

2021 年 6 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 titled “Are people becoming addicted to technology?”. The statement given below is for your reference. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Numerous studies claim that addiction to technology is real and it has the same effect on the brain as drug addiction.

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.

1. A) Enrol him in a Newcastle football club. C) Forbid him to draw in his workbook.
B) Send him to an after-school art class. D) Help him post his drawings online.
2. A) Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.
B) Hired Joe to paint all the walls of its buildings.
C) Renovated its kitchen and all the dining-rooms.
D) Asked Joe for permission to use his online drawings.

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

3. A) Get her pet dog back. C) Identify the suspect on the security video.
B) Beg for help from the police. D) Post pictures of her pet dog on social media.
4. A) It is suffering a great deal from the incident.
B) It is helping the police with the investigation.
C) It is bringing the case to the local district court.
D) It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.

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

5. A) Provide free meals to the local poor. C) Help eliminate class difference in his area.
B) Help people connect with each other. D) Provide customers with first-class service.
6. A) It does not supervise its employees. C) It does not use volunteers.
B) It donates regularly to a local charity. D) It is open round the clock.

7. A) They will realise the importance of communication.
B) They will come to the café even more frequently.
C) They will care less about their own background.
D) They will find they have something in common.

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) A surprise party for Paul's birthday.
B) Travel plans for the coming weekend.
9. A) It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier.
B) It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.
C) It saves considerable time and labor.
D) It requires fewer tables and chairs.
10. A) It offers some big discounts.
B) It is quite close to her house.
11. A) Cook a dish for the party.
B) Arrive 10 minutes earlier.
- C) Preparations for Saturday's get-together.
D) The new market on the other side of town.
- C) It is more spacious and less crowded.
D) It sells local wines and soft drinks.
- C) Prepare a few opening remarks.
D) Bring his computer and speakers.

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

12. A) For commuting to work.
B) For long-distance travel.
13. A) They are reliable.
B) They are compact.
14. A) Buy a second-hand car.
B) Trust her own judgment.
15. A) He sells new cars.
B) He can be trusted.
- C) For getting around in Miami.
D) For convenience at weekends.
- C) They are spacious.
D) They are easy to drive.
- C) Seek advice from his friend.
D) Look around before deciding.
- C) He is starting a business.
D) He is a successful car dealer.

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) Many escaped from farms and became wild.
B) They were actually native to North America.
C) Many got killed in the wild when searching for food.
D) They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers.
17. A) They often make sudden attacks on people.
B) They break up nature's food supply chain.
C) They cause much environmental pollution.
D) They carry a great many diseases.

18. A) They lived peacefully with wild pigs. C) They fell victim to eagles.
B) They ran out of food completely. D) They reproduced quickly.

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

19. A) Taste coffee while in outer space. C) Develop a new strain of coffee bean.
B) Roast coffee beans in outer space. D) Use a pressurised tank to brew coffee.
20. A) They can easily get burned. C) They have to be heated to 360°C.
B) They float around in the oven. D) They receive evenly distributed heat.
21. A) They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.
B) They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.
C) They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.
D) They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space.

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

22. A) It is the best time for sightseeing. C) They come to clean the Iditarod Trail.
B) A race passes through it annually. D) It is when the villagers choose a queen.
23. A) Its children's baking skills. C) Its tasty fruit pies.
B) Its unique winter scenery. D) Its great food variety.
24. A) The contestants. C) Jan Newton and her friends.
B) The entire village. D) People from the state of Idaho.
25. A) She owned a restaurant in Idaho. C) She went to Alaska to compete in a race.
B) She married her husband in 1972. D) She helped the village to become famous.

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.

Most animals seek shade when temperatures in the Sahara Desert soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. But for the Saharan silver ant, 26 from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays to 27 for food, this is the perfect time to seek lunch. In 2015 these ants were joined in the desert by scientists from two Belgian universities, who spent a month in the 28 heat tracking the ants and digging out their nests. The goal was simple, to discover how the 29 adapted to the kind of heat that can 30 melt the bottom of shoes.

Back in Belgium, the scientists looked at the ants under an electronic microscope and found that their 31, triangular hair reflects light like a *prism* (棱镜), giving them a metallic reflection and protecting them from the sun's awful heat. When Ph. D. student Quentin Willot 32 the hair from an ant with a 33 knife and put it under a heat lamp, its temperature jumped.

The ants' method of staying cool is 34 among animals. Could this reflective type of hair protect people? Willot says companies are interested in 35 these ants' method of heat protection for human use, including everything from helping to protect the lives of firefighters to keeping homes cool in summer.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) adapting | F) hunt | K) species |
| B) consciously | G) literally | L) specimens |
| C) crawling | H) moderate | M) thick |
| D) crowded | I) remote | N) tiny |
| E) extreme | J) removed | O) unique |

Section B

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

The start of high school doesn't have to be stressful

- A) This month, more than 4 million students across the nation will begin high school. Many will do well. But many will not. Consider that nearly two-thirds of students will experience the “ninth-grade shock,” which refers to a dramatic drop in a student’s academic performance. Some students cope with this shock by avoiding challenges. For instance, they may drop difficult coursework. Others may experience a hopelessness that results in failing their core classes, such as English, science and math.
- B) This should matter a great deal to parents, teachers and policymakers. Ultimately it should matter to the students themselves and society at large, because students’ experience of *transitioning* (过渡) to the ninth grade can have long-term consequences not only for the students themselves but for their home communities. We make these observations as research psychologists who have studied how schools and families can help young people thrive.
- C) In the new global economy, students who fail to finish the ninth grade with passing grades in college preparatory coursework are very unlikely to graduate on time and go on to get jobs. One study has calculated that the lifetime benefit to the local economy for a single additional student who completes high school is half a million dollars or more. This is based on higher earnings and avoided costs in health care, crime, welfare dependence and other things.
- D) The consequences of doing poorly in the ninth grade can impact more than students’ ability to find a good job. It can also impact the extent to which they enjoy life. Students lose many of the friends they turned to for support when they move from the eighth to the ninth grade. One study of ninth-grade students found that 50 percent of friendships among ninth graders changed from one month to the next, signaling striking instability in friendships.
- E) In addition, studies find the first year of high school typically shows one of the greatest increases in depression of any year over the lifespan. Researchers think that one explanation is that ties to friends are broken while academic demands are rising. Furthermore, most adult cases of clinical depression first emerge in *adolescence* (青春期). The World Health Organization reports that depression has the greatest burden of disease worldwide, in terms of the total cost of treatment and the loss of productivity.
- F) Given all that’s riding on having a successful ninth grade experience, it pays to explore what can be done to meet the academic, social and emotional challenges of the transition to high school. So far, our studies have yielded one main insight: Students’ beliefs about change—their beliefs about whether people are stuck one way forever, or whether people can change their personalities and abilities—are

related to their ability to cope, succeed academically and maintain good mental health. Past research has called these beliefs “*mindsets* (思维模式),” with a “fixed mindset” referring to the belief that people cannot change and a “growth mindset” referring to the belief that people can change.

