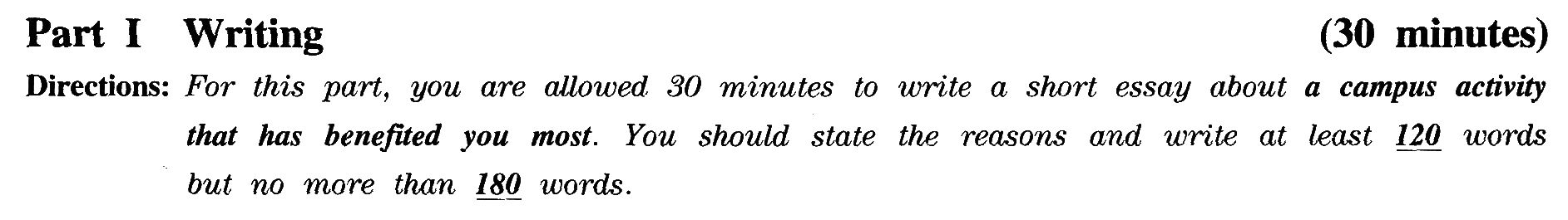
**2014年12月四级真题（第1套）**



注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Part ⅡListening 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． andD．, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A． The woman is fussy about the cleanness of the apartment.

B． He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.

C． He does not remember when his mother canoe over.

D． His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.

2. A． The bus stop is only two minutes' walk.

B． The nmning made him short of breath.

C． They might as well take the next bus.

D． The woman is late by a couple of minutes.

3. A． She is suffering a pain in her neck.

B． She is likely to replace Miss Smith.

C． She has to do extra work for a few days.

D． She is quite sick of working overtime.

4. A． Change her job.

B． Buy a dishwasher.

C． Open a flower shop.

D． Start her own business.

5. A． He forgot where he had left the package.

B． He slipped on his way to the post office.

C． He wanted to deliver the package himself.

D． He failed to do what he promised to do.

6. A． The speakers do not agree with each other.

B． The woman does not like horror films.

C． The man pays for the tickets as a rule.

D． The speakers happened" to meet in the cinema.

7. A． The woman is just as unlucky as the man.

B． The woman is more sensitive than the man.

C． The speakers share a common view on love.

D． The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.

8. A． Preparations for a forum.

B． Participants in the forum.

C． Organizers of a forum.

D． Expectations of the forum.

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

9. A． France.

B． Scandinavia.

C． Russia.

D． East Europe.

10. A． More women will be promoted in the workplace.

B． More women will overcome their inadequacies.

C． More women will receive higher education.

D． More women will work outside the family.

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

B． Educate men to respect women more.

C． Help women acquire more professional skills.

D． Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

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

12. A． In a restaurant.

B． In a hotel lobby.

C． At the man's office.

D． At the woman's place.

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

B． He has completed an overseas market survey.

C． He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.

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

14. A． To select the right model.

B． To get a good import agent.

C． To convince the board members.

D． To cut down production costs.

15. A． His flexibility.

B． His vision.

C． His intelligence.

D． His determination.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hoar 3 short passages. At tho end of each passage, you will hoar some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose tho best answer from tho four choices marked A．, B．, C．andD．. Then mark tho corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through tho centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

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

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

B． Why some identical twins keep their identities secret.

C． Why some identical twins were separated from birth.

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

17. A． Their second wives were named Linda.

B． They grew up in different surroundings.

C． Their first children were both daughters.

D． They both got married when they were 39.

18. A． They want to fred out the relationship between environment and biology.

B． They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.

C． They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart.

D． They want to know whether twins can feel each other's pain.

Passage Two

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

19. A． It is especially attractive to children and the young.

B． It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent.

C． It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.

D． It is an inexpensive way .of spending a holiday.

20. A． It has a solid plastic frame.

B． It consists of an inner and an outer tent.

C． It is very convenient to set up.

D． It is sold to many Continental countries.

21. A． A groundsheet.

B． A gas stove.

C． A kitchen extension.

D． A spare tent.

Passage Three

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

22. A． It covers 179 square "miles.

B． It is as big as New York City.

C． It covers 97 square kilometers.

D． It is only half the size of Spain.

23. A． Its geographic features attracted many visitors.

B． Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.

C． It imported food from foreign countries.

D． It was cut off from the rest of the world.

24. A． The fast development of its neighboring countries.

B． The increasing investment by developed countries.

C． The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.

D． The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.

25. A． They work on their farms.

B． They work in the tourist industry.

C． They raise domestic animals.

D． They make traditional handicrafts.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

"Don't take many English courses; they won't help you get a decent job." "Sign up for management

classes, so you'll be ready to join the family business when you graduate."

Sound (26)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? Many of us have heard suggestions like these(27) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why, then, should suggestions like these be taken with (28) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? The reason isthey relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must (29)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_their consequences.

One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to.

Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions--decisions you make after you've considered various (30)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should (31) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful, and having (32)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate.

They may still see you as a child, (33) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths. Or, in some unfortunate cases, they may (34)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your flaws and shortcomings.

People will always be giving you advice.Ultimately, though, you have to make your own(35)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Part IIIReading 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.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

For decades, Americans have taken for granted the United States' leadership position in the development of new technologies. The innovations (创新) that resulted from research and development during World War Ⅱ and afterwards were36to the prosperity of the nation in the second half of the 20th century. Those innovations, upon which virtually all aspects of37society now depend,were possible because the United States then38the world in mathematics and science education.

Today, however, despite increasing demand for workers with strong skills in mathematics and science,the39of degrees awarded in science, math, and engineering are decreasing.

The decline in degree production in what are called the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math) seems to be40related to the comparatively weak performance by U.S.schoolchildren on international assessments of math and science. Many students entering college have weak skills in mathematics. According to the 2005 report of the Business-Higher Education Forum,22percent of college freshmen must take remedial (补习的) math41, and less than half of the students who plan to major in science or engineering42complete a major in those fields.

The result has been a decrease in the number of American college graduates who have the skills,43in mathematics, to power a workforce that can keep the country at the forefront (前沿)of innovation and maintain its standard of living. With the44performance of American students in math and science has come increased competition from students from other countries that have strongly supported education in these areas. Many more students earn45in the STEM disciplines in developing countries than in the United States.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A． accelerating

B． actually

C． closely

D． contemporary

E． courses

F． critical

G． declining

H． degrees

I． especially

J． future

K． led

L． met

M． procedures

N． proportions

O． spheres

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.

Ban sugary drinks--

that will add fuel to the obesity war

[A] On a train last Thursday, I sat opposite a man who was so fat he filled more than one seat. He was pale and disfigured and looked sick to death, which he probably was: obesity (肥胖症) leads to many nasty ways of dying. Looking around the carriage, I saw quite a few people like him, including a couple of fatty children with swollen cheeks pressing against their eyes. These people are part of what is without exaggeration an epidemic (流行病) of obesity.

[B] But it is quite unnecessary: there is a simple idea--far from new--that could spare millions of such people a lifetime of chronic (长期病 ) ill health, and at the same time save the National Health Service (NHS) at least ￡14 billion a year in England and Wales. There would, you might think, be considerable public interest in it. This simple idea is that sugar is as good--or as bad--as poison and should be avoided. It is pure, white and deadly, as Professor John Yudkin described it 40 years ago in a revolutionary book of that name. The subtitle was How Sugar Is Killing Us.

[C] In its countless hidden forms, in ready meals, junk food and sweet drinks, sugar leads to addiction(瘾), to hormonal upsets to the appetite, to metabolic (新陈代谢的) maffunctions and obesity and from there to type 2 d/abetes (糖尿病) and its many horrible complications, ff people really grasped that, they would try to kick the habit, particularly as Britain is the "fat man of Europe". They might even feel driven to support government measures to prevent people from consuming this deadly stuff. Yet so far this idea has met little but resistance.

[D] It is not difficult to imagine the vested interests (既得利益集团) lined up against any sugar control--all the food and drink manufacturers, processors, promoters and retailers who make such easy pickings out of the magic powers of sugar. Then there are the liberals, with whom I would normally side, who protest that government regulation would be yet another instance of interference in our lives.

[E] That is true, but people should realise that you cannot have a welfare state without a nanny state(保姆国家), to some degree. If we are all to be responsible for one another's health insurance,through socialised medicine, then' we are all closely involved in one another's health, including everyone's eating and drinking. That has already been admitted, finally, with smoking. But it has yet to be admitted with overeating, even though one in four adults in this country is obese and that number is predicted to double by the year 2050. Quite apart from anything else, obesity will cripple the NHS.

[F] Recently, though, there have been signs that the medical establishment is trying to sound the alarm.Last month the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges (AMRC． published a report saying that obesity is the greatest public health issue affecting the UK and urging government to do something.

[G] The report offers 10 recommendations, of which the first is imposing a tax of 20 percent on sugary drinks for at least a year, on top of the existing 20 percent value-added tax. That at least would be'an excellent start. The amounts of sugar in soft drinks are horrifying, and turn straight to fat. As Professor Terence Stephenson, head of the AMRC, has said, sugary soft drinks are "the ultimate bad food. You are just consuming neat sugar. Your body didn't evolve to handle this kind of thing."

[H] Precisely. The risks of eating too much fat or salt(which are very different) pale into insignificance compared with the harm done by sugar. And it is everywhere.

[I ] It is difficult to buy anything in a supermarket, other than plain, unprepared meat, fish or vegetables,that doesn't have a large amount of sugar in it. This has come about because the prevailing scientific views of the 1960s and 1970s ignored the evidence about sugar, and instead saw fat as the really serious risk, both to the heart and other organs, as well as the cause of obesity.

[J] The fashion was to avoid fat. But finding that food with much of its fat removed is not very appetising, food producers turned to sugar as a magic alternative flavour enhancer, often in the forms of syrups (糖浆) that had recently been developed from corn, and put it generously into most prepared foods and soft drinks.

[K] This stuff is not just fattening. It is addictive. It interferes with the body's metabolism, possibly via the activity of an appetite-controlling hormone. There's plenty of evidence for this, for those who will accept the troth.

[L] Theoretically, people ought to make"healthy choices" and avoid overeating. But sugar additives are not easy to identify and are hard to avoid. So the snacking, over-drinldng and over-eating that makes people fat is not really their own fault: obesity is in large part something that is being done to them. It should be stopped, or rather the government should stop it.

