

2020 年 9 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **online libraries**. You can start your essay with the sentence “**Online libraries are becoming increasingly popular**”. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

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| 1. A) Ship traffic in the Atlantic. | C) Exhaust from cars in Europe. |
| B) Warm currents in the ocean. | D) Particles emitted by power plants. |
| 2. A) They need to be taken seriously. | C) They might be causing trouble to air flights. |
| B) They have a huge effect on fishery. | D) They may be affecting the world's climate. |

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. A) To appeal for higher wages. | C) To call for a permanent security guard. |
| B) To demand better health care. | D) To dismiss the bad-tempered supervisor. |
| 4. A) It had already taken strong action. | C) It would take their appeal seriously. |
| B) It would put customers' needs first. | D) It was seeking help from the police. |

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. A) The road was flooded. | C) The road was frozen with snow. |
| B) The road was blocked. | D) The road was covered with spilled gas. |
| 6. A) A truck plunged into a pool of liquid chocolate. | |
| B) The heavy snow made driving very difficult. | |
| C) The truck driver dozed off while driving. | |
| D) A truck hit a barrier and overturned. | |
| 7. A) It was a long time before the cleanup was finished. | |
| B) It was a hard task to remove the spilled substance. | |
| C) It was fortunate that no passenger got injured. | |
| D) It was difficult to contact the manufacturer. | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) She wanted to save for a new phone. C) She could enjoy discounts with cash.
B) She found it much safer to use cash. D) She had been cheated using phone apps.
9. A) They can save a lot more time and trouble.
B) They find it less difficult to make purchases.
C) They derive greater pleasure from buying things.
D) They are less aware of the value of their money.
10. A) More valuable items. C) Everyday necessities.
B) More non-essential things. D) Electronic devices.
11. A) It can improve shopping efficiency. C) It may lead to excessive spending.
B) It is altering the way of shopping. D) It appeals more to younger people.

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

12. A) He wanted to order some wooden furniture.
B) He had to change the furniture delivery time.
C) He had a problem with the furniture delivered.
D) He wanted the furniture store to give him a refund.
13. A) Send the furniture back to the store. C) Collect the furniture he ordered.
B) Describe the furniture he received. D) Buy another brand of furniture.
14. A) Correct their mistake. C) Apologize to his wife.
B) Improve their service. D) Give the money back.
15. A) She recommended a new style.
B) She offered some gift to the man.
C) She apologized to the man once more.
D) She checked all the items with the man.

Section C

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

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

16. A) Reading books of wisdom. C) Sharing with others.
B) Tidying up one's home. D) Donating to charity.
17. A) Things that make one happy. C) Things that occupy little space.
B) Things that are becoming rare. D) Things that cost a lot of money.
18. A) It joined the city's clean-up campaign.
B) It sold as many as fifty boxes of books.
C) It received an incredibly large number of donated books.
D) It did little business because of the unusual cold weather.

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

19. A) Give free meals to the homeless. C) Help the vulnerable to cook lunches.
B) Provide shelter for the homeless. D) Call for change in the local government.
20. A) Strengthen co-operation. C) Win national support.
B) Promote understanding. D) Follow his example.
21. A) Spreading news of his deeds. C) Following the example he sets.
B) Writing him thank-you notes. D) Sending him hand-made bags.

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

22. A) To solve word search puzzles.
B) To send smartphone messages.
C) To test their eyesight using a phone app.
D) To install some audio equipment in a lab.
23. A) They could not go on until the ringing stopped.
B) They could no longer concentrate on their task.
C) They grabbed the phone and called back right away.
D) They asked their experimenter to hang up the phone.
24. A) A rise in emotional problems. C) A reduction in the amount of sleep.
B) A decline in sports activities. D) A decline in academic performance.
25. A) Protect the eyesight of the younger generation.
B) Take effective measures to raise productivity.
C) Realize the disruptive effects of technology.
D) Ensure they have sufficient sleep every day.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

There're three main types of financial stress people encounter. The first type is apparent in people being stressed about the 26 ups and downs of investment markets—actually not so much the ups, but 27 the downs. These people are usually unable or unprepared to endure the long haul.

The next common type of financial stress is that caused by debt. In a 28 percentage of cases of debt-induced financial stress, credit cards and loans will be a central element. Often there'll be a car loan and perhaps a mortgage, but credit cards often seem to be the gateway to debt-related financial difficulties for many.

The third type of stress and 29 the least known is inherited financial stress, which is the most destructive. It is experienced by those who have grown up in households where their parents regularly 30 and fought about money. Money therefore becomes a stressful topic, and so the thought of sitting down and planning is an unattractive 31.

Those suffering inherited financial anxiety 32 to follow one of two patterns. Either they put their head in the sand; they would 33 examining their financial statements, budgeting, and

discussing financial matters with those closest to them. Alternatively, they would go to the other 34 , and micro-analyze everything, to the point of complete 35 . They're convinced that whatever decision they make will be the wrong one.

A) appearance	F) extreme	K) proposition
B) argued	G) inaction	L) rebelled
C) avoid	H) incredibly	M) statement
D) considerable	I) normal	N) tend
E) definitely	J) possibly	O) traditional

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**.*

Doctor's orders: Let children just play

- A) Imagine a drug that could enhance a child's creativity and critical thinking. Imagine that this drug were simple to make, safe to take, and could be had for free. The nation's leading *pediatricians* (儿科医生) say this miracle compound exists. In a new clinical report, they are urging doctors to prescribe it liberally to the children in their care.
- B) "This may seem old-fashioned, but there are skills to be learned when kids aren't told what to do," said Dr. Michael Yogman, a Harvard Medical School pediatrician who led the drafting of the call to arms. Whether it's rough physical play, outdoor play or pretend play, kids derive important lessons from the chance to make things up as they go, he said.
- C) The advice, issued Monday by the American Academy of Pediatrics, may come as a shock to some parents. After spending years *fretting* (烦恼) over which toys to buy, which apps to download and which skill-building programs to send their kids to after school, letting them simply play—or better yet, playing with them—could seem like a step backward. The pediatricians insist that it's not. The academy's guidance does not include specific recommendations for the dosing of play. Instead, it asks doctors to advise parents before their babies turn two that play is essential to healthy development.
- D) "Play is not silly behavior," the academy's report declares. It fosters children's creativity, cooperation, and problem-solving skills—all of which are critical for a 21st-century workforce. When parents engage in play with their children, it builds a wall against the harmful effects of all kinds of stress, including poverty, the academy says. In the pediatricians' view, essentially every life skill that's valued in adults can be built up with play. "Collaboration, negotiation, decision-making, creativity, leadership, and increased physical activity are just some of the skills and benefits children gain through play," they wrote. The pediatricians' appeal comes as kids are being squeezed by increasing academic demands at school and the constant invasion of digital media.
- E) The trends have been a long time coming. Between 1981 and 1997, detailed time-use studies showed that the time children spent at play declined by 25 percent. Since the adoption of sweeping education reforms in 2001, public schools have steadily increased the amount of time devoted to preparing for standardized tests. The focus on academic "skills and drills" has cut deeply into *recess* (课间休息) and other time for free play.