- G) In one recent study, we examined 360 adolescents’ beliefs about the nature of “smartness”—that is, their fixed mindsets about intelligence. We then assessed biological stress responses for students whose grades were dropping by examining their stress *hormones* (荷尔蒙). Students who believed that intelligence is fixed—that you are stuck being “not smart” if you struggle in school—showed higher levels of stress hormones when their grades were declining at the beginning of the ninth grade. If students believed that intelligence could improve—that is to say, when they held more of a growth mindset of intelligence—they showed lower levels of stress hormones when their grades were declining. This was an exciting result because it showed that the body’s stress responses are not determined solely by one’s grades. Instead, declining grades only predicted worse stress hormones among students who believed that worsening grades were a permanent and hopeless state of affairs.
- H) We also investigated the social side of the high school transition. In this study, instead of teaching students that their smartness can change, we taught them that their social standing—that is, whether they are bullied or excluded or left out—can change over time. We then looked at high school students’ stress responses to daily social difficulties. That is, we taught them a growth mindset about their social lives. In this study, students came into the laboratory and were asked to give a public speech in front of upper-year students. The topic of the speech was what makes one popular in high school. Following this, students had to complete a difficult mental math task in front of the same upper-year students.
- I) Experiment results showed that students who were not taught that people can change showed poor stress responses. When these students gave the speech, their blood vessels contracted and their hearts pumped less blood through the body—both responses that the body shows when it is preparing for damage or defeat after a physical threat. Then they gave worse speeches and made more mistakes in math. But when students were taught that people can change, they had better responses to stress, in part because they felt like they had the resources to deal with the demanding situation. Students who got the growth mindset *intervention* (干预) showed less-contracted blood vessels and their hearts pumped more blood—both of which contributed to more oxygen getting to the brain, and, ultimately, better performance on the speech and mental math tasks.
- J) These findings lead to several possibilities that we are investigating further. First, we are working to *replicate* (复制) these findings in more diverse school communities. We want to know in which types of schools and for which kinds of students these growth mindset ideas help young people adapt to the challenges of high school. We also hope to learn how teachers, parents or school counselors can help students keep their ongoing academic or social difficulties in perspective. We wonder what would happen if schools helped to make beliefs about the potential for change and improvement a larger feature of the overall school culture, especially for students starting the ninth grade.
36. The number of people experiencing depression shows a sharp increase in the first year of high school.
37. According to one study, students’ academic performance is not the only decisive factor of their stress responses.
38. Researchers would like to explore further how parents and schools can help ninth graders by changing their mindset.
39. According to one study, each high school graduate contributes at least 500,000 dollars to the local economy.

40. In one study, students were told their social position in school is not unchangeable.
41. It is reported that depression results in enormous economic losses worldwide.
42. One study showed that friendships among ninth graders were far from stable.
43. More than half of students will find their academic performance declining sharply when they enter the ninth grade.
44. Researchers found through experiments that students could be taught to respond to stress in a more positive way.
45. It is beneficial to explore ways to cope with the challenges facing students entering high school.

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.

Educators and business leaders have more in common than it may seem. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to grow the company and advance the industry. How can they work together to achieve these goals? Play may be the answer.

Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This combination is proving to be the best way to prepare today's children to be the makers and builders of tomorrow. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play.

In fact many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren't related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem-solving, teamwork, optimism, patience and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills acquired when kids *tinker* (鼓捣小玩意). High-tech industries such as NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory have found that their best overall problem solvers were master tinkerers in their youth.

There are *cognitive* (认知的) benefits of doing things the way we did as children—building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four- and five-year-olds will spend a third of this time engaged in spatial, mathematical, and architectural activities. This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry.

If play and building are critical to 21st-century skill development, that's really good news for two reasons: Children are born builders, makers, and creators, so *fostering* (培养) 21st-century skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out, even as they grow older. Secondly, it doesn't take 21st-century technology to foster 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important "maker" skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

46. What does the author say about educators?

- A) They seek advice from technology companies to achieve teaching goals.
- B) They have been successful in preparing the workforce for companies.

- C) They help students acquire the skills needed for their future success.
 - D) They partner with technology companies to enhance teaching efficiency.
47. How can educators better develop students' STEM skills, according to the author?
- A) By blending them with traditional, stimulating activities.
 - B) By inviting business leaders to help design curriculums.
 - C) By enhancing students' ability to think in a critical way.
 - D) By showing students the best way to learn is through play.
48. How do children acquire the skills needed for the 21st century?
- A) By engaging in activities involving specific technologies.
 - B) By playing with things to solve problems on their own.
 - C) By familiarizing themselves with high-tech gadgets.
 - D) By mastering basic principles through teamwork.
49. What can we do to help children learn the basics of math and geometry?
- A) Stimulate their interest as early as possible.
 - B) Spend more time playing games with them.
 - C) Encourage them to make things with hands.
 - D) Allow them to tinker freely with calculators.
50. What does the author advise disadvantaged schools and communities to do?
- A) Train students to be makers to meet future market demands.
 - B) Develop students' creative skills with the resources available.
 - C) Engage students with challenging tasks to foster their creativity.
 - D) Work together with companies to improve their teaching facilities.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy. They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working. They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue. They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them.

According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it.

The experience of using IT penetrates almost the entire work field. It has become a crucial part of employees' overall work experience. When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.

Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes. Adequate and timely IT support should also be available to enable users to cope with

technological issues at work. More importantly, IT practitioners need to understand what employees experience mentally when they use IT.

Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.

51. What does the author say about working in IT?

- A) It is envied by many.
- B) It does not appeal to him.
- C) It is financially rewarding.
- D) It does not match his abilities.

52. What is the finding of a recent survey on employees who have a job reliant on IT support?

- A) IT helps boost productivity.
- B) IT helps improve quality control.
- C) Many employees are deeply frustrated by IT.
- D) Most employees rely heavily on IT in their work.

53. What is said to happen when IT is functioning properly?

- A) There is a big boost in employees' work efficiency.
- B) Employees become more dependent on machines.
- C) There are no longer any boring or repetitive tasks.
- D) Employees become more confident in their work.

54. What should business leaders do before implementing new IT initiatives?

- A) Consider the various expectations of their customers.
- B) Draw up a list of the efficiencies to be promised.
- C) Assess the swollen cost of training the employees.
- D) Think about the possible effects on their employees.

55. How can a business help improve its employees' experience in using IT?

- A) By designing systems that suit their needs.
- B) By ensuring that their mental health is sound.
- C) By adjusting their work to suit the IT system.
- D) By offering them regular in-service training.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

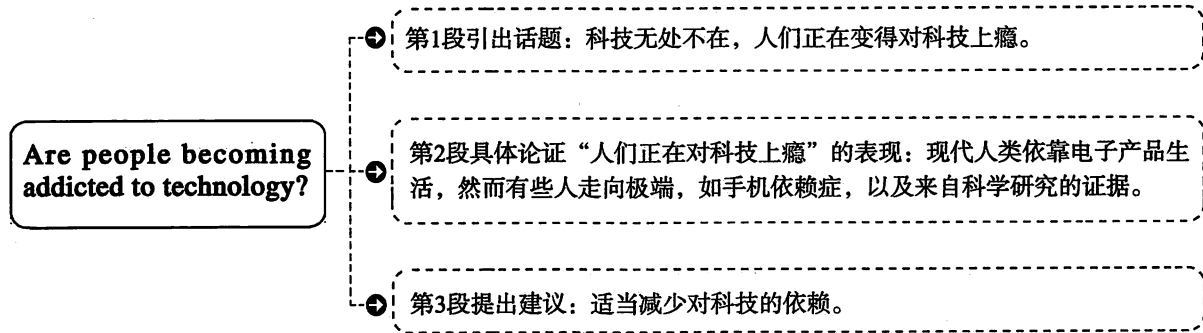
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

铁观音(Tieguanyin)是中国最受欢迎的茶之一,原产于福建省安溪县西坪镇,如今安溪全县普遍种植,但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。铁观音一年四季均可采摘,尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。铁观音的加工非常复杂,需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。铁观音含有多多种维生素,喝起来口感独特。常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图：