[M] Going round my local supermarket, I am constantly astonished that it is still legal to sell all the poisons stacked high on the shelves. The problem is that they are worse than useless. They are poisonous. They are known to be addictive. They are known to make people obese. And giving small children sweet drinks or bottles of fake juice all day long is nothing less than child abuse.

[N] Clearly, the sale of such stuff ought to be illegal. I hate to think of yet more government regulation,But a bit of tax on sweet soda and a little more health education, a bit of cooking in schools and banning vending machines (自动售货机) here and there--as suggested by the AMRC report--is not going to achieve very much. Labelling is quite inadequate. What is needed is legislation banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks.

[O] In June 2012, the then minister for public health said the government was not scared of the food industry and had not ruled out legislation, because of the costs of obesity to the NHS. However,nothing has happened yet. Why not have another Jammie Dodger biscuit and forget about it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Section C

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

with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

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

"Mass adoption of the Internet is driving one of the most exciting social, cultural, and political transformations in history, and unlike earlier periods of change, this time the effects are fully global,"

Schmidt and Cohen write in their new book, The New Digital Age.

Perhaps the most profound changes will come when the five billion people worldwide who currently lack Internet access get online. The authors do an excellent job of examining the implications of the Internet revolution for individuals, governments, and institutions like the news media. But ff the book has one major shortcoming, it's that the authors don't spend enough time applying a critical eye to the role of Internet businesses in these sweeping changes.

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

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

A． It transforms human history.

B． It facilitates daily communication.

C． It is adopted by all humanity.

D． It revolutionizes people's thinking.

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

A． They are immeasurable.

B． They are worldwide.

C． They are unpredictable.

D． They are contaminating.

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

A． It fails to recognize the impact of the Internet technology.

B． It fails to look into the social implications of the Internet.

C． It lacks an objective evaluation of the role of Internet businesses.

D． It does not address the technical aspects of Internet communication.

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

A． People will be living in two different realities.

B． People will have equal access to information.

C． People don't have to travel to see the world.

D． People don't have to communicate face to face.

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

A． They leave many questions unanswered concerning the Internet.

B． They are optimistic about the future of the Internet revolution.

C． They have explored the unknown territories of the virtual world.

D． They don't take sides in analyzing the effects of the Internet.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

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

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

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

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

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

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

61. What do we learn about American autoworkers in 1950?

A． They had less job security than they do today.

B． It was not too difficult for them to buy a house.

C． Their earnings were worth twice as much as today.

D． They were better off than workers in other industries.

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

A． They invariably long to return to the golden past.

B． They do not depend so much on social welfare.

C． They feel more secure economically than in the past.

D． They are usually unwilling to live with their children.

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

A． They lacked the means of transportation.

B． They were subjected to racial inequality.

C． They were afraid to break the law.

D． They were too poor to afford it.

64. What is the result of no-fault divorce?

A． Divorce is easier to obtain.

B． Domestic violence is lessened.

C． It causes little pain to either side.

D． It contributes to social unrest.

65. What does the author suggest society do?

A． Get prepared to face any new challenges.

B． Try to better the current social security net.

C． Narrow the gap between blacks and whites.

D． Improve the lives of families with problems.

Part IVTranslation (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.

大熊猫(giant pandA．是一种温顺的动物，长着独特的黑白皮毛。因其数量极少，大熊猫已被列为濒危物种。大熊猫对于世界自然基金会(WWF)有着特殊意义。自1961年该基金会成立以来，大熊猫就一直是它的徽标。大熊猫是熊科中最稀有的成员，主要生活在中国西南部的森林里。目前。世界上大约有1000只大熊猫。这些以竹为食的动物正面临许多威胁。因此，确保大熊猫的生存比以往更重要。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

2014年12月四级真题答案详解(第1套)

Part IWriting

The Most Beneficial Campus Activity

写作指南

本年度的作文文体比较自由，不再局限于议论文。题目要求考生介绍让自己“收获最大的校园活动”，并阐述原因。根据题目要求，文章的结构可安排如下：

第一段：引出话题，指出校园活动虽多，但个人觉得收获最大的活动是为农民工义教。

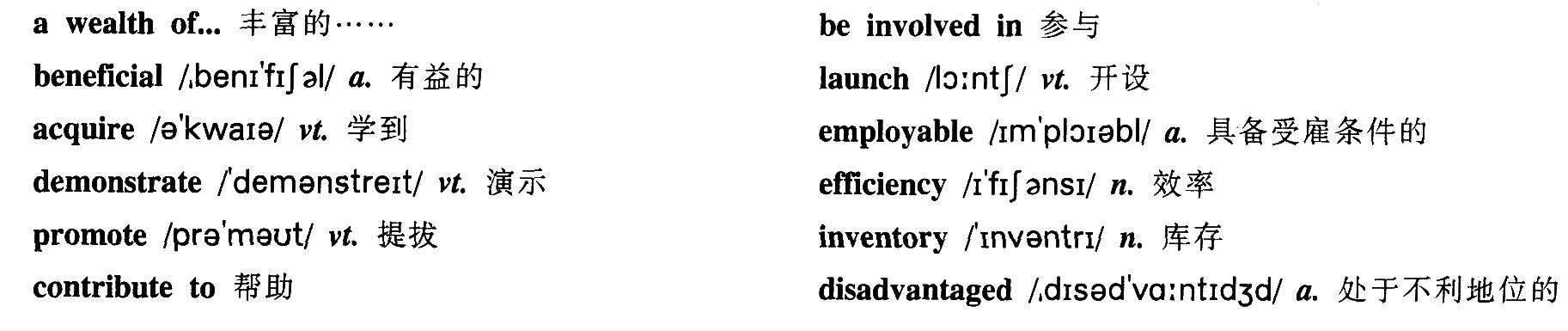
第二段：简要描述该义教活动的一些基本情况，如义教的目的、过程以及效果等。

第三段：简明扼要地阐述收获最大的原因，如让自己明白到大学生也可以为社会作出大改变。

范文与译文

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 范文 | 译文 |
| Students in the university are no strangers to a wealth of activities，such as English speech contests，calligraphy exhibitions and sports meets．I myself have been involved in many campns activities，among which I find volunteering to teach migrant workers the most beneficial．  The activity was launched to offer free evening courses to migrant workers who want to acquire more employable  skills．I was in charge of teaching them computer skills．In class I demonstrated how each computer skill would increase their efficiency in their career．When the course was over．one of the students told me that he got promoted，because he was now able to use the Excel to manage the inventory．I was so happy to hear that!  I value this experience the most，because it makes me  realize that universities could contribute a lot to the como munity．With small gestures，even coHege students are able to make a big difference for the disadvantaged． | 大学生对学校丰富多彩的活动并不  会感到陌生，比如：英语演讲比赛、书法展览和校园运动会。我自己也参加了很多校园活动，其中我觉得为农民工义教使我收获最大。  该活动在晚上为农民工授课，让他  们能获得更多的职业技能。我负责教授他们电脑技巧。在课堂上我给他们展示了每一个电脑技巧可以如何帮助他们提高工作效率。课程结束时，一名学员告诉我他升职了，原因是他现在可以用Excel软件来管理库存。我听到后十分高兴!  我很珍视这次经历，因为这次经历  使我认识到大学是可以为社区作出很大贡献的。而只要我们采取一些小措施，即便是大学生也可以为弱势群体作出很大的改变! |

亮点词汇



万能句型



1．…are no strangers to…，such as………对……并不会感到陌生．比如：……

2．…is all the rage today．如今，……非常流行。

3．Nowadays we are exposed to…如今我们经常接触……

4．Nowadays，it is not uncommon to fmd that…如今，……并不少见。



1．I find…the most beneficial．我觉得……使我收获最大。

2．I believe it is very rewarding to…我觉得……很有成就感。

3．I think it is a win—win strategy to…我认为，……是双赢的策略。

4．I believe…is really meaningful．我觉得……很有意义。

写作模板

Students in the university are no strangers to a wealth of activities，such as(举2—3个具体例子)．

I myseff have been involved in many campus activities，among which I find(某类具体活动)the most beneficial．

The activity Was launched to(说明活动目的)． (简要介绍活动情况)．(简单说明活动效果)．

I value this experience the most，because it makes me(说明收获)．(进一步说明收获)．

Part IIListening Comprehension

1. W: When was the last time you dusted the apartment?

M: When was the last time my mother came over?

Q: What does the man imply?

[B]【解析】女士问男士上次打扫公寓是什么时候。男士反问女士自己的母亲上次来是何时。言外之意是，男士上次打扫公寓是他母亲来的时候，而在那之后就没再打扫过，因此选B。

【点睛】①根据选项关键词cleaned，clean,apartment,mother's visit等可推测对话内容涉及到打扫公寓和母亲来访等。②女士只是问男士上次打扫公寓是什么时候，没有更多信息表明女士对公寓的干净程度挑剔，A推理过度；C“他不记得母亲什么时候来的”利用男士反问女士的原话制造干扰，并非男士的话暗示的内容；D“他母亲经常帮助他打扫公寓”不对，男士是在母亲上次来的时候打扫了公寓，没有信息表明他的母亲经常帮他打扫公寓。

2．W：Hurry up．Mark．There’s a bus coming now．

M：Why run?There will be another one in two or three minutes．

Q：What does the man mean?

[C]【解析】女士催男士快点赶车。男士说“跑什么啊?再过两三分钟又会来一辆”。也就是说男士认为他们不妨乘下 一趟车。C所述与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】①根据选项关键词bus stop，runnin9，take the next bus等可推测对话内容与赶车有关。②对话并未提及公交车站的距离．A“公交车站只有两分钟步行距离”利用男士话中的two or three minutes制造干扰，缺乏对话依据：女士催男士赶车，男士反问为什么跑，也就是说男士没有跑，故8“奔跑让他上气不接下气”属于无中生有；D“女士迟到了几分钟”也缺乏对话依据。

3．M：Laura．it seems that you are up to your neck in work．How come you’ve been so busy?

W：Miss Smith has asked for a sick leave，and I have to take over her work for a couple of days．

Q：What do we learn about the woman?

