公司防止泄漏，同时节省开支的问题，实际上就是要推荐自己公司的产品，由此可推断男士是一名销售员，故 C)为答案。

What is the woman's position in her company?

解:对话中，女士告知男士格兰德先生非常忙，没空与男士说话，男士想找其他人商谈，女士告诉他，自己也正和格兰德先生的私人助理说话，即女士就是格兰德先生的私人助理，故 B)为答案。

What does the woman suggest the man do?

c)。详解:对话中，女士说 let me suggest something, 由此可知，其后就是女士对男士的建议，即为该题的答案。对话中，女士建议男士将 K 公司 M 产品和服务的详情以及其他公司的推荐信一併寄送过来，之后会和男士联系，故 C)为答案。

Conversation Two

M: Miss Yamada, (13) did you ever think that you would find yourself living and working in the western world?

W: (13) No, not really, although I've always listened to recordings of great orchestras from Europe.

M: So you enjoyed classical music even when you were very young?

W: Oh, yes. I was only a child.

M: You were born in 1955. Is that right?

W: Yes, (14) I began violin lessons at school when I was 6.

M: As young as that. Did you like it?

W: Oh, yes. Very much.

M: When did you first play on your own? I mean, when did you give your first performance?

W: I think I was 8...? No, 9. I just had my birthday a week before, and my father had bought me a new violin.

I played a small piece at the school concert.

M: Did you know then that you would become a professional violinist?

W: Yes, I think so. I enjoy playing the violin very much, and I didn't mind practicing, sometimes three or four hours a day.

M: And when did you first come to Europe?

W: I was very lucky. When I was fifteen, I won a scholarship to a college in Paris. That was for a three-year course.

M: How did your parents feel about that?

W: I think they were pleased and worried at the same time. (15) It was the chance of a lifetime. But of course I would be thousands of miles from home. Anyway, I studied in Paris for three years and then went back to Tokyo.

^未听先知预览三道题各选项，由选项中出现的 *violin*, *musician*, *music*, *orchestras*, *violinist* 和 *performance* 等可以推测，本对话与音乐有关，内容可能涉及女士成为小提琴演奏家的经历。结合各选项中出现的人称代词均为 *she* 或 *her* 可知，三个问题都是从女士的角度提问，因此女士的话是听音时的重点。

What do we know about the woman before she went to Europe?

D) 〇 (题解) 男士问女士是否想过会在西方世界生活和工作，女士回答说没有，但是自己一直都听欧洲大型管弦乐队的唱片，由此可知女士在到欧洲之前听过很多欧洲管弦乐队的唱片，故 D) 是答案。

What does the woman say about her music experience?

A) 〇 (题解) 男士问女士是否很小就喜欢古典音乐，女士给出肯定回答，并说自己六岁就开始在学校学习小提琴，故 A) 为答案。

What does the woman say about her study in Paris?

B) 〇 (题解) 对话末尾，女士提到自己十五岁获得奖学金到巴黎留学，男士询问女士父母对此有何感受，女士说她父母喜忧参半，因为这既是个千载难逢的机会，也意味着她要远离故乡。四个选项中只有 B) 与原文相符，故为答案。

Section

Passage One I

What makes a person famous? This is a mystery that many people have carefully thought about. All kinds of myths surround the lives of well-known people. Most people are familiar with the works of William Shakespeare, one of the greatest English writers of the 16th and 17th centuries. (16) Yet how many know Shakespeare the person, the man behind the works? After centuries of research, scholars are still trying to discover Shakespeare's personal history. It is not easily found in his writings. Authors of the time could not protect their works. An acting company, for example, could change a play if they wanted to. Nowadays, writers have copyrights that protect their work.

Many myths arose about Shakespeare. Some said he had no formal education. Others believed that he began his career by tending the horses of wealthy men. All of these myths are interesting but are they true? Probably not. (17) Shakespeare's father was a respected man in Stratford-on-Avon, a member of the town council. He sent young William to grammar school. Most people of Elizabethan times did not continue beyond grammar school; so, Shakespeare did have, at least, an average education. (18) Some parts of Shakespeare's life will always remain unknown. The Great London Fire of 1666 burned many important documents that could have been a source of clues. We will always be left with many questions and few facts.

未听先知预览三道题各选项，选项中都含有 *he*, *his* 或 *him* 这些人称代词，再结合选项中多次出现的词汇 *works*, *writer* 和 *sources* 等可以推测，短文可能与某位男作家相关。

What does the speaker say about William Shakespeare?

D) 〇 (题解) 短文中作者先提出“有多少人了解莎士比亚本人”的问题，接着指出学者们经过几个世纪的研究后，仍然在不断探索他的个人史。由此可知，莎士比亚的个人史很少有人知道，故 D) 为答案。

What do we learn about Shakespeare's father?

C) 〇 (题解) 本题考查对莎士比亚父亲的了解，由于使用的人称代词都是 *he*，会对听前预测造成一定的干扰，在听录音时应注意将选项和短文内容进行匹配区别。文章中提到莎士比亚的父亲受人尊敬，是埃文河畔斯特拉特福镇议会的一名成员，故 C) 为答案。

Why does the speaker say parts of Shakespeare's life will remain a mystery?

B) 〇 (题解) 文章中提到 1666 年伦敦的一场大火把很多重要文件烧毁了，而这本来可能是了解莎士比亚的线索，因此莎士比亚的一部分生活将永远不为人所知，故 B) 为答案。

Passage Two

Wherever you go and for whatever reason, it's important to be safe. (19) While the majority of people you will meet when travelling are sure to be friendly and welcoming, there are dangers—theft being the most common.

Just as in your home country, do not expect everyone you meet to be friendly and helpful. It's important to prepare for your trip in advance and to take precautions while you are travelling. (20) As you prepare for your trip, make sure you have the right paperwork. You don't want to get to your destination only to find you have the wrong visa or worse, that your passport isn't valid any more. Also, make sure you travel with proper medical insurance, so that if you are sick or injured during your travels, you will be able to get treatment. If you want to drive while you are abroad, make sure you have an international driver's license.

(21) When you get to your destination, use official transport. Always go to bus and taxi stands. Don't accept rides from strangers who offer you a lift. If there is no meter in the taxi, agree on a price before you

get in. If you prefer to stay in cheap hotels while travelling, make sure you can lock the door of your room from the inside. Finally, remember to smile. It's the friendliest and most sincere form of communication, and is sure to be understood in any part of the world!

■ 听力先知预览三道题各选项，通过选项中出现的 *theft, cheating, air crash, road accidents, local customs, reservations, book tickets, documents, agent* 和 *transport* 等词，可以推测这篇短文谈论的是旅游出行的话题。
What is mentioned as a most common danger when people go travelling abroad?

