2015年12月英语四级真题（卷一）

**Part I 　Writing**

　　Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying ‘**Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission**.” You can cite examples to illustrate the importance of lifelong learning. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

**Part II           Listening Comprehension**

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.

**Section A**1.  
They admire the courage of space explorers.  
They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.  
They were going to watch a wonderful movie.  
They like doing scientific exploration very much.  
2.  
At a gift shop.  
At a graduation ceremony.  
In the office of a travel agency.  
In a school library.  
3.  
He used to work in the art gallery.  
He does not have a good memory.  
He declined a job offer form the art gallery.  
He is not interested in any part-time jobs.  
4.  
Susan has been invited to give a lecture tomorrow.  
He will go to the birthday party after the lecture.  
The woman should have informed him earlier.  
He will be unable to attend the birthday party.  
5.  
Reward those having made good progress.  
Set a deadline for the staff to meet.  
Assign more workers to the project.  
Encourage the staff to work in small groups.  
6.  
The way to the visitor’s parking.  
The rate for parking in Lot C.  
How far away the parking lot is.  
Where she can leave her car.  
7.  
He regrets missing the classes.  
He plans to take the fitness classes.  
He is looking forward to a better life.  
He has benefited form exercise.  
8.  
A. How to ? work efficiency.  
B. How to select secretaries.  
C. The responsibilities of secretaries.  
D. The secretaries in the man’s company.

**Conversation 1**9.  
It is more difficult to learn than English.  
It is used by more people than English.  
It will be as commonly used as English.  
It will eventually become a world language.  
10.  
It has words words from many languages,  
Its popularity with the common people.  
The influence of the British Empire.  
The effect of the Industrial Revolution,  
11.  
It includes a lot of words form other languages.  
It has a growing number of newly coined words,  
It can be easily picked up by overseas travellers.  
It is the largest among all languages in the world.

**Conversation 2**12.  
To return some goods.  
To apply for a job.  
To place an order.  
To make a complaint.  
13. He has become somewhat impatient with the woman.  
He is not familiar with the  exact details of goods.  
He has not worked in the sales department for long.  
He works on a part-time basis for the company.  
14.  
It is not his responsibility.  
It will be free for large orders.  
It costs 15 more for express delivery.  
It depends on a number of factors.  
15.  
Report the information to her superior.  
Pay a visit to the saleswoman in charge.  
Ring back when she comes to a decision.  
Make inquiries with some other companies.

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 I with a single line through the centre.

**Passage 1**16.  
No one knows exactly where they were ??  
No one knows for sure when thy came into being.  
No one knows for what purpose they were ?  
No one knows what they will ?????  
17.  
Carry ropes across rivers.  
Measure the speed of wind.  
Pass on secret messages.  
Give warnings of danger.  
18.  
To protect houses against lightning.  
To test the effects of the lightning rod.  
To find out the strength of silk for kites.  
To prove the lightning is electricity.

**Passage 2**19.  
She enjoys teaching languages,  
She can speak several languages,  
She was trained to be an interpreter.  
She was born with a talent for languages.  
20.  
They acquire an immunity to culture shock.  
They would like to live abroad permanently.  
They want to learn as many foreign languages as possible.  
They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.  
21.  
She became an expert in horse racing.  
She got a chance to visit several European countries.  
She was able to translate for a German sports judge.  
She learned to appreciate classical music.  
22.  
Taste the beef and give her comment.  
Take part in a cooking competition.  
Teach vocabulary for food in ??  
Give cooking lessons on ????

**Passage 3**23.  
He had only a third-grade education.  
He once threatened to kill his teacher.  
He grew up in a poor ???  
He often helped his ???  
24.  
Careless.  
Stupid.  
Brave.  
Active.  
25.  
Write two book reports a week.  
Keep a diary.  
Help with housework.  
Watch education??

**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. 　　When you look up at the night sky, what do you see? There are other… besides the moon and stars. One of the most 27\_\_\_ of the …Comets were formed around the same time the Earth was formed. …and other frozen liquids and gases. 29\_\_\_ these “dirty snow…” just as the planets do.