[C]【解析】男士问女士为什么这么忙，女士说Smith小姐请病假了，自己得接管她的工作几天。C所述与此相符，其中的do extra work“做额外的工作”是对女士原话中的take over her work的同义改写，for a few days与对话中的for a couple of days同义。

【点睛】①根据选项关键词replace Miss Smith，do extra work，working overtime等可推测对话可能与工作内 容有关。②A“她脖子疼”和D“她非常讨厌加班”分别利用对话中的原词neck和sick制造干扰，缺乏对话依据；B “她有可能取代Smith小姐”中的replace“取代(某人的职位)”是对女士原话中的take over her work的曲解。

4．W：Washing dishes at the cafeteria every day is really boring．

M：Why don't you quit and deliver flowers with me?

Q：What does the man suggest the woman do?

[A]【解析】女士说在食堂洗盘子没意思。男士建议她辞职，然后跟他一起送花。因此选A“换工作”。

【点睛】①选项均以动词原形开头，一般考查建议、命令或打算。②男士用了典型的表建议的句型Why don’tyou…?这种建议句型常设考点。③由对话可知，女士在食堂工作，她是对洗盘子这个工作厌烦了，B“买洗碗机”这个建议不符合对话情景；C“开花店”和D“自己创业”均与男士建议女士一起送花这个信息不符。

5．W：Rod，you said you’d take this package to the post office yesterday．

M：Oh，no，it must have slipped my mind．

Q：What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

[D]【解析】女士责怪男士“你昨天说会把这个包裹送到邮局去的”，男士说“it must have shpped my mind”．意思是他忘了。也就是说他答应的事没做到，D所述与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】①根据选项关键词post office，deriver the package等可推测对话与送包裹有关。②A“他忘记把包裹落在哪里了”、B“他在去邮局的路上滑到了”和C“他想亲自送包裹”均是利用少量对话原词package，slipped，post office等制造的干扰项，与对话内容不符。

6．M：I'm not surprised that you didn’t like that movie．I found it really scary myseff．

W：So did l．I don't care much for horror movies as a rule．

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

[B]【解析】男士说自己理解女士为什么不喜欢那部电影，因为他也觉得那部电影很恐怖。女士表示同意．并重复了一 遍“我不怎么喜欢恐怖电影”。因此选B“女士不喜欢恐怖电影”。

【点睛】①根据选项关键词do not agree with，does not like，horror films，tickets，cinema等可推测对话与电影或对电影的看法有关。②男士和女士看法一致，故A“说话人看法不统一”与事实相反；C“一贯是男士买票，，利用对话原词as a rule制造干扰，对话未提及买票的信息；对话中没有信息表明说话双方是否在电影院中偶遇。

7.M：My life experience tells me that love is filled with happiness but it hurts you too．

W：Your words remind me of this saving"honey is sweet but the bee stings"．

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

[C]【解析】男士说他的生活经历让他明白“爱情让人既幸福又痛苦”，女士说男士的话让她想起了一个说法“蜂蜜甜美蜂蛰痛”。因此他俩对爱情的看法是一致的，故选C“说话人对爱情的看法一致”。

【点睛】男士虽然对“爱情让人既幸福又痛苦”有亲身体会，女士也想到了类似的说法，但不能因此推断出男士和女士都不幸(A．或者他们的婚姻都不幸福(D)，故A和D均应排除；男士和女士对爱情所持的观点类似，从对话语境中无法推断出B“女士比男士更敏感”。

8.M：How manv more chairs should I bring in for the forum,six or seven?

W：Bring in all you can find．I'm expecting at least 20 participants．

Q：What are the speakers tallking about?

[A]【解析】男士问女士需要为论坛再搬多少张椅子，女士说能找到的都搬，因为她估计至少有20人来。由此可见，他们是在为论坛做准备工作，选A。

【点睛】B“论坛参与者”只是对话中的个别原词，并非对话主旨；C“论坛组织者”可能是对话双方的身份：对话双方为论坛准备椅子，更多的是在为论坛做准备工作，而非“对论坛的期待”，故D应排除。

Now you'll hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

M: Do you think there's discrimination against women in England today?

W: Certainly. And not just in education and work either, in many other fields as well. The tax situation for women is very unfair, for example.

M: Are women better off in other countries then?

W: It depends on the country. [9]There's certainly much less discrimination in Scandinavia, and maybe in America, too.

M: Do you think the position of English women will improve?

W: In some ways it will, of course. [10]I'm sure more women will go out to work in the next 20 years.

But women have a much greater problem than this to solve.

M: What's that?

W: The problem of men's attitudes. We can earn more money in the future, but I'm not sure we can change men's attitudes. You see, most men really think that women are inferior. Maybe we are physically weaker, but I don't think this means we are inferior. Then there's another problem.

M: Yes?

W: The problem of women's attitudes. Lots of women are unhappy with their present situation, but most of them probably don't want to fight for change. It could be that [11]the women's liberation movement has to spend more time changing women's attitudes than it spends in changing men's.

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

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

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

[B]【解析】对话一开始男士就提出“英格兰妇女是否受歧视”这个话题，在得到女士的肯定答复后，男士接着问其他国家的女性情况是否好些．女士回答说在Scandinavia这种歧视要少得多。因此选B。

【点睛】①选项均是国家和地区，可见题目问地点。②A“法国”、C“俄罗斯”和D“东欧”对话均未提及。

10．What will happen in England in 20 years ac-cording to the conversation?

[D]【解析】女士说她相信在接下来20年里会有更多女性外出工作。D中的More women will work outside the family与对话中女士所说的more women will go out to work同义，故为答案。

【点睛】A“更多女性将在职场得到提升”、B“更多女性将克服自身的不足”和C“更多女性将接受高等教育”在对话中均未提及。

11．What does the woman think the women’s lib- eration movement should do?

[D]【解析】题目问女士认为妇女解放运动应该做什么。D“花多点时间改变女性的态度”为对话中女士所说的话的原词复现。故为答案。

【点睛】①选项均以动词原形开头，一般考查建议、命令或打算。(弧“努力保护妇女的权益”和C“帮助妇女获得更多职业技能”对话未提及：B“教导男性更尊重妇女”中的educate与对话结尾处的teach意思相近．但该处女士说的是教导男性多花时间照顾孩子和做家务，而非教导他们尊重妇女，故B应排除。

Conversation Two

M: Cheers, Shirley.

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

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

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

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

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

M: Of course, I have.

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

M: I'm almost sure of it.

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

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

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

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

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

12．Where does the conversation most probably take place?

[A]【解析】根据对话开头的Cheers“干杯”和place for a business lunch“商务午餐场所”，可判断对话发生的地点为A“一家餐厅”。

【点睛】①选项均是表地点的介词短语，可见题目问地点。②B“酒店大堂”、C“男士的办公室”和D“女士的地方”均与对话提及的地点信号词不符。

13．What do we learn about the man’s father．in． 1aw?

[C]【解析】本题问男士岳父的情况。根据对话可知，男士的岳父是Jayal Motors的总经理(Managing Director)，C是该信息的原词复现，故为答案。

【点睛】设计出自行车改良车型的是公司的总设计师，而非男士的岳父，故A“他(男士的岳父)是最新自行车车型的总设计师”不对；男士的岳父要求男子做一份关于进军海外市场可能性的分析报告．B“他(男士的岳父)已完成一份海外市场调研”张冠李戴：

D“他(男士的岳父)刚去了一趟非洲回来”中的 Africa在对话尾部提及，但为女士在提醒男士要在非洲这个海外市场建立声誉和开创市场时提及，与男士的岳父无关。

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

[B]【解析】题目问女士认为什么是整个操作的关键。根据录音可知，女士认为整个操作的关键(the keything in the whole operation)是一个好的进口代理商(a good import agent)。B“找一个好的进口代理商”与录音所述相符，故为答案。

【点睛】A“挑选合适的车型”和C“说服董事会的成员”分别利用对话原词model和convince制造干扰，与录音内容不符，应排除；D“削减产品成本”在对话中未提及。

15．What does the woman admire in the man?

[D]【解析】D“他的决心”重现了对话结束前女士原话(I admire your determination)中的关键词．故为答案。

【点睛】A“他的灵活性”、B“他的远见卓识”和C“他的聪颖”均与对话结束前女士的原话不符。

Section B

Passage One

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

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

[A]【解析】本题问科学家试图解释什么。根据短文开头提及的“他们试图解释作为同卵双胞胎之一的事实如何影响双胞胎的个性特征”，可知A为答案。其中的being an identical twin是短文中being half of a biological pair的同义改写。

【点睛】短文没有关于同卵双胞胎将自己的个性特征保密的表述，故B“为什么一些同卵双胞胎将自己的个性特征保密”缺乏短文依据；同卵双胞胎从小被分开是被科学家选作研究对象的条件，而非要研究的主题．故C“为何一些同卵双胞胎自出生就被分离”应排除；D“同卵双胞胎如何出生、如何被抚养以及如何接受教育”与短文不符．短文开头明确提到科学家已知道双胞胎如何出生。

17．What do we learn about the twin Jims?

[B]【解析】本题问双胞胎Jims的情况。短文两次提到他们的成长环境，表述分别为grew up in differ- ent families“在不同家庭长大”和9rew up in different surroundings“在不同环境下长大”。B“他们在不同环境下长大”与短文表述相符，故为答案。

【点睛】双胞胎Jims的首任妻子叫Linda，第二任妻子叫Betty。A“他们的第二任妻子都叫Linda”张冠李戴：短文只提到两个Jims都为第一个儿子取名叫James Allan．至于他们各自的第一个孩子是不是都是女儿就未提及，故C应排除；短文说的是两个Jims在分别了39年后重逢．D说的是“他们都在39岁结婚”。

18. Why are scientists interested in studying iden- tical twins raised in different families?

[Al【解析】本题问科学家为什么对研究不同家庭环境下成长的同卵双胞胎感兴趣。联系短文可知。原因在于这些双胞胎可以帮助科学家弄清楚环境(en-vironment)和生物学(biology)之间的关系。A所述与此相符，其中的relationship between environ-ment and biology与短文中的connection be-tween environment and biology同义。

【点睛】B“他们想了解将同卵双胞胎区分开来的特征”与短文信息不符；C“他们想了解双胞胎相隔很远时如何沟通”利用短文结尾的Can twins really communicate制造干扰。但该项所述与短文不一致：D“他们想知道双胞胎能否感受彼此的痛苦”与短文末尾的问题一致，但这只是科学家想知道的具体问题之一，以偏概全。

Passage Two

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

19．What does the speaker say about camping?