- F) By 2009, a study of Los Angeles kindergarten classrooms found that five-year-olds were so burdened with academic requirements that they were down to an average of just 19 minutes per day of “choice time,” when they were permitted to play freely with blocks, toys or other children. One in four Los Angeles teachers reported there was no time at all for “free play.” Increased academic pressures have left 30 percent of U.S. kindergarten classes without any recess. Such findings prompted the American Academy of Pediatrics to issue a policy statement in 2013 on the “crucial role of recess in school.”
- G) Pediatricians aren’t the only ones who have noticed. In a report titled “Crisis in the Kindergarten,” a group of educators, health professionals and child advocates called the loss of play in early childhood “a tragedy, both for the children themselves and for our nation and the world.” Kids in play-based kindergartens “end up equally good or better at reading and other intellectual skills, and they are more likely to become well-adjusted healthy people,” the Alliance for Childhood said in 2009. Indeed, new research demonstrates why playing with blocks might have been time better spent, Yogman said. The trial assessed the effectiveness of an early mathematics *intervention* (干预) aimed at preschoolers. The results showed almost no gains in math achievement.
- H) Another playtime thief: the growing proportion of kids’ time spent in front of screens and digital devices, even among preschoolers. Last year, Common Sense Media reported that children up through age eight spent an average of two hours and 19 minutes in front of screens each day, including an average of 42 minutes a day for those under two. This increase of digital use comes with rising risks of obesity, sleep deprivation and *cognitive* (认知的), language and social-emotional delays, the American Academy of Pediatrics warned in 2016.
- I) “I respect that parents have busy lives and it’s easy to hand a child an iPhone,” Yogman said. “But there’s a cost to that. For young children, it’s much too passive. And kids really learn better when they’re actively engaged and have to really discover things.”
- J) The decline of play is a special hazard for the roughly 1 in 5 children in the United States who live in poverty. These 14 million children most urgently need to develop the *resilience* (韧劲) that is cultivated with play. Instead, Yogman said, they are disproportionately affected by some of the trends that are making play scarce: academic pressures at schools that need to improve test scores, outside play areas that are limited or unsafe, and parents who lack the time or energy to share in playtime.
- K) Yogman also worries about the pressures that squeeze playtime for more affluent kids. “The notion that as parents we need to schedule every minute of their time is not doing them a great service,” he said. Even well-meaning parents may be “robbing them of the opportunity to have that joy of discovery and curiosity—the opportunity to find things out on their own.”
- L) Play may not be a hard sell to kids. But UCLA pediatrician Carlos Lerner acknowledged that the pediatricians’ new prescription may meet with *skepticism* (怀疑) from parents, who are anxious for advice on how to give their kids a leg up in the world. They should welcome the simplicity of the message, Lerner said. “It’s liberating to be able to offer them this advice: that you spending time with your child and letting him play is one of the most valuable things you can do,” he said. “It doesn’t have to involve spending a lot of money or time, or joining a parenting group. It’s something we can offer that’s achievable. They just don’t recognize it right now as particularly valuable.”
36. Increased use of digital devices steals away children’s playtime.
37. Since the beginning of this century, an increasing amount of time has been shifted in public schools from recess to academic activities.

38. It has been acknowledged that while kids may welcome pediatricians' recommendation, their parents may doubt its feasibility.
39. According to some professionals, deprivation of young children's playtime will do harm not only to children themselves but to the country and the world.
40. By playing with children, parents can prevent them from being harmed by stress.
41. Playing with digital devices discourages kids from active discovery, according to pediatrician Dr. Michael Yogman.
42. The suggestion of letting children simply play may sound like going backwards to parents who want to help build their children's skills.
43. Dr. Michael Yogman believes the idea that parents should carefully schedule children's time may not be helpful to their growth.
44. One quarter of teachers in an American city said that children in kindergartens had no time for playing freely.
45. According to a pediatrician, no matter what kind of play children engage in, they are learning how to create things.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Americans spend billions of dollars each year trying to change their weight with diets, gym memberships and plastic surgery.

Trying to live up to the images of "perfect" models and movie heroes has a dark side: anxiety, depression, as well as unhealthy strategies for weight loss or muscle gain. It also has a financial cost. Having an eating disorder boosts annual health care costs by nearly US \$ 2,000 per person.

Why is there both external and internal pressure to look "perfect"? One reason is that society rewards people who are thin and healthy-looking. Researchers have shown that body mass index is related to wages and income. Especially for women, there is a clear penalty at work for being overweight or obese. Some studies have also found an impact for men, though a less noticeable one.

While the research literature is clear that labor market success is partly based on how employers and customers perceive your body image, no one had explored the other side of the question. Does a person's own perception of body image matter to earnings and other indicators of success in the workplace?

Our recently published study answered this question by tracking a large national random sample of Americans over a critical time period when bodies change from teenage shape into adult form and when people build their identities.

As in other research, women in our sample tend to over-perceive their weight—they think they're heavier than they are—while men tend to under-perceive theirs.

We found no relationship between the average person's self-perception of weight and labor market outcomes, although self-perceived weight can influence *self-esteem* (自尊心), mental health and health behaviors.

While the continued gender penalty in the labor market is frustrating, our finding that misperceived weight does not harm workers is more heartening.

Since employers' perception of weight is what matters in the labor market, changing discrimination laws to include body type as a category would help. Michigan is the only state that prohibits discrimination on the basis of weight and height. We believe expanding such protections would make the labor market more fair and efficient.

46. What does the author say may have an adverse impact on people?
- A) Undergoing plastic surgeries in pursuit of beauty.
 - B) Imitating the lifestyles of heroes and role models.
 - C) Striving to achieve perfection regardless of financial cost.
 - D) Attempting to meet society's expectation of appearance.
47. What have researchers found out about people's earnings?
- A) They are closely related to people's social status.
 - B) They have to do with people's body weight and shape.
 - C) They seem to matter much less to men than to women.
 - D) They may not be equal to people's contributions.
48. What does the author's recent study focus on?
- A) Previous literature on indicators of competitiveness in the workplace.
 - B) Traits that matter most in one's pursuit of success in the labor market.
 - C) Whether self-perception of body image impacts one's workplace success.
 - D) How bosses' perception of body image impacts employees' advancement.
49. What is the finding of the author's recent research?
- A) Being overweight actually does not do much harm to the overall well-being of employees.
 - B) People are not adversely affected in the workplace by false self-perception of body weight.
 - C) Self-esteem helps to combat gender inequality in the workplace.
 - D) Gender inequality continues to frustrate a lot of female employees.
50. What does the author think would help improve the situation in the labor market?
- A) Banning discrimination on the basis of employees' body image.
 - B) Expanding protection of women against gender discrimination.
 - C) Helping employees change their own perception of beauty.
 - D) Excluding body shape as a category in the labor contract.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The work-life balance is dead. By this, I'm not advocating that you should give up your pursuit of having a fulfilling career and a thriving personal life, and I'm definitely not saying that you have to give up one to have the other. I also acknowledge that we have a work-life problem, but I'm arguing that the concept of balance has never been helpful, because it's too limiting. You see, our language makes a difference, and how we refer to things matters because it affects our thinking and therefore our actions.

At the minimum, most of us work because we want to be able to support ourselves, our families, and the people around us. In the ideal world, we're all doing work that we're proud of and that provides meaning and purpose to us. But even if your job doesn't give you shivers of joy each new day, working is a

part of what each of us does and the contribution we make to society. When you separate work and life, it's a little bit harder to make that connection. But when you think of work as part of a full life and a complete experience, it becomes easier to see that success in one aspect often supports another.

Losing your balance and falling isn't pleasant. A goal to balance suggests that things could quickly get off balance, and that causes terrible outcomes. It's more constructive to think of solutions that continue to evolve over shifts in life and work. Rather than falling or failing, you may have good days or better days or not-so-good days. These variations are normal, and it's more useful to think of life as something that is ever evolving and changing, rather than a high-risk enterprise where things could go wrong with one misstep.

How we talk to ourselves matters, and how we talk about issues makes a difference. Let's bury "work-life balance" and think bigger and better about work-life fulfillment to do a little less balancing and a lot more living.

51. What does the author suggest by saying "The work-life balance is dead"?
- A) The hope of achieving a thriving life is impossible to realize.
 - B) The pursuit of a fulfilling career involves personal sacrifice.
 - C) The imbalance between work and life simply doesn't exist anymore.
 - D) The concept of work-life balance contributes little to a fulfilling life.
52. What does the author say about our use of language?
- A) It impacts how we think and behave.
 - B) It changes with the passage of time.
 - C) It reflects how we communicate.
 - D) It differs from person to person.
53. What does the author say we do in an ideal world?
- A) We do work that betters the lives of our families and friends.
 - B) We do work that gives us bursts of joy each new day.
 - C) We do meaningful work that contributes to society.
 - D) We do demanding work that brings our capacity into full play.
54. What does the author say about life?
- A) It is cyclical.
 - B) It is dynamic.
 - C) It is fulfilling.
 - D) It is risky.
55. What does the author advise us to do?
- A) Make life as simple as possible.
 - B) Talk about balance in simpler terms.
 - C) Balance life and work in a new way.
 - D) Strive for a more fulfilling life.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

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

茅台(Moutai)是中国最有名的白酒,在新中国成立前夕,被选为国宴用酒。

据说赤水沿岸的村民四千年前就开始酿造茅台。在西汉时期,那里的人们生产出了高质量的茅台,并把它献给皇帝。自唐朝开始,这种地方酒通过海上丝绸之路运往海外。

茅台味道柔和,有一种特殊的香味;适量饮用可以帮助缓解疲劳,有镇静作用,因而广受国内外消费者的喜爱。

2020 年 9 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:

The Advantages of Online Libraries

- ➡ 第1段引出话题, 指出写作目的: 在信息高度共享的时代, 在线图书馆有很多优点。
- ➡ 第2段具体阐述在线图书馆的三大优点: 节省时间和精力, 足不出户就能获取信息; 具有丰富的数字资源; 阅读方式和时间自由, 内容可直接下载到电脑, 不必在图书馆徘徊。
- ➡ 第3段总结全文: 在线图书馆是一个帮助我们更轻松获取知识的强大工具。

范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">The Advantages of Online Libraries</p> <p>【1】 Online libraries are becoming increasingly popular. 【2】 Living in a highly shared information era, online libraries bring us much convenience. 【3】 This essay aims to tell you the advantages of online libraries.</p> <p>【4】 Firstly, you can save a great deal of time and energy to search information by using the online library. You can even get the information you need without stepping out of your dorm room. 【5】 Secondly, the abundant digital information might go beyond your imagination compared with the real libraries. 【6】 For example, online libraries make it possible for you to read a rare book stored in only a few large libraries. 【7】 Finally, you needn't linger over book shelves or take notes in libraries. All the information could be downloaded into your computer and you can decide when and how to read them.</p> <p>【8】 To sum up, we get a much easier access to knowledge by using online libraries, which are a powerful tool for modern people to read, study and research. Thus, everyone is expected to learn how to use them.</p>	<p>【1】 严格按照题目要求中给出的提示语开篇点题。</p> <p>【2】 描述社会背景, 指出在线图书馆给我们带来了很多便利。</p> <p>【3】 指出写作目的: 说明在线图书馆的优点。</p> <p>【4】 【5】 【7】 分别使用 Firstly、Secondly 和 Finally 引出在线图书馆的三大优点。同时对每个优点进行分析或举例, 使论证层次分明, 有理有据。</p> <p>【6】 使用 For example 进行举例论证。</p> <p>【8】 使用 To sum up 总结全文: 通过在线图书馆, 我们可以更轻松地获取知识。</p>

话题词汇:

a collection of books 藏书
diverse 多种多样的

be entitled to... 有……的资格
publication 出版; 出版物

public/private school 公立/私立学校
national library 国家图书馆
due 到期的
library card 借书证

comprehensive 综合的
accessible 易到达的,可进入的
register 记录,登记

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

A NASA satellite orbiting over Portugal took photographs that reveal the effects of pollution from ships. One of the photos shows a thin film of clouds above the brilliant blue of the North Atlantic, cut by white lines of thicker clouds that look like scars. (1) NASA officials explained those thicker clouds are signs of ship traffic below. When ships power their way through the ocean, they pump exhaust into the atmosphere, just as cars do. And those massive amounts of particles can cause clouds to form. Get enough of those particles in one place, as from the exhaust of a ship, and they can lead to the creation of new clouds easily visible from space. "These clouds can be huge. Some of them stretch hundreds of kilometres from end to end," NASA officials said. (2) It's likely that these sorts of clouds are having some effect on the global climate, according to NASA officials. But scientists aren't yet sure what effect it has.

答案详解

1. What has caused the thick clouds in the photos taken by NASA satellite?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,美国宇航局官员解释说这些较厚的云层是大西洋上船舶往来的标记,船舶在大西洋上来回穿梭,就像汽车将废气排放到大气中一样排出颗粒物,大量的颗粒便形

成了云层。

2. What do NASA officials think about the thick clouds?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻末尾提到,美国宇航局官员称这些云层面积很大,可绵延数百公里,很可能对全球气候造成一定的影响。

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

Staff at a suburban supermarket in Melbourne say they feel unsafe at work after security guards were removed. This came after a series of physical attacks and verbal abuse by customers. (3) More than 50 workers at the store have signed a letter calling for a permanent security guard following a series of incidents, including a customer threatening to attack a supervisor with a knife. A security worker had guarded the store each night from 7 p. m. until 12 a. m., but that had stopped suddenly on Monday, employees said. One worker said an angry customer had thrown a chicken at his head after complaining about how long she had waited to be served. Another worker said the lack of protection at the store made her feel uncomfortable at work. (4) However, the spokesman of the supermarket said the store had taken strong action in response to incidents. "We have found very few instances of bad customer behavior at our store in the past year. In the rare cases we have seen bad behavior, we have taken strong action in response, including banning a customer from the store."

答案详解

3. For what purpose did the staff at a supermarket in Melbourne sign a letter?

C) 【精析】目的原因题。新闻开头提到,墨尔本一家超市的员工表示保安撤离后缺乏安全感,此前该超

市员工遭到了顾客的肢体攻击和口头谩骂。在发生了一系列事件后,超市 50 多名员工联名写信,要求雇用一名长期保安。

4. What did the spokesman of the supermarket say

regarding the employees' demand?

- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻末尾提到,超市已经采取强有力的措施来应对这些冲突,在过去一年里,

几乎没有顾客与员工发生冲突的事件。而在为数不多的几次冲突中,超市也采取了措施,比如禁止顾客进入超市。

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

(5) Drivers on their way to the Polish capital of Warsaw on Wednesday morning found the road blocked by an unusual obstacle: tons of liquid chocolate that spilled onto the motorway. (6) A truck carrying the sweet load hit a road barrier and overturned, blocking two lanes. The cracked tank spilled a pool of rapidly-hardening chocolate, which quickly covered the width of the road. While the driver was taken to hospital with a broken arm, firefighters struggled to remove a reported twelve tons of solid chocolate from the road. (7) A representative for the firefighters told the local TV that removing the chocolate was worse than dealing with snow. After contacting the chocolate manufacturer, the firefighters resorted to spraying hot, pressurized water to get rid of the sticky substance. The local TV also noted that the cleanup spanned more than a mile, because drivers simply drove through the chocolate after the crash, leaving a long chocolate trail. But despite the sticky situation, firefighters and police attending to the cleanup were reportedly cheerful about the long task ahead. After all, who could be mad about twelve tons of chocolate?

答案详解

5. What did drivers on the motorway to Warsaw find?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,周三早上,在去往波兰首都华沙的高速公路上,司机们发现道路被数吨洒出的液体巧克力堵塞了。

6. What does the report say about the accident?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,一辆载满甜食

的卡车撞到路障后翻车,堵塞了两条车道。

7. What did the firefighters' representative tell the local TV?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。新闻中提到,一名消防员告诉当地电视台,清理这些巧克力比清理大雪还难,由此推断,清理洒出的巧克力是一个艰巨的任务。

Section B

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

M: Lisa, why did you pay for your meal with cash instead of the payment apps on your phone?

W: Well, I've gone back to cash. I'm only using payment apps if that's the only option. (8) I'm trying to save money for a new phone, and I find that using cash rather than payment apps helps me to save.

M: But how? Money is money, isn't it? I don't think it matters whether you take it out to the bank and put it in your wallet or simply transfer from your bank account to the seller's bank account using an app.

W: No, I believe it does matter. It's a psychological phenomenon. (9) I believe we have less connection with the value of our money when we just tap the "Approve" buttons on our phones.

M: You might have a point. Since I stopped carrying cash around and started using my phone apps to pay, (10) I may have developed a tendency to buy more small or non-essential items.

W: That's highly possible. Think about the amount of time we spend with our phones in our hands, and all the things we do with our phones. It sometimes seems that our phone is buying the product for us, not ourselves.

M: (11-1) So cashless payment affects our ability to budget?

W: I believe so. If we spend a hundred yuan in cash, we realize that we don't have that hundred yuan to spend on something else. But if we're spending electronically, we are less likely to make that mental calculation.

M: (11-2) I stopped using my credit card because I found I was spending excessively. Perhaps I should take the same approach of paying using my phone.

W: It's worth considering.