　　As a comet get closer to the sun, some gases in it begin to unfreeze… particles form the comet to form a huge cloud. As the comet gets … wind blows the cloud behind the comet, thus forming its tail. The tail… (模糊的) atmosphere around a comet are 32\_\_\_\_ that can help… in the night sky.

　　In any given year, about a dozen known comets come close to … average person can’t see them all, of course. Usually there is only one … to be seen with 34\_\_\_ eye. Comet Hale-Bopp, discovered… bright comet. Its orbit brought it 35\_\_\_ close to the Earth, … But Hale-Bopp came a long way an its earthly visit. It won’t be back…or so.

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

　　Children do not think the way adults do. For most of the first yearof life, if something is out of sight, it’s out of mind. if you cover a baby’s\_\_36\_\_toy with a piece of cloth, the baby thinks the toy has disappeared andstops looking for it. A 4-year-old man\_\_37\_\_, that a sister has more fruitjuice when it is only the shapes of the glasses that differ, not the \_\_38\_\_ ofthe juice.

Yet children are smart in their own way. Like good little scientists,children are always testing their child-sized \_\_39\_\_ about how things work.When your child throws her spoon on the floor for the sixth time as you try tofeed her, and you say, “That’s enough! I will not pick up your spoon again!”the child will\_\_40\_\_ test your claim. Are you serious? Are you angry? What willhappen if she throws the spoon again? She is not doing this to drive you\_\_41\_\_;rather, she is learning that her desires and yours can differ, and thatsometimes those\_\_42\_\_ are important and sometimes they are not.

　　How and why does children’s thinking change? In the 1920s, Swisspsychologist Jean Piaget proposed that children’s cognitive abilities unfold\_\_43\_\_,like the blooming of a flower, almost independent of what else is\_\_44\_\_ intheir lives. Although many of his specific conclusions have been\_\_45\_\_ ormodified over the years, his ideas inspired thousands of studies byinvestigators all over the world.

　　A) advocate B) amount C) confirmed   
　　D) crazy E) definite F) differences   
　　G) favorite H) happening I) immediately   
　　J) naturally K) obtaining L) primarily   
　　M) protest N) rejected O) theories

**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 question by marking the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

