

2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(三)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Communication*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

说明:由于2020年12月四级考试全国共考了两套听力,本套真题听力与前两套内容相同,只是选项顺序不同,因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

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.

The things people make, and the way they make them, determine how cities grow and decline, and influence how empires rise and fall. So, any disruption to the world's factories 26. And that disruption is surely coming. Factories are being digitised, filled with new sensors and new computers to make them quicker, more 27, and more efficient.

Robots are breaking free from the cages that surround them, learning new skills and new ways of working. And 3D printers have long 28 a world where you can make anything, anywhere, from a computerised design. That vision is 29 closer to reality. These forces will lead to cleaner factories, producing better goods at lower prices, personalised to our individual needs and desires. Humans will be 30 many of the dirty, repetitive, and dangerous jobs that have long been a 31 of factory life.

Greater efficiency 32 means fewer people can do the same work. Yet factory bosses in many developed countries are worried about a lack of skilled human workers—and see 33 and robots as a solution. But economist Helena Leurent says this period of rapid change in manufacturing is a 34 opportunity to make the world a better place. “Manufacturing is the one system where you have got the biggest source of innovation, the biggest source of economic growth, and the biggest source of great jobs in the past. You can see it changing. That’s an opportunity to 35 that system differently, and if we can, it will have tremendous significance.”

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) automation | F) feature | K) matters |
| B) concerns | G) flexible | L) moving |
| C) enormously | H) inevitably | M) promised |
| D) fantastic | I) interaction | N) shape |
| E) fascinated | J) leaning | O) spared |

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 History of the Lunch Box

- A) It was made of shiny, bright pink plastic with a *Little Mermaid* sticker on the front, and I carried it with me nearly every single day. My lunch box was one of my first prized possessions, a proud statement to everyone in my kindergarten; “I love Mermaid-Ariel on my lunch box.”
- B) That bulky container served me well through my first and second grades, until the live-action version of *101 Dalmatians* hit theaters, and I needed the newest red plastic box with characters like Pongo and Perdita on the front. I know I’m not alone here—I bet you loved your first lunch box, too.
- C) Lunch boxes have been connecting kids to cartoons and TV shows and super-heroes for decades. But it wasn’t always that way. Once upon a time, they weren’t even boxes. As schools have changed in the past century, the midday meal container has evolved right along with them.
- D) Let’s start back at the beginning of the 20th century—the beginning of the lunch box story, really. While there were neighborhood schools in cities and suburbs, one-room schoolhouses were common in rural areas. As grandparents have been saying for generations, kids would travel miles to school in the countryside (often on foot).
- E) “You had kids in rural areas who couldn’t go home from school for lunch, so bringing your lunch wrapped in a cloth, in oiled paper, in a little wooden box or something like that was a very long-standing rural tradition,” says Paula Johnson, head of food history section at the Smithsonian National Museum of American History in Washington, D. C.
- F) City kids, on the other hand, went home for lunch and came back. Since they rarely carried a meal, the few metal lunch buckets on the market were mainly for tradesmen and factory workers.
- G) After World War II, a bunch of changes reshaped schools—and lunches. More women joined the workforce. Small schools consolidated into larger ones, meaning more students were farther away from home. And the National School Lunch Act in 1946 made cafeterias much more common. Still, there wasn’t much of a market for lunch containers—yet. Students who carried their lunch often did so in a re-purposed bucket or tin of some kind.
- H) And then everything changed in the year of 1950. You might as well call it the Year of the Lunch Box, thanks in large part to a genius move by a Nashville-based manufacturer, Aladdin Industries. The company already made square metal meal containers, the kind workers carried, and some had started to show up in the hands of school kids.
- I) But these containers were really durable, lasting years on end. That was great for the consumer, not so much for the manufacturer. So executives at Aladdin hit on an idea that would harness the newfound popularity of television. They covered lunch boxes with striking red paint and added a picture of TV and radio cowboy Hopalong Cassidy on the front.
- J) The company sold 600,000 units the first year. It was a major “Ah-ha!” moment, and a wave of other manufacturers jumped on board to capitalize on new TV shows and movies. “The Partridge Family,

the Addams Family, the Six Million Dollar Man, the Bionic Woman—everything that was on television ended up on a lunch box,” says Allen Woodall. He’s the founder of the Lunch Box Museum in Columbus, Georgia. “It was a great marketing tool because kids were taking that TV show to school with them, and then when they got home they had them captured back on TV,” he says.

- K) And yes, you read that right: There is a lunch box museum, right near the Chattahoochee River. Woodall has more than 2,000 items on display. His favorite? The *Green Hornet* lunch box, because he used to listen to the radio show back in the 1940s.
- L) The new trend was also a great example of planned obsolescence, that is, to design a product so that it will soon become unfashionable or impossible to use and will need replacing. Kids would beg for a new lunch box every year to keep up with the newest characters, even if their old lunch box was perfectly usable.
- M) The metal lunch box craze lasted until the mid-1980s, when plastic took over. Two theories exist as to why. The first—and most likely—is that plastic had simply become cheaper. The second theory—possibly an urban myth—is that concerned parents in several states proposed bans on metal lunch boxes, claiming kids were using them as “weapons” to hit one another. There’s a lot on the internet about a state-wide ban in Florida, but a few days worth of digging by a historian at the Florida State Historical Society found no such legislation. Either way, the metal lunch box was out.
- N) The last few decades have brought a new lunch box revolution, of sorts. Plastic boxes changed to lined cloth sacks, and eventually, globalism brought *tiffin* containers from India and *bento* boxes from Japan. Even the old metal lunch boxes have regained popularity. “I don’t think the *heyday* (鼎盛时期) has passed,” says D. J. Jayasekara, owner and founder of lunchbox.com, a retailer in Pasadena, California. “I think it has evolved. The days of the ready-made, ‘you stick it in a lunch box and carry it to school’ are kind of done.”
- O) The introduction of backpacks changed the lunch box scene a bit, he adds. Once kids started carrying book bags, that bulky traditional lunch box was hard to fit inside. “But you can’t just throw a sandwich in a backpack,” Jayasekara says. “It still has to go into a container.” That is, in part, why smaller and softer containers have taken off—they fit into backpacks.
- P) And don’t worry—whether it’s a plastic *bento* box or a cloth bag, lunch containers can still easily be covered with popular culture. “We keep pace with the movie industries so we can predict which characters are going to be popular for the coming months,” Jayasekara says. “You know, kids are kids.”