答案详解

8. Why did the woman decide to go back to cash for payment?

A) 【精析】目的原因题。对话开头,男士询问女士为何不用手机支付而是用现金支付。女士说她想攒钱买一部新手机,她发现用现金付款能帮自己省钱。

9. What happens when people use apps for payment according to the woman?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中,两人对现金支付和手机支付持不同的看法,女士认为现金支付能帮助省钱,男士却认为这两种方式没有区别。女士向男士解释,这是一种心理现象,当我们只是在手机上点击“同

意支付”按钮时,我们对金钱的价值就不那么在意了。

10. What might the man tend to buy with payment apps?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话过程中,男士逐渐认同女士的观点,用手机上的应用程序支付可能会让他买更多的小物件或者非必需品。

11. What does the man think of electronic payment?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话末尾,男士认为无现金支付会影响我们的预算能力,他之所以停用信用卡就是因为发现这种支付方式会导致过度消费,他觉得自己也应该停止使用手机支付。也就是说,男士认为电子支付可能会导致过度消费。

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

W: (12-1) Hello, Mr. Brown. I was expecting your call. My secretary told me you were having some problems with the wooden table. Is that right?

M: (12-2) No, no. The table is fine. The problem is the chairs.

W: Oh, the chairs. So what exactly is the issue?

M: Well, put simply, these are not the chairs my wife and I selected in your store last week. There must be some confusion with our order.

W: Oh, I see. I'm looking through my files now, and I see that the delivery was this morning. Is that correct?

M: Yes.

W: (13) Do you mind describing the chairs that were delivered to your apartment, Mr. Brown?

M: Sure. These have a flat back with a rounded top and are very heavy. They are light brown and look kind of cheap. The ones we ordered were dark brown to match the table.

W: Right, of course. It says here you purchased the Arlington table and four Milano chairs. As you said, there must have been some confusion with the order. I'm terribly sorry. (14) We will send a van to collect those four and replace them with the Milano you purchased. Will tomorrow 9 a.m. be okay, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, that would be great. Thank you.

W: Good. Did everything else you ordered from us arrive okay?

M: Yes, I think so. Let me check. The mirror and two paintings are here. The two coffee tables are also here. And the sofa... Yes, we haven't noticed anything else wrong or missing. But if we do, we will certainly let you know.

W: Okay, great. (15) Once again, I'm sorry for the confusion and trouble caused.

答案详解

12. Why did the man call the woman?

C) 【精析】目的原因题。对话开头,女士说秘书告诉自己男士购买的桌子有问题。男士回答说有问题的不是桌子,而是椅子。由此可知,男士打电话的原因是他收到的椅子有问题。

13. What did the woman ask the man to do?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。男士告知女士是椅子有问题后,女士请男士描述送到他公寓的椅子的情况。

14. What did the woman promise to do for the man?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中,女士意识到发错货后,告知男士会派出车辆进行退换,并询问明早9点是否可以。由此可知,女士会纠正他们的错误,帮男士退换货物。

15. What did the woman do at the end of the conversation?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话末尾,女士再次因发错货向男士道歉。

Section C

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

Do you have too much stuff? Are you, dare we say it “untidy”? (16) Say hello to a TV show called “Tidying Up with Marie Kondo”, a home improvement show based on her wildly popular book *The Life-Changing Magic of Tidying Up*. In the show, Marie Kondo acts as a tiny garbage fairy for messy people, visiting their houses to share the wisdom of the “KonMari” method. This method is simple in theory but can be endlessly complex in practice. (17) You divide all the stuff in your house—all of it—into several categories, and then examine each item—all of them—to see if it sparks joy. If it does, you keep it. If it doesn’t, you thank it and neatly discard it. So, is the TV show inspiring people to tidy up? Firsthand accounts seem to indicate a small wave of people bringing piles of donation bags to used goods stores. One store received thousands of bags of used possessions in one day. January is usually the stores’ slow season for donations because it’s cold and people don’t want to bother, but not this January. People seemed determined to clean up their homes. (18) One used bookstore received a month’s worth of books in donations in a week when a man gave over fifty boxes of books from his home. It seems Marie’s TV show is having a big impact after all.

答案详解

16. What is Marie Kondo’s TV show about?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。短文开头问道,你是否有太多的杂物,随后指出看 Marie Kondo 的电视节目可能会有帮助,这是一个有关改善居家环境的节目。由此可推断,该节目与清理家中的杂物有关。

17. What things can be kept in one’s home according to Marie Kondo?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到,Marie Kondo 有一个方法能让家里变得井井有条,这个方法说起来容易做起来难。具体的办法是把家里所有的物品分成几类,看哪件物品能激发你的喜爱之情,

如果喜爱,就留下。由此可知,Marie Kondo 建议留下的是那些让人高兴的物品。

18. What do we learn about one used bookstore this January?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。短文中提到,Marie Kondo 的电视节目还是产生了很大的影响。一月份天气寒冷,通常是商店捐赠的淡季。但今年一月份,人们似乎决心行动起来收拾家里,有人整理出了 50 多箱书捐赠给一家二手书店,该书店一周内收到的捐书量相当于过去一个月的捐赠量。由此可知,该书店在一月份收到了大量的捐赠图书。

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

(19) At just 12 years old, Mike Hannon is making a difference in his community—one lunch at a time. “Mike’s Lunches of Love” has fed more than 2,000 of the town’s most vulnerable residents. Mike delivers meals to the homeless. “It’s like a way to give people joy, maybe spark something in them that can change them,” Mike told WBZ-TV. The mayor of Mike’s town feels that Mike is a great community leader, especially in such times of so much negative news. While his father commented on how proud he was of his son, yet, Mike isn’t looking for praise, but kindness in return. (20) He hopes his acts of charity will influence others to spread positive actions in their own towns. Mike includes a handwritten message of joy on each bag. His message and star power has spread all over the country. To date, his online page to raise funds has brought in more than \$ 44,000 and counting, raising more than \$ 17,000 in just one day, with the help of many famous actors and others. (21) People from all over the country are sending special handcrafted bags to help the young man with

his mission to help those in need. Many are hoping the simple act of kindness spreads. Mike is seen as hope for the future of the town, the country and the world.

答案详解

19. What does Mike Hannon do to help people in his town?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到, 年仅 12 岁的 Mike 正在为他的社区带来改变——一日一顿午餐, “Mike 的爱心午餐”已为镇上 2,000 多名弱势居民提供了帮助, 他为无家可归的人免费送饭。

20. What does Mike hope others will do?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到, Mike 希望用自

己的善举影响别人, 在他们自己的城镇传播正能量。

21. How are people all over the country responding to what Mike is doing?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文最后提到, Mike 的善举影响了很多, 全国各地的人们都给他送来了特制的手工包, 以帮助这个以帮人为己任的年轻人。

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

(22) In a recent study carried out by psychologists on the disruptive effects of smartphones, two groups of college students were given word search puzzles. The first group was told to complete the puzzles with its participants' smartphones in their line of sight. The second group, however, was told that the phones would interfere with the equipment in the experiment, and would need to be moved away from the testing area. Midway through the second group's solving of the puzzles, the experimenter called one of the phones and let it ring for a while before hanging up. (23) Many of the students in that group were unable to focus from then on, becoming anxious and performing more poorly than the first group.

Use of electronics has also been known to lead to a decline in human interactions. Rather than having real-life conversations, many express emotions and engage in deep conversations through social media sites. Many students use their phones and computers during class for non-academic activities, which leads to poor grades.

(24) Perhaps the most dramatic impact is the reduction in the amount of sleep, which leads to poor health and weight gain.

(25) Technology is a great tool; however, it's important to recognize its downsides. Lack of sleep, reduction of productivity and weight gain are only a few. If we're not careful about all these minor problems right now, the effect on the future generation is going to be much bigger.