**The Perfect Essay**　　A) Looking back on too many yearsof education, I can identify one truly impossible teacher. She cared about me,and my intellectual life, even when I didn’t. Her expectations were highimpossibly so. She was an English teacher. She was also my mother.   
　　B) When good students turn in anessay, they dream of their instructor returning it to them in exactly the samecondition, save for a single word added in the margin of the final page:”Flawless.” This dream came true for me one afternoon in the ninth grade. Ofcourse, I had heard that genius could show itself at an early age, so I wasonly slightly taken aback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of14. Obviously, I did what any professional writer would do; I hurried off tospread the good news. I didn’t get very far. The first person I told was mymother.   
　　C) My mother, who is just shy offive feet tall, is normally incredibly soft-spoken, but on the rare occasionwhen she got angry, she was terrifying. I am not sure if she was more upset bymy hubris(得意忘形) or by the fact that my Englishteacher had let my ego get so out of hand. In any event, my mother and her redpen showed me how deeply flawed a flawless essay could be. At the time, I amsure she thought she was teaching me about mechanics, transitions(过渡), structure, style and voice. But what I learned, and what stuckwith me through my time teaching writing at Harvard, was a deeper lesson aboutthe nature of creative criticism.   
　　D) Fist off, it hurts. Genuinecriticism, the type that leaves a lasting mark on you as a writer, also leavesan existential imprint(印记) on you asa person. I have heard people say that a writer should never take criticismpersonally. I say that we should never listen to these people.   
　　E) Criticism, at its best, isdeeply personal, and gets to the heart of why we write the way we do. Theintimate nature of genuine criticism implies something about who is able togive it, namely, someone who knows you well enough to show you how your mentallife is getting in the way of good writing. Conveniently, they are also thepeople who care enough to see you through this painful realization. For me ittook the form of my first, and I hope only, encounter with writer’s block—I wasnot able to produce anything for three years.   
　　F) Franz Kafka once said:” Writingis utter solitude(独处), the descentinto the cold abyss(深渊) ofoneself. “My mother’s criticism had shown me that Kafka is right about the coldabyss, and when you make the introspective (内省的) decent that writing requires you are out always pleased by whatyou find.” But, in the years that followed, her sustained tutoring suggestedthat Kafka might be wrong about the solitude. I was lucky enough to find acritic and teacher who was willing to make the journey of writing with me. “Itis a thing of no great difficulty,” according to Plutarch, “to raise objectionsagainst another man’s speech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a betterin its place is a work extremely troublesome.” I am sure I wrote essays in thelater years of high school without my mother’s guidance, but I can’t recallthem. What I remember, however, is how we took up the “extremely troublesome”work of ongoing criticism.   
　　G) There are two ways to interpretPlutarch when he suggests that a critic should be able to produce “a better inits place.” In a straightforward sense, he could mean that a critic must bemore talented than the artist she critiques(评论). My mother was well covered on this count. But perhaps Plutarch issuggesting something slightly different, something a bit closer to MarcusCicero’s claim that one should “criticize by creation, not by finding fault.”Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to become better onthis own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but also almostalways meaningful.   
　　H) My mother said she would helpme with my writing, but fist I had myself. For each assignment, I was write thebest essay I could. Real criticism is not meant to find obvious mistakes, so ifshe found any—the type I could have found on my own—I had to start fromscratch. From scratch. Once the essay was “flawless,” she would take an eveningto walk me through my errors. That was when true criticism, the type thatchanged me as a person, began.   
　　I) She criticized me when Iincluded little-known references and professional jargon(行话). She had no patience for brilliant but irrelevant figures ofspeech. “Writers can’t bluff(虚张声势) theirway through ignorance.” That was news to me—I would need to find another way tostructure my daily existence.   
　　J) She trimmed back my flowerylanguage, drew lines through my exclamation marks and argued for the value ofrestraint in expression. “John,” she almost whispered. I learned in to hearher:”I can’t hear you when you shout at me.” So I stopped shouting andbluffing, and slowly my writing improved.   
　　K) Somewhere along the way I setaside my hopes of writing that flawless essay. But perhaps I missed somethingimportant in my mother’s lessons about creativity and perfection. Perhaps thepoint of writing the flawless essay was not to give up, but to never willinglyfinish. Whitman repeatedly reworded “Song of Myself” between 1855 and 1891.Repeatedly. We do our absolute best wiry a piece of writing, and come as closeas we can to the ideal. And, for the time being, we settle. In critique,however, we are forced to depart, to give up the perfection we thought we hadachieved for the chance of being even a little bit better. This is the lesson Itook from my mother. If perfection were possible, it would not be motivating.

46. The author was advised against theimproper use of figures of speech.   
47. The author’s mother taught him avaluable lesson by pointing out lots of flaws in his seemingly perfect essay.   
48. A writer should polish his writingrepeatedly so as to get closer to perfection.   
49. Writers may experience periods of timein their life when they just can’t produce anything.   
50. The author was not much surprised whenhis school teacher marked his essay as “flawless”.   
51. Criticizing someone’s speech is said tobe easier than coming up with a better one.   
52. The author looks upon his mother as hismost demanding and caring instructor.   
53. The criticism the author received fromhis mother changed him as a person.   
54. The author gradually improved hiswriting by avoiding fact language.   
55. Constructive criticism gives an authora good start to improve his writing.

**第一篇**　　Could youreproduce Silicon Valley elsewhere, or is there something unique about it?   
　　It wouldn’t besurprising if it were hard to reproduce in other countries, because youcouldn’t reproduce it in most of the US either. What does it take to make aSilicon Valley?   
　　It’s the rightpeople. If you could get the right ten thousand people to move from SiliconValley to Buffalo, Buffalo would become Silicon Valley.   
　　You only needtwo kinds of people to create a technology hub （中心）:rich people and nerds （痴迷科研的人）.   
　　Observationbears this out. Within the US, towns have become startup hubs if and only ifthey have both rich people and nerds. Few startups happen in Miami, forexample, because although it’s full of rich people, it has few nerds. It’s notthe kind of place nerds like.   
　　WhereasPittsburg has the opposite problem: plenty of nerds, but no rich people. Thetop US Computer Science departments are said to be MIT, Stanford, Berkeley, andCarnegie-Mellon. MIT yielded Route 128. 　　Stanford and Berkeley yielded SiliconValley. But what did Carnegie-Mellon yield in Pittsburgh? And whathappened in Ithaca, home of Cornell University, which is also high on the list.   
　　I grew up inPittsburgh and went to college at Cornell, so I can answer for both. Theweather is terrible, particularly in winter, and there’s no interesting oldcity to make up for it, as there is in Boston. Rich people don’t want to livein Pittsburgh or Ithaca. So while there are plenty of hackers （电脑迷）who could start startups, there’s no one to invest in them.   
　　Do you reallyneed the rich people? Wouldn’t it work to have the government invest the nerds?No, it would not. Startup investors are a distinct type of rich people. Theytend to have a lot of experience themselves in the technology business. Thishelps them pick the right startups, and means they can supply advice andconnections as well as money. And the fact that they have a personal stake inthe outcome makes them really pay attention.