[D]【解析】本题问露营的相关情况。录音开头就提到“露营仍是最廉价的(cheapest)度假方式之一”。D所述与此相符，其中的inexpensive“不贵的，便宜的”是短文原词cheapest的近义表述。故D为答案。

【点睛】A“特别受孩子和年轻人的喜欢”短文未提及；B“是欧洲大陆的度假者的首选”与短文不符，短文说的是每年有超过300万人露营度假．其中大部分人选择在欧洲大陆露营度假；C“露营和在永久性房子里住一样舒服”与短文内容相反．短文说的是露营不及在永久性房子里住舒服。

20．What does the passage tell US about the most popular tent SOld in Britain?

[B]【解析】根据短文可知，英国销售的最受欢迎的帐篷包含内外两个帐篷(一个0uter tent和一个inner tent)，B所述与此相符．故为答案。

【点睛】A“有坚固的塑料框架”与短文内容不符，短文说的是这种帐篷的框架由metal poles“铁杆”做成；短文并未提及搭建这种帐篷的难易程度，故C“很容易搭建”应排除；录音没有介绍这种帐篷销往何处，D“销往欧洲大陆许多国家”是利用短文开头的原词

Continent捏造的干扰项。

21．What does the speaker suggest buying if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days?

[C]【解析】短文结尾处建议，如果想在一个地方露营好几天的话，可以买一个kitchen extension，即C。

【点睛】A“防潮布”是帐篷构造的一个组成部分，并非说话人建议想在同一个地方度假好几天的人购买的东西：B“瓦斯炉”和D“备用帐篷”录音未提及。

Passage Three

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

[25]But most are now involved with the tourist trade.

22．How big does the speaker say Andorra is?

[A]【解析】短文开头部分即介绍了安道尔(Andorra)是世界上最小的国家之一，其国土面积只有179平方英里。A所述与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】①选项主语均为It，内容均与面积大小相关．可知题目问某个地方的面积大小。②B“跟纽约一样大”不对。短文说的是安道尔的国土面积不足纽约市的一半大；C“占地面积为97平方公里”将安道尔的真实国土面积(179平方英里)偷换成了97平方公里。明显不对；D“只有西班牙的一半大”短文没有提及。

23．What can be said about Andorra before the 1930s?

[D]【解析】短文提到，20世纪30年代以前游客很难进入安道尔，那里的人们几个世纪以来一直过着一成不变的生活。言下之意是该国与世隔绝。D所述与此相符，其中的cut off意为“切断，阻隔”。

【点睛】A“它的地理特征吸引了很多游客”与短文后半部分提到的“许多游客来安道尔欣赏高山”相符．但这是20世纪30年代以后的事情；B“当地居民过着和平舒适的生活”缺乏短文依据．短文只提到20世纪30年代以前安道尔人民几个世纪以来一直过着一成不变的生活，至于这种生活是否和平舒适则没有提到：由于安道尔在20世纪30年代前是封闭国家，故不会从外国进口食品．由此可排除C“它从外国进口食品”。

24．What event changed the situation in Andorra?

[C]【解析】短文提到，安道尔位于法国和西班牙之间的山区，与这两个国家相邻；20世纪30年代以前，该国人民一直过着几个世纪以来一成不变的生活。直到20世纪30年代修建了从法国和西班牙通往安道尔的公路之后，该国的生活节奏才加快了。因此选C“修建连接它与邻国的路”。

【点睛】A“其邻国的快速发展”、B“发达国家渐增的投资”和D“与法国和西班牙建立外交关系”均未提及。

25．What do most people in Andorra do nowa- days?

[B]【解析】本题问现在大多数安道尔人的从业情况。短文末提到．现在大多数安道尔人民都在从事与旅游贸易有关的业务，故选B“他们从事旅游业”。

【点睛】短文结尾处有提到一部分安道尔人民(Some Andorrans)仍在务农和饲养牲畜．但这并非大多数安道尔人民的从业情况，故A“他们在农场工作”和C“他们饲养家畜”均应排除：D“他们制作传统手工艺品”短文未提及。

(Section C．

26．familiar

【解析】此空格需要填入系动词sound的表语。 familiar意为“熟悉的”。

27．put forward

【解析】此空格需要填入过去分词，与空格后的by parents or others close to US一起作后置定语，修饰suggestions。put forward意为“提出”。

28．caution

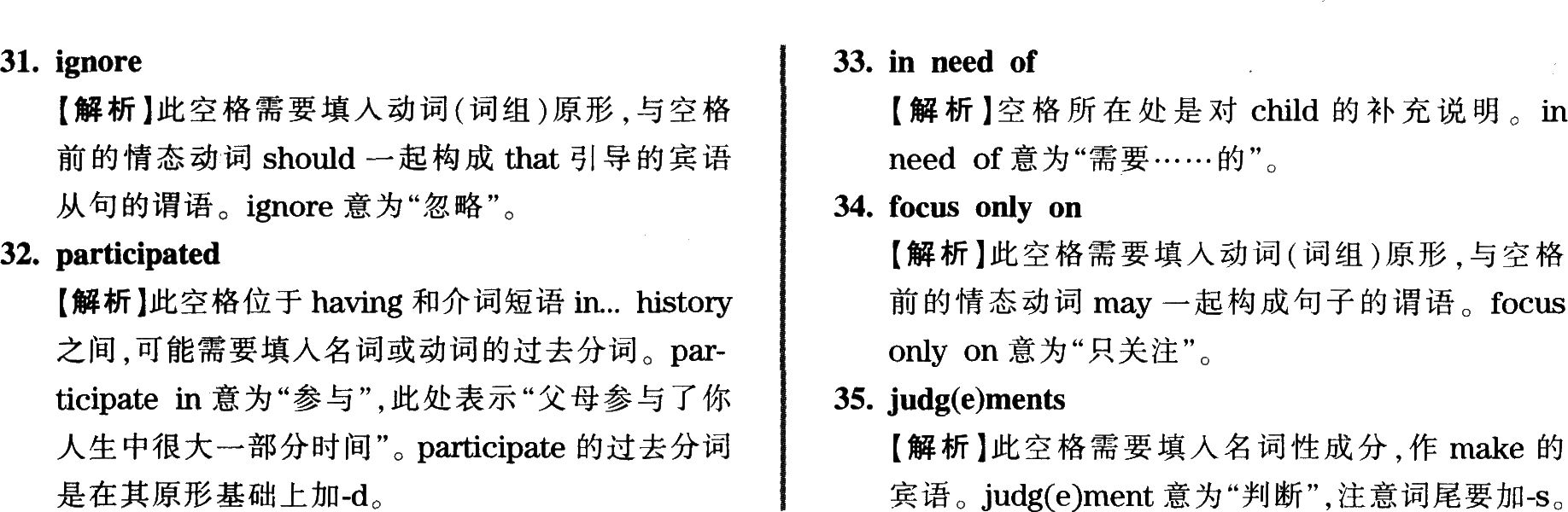
【解析】此空格需要填入名词性成分，作介词with的宾语。caution意为“谨慎”。

29．1ive with

【解析】此空格需要填入动词(词组)原形，与空格前的情态动词must一起作wh0引导的定语从旬的谓语。live with意为“忍受，容忍”。

30．alternatives

【解析】此空格需要填入名词性成分，作considered的宾语。alternative意为“可供选择的事物”，注意不要漏掉词尾的喝。



Part ⅢReading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

几十年来。美国人一直把美国在新科技发展中的领先地位看作理所应当。二战期间及其后的研发所造就的创新对20世纪下半叶美国的繁荣至关重要。实际上，美国当代社会的方方面面都依赖于当时的创新，而这些创新之所以成为可能是因为当时的美国在数学和科学教育方面领先于世界。然而，时至今天，尽管对熟练掌握数学和科学的工人的需求日益增加。科学、数学以及工程学位的授予比例却在逐渐减少。

STEM学科(科学、技术、工程和数学)学位产量的下降似乎与美国学生在数学和科学方面获得的国际评估不佳密切相关。很多大学新生的数学基础薄弱。2005年企业与高等教育论坛的报告指出，22％的大学新生必须补修数学课，计划主修科学或工程的学生只有不到一半能实际完成这些学科的专业学习。

结果就是那些掌握专业技能。尤其是数学专业技能的大学毕业生人数减少。而这类大学生能够为劳动大军提供动力。使美国继续处于创新前沿，并保持美国的生活水平。当美国学生在数学和科学领域表现欠佳之时，其他国家却正大力支持这些方面的教育，其学生的竞争力正逐渐增强。比起美国，发展中国家有更多学生获得STEM学科学位。词性分析

名词：contemporary同龄人courses课程；进程[复数]degrees学位；程度[复数]future未来proce- dures程序；步骤[复数]proportions部分；比例[复数]spheres范围；球体[复数]

动词：accelerating加速[现在分词或动名词]courses流动[第三人称单数]declining衰退[现在分词或动名词]led导致；引领[过去式或过去分词]met碰到，遭遇[过去式或过去分词]

形容词：accelerating加速的，催化的contemporary同时代的；当代的critical批判的；关键的declining衰退中的future将来的

副词：actually实际上closely紧密地；接近地especially尤其，特别

解题思路

36．[F]此句的主语是innovations“创新”，谓语动词是were，从语法角度分析，空格处可能需填入名词、形容词或现在分词作表语。或者需填人过去分词与were一起构成被动语态。从语义上讲，该词应体现主语innovations与the prosperity of the nation“国家的繁荣”之间的关系。结合下一句可知，本句所提到的innovations

(Those innovations)是美国社会的方方面面都需要依赖的，亦即对美国社会很重要，由此可反推，空格处应填critical“至关重要的”，表明这些创新对美国繁荣的重要性。

37．[D]空格位于修饰Those innovations的非限制性定语从句中，修饰名词society。在各备选项中，语义上讲得通的只有contemporary和future两个形容词。结合该句中的时间副词now可判断，应该是contemporary society，即现在的“当代”社会，而不是现在的“未来”社会。故contemporary为答案。

38．[K]空格位于because引导的原因状语从句中，表明Those innovations成为可能(were possible)的原因；结合空格前后的名词性成分the United States和the world可知．空格处需填人动词作从句的谓语。而主句的过去时态和从句中的时间副词then则提示，需填入的动词应为过去式，各备选项中动词过去式只有led和 met。联系原文可知，应选led，填入空格处led the world意为“领先于世界”，与第l句的leadership posi- tion“领先地位”相呼应．而met the world则讲不通。