答案详解

22. What were the college students in both groups required to do in the study?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到, 在心理学家最近进行的一项关于智能手机破坏性影响的研究中, 两组大学生被要求做字谜游戏。

23. What do we learn about many of the students in the second test group after the phone rang?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到, 在第二组学生解字谜的过程中, 实验者拨通了某位学生的手机, 让它响了一会才挂断电话。之后, 第二组的许多学生无法集中注意力, 变得焦虑, 表现得比第一组更差。

24. According to the passage, what is the most

dramatic impact of smartphone use?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到, 智能手机会带来各种负面影响, 如人际交往和学业问题, 但最大的影响是睡眠时长的缩短, 这会导致健康状况不佳和肥胖问题。

25. What does the speaker suggest people do?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。短文最后提到, 科技是个伟大的工具, 但认识到它的负面作用是很重要的, 睡眠的减少、工作效率的降低、肥胖等问题仅仅是冰山一角。如果我们不注意所有这些小问题, 对后代的影响将会更大。由此可知, 讲话者建议人们要认识到技术的破坏性影响。

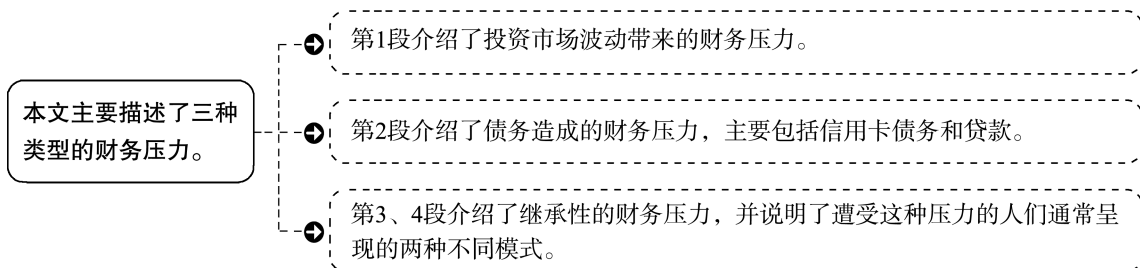
Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自2018年11月6日发表在 *www.smh.com.au* (《悉尼先驱晨报》网站) 上的一篇标题为“The three types of financial stress”(《三种类型的财务压力》) 的文章。

【结构框图】



【词性分析】

名 词: A) appearance 外貌;首次出现; F) extreme 极端; G) inaction 不作为,无行动; I) normal 正常; K) proposition 提议,建议; M) statement 陈述,声明

动 词: B) argued 争论,争吵; C) avoid 避免,防止; L) rebelled 造反,反抗,反叛; N) tend 倾向于,往往会

形 容 词: D) considerable 相当大的; F) extreme 极大的;极端的; I) normal 正常的;平常的; O) traditional 传统的,习俗的

副 词: E) definitely 确切地,肯定地; H) incredibly 极端地;难以置信地; J) possibly 可能,或许

答案详解

26. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格前是定冠词 the,后面是名词词组 ups and downs,因此空格处应填入形容词。

【语义判断】空格所在句介绍第一种财务压力,即投资市场的起伏带来的财务压力。投资市场总是有涨有跌的,这是正常现象,因此空格处应填入含有“正常的,通常的”意义的形容词,由此确定 D) normal“正常的”为本题答案。

27. 【考点】副词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格所在部分与 not so much the ups 构成并列结构,the ups 前面有副词词组 not so much,因此空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】空格所在结构与破折号前面的内容密不可分,是对 ups and downs of investment markets 做进一步解释。由常识可知,人们并不那么担心投资的上涨,但一定会担心下跌,因此空格处应填入含有“一定,确定”意义的副词,故答案为 E) definitely“确切地,肯定地”。

28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格前是不定冠词 a,后面是名词 percentage,因此空格处应填入形容词。

【语义判断】本段介绍第二种财务压力,即债务带来的压力,其中信用卡债务和贷款是核心要素。本段最后一句提到,虽然有汽车贷款或抵押贷款带来的债务,但是对很多人来说,信用卡是导致财务困难的源头。由此可知,在债务导致的财务压力中,很多情况下,信用卡和贷款是主要原因,因此空格处应填入含有“多的,大的”意义的形容词,故 D) considerable“相当大的”为本题答案。

29. 【考点】副词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格后面是形容词最高级 the least known,并且句子成分完整,因此空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】第三段介绍了第三种财务压力——继承性财务压力。文章在介绍前两种压力时,用到了 apparent“明显的”和 common“普遍的”,而在介绍第三种压力时用到的形容词是 the least known“最不为人知的”。由此可知,相对于前两种压力而言,第三种可能是鲜为人知的,因此应填入含有“也许,可能”意义的副词,故本题答案为 J) possibly“可能,或许”。

30. 【考点】动词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格处与后面的 fought 构成并列谓语,因此空格处应填入动词的过去式。

【语义判断】本句说明了什么样的人 would 会经历继承性压力。空格所在从句提到,他们的父母经常为了钱_____和打架。因此,空格处应填入与 fought “打架”意义相近的动词,故本题答案为 B) argued “争论,争吵”。动词过去式形式的备选词还有 L) rebelled,但是填入空格不符合句意,因此排除。

31. 【考点】名词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】空格前是冠词 an 和形容词 unattractive,因此空格处应填入可数名词单数形式。

【语义判断】由本段可知,由于父母因钱而争吵不休,他们的子女便认为金钱是一个充满压力的话题,因此规划财务的意见也变得没有吸引力。空格处所填词与 the thought 形成照应,因此应填入含有“意见,建议”意义的名词,由此确定 K) proposition“提议,建议”是本题答案。

32. 【考点】动词辨析题。

N) 【语法判断】空格前的现在分词短语 suffering inherited financial anxiety 作后置定语,修饰 Those,空格所在句缺少谓语动词,因此空格处应填入动词,且能与 to do 连用。

【语义判断】本段介绍了经历继承性财务压力的人所呈现的两种模式,但是这种划分并不是完全绝对的,因此应填入含有“通常,倾向于”意义的动词,故本题答案为 N) tend“倾向于,往往会”。tend to do 意为“往往会发生,通常会发生”。在备

选动词中,其余三个动词都不能与 to do 连用,因此排除。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格前是情态动词 would,因此空格处应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】本句介绍了经历继承性财务压力的人所呈现的第一种模式。空格前的 put their head in the sand 是一个习语,意为“逃避现实”,来源于鸵鸟遇到危险时把头埋进沙子里的典故。空格所在部分对此进行进一步的解释,空格后的内容与处理财务问题有关,因此此部分应表达他们会避免做这些事情。由此可以确定本题答案为 C) avoid“避免”。

34. 【考点】名词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格前是限定词 other,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句介绍经历继承性财务压力的人所呈现的第二种模式。这些人会对所有事情进行细致入微的分析,与第一种避免处理财务问题的人相比,这是另一种极端,因此应填入含有“极端”意义的名词,故本题答案为 F) extreme“极端”。

35. 【考点】名词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格前是形容词 complete,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】由后一句可知,第二种人确信,他们所做的任何决定都是错误的。所以,他们虽然细致入微地分析了所有事情,却什么也不做,由此确定本题答案为 G) inaction“不作为,无行动”。

参考译文

人们遇到的财务压力主要有三种类型。第一种常见于担心投资市场正常起伏的人们身上——实际上,他们并不那么担心上涨,但是肯定会担心下跌。这些人通常不能或没有准备好忍受长期的挑战。

第二种常见的财务压力是由债务引起的。在大多数由债务造成的财务压力的情况中,信用卡和贷款将是核心要素。通常,人们会有汽车贷款或抵押贷款,但是对很多人来说,信用卡似乎通常是造成债务相关的财务困难的源头。

第三种压力,也可能是最鲜为人知的,是继承性财务压力,而它也是最具破坏力的。那些在父母不断地为了钱而争吵、打架的家庭中成长起来的人能体会到这种压力。金钱因此成了一个充满压力的话题,所以坐下来好好规划的意见变成了毫无吸引力的建议。

那些遭受继承性财务焦虑折磨的人通常呈现两种模式。他们要么逃避现实:他们会避免检查他们的财务报表、做预算以及与最亲近的人讨论财务事项。要么会走向另一个极端,他们细致入微地分析所有事情,到了完全不作为的地步。他们确信,他们所做的任何决定都是错误的。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 8 月 22 日发表在 *www.smh.com.au* (《悉尼先驱晨报》网站) 上的一篇标题为 “Doctor’s orders: let children just play” (《医嘱: 让孩子们尽情玩耍》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要讲述了玩耍对孩子健康成长的重要性, 由此医生建议将自由玩耍的时间还给孩子。

➡ A) — D) 段指出研究证明游戏玩耍对孩子健康成长的重要作用, 儿科医生呼吁让孩子们多玩耍。

➡ E) — H) 段指出占据孩子玩耍时间的两大主要因素——日益增长的课业负担和数字媒体的不断入侵。

➡ I) — K) 段指出游戏玩耍时间减少对孩子的成长带来的危害。

➡ L) 段再次呼吁家长们花时间陪孩子玩耍。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 digital devices、steals 和 playtime 定位到文章 H) 段第一句。