范文点评：

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>Are people becoming addicted to technology?</p> <p>【1】 Technology has penetrated into every corner of modern society, ranging from manufacturing industry to family life. 【2】 To some extent, people are becoming addicted to technology.</p> <p>【3】 First of all, modern people seem to live on technology products. We get connected with each other via Internet, shop online with mobile phones, and enjoy self-service on machines in banks and restaurants. 【4】 However, many people tend to go to extremes. They rely so heavily on their cellphones that they feel unease once they are not having their cellphones around for more than five minutes. Another typical example is that with the appearance of various social video Apps like TikTok and Kuaishou, people can't resist the temptation of them. They are addicted to the virtual world and even forget to eat, work and communicate with family members or friends. 【5】 Moreover, 【6】 numerous studies claim that addiction to technology is real and it has the same effect on the brain as drug addiction.</p> <p>【7】 Therefore, it is advisable for modern people to reasonably reduce their addiction to technology while enjoying the convenience brought by it. Nothing should go overboard.</p>	<p>【1】 背景描述,引出话题。</p> <p>【2】 提出论点:人们正在变得对科技上瘾。</p> <p>【3】【4】【5】 通过 First of all、However 和 Moreover 层次递进的方式对论点展开论证。</p> <p>【6】 利用题目要求给出的科学证据增强文章说服力。</p> <p>【7】 得出结论并提出建议。</p>

话题词汇：

- take over 接管,取得对……的控制
- artificial intelligence 人工智能
- ubiquitous 似乎无处不在的
- upgrade 升级

robot 机器人
accelerate (使)加速
weapon 武器
cutting-edge 领先的,尖端的
user friendly 人性化的
social media 社交媒体

be obsessed with... 痴迷于……
psychological and physical health 身心健康
cannot help doing... 忍不住做……
dominate 支配
immerse 专注于某事
excessive 过多的,过度的

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

And finally in tonight's news, a 9-year-old boy named Joe, told not to draw in class, wins a job decorating a restaurant with his drawings. (1)Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class. His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work online, which led to something pretty wonderful.

(2)A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings. Every day after school, Joe's dad drives him to the restaurant so he can put his ideas straight on the wall. Once he's all done, the work will remain there permanently.

Joe's dad said Joe is a really talented little boy. He's excellent at school. He's great at football. But drawing is definitely what he is most passionate about.

答案详解

1. What did Joe's parents decide to do?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,9岁男孩乔被告知不要在课堂上画画,却得到了一份用他的画装饰餐厅的工作。乔的父母没有改掉他在学校练习册上画画的习惯,而是决定送他去参加一个课外艺术班来鼓励他的创造力,因此答案为B)。

2. What did the restaurant "Number 4" do?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,纽卡斯尔“4号”餐厅联系了乔的老师,询问乔能否用自己的绘画作品来装饰其餐厅。此后,乔的父亲每天在他放学后开车送他去餐厅画画做装饰用,故答案为A)。

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

(3)Kirsteen Marshall, a 34-year-old mum of one, posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday, begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog. After combing through the security video outside a Gorbals shop, Kirsteen has now posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog.

The image appears to show a man carrying the dog in his arms. Kirsteen also believes the video obtained from the shop shows the dog being stolen by a man before driving off in a car which had been waiting nearby.

(4)The family is now offering a £5,000 reward for the safe return of the dog after launching a social media campaign to find the thief.

The dog is six and a half years old and was last seen wearing a red collar.

Kirsteen said: "We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home as long as they are not responsible for his disappearance."

Police are investigating the incident.

3. What is Kirsteen Marshall trying to do?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,一位 34 岁的母亲克里斯汀·马歇尔周三在社交网站上传了一个声泪俱下的视频,祈求她的宠物狗能平安回家,因此答案为 A)。

4. What does the news report say about Kirsteen

Marshall's family?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,克里斯汀·马歇尔的家人在社交媒体上发起了寻找小偷的活动,并悬赏 5,000 英镑给帮助自己爱犬安全回家的人,因此答案为 D)。

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

London's Eggs & Bread café offers boiled eggs, toast, jam, and bacon, as well as tea, coffee and orange juice. But at the end of the meal, customers don't have to worry about the bill. Hungry customers can pay whatever amount they can afford to eat at the café, or nothing at all.

(5) Owner Guy Wilson says his café aims to build community, rather than profits. He wants to provide a bridge for people to connect in an area that has been divided by class and wealth by providing affordable breakfasts.

The café is open in the mornings every day of the year and has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day. (6) The café doesn't use volunteers, but pays its staff to ensure consistency in its service. It doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity.

Mr. Wilson says, (7) when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different. And whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common with each other. He says it's important that his café can offer his customers security and permanence.

5. What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

B) 【精析】目的原因题。新闻开头提到,伦敦的一家咖啡馆提供早餐,顾客用餐后可支付他们所能支付的任何价格,或者完全不用支付。咖啡馆主人盖伊·威尔逊说他开咖啡馆目的不是赚钱,而是通过提供人们可以吃得起的早餐,为具有不同阶级和经济背景的人们搭建沟通的桥梁。因此,答案为 B)。

6. What does the news report say about Eggs & Bread café?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,这家鸡蛋面包咖

啡馆每天早上提供服务,全年无休。咖啡馆由两名员工或主管轮流值班,不使用志愿者,但会付给员工费用以保证服务的连续性,咖啡馆不接受捐款。与各选项信息比对,答案为 C)。

7. What happens when people start to know each other according to Guy Wilson?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻末尾提到,当人们开始了解周围的人时,他们会意识到他们与别人并无太大不同,不管他们的经济、教育背景怎样,大多数人都具有共同之处,因此答案为 D)。

Section B

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

M: (8-1) So what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday?

W: How about inviting people to come at 6:00 p. m. ? Then we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink, and stuff like that.

M: Yes, I was thinking that around 6:00 would be good too. (8-2) What food should we provide?

W: Well, I had thought about baking a cake, and some biscuits. And now I think we should prepare some sandwiches and snacks, and some other kinds of food, so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal. I think that's a bit too formal. (9) It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other, or sit where they like.

M: Yes, that sounds good. I'll go to the supermarket to get some drinks. I think I might try that big new supermarket on the other side of town and see what they have. I've not been there before. I think we

- should get some beer and wine, and some fruit juice, and other soft drinks. What do you think?
- W: Sounds great. I think those drinks will be enough. (10)And I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts to attract customers. So going there should be a great idea. (8-3)What should we do about music?
- M: (11)Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music. He has a great collection of different stuff.
- W: Yes. All right.

答案详解

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
- C) 【精析】主旨大意题。对话开头,男士询问女士周六聚会的具体时间,女士建议下午六点,这样他们有足够的进行准备,随后对话双方进一步讨论了聚会需要准备的食物、音乐等。因此,双方主要讨论的是聚会的准备工作,答案为 C)。
9. Why does the woman say it is a good idea to serve foods that guests can help themselves to?
- B) 【精析】目的原因题。男士询问女士准备什么食物时,女士说本想烘焙蛋糕和饼干,但现在想想还是提供三明治和点心,这样客人可以来回走动,互相交流,因此答案为 B)。
10. What does the woman say about the new supermarket?
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士提到,她听说这家新超市为了吸引顾客提供了很大折扣,因此答案为 A)。
11. What does the man suggest they ask Paul to do?
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话末尾女士询问准备什么音乐,男士建议让保罗带着电脑和扬声器,这样他们就可以放点音乐了,因此答案为 D)。

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

- W: I'm thinking of buying a car. (12)I wouldn't need to use it every day, but I think it would be very convenient to have one for the weekends.
- M: That's exciting. Would this be your first car?
- W: No, I actually owned a car for a little while when I lived in Miami. You see in America, many cities don't have good public transport. So, most people need their own car to get around.
- M: I see. So have you got your mind set on a specific model?
- W: No, not really. (13)I've heard that German cars are very reliable, but I haven't decided on a specific model yet. I'd also like it to be small, so that it's easy to drive in the city.
- M: (14)I have a friend who sells second-hand cars. In fact, I think his family owns the business. He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars. I could give you his phone number if you want, and you could call him and ask him questions.
- W: Hmm, that's nice of you, but I don't want to feel obliged to buy one of his cars.
- M: (15-1)Oh, no, he's not like that. He's a good friend of mine, and he would never try to pressure you or cheat you.
- W: Well, if you trust him, then, I guess it should be OK. To be honest, I could use some help in deciding what type of vehicle would best suit my needs. Speaking to an expert would be a good idea.
- M: (15-2)Exactly. You have nothing to worry about. He's a lovely guy, and he'll be happy to help.