56. What do welearn about Silicon Valley from the passage?   
A) Its success is hard to copy any where else.   
B) It is the biggest technology hub in the US.   
C) Its fame in high technology is incomparable.   
D) It leads the world in information technology.

57. What makesMiami unfit to produce a Silicon Valley?   
A) Lack of incentive for investments.   
B) Lack of the right kind of talents.   
C) Lack of government support.   
D) Lack of famous universities.

58. In that wayis Carnegie-Mellon different from Stanford, Berkeley and MIT?   
A) Its location is not as attractive to rich people   
B) Its science department are not nearly as good   
C) It does not produce computer hackers and nerds   
D) It does not pay much attention to business startups

59. What doesthe author imply about Boston?   
A) It has pleasant weather all year round.   
B) It produces wealth as well as high-tech   
C) It is not likely to attract lots of investor and nerds.   
D) It is an old city with many sites of historical interest.

60. What doesthe author say about startup investors?   
A) They are especially wise in making investments.   
B) They have good connections in the government.   
C) They can do more than providing money.   
D) They are enough to invest in nerds.

**第二篇**　　It’s nice to have people of like mindaround. Agreeable people boost your confidence and allow you to relax and feelcomfortable. Unfortunately, that comfort can hinder the very learning that canexpand your company and your career.

　　It’s nice to have people agree, but youneed conflicting perspectives to dig out the truth. If everyone around you hassimilar views, your work will suffer from confirmation bias. (偏颇)

　　Take a look at your own network. Do youcontacts share your point of view on most subjects? It yes, it’s time to shakethings up. As a leader, it can be challenging to create an environment in whichpeople will freely disagree and argue, but as the saying goes: Fromconfrontation comes brilliance.

　　It’s not easy for most people to activelyseek conflict. Many spend their lives trying to avoid arguments. There’s noneed to go out and find people you hate, but you need to do someself-assessment to determine where you have become stale in your thinking. Youmay need to start by encouraging your current network to help you identify yourblind spots.

　　Passionate, energetic debate does notrequire anger and hard feelings to be effective. But it does require moralstrength. Once you have worthing opponents, set some ground rules so everyoneunderstands 　　responsibilities and boundaries. The objective of this debatinggame is not to win but to get to the truth that will allow you to move faster,and better.

　　Fierce debating can hurt feelings,particularly when strong personalities are involved. Make sure your check inwith your opponents so that they are not carrying the emotion of the battlesbeyond the battlefield. Break the tension with smiles and humor to reinforcethe idea that this is friendly discourse and that all are working toward acommon goal.

　　Reword all those involved in the debatesufficiently when the goals are reached. Let your sparring partners (拳击陪练) know how much you appreciate their contribution. The more theyfeel appreciated, the more they’ll be willing to get into the ring next time.

61.What happens when you have like-mindedpeople around you all the while?   
A) It will help your companyexpand more rapidly.   
B) It will be create a harmoniousworking atmosphere.   
C) It may prevent your businessand career from advancing.   
D) It may make you fell uncertainabout your own decision.

62.What does the author suggest leaders do?   
A) Avoid arguments with businesspartners.   
B) Encourage people to disagreeand argue.   
C) Build a wide and strongbusiness network.   
D) Seek advice from their worthycompetitors.

63.What is the purpose of holding a debate?   
A) To find out the truth about anissue.   
B) To build up people’s moralstrength.   
C) To remove misunderstandings.   
D) To look for worthy opponents.