H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到另一个盗走游戏时间的小偷, 即孩子花在屏幕和数字设备前的时间越来越多。题干中的 Increased use of digital devices 对应定位句中的 the growing proportion of kids’ time spent in front of screens and digital devices, 故答案为 H)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 an increasing amount of time、public schools、recess 和 academic activities 定位到文章 E) 段第三、四句。

E) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出, 自 2001 年全面推行教育改革以来, 公立学校一直在稳步增加准备标准化考试的时间, 对学术“技能和训练”的关注已经大大减少了课间休息和其他自由活动的时间。题干中的 Since the beginning of this century 对应定位句中的 Since the adoption of sweeping education reforms in 2001, 题干中的 an increasing amount of time has been shifted in public schools from recess to academic activities 是对定位句中 public schools have steadily increased the amount of time devoted to preparing for standardized tests. The focus on

academic “skills and drills” has cut deeply into recess and other time for free play 的概括归纳, 故答案为 E)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 acknowledged、pediatricians’、parents 和 doubt 定位到文章 L) 段第一、二句。

L) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出, 让孩子们接受玩游戏这一建议不难, 但可能会遭到家长们的质疑, 他们急切地希望得到如何助孩子一臂之力的建议。题干中的 kids may welcome pediatricians’ recommendation 对应定位句中的 Play may not be a hard sell to kids, 题干中的 their parents may doubt its feasibility 是对定位句中 the pediatricians’ new prescription may meet with skepticism from parents 的概括归纳, 故答案为 L)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 professionals、young children’s playtime 和 the world 定位到文章 G) 段第二句。

G) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出, 在一份题为《幼儿园危机》的报告中, 一群教育工作者、卫生专业人士和儿童(权利)倡导者称, 无论是对儿童本身, 还是对我们的国家和世界来说, 幼儿时期的游戏缺失都是“一场悲剧”。题干中的 some professionals 是对定位句中 a group of educators,

health professionals and child advocates 的概括归纳,题干中的 deprivation of young children's playtime will do harm not only to children themselves but to the country and the world 是对定位句中 called the loss of play in early childhood "a tragedy, both for the children themselves and for our nation and the world" 的同义转述,故答案为 G)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 playing with children、harmed 和 stress 定位到文章 D) 段第三句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,当父母和孩子们一起玩耍时,这就为孩子筑起了一堵墙,以抵御包括贫困在内的各种压力带来的有害影响。题干中的 By playing with children 是对定位句中 When parents engage in play with their children 的同义转述,题干中的 prevent them from being harmed by stress 是对定位句中 builds a wall against the harmful effects of all kinds of stress, including poverty 的概括归纳,故答案为 D)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 discovery 和 Yogman 定位到文章 I) 段。

I) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段指出,尤格曼认为,父母因为忙碌而让孩子玩手机是有代价的。对小孩子来说,玩手机太被动了。当孩子们积极参与并真正发现事物时,他们可以学得更好。换言之,儿科医生尤格曼认为玩手机或数字设备会阻碍孩子主动发现事物。题干是对定位段的概括归纳,故答案为 I)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 letting children simply play、backwards 和 skills 定位到文章 C) 段第二句。

C) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,多年来,家长们一直在为买什么玩具、下载哪些应用程序、让孩子放学后去参加哪些技能培养项目而烦恼,仅仅是让他们玩耍——或者说,与他们一起更好地玩耍——似乎像是后退了一步。题干中的 The suggestion of letting children simply play 和 sound like going backwards 分别是对定位句中 letting them simply play—or better yet, playing with them 和 could seem like a step backward 的

同义转述,题干中的 parents who want to help build their children's skills 是对定位句中 spending years fretting over which toys to buy, which apps to download and which skill-building programs to send their kids to after school 的概括归纳,故答案为 C)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 the idea、schedule children's time 和 may not be helpful 定位到文章 K) 段第二句。

K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,尤格曼认为,父母需要为孩子安排他们每一分钟的时间这样一种观念其实并不是在帮孩子。题干中的 the idea that parents should carefully schedule children's time 和 may not be helpful 分别是对定位句中 The notion that as parents we need to schedule every minute of their time 和 could seem like a step backward 的同义转述,题干中的 may not be helpful 是对定位句中 not doing them a great service 的同义转述,故答案为 K)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 One quarter of teachers、no time 和 playing freely 定位到文章 F) 段第二句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,洛杉矶四分之一的教师表示根本没有时间“自由地玩耍”。题干中的 One quarter of teachers in an American city 和 had no time for playing freely 分别是对定位句中 One in four Los Angeles teachers 和 there was no time at all for “free play.” 的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 a pediatrician、learning 和 create things 定位到文章 B) 段第二句。

B) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,尤格曼认为,无论是剧烈的身体运动、户外游戏,还是扮演游戏,孩子们都能在边玩耍边创作东西的过程中学到重要的一课。题干中的 no matter what kind of play 是对定位句中 Whether it's rough physical play, outdoor play or pretend play 的概括,题干中的 learning how to create things 是对定位句中 derive important lessons from the chance to make things up as they go 的归纳,故答案为 B)。

医嘱:让孩子们尽情玩耍

- A) 想象一种药物可以增强一个孩子的创造力,强化批判性思维。想象一下,这种药物制作简单,服用安全,而且可以免费获得。全国顶尖的儿科医生都说这种神奇的化合物是存在的。在一份新的临床报告中,他们敦促医生尽情地为他们所照顾的孩子们开这样的处方。
- B) 哈佛医学院儿科医生迈克尔·尤格曼博士领导起草了这一呼吁。他说:“这看起来有些过时,但当孩子们没有被告知该做什么时,还有一些技巧需要学习。”(45)他说,无论是剧烈的身体运动、户外玩耍,还是扮演游戏,孩子们都能在边玩耍边创作东西的过程中学到重要的一课。
- C) 美国儿科学会周一发布的这一建议可能会让一些父母感到震惊。(42)多年来,家长们一直在为买什么玩具、下载哪些应用程序、让孩子放学后去参加哪些技能培养项目而烦恼,仅仅是让他们玩耍——或者说,与他们一起更好地玩耍——似乎像是后退了一步。儿科医生却坚持认为并非如此。美国儿科学会发布的指南未包含有关游戏多寡的具体建议。取而代之的是,它要求医生向孩子未满两岁的父母提出建议:玩耍对于健康成长至关重要。
- D) 美国儿科学会的报告宣称,“玩耍不是愚蠢的行为。”它培养孩子们的创造力、合作精神和解决问题的能力——所有这些对 21 世纪的劳动力而言至关重要。(40)美国儿科学会说,当父母和孩子们一起玩耍时,这就为孩子筑起了一堵墙,以抵御包括贫困在内的各种压力带来的有害影响。在儿科医生看来,基本上每一项对成年人有价值的生活技能都可以通过玩耍建立起来。他们写道:“合作、协商、决策、创造力、领导力和增加体育锻炼只是孩子们通过玩耍获得的技能和好处中的一部分。”在孩子们受到学校日益增长的学习需求和数字媒体不断入侵的挤压之际,儿科医生们发出了这一呼吁。
- E) 这种趋势已经出现很久了。1981 年至 1997 年间,详细的时间利用研究表明,孩子们花在玩耍上的时间减少了 25%。(37)自 2001 年全面推行教育改革以来,公立学校一直在稳步增加准备标准化考试的时间。对学术“技能和训练”的关注已经大大减少了课间休息和其他自由活动的时间。
- F) 到了 2009 年,一项对洛杉矶幼儿园教室的研究发现,5 岁的孩子在学习上的负担太重,以至于他们每天平均只有 19 分钟的“选择时间”,在这段时间内他们被允许自由地玩积木、玩具或跟其他孩子玩耍。(44)洛杉矶四分之一的教师表示根本没有时间“自由地玩耍”。日益增加的学业压力使得美国 30% 的幼儿园课程没有休息时间。这些发现促使美国儿科学会在 2013 年发布了一份关于“课间休息的关键作用”的政策声明。
- G) 并不是只有儿科医生注意到了这一点。(39)在一份题为《幼儿园危机》的报告中,一群教育工作者、卫生专业人士和儿童(权利)倡导者称,无论是儿童本身,还是对我们的国家和世界来说,幼儿时期的游戏缺失都是“一场悲剧”。儿童联盟在 2009 年表示,以玩耍为主的幼儿园里的孩子“最终在阅读和其他智力技能方面同样优秀或更好,他们更有可能成为适应能力强的健康人”。尤格曼说,事实上,新的研究证明了为什么更值得花时间玩积木游戏。该试验评估了针对学龄前儿童的早期数学干预的有效性。结果显示数学成绩几乎没有提高。
- H) (36)另一个盗走游戏时间的小偷:孩子花在屏幕和数字设备前的时间越来越多,甚至在学龄前儿童中也是如此。去年,常识媒体报道说,八岁以下的孩子平均每天在屏幕前花费 2 个小时 19 分钟,其中两岁以下的孩子平均每天花费 42 分钟。美国儿科学会在 2016 年警告称,数字化使用的增加使肥胖、睡眠不足以及认知、语言和社会情感延迟的风险不断上升。