36. Lunch containers were not necessary for school kids in cities.

37. Putting TV characters on lunch boxes proved an effective marketing strategy.

38. Smaller lunch boxes are preferred because they fit easily into backpacks.

39. Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools.

40. Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties, some school kids started to use metal meal containers.

41. School kids are eager to get a new lunch box every year to stay in fashion.

42. Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days.

43. The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood.

44. The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes is that they are less expensive.

45. The durability of metal meal containers benefited consumers.

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.

A growing number of U.S. bike riders are attracted to electric bikes for convenience, health benefits and their fun factor. Although ebikes first appeared in the 90s, cheaper options and longer-lasting batteries are breathing new life into the concept.

Established bike companies and startups are embracing ebikes to meet demand. About 34 million ebikes were sold worldwide last year, according to data from eCycleElectric Consultants. Most were sold in Europe and China, where the bikes already have exploded in popularity. Recently, the U.S. market has grown to 263,000 bikes, a 25% gain from the prior year.

The industry is benefiting from improved batteries as suppliers over the years developed technology for laptops, smartphones and electric cars. In 2004, the price of batteries used on ebikes fell, spurring European sales.

But lower cost options are emerging, too. This month, three U.S. bikeshare companies, Motivate, LimeBike and Spin, announced electric bicycles will be added to their fleets. New York-based Jump Bikes is already operating an electric bikeshare in Washington, D. C., and is launching in San Francisco Thursday. Rides cost \$ 2 for 30 minutes.

The system works like existing dockless bikeshare systems, where riders unlock bikes through a smartphone app. "This is the beginning of a long-term shift away from regular *pedal* (踏板) to electric bikes," said Jump Bikes CEO Ryan Rzepecki. "When people first jump on an ebike, their face lights up. It's exciting and joyful in a way that you don't get from a regular bike."

Two years ago, CEO Chris Cocalis of Pivot Cycles, which sells high-end mountain bikes, found that U.S. bike shops weren't interested in stocking ebikes. Some retailers warned Cocalis that they'd drop the brand if it came out with an electric bike.

Now that sales are taking off, the vast majority of bike dealers are asking Cocalis when he'll make an ebike available. "There's tremendous opportunity to get a generation of people for whom suffering isn't their thing," Cocalis said. "Ebike riders get the enjoyable part of cycling without the massive suffering of climbing huge hills."

46. What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?

- A) Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.
- B) They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.
- C) They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.
- D) Their widespread use is attributable to people's environmental awareness.

47. What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?

- A) Updated technology of bike manufacture.
- B) The falling prices of ebike batteries.
- C) Changed fashion in short-distance travel.
- D) The rising costs for making electric cars.

48. What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?
- A) More will be invested in bike battery research.
 - B) The sales of ebikes will increase.
 - C) It will profit from ebike sharing.
 - D) It will make a difference in people's daily lives.
49. What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?
- A) Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.
 - B) High profits from conventional bikes.
 - C) Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.
 - D) His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.
50. What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?
- A) The further lowering of ebike prices.
 - B) The public's concern for their health.
 - C) The increasing interest in mountain climbing.
 - D) The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The terms "global warming" and "climate change" are used by many, seemingly interchangeably. But do they really mean the same thing?

Scientists shaped the history of the terms while attempting to accurately describe how humans continue to alter the planet. Later, political strategists adopted the terms to influence public opinion.

In 1975, geochemist Wallace Broecker introduced the term "climate change" in an article published by *Science*. In 1979, a National Academy of Sciences report used the term "global warming" to define increases in the Earth's average surface temperature, while "climate change" more broadly referred to the numerous effects of this increase, such as sea-level rise and ocean *acidification* (酸化).

During the following decades, some industrialists and politicians launched a campaign to sow doubt in the minds of the American public about the ability of fossil-fuel use, deforestation and other human activities to influence the planet's climate.

Word use played a critical role in developing that doubt. For example, the language and polls expert Frank Luntz wrote a memo encouraging the use of "climate change" because the phrase sounded less scary than "global warming," reported the *Guardian*.

However, Luntz's recommendation wasn't necessary. A Google Ngram Viewer chart shows that by 1993 climate change was already more commonly used in books than global warming. By the end of the next decade both words were used more frequently, and climate change was used nearly twice as often as global warming.

NASA used the term "climate change" because it more accurately reflects the wide range of changes to the planet caused by increasing amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

The debate isn't new. A century ago, chemist Svante Arrhenius started one of the first debates over the potential for humans to influence the planet's climate. Arrhenius calculated the capability of carbon dioxide to trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere, but other chemists disagreed. Some argued that humans weren't producing enough greenhouse gases, while others claimed the effects would be tiny. Now, of

course, we know that whatever you call it, human behavior is warming the planet, with grave consequences ahead.