39．[N]空格前为定冠词the，后面为0f短语，提示该处应填人名词或动名词。本句句意为“科学、数学以及工程学位的授予……在减少”。结合下一段首句中的The decline in degree production“学位产量的下降”，可知这一句是对空格处语句的复述，和production“产量”意思贴近的词只有proportions“比例”和spheres“范围”。学位产量下降，可指学位比例下降，或学位范围下降。该句明显给出了授予学位的范围degrees awarded in science，math，and engineerin9“科学、数学以及工程的学位授予”，因此填proportions更为合适，意为科学、数学以及工程学位的“授予比例”。

40．[C]空格处位于被动结构(be related)之间，应填人副词，表明“学位产量下降”与“美国学生在数学和科学方面获得的国际评估不佳”之间的关系。联系该段的下文“许多大学新生的数学基础薄弱，计划主修科学或工程的学生只有不到一半能完成这些学科的专业学习”可知，两者之间关系紧密，因为既然不足一半学生能完成专业学习．那么学位产量自然会下降，closely“紧密地”为答案。

41．[E]空格位于谓语动词take之后，应填入名词作take的宾语。空格前一句提到许多大学新生的数学基础薄弱，空格所在句用数据进一步说明这种情况，符合语境的是courses“课程”，填入空格意为“大学新生因为数学基础薄弱而需要补修数学课”。各备选项中，degrees也能与空格前的take math构成搭配，意为“拿数学学位”，但该句的主语为college freshmen“大学新生”，逻辑不合理。

42．[B]空格位于分句主语less than half of the students与谓语动词complete之间，主干完整，提示该处应填入副词。修饰动词complete。该分句也是在讲学生数学基础薄弱的情况，各备选副词中，符合语境的是actually“实际上”，填入空格意为“计划主修科学或工程的学生只有不到一半能实际完成这些学科的专业学习”，能呼应上文提到的学位产量下降的现实。

43．[I]空格处位于wh0引导的定语从句中，表明有技能的大学毕业生，——有数学技能的大学生人数的减少。联系前一段提到的很多大学新生的数学基础薄弱和22％的大学新生必须补修数学课，可知空格填副词espe- cially“特别是”，表明掌握数学技能的大学生尤其欠缺，在语法和语义上均符合文中语境。

44．[G]空格位于定冠词the和名词performance之间，可见应填入作定语的修饰成分。上文说美国学生的数学和科学基础薄弱。此处要填美国学生在数学和科学领域表现的修饰语，表达负面意义的现在分词declining符合语境．填入空格意为“表现一直下降”，该词也能与后面的increased competition“竞争日益增加”形成对比。

45．[H]空格位于谓语动词earn之后，需填人名词或动名词作宾语。此处是将发展中国家的学生和美国学生在STEM学科方面获取的 作对比。前一句提到美国学生的表现受到了其他国家学生的挑战，再结合第2段首句提及的“美国STEM学科的学位产量”，可知空格处应填人degrees“学位”，意为“发展中国家有更多的学生获得STEM学科学位”。

Section B

全文翻译划线点评

禁止含糖饮料——

为减肥之战助力

[A]上周四，在火车上，我对面坐着一个胖男人。一个座位都容不下他。他脸色苍白。身材走形。看上去很可能已经“胖”入膏肓：肥胖会导致很多种可怕的死法。[49]环顾车厢．我看到不少像他一样的人。包括几个胖小孩。肿胀的脸颊挤压着眼睛。毫不夸张地说，肥胖已成为一种流行病，他们就是其中的缩影。

[B]但是这是相当多余的：[46]有个简单的想法——说得上是老生常谈——它可能让数百万这样的人远离终生的不健康状态，同时为英格兰和威尔士的国家医疗体制(NHS)每年至少节省140亿英镑。你可能会觉得这是一个相当大的公共利益。这个简单的想法就是糖虽好，但尤如毒药，应该避免食用。它纯净、洁白却致命，40年前，约翰·尤德金教授一部颠覆思维的著作以此为名。该书的副标题是《糖如何杀死我们》。

[C]糖以无数的形式隐藏于即食餐、垃圾食品和含糖饮料中。糖可导致上瘾、荷尔蒙紊乱造成的食欲不佳、新陈代谢机能失常、肥胖，进而导致2型糖尿病及很多可怕的并发症。[51]如果人们真正了解以上后果。他们就会努力改掉吃糖的坏习惯，尤其因为英国是“欧洲最胖的国家”。他们甚至可能有动力支持政府阻止人们消费这种致命东西的举措。然而到目前为止，这个想法还是遭到了些许抵制。

[D]不难想象既得利益集团——所有从糖的魔力中轻松敛财的食品及饮料生产商、加工商、促销商及零售商——会联合反对任何糖类控制。还有自由主义者，通常来说我和他们一个阵营，他们会抗议政府的法规再一次干扰我们的生活。

[E]没错，但是人们应该意识到从某种程度上来讲，如果没有一个保姆国家，你就不会拥有一个福利国家。通过公费医疗制度，如果我们要对彼此的健康保险负责，那么我们每个人的健康都紧密地联系了起来，包括每个人的饮食。吸烟已最终被纳入应限制的范围。[50]但过度饮食却尚未得到认可。虽然这个国家1／4的成年人有肥胖症。并且预计到2050年这个数字会增加一倍。别的不说，肥胖会弄垮国家医疗体制。

[F]然而，近年来有迹象表明医疗机构正努力拉响警报。上个月皇家医学院(AMRC．发布的一项报告称肥胖是影响英国公共健康的最大问题，并敦促政府采取措施。

[G][52]该报告有10项推荐，其中第一项是在当前2096的增值税基础上。对含糖饮料再另行征收至少一年20％的税。这至少会是个相当不错的开端。软饮料中的含糖量高得可怕，能直接转化为脂肪。正如皇家医学院院长泰伦斯·斯蒂芬教授所说，含糖软饮料是“最糟糕的饮食。你根本就是直接在吃糖。你的身体还没有进化到可以应付这样的东西。”

[H]非常精确。[54]和糖带来的危害比起来。食用过多的脂肪或盐(两者差异很大)的危害就微不足道了。而且，糖随处可见。

[I]在超市，除了普通的、未加工的肉类、鱼或蔬菜，很难买到含糖量少的食品。出现这一局面的原因是20世纪六十年代颇为盛行的科学观把脂肪，而不是糖，看作对心脏和其他器官的最大危害和造成肥胖的诱因。

[J]当时的风尚是避免脂肪。但是发现抽掉大部分脂肪的食品并不可口后。食品生产商把糖当作一种有魔力的替代品来提味，通常是用从玉米中提取的糖浆，毫不吝啬地添加到大多数预加工食品和软饮料中。

[K]这种东西不仅让人发胖，而且还使人上瘾。它很可能通过一种能控制食欲的激素的活动，干扰人体的新陈代谢。对于那些愿意接受这个事实的人来说，有大量的证据可以证明这点。

[L]从理论上讲，人们应该做出“健康的选择”，避免暴饮暴食。[55]但是糖类添加剂不易识别。且很难避免。因此，因零食、饮食过度而发胖的人错不在其自身：肥胖症在很大程度上是被加给他们的。这点应该被制止，抑或政府应该出面制止。

[M]在我居住地的超市闲逛，我常常感到震惊，这些在购物架上堆得高高的有毒物品仍然在合法售卖。问题是它们比毫无用处还糟，它们是有毒的。众所周知这些东西能让人上瘾。会使人变胖。[48]整天给小孩子喝天饮料或瓶装的勾兑果汁不亚于虐待儿童。

[N][47]显然。法律不该允许售卖这种东西。我讨厌去想更多的政府法规。但对含糖汽水征点税、提供更多健康教育、在学校提供点烹饪食品、禁止随处可见的自动售货机——正如皇家医学院报告中的建议那样——是收效甚微的。光贴标签还不够。[47]我们需要立法禁止将高浓度糖浆用于食品和饮料中。

[O]2012年6月，[53]当时的公共健康部长说政府不惧怕食品行业．也不排除出台规章制度。考虑到肥胖给国家医疗体制造成的开销。然而，尚未有任何举措出台。那么就再来点Jammie Dodger饼干(译注：一种易致胖的饼干品牌)，就当什么都没说吧。

46．[B][译文]避免过度食用糖类能够改善人们的健康状况并节省医疗开支。

[定位解析]根据题目中的improve people’s health以及medical expenses“医疗费用”可定位到8段第l句第二个破折号后的定语从句。该从句的主语that指代主句的a simple idea，即应避免吃糖(sugar… should be avoided)，与题目中的avoiding over-consumption“避免过度食用”对应；而该段第1句spare… people of…ill health“使人们远离不健康”与题目中的improve people’s health“改善人们的健康状况”同义；save NHS…￡l4 billion a year则与题目中的save medical expenses“节省医疗开支”对应。由此可知本题信息来自B段。

47．[N1[译文]应该通过法律，规定生产过甜的食品或饮料是违法的。

[定位解析]根据题目中的关键信息law,illegal可定位到N段，全文只有N段提及“法律”话题。N段最后一句的What is needed is legislation“需要的是立法”与题目中的Laws should be passed是同义转述。而原文的banning high levels of sugary syrups used in foods and drinks“禁止将含糖量高的糖浆使用在食品和饮料中”则与题目的后半句“规定生产过甜的食品或饮料是违法的”同义，故答案为N。

48．[M][译文]一直给小孩子甜果汁喝等同于虐待儿童。

[定位解析]根据题目中的child abuse“虐待儿童”可定位到M段最后一句。该句中的“整天给小孩子喝甜饮料或瓶装的勾兑果汁”与题目中的“一直给小孩子甜果汁喝”意思基本一致。而is nothing less than child abuse“不亚于虐待儿童”则与题目中的is equal to child abuse“等同于虐待儿童”同义。由此可知本题信息出自M段。

49．[A][译文]环顾四周，作者发现肥胖症很普遍。

[定位解析]根据题目中的looking around可定位到A段最后两句。A段倒数第2句的looking around the carriage“环顾车厢四周”对应了题目中的looking around。作者说在车厢里看到了很多胖子，末句则总结，这是肥胖症流行病的缩影(part of…an epidemic of obesity)，与题目中的0besity quite widespread“肥胖症普遍存在”对应，故答案为A。