- I) (41)尤格曼说：“我尊重父母忙碌的生活，给孩子一部 iPhone 很容易。但这是有代价的。对小孩子来说，这样太被动了。当孩子们积极参与并真正发现事物时，他们真的可以学得更好。”
- J) 对于美国大约五分之一生活在贫困中的儿童来说，游戏的减少是一个特殊的危险。这 1,400 万名儿童最迫切需要发展通过游戏培养的韧劲。相反，尤格曼说，一些导致玩耍时间减少的趋势对孩子们产生了很大的影响：在学校需要提高考试成绩的学业压力，室外游戏区域有限或不安全，以及家长缺乏时间或精力在游戏时间与孩子分享。
- K) 尤格曼还担心压力会挤占富裕孩子的游戏时间。(43)他说：“有这样一种观念：作为父母，我们需要为孩子安排他们每一分钟的时间。这种想法对他们没有什么好处。”即使是好心的父母也可能在“剥夺他们获得发现和好奇心的快乐的机会——让他们自己去发现问题的机会。”
- L) (38)让孩子们接受玩游戏这一建议不难。但是加州大学洛杉矶分校的儿科医生卡洛斯·勒纳承认，儿科医生的新处方可能会遭到家长们的质疑，他们急切地希望得到如何助孩子一臂之力的建议。勒纳说，他们应该欢迎这一信息的简洁性。“能给他们提供这样的建议是一种解脱：花时间陪孩子，让他玩是你能做的最有价值的事情之一。”他说，“这不需要花费大量的金钱和时间，也不需要加入育儿团体。它是我们可以做到的事情。只是目前家长们并不认为它特别有价值。”

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 7 月 12 日刊登在 www.theconversation.com 网站上的一篇标题为“Does thinking you look fat affect how much money you earn?”(《认为自己看起来胖会影响你的收入吗?》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了
体重对美国人职业发展的影响。

- ➊ 第1、2段指出美国人斥巨资减肥，具体论述了一味追求完美体型的不良影响。
- ➋ 第3、4段指出职场中体重和工资相关，并提出人们对于体重的自我认知是否会影响职业发展的问题。
- ➌ 第5、6段指出近期一项研究和其他研究的研究结果。
- ➍ 第7段指出研究尚未发现普通人对体重的自我认知和职场表现的关联性。
- ➎ 第8段提出对体重的错误认知并不会对劳动者造成伤害。
- ➏ 第9段提出建议，呼吁通过立法杜绝体重歧视。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 adverse impact 定位到第二段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，试图达到“完美”模特和电影英雄的形象有不良影响，这会导致

一系列问题。由此可见,试图满足社会对外表的期望会产生负面影响,故答案为 D)“试图满足社会对外表的期望”。

【避错】A)提到的整形手术只是追求完美体型的一种方式,不够全面,故排除。第二段第一句只是提到力求“完美”模特和电影英雄那样的形象,并未提及模仿他们的生活方式,故排除 B)。定位句提到追求完美形象的问题,且全文都围绕体型进行探讨,C)中的 achieve perfection 意义太宽泛,与文章内容不符,故排除。

47. **【定位】**由题干中的 people's earnings 定位到第三段第三句。

B) **【精析】**细节辨认题。定位句提到,研究人员发现,体重指数与工资和收入有关,由此可知人们的收入和体重、体型有关,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文中没有提到社会地位和收入的关系,故排除 A)。第三段第四、五句指出体重对女性收入的影响较男性相比更明显一些,并不是说收入对男性不重要,故排除。文中没有提到 D)中提及的贡献问题,故排除。

48. **【定位】**由题干中的 recent study 和 focus on 定位到第五段。

C) **【精析】**推理判断题。定位段指出,作者的团队近期公布的研究回答了这个问题,因此可从上一段找出这个问题是什么。第四段最后一句就是作者的研究重点,即一个人对自己身体形象的看法是否会影响他的收入和其他职场中成功的指标,故答案为 C)。

【避错】第四段第一句指出,虽然研究文献资料清楚地表明,劳动力市场的成功在一定程度上取决

于雇主和顾客对你身体形象的看法,但没有人探究过这个问题的另一面,而这才是作者研究的重点,故排除 A)。文中未提及 B)“在劳动力市场上追求成功时最重要的品质”,故排除。由第四段第一句可以看出 D)“老板对身体形象的认知如何影响员工的进步”是前人已经研究过的内容,而非作者的研究重点,故排除。

49. **【定位】**由题干中的 finding、recent research 以及题文同序原则定位到第八段。

B) **【精析】**细节辨认题。定位段提到,尽管职场上仍然存在性别歧视,但作者的研究发现,对体重的错误认知并不会对劳动者造成伤害,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文中未提及超重对员工总体福利的影响,故排除 A)。第七段提到,对于体重的自我认知会影响自尊心,并未提及是否有助于消除性别不平等,故排除 C)。D)项所述是现实情况,并非作者研究的发现,故排除。

50. **【定位】**由题干中的 help improve the situation 定位到最后一段第一句。

A) **【精析】**细节辨认题。定位句指出,由于雇主对体重的看法是影响劳动力市场的重要因素,因此修改反歧视法规,将体型加入其中作为一个类别,将会有所帮助。由此可见,禁止对员工身体形象的歧视将有助于改善现状,故答案为 A)。

【避错】最后一段指出,要扩大保护,禁止对体重体型的歧视,没有提及性别歧视,故排除 B)。文中未提及 C)“帮助员工改变自己对美的看法”,故排除。D)项涉及劳动合同的内容,文中没有提到,故排除。

参考译文

美国人每年花费数十亿美元试图通过节食、健身房会员资格和整形手术来改变自己的体重。

(46)试图达到“完美”模特和电影英雄的形象有不良影响:焦虑、抑郁,以及减肥或增肌的不健康策略。它也有财务成本。饮食失调使每人每年的医疗保健费用增加了近 2,000 美元。

为什么会有外在和内在的压力让你想要看起来“完美”呢?原因之一是社会奖励那些瘦而健康的人。

(47)研究人员已经表明,体重指数与工资和收入有关。尤其对于女性来说,超重或肥胖者在工作中有明显的劣势。一些研究也发现了对男性的影响,尽管不太明显。

虽然研究文献资料清楚地表明,劳动力市场的成功在一定程度上取决于雇主和顾客对你身体形象的看法,但没有人探究过这个问题的另一面。(48-1)一个人对身体形象的看法是否会影响他的收入和其他职场中成功的指标?