A) ^ _ 详解 短文开头部分提到，人们在外出旅游时遇到的大部分人都：蠢既友 i 好又热情的，但也会遇到很多危而其中最常见的是盗窃，故 A) 为答案

What is the most important thing to do when you prepare for your trip abroad?

文中提到，在准备出国旅游时，一定要确保文件正确，谁都不想到了目的地却发现签证错误、护照过期等情况。选项 D) 中的 *documents* 与文中的 *paperwork* 是同义转述，故 D) 为答案。
What does the speaker suggest you do when you arrive at your destination?

ci 羊解 | 文章最后给出建议：到达目的地后要选择乘坐正规的交通工具，故 c) 为答案。

Passage Three |

(25) The British are supposed to be famous for laughing at themselves, but even their sense of humour has a limit, as the British retailer Gerald Ratner found out to his cost. (22) When Ratner took over his father's chain of 130 jewelry shops in 1984, he introduced a very clear company policy. He decided that his shops should sell downmarket products at the lowest possible prices. It was a great success. The British public loved his cheap gold earrings and his tasteless silver ornaments. By 1991, Ratner's company had 2,400 shops and it was worth over 680 million pounds. But in April of that year, Gerald Ratner made a big mistake. (23) At a big meeting of top British businesspeople, he showed up and explained the secret of his success. "People say 'How can we sell our goods for such a low price?' I say 'Because they are absolute rubbish.' His audience roared with laughter. But the British newspapers and the British public were not so amused. (24) People felt insulted and stayed away from Ratner's shops. Sales fell and 6 months after his speech, Ratner's share price had fallen by 42%. The following year, things got worse and Gerald Ratner was forced to resign. By the end of 1992, he lost his company, his career and his house. Even worse, 25,000 of his employees had lost their jobs. (25) It had been a very expensive joke.

■ 听力先知预览四道题各选项，结合选项中的 *production, products, ornaments, sales promotion, businesspeople, humour* 和 *laughs at* 等词可推断本文和做生意有关系，可能涉及做生意需要的幽默。
What did Gerald Ratner decide to do when he took over his father's shops?

解 短文提到，拉特纳在 1984 年接管了父亲的珠宝连锁店后，决定以最低的价格卖出低档产品，选项 B) 中 *sell inexpensive products* 是原文 *sell downmarket products* 的同义转述，故 B) 为答案。

On what occasion did Gerald Ratner explain the secret of his success?

D) = 修详解 短文明确提到，在一次英国上层商人会议上，拉特纳出席并解释了自己成功的秘密，故 D) 为

答案：

How did people feel when they learned of Gerald Ratner's remarks?

A) 。 详解 短文提到，听到拉特纳的评论后，人们觉得受到了侮辱并远离拉特纳的商店，故 A) 为答案。

What does the story of Gerald Ratner suggest?

c) 。 - 详解 短文开头就点明了主题，提到英国人以自嘲闻名，但即使是对他们来说，幽默也应该有限度，接 Si 文以拉特纳的故事为例说明这个主题，文末再次强调“这个玩笑的代价太大了”，以此首尾呼应，告诉我们开玩笑要有度，故 c) 为答案 1⑤

Section C

26. prospering. 详解 此处应该填入一个现在分词或形容词，作 *is* 的表语。*prospering* 意为“繁荣的”。

27. *decade*。[详解]此处应该填入表示时间的名词，与前面的介词 *during* 搭配。*decade* 意为“十年”。
28. *opposite*。[详解]此处应该填入名词。*opposite* 意为“对立面”。
29. *sustain*。[详解]此处应该填入动词原形作从句谓语，上文的先行词 *resource uses* 充当其主语。*sustain* 意为“保持，维持”。
30. *In simple terms*。[详解]此处应该填入副词或介词短语作状语。*in simple terms* 意为“简言之”。
31. *establish*。[详解]此处应该填入动词原形，与其前面的 *help* 搭配，并且能和后面的 *way* 搭配。*establish* 意为“建立，设立”。
32. *reasonably*。[详解]此处应该填入副词修饰 *well*。*reasonably* 意为“尚可，还可以”。
33. *take into account*。[详解]此处应该填入动词原形或动词短语。*take into account* 意为“考虑，重视”。
34. *misleading*。[详解]此处应该填入形容词来修饰 *sense*。*misleading* 意为“令人误解的”。
35. *using up*。[详解]此处应该填入动名词或动名词短语来作介词 *for* 的宾语，并和 *forests* 进行搭配。*using up* 意为“耗用光”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

0 全文翻译

美国教育部正在努力确保所有学生享有接受高质量教育的平等权利。今天，它 (36) 宣布开始实施“为所有学生提供优秀教育工作者”的活动方案。这一方案将帮助各州和各学区为那些有最迫切需要的学生提供优秀教育工作者的支持。

“所有的孩子，不分种族、居住地及家庭收入，都应 (37) 有权利接受高质量的教育。为教师和校长们提供帮助学生发挥全部 (39) 潜力所需的支持是 (38) 至关重要的，”美国教育部部长阿恩·邓肯说。：“尽管我们国家的教师和校长们工作出色且全情 (40) 投入，全国各地那些极为贫困及少数民族聚集的学校的学生仍然受到不公正的对待。我们必须努力做到更好地为所有学生招募、支持和 (43) 留住优秀教师和校长的关注，特别是那些最需要他们的孩子们。”

今天的公告是改善获得高质量教育权利的又一重要步骤，是奥巴马总统行动年的一个 (44) 组成部分。今天 晚些时候，邓肯部长将带领召开与来自全国各地的校长和学校教师展开的圆桌会议，讨论有关在高需求的学校工作面临的 (45) 以及如何采取有前途的举措以支持在这些学校的教育工作者

1 选项归类

名词：C) *clMenges* 挑战；D) *commitment* 投入，承诺；E) *component* 组成部分，部件；F) *contests* 比赛；

L) *potential* 潜力，可能性

动词：A) *announcing* 宣布，宣称；H) *develop* 形成，发展；I) *distributing* 分发，散布；J) *enhance* 增强，提高；