51. Why did politicians use the two terms “global warming” and “climate change”?
- A) To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.
 - B) To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities.
 - C) To win more popular votes in their campaign activities.
 - D) To assure the public of the safety of existing industries.
52. As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, the term “climate change” differs from “global warming” in that _____.
- A) it sounds less vague
 - B) it looks more scientific
 - C) it covers more phenomena
 - D) it is much closer to reality
53. What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?
- A) Made-up survey results.
 - B) Hired climate experts.
 - C) False research findings.
 - D) Deliberate choice of words.
54. Why did NASA choose the term “climate change”?
- A) To obtain more funds.
 - B) For greater precision.
 - C) For political needs.
 - D) To avoid debate.
55. What is the author’s final conclusion?
- A) Global warming is the more accurate term.
 - B) Accuracy of terminology matters in science.
 - C) Human activities have serious effects on Earth.
 - D) Politics interferes with serious scientific debate.

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**.

鱼是春节前夕餐桌上不可或缺的一道菜,因为汉语中“鱼”字的发音与“余”字的发音相同。正由于这个象征性的意义,春节期间鱼也作为礼物送给亲戚朋友。鱼的象征意义据说源于中国传统文化。中国人有节省的传统,他们认为节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全。今天,尽管人们愈来愈富裕了,但他们仍然认为节省是一种值得弘扬的美德。

2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 3 套)

Part I Writing

【审题立意】

这篇作文要求考生以“沟通方式的变化”为题进行讨论。

【思路框架】

第一段:描述现象并引出话题:网络和信息技术的发展改变了人们的沟通方式。

第二段:从正反两方面分析这种现象的利与弊:优点是可以与家人或朋友实时交流,方便省时;缺点是易忽略面对面的社交,使现实中的沟通逐渐淡化。

第三段:总结全文并表明观点:应合理利用社交软件。

【高分范文】

The Changes in the Way of Communication

As the Internet and information technology are developing at an **unprecedented** rate, the way of communication witness great changes. Social networking applications such as QQ and WeChat emerge one after another and they have become an **indispensable** part of our lives apparently.

On the one hand, we must recognize the **enormous** benefits brought by technology, through which we can enjoy the real-time communication with families and friends in a distant place. This brings us great comfort and sense of happiness compared with ancient people who heard from a friend three months later after he/she had sent a letter. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the easy access to the Internet and the wide popularity of smartphones are blamed for the root of less social communication among people. This can be best illustrated by the increasing number of hours spent on WeChat, QQ or some other social networking websites.

In brief, taking into account all of these factors, we may reach the conclusion that the changes in the way of communication pose both opportunities and challenges to our modern life. Only by making **reasonable** use of them can we benefit considerably.

【精选词汇】

unprecedented *adj.* 空前的,前所未有的

indispensable *adj.* 不可缺少的

沟通方式的变化

随着互联网和信息技术以前所未有的速度发展,人们的沟通方式发生了巨大的变化。QQ、微信等社交网络应用层出不穷,显然已经成为我们生活中不可缺少的一部分。

一方面,我们必须认识到技术所带来的巨大好处,通过它我们可以与远方的家人和朋友进行实时交流。它与古代朋友写信三个月后才收到回信相比,给我们带来了极大的安慰和幸福感。另一方面,不可否认的是,互联网的便捷和智能手机的广泛普及,是人们社交减少的根源。人们花在微信、QQ 或其他社交网站上的时间不断增加,最能说明这一点。

总之,考虑到所有这些因素,我们可以得出这样的结论:沟通方式的变化给我们的现代生活带来了机遇和挑战。只有合理利用它们,才能使我们受益匪浅。

enormous *adj.* 巨大的

reasonable *adj.* 合理的

【常用句式】

- (1) There have been drastic changes in the way of...
……的方式产生了巨大变化。
- (2) ...is totally different from what it was in the past.
……与过去完全不同了。
- (3) ...is a double-edged sword.
……是一把双刃剑。

Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : CDCCC

6 ~ 10 : DCBDC

11 ~ 15 : BADCC

16 ~ 20 : DBDAC

21 ~ 25 : CBCAB

Section A

News Item One

Thousands of people living in villages closest to the volcano have already been moved to emergency shelters. Many more are lining up by the side of the road waiting for trucks to take them to safety. But still there are a few farmers refusing to move. [1] Without their crops and animals they have no income and cannot support their families so they're waiting until the government offers financial help. Meanwhile, the mountain above them is becoming more active by the day. [2] At least one village about three kilometers from the volcano has been covered in a dusting of volcanic ash. One scientist told the BBC he now believed Merapi was in what he called the early stages of a blowout but he added “we cannot predict when it will reach its peak”.

1. 答案 C

Why do some farmers refuse to move to emergency shelters?

- A) They are lining up for trucks to take them to safety.
B) They want to watch the unusual volcano blowout.
C) They hope the government can provide some money.
D) They think volcanic ash is good to their crops.

为什么一些农民拒绝搬到紧急避难所?

- A) 他们在等待卡车将他们送到安全的地方。
B) 他们想一睹火山爆发的奇观。
C) 他们希望政府能提供一些资金。
D) 他们认为火山灰有利于作物生长。

解析: 新闻中描写了火山附近居民在灾害发生之前的不同行为, 有些人已经撤离到紧急的安全棚内, 有些人等候政府的卡车把他们载到安全的地方, 但也有一些人考虑到灾后的生计问题而拒绝离开, 希望政府能在此之前给他们一些经济支持, 故答案选 C) 项。A) 项是火山爆发前另外一些人的做法; B) 项) 和 D) 项) 在新闻中均未提及, 故排除。

2. 答案 D

What do we learn from the news report?