(48-2)我们最近公布的研究回答了这个问题,该研究跟踪了处在一个关键时期内的大量随机样本的美国人。在这个时期,他们从青少年形态转变为成人形态,并且建构自己的身份。

正如其他研究一样,在我们的样本中,女性也倾向于高估自己的体重——她们认为自己比实际体重要重——而男性倾向于低估自己的体重。

我们没有发现普通人对体重的自我认知和他们职场表现的关联性,虽然对于体重的自我认知会影响自尊心、心理健康和健康行为。

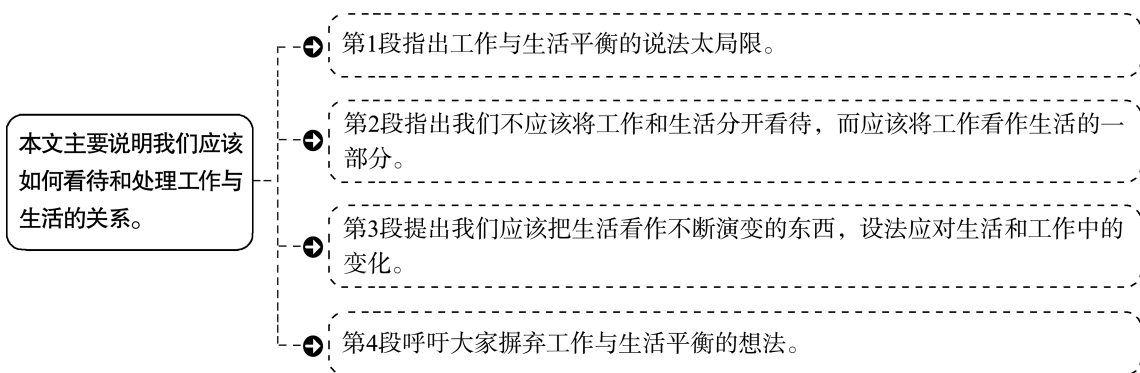
(49)尽管劳动力市场上持续存在的性别歧视令人沮丧,但我们发现,对体重的错误认知并不会对劳动者造成伤害,这一点更令人鼓舞。

(50)由于雇主对体重的看法是影响劳动力市场的重要因素,因此修改反歧视法规,将体型加入其中作为一个类别,将会有所帮助。密歇根州是唯一一个禁止对体重和身高歧视的州。我们相信,扩大这类保护将使劳动力市场更加公平和有效。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 2 月 16 日发表在 *www.fastcompany.com* (《快速公司》网站) 上的一篇标题为 “We need to stop striving for work-life balance. Here’s why” (《我们需要停止追求工作与生活的平衡。以下是原因》) 的文章。

【结构框图】



答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 work-life balance is dead 定位到第一段。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段第一句指出, 工作与生活的平衡已经消失了。第三句提到, 平衡的概念从来没有什么帮助, 因为它太局限了。D) 中的 contributes little 和原文中 has never been helpful 相对应, 故答案为 D)。

【避错】文章未提及 A) “实现蒸蒸日上的生活的希

望是不可能实现的”, 故排除。第一段第二句提到, 作者并不是说你必须放弃一个才能拥有另一个, 由此可见, 作者并不认为事业有成需要自我牺牲, 故排除 B)。C) “工作和生活之间的不平衡已经不存在了” 和题干内容矛盾, 故排除。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 language 定位到第一段末句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到, 我们的语言会产生作用, 我们如何指代事物很重要, 因为它会影响我

们的思维,从而影响我们的行动,故答案为 A)。

【避错】文中未提及 B)“它随着时间的推移而改变”、C)“它反映了我们交流的方式”、D)“它会因人而异”,故排除。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 in an ideal world 定位到第二段第二句。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,在理想的世界中,我们都在做我们引以为豪的工作,这为我们提供了意义和目标。接着由 But 引出对意义的进一步解释,即工作也是我们每个人所做的事情以及我们对社会所做贡献的一部分。因此,答案为 C)。

【避错】文章第二段第一句提到了家人和朋友的生活,但此处是对现实生活的描述,而非理想状况,因此排除 A)。第二段第三句前半句提到,即使你的工作并没有给你带来新的一天的喜悦,这说明我们的工作并不能让我们每天都快乐,故排除 B)。文章未提及 D)“我们做充分发挥我们能力的高要求的工作”,故排除。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 life 和题文同序原则定位到文章第三段末句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句中的 think of life as

对应题干中的 say about life, evolving 和 changing 意为“进化”和“改变”,与选项 B)中的 dynamic“动态的”对应,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章中未提及 A)“生活是循环的”,故排除。C)项的 fulfilling 在文中第一段出现,意为“有成就感的”,形容事业有成,和生活无关,也并非作者的主观观点,故排除。D)项中的 risky 与定位句中的 high-risk 意思相近,容易误选,但出现在 rather than 之后,说明这是作者不认同的观点,故排除。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 advise 和题文同序原则定位到最后一段第二句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,让我们把“工作与生活平衡”的想法抛之脑后,思维更开阔一些,重新思考如何让工作和生活充实起来,少做一点平衡,让两者更加充满活力。选项 D)中的 fulfilling 对应定位句中的 fulfillment,故答案为 D)。

【避错】文中未提及 A)“让生活尽可能地简单化”、B)“用更简单的术语来谈论平衡”,故排除。C)与定位句中提到的把“工作与生活平衡”的想法抛之脑后相矛盾,故排除。

参考译文

(51) 工作与生活的平衡已经消失了。之所以这么说,我并不是在提倡你应该放弃追求事业有成和个人幸福生活,我也绝对不是说你必须放弃一个才能拥有另一个。我也承认我们存在工作和生活的问题,但我认为平衡的概念从来没有什么帮助,因为它太局限了。 (52) 你看,我们的语言会产生作用,我们如何指代事物很重要,因为它会影响我们的思维,从而影响我们的行动。

至少,我们大多数人工作是因为我们希望能够养活自己、家人和周围的人。(53) 在理想的世界中,我们都在做我们引以为豪的工作,这为我们提供了意义和目标。但是,即使你的工作并没有给你带来新的一天的喜悦,工作也是我们每个人所做的事情以及我们对社会所做贡献的一部分。当你把工作和生活分开时,要建立这种联系就有点儿困难了。但是,当你把工作视为完整生活和整体经历的一部分,你就会更容易发现,一方面的成功往往会支持另一方面。

失去平衡和摔倒并不令人愉快。平衡的目标意味着事情会很快失去平衡,这会导致可怕的结果。考虑随着生活和工作的变化而不断发展的解决方案更具建设性。与其跌倒或失败,不如说你可能拥有好日子,更好的好日子,或者不太好的日子。(54) 这些变化是正常的,更有用的是把生活看作不断演变和变化的东西,而不是一个高风险的事业,那样一次失误就可能出问题。

我们如何与自己对话很重要,我们如何谈论问题也会产生影响。(55)让我们把“工作与生活平衡”的想法抛之脑后,思维更开阔一些,重新思考如何让工作和生活充实起来,少做一点平衡,让两者更加充满活力。

Part IV Translation

参考译文与难点注释

Moutai is the most famous liquor in China. On the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China, it was chosen as the liquor for state banquets.

It is said that villagers along the banks of the Chishui River began brewing Moutai 4 000 years ago. During the Western Han Dynasty, the people there produced high-quality Moutai and presented it to the emperor as a tribute. Since the Tang Dynasty, this local liquor has been shipped overseas via the Maritime Silk Road.

With a mild flavor and a special aroma, moderate drinking of Moutai can help relieve fatigue and calm down, so it is widely loved by consumers at home and abroad.

1. 翻译第一段时可考虑断为两句,使句意更简洁。在英文中,与“白酒”相对应的是 spirit 或 liquor,即“烈性酒”;注意不能译作表示“白葡萄酒”的 white wine。“在新中国成立前夕”可译为 on the eve of the founding of the People's Republic of China,“国宴”可译为 state banquets。
2. 第二段第一句中,“据说……”常用句式 It is said that... 来表达,句首 It 作形式主语,指代后面 that 从句所述部分。“赤水沿岸”可译为 along the banks of the Chishui River,“酿造”可译为 brew/make。
3. 第二段第二句中,“西汉”应译为 the Western Han Dynasty,“高质量的”可译为 high-quality/of high quality。“把它贡给皇帝”即“将它作为贡品呈送给皇帝”,“它”指的是“茅台”,可用 it 指代,故可译为 presented it to the emperor as a tribute。
4. 翻译第二段第三句时要注意句子的时态。“自……开始”为典型的完成时态的时间状语,译作 Since... 时,谓语动词用完成时态。“唐朝”应译为 the Tang Dynasty,“海上丝绸之路”应译为 the Maritime Silk Road,“运往海外”可译为 be shipped overseas。
5. 翻译第三段时要注意因果关系:茅台受人喜爱在于两方面的原因——口感独特且有益身心。因此,应将这两个原因合并为一个主句,然后用 so 引导一个结果状语从句。英文中的 flavor 可表示“食物或饮料的风味、口感”,符合此处“味道”的语境;“香味”可译为 aroma/smell;“适量饮用”可译为 drinking in moderation/moderate drinking of;“缓解疲劳”可译为 relieve/reduce fatigue/tiredness。

话题词汇

alcoholic drink 酒精类饮料

wine 葡萄酒

hold one's liquor 酒量好

feel tipsy/get merry 感觉微醉的

be brewed locally 本地酿造

vintage 佳酿的

brewery/distiller/winery 酒厂

vineyard 葡萄园