K) *entitled* 使(某人)有权利；O) *retain* 留用

形容词：B) *beneficial* 有利的，有益的；N) *qualified* 胜任的，合格的

副词：G) *critically* 很大程度上，极为重要地；M) *properly* 合理地，正确地

8 详解详析

- B) A) *announcing*。(HWM) 动词辨析题。i 句首出现时间状语 *today*，空格位于系动词 *is* 和名词短语 *the launch of...* 之间，因此空格处需要填入动词的现在分词形式，构成现在进行时。前一句提到，美国教育部正在努力确保所有学生享有接受高质量教育的平等权利。因此，空格处需要填入一个能够与名词 *launch* 构成动宾搭配的动词，表示“宣布开始实施一项方案或活动由此确定 *announcing* 为本题答案，意思是“宣布”。备选词中，*distributing* 意思是“分发，散布”，与此处文意不符，且无法与 *launch* 构成动宾搭配，故排除。
- C) K) *entitled*。动词辨析题。空格前面是系动词 *are*，后面是介词 *to* 及其宾语，因此空格处需要填入形容词作表语或者动词的被动语态，并与介词 *to* 搭配。上文提到，美国教育部今天宣布开始实施为所有学生提供优秀教育工作者的活动方案，本句解释了实施此方案的原因，即所有孩子都应有权利接受高质量的教育。因此，空格处需要填入一个表示“有权利”或“有资格”的形容词，且能够与介词 *to* 搭配，备选形容词中只有 *entitled* 同时符合这两项要求，由此确定其为本题答案。*be entitled to* 意思是“有.....资格”。备选词中，*beneficial* 意思是“有利的，有益的”，与此处文意不符，排除；*qualified* 意思是“有资格的”，但不能与介词 *to* 搭配使用，因此也可以排除。
- D) G) *critically*。() 详解副词辨析题。空格前面是系动词 *is*，后面是形容词 *important*，因此空格处需要填入一个副词，用来修饰形容词 *important*。上句提到，所有的孩子，不分种族、居住地及家庭收入，都应有权利接受高质量的教育，本句承接上句，表明为教师和校长们提供帮助学生发挥全部潜力所需支持的重要性。因此，空格处需要填入一个表示“非常，相当，很”的副词，与 *important* 表达“至关重要”的意义，由此确定副词 *critically* 为本题答案，意思是“很大程度上，极为重要地”。备选词中，*properly* 意思是“合理地，正确地”，与此处文意不符，因此可以排除。

- E) L) *potential*。(gif 解名词辨析题。空格前面为形容词性物主代词 *their* 及形容词 *M1*, 因此空格处需要 填入一个名词。本句提到要为教师和校长们提供支持, 而这些支持是为了帮助学生发挥其全部潜力。因此, 空格处需要填入一个能与动词 *reach* 相搭配的名词, 且表达“潜力, 能力”的意义, 由此确定名词 *potential* 为 本题答案, 意思是“潜力”。备选词中, *challenges* 意思是“挑战”, *commitment* 意思是“投入, 承诺”, *component* 意思是“组成部分, 部件”, *contests* 意思是“比赛”, 均与此处文意不符, 且不能与动词 *reach* 搭 配, 可以排除。
40. D) *commitment*。i:~?i 羊解名词辨析题。空格前面为形容词 *deep*, 后面为介词 *of*, 因此空格处需要填入名 词。根据连词 *and* 可以判断, 该名词与 *and* 前面的 *excellent work* 在意义上应该是并列的, 且根据上下文, 此 处要表达的意义是教师和校长们工作出色且努力。因此, 空格处的名词表达的是“努力”或“投入”的意思, 且 为不可数的抽象名词, 备选词中只有 *commitment* 一词符合要求, 由此确定其为本题答案。备选词中的 *challenges* 和 *contests* 均为可数 名词复数形式, 可以排除; *component* 意思是“组成部分, 部件”, 与此处文意 不符, 且不能用 *deep* 进行修饰, 可以排除; *potential* 已经用过, 直接排除。
- H) *develop*。(解动词辨析题。空格前面为助动词 *will*, 后面为名词短语 *their own creative solutions*, 因此空格处需 要填入动词原形, 与 *will* 构成一般将来时态, 并与名词 *solutions* 构成动宾短语。 *solutions* 意 思是“解决方案”, 因 此填入的动词应该表达“想出, 找到”或“研究出, 制定出”的意义。由此可以确定, 动词 *develop* 为本题答案, 意思是 “形成”。备选词中, *enhance* 意思是“增强, 提高”, *retain* 意思是“留用”, 均不能 与 *solutions* 搭 配, 且 *g* 此处文 意不符, 因此可以排除。
- J) *enhance*。(解动词辨析题。空格前面是动词短语 *work together* 及动词不定式符号 *to*, 后面是名 词短语 *our focus*, 因此空格处需要填入动词原形, 且与 *our focus* 构成动宾搭配。根据上下文, 教育部长认为 我们必须共同努力增强对于 某些问题的关注。因此, 空格处填入的动词应该表达“增强, 增加”的意义, 由此 可以确定, 动词 *enhance* 为本 题答案, 意思是“增强, 提高”。备选词中, *develop* 已经用过, 直接排除; *retain* 意思是“留用”, 与此处文意不符, 也可以 排除。
- O) *retain*。(解动词辨析题。根据 *and* 前面的两个动词 *recruit* 和 *support* 及其形式可以判断, 空格处 需要填入的是动词原形, 且与 *recruit* 和 *support* 构成并列关系, *recruit* 意思是“招募”, *support* 意思是“支持, 配备”, 宾语 都是空格后的 *effective teachers and principals*, 由此可以确定, 动词 *retain* 为本题答案。
- E) *component*。艺译 j 名词辨析题。空格前面是不定冠词 *a*, 后面是介词 *of*, 因此空格处需要填入可数 名词的单数形式。前面讲到, 今天的公告是改善获得高质量教育权利的又一重要步骤, 而介词 *of* 后面又提到 了奥巴马总统行动年, 因此 可以判断今天的公告内容是奥巴马总统行动年的行动内容之一, 空格处应填入表 示“内容, 组成部分”的名词。由此可 以确定名词 *component* 为本题答案, 意思是“组成部分”。备选词中, *commitment* 和 *potential* 已经用过, 直接排 除; *challenges* 和 *contests* 均为可数名词的复数形式, 也可以 排除。
- C) *challenges*。痒解名词辨析题。空格前面是定冠词 *the*, 后面是介词 *of*, 因此空格处应填入名词形 式。本句介绍的是邓肯 部长将带领召开与来自全国各地的校长和学校教师展开的圆桌会议内容, 根据上下 文, 在高需求的学校工作必将面临更 多的挑战或困难。因此, 空格处填入的名词可能表达“困难, 问题”或 “挑 战”的意义, 由此可以判断, 名词 *challenges* 为本题答案, 意思是“挑战”。备选词中, *commitment*, *potential* 和 *component* 均用过, 直接排除; *contests* 意 思是“比赛”, 与此处文意不符, 也可以排除。

Section

□全文翻译

快餐业面临的改变

A) 快餐业不得不成为一个厚着脸皮生存的群体。健康专家因其向人们兜售令人肥胖的食品而不断对其进 行猛烈抨击。评论家们甚至抱怨说商标代表超高热量的麦当_劳不应该获准赞助世界杯。(47)这些是快餐业已 经学会去处理的一些事情。但是, 可能撑不了多久。当汉堡企业准备采取策略来对全球经济的变化做出回应时,