50．[E][译文]预计在接下来的几十年里，胖子的数量将快速增加。

[定位解析]根据题目中的the number，increase qulcldy和in the next few decades可定位到E段倒数第2句。该旬中的that number指代该句前半部分的“这个国家1／4的成年人是胖子”，与题目的The number of obese people“胖子的数量”相符。该句说预计到2050年，胖子的数量会翻倍(is predicted to double by the year 2050)，这与题目说的“胖子数量快速增长”对应。由此判断E为正确答案。

51．[C][译文]如果人们真正了解含糖食物及含糖饮料带来的可怕后果，他们会支持政府抵制糖消费的措施。

[定位解析]根据题目中的support government measures，against sugar consumption可定位到C段。该段第2句说“如果他们能理解到以上后果(that)”，that指代上一句提及的糖能引发的不良后果(即本题的 the horrible consequences)，这与题目的前半部分If people really understood…sugary foods and drinks相符。该段第3句提到人们有动力支持政府阻止人们消费这种致命东西的举措，这与题目中的“支持政府抵制糖消费的措施”对应，因此本题是对C段内容的概括。

52．[G][译文]对含糖饮料额外征税将会是良好的开端。

[定位解析]根据题目中的关键信息beginnin9，tax可定位到G段。该段首句提到要对含糖饮料在原有的基础上再另行征税(imposing a tax…on sugary drinks，on top of…)，题目中的an additional tax“额外的税”是对此内容的概括；而第2句提到这是一个良好的开端(excellent start)，这与题目中的good beginning对应，故本题与G段的前两句内容相符。

53．[0][译文]尽管前一段时间政府表明其有控制糖消费的打算，但仍没有采取任何行动。

[定位解析]本题内容涉及政府对糖消费进行控制，结合题目中的regulate可定位到0段。该段首句提到“政府……未排除控制糖消费”，这与题目后半旬its intention to do so“原本打算控制糖消费”对应；而第2句的nothing has happened yet“尚未有任何举措出台”则能与题目的“还没有采取任何行动”对应上，故判断题目信息来自0段。

[干扰排除]C段中也有信息提到人们如果了解到糖的致命后果，就会支持政府阻止糖消费的举措，但题目的“政府仍未采取任何行动”在C段没有体现，据此排除C。

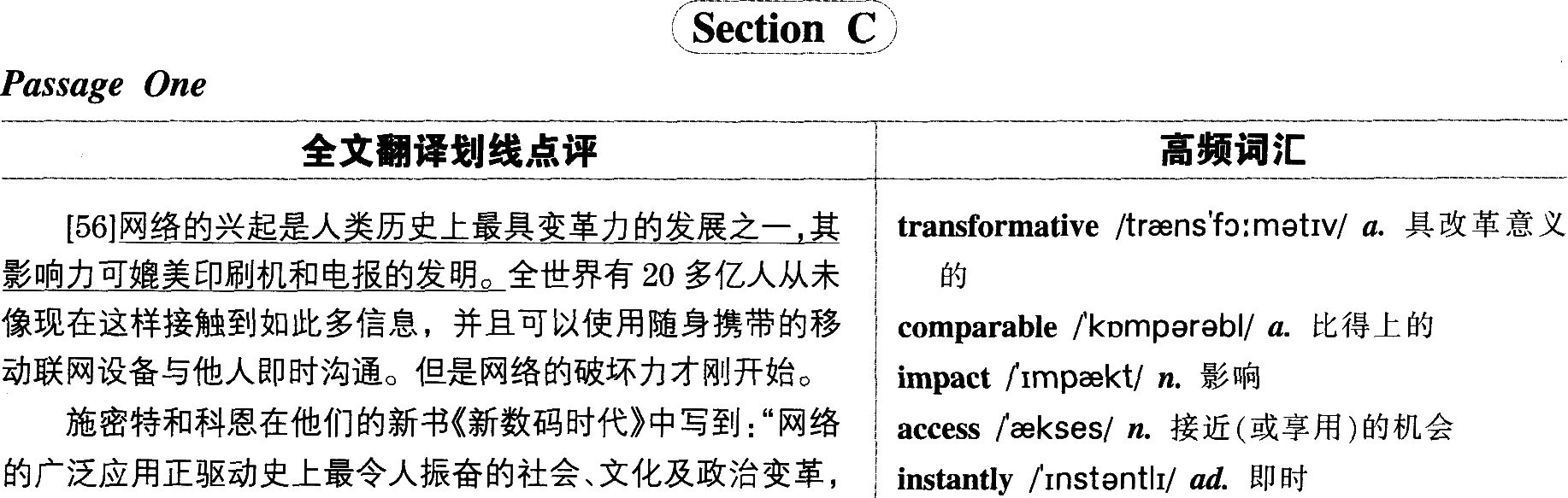
54．[H][译文]相比脂肪与盐，糖类对健康更有害。

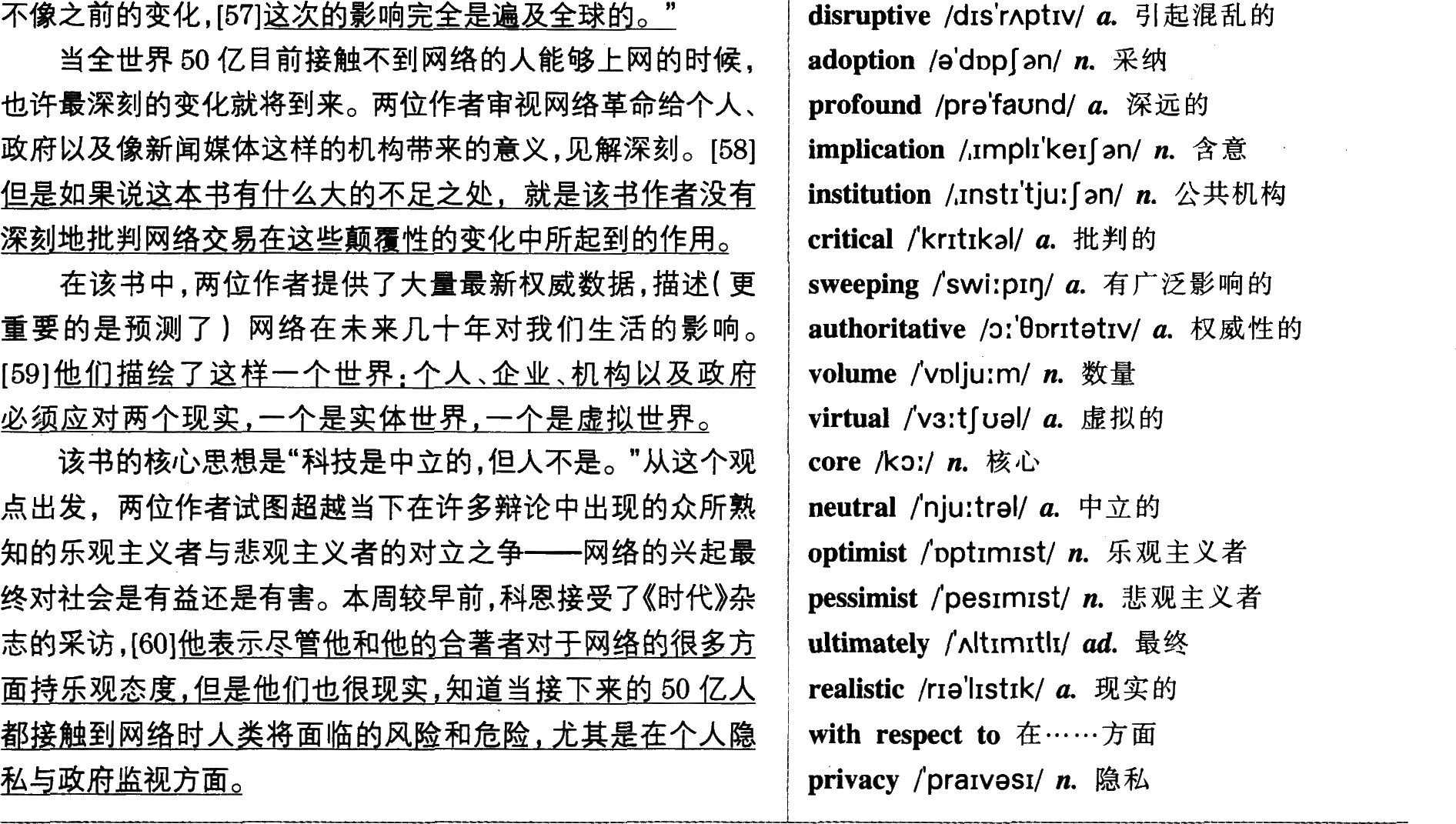
[定位解析]根据题目的关键信息harmful to health以及fat and salt可定位到H段的第2句。该句的主干为The risb of…pale into insignificance，compared with…，其中的pale作动词，指“相形见绌，相形失色”，说明了与糖类相比，脂肪或盐的危害是微不足道的(insignificance)，这与题目信息相符。

[干扰排除]1段也谈到脂肪对健康造成的危害，但是该段未提到“盐”，故排除I。

55．[L][译文]甜食消费者不应该受到谴责，因为他们没法判断什么食物含糖。

[定位解析]根据题目的关键信息are not really to blame可定位到L段。L段第2句提及糖类添加剂很难被识别(not easy to identify)，这与题目的后半句cannot tell what food is sugary“没法判断什么食物含糖”对应。L段第3句提及因零食、饮食过度而发胖的人错不在其自身(not really their own fault)，这与题目的“甜食消费者不应该受到谴责”相符。因此题目信息为L段第2、3句内容的概括，故选L。





56．[A][定位]根据题干中的the rise of the Intemet，printing press和the telegraph定位至第1段第1句。

【解析】本题问网络的兴起与印刷机和电报的发明在哪些方面类似。题干复现了全文首句中的多个关键词，题干中的similar to对应原文中的comparable…to…，该部分说明网络的影响力可媲美电报与印刷机的发明，而网络的兴起是人类历史上最具变革力的发展之一(one of the most transformative developments in human history)。由此可分析出，网络兴起和电报与印刷机的发明的共同点是：它们都具有变革力、是革命性的、影响历史发展的。A项出现了原文transformative“具变革性的”的同根词transform，意为“改变了人类历史”，符合原文信息。