答案详解

12. Why does the woman want to have a car?
- D) 【精析】目的原因题。对话开头女士说自己想买辆车,虽然她不需要每天都用车,但是她认为周末有辆车出行会很方便,因此答案为 D)。
13. What does the woman say about German cars?
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士提到,她听说德国汽车很可靠,因此答案为 A)。
14. What does the man recommend the woman do?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中,女士并不确定自己买哪款车,但她希望买车身小的,以便于驾驶;男士说自己有个卖二手车的朋友,他对汽车非常了解,女士可以给他打电话问一下汽车方面的问题。由此推断,男士建议女士可以请教他的朋友,因此答案为C)。

15. What do we learn about the man's friend from

the conversation?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。对话末尾,女士在听到男士的建议后有些迟疑,她不愿意被迫购买男士朋友的二手车。男士说朋友绝不会施加任何压力,让女士不用担心,而且男士的朋友很乐意帮忙。由此推断,男士的朋友是值得信任的,因此答案为B)。

Section C

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

(16) Pigs are not native to North America. They were first introduced to California by Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers many centuries ago. In the early times, pigs were allowed to wander freely in search of food. This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild, which became a problem.

In fact, as one of the most damaging invasive species on the continent, (17) wild pigs cause millions of dollars in crop damage yearly. They also harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals. Forest patches with wild pigs have been found to have considerably reduced plant and animal diversity. In addition to either eating other animals or their food supply, wild pigs damage native habitats by rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees. Their activities may also create opportunities for invasive plants to colonize these areas. Wild pigs will eat almost anything containing calories. Mice, deer, birds, snakes and frogs are among their victims. They can also harm other wild species through indirect competition, rather than eating them or shrinking their food supply. On one particular United States island, wild pigs themselves became an attractive food source for a species of mainland eagle. (18) The eagles began breeding on the island, and also feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely.

答案详解

16. What do we learn about early pigs in North America?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头指出,猪并非原产于北美,它们最初是由来自西班牙和俄罗斯的探险者和定居者引入加利福尼亚的。在早期,人们允许猪自由走动寻找食物,这种做法也使得许多猪从农场逃到野外生活。因此,答案为A)。

17. Why are wild pigs a threat to humans?

D) 【精析】目的原因题。短文提到,野猪每年造成数

百万美元的作物损失,它们还携带着许多威胁人类和家畜的疾病,因此答案为D)。

18. What does the passage say about the native foxes on the US island?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文末尾提到,在美国的一个小岛上,野猪本身就成了—种陆地鹰的有吸引力的食物来源。这些鹰在岛上繁殖,以本土狐狸为食,狐狸几乎被灭绝了,因此答案为C)。

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

(19) A pair of entrepreneurs are planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space.

The craft will use the heat of re-entry to roast coffee beans as they float inside it in a pressurised tank. The effect would be to roast the beans all over, and produce perfect coffee. (20) The businessmen say that on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster. But if gravity is removed, the beans float around in a heated oven, received 360 degrees of evenly distributed heat and roast to near perfection.

The spacecraft will reach a height of around 200 km. The beans would then be roasted in the heat generated by the craft's 20-minute re-entry into Earth's atmosphere. Temperatures in the pressurised tank will

be kept to around 200℃.

Once back on Earth, the planet's first space-roasted beans would be used to make coffee that would be sold for the first time in Dubai. This is where the pair's company is based. It is not clear how much they would charge for a cup.

Surprisingly, the Space Roaster concept—should it go ahead—will not be the first attempt to take coffee into space. (21)In 2015, two Italian companies, collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft, which was the first coffee machine designed for use in space.

答案详解

19. What are a pair of entrepreneurs planning to do?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到,两名企业家正计划建造并发射一艘宇宙飞船,该飞船将携带咖啡豆并将在外太空烘焙,因此答案为 B)。

20. What does the passage say about coffee beans roasted on Earth?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,在地球上烘焙咖啡豆,咖啡豆容易在烤炉中裂开烤焦,因此答案

为 A)。

21. What did the two Italian companies do in 2015?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文末尾提到,2015 年,两家意大利公司合作建造了一个类航天器,那是第一个专门为在太空使用而设计的咖啡机。由此可知,意大利两家公司合作制造了第一台太空咖啡机,因此答案为 C)。

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

In cold and snowy Alaska, there's a village called Takotna. It has a population of a mere 49 souls. (22)Each March, this tiny village swells up in numbers, because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year. It is a seven-day race, called the Iditarod Trail and participants stop at Takotna for their obligatory 24-hour rest. Lucky for them, (23)Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.

Weeks before the competitors arrive, the residents of Takotna start preparing for what is without question their biggest event of the year. (24)The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age. The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon or banana. They consume the pies as stomach warming race fuel. The toughness of the race allows for racers to eat pretty much whatever they want. The more calories, the better.

Takotna has gained a reputation for its dessert-based hospitality since the 1970s. It started with one person, Jan Newton. (25)Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant. Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result. Proud residents then started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna.

答案详解

22. Why do a lot of people come to the village of Takotna every March?

B) 【精析】目的原因题。短文开头提到,阿拉斯加州的塔科特纳村虽然仅有 49 人,但每年三月人数会暴增,因为有一个为期 7 天的比赛要求参赛者在此地停下来休息 24 小时,因此答案为 B)。

23. What is the village of Takotna famous for?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到,塔科特纳村因其美味的水果派闻名,因此答案为 C)。

24. Who comes to help with the event of the year?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到,全村所有的人,包括那些年纪幼小但已经学会烘焙的小孩,都会帮忙办好赛事,因此答案为 B)。

25. What does the passage say about Jan Newton?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。短文最后提到,简·牛顿和丈夫在 1972 年从爱达荷州搬到此地,并开了一家餐馆,她做的水果派很快得到竞赛者的关注,村子也由此名声在外。由此可知,简·牛顿对村子的成名有重要作用,因此答案为 D)。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自 2016 年 11 月发表在 *National Geographic* (《国家地理》) 杂志上一篇标题为“Meet the World's Coolest Ant”(《认识世界上最清凉的蚂蚁》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了撒哈拉银蚁的耐热机制。

- ① 第1段介绍了撒哈拉沙漠中的撒哈拉银蚁能够忍耐酷热，来自比利时两所大学的科学家对它们进行了研究。
- ② 第2段介绍了研究的结果：银蚁的毛发能像棱镜一样反射光线，从而保护它们免受酷热。
- ③ 第3段提到，一些公司对银蚁的这种毛发反射机制感兴趣，正试图将此应用于保护人类。