64.What advice does the author give topeople engaged in a fierce debate?   
A) They listen carefully to theiropponents’ views.   
B) They slow due respect for eachother’s beliefs.   
C) They present their viewsclearly and explicitly.   
D) They take care not to hurt eachother’s feelings.

65.How should we treat our rivals after asuccessful debate?   
A) Try to make peace with them.   
B) Try to make up the differences.   
C) Invite them to the ring nexttime.   
D) Acknowledge their contribution.

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.

　　云南省的丽江古镇是中国著名的旅游目的地之一。那里的生活节奏比大多数中国的城市都要缓慢。丽江到处都是美丽的自然风光，众多的少数民族同胞提供了各式各样，丰富多彩的文化让游客体验。历史上，丽江还以“爱之城”而闻名。当地人中流传着许多关于人生，为爱而死的故事。如今，在中外游客眼中，这个古镇被视为爱情和浪漫的天堂。（paradise）

**作文**：  
　　For this part，you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essaycommenting on the saying "**Learning is a daily experience and alifetime mission**." You can cite examples to illustrate theimportance of lifelong learning“. You should write at least 120words but no more than 180 words.  
　　破题思路:  
　　第一段: 解释引言内容. 提出文章的主旨 : “学习的重要性”  
　　第二段: 分析原因 此处可以结合例子.  
　　第三段: 得出结论  
　　此文章写作时可以全面参照有道考神四级写作课程中“功能句”的讲解。  
　　参考范文： Learning is a daily experience and a lifetimemission. This is a proverb full of logic.  Inother words, learning is significant in our whole life. Indeed, wecan learn many things from it. If you understand it and apply it toyour study or work, you’ll necessarily benefit a lot from it.  
　　There are many reasons which can explain this phenomenon and thefollowing are the typical ones. The first reason is that learningcan light our road in the coming future. There is no denying thefact that the society is developing increasingly fast and we areoften easily surpassed by the people around. The only way to avoidthis is to learn to improve ourselves. As an illustration, I’d liketo take myself as an example. After graduation from college, mylife has been full of working pressure, which contributes to mydecision of pursuing further education. That’s why I can make myown way in such a competitive society.  
　　The effect of learning can be boiled down to two major ones. First,with the spirit of learning, we are more capable of overcoming thedifficulties in the future. More importantly, we can enrich ourspare time life by learning. No matter who you are, you mustremember that learning is the basic skill in our life.

**[“活到老，学到老”参考范文]**

　　As an old saying goes， “ Learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission”. Apparently， the meaning of this saying is that if we truly desire to learn something， we are supposed to devote our life to it.

　　There are several reasons accounting for this viewpoint. Firstly， learning itself is an actually complicated and painful matter， and as a result， it is advisable for us to commit much more time even our whole life to it. Additionally， it is exceedingly obvious that we are easy to forget what we learned， and accordingly， the significance of lifetime learning cannot be ignored. For example， memorizing vocabulary is commonly the first step of preparing for an English test.

　　To sum up， lifelong learning lays a solid foundation to the development of ourselves， and only when we realize the significance of lifetime learning can we understand the essence of learning.

**【短对话】**

1. B. They enjoyed the movie on space exploration.  
2. A. At a gift shop.  
3. C. He declined a job offer from the art gallery.  
4. D. He will be unable to attend the birthday party.  
5. B. Set a deadline for the staff to meet.  
6. A. They way to the visitor’s parking.  
7. D. He has benefited from exercise.  
8. D. The secretaries in the man’s company.  
9. B. It is used by more people than English.  
10. C. The influence of the British Empire.  
11.It includes a lot of words from other languages.  
12.To place an order  
13.He is not familiar with the exact details of goods.  
14.It depends on a number of factors.  
15.Ring back when she comes to a decision.