还面临着来自监管部门更多的压力。

快餐曾经被认为可以抵抗经济衰退。 (50) 逻辑上, 当消费者要削减开支时, 巨无霸和皇堡等便宜的食物 会变得更具有吸引力。在最近的经济衰退中, 当快餐商家留住了那些在休闲餐馆也付不起钱的消费者时, 这样的 “降级消费” 得以证明。在美国, 这个快餐的发源地, 伴随着快餐业的打折活动以及促销活动, 例如推出 1 美元菜 单和便宜的什锦饭, 快餐店客流也变得兴旺起来。

结果, 快餐连锁企业比那些贵一点的同行们更好地度过了这次经济危机。在 2009 年美国提供全方位服 务的餐馆的营业额与以前同期相比有超过 6% 的降幅, 但是快餐连锁企业的营业额却依然保持不变。其他国家的 市场, 如日本、法国和英国, 在快餐上的整体消费呈增长态势。在美国同行业的营业额中, 世界上最大的快餐企业 麦当劳在没有下滑的情况下度过了经济衰退期。以其新鲜原料闻名的美国快餐连锁店帕尼罗面包同样表现良 好, 因为它以比饭店低廉的价格提供了更高质量的食物。

但并非所有的快餐企业都如此幸运。诸如汉堡王等许多企业的营业额就有所下滑。 (51) 在经济衰退的 严峻时期, 尽管一些人降级消费转向快餐, 但许多人为了省钱而更频繁地在家里吃饭。瑞士联合银行的分析师大 卫·帕尔曼表示, 在美国 一些小型的快餐连锁店, 如玩偶匣和卡乐星, 在这次经济衰退中受到了特别严重的冲 击, 因为它们要与麦当劳这样的全球性快餐巨头进行竞争。去年, 在其他企业都减少广告投入的情况下, 麦当劳 在广告宣传上的投入却增加了 7% 多。

一些快餐企业还不惜牺牲自己的利润试图给顾客们更好的优惠。 (52) 在经济衰退期间, 很多商家采取 低价策略, 他们期望一旦吸引顾客进门, 就能够劝说他们购买稍贵的产品。但在多数情况下, 这种策略并不 有效。去年, 汉堡王的特许经营商就因为双层奶酪汉堡的促销活动而起诉该公司, 声称以 1 美元出售这些成本价 1.10 美元的产品对他们来说是不公平的。五月份法官裁决表示支持汉堡王。尽管如此, 这家公司可能还是要咒 骂其做出的促销便宜菜品而不是更高价菜品的决定, 因为这些 “实惠菜单” 上的菜品在销售总额中所占的比例从 去年 10 月的 12% 上升到了现在的 20% 。

(54) 分析人士对今年快餐业的适度增长有所期待。但是衰退的形势促使商家重新考虑他们的策略。现 在许多商家推出一些价格稍高的商品试图将消费者从 1 美元的特价商品中吸引回来。拥有塔可钟和必胜客的百 胜餐饮集团的旗下品牌肯德基已经推出了一款售价约 5 美元的鸡肉三明治。五月份汉堡王推出了 7 美元八个的 烤猪排。

许多快餐企业也试图让消费者购买包括饮料在内的更多新产品。麦当劳开始销售更优质的咖啡作为对 星巴克的挑战。它的 “麦咖咖啡” 系列在美国本土的销售量约占 6%。 (48) 星巴克已经将其西雅图最好咖 啡 的品牌版权出售给了汉堡王, 该咖啡将在今年晚些时候开始销售。

因为销售策略从 “大尺寸” 向 “更多买家” 转变, 快餐商家需要维持一天的高客流量。 (53) 许多商家看到 了早餐市场的巨大商机, 而不是仅仅出售高脂肪的食物。麦当劳明年将在美国销售粥类食物。伯恩斯坦调查公 司的分析师莎拉·塞纳托尔表示, 早餐市场具有很好的赚钱潜力, 因为其利润相当高。快餐商家也在增加中午和 夜晚小吃的种类, 例如混合型饮料及包装食品。其想法是, 通过在菜单上涵盖更广的范围, “我们可以卖给消费者 他们一整天都需要的食物, ” 百胜集团首席财务官瑞克·卡如茨说道。

但是那些越长越粗的腰围怎么办呢? 到目前为止, 快餐企业已经聪明地避开了政府的监管。 (49) 通过提 供一些健康的选择, 像沙拉和低热量的三明治, 这些企业至少给人们留下了采取行动帮助对抗肥胖的印象。提供 的这些东西未必是亏本特卖品, 因为它们增强了廉价食品店对食客群体, 包括不想吃汉堡的人们的吸引力。但是 消费者不能被强制点沙拉来代替薯条。

在未来, 简单提供一些健康的可供选择的食品可能是不够的。 “每一个我所了解的包装食品和餐馆企业 现在都在关心法律规定, ” 瑞银集团的帕尔曼先生表示。 (55) 今年美国国会通过的健康改革法案要求拥有 20 家 及以上连锁店的餐馆将 它们所供应的食品卡路里含量印制在菜单上。一项由美国国家经济研究局开展的对 2007 年在纽约推出的相似热量张贴法 案对星巴克的影响跟踪调查发现, 在旁边有唐恩都乐连锁店的情况下, 星巴克每 次交易中的平均热量值减少了 6%, 而收益增长了 3% 一一也就是说, 这些菜单标签有助于这些连锁企业提供更 健康的菜品。

为了避免与美国和其他地方的法规起冲突, 快餐企业将不得不继续创新。麦当劳的沃特 瑞克宣称其公 司已经对菜单进行了改良, 这意味着麦当劳与几年前相比会提供更多健康的食品。 “与世界上的其他餐饮企业相 比, 我们可能会销售更多的蔬菜、更多的牛奶、更多的沙拉以及更多的苹果他说道。 (46) 但是加利福尼亚州的一个小镇最近提出一项议案, 即 禁止麦当劳在其高热量的 “快乐套餐” 中附赠玩具, 因为立法者们认为这会引诱孩 子们去吃 unhealthy 的食物, 这表明还有更多 事情等着快餐企业去做。

B 详解详析

46. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald's from attaching toys to its food specials for

K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating (创 新). Walt Riker of McDonald's claims the change it has made

有些人提议立法来禁止麦当劳将玩具附赠到为孩子提供的特价食品上。

率位 由题干中的 *propose laws* 和 *toys* 定位到文章 K) 段画线处。

in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. "We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world," he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald's from including toys in its

high-calorie "Happy Meals", because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

、龄详解该段说明在快餐业进行创新和改良的大环境下，麦当劳也对其食品进行了改良，提供了更多健康食品，但是高热量食品仍然存在，为促销其儿童“快乐套餐”，麦当劳会在卖套餐的同时附赠玩具，立法者认为这种做法会引诱孩子吃不健康的食物，因此提议立法禁止该行为。题干是对这句话的同义转述，故答案为 K)。

47. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.