【点睛】B“它使日常交流更加便利”在原文中虽有涉及，如第1段第2句“可以使用……与他人即时沟通”，但这只是网络的影响力，却不是网络与电报、印刷机发明的共同点。C“它被所有人采用”过于绝对，与第3段首句的“现在全球还有50亿人未上网”相矛盾。原文未提及“思想方面的变革”，故排除D“它使人们的思想发生了革命性的改变”。

57．[B][定位]根据题干中的Schmidt and Cohen定位至第2段。

[解析]题目问Schmidt和Cohen如何描述网络的影响。第2段整段是关于Schmidt和Cohen对网络影响力的描述。段末提到这次网络造成的影响完全是遍及全球的(the effects are fully global)，B“(影响)是全球的”与此相符，其中worldwide与原文的global意思一致，故答案为B。

【点睛】A中的immeasurable指“太大而无法估量的”，与C中的unpredictable“无法预测的”语义相近，但第4段明确提到Schmidt和Cohen在书中对网络影响下的未来作了预测(predicts)，故不能说网络的影响是“无法估量”或“无法预测的”。D中的contaminating意为“造成坏影响的，污染的”，含贬义，由第2段中的exciljn9…trails．formations“令人兴奋的变革”以及最后一段的optimistic about many aspects of the Internet“对网络的许多方面都持乐观态度”可知，Schmidt和Cohen认为网络可产生积极的影响，故D不对。

58．[C][定位]根据题干中的The New Digital Age和inadequate定位至第3段最后一句。

【解析】题目问《新数码时代》一书有什么不足之处。第3段最后一句提到该书的一个大缺点(one major shortcoming)是没有深刻地批判网络交易的作用(don’t…applying a critical eye to the role of Internet business)。critical“批判的”，指判断事物要全面客观，C中的objecfive与之意思相近，选项意为“它缺乏对网络交易的客观评价”，符合原文。

【点睛】A“它没有承认网络科技的影响力”与第2段中提到的网络所具有的巨大影响力(引发社会变革、影响遍及全球等)相矛盾。第3段第2句提到“两位作者审视网络革命给个人、政府以及像新闻媒体这样的机构带来的意义”暗示了该书探讨了网络的社会意义，因为个人、政府、媒体都是社会不可分割、且非常重要的一部分，故B“它没有探寻网络的社会意义”与原文不符。D“它未涉及网络交际的科技层面”中的“网络交际的科技层面”没有在原文出现，无法判断该书是否讲述了这方面的内容。

59．[A][定位]根据题干中的the future be like定位至第4段。

【解析】题目问如果每个人都上网，那么未来将会怎样。第4段第l句主题句提及Schmidt和Cohen在书中预测了网络对未来生活的影响。最后一句具体描述人们的网络生活。说个体、企业、机构以及政府必须应对两个现实(two realities)，一个是实体世界(one physical)，一个是虚拟世界(one virtual)。A“人们将生活在两个不同的现实中”概括了最后一句的内容。

【点睛】B“人们获得信息的机会均等”，全球所有人都可以上网了，并不等同于所有人就可以均等地获得信息，获得信息的多寡还有其他制约因素。C“人们不必旅行就可以了解世界”也许是网络的影响之一．但在文中却没有提及，故不能选。D“人们不必面对面交流”，第4段最后一句说人们要面对两个世界，暗示即便生活在网络社会，人们同时仍然要生活在现实世界里。D忽略了“现实世界”，故不对。

60．[D][定位]根据出题顺序原则定位至最后一段。

【解析】题目问本文对《新数码时代》的作者有什么看法。全文最后一句，Cohen代表《新数码时代》的两位作者提出了对未来网络发展的看法，首先提到两位作者对网络的很多方面持乐观态度(optimistic about many aspects of the Internet)，之后指出他们同时也意识到网络的风险和危险(realistic about the risks and dangers)，对网络的利弊都谈到，是比较客观的看法。故D“在分析网络的影响时，他们没有偏颇”正确。

【点睛】A“关于网络，他们留下了很多问题没有回答”和C“他们对虚拟世界的未知领域展开探索”在文中均未提及。B“他们对网络革命的未来是乐观的”虽然符合文中的表达optimistic about many aspects of the Intemet“对网络的很多方面持乐观态度”，但忽略了文章最后有关网络风险的态度，因此B以偏概全．不够准确。

难句归纳

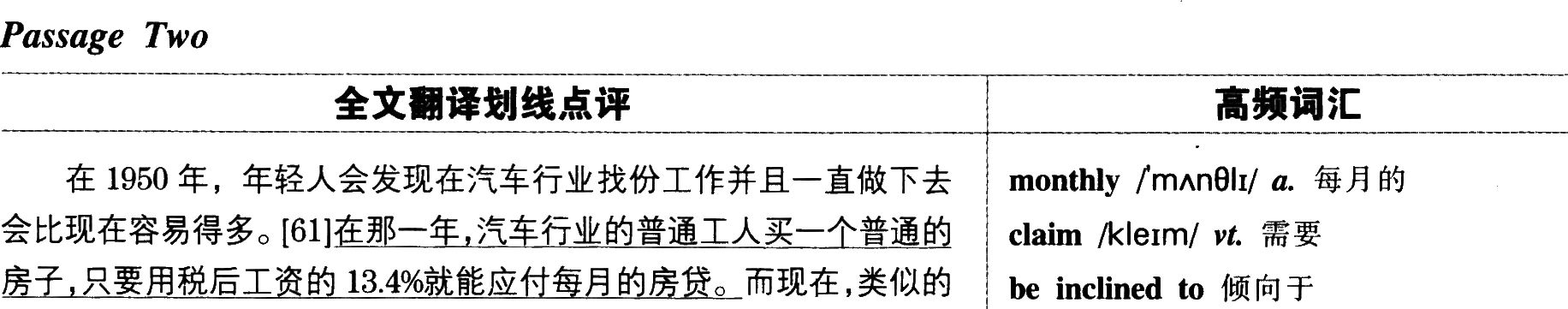
1．By using this concept as a starting point，the authors aim to move beyond the now familiar optimistVS．pessimist dichotomy(对立观点)that has characterized many recent debates about whether the rise of the Internet will ultimately be good or bad for society．(最后一段第2句)

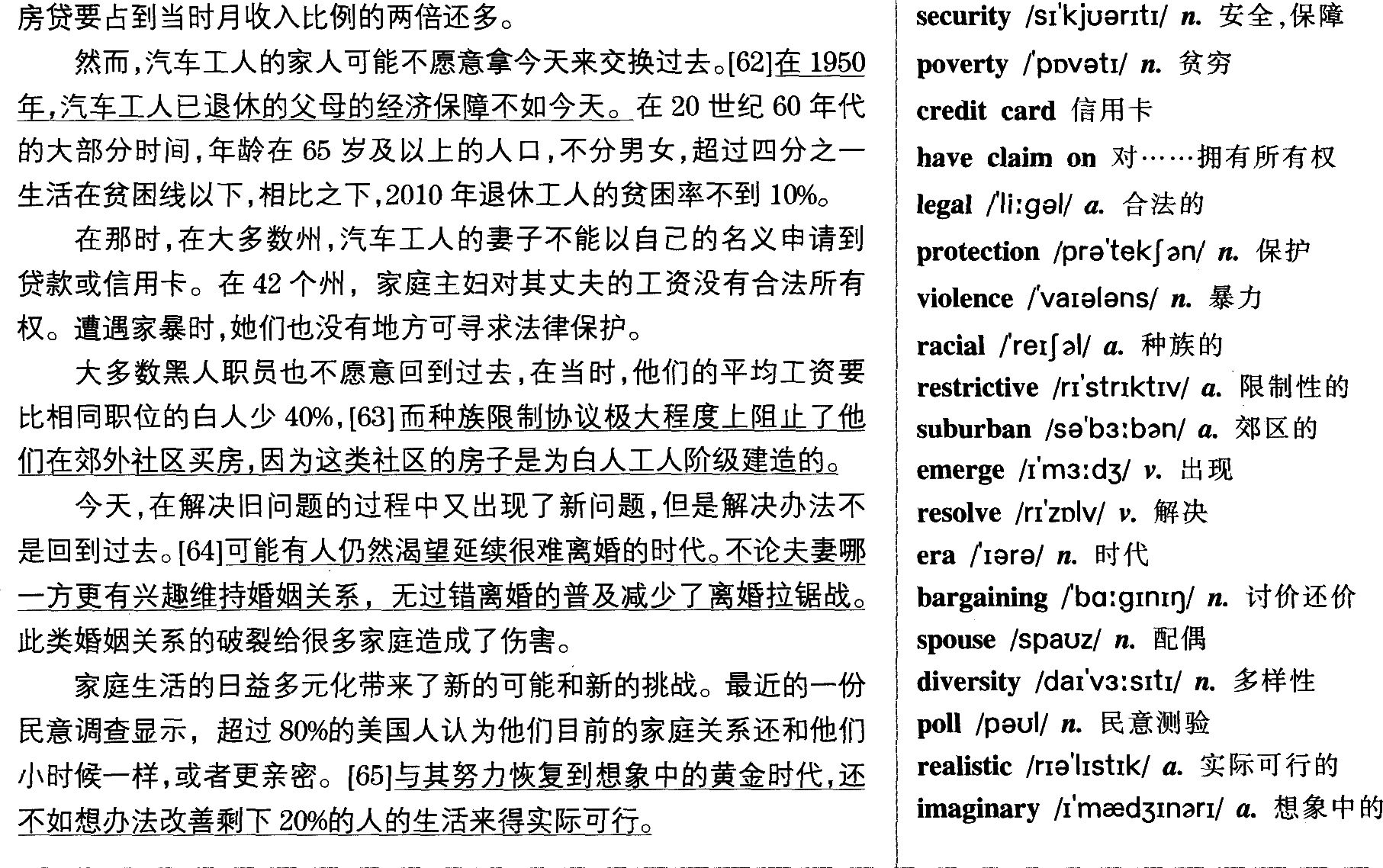
[分析]句首的By using…starting point为方式状语，说明主语the authors使用的方法。主句的主干为theauthors aim to move beyond the dichotomy。主句中又包含that引导的定语从句，修饰先行词是di． chotomy；该定语从句的主干为that has characterized debates。该定语从中还包含whether引导的宾

语从句whether the rise of the Internet will ultimately be good or bad for society．作介词about的宾语，说明debates争论的内容。