- A) Many people want to take crops and animals with them.
B) Government will offer financial help to the villagers.

我们从新闻报道中能了解到什么?

- A) 许多人想带着庄稼和牲畜一起离开。
B) 政府将提供经济援助。

C) Merapi will reach its peak very soon.

C) Merapi 很快就会达到高潮阶段。

D) There has been one village being buried by ash.

D) 有一个村庄被火山灰掩埋。

解析:新闻中提到,在距离火山约三公里处,至少已有一个村庄被火山灰掩埋,而 D)项中的 has been...buried 与原文所表述的意思相同,故答案选 D)项。部分农民拒绝撤离,因为没有农作物和牲畜他们将无以为生,他们希望政府给予经济支持,而不是想带着庄稼和牲畜一起离开,故排除 A)项;政府具体是否将提供经济援助在新闻中并未提及,故排除 B)项;科学家告诉 BBC 说已确认 Merapi 处于爆发早期阶段,但仍不能预测到火山爆发的高潮时间,故排除 C)项。

News Item Two

Palestinians have exported the first shipment of crops grown in Gaza greenhouses left behind by Jewish settlers. [3]Palestinian officials said two and a half tons of peppers left Gaza through the Karni Crossing, and will be sold in Israel. The Director of the Palestinian Economic Development Company said he was very pleased. He said the shipment moved without problems and he hopes this will be a good start. Palestinian officials hope to export a further shipment of produce to Europe, via Israel, next week. Until this summer, the greenhouses belonged to Jewish settlers in Gaza. When Israel withdrew from Gaza, and destroyed the settlements, [4]private, foreign donors bought the greenhouses for \$13 million and gave them to the Palestinians. Palestinian officials say access to the outside world is crucial for strengthening Gaza's troubled economy.

3. 答案 C

Where would these two and a half tons of peppers be sold?

这两吨半的辣椒会被卖到哪里?

A) In Palestine.

A) 巴勒斯坦。

B) In Gaza.

B) 加沙。

C) In Israel.

C) 以色列。

D) In Europe.

D) 欧洲。

解析:新闻中提到,巴勒斯坦官员声称,两吨半辣椒经加尼入口已离开加沙并将在以色列出售,故答案选 C)项。根据新闻可知,巴勒斯坦是这些辣椒的出口国;加沙是辣椒的种植地;而欧洲是他们接下来进行贸易销售的地区,故排除其他三项。

4. 答案 C

How could Palestinians get these greenhouses?

巴勒斯坦人怎么得到这些温室的呢?

A) They occupied them by force.

A) 他们通过武力占据。

B) Jewish left them to Palestinians as gifts.

B) 犹太人把它们作为礼物送给了巴勒斯坦人。

C) Private, foreign donors give them these greenhouses.

C) 国外和民间捐助者赠予他们这些温室。

D) The Palestinian government distributed them to citizens.

D) 巴基斯坦政府赠送给民众。

解析:新闻中提到,一些民间和国外的捐赠者以 1300 万美元买下这些温室并赠送给巴勒斯坦,故答案选 C)项。新闻开篇虽提到“这些温室是由已撤离的犹太定居者留下的”,但下文就明确提到,这些温室是因捐赠者赠送而得,故排除 B)项;A)项和 D)项在新闻中均未提

及,故排除。

News Item Three

U. S. officials have charged the mother of a young man. It is said that Tonya Couch and her son, Ethan fled to Mexico in November. Ethan Couch was wanted by U. S. officials for violating his punishment, in connection with a drunk-driving crash that killed four people two years ago.

[5]That crash happened when Couch was 16 years old and drunk. He crashed into a car that was on the side of the road. He was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years under observation.

Mexico drove out the mother of the young man on Wednesday. [6]She is charged with violating the punishment of her son. In other words, she is charged with helping her son flee to Mexico. If convicted, she could face between two and 10 years in jail.

[7]The mother and son were arrested on Monday in Puerto Vallarta on Mexico's west coast. U. S. officials located the two when Ethan Couch used one of their phones to order pizza.

It could be weeks before Ethan Couch is sent back to the United States.

5. 答案 C

How old was Ethan Couch when the drunk-driving accident happened?

- A) 10 years old. C) 16 years old.
B) 13 years old. D) 17 years old.

酒驾事故发生的时候伊桑·库奇多大了?

- A) 10 岁。 C) 16 岁。
B) 13 岁。 D) 17 岁。

解析:根据选项可以判断本题问的是年龄,而且四个选项中的年龄相对较小,说明题目可能与青少年有关。新闻开篇提到,Ethan 与两年前的一宗酒驾碰撞事件相关。随后提到,该事件发生时他才 16 岁,故答案选 C)项。A)项利用伊桑·库奇的缓刑期年数 10 年这一数字作干扰,并非他发生酒驾事故时的年纪,故排除。

6. 答案 D

Why was Tonya Couch charged by the U. S. officials?

- A) Because she had a Mexican son.
B) Because she was involved in a drunk-driving crash.
C) Because she went to U. S. illegally.
D) Because she helped her son flee to Mexico.

为什么托尼娅·库奇会被美国官员指控?