【词性分析】

名 词：E) extreme 极端；F) hunt 搜寻；打猎；I) remote 遥控器；K) species (动植物的) 物种，种；L) specimens 样本；实例，范例

动 词：A) adapting (使) 适应，(使) 适合；C) crawling 爬行；D) crowded 挤满；F) hunt 搜寻；H) moderate (使) 和缓，(使) 减轻；J) removed 清除；移走

形容词：D) crowded 拥挤的；E) extreme 极度的；H) moderate 适度的，中等的；I) remote 偏远的，偏僻的；M) thick 浓密的；N) tiny 极小的，微小的；O) unique 独一无二的；难得的

副 词：B) consciously 有意识地；G) literally 的确，确实

答案详解

26. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格位于介词词组 from... into 之前，而且本句的主干是 this is the perfect time to seek lunch，因此空格处需要填入动词的-ing 形式或-ed 形式。

【语义判断】空格所在部分意思是：从它们的地下巢穴_____到酷热的阳光下。根据常识可知，蚂蚁是爬行动物，因此空格处应填入含有“爬行”意义的动词，故本题答案为 C) crawling。

27. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格位于动词不定式符号 to 之后，介词短语 for food 之前，因此空格处需要填入动词原形。

【语义判断】空格所在部分意思是：但对于撒哈拉银蚁来说，从它们的地下巢穴爬到酷热的阳光下_____食物，这是寻找午餐的完美时机。由后面的 seek 可知，空格处应填入含有“寻找，搜寻”意义的动词，故本题答案为 F) hunt。

28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格后是名词 heat，因此空格处需要填入形容词。

【语义判断】由句意可知，来自比利时的科学家在撒哈拉沙漠中研究撒哈拉银蚁，in the _____ heat 是说明撒哈拉沙漠的环境。众所周知，撒哈拉沙漠是极度炎热的，因此空格处应填入含有“非常的，极度的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为 E) extreme。

29. 【考点】名词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知，how 引导的宾语从句缺少主语。空格位于定冠词 the 之后，因此空格处需要填入名词。

【语义判断】空格所在部分意思是：目的很简单，就是发现这种_____是如何适应高温的。由上文可知，此处 the _____ 指的是撒哈拉银蚁，因此空格处应填入含有“动物，物种”意义的名词，故本题答案为 K) species。在备选名词中，L)

specimens 容易与 species 混淆, specimens 指的是用于测试或检验的样品,不符合语境,因此排除。

30. 【考点】副词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格位于 can 和动词 melt 之间,因此空格处需要填入副词。

【语义判断】空格所在句是一个定语从句,修饰前面的 heat,句意为“能够_____熔化鞋底的高温”。由上文可知,这里的 heat 指的是撒哈拉沙漠的高温,它的确能将鞋底熔化,因此空格处应填入含有“的确,确实”等强调意义的副词,故本题答案为 G) literally。另一个备选副词 B) consciously 不符合语义,因此排除。

31. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】空格位于名词 hair 之前,因此空格处需要填入形容词,与 triangular 共同修饰 hair。

【语义判断】空格所在部分的句意为:它们的_____,三角形毛发像三棱镜一样反射光线,产生金属般的反射效果,保护它们免受太阳可怕的热量的伤害。由句意可知,这种蚂蚁的毛发可以反射光线,而毛发越多,反射效果越好,才能达到“金属般的反射效果”,因此空格处应填入含有“多的,浓密的”意义的形容词,故本题答案为 M) thick。

32. 【考点】动词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格位于主语 Quentin Willot 之后,宾语 the hair 之前,因此空格处需要填入动词作谓语。

【语义判断】空格所在部分的句意为:当博士生昆汀·维洛特用一把刀从一只蚂蚁身上_____毛

发。由句意可知,昆汀·维洛特把毛发从蚂蚁身上取下,然后把蚂蚁放到加热灯下,以验证毛发的隔热效果。因此空格处应填入含有“取下,移除”意义的动词,故本题答案为 J) removed。

33. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

N) 【语法判断】空格位于不定冠词 a 之后,名词 knife 之前,因此空格处需要填入形容词。

【语义判断】空格所在部分的句意为:当博士生昆汀·维洛特用一把_____刀从一只蚂蚁身上清除毛发。因为蚂蚁身体很小,所以用的刀子应该也是很小的,因此空格处应填入含有“小的”意义的形容词,故本题答案为 N) tiny。

34. 【考点】语义推断题。

O) 【语法判断】空格位于系动词 is 之后,因此空格处需要填入形容词或动词的分词形式。

【语义判断】空格所在部分的句意为:蚂蚁保持凉爽的这种方法在动物中是_____。本句说明了这种方法的特点,在备选项中,只有 O) unique 是形容性质特点的,故为本题答案。

35. 【考点】动词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】空格位于固定搭配 are interested in 之后及名词短语 these ants' method 之前,因此空格处需要填入动词的-ing 形式。

【语义判断】空格所在部分的句意为:一些公司有兴趣将这些蚂蚁的防热方法_____人类。前一句提到,这种反光型的毛发能保护人们吗?所以本句是在说,将这种方法应用到人类身上,因此空格处应填入含有“应用于,使用于”意义的动词,故本题答案为 A) adapting。

参考译文

当撒哈拉沙漠的温度飙升至 120 华氏度时,大多数动物都会寻找阴凉处。但对撒哈拉银蚁来说,从它们的地下巢穴爬到酷热的阳光下搜寻食物,这是寻找午餐的完美时机。2015 年,比利时两所大学的科学家们进入沙漠,加入到了这些蚂蚁的队伍中。他们在酷热中待了一个月,跟踪蚂蚁并挖出它们的巢穴。目的很简单,就是发现这种物种是如何适应这种的确能够熔化鞋底的高温的。

回到比利时,科学家们用电子显微镜观察这些蚂蚁,发现它们浓密的三角形毛发像三棱镜一样反射光线,产生金属般的反射效果,保护它们免受太阳可怕的热量的伤害。当博士生昆汀·维洛特用一把小刀从一只蚂蚁身上清除毛发,并把它放在加热灯下时,蚂蚁的体温急剧上升。

蚂蚁保持凉爽的这种方法在动物中是独一无二的。这种反光型的毛发能保护人类吗?维洛特说,一些公司有兴趣将这些蚂蚁的防热方法应用于人类的方方面面,包括从有助于保护消防队员的生命到在夏天保持房屋凉爽的物品。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 8 月 14 日刊登在 www.ksdk.com 网站上的一篇标题为“The start of high school doesn't have to be stressful”（《一开始上高中不必有压力》）的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要探讨了对许多学生来说，虽然升入高中可能会有压力，但学会乐观可以让他们更好地应对挑战。

- ① A)段指出，升入高中后，很多学生会经历“九年级冲击”——成绩急剧下降。
- ② B) — E)段分别讲述了“九年级冲击”对学生本人（找工作、人际交往、身心健康）、家庭社区（当地经济）造成的影响。
- ③ F) — J)段指出研究人员通过多项实验探索学生如何应对进入高中所面临的挑战，研究发现，教会学生乐观可以让他们更好地应对挑战。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 depression、increase 和 the first year of high school 定位到文章 E) 段第一句。

E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，研究发现，高中一年级通常是人一生中抑郁症增加最多的年份之一。题干中的 The number of people experiencing depression shows a sharp increase 对应原文中的 one of the greatest increases in depression of any year over the lifespan，故答案为 E)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 the only decisive factor 和 stress responses 定位到文章 G) 段倒数第二句。

G) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，这是一个令人激动的结果，因为它表明身体的应激反应并非仅仅取决于一个人的成绩。题干中的 not the only decisive factor 对应定位句中的 not determined solely，题干中的 students' academic performance 指的就是定位句中的 one's grades，故答案为 G)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 parents and schools 和 help 定位到文章 J) 段倒数第二句。

J) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出，我们还希望了解老师、家长或学校辅导员如何帮助学生正确看待持续存在的学业或社交困难。题干中的 Researchers 和 parents and schools 分别对应定位句中的 We 和 teachers, parents or school counselors，题干中的 can help ninth graders by changing their mindset 是对定位句中 can help students keep their ongoing academic or social difficulties in perspective 的概括归纳，故答案为 J)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 one study、high school

graduate、500,000 dollars 和 the local economy 定位到文章 C) 段倒数第二句。

C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，一项研究估测，每多一名完成高中学业的学生，其对当地经济产生的终生收益为 50 万美元或更多。题干中的 According to one study 和 each high school graduate 分别对应定位句中的 One study has calculated that 和 a single additional student who completes high school，题干中的 contributes at least 500,000 dollars to the local economy 是对定位句中 the lifetime benefit to the local economy... is half a million dollars or more 的同义转述，故答案为 C)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 one study、students、their social position 和 not unchangeable 定位到文章 H) 段第二句。

H) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出，在这项研究中，研究人员没有教学生他们的聪明才智可以改变，而是告诉他们，他们的社会地位可以随着时间的推移而改变。题干中的 students were told 和 their social position 分别对应定位句中的 we taught them 和 their social standing，题干中的 is not unchangeable 是对定位句中 can change over time 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 depression、losses 和 worldwide 定位到文章 E) 段最后一句。

E) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出，世界卫生组织报告称，从治疗总成本和生产力损失来看，抑郁症是全世界负担最重的疾病。题干中的 It is reported that 对应定位句中的 The World Health

Organization reports that, 题干中的 depression results in enormous economic losses worldwide 是对定位句中 depression has the greatest burden of disease worldwide, in terms of the total cost of treatment and the loss of productivity 的概括归纳, 故答案为 E)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 One study、friendships among ninth graders 和 far from stable 定位到文章 D) 段最后一句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出, 一项针对九年级学生的研究发现, 九年级学生中有 50% 的友谊从一个月到下个月就发生了变化, 这表明友谊存在显著的不稳定性。题干中的 friendships among ninth graders 对应定位句中的 friendships among ninth graders, 题干中的 far from stable 是对定位句中 striking instability 的同义转述, 故答案为 D)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 academic performance declining sharply 和 the ninth grade 定位到文章 A) 段第四句。

A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出, 近三分之二的学生会经历“九年级冲击”, 这是指学生的学业成绩急剧下降。题干中的 More than half of students 对应定位句中的 nearly two-thirds of students, 题干中的 their academic performance declining sharply 是对定位句中 a dramatic drop

in a student's academic performance 的同义转述, 故答案为 A)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 experiments、respond to stress 和 positive 定位到文章 D) 段最后两句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出, 当学生们被教导人是可以改变的, 他们就能更好地应对压力, 部分原因是他们觉得自己有能力来应对苛刻的状况。接受成长思维模式干预的学生血管收缩更少, 他们的心脏输送的血液更多——这两者都有助于更多的氧气进入大脑, 最终, 在语言和心算任务上表现更好。题干中的 respond to stress in a more positive way 是对定位句中 when students were taught that people can change, they had better responses to stress 的概括归纳, 故答案为 D)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 beneficial、explore、the challenges 和 high school 定位到文章 F) 段第一句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出, 考虑到所有这些都依赖于一个成功的九年级经历, 探索能够做些什么来迎接过渡到高中所面临的学业、社交和情感的挑战是值得的。题干中的 It is beneficial 和 explore ways to cope with the challenges 对应定位句中的 it pays 和 explore what can be done to meet the academic, social and emotional challenges。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 F)。

参考译文

一开始上高中不必有压力

- A) 本月, 全国将有超过 400 万学生开始上高中。许多人会做得很好。但很多人则不会。(43) 仔细想想, 近三分之二的学生会经历“九年级冲击”, 这是指学生的学业成绩急剧下降。一些学生通过逃避挑战来应对这种冲击。例如, 他们可能会放弃困难的课程。其他人可能会经历一种绝望, 导致他们的核心课程, 如英语、科学和数学不及格。
- B) 这对家长、老师和政策制定者来说应该非常重要。归根结底, 这对学生本人和整个社会都很重要, 因为学生过渡到九年级的经历不仅会对学生本人, 而且会对他们的家庭社区都产生长期影响。作为研究学校和家庭如何帮助年轻人茁壮成长的研究心理学家, 我们做出了这些观察。
- C) 在新的全球经济中, 那些在大学预科课程中成绩不及格而未能完成九年级学业的学生不太可能按时毕业, 并继续找工作。(39) 一项研究估测, 每多一名完成高中学业的学生, 其对当地经济产生的终生收益为 50 万美元或更多。这是以更高的收入和避开医疗、犯罪、福利依赖和其他方面的成本为基础的。
- D) 九年级成绩不好的后果影响的不仅仅是学生找到好工作的能力。它还会影响他们享受生活的程度。当学生从八年级升到九年级时, 他们失去了许多原本可以寻求支持的朋友。(42) 一项针对九年级学生的研究发现, 九年级学生中有 50% 的友谊从一个月到下个月就发生了变化, 这表明友谊存在显著的不稳定性。

- E) (36)此外,研究发现,高中一年级通常是人一生中抑郁症增加最多的年份之一。研究人员认为,一种解释是,在学业要求提高的同时,与朋友的联系中断了。此外,大多数成人临床抑郁症病例首先出现在青春期。(41)世界卫生组织报告称,从治疗总成本和生产力损失来看,抑郁症是全世界负担最重的疾病。
- F) (45)考虑到所有这些都依赖于一个成功的九年级经历,探索能够做些什么来迎接过渡到高中所面临的学业、社交和情感的挑战是值得的。到目前为止,我们的研究已经得出了一个主要的见解:学生关于改变的信念——他们对于人们是否永远被困在一条路上,或者人们是否可以改变他们的性格和能力的信念——与他们应对问题、取得学业成功和保持良好心理健康的能力有关。过去的研究称这些信念为“思维模式”,其中“固有思维模式”是指人们无法改变的信念,而“成长思维模式”是指人们可以改变的信念。
- G) 在最近的一项研究中,我们调查了 360 名青少年对“聪明”本质的信念——即他们对智力的固有思维模式。然后,我们通过检查他们的应激激素来评估成绩下降的学生的生物应激反应。那些相信智力是固定的学生——如果你在学校里苦苦挣扎,你就会被困在“不聪明”的状态下——在九年级一开始成绩就下降时,表现出了更高水平的应激激素。如果学生相信智力可以提高——也就是说,当他们对智力持有更多的成长思维模式时——他们在成绩下降时表现出的应激激素水平较低。(37)这是一个令人激动的结果,因为它表明身体的应激反应并非仅仅取决于一个人的成绩。相反,在那些认为不断下降的成绩是一种永久和无望状态的学生中,下降的成绩只预示着更严重的应激激素。
- H) 我们还调查了高中过渡的社会方面。(40)在这项研究中,我们没有教学生他们的聪明才智可以改变,而是告诉他们,他们的社会地位——也就是说,他们是否被霸凌或被排斥或被忽视——可以随着时间的推移而改变。然后,我们研究了高中生对日常社交困难的应激反应。也就是说,我们教给他们一种关于社交生活的成长思维模式。在这项研究中,学生们走进实验室,被要求在高年级学生面前发表公开演讲。演讲的主题是什么让一个人在高中受欢迎。在此之后,学生们必须在同一批高年级学生面前完成一项艰巨的心算任务。
- I) 实验结果显示,没有被教导人可以改变的学生表现出较差的应激反应。当这些学生发表演讲时,他们的血管收缩,他们的心脏向身体输送的血液减少——这两种反应都是身体在受到物理威胁后准备遭受伤害或失败时表现出来的。然后他们做了更糟糕的演讲,犯了更多的数学错误。(44)但是当学生们被教导人是可以改变的,他们就能更好地应对压力,部分原因是他们觉得自己有能力来应对苛刻的状况。接受成长思维模式干预的学生血管收缩更少,他们的心脏输送的血液更多——这两者都有助于更多的氧气进入大脑,最终,在语言和心算任务上表现更好。
- J) 这些发现导致了几种可能性,我们正在进一步调查。首先,我们正致力于在更多样化的学校社区复制这些发现。我们想知道在哪些类型的学校和哪种类型的学生身上,这些成长思维的想法帮助年轻人适应高中的挑战。(38)我们还希望了解老师、家长或学校辅导员如何帮助学生正确看待持续存在的学业或社交困难。我们想知道,如果学校帮助把对改变和改善潜力的信念作为整个学校文化的一个更大的特征,尤其是对初入九年级的学生来说,会发生什么。