**【短文理解】**Passage One   
16. A) No one knows for sure when they came into being.   
17. D) Carry ropes across rivers.   
18. C) To prove that lightening is electricity.   
Passage Two   
19. C) She can speak several languages.   
20. B) They have an intense interest in cross-cultural interactions.   
21. C) She was able to translate for a German sports judge.   
22. B) Taste the beef and give her comment.   
Passage Three   
23. D) He grew up in a poor single parent family.   
24. A) Stupid   
25. B) Write two book reports a week.   
**【短文听写】**(26) heavenly   
(27) fascinating   
(28) made up of   
(29) Now and then   
(30) combine with   
(31) generally   
(32) characteristics   
(33) phenomenon   
(34) naked   
(35) relatively

**选词填空：**  
　　36. N. saw 第一空显然缺少谓语，优先考虑动词，结合语义并根据Late November and December可以推出应选择过去式动词，故答案锁定saw.   
　　37. F. decades 根据two，首选复数名词，结合语义，“ for the first time in the two decades”, 二十年来头一次。   
　　38. H. globally 句子为主系表结构，不缺主要成分，所以首选副词和形容词，根据语义，ever表示“一直以来地、向来地”，“十一月向来是全球范围内最温暖的一个月。”   
　　39. D. chances 缺少主语，并且谓语是are，所以首选复数形式的名词，结合前文Enjoy the snow now, “享受现在的雪吧”，因为“时机是好的”。   
　　40. J. occurs 空格前方有主语，且是单数形式，而后面由when引导的时间状语从句的时态是一般现在时，所以主句谓语锁定第三人称单数形式的动词，只能选择occurs.   
　　41. A. specific空格左为定冠词the，空格右为名词，中间只能选形容词，选择“特定的”符合语义。   
　　42. B. associated 空格左为be动词，右边为介词with，中间只能是形容词或动词的过去分词形式，be associated with表示“与…有联系”，符合原意。   
　　43. G. experiences 空格左为主语southern Africa，空格内应该为动词的第三人称单词形式，结合语义，选G，“南非经历着干燥的天气。   
　　44. M. reduce 空格左为情态动词，空格内必须为动词原形，填reduce“减少”符合原题。   
　　45. K. populations 空格与左边的large fish 共同构成动词support的宾语，只能选一个名词来作为名词词组，故选K，“大量的鱼群”。

**段落匹配：**  
　　46. I，根据关键信息“figures of speech”定位到I段，原文中该词组前面的形容词是“irrelevant”，和句中的“improper”为同义替换关系。   
　　47. C，根据关键信息“flaws”可定位至C段，同义替换关系句“my mother and her red pen showed me how deeply flawed a flawlessessay could be.”   
　　48. K，该句意思为“为了达到完美，作家应该反复地修改他的文章”，对应K段中的“Perhaps the point of writing theflawless essay was not to give up, but to never willingly finish.”   
　　49. E，该句大意为“某些时间段里，作家可能会感觉什么都写不出来了”，对应E段中的“I was not able to produceanything for 3 years.”。   
　　50. B， 该句意为“当老师认为作者的文章没有瑕疵时，他并不惊讶”，对应B段的“so I was only slightly takenaback that I had achieved perfection at the tender age of 14.”该句中的“taken aback”意为“惊讶”。   
　　51. F，该句意为“对别人的演讲品头论足总比自己做一个更棒的演讲容易”，对应F段的“It is a thing of no greatdifficulty,” according to Plutarch, “to raise objections against another man’sspeech, it is a very easy matter; but to produce a better in its place is awork extremely troublesome.”。   
　　52. A，该句意为“作者视其母为最严格和最细心的老师”，对应A段的“She cared about me, and my intellectual life, even when I didn’t.Her expectations were high impossibly so. She was an English teacher. She wasalso my mother.”。   
　　53. H，该句意为“作者从其母处得到的批评改变了作者的人格”，对应H段的“That was when true criticism, thetype that changed me as a person, began.”。   
　　54. J，该句意为“作者通过避免使用华而不实的语言慢慢地提升自己的作品”，对应J段的“So I stopped shouting and bluffing,and slowly my writing improved.”。   
　　55. G，该局意为“有建设性的评判能让作家在提升作品方面有一个好的开始”，对应G段“Genuine criticism creates a precious opening for an author to becomebetter on this own terms—a process that is often extremely painful, but alsoalmost always meaningful.   
”。