- A) 因为她有一个墨西哥籍的儿子。
B) 因为她涉及一宗酒驾撞车。
C) 因为她非法偷渡去美国。
D) 因为她帮助儿子逃到了墨西哥。

解析:选项均以 Because 开头,可知本题应是问原因。根据新闻开篇提到的 mother of a young man 和 Tonya Couch and her son 可知,Tonya Couch 就是这位被美国警方指控的母亲。而新闻后段提到这位母亲被指控协助其儿子逃到墨西哥,故答案选 D)项。A)项是利用新闻中提到的 Mexico 编造信息,新闻只提到她儿子逃去墨西哥,并没表明他是墨西哥籍,故排除;造成酒驾撞车的并不是 Tonya Couch 而是她儿子 Ethan Couch,故排除 B)项;C)项在新闻中并未提及,故排除。

7. 答案 C

Where were Tonya and Ethan arrested by the U. S. officials?

- A) On the east coast of the U. S.
B) On the west coast of the U. S.
C) On the west coast of Mexico.

美国官员在哪里逮捕了托尼娅和伊桑?

- A) 在美国的东海岸。
B) 在美国的西海岸。
C) 在墨西哥的西海岸。

D) On the east coast of Mexico.

D) 在墨西哥的东海岸。

解析:选项均为表地点的介词短语,可知本题应该是问地点。新闻结尾处提到,这对母子周一在墨西哥西海岸的 Puerto Vallarta 被捕,故答案选 C)项。

Section B

Conversation One

M: [9]Have you seen our holiday pictures?

W: [9]No, I haven't. I'd like to, though.

M: [9]Look. This is the train that took us there. It's fabulous. You could all sit up here and see out from the observation window.

W: Oh, have they got stairs in the train then?

M: Oh, yes. Fully equipped. [8]And here's the house we stayed in. One of those wooden built cottages.

W: Yes, that's really pretty. And look at that fabulous car in front.

M: Oh, what a car! Typical massive, American car. It was just lovely.

W: Yes, it does look nice.

M: [9]And here we are on a fishing trip.

W: Oh, yes. And that was a big fish, too.

M: [9]Well, that's Steve looking pretty pleased with himself.

W: [9]Mm. Did you catch anything?

M: [9]No, I was a disaster. But it's really nice being out there.

W: Looks nice.

M: And then we went up to a camp on the lake. [10]Don't you love the way the trees come down to the edge of the lake there?

W: Looks really peaceful and lovely. Are you having a meal there?

M: Yes. That's us having one of our cook-ups.

W: Mm, the tent looks a bit small.

M: Well it was, but you don't spend much time in the tent, do you?

W: I suppose not.

M: [11]Here we are on the lake again. This was a canoeing trip.

W: Yes, do you know how to paddle?

M: Wasn't hard to learn at all. Picked it up very quickly.

W: Well, what worried me was you were wearing those life-jackets.

M: [11]Yes, we all had to wear those silly life-jackets, but nobody minded very much. It was really good fun.

8. 答案 B

Where did the man stay during his holiday?

A) In a fabulous train.

B) In a wooden cottage.

C) In an American car.

D) In a big tent.

假日期间男士住在哪里?

A) 在一辆很棒的火车上。

B) 在一间木屋里。

C) 在一辆美国车里。

D) 在一个大帐篷里。

解析:对话中提到 the house we stayed in 之后,接着提到 wooden built cottages,说明男士住在一间木屋里,故答案选 B)项。

9. 答案 D

Which of the following is true according to the conversation?

- A) Steve was disappointed because he didn't catch any fish.
- B) The man found his camping trip disastrous and silly.
- C) The two speakers are enjoying their traveling by train.
- D) The woman was admiring the man's photos taken on his tour.

根据对话可知下列哪个选项是正确的?

- A) 史蒂夫很失望,因为他没有钓到鱼。
- B) 男士发现他的野营旅行既糟糕又愚蠢。
- C) 两位讲话者都很享受乘火车旅行。
- D) 女士欣赏着男士在旅行中拍的照片。

解析:整个对话是男士在给女士边看自己拍的照片,边介绍旅行的过程。对话中男士说:“你看过我假期拍的照片吗?”女士回答:“没有”。男士介绍说:“看!这是……”。从接下来女士的话语中可知,她在称赞男士拍的照片,故答案选 D)项。对话中提到,Steve 看起来很得意,故排除 A)项;男士提到过 disaster 和 silly 这两个词,但并非用来评价整个旅程,故排除 B)项;两个人并没有一起乘火车去旅游,只有男士去了,故排除 C)项。

10. 答案 C

What do we know about the trees according to the man?

- A) They can be seen through the train window.
- B) They look peaceful and lovely.
- C) They come down to the edge of the lake.
- D) They are near the cottages.

从男士的话中,关于树我们能了解到什么?

- A) 透过火车的窗户可以看到它们。
- B) 它们看起来宁静而可爱。
- C) 它们垂到湖边。
- D) 它们在小屋附近。

解析:对话中,男士说难道你不喜欢树垂到湖边的那种方式吗?故答案选 C)项。强干扰项为 B)项,但题目问的是从男士的话中可得出什么,且女士回答男士时意思是整个树垂到湖边的画面很宁静可爱,不是指树宁静可爱,故排除。

11. 答案 B

When did the tourists wear the life-jackets?

- A) When fishing in the center of the lake.
- B) When canoeing on the lake.
- C) When swimming in the lake.
- D) When cutting trees on the edge of the lake.

游客们什么时候穿救生衣?

- A) 在湖中心钓鱼时。
- B) 在湖上划独木舟时。
- C) 在湖里游泳时。
- D) 在湖边砍树时。

解析:对话中,男士说在湖上划独木舟(canoeing)时,还必须穿上救生衣。故答案选 B)项。其他选项的动作在对话中均有提及,但都与穿救生衣无关,故排除。

Conversation Two

W: Dad, Dad, Dad!