‘驗译文快餐企业在不久的将来可能能来处理来自食品法规的压力。

由题干中的 *cope with*, *pressures* 和 *food regulation* 定位到文章 A) 段画线处。

A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in

the global economy.

：、§详解定位句指出，当汉堡企业准备采取策略来对全球经济的变化做出响应时，还面临着来自监管部门更多的压力，快餐业已经学会去处理一些事情，也就是这些压力，但是可能撑不了多久。题干是对定位句的概括，故答案为 A)。

48. Burger King will start to sell Seattle's Best coffee to increase sales.

汉堡王将开始出售西雅图最好咖啡来提高销售额。

定位由题干中的 *Burger King* 和 *Seattle's Best coffee* 定位到文章 G) 段画线处。

G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafe" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will

start selling it later this year.

箱详解定位句指出，星巴克已经将它的西雅图最好咖啡的品牌版权出售给了汉堡王，该咖啡将在今年晚些时候开始销售。题干即为该句的同义转述，故答案为 G)。

49. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.

译文一些快餐企业提供健康食品以给人留下他们在帮助解决肥胖问题的印象。 (聲定像) 由题干中的 *healthy food*, *give the impression* 和 *obesity* 定位到文章 I) 段画线处。

I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity (月巴胖症). These offerings are not necessarily loss-leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don't want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.

擎详解定位句提到了快餐企业通过提供一些健康的选择，像沙拉和低热量的三明治，至少给人们留下了采取行动帮助对抗肥胖的印象。题干中的 *provide healthy food to give the impression* 为原文中 *by providing healthy options...they have at least given the impression...* 的同义转述，故答案为 I)。

50. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.

(M 译文:在经济衰退期,很多顾客为了省钱都转向快餐。

定位由题干中的 recession, customers 和 fast food 定位到文章 B)段画线处。

food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$ 1 menus and cheap combination meals.

〔 详解该段首先提出快餐曾经被认为可以抵抗经济衰退,接下来进行分析解释。在经济衰退期,人们想要节省开支,就倾向于购买便宜的食物,因此像巨无霸和皇堡这类便宜管饱的快餐对于想省钱的顾客就很有吸引力。最后一句提到,伴随着快餐业的打折活动以及促销活动,快餐店客流量也变得兴旺,这一现象也从侧面说明很多顾客为了省钱而去快餐店吃饭。

题干中的 save money 是原文中 cut spending 的同义转述,题干则是对这一段的概括,故答案为 B)。

51. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.

译文:在经济衰退时期,很多人为了省钱而减少在外吃饭的次数

定位由题干中的 eat out, save money 和 recession 定位到文章 D)段画线处。

McDonald^, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.

详解该段解释某些快餐企业不景气的原因。定位句指出,在经济衰退的严峻时期,尽管一些人降级消费转向快餐,但许多人为了省钱而更频繁地在家吃饭。也就是说,减少了在外吃饭的次数。题干中的 eat out less often 是定位句中 eat at home more frequently 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。

52. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.

igl 女在经济衰退时期,汉堡王 i 供低价食品的促销策略常常被证明是没有效果的。麻定位由题干中的 Burger King, strategy 和 low-priced items 定位到文章 E)段画线处。

around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.

详解该段首先指出一些快餐企业为了吸引顾客,不惜牺牲自己的利润试图给顾客们更好的优惠。很多商家采取了低价促销活动,但往往这些策略都是不奏效的。该段接下来举了汉堡王被特许经营商起诉的例子来说明这个观点。题干是对定位段中观点和例子的总括,故答案为 E)。

53. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.

译文通过卖早餐,快餐店能够赚很多钱。

B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such " trading down ^ proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$ 1 menus and cheap combination meals.

D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and CarFs Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant

Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger King franchisees

A) sued the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$ 1 when they cost \$ 1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for

H) As fast-food companies shift from "super size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling porridge (3j) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by

(_ 定位由题干中的
selling breakfast 定位
到文章 H)段画线处。

having a greater range of things on the menu, “we can sell to consumers products they want all day,” says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.

详解该段介绍了快餐店发展的另一个策略。快餐店要发展不仅需要推出新产品，还要寻找新市场。定位句指出，许多商家看到了早餐市场的巨大商机，“早餐市场具有很好的赚钱潜力，因为其利润相当高。”这句引用分析师萨拉·塞纳托的话明确指出快餐店通过卖早餐能赚很多钱。题干是对定位句的概括，故答案为 H)t

54. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.

二#文很多快餐企业现在期望通过推出高价产品来增加收益。

(■考佳；由题干中的 introducing higher-priced items 定位到文章 F)段画线处。

Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to entice (弓 1 诱) consumers away from \$ 1 specials. KFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$ 5. And in May Burger King introduced barbecue (烤) pork ribs at \$ 7 for eight.

详解该段前二句指出，由于经济衰退，商家重新考虑销售策略以期提高收益。第三句对新策略进行了说明：推出一些价格稍高的商品试图将消费者从 1 美元的特价商品中吸引回来。题干是对这三句话的整合，故答案为 F)。

55. A newly-passed law asks big fast-food chains to specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu.

(Sfg) 一项新通过的法律要求 i 型快餐连锁企业在菜单上详细标明它们供应的食品卡路

由题干中的汪 newly-passed law, specify the calorie count 和 menu 定位至 J)文章 J)g 画线处。

J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. “Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now,” says Mr. Palmer of UBS. Americans health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie-content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie-count per transaction fell 6% — and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu-labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.

详解定位句指出，今年美国国会通过的健康改革法案要求拥有 20 家及以上连锁店的餐馆将它们所供应的食品卡路里含量印制在菜单上。题干中的 a newly-passed law 是对原文 America’s health-reform bill, which Congress passed this year 的概括，题干中的 big fast-food chains 是对 restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets 的概括，故答案为 J)。

Section

1 Passage One

○全文翻译

(56)如果你认为高指数的防晒霜能够使你免遭有害射线的辐射，那你可能就错了。(57)本周《自然》杂志的一项研究表明，尽管防晒指数为 50 的防晒霜能够减少黑瘤的数量，并延缓其出现，但却并不能阻止其发生。黑瘤是最具侵袭性的皮肤癌。如果你拥有红发或金发、浅色皮肤、蓝色或绿色眼睛，或者容易晒伤，又或者有近亲患此疾病，那么你将有相对较高的患病风险。如果你周期性地暴露于强烈的阳光下，黑瘤则更为常见。¹¹长期暴露于阳光下，其他皮肤癌也越来越有可能发生¹²。

对于防晒霜减少黑瘤的有效性一直存在争议——比起对于预防其他类型的皮肤癌，其证据更加乏力。(58)2011 年澳大利亚一项涉及 1,621 人的研究发现，随机抽取的每天使用防晒霜的人群患黑瘤的几率是需要时才使用面霜的人群的一半。第二项研究则将 1,167 名患有黑瘤的人和 1,101 名未患这种癌症的人进行对比，发现日常使用防