2.In an interview with TlME earlier this week,Cohen said although he and his co-author are optimistic about many aspects of the Internet，they’re also realistic about the risks and dangers that lie ahead when the next five billion people come online，particularly with respect to personal privacy and state surveillance(监视)．(第60题解题旬)

[分析]本句包含多个从句。句首的In an interview with TIME earlier this week作状语，说明后面信息的来源。主句主干为Cohen said…，主句的宾语由从句充当，该宾语从句是主从复合句，包含although引导的让步状语从句；宾语从句的主干为they’re also realistic曲out the risks and dangers：其后的that lie ahead when the next five billion people come online为修饰risks and dangers的定语从句，该定语从句含有when引导的时间状语从句。旬末的particularly with respect to personal privacy and state surveillanee是对risks and dangers的补充说明．说明风险和危险的两个突出的方面。





61．[B][定位]根据题干中的autoworkers in 1950定位至第l段。

【解析】本题问1950年的美国汽车工人的情况。第l段第2句的in that year指代首句的1950年，该句提及“1950年普通的汽车工人只需要用税后工资的13．4％(just l3．4 percent)就可以应付每月的房贷”，而第3句讲到现在需用该比例的两倍多来支付房贷(more than twice that share)。这就暗示和现在相比，1950年的汽车工人买房子相对轻松，故B“他们买房子并不难”正确。

【点睛】A“他们的工作没有现在的工作稳定”与首句的much easier than it is today to…keepa job“比现在更容易……保住工作”相反。第1段最后一句提到了twice“两倍”，但该句说的是“现在他们的房贷占工资的比例是1950年的两倍”，对象是用于支付房贷的收入比例，而非earnings“总收入”，因此排除C“他们的工资是现在的两倍”。原文并未将汽车业工人与其他行业工人作对比，D“他们比其他行业的工人要富裕”属于无中生有。

62．[C][定位]根据题干中的retired people today定位至第2段第2、3句。

【解析】本题询问如今的退休人士的情况。第2段第2句的His retired parents对应题干中的retired peo- ple today，该句提到他们当时的经济保障更少(had less economic security back then)，C“(如今的退休人士)觉得比过去在经济上更有安全感”是对该句的正话反说，符合原文。

【点睛】A“他们都渴望回到过去的黄金时代”与第2段第l句中的less inclined to trade the present for the past“不愿用现在换过去”相反。B“他们不太依赖社会福利”，现在的生活更有经济保障，在一定程度上说明现在的社会福利更好，也就是说现在的人更有可能依赖社会福利，B与文意相反。全文没有出现退休人士是否愿意与孩子一起生活的相关表述，故排除D“他们通常不愿意和孩子一起生活”。

63．[8][定位]根据题干中的white suburban neighborhood定位至第4段。

【解析】本题问为什么黑人职员不能在白人居住的郊外社区买房。第4段末的prevented them from buying… white working-class families“阻止他们在为白人而建的社区买房”与题干对应，因此答案应为该分句的主语racially restrictive agreements“种族限制协议”，该协议限制了黑人职员在白人社区买房，是对黑人职员的歧视，故B“他们遭受了种族不平等待遇”正确。

【点睛】原文并未提及“交通设施”，故A“他们缺乏交通设施”纯属捏造。第4段虽提及自人的种族限制协议不让黑人职员购买白人区的房子，但文中并没有提及黑人职员主观上因为害怕违法而不敢买房。因此客观条件“他们遭受了不平等的待遇”才是不能买白人区房子的原因。此外C项的law“法律”跟第4段的agreements“协议”也不对等，故排除C“他们害怕违法”。第4段提到了黑人职员比相同职位的白人少赚400,4(earned 40 percent less)，但这是为了说明种族不平等．而非说明黑人职员太穷，故排除D“他们太穷买不起”。

64．[A][定位]根据题干中的no-fault divorce定位至第5段第2、3句。

【解析】本题问无过错离婚的后果是什么。第5段第2、3句讲述了no-fault divorce的相关信息。第2句指出．在过去离婚是很困难的(divorce was still hard to come by)，该句暗示现在离婚容易多了。而第3句则提到无过错离婚减少了离婚拉锯战(has reduced the bargaining power)，bargaining power原指“讨价还价 的能力”．在这里引申为“离婚过程中的牵扯不清”，故该句也说明了现在离婚变得容易了，即A“离婚更容易了”。

【点睛】第3段最后一句提到了“家暴”，但该句说的是“过去遇到家暴时，无处寻求法律保护”。据此只能推断出“现在遇到家暴，有地方寻求法律保护”，而不能推断出“家暴数量的变化”，据此排除B“家暴减少了”。由第5段最后两句可知，no-fault divorce普及后，离婚拉锯减少了．婚姻解体容易了，而此种婚姻关系的破裂(the breakup of such marriages)对许多家庭造成了伤害(has caused pain for many families)，其中至少包括倒数第2句提到的更有兴趣维持婚姻关系的一方(whichever spouse…interested in continuing the relationship)，C“它没有给双方造成伤害”与原文不符。原文并未提到无过错离婚会导致“社会动荡”(social unrest)，故D“它会导致社会动荡”错。

65．[D][定位]根据题干中的author suggest定位至最后一段。

【解析】本题问作者建议社会做些什么。文章最后一句提到“想办法改善剩下的20％的家庭的生活更加实际可行”(Finding ways to improve…seems more realistic)，由more realistic可看出作者赞同这种做法，即建议社会想办法改善剩下的20％的家庭的生活。再结合上一句的“80％的美国人相信他们目前的家庭关系还和他们小时候一样、或者更亲密”，可知剩下的20％的家庭是指“关系不亲密的家庭”，即存在问题的家庭，故D“改善有问题的家庭的生活”与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】最后一段第l句只提到家庭生活的日益多元化带来了新挑战，但并未提及社会应该准备应对新挑战，因此排除A“准备应对任何新挑战”。原文并未提到“社会安全网”的相关内容，故排除B“努力优化当前的社会安全网”。

第4段提到了黑人受到的一些不平等待遇，但那是过去的情况，结合该段第1句提到的“大多数黑人职员不愿意回到这样一个时代”，可知现在情况已好转，即黑人和白人之间的差距没那么大了，因此C“缩小黑人和白人之间的差距”也不是作者建议社会应该做的事情。

难句归纳

Most black workers would not want to return to a time when，on average，they earned 40 percent less than their white counterparts，while racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from buying into the suburban neighborhoods being built for white workin9—class families．(第4段)

[分析]本句是一个主从复合句。主句为Most black workers would not want to return to a time。when至句末为修饰time的定语从句；该从句由while连接两个并列分句构成，两个分句的主干分别为they earned40 percent less than their white counterparts和racially restrictive agreements largely prevented them from…。其中，第一个分句含有一个比较结构earned 40 percent less than…，对比了黑人职员与相同职位的白人之间的收入情况；第二个分句包含prevent sb．from doing sth．“阻止某人做某事”结构，末尾的现在分词短语being built for…famifies作后置定语，修饰neighborhoods。

答案速查

36．F 37．D 38．K 39．N 40．C 41．E 42．B 43．I 44．G 45．H

46．B 47．N 48．M 49．A 50．E 51．C 52．G 53．O 54．H 55．L

56．A 57．B 58．C 59．A 60．D 61．B 62．C 63．B 64．A 65．D

PartⅣTranslation

词汇难点

温顺的：gentle；peaceful 独特的：distinctive；special；unique

皮毛：coat；fur 被列为：be listed as；be grouped as；be classified as

濒危物种：endangered species 意义：meanin9；significance

徽标：symbol；icon；logo；image 熊科(动物)：bear family

以竹为食：bamboo．eating；feed／live on bamboo面临威胁：be under threat；be confronted with threats

确保：ensure；make sure that 生存：survival；existence

表达难点

1．第l句有两个谓语动词“是一种……动物”及“长着……皮毛”，翻译时可将前者处理为英文句子的谓语，后者处理

成修饰animal“动物”的后置定语。“长着独特的黑白皮毛”可处理成介词短语with a distinctive black and white

coat或现在分词短语wearing a distinctive black and white coat。

2．翻译第2句中的“大熊猫已被列为……”时，需将“已”暗含的时态体现出来，即句子应该用现在完成时。

3．第3、4句都是讲述大熊猫与WwF的关系，语义紧密，可将这两句合译。“大熊猫是WWF的徽标”(第4句内容)

是“大熊猫对WWF有特殊意义”(第3句内容)的具体体现，两者隐含因果关系，故可将第4句处理成in that或

since引导的原因状语从句。

4．第5旬与第1句类似，也有两个谓语动词“是……成员”和“生活在……”，两个谓语动词的逻辑主语相同，都是the

giant panda“大熊猫”，翻译时可选取后者作为英文句子的谓语，前者处理为非谓语成分，如可译为As a…mem-

ber of…或Being a…member of…。

5．第6、7句均为短句，内容较少，若按中文结构逐句译出，译文会显得句子结构松散，不符合英文句子注重逻辑关系

的特点。这时需要细读句子，分析其隐含的句间逻辑。实际上第6句的“世界上大约有1000只大熊猫”(即存活数

量少)和第7句的“面临许多威胁”都是“我们要确保大熊猫生存”(最后一句内容)的原因。因此可将第6、7句合译

成一句。第7句作为句子主干，第6句处理为with引导的伴随状语。

6．最后一句的主语“确保大熊猫的生存”较长，故可考虑用it作形式主语，而将真正的主语置于旬末，以达到英文句

子的平衡，故本句译为it is more important than ever to ensure…。 ‘

参考译文

The giant panda is a kind of gentle animal with a distinctive black and white coat. It has been listed

as an endangered species due to its small population. The giant panda has special significance for WWF

in that it has been the organization's symbol since 1961 when WWF was founded. Being the rarest mem-

ber of the bear family, the giant panda mainly lives in the forests of Southwest China. With only 1,000

remaining across the globe currently, this bamboo-eating anhnal is now under many threats. Therefore, it

is more important than ever to ensure their survival.

答案速查

1．B 2．C 3．C 4．A 5．D 6．B 7．C 8．A 9．B l0．D

11．D l2．A l3．C l4．B l5．D l6．A l7．B l8．A l9．D 20．B

21．C 22．A 23．D 24．C 25．B

28．familiar 27．put forward 28．caution 29．1ive with 30．alternatives

3．i．ignore 32．participated33．in need of 34．focus only on 35．judg(e)ments