M: Uh, what, what, uh, uh!?!?

W: The movie is over. You slept through the best part.

M: Ah, ah, I must have dozed off during the last few minutes.

W: Right. You were gone for so long, you should have brought your pillow and blanket. So, what did you think about it?

M: Well, overall, I'm a little disappointed with the movie. I mean, [12]the story was a little strange, you have to admit. I mean, really. [15]How believable is a plot about a captain who navigates his spaceship to the far reaches of the galaxy and encounters a race of frog people? I mean, come on.

W: Ah, I thought it was fantastic. I mean, you have to admit that [13]the special effects were awesome, and the acting wasn't bad either.

M: Ah, come on. What about the ship's [15]communications officer? I mean, what did you think about him? [15]Wasn't he a little strange to you? He was always talking to himself, and he had that funny hairdo.

W: Well, he was a little...unusual but [13]&[14]the ship's doctor was amazing. It was so cool when he brought the captain back to life during one of the battles.

M: [14]&[15]That was pretty realistic, but then the rest of the movie just went from bad to worse. [15]And the photography was so fake!

W: How do you know? [13]You were snoring so loud the neighbors probably had to close their windows.

12. 答案 A

What is the father's opinion about the movie's storyline?

A) Absurd.

C) Exciting.

B) Sad.

D) Fantastic.

父亲对电影的故事情节有什么看法?

A) 荒诞的。

C) 激动人心的。

B) 悲伤的。

D) 不可思议的。

解析:对话中,父亲几乎一直都在抱怨电影的不好,故可排除 C)项和 D)项;而对话中父亲还提到说:“这个故事有点奇怪”,故答案选 A)项。也可从对话中提到的 strange, How believable, from bad to worse, fake 等推断出答案。

13. 答案 D

Which of the following statements is true?

A) The father thinks that the special effects and the acting were terrific.

B) The daughter doesn't like the ship's doctor.

C) The conversation is taking place in the theatre.

D) The movie they are talking about is a science fiction movie.

下列哪个陈述是正确的?

A) 父亲认为特技和演技棒极了。

B) 女儿不喜欢船上的医生。

C) 正在剧院里进行这番对话。

D) 他们正在谈论的电影是一部科幻电影。

解析:由对话中提到的 spaceship, galaxy, a race of frog people, special effects 等词可推断出这是一部科幻电影,故答案选 D)项。在对话中,是女儿评价说“特技很棒,而且演技也不赖”,而父亲的反应是“得了吧”,故排除 A)项;对话中,女儿说“宇宙飞船的医生很了不起”,故排除 B)项;根据对话中女儿提到的:“你的鼾声那么响,邻居们很可能得关上窗户”可知他们的谈话是在家里,故排除 C)项。

14. 答案 C

Whose performance do the father and daughter agree upon in the movie?

A) The captain.

这对父女对电影中谁的表演持统一意见?

A) 船长。

- B) The communications officer.
- C) The doctor.
- D) The frog people.

- B) 通讯官。
- C) 医生。
- D) 青蛙人。

解析:对话中,父女俩只对那个医生有一致的评价,女儿说:“宇宙飞船的医生很了不起……”之后,父亲肯定她的说法说:“非常逼真”,故答案选 C)项。

15. 答案 C

What seems to be the thing the father likes about the movie?

父亲喜欢这部电影的哪一点?

- A) The photography.
- B) The communications officer.
- C) The doctor.
- D) The plot.

- A) 摄影。
- B) 通讯官。
- C) 医生。
- D) 情节。

解析:对话中,父亲认为摄影很假,通讯官有点奇怪,故事情节也不可信,故答案选 C)项。

Section C

Passage One

Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are times when most of us would rather eat sweets and ice cream than meat and rice. [16]Sweets and ice cream are not bad for the stomach if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they may take away our appetite. [17]It is important for us to eat our meal at the same time each day. When we feel hungry, it is a sign that our bodies need food. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. When we are worried, we may not want to eat, either.

A long time ago, in England, [18]some judges used to decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not swallow the bread, it was a sign that he wasn't telling the truth. He was telling a lie. Although this seems very strange and rather foolish, it is indeed an excellent way of finding out the truth. [18]A man who is worrying about something has difficulty in swallowing anything dry. Because when he is worrying, he loses his appetite and does not want to eat.

16. 答案 D

Which of the following may take away our appetite before we have our meal?

下面哪一项可能会在吃饭前让我们失去食欲?

- A) Meat and rice.
- B) Bread and butter.
- C) Water and soup.
- D) Candy and ice cream.

- A) 肉和米饭。
- B) 面包和黄油。
- C) 水和汤。
- D) 糖果和冰淇淋。

解析:短文主要讲的是饮食习惯与健康的问题。其中提到,饭前吃 sweets and ice cream 会影响胃口,而 D)项将其中的 sweets 换成了同义词 candy,故答案选 D)项。

17. 答案 B

When had we better have our meals?

我们最好什么时候吃饭?

- A) When our work is over.
- B) At regular intervals each day.

- A) 当我们的工作结束时。
- B) 每隔一定的时间。

C) When we are in the best mood.

D) When we feel hungry.

C) 当我们心情最好的时候。

D) 当我们感到饥饿的时候。

解析:短文中提到,每天在同一时间吃饭很重要,故答案选 B)项。A)项和 C)项在文中均未提及,故排除;D)项在文中虽有提及,但不是吃饭时间的建议,只是表明我们的身体需要食物,故排除。

18. 答案 D

How could the judges in old England tell that a man had told a lie?