防晒霜,并且同时使用帽子、长袖衫、躲在阴凉地方等其他防护措施的人,的确对这种疾病具有某些防护性。这项研究指出,其他形式的防晒措施——不是防晒霜——似乎最为有益。(59)此研究基于人们对他们一生中每个十年所采取防晒措施的记忆,因此并不可靠。但是认为防晒霜给人们错误防晒意识似乎又是合理的。

许多人使用防晒霜的方法也并不正确——用量不足、几小时后未能重新涂抹以及过长时间暴露于阳光下。晒伤才是最令人担忧的问题——最近的一项研究显示,青少年时期五次晒伤的经历就足以增加所有皮肤癌的患病风险。

好消息是,正如澳大利亚人“套上一涂上一扣上”运动的数据所显示的,综合使用防晒霜和皮肤遮盖措施能够降低黑瘤发病率。因此,如果今年夏天有热浪,我们也最好套上T恤,抹上防晒霜,并且扣上帽子。

B 详解详析

B)。草读由题干中的 *high-factor sunscreen* 定位到首段第一句: *If you think a high-factor sunscreen keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong.*

解)推理判断题。文章开篇即指出,如果你认为高指数的防晒霜能够使你免遭有害射线的辐射,那你可能就错了。由此可见,对于防晒霜能够保护皮肤不受伤害的这种误解是非常普遍的,因此,人们对于高指数防晒霜的普遍预期是它将保护人们不被太阳晒伤,故答案为 B)。

睛) A) “它将延缓皮肤癌的发生”,本段第二句指出,一项研究表明,尽管防晒指数为 50 的防晒霜能够减少黑瘤的数量,并延缓其出现,但却并不能阻止其发生,因此排除; C) “它将保持他们的皮肤光滑 白皙”,文章并未提及,排除; D) “它对于任何肤色的人都会起作用”,本段第四句提到了浅色皮肤的人更易晒伤,但是文章并未涉及防晒霜对于各种肤色人群的作用,因此排除。

A)。(屋岸立)由题干中的 *research in Mxtare* 定位到首段第二句: *Research in this week's Atowre shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas () and delays their occurrence it can't prevent them.*

(餐怪)事实细节题。文章首段第二句提到,本周《自然》杂志的一项研究表明,尽管防晒指数为 50 的防晒霜能够减少黑瘤的数量,并延缓其出现,但却并不能阻止其发生。由此可见,此项研究表明高指数的防晒霜并不能有效阻止黑瘤的发生,故答案为 A)。

睛: B) “它在强烈光照的情况下是无效的”,定位句并未提及光照强度与防晒效果之间的关系,因此排除; C) “它对于长时间暴露于阳光下无效”,本段第五句提到,如果你周期性地暴露于强烈的阳光下,黑瘤则更为常见,但并未涉及防晒霜效果问题,因此排除; D) “它对于浅色皮肤的人无效”,本段第四句提到,如果拥有红发或金发、浅色皮肤、蓝色或绿色眼睛,或者容易晒伤,又或者有近亲患此疾病,将有相对较高的患黑瘤这种癌症的风险,这里提到了浅色皮肤的人属于黑瘤高发人群,也未将其与防晒霜作用相联系,因此也排除。

D)。(昼里)由题干中的 *the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people* 定位到第二段第二句: *A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed.*

(毕解)推理判断题。文章第二段首句指出,对于防晒霜减少黑瘤的有效性一直存在争议,第二句则举说明,提到 2011 年澳大利亚一项涉及 1,621 人的研究发现,随机抽取的每天使用防晒霜的人群患黑瘤的几率是需要时才使用面霜的人群的一半。由此可知,根据此项研究,每天使用防晒霜的确能够降低患黑瘤的几率,即坚持使用防晒霜是有一定效果的,故答案为 D)。

(MI 睛) A) “防晒霜应该与其他防护措施同时使用”,本题的题干是我们能够从 2011 年澳大利亚一项涉及 1,621 人的研究中获知什么,而此选项内容是下文提到的第二项研究的发现,不符合题意,因此排除; B) “高危人群从防晒霜的使用中获益最多”,此项研究并未涉及防晒霜对于高危人群的作用,排除;

“防晒霜的无规律使用对女性来说弊大于利”文章并未提及,因此排除。

C)。(馨走位)由题干中的 *the second Australian study* 定位到第二段第五句: *The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives so it's not entirely reliable.*

解)推理判断题。该段第三、四句承接上文,介绍了澳大利亚的第二项相关研究,第五句则是作者对研究过程与结果的主观评论,指出,由于此研究基于人们对他们一生中每个十年所采取防晒措施的记忆,因此并不可靠。由此可见,此研究并不是基于对被研究对象的直接观察,故答案为 C)。(61'i) A) “它误导人们依靠防晒霜作为防护”,根据该段第三、四句,此项研究发现,日常使用防晒霜,并且同时使用帽子、长袖衫、躲在阴凉地方等其他防护措施的人,的确对这种疾病具有某些防护性,还指出,其他形式的防晒措施——不是防晒霜——似乎最为有益,可见,这并不会对使用防晒霜的人们

造成误导，因此排除;B)“它帮助人们选择最有效的防晒霜”，此项研究并未提及防晒霜的选择问题，因此排除;D)“它证实了澳大利亚第一项研究的结果”，根据该段第二句，第一项研究发现了防晒霜的有效性，而第三、四句则指出，第二项研究的结论是防晒霜需要与其他防晒措施共同使用，且其他防晒措施可能更有效，可见第二项研究并非证实第一项研究的结果，因此排除。

60. A)。| 定位由题干中的 *reduce melanoma rates* 定位到第四段: *The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, slop on (ft_h) sunscreen and slap on a hat.*

(Mf 解¹ 推理判断题。文章第四段第一句提到，正如澳大利亚人“套上一涂上一扣上”运动的数据所显示的，i 合使用防晒霜和皮肤遮盖措施能够降低黑瘤发病率，第二句据此提出作者自己的观点和建议：如果今年夏天有热浪，我们也最好套上T恤，抹上防晒霜，并且扣上帽子。也就是说，作者建议我们同时使用防晒霜和衣服、帽子等其他防护措施，故答案为A)。

B)“尽可能躲在阴凉的地方”，文章第二段提及的第二项研究提到了躲在阴凉地方这种防护措施，但是作者并未对此进行评论和推荐，因此排除;C)“使用遮挡的防护措施代替防晒霜”，根据文章第四段，作者推荐综合使用各种防护措施，并未建议放弃使用防晒霜，因此排除;D)“使用适量的防晒霜”，文章第三段介绍了许多人对防晒霜的错误使用方法，其中之一是用量不足，但这并非作者的建议内容，因此排除。