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2016 年 6 月 16 日发表在 www.thejournal.com 网站上一篇标题为“Building the Future: Tinkering and Playful Learning”(《构建未来:修修补补和有趣的学习》)的文章。

本文主要介绍了通过动手做东西可以培养孩子的STEM技能。

- ① 第1段指出培养STEM技能的必要性。
- ② 第2段指出，与传统的动手创造性活动相结合，能够更好地培养学生的STEM技能。
- ③ 第3段分析了孩子们可以通过鼓捣小玩意来自己解决问题，从而获得创造力，即21世纪所需的技能。
- ④ 第4段分析了孩子动手做东西带来的认知方面的好处。
- ⑤ 第5段分析了游戏和建造对21世纪的技能发展至关重要的两点原因。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 educators 定位到首段前两句。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，教育工作者和商界领袖的共同点比看起来要多。教师希望为学生成功的未来做好准备。Teachers“教师”指的就是 educators“教育工作者”，由此可见，教育工作者帮助学生为成功的未来做好准备，即帮助学生获得未来成功所需的技能，故答案为 C)。

【避错】文章并没有提及教育工作者向科技公司征求意见，故排除 A)。首段第三句提到，科技公司有兴趣培养一支具有推动企业发展和行业发展所需的 STEM 技能的员工队伍，并非教育工作者为企业成功储备了人才，故排除 B)。第二段最后一句提到，教育工作者和科技公司合作，重新引入优秀的老式游戏，但不是为了提高教学效率，故排除 D)。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 better develop students' STEM skills 定位到第二段第一、二句。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到，专注于 STEM 技能很重要，但当 STEM 技能与传统的动手创造性活动相结合时，这些技能会增强。事实证明，这种结合是让今天的孩子成为明天的创造者和建设者的最佳方式。换言之，通过将培养 STEM 技能与传统的、趣味盎然的活动相结合，能够更好地培养学生的 STEM 技能，故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章第二段最后一句提到，科技公司与教育工作者合作，重新引入优秀的老式游戏，而非由商界领袖设计课程，故排除 B)。文中并没有提及培养学生的批判性思考能力，故排除 C)。第二段第一句提到，要提高 STEM 技能，应让学生参与有创意的活动，并非简单地向学生展示游戏的重要性，故排除 D)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 children acquire the skills

needed for the 21st century 定位到第三段第一、二句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，许多专家认为 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定的技术或主题无关，而是与创造力有关，如想象力、发现问题和解决问题的能力、团队合作、乐观、耐心以及做实验和冒险的能力。这些都是孩子们鼓捣小玩意时获得的技能。由此可见，孩子们可以通过摆弄东西来自己解决问题，从而获得 21 世纪所需的技能，故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章第三段第一句指出，许多专家认为 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定的技术或主题无关，故排除 A)。文中并未提及熟悉高科技产品和掌握基本原则，故排除 C) 和 D)。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 basics of math and geometry 定位到第四段最后一句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到，这种类型的游戏——特别是搭积木——帮助孩子们发现和掌握数学和几何学的关键原理。由此可见，鼓励孩子们动手做东西可以帮助孩子们学习数学和几何的基础知识，故答案为 C)。

【避错】文章并未提及尽早激发他们的兴趣，故排除 A)。文章第四段第二句提到，给孩子自由玩耍的时间，并非花时间和他们做游戏，故排除 B)。文中并未提到摆弄计算器，故排除 D)。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 disadvantaged schools and communities 定位到文章最后一段最后三句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，这一点对于资源不足的学校和社区尤其重要。利用手边的任何材料，让孩子们去鼓捣小玩意，这是运用那些重要的“制造者”技能的一个简单方法。任何人在任何

地方都能做到。换言之,资源不足的学校和社区应尽可能地利用现有资源,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章最后一段第一句后半部分指出,孩子

天生就是建设者、制造者和创造者,故排除 A)。文中并未提及让学生参与有挑战性的任务和与公司合作改善教学设施,故排除 C)和 D)。

参考译文

(46)教育工作者和商界领袖的共同点比看起来要多。教师希望为学生成功的未来做好准备。科技公司有兴趣培养一支具有推动企业发展和行业发展所需的 STEM(科学、技术、工程和数学)技能的员工队伍。他们如何共同努力实现这些目标?玩可能就是答案。

(47)专注于 STEM 技能很重要,但现实情况是,当与传统的动手创造性活动相结合时,STEM 技能会增强,而且更有相关性。事实证明,这种结合是让今天的孩子成为明天的创造者和建设者的最佳方式。这就是为什么科技公司正在与教育工作者合作,重新引入优秀的老式游戏。

(48)事实上,许多专家认为 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定的技术或主题无关,而是与创造力有关,如想象力、发现问题和解决问题的能力、团队合作、乐观、耐心以及做实验和冒险的能力。这些都是孩子们鼓捣小玩意时获得的技能。像美国航空航天局喷气推进实验室这样的高科技行业已经发现,他们最好的整体问题解决者,年轻时都是一流的修补匠。

像小时候那样做事有认知上的好处——建造某个东西,把它拆掉,然后重新再造。研究表明,如果给四、五岁的孩子 15 分钟的自由玩耍时间,他们会把三分之一的时间用于空间、数学和建筑活动。(49)这种类型的游戏——特别是搭积木——帮助孩子们发现和掌握数学和几何学的关键原理。

如果游戏和建筑对 21 世纪的技能发展至关重要,那么这真是个好消息,原因有两个:孩子天生就是建设者、制造者和创造者,因此培养 21 世纪的技能可能很简单,就是给孩子们提供玩耍、鼓捣小玩意和不断尝试的空间,即使他们长大了。其次,培养 21 世纪的技能并不需要 21 世纪的技术。(50)这一点对于资源不足的学校和社区尤其重要。利用手边的任何材料,让孩子们去鼓捣小玩意,这是运用那些重要的“制造者”技能的一个简单方法。任何人在任何地方都能做到。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2020 年 1 月 10 日发表在 www.smh.com.au (悉尼先驱晨报网站)上一篇标题为“Waking up to why workers can't get no IT satisfaction”《了解员工不满意信息技术的原因》的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要分析了员工不满意信息技术的原因,以及企业应当如何改进。