A) If he swallows dry bread easily.

B) If he eats a lot of dry bread.

C) If he drinks milk or hot water.

D) If he could hardly swallow dry bread.

古英格兰的法官们怎么能断定一个人说谎了呢?

A) 如果他很容易吞下干面包。

B) 如果他吃了很多干面包。

C) 如果他喝牛奶或热水。

D) 如果他不能吞下干面包。

解析:短文的后半部分提到,很久以前英格兰法官判断嫌疑人是否说谎的方法:给他吃干面包。吃不下就是说谎了,因为人在不安的时候难以咽下任何干的食物。故答案选 D)。A)项和 B)项均表达肯定含义,与文中提到的否定含义的词(could not, has difficulty 等)相违背,故均排除;C)项在文中并未提及,故排除。

Passage Two

The sense of sound is one of our most important means of knowing what is going on around us. Sound has a waste product, too, in the form of noise. Noise is growing and it may get much worse before it gets any better.

Scientists have been studying how noise affects people and animals. They are surprised by what they have learned. [19]Peace and quiet are becoming harder to find.

Noise pollution is a threat that should be looked at carefully.

There is a saying that it is so noisy that you can't hear yourself think. Doctors who study noise believe that we must sometimes hear ourselves think. [20]If we don't, we may have headaches, other aches and pains, or even worse mental problems.

Ways of making less noise are now being tested. There are even laws controlling noise. We cannot return to the "good old days" of peace and quiet. [21]But we can reduce noise, if we shout loudly enough about it.

19. 答案 A

Why are scientists surprised by the findings in their noise study?

A) Because the world is becoming more and more noisy.

B) Because they have learned that noise is also a kind of pollution.

C) Because noise is an unwanted waste for human beings.

D) Because people knew little about noise before.

为什么科学家们对噪音研究的结果感到惊讶?

A) 因为世界正变得越来越嘈杂。

B) 因为他们知道噪音也是一种污染。

C) 因为噪音是人类不想要的废物。

D) 因为人们以前对噪音知之甚少。

解析:短文中提到,和平与安宁正变得愈发难寻,可知 A)项内容是对该句的同义表达,故答案选 A)项。

20. 答案 C

What may happen if we cannot hear ourselves think?

- A) We may forget what we have thought about.
- B) Our thoughts may be disturbed.
- C) Our mind might be harmed.
- D) We may have difficulty finding the right words.

如果我们听不到自己思考,可能会发生什么?

- A) 我们可能会忘记我们想到了什么。
- B) 我们的思想可能会被扰乱。
- C) 我们的心灵可能会受到伤害。
- D) 我们可能很难找到该说的话。

解析:短文中提到,如果我们听不到自己思考,可能会有头痛、其他的疼痛,甚至更糟的是会出现心理问题。故答案选 C)项。

21. 答案 C

Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) Sometimes we have to shout loudly so that others can hear us.
- B) Noise pollution is the worst kind of pollution we suffer from.
- C) We can put noise under control if we take effective measures.
- D) Our environment is getting much better except for the pollution.

根据短文可知,下列哪个选项是正确的?

- A) 有时我们必须大声喊叫以便别人能听到我们。
- B) 噪音污染是我们所遭受的最严重的污染。
- C) 如果我们采取有效措施,我们就能控制噪音。
- D) 除了污染,我们的环境越来越好了。

解析:结合备选项可知,C)项是对文章末句深层意义的解释,短文中提到的 shout 并非表示“大喊大叫”,而是“呼吁”的意思。故答案选 C)项。A)项利用 shout loudly 设置干扰;B)项错在 worst,短文中只提到噪音污染是我们应该认真看待的一种威胁;D)项在文中并未提及,故均排除。

Passage Three

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its persuasive powers, eye contact helps hold listener interest. [22] A successful speaker must maintain eye contact with an audience. To have good rapport with listeners, a speaker should maintain direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus exclusively on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. [23] Both are likely to lose audience’s interest and esteem. People who maintain eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium or from across the table, are “regarded not only as exceptionally well-disposed by their target but also as much more believable and earnest.”

To show the potency of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how passers-by behave when their glances happen to meet on the street. [24] At one extreme are those people who feel obliged to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel awkward and immediately look away. [25] To make eye contact, it seems to make a certain link with someone.

22. 答案 B

What should a good speaker do according to this talk?

根据这个演讲可知,一个成功的演讲者应该做什么?

- A) Be very persuasive and believable.
B) Maintain direct eye contact with listeners.
C) “Sell” his or her ideas to an audience.
D) Be exceptionally well-disposed.

- A) 要有说服力和可信性。
B) 与听众保持直接的目光接触。
C) 向听众“出售”他或她的想法。
D) 要做到非常好相处。

解析:短文中提到,一位成功的演讲者必须与听众保持目光接触。B)项中的 listeners 与短文中的 an audience 相对应,故答案选 B)项。强干扰项为 C)项,但短文中说的是,目光接触是一种非语言技巧,它有助于演讲者把自己的想法“出售”给听众,故排除。

23. 答案 C

What will the speaker lose if he or she cannot keep eye contact?

- A) Confidence.
B) Speaking interest.
C) Audience's interest and esteem.
D) Speaking chance.

如果讲话者不能保持目光接触,他或她会失去什么?