Passage Two

◎高频词汇及短语 *harmful*

nhaimfal] ad/ 有害的 *delay* [dilei] u 延

缓，推迟 *prevent* [pri¹ vent] u 预防，

阻止 *occurrence* [a'kArgns] n. 发生，出

现 *exposure* [ik'spəʊʒə] n. 暴露

全文翻译

select [silekt] u 抽取，选择 *reliable*

[rilaisba] ac^ 可信的，可靠的 *have a*

higher risk 有更大的风险 *rely on* 基于，依

赖于 *sense of security* 安全感

在发达国家，与技术水平较低的人相比，受教育程度较高的人工作年限越来越长。年龄在62岁到74岁的美国人中，拥有专业学位的人约有65%仍然处在劳动大军之中，而只拥有高中学历的人只有32%尚在工作。

这一差距正是不断加剧的高学历高收入富人与无技术低收入穷人之间两极分化的部分表现。迅速发展的技术使高技术人群的收入增加，同时也压缩了无技术人群的收入。无论对于个人还是社会，其影响都颇为深远。

世界正在面临老龄人口数量惊人的增长，而他们将比以往任何时候都更长寿。在接下来的20年里，全球65岁及以上的人口数量将几乎翻一番，从6亿增加至11亿。(63) 20世纪，更加长寿造成了退休生活的年份更长而不是工作的年份更长，这一经历使得观察家们相信，这一变化将导致经济增长减缓，同时，退休金申领人数的激增将产生政府预算问题。

但是，工作中的年轻人与清闲的老年人之间出现严重分化的这一概念忽略了一个新的趋势，即不断增大的高技术人群与无技术人群之间的差距。年轻的无技术人群的就业率下降，而老龄的高技术人群工作年份却越来越长。这一分化在美国表现得最为严重，二战后生育高峰期出生的高学历美国人正一再推迟退休，而很多技术较低的年轻人却被挤出劳动力市场。

政策是一方面的原因。(64)许多欧洲国家政府已经摒弃了曾鼓励人们尽早退休的政策。预期寿命的延长以及慷慨的固定养老金计划被不再慷慨的固定缴费养老金计划所替代，这些都意味着甚至有钱人也必须延长工作年限以获得舒适的退休生活。但是，工作性质的变化也起到了很大作用。对那些高学历人士而言，工作报酬在大幅增加，这些人将继续获得较高的收入，直到老年，因为当今的老龄高学历人群比上一代人工作更有成效。(65)技术革新可能将进一步增强这一转变：作为计算机的补充的技能，从经营管理技巧到创新能力，都不会随着年龄的增长而衰退。

e 详解详析

61. B)。| 定位由题干中的 *rich countries* 定位到首段第一句: *Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-skilled.*

事实细节题。文章开篇即指出，在发达国家与技术水平较低的人相比，受教育程度较高的人工作年限越来越长。由此可见，

目前在发达国家的劳动力大军中，学历较高的人工作时间更长，故答案

为B)。

(Jii 睛 A) “年轻人正在取代老年人”，根据本段第二句的介绍，年龄在 62 岁到 74 岁的美国人中，拥有^业学位的人约有 65% 仍然处在劳动大军之中，可见年轻人并未取代老年人，因此排除；C) “失业率正在 g 年递增”和 D) “没有大学学位的人找工作很困难”，文章并未提及，因此排除。

- B) ○ 画*位 J 由题干中的 *deepen the divide* 定位到首段第三、四句：*This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled.*

(Ht 解事实细节题。文章首段第三句承接上文指出，这一差距正是不断加剧的高学历高收入富人与无收入穷人之间两极分化的部分表现。第四句进一步分析了原因，即迅速发展的技术使高技术人群的收入增加，同时也压缩了那些无技术人群的收入。由此可见，迅速发展的技术就是加剧贫富差距的主要原因，故答案为 B)。

(g_i 睛 A) “更长的预期寿命”，本段内容中并未提及预期寿命的相关内容，因此排除；○ “劳动人口的次变化”，本段并未涉及劳动力结构的深层次变化问题，因此排除；D) “高学历人才数量的增加”，本段第二句提到，年龄在 62 岁到 74 岁的美国人中，拥有专业学位的人约有 65% 仍然处在劳动大军之中，但并未指出高学历人才的数量较之前有所增加，因此也排除。

- A) ○ (jj 运 S 由题干中的 *the experience of the 20th century* 定位到第二段第三句：*The experience of the 20th century, when greater longevity (^) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.*

(函巷解] 事实细节题。文章第二段第三句指出，20 世纪，更加长寿造成了退休生活的年份更长而不是工\$高年份更长，这一经历使得观察家们相信，这一变化将导致经济增长减缓，同时，退休金申领人数的激增将产生政府预算问题。由此可知，根据 20 世纪的经历，观察家们预测到的问题之一是经济增长将减缓，故答案为 A)。

OESS B) “政府预算将增加”，根据本段第三句内容，观察家们预测到两个问题，一是经济增长减缓，二是&府预算问题，并未说明预算会增加，因此排除；C) “更多人将努力接受高等教育”，文章中并未提及观察家们对人们态度变化的预测，因此排除；D) “就业市场竞争将更加激烈”，文章中并未指出观察家们对 fa 业市场变化的预测，因此也排除。

- C) 。考倍。由题干中的 *policy changes in European countries* 定位到第四段的第二、三句：*Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy*), combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement.

iEl|\$事实细节题。文章第四段第二句和第三句提到，许多欧洲国家政府已经摒弃了曾鼓励人们尽早退的政策。预期寿命的延长以及慷慨的固定养老金计划被不再慷慨的固定缴费养老金计划所替代，这些都意味着甚至有钱人也必须延长工作年限以获得舒适的退休生活。由此可知，政策的变化带来的后果是甚至有钱人也不得不为了在退休后过上舒适的生活而延长工作年限，故答案为 c)。

(gi 睛 A) “无技术的人可能选择尽早退休”，根据文章第四段第二句，许多欧洲国家政府已经摒弃了曾鼓励人们尽早退休的政策，可见，人们可能都会因此而延长工作时间，因此排除；B) “更多的人不得不接受在职培训”，文章中并未提及职业培训问题，因此排除；D) “人们可能会从养老金计划中获得慷慨的固定福利”，根据第四段第三句，慷慨的固定养老金计划被不再慷慨的固定缴费养老金计划所替代，可见养老:\$计划已经修改，早已不再像从前那样慷慨，因此排除。

- D) 。(H\$§j 由题干中的 *characteristic of work* 定位到第四段第四至六句：*But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.*

解推理判断题。文章第四段第四句提到，工作性质的变化也起到了很大作用，第五句进而对工作性^的变化进行了分析，指出对那些高学历人士而言，工作报酬在大幅增加，这些人将继续获得较高的收入，直到老年，因为当今的老龄高学历人群比上一代人工作更有成效，第六句对上文进行了总结，得出结论，技术革新可能将进一步增强这一转变：作为计算机的补充的技能，从经营管理技巧到创新能力，