- ① 第1、2段指出信息技术工作者的难处,由此引出一项调查——员工对企业信息技术很不满意。
- ② 第3段介绍了信息技术正常运转与否对员工造成的影响。
- ③ 第4、5段说明企业应当如何改进信息技术,从而更有利于员工工作。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 working in IT 定位到第一段第一句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,“我”并不羡慕信息技术工作者,或者说 IT 工作者的工作。由此可知,作者对这样的工作不感兴趣,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章第一段第一句提到,“我”并不羡慕信息技术工作者的工作,第二、三句接着举例说明了信息技术工作者的艰难处境,由此可知,这样的工

作并不让人羡慕,故排除 A);文中并未提及信息技术行业的收入,以及是否与作者的能力匹配,故排除 C)和 D)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 a job reliant on IT support 定位到第二段。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段提到,根据最近的一项调查,那些自身工作依赖信息技术支持的员工认为,信息技术是他们工作不满意的主要原因。

他们自己毫无过错,却突然发现生产效率在下降,或质量控制不起作用。他们对此几乎无能为力。由此可知,答案为C)。

【避错】A)和B)与定位段意思相悖,故排除;第二段第一句提到,针对自身工作依赖信息技术支持的员工做了调查,但未提及这类员工数量的多少以及他们对信息技术的依赖程度,故排除D)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 IT is functioning properly 定位到第三段第三、四句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,当信息技术正常运作时,员工的自信心就会增加。当运转良好的机器将他们从枯燥的任务或重复性的流程中解放出来时,他们的工作满意度也会激增。换言之,当信息技术正常运行时,员工对自己的工作更有信心,故答案为D)。

【避错】第三段并未提及信息技术正常运行是否能够大幅提高员工的工作效率,也未提及员工是否更加依赖机器,故排除A)和B)。第三段第四句虽然提到,运转良好的机器可以把员工从枯燥的任务或重复性的流程中解放出来,但C)的说法太过绝对,故排除。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 implementing new IT initiatives 定位到第三段最后一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,当业务领导在实施信息技术计划时很少考虑这些更改将如何影响终端用户时,就会发生这种情况。结合本段倒

数第二句可知,这种情况指的是一旦信息技术改造项目出问题,会导致满满的期望破灭,一长串承诺提高效率的方法被推翻。因此,业务领导在实施信息技术计划时,应考虑对员工可能产生的影响,故答案为D)。

【避错】文章第三段主要讲了信息技术对员工造成的影响,并非针对公司客户,故排除A)。文章第三段倒数第二句提到,一旦信息技术改造项目出问题,就会导致满满的期望破灭,一长串承诺提高效率的办法被推翻,并非需要拟定要承诺的提高效率的办法清单,故排除B)。文章未提及需要评估培训员工的膨胀成本,故排除C)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 business、improve its employees' experience in using IT 定位到文章最后一段。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。文章最后一段指出,企业需要建立自己的信息技术基础设施,使其设计能够适应员工的工作,而不是让员工调整自己的工作以适应公司的信息技术系统。即企业应设计适合员工工作需求的系统,故答案为A)。

【避错】由文章第四段倒数第一句可知,信息技术工作者需要了解员工在使用信息技术时的心理体验,并非心理健康,由此可排除B)。文中提到企业需要建立自己的信息技术基础设施,使其设计能够适应员工的工作,而不是让员工调整自己的工作以适应公司的信息技术系统,故排除C)。文中并未提及为员工提供定期的在职培训,故排除D)。

参考译文

(51)我并不羡慕信息技术工作者,或者说IT工作者的工作。正是他们,在某个关键的会议进行到一半的时候,被要求立即修复不再工作的投影仪。因同一问题而一次又一次给服务台打电话,这使同事们感到懊恼,而信息技术工作者不得不忍受他们的坏脾气。信息技术工作者也知道有更强大、更可靠和更快的系统,但他们的雇主根本不会拿出资金购买它们。

(52)根据最近的一项调查,那些自身工作依赖信息技术支持的员工认为,信息技术是他们工作不满意的主要原因。他们自己毫无过错,却突然发现生产效率在下降,或质量控制不起作用。他们对此几乎无能为力。

信息技术的使用几乎渗透到整个工作领域。它已成为员工整体工作经历的重要组成部分。(53)当信息技术正常运行时,员工的自信心就会增加。当运转良好的机器将他们从枯燥的任务或重复性的流程中解放出来时,他们的工作满意度也会激增。但是,如果有一件事引发了员工的普遍不满,那就是信息技术改造项目出错,在这种情况下,满满的期望破灭,一长串承诺提高效率的办法被推翻。(54)当业务领导在实施信息技术计划时很少考虑这些更改将如何影响终端用户时,就会发生这种情况。

这就是为什么管理者应该意识到信息技术用户体验对他们的员工有多大的影响,并付出巨大的努力来确保他们的信息技术团队消除编程错误和应用程序崩溃。还应提供充分和及时的信息技术支持,使用户能够处理工作中的技术问题。更重要的是,信息技术工作者需要了解员工在使用信息技术时的心理体验。

(55)因此,企业需要建立自己的信息技术基础设施,使其设计能够适应员工的工作,而不是让员工调整自己的工作以适应公司的信息技术限制。

参考译文与难点注释

Tieguanyin, one of the most favored types of tea in China, is native to Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province. Now planted throughout Anxi County, the tea varies in its flavor in different regions of the county. Tieguanyin can be gathered through all seasons, tasting the best particularly when picked in spring and fall. The complex processing of the tea calls for specialized skills and abundant experience. The drink, rich in vitamins and with a distinct taste, helps prevent heart diseases, lower blood pressure and enhance memory if consumed regularly.

1. 第一句较长,可译为 and 连接的两个并列句,也可以将含有“原产地”内容的部分作为主句,“最受欢迎”可作为同位语出现,译为“Tieguanyin, one of the most favored types of tea in China, is native to Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province.”。将“如今……,但……各具风味”译为第二个句子。句子的主语是铁观音,其中“但”表示转折关系,因此可译为 although (it is) widely planted... ,应注意 although 和 but 不可同时使用。也可以将这句话的前半句译为 Now planted throughout Anxi County, 作状语,使行文更为简洁。
2. 第二句介绍铁观音的采摘情况。难点在对后半句的处理,如果译成并列结构 and the tea picked in spring and fall is the best 也未尝不可,但是使用现在分词结构,更能对应句子原意,也更能体现译者把握句式的能力。此外,本句也可使用 with the best in spring and fall 结构。这个句子要避免逐词翻译,否则会将“品质”生硬地译为 quality。
3. 第三句介绍铁观音的加工情况。“加工复杂”往往翻译成主系表结构,如 The processing is complex, 后半句可使用现在分词结构 requiring... ; 也可以把 be 动词换成 involve, 译为 The making of Tiguanyin involves complex processes, 则后半句可译为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。参考译文把两个小短句合二为一,“加工复杂”变为“复杂的加工”,从而使得译文更为流畅。
4. 第四、五句介绍铁观音的功效。可以分别翻译成对应的两个句子,“Tieguanyin contains multiple vitamins and tastes unique. It helps...”。为了使译文句式多变,更符合英文的表达习惯,可把“富含维生素”和“口感独特”这两点分别译为形容词短语 rich in vitamins 和介词短语 with a distinct taste, 而把功效部分作为主句进行翻译。“常饮”可以译为条件状语 if consumed regularly, 使整个句子聚合力更强。

话题词汇

black tea 红茶
semi-fermented 半发酵的
aftertaste 回味
tea set/teaware 茶具
teapot 茶壶

teacup 茶杯
tea tray 茶盘
mellow 醇香的
savor 品尝
efficacy 功效