**仔细阅读：**  
56. A   
　　此题难度不大，根据题干中的“Silicon Valley”可定位第一段，第一段尾句“is there something unique about it?”直接把答案引向第二段。精读第二段“it wouldn’t be surprising if it were hard to reproduce in othercountries”，可知该句与A选项“Its success is hard to copy anywhere else.”为同义替换关系，故选A，其他三项均为无中生有。   
　　57. B   
　　此题难度不大，根据题干中“Miami”可定位至原文第五段，该段表明迈阿密只有有钱人，而缺少“痴迷于技术的人”，所以无法成为科技中心，该含义对应B选项，为统一替换关系，选项中的“the right kind oftalents”替换了原文的“nerds”。   
　　58. A   
　　此题难度不高，根据题干中的“Carnegie-Mellon”和“Stanford”，“Berkeley”，“MIT”容易定位到原文第六段，第六段段位抛出问题，所以顺势往第七段找答案。第七段中详细描述了卡内基梅隆大学所在的匹兹堡的不同之处：“The weather is terrible”，“rich people don’t want to live in Pittsburgh or Ithaca”，这些信息都指向了A选项，为高度概括关系。   
　　59. D   
　　该题难度较高，根据题干中的“Boston”可定位至原文的第七段。原文提到Boston的句子为“as there is in Boston”，as在这里表对比，意为“波士顿却有”，那么前文一定指出了匹兹堡没有某物，所以关键句在于具体是什么，故往前文查找，发现前文提到的是“and there’s no interesting old city to make up for it”，意思是匹兹堡不仅天气恶劣，而且也没有有趣的老城区，但是波士顿却与之相反，固选择D，表示“波士顿有着很多历史古迹”。   
　　60. C   
　　本题难度不高，根据核心名词概念“startup investors”可定位到原文最后一段，原文清晰地表述了，startup investors不仅能够提供资金帮助，还能提供很多建议，所以C选项“他们不仅能提供资金”是最好的答案，和原文关系为高度概括。

　　61. C   
　　该题难度不大，根据“like-minded people”定位到首段，首段指出这类人可以给人信息并令人感到舒服，后面用“unfortunately”表转折，后面的表述“这种舒服会让你意识不到你可以扩大你的公司和事业”，对应C选项，同义替换。   
　　62. B  
　　本题不难。根据核心名词“leaders”定位到第三段，作者给leader的建议是“虽然建立一个自由言论的环境不容易，但是俗话说灵感从争论中迸发”，意思是领导者需要建立这样能的环境，固选择B项，高度概括。   
　　63. A   
　　本题难度不大。根据关键信息“purpose of holding adebate”定位到原文倒数第三段，原文“objective”对应“purpose”，后面跟的即为答案：“isnot to win but to get the truth that will allow you to move faster, farther,and better.”，对应A选项。   
　　64. D   
　　该题难度较大。根据关键信息“fierce debate”定位到原文倒数第二段，原文给出观点“用微笑和幽默表明这是一个友好的讨论，大家的目标都是一样的”，对应D选项，该题强干扰项为B，B选项中的“respect”容易让同学们产生好感从而错选B，而实际上B选项错在“other’s beliefs”上，原文并没有提到尊重他人的信念和观点，属于无中生有。   
　　65. D   
　　根据题干“rival”对应到最后一段的“sparring partners”，原文给出“让他们知道对他们的付出你很感激”，对应D选项“肯定他们的付出”，为同义替换关系。

**翻译  
　　第一版**　　云南省的丽江古镇是中国著名的旅游目的地之一。那里的生活节奏比大多数中国的城市都要缓慢。丽江到处都是美丽的自然风光，众多的少数民族同胞提供了各式各样，丰富多彩的文化让游客体验。历史上，丽江还以“爱之城”而闻名。当地人中流传着许多关于人生，为爱而死的故事。如今，在中外游客眼中，这个古镇被视为爱情和浪漫的天堂。（paradise）  
　　Lijiang, an ancient town of Yunnan Province, is one of the mostfamous tourist destinations. Its pace of life is slower than thatof most cities of China. There are many natural beauties everywherein Lijiang and many ethnical minorities provide tourists with agreat variety of cultural experience. Lijiang is also well-known asthe “city of love” in history. Many stories about life and dyingfor love have spreaded widely among the locals. Nowadays, fortourists home and abroad, the ancient town is regarded as aparadise of love and romance.