都不会随着年龄的增长而衰退。由此可见,21 世纪的工作特点是,比起年龄问题,经营管理技巧、创新能力等技能将更加被看重,故答案为 D)。

睛: A)“计算机将承担更复杂的工作”,文章第四段的末句提到从经营管理技巧到创新能力,都是 *ginSt* 计算机的补充的技能,因此更复杂的工作仍然是由人来承担的,而非计算机,故排除;B)“更多的工作将由年轻的高学历人才承担”,根据文章第四段的内容,作者强调的是老龄高学历人群比上一代人工 作更有成效,因此相对于年轻人,年龄较长的高学历人才将更受欢迎,故排除;C)“大多数工作将是创造性的”,文章末句提到创新能力可以作为计算机的补充,可见,除了创造性工作之外,仍有大量的其他工 作需要计算机完成,因此也排除。

©高频词汇及辑语 *deepen* [| di:psn] v.加深

加剧 *squeeze* [skwi:z] v.压;榨 *retirement* [ri'taismant] n.退休 *generous* [ˈenarəs] ac?/•慷慨的,大方的

complement ['komplimnt] v.补充

decline [difklaɪn] u 降低,减少

compare with 与……相比

put off 推迟

Part IV Translation

g 参考译文、

China is one of the most ancient civilizations across the world, from which many elements that construct the foundation of the modern world are derived. Now China has the worlds fastest growing economy and is experiencing a new industrial revolution. It has also launched an ambitious space exploration plan, including the building of a space station by 2020. Currently, being one of the largest exporters in the world, China is attracting massive foreign investment. Meanwhile, it has invested billions of dollars overseas as well. In 2011, China surpassed Japan, becoming the second largest economic entity in the world.

B 难点注释

翻译第一句时需要注意,“……之一”的表述中,名词使用复数形式,“最古老的文明之一”可译为 *one of the most ancient civilizations* 或 *one of the oldest civilizations*。

翻译第二句时,需要注意句子的主干为“元素起源于中国”,谓语句“起源于”可译为 *be derived from* 或 *originate from*; 定语“构成现代世界基础的”较长,可处理为定语从句来修饰先行词“元素”;“构成……基础”可译为 *construct the foundation of* 或 *form the basis of*。由于第一句和第二句均为简单句,都出现了“中国”一词,翻译时既可以单独成句,也可以合二为一。本译文采用后者,将第一句作为主句,第二句处理为定语从 句,用介词+ *which* 来引导,修饰第一句中的 *China*,从而使译文更加简洁连贯。

翻译第三句时,需要注意该句主语为“中国”,句中有两个并列谓语“拥有”和“经历”。“拥有”表示的是客观事实,可采用一般现在时,“正经历着”强调当前的情况,可采用现在进行时;“工业革命”可译为 *industrial revolution*。

第四句中“太空探索计划”可直译为 *space exploration plan*,也可译为 *plan for exploring the outer space*;“启动”可译为 *launch* 或 *start*。

第五句和第 M 句结构相似,该句有两种译法。可以翻译为两个并列的简单句,也可以将“中国正在吸引大量外国投资”译为主句,时态为现在进行时;“是世界最大的出口国之一”采用非谓语句结构,译为 *being one of the largest exporters in the world*,避免单调和重复。

第六句为简单句,“在海外投资”译为 *invest overseas*,“数十亿”译为 *billions of*。

翻译最后一句时应注意时态。该句表述的是过去的事实,应使用一般过去时。“超越”译为 *surpass*;“成为”这个短语有两种译法,可以将“超越”和“成为”处理为两个并列的动作,译为 *became the second largest economy in the world*;也可以将“成为”处理为现在分词作状语,表示结果,译为 *becoming the second largest economic entity in the world*。

Q: *What does the man imply?*

C) 。未听先知选项中多次出现 *game* 和 *play chess*,可以推测对话内容与下象棋有关。另外,从四个选项的内容中可以推测,对话讲的应该是女士想放下象棋,男士给出建议或指导。

解本题的关键在于听懂反问句和反问的语调。女士说因为今天又输了,所以打算放下象棋。男士没有正面回答,

而是反问了两句: *Just because you lost? Is that any reason to quit?* “仅仅是因为输了吗?那能算是放弃的理由吗?”言外之意就是不该放弃。换句话说就是,男士建议女士继续下棋。故本 题答案为 D)。

2. M: *Do you know Sally's new address? She's got some mail here, and I'd like to forward it to her.*

W : Well, we've not been in touch for quite a while. Let's see. Mary should know it.

Q : What does the woman mean?

D) 。馨^{1 2 3 4}未明^知_。选项中出现了 *mail*, *address* 和 *contact* 等词, 可以推测对话内容和邮件有关。由选项中的 玛丽和萨利两个人名可知对话盼内容涉及另外两个人, 人物较多, 听录音时应注意区分人物之间的关系, 做好标记; 另外, 选项 A) 以 *the man* 作主语, 选项 B) 和 D) 以 *she* 作主语, 可以推测该题会从女士的角度 提问^女士的话为听音重点。

: 厘译解本题的关键在于听到细节“*Mary should know it.*”男士想把萨利的邮件转寄给她, 问女士是否 知道她的地址。女士说自己很久没跟萨利联系了, 但是结尾补充了一句: “玛丽应该知道地址。” 故本题 答案为 C)。

3. W : I missed classes this morning. Could you please lend me your notes?

M : My notes? You've never seen my handwriting, have you?

Q : What does the man imply?

C) 。鼪未听先知选项中出现了 *handwriting*, *notes* 和 *class* 等词, 可以推测对话内容应该与上课做笔记有 关。另外, 四个选项中, A) 和 B) 以 *his* 开头, C) 和 D) 以 *he* 为主语, 可以推测该题会从男士的角度提问, 男士的话为听音重点。

M 详解解题的关键是听懂反意疑问句。女士想要借男士的笔记看, 男士没有正面回答, 而是反问道: *You've never seen my handwriting, have you?* “你没看过我的笔迹, 对吗?” 言外之意就是自己的笔迹难以辨认, 不易读懂。故本题答案为 B)。

4. M : I'm taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W : I went there last weekend. I found it rather disappointing.

Q : What does the woman mean?

D) 。S, 未听先知四个选项中反复出现了 *choose* 和 *restaurant* 等词, 由此推测对话内容与选择饭店有关。另外, 选项 A) 和 D) 均是讲男士选择饭店, 而选项 B) 和 C) 则出现了 *dating* 和 *her*, 故可推测该题可能是 从女士的角度看待男士所选择的饭店, 女士的话为听音重点。

201^6/10 _上纪

W : Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available just now.

M : Can you tell me when I could reach him?

W : He's very busy for the next few days. Then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

M : Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

W : Who, in particular?