- A) 信任。
B) 演讲兴趣。
C) 听众的兴趣和尊重。
D) 演讲机会。

解析:短文中提到了两种情况都可能失去听众的兴趣与尊重。一个是“一些演讲者只专注于他们的笔记”,而“另一些演讲者凝视听众的头顶上方”,这两种情况都属于演讲者与听众之间缺乏目光接触。故答案选 C)项。

24. 答案 A

In daily life, what will happen when two passers-by make eye contact?

- A) Smile to each other.
B) Feel annoyed and glare at each other.
C) Try to make a conversation with each other.
D) Feel indifferent to each other.

在日常生活中,当两个路人目光接触时会发生什么?

- A) 互相微笑。
B) 感到恼怒并互相怒视。
C) 试着和对方交谈。
D) 对彼此漠不关心。

解析:短文中列举了路人在目光接触时可能出现的两种极端行为,即“当目光接触时有些人觉得有必要笑一笑”,而“有些人觉得尴尬并立刻把脸转过去”。结合备选项可知,答案选 A)项。

25. 答案 B

What benefits do we get from eye contact?

- A) Get information what we want.
B) Make a certain link with the listener.
C) Make friends with others.
D) Get others' comments on one's speaking.

目光接触对我们有什么好处?

- A) 得到我们想要的信息。
B) 与听众建立一定的联系。
C) 与他人交朋友。
D) 获得别人对某人演讲的评论。

解析:短文结尾处提到,进行目光接触,似乎就与某人有了某种联系。且文中多次提到 speaker, listener, audience 等词,而末句中的 someone 其实就是指代 the listener/audience,故答案选 B)项。其他三项在短文中均未提及,故排除。

Part III Reading Comprehension

26~30 : KGMLQ

31~35 : FHADN

36~40 : FJOCH

41~45 : LDAMI

46~50 : CBDAD

51~55 : ACDBC

Section A

人们制造的东西以及他们制造这些东西的方式,决定了城市的发展和衰落,也影响了帝国的

兴衰。因此,任何对世界上工厂的破坏都很[26]重要。这种破坏肯定会到来。工厂正在被数字化,里面充满了新传感器和新电脑使它们更快、更[27]灵活、更高效。

机器人正在从包围着它们的牢笼中挣脱出来,学习新的技能和新的工作方式。3D 打印机一直在向人们[28]承诺一个这样的世界,在这个世界里,你可以在任何地方通过计算机化的设计做出任何东西。这一愿景[29]正越来越接近现实。这些力量将带来更干净的工厂,以更低的价格生产更好的产品,个性化地满足我们个人的需求和愿望。人类将[30]免于从事那些肮脏、重复和危险的工作,而这长期以来一直是工厂生活的[31]特征。

更高的效率[32]不可避免地意味着更少的人可以做同样的工作。然而,许多发达国家的工厂老板担心缺乏熟练的人力工人,并将[33]自动化和机器人视为解决方案。但经济学家海伦娜·洛兰特说,这段制造业快速变化的时期是一个让世界变得更美好的[34]绝好机会。“制造业是一个体系,过去在这一体系中,它是创新的最大源泉,是经济增长的最大源泉,也是过去大量就业机会的最大来源。你可以看到它在变化。这是一个以不同的方式[35]塑造这一体系的机会,如果我们能够做到,它将具有巨大的意义。”

【词性分类】

- 名 词:** A) automation 自动化 F) feature 特色,特征 D) interaction 相互作用
 K) matters 事情,问题 N) shape 形状,外形
- 动 词:** B) concerns 使担心,使忧虑 E) fascinated 深深吸引,迷住 J) leaning 倾斜;倚靠
 K) matters 重要,要紧 L) moving 移动;改变看法 M) promised 承诺
 N) shape 形成(某种看法),影响(某事物的发展)
 O) spared 抽出(时间);幸免,使免受
- 形容词:** D) fantastic 极好的;很大的 E) fascinated 被迷住的,极感兴趣的
 G) flexible 灵活的,可变通的 L) moving 令人感动的;移动的
- 副 词:** C) enormously 非常,极其 H) inevitably 不可避免地,必然地

26. 答案 K

空格所在句缺少谓语,因此应填入动词。空格所在句意为,任何对世界上工厂的破坏都很_____。空格前的 So 说明该句与前一句构成因果关系。前一句提到,人们制造的东西以及制造东西的方式十分重要,因此此处是说任何对世界上工厂的破坏也很“重要”,故选 K) matters“重要,要紧”。

27. 答案 G

空格前为 more,作 them 的宾语补足语,因此应填入形容词。空格前的 them 指的是 Factories,工厂被数字化之后,利用电脑、传感器等可以提高生产率,因此空格处的形容词应该能反映“生产率提高”,故选 G) flexible“灵活的,可变通的”。

28. 答案 M

空格前为助动词 have,因此应填入动词的-ed 形式。根据下一句中提到的 vision“愿景”可知,本句描述的世界还没有完全实现,因此空格处应填入能够表示未来意义的动词,故选 M) promised“承诺”。

29. 答案 L

空格前为 is,因此应填入动词的-ing 形式,构成现在进行时。句首的 That vision 指的是前一句中描述的未来世界,而由于技术的飞速发展,人们已经可以用 3D 打印机制造很多东西,因此人们距离实现这一愿景越来越近。故选 L) moving“移动,改变看法”。

30. 答案 O

空格前为 will be, 因此应填入动词或形容词。此处想表达的是, 机器人可以做越来越多的工作, 因此那些肮脏、重复和危险的工作就不需要人类来做了。故选 O) spared“幸免, 使免受”。

31. 答案 F

空格前为冠词 a, 因此应填入名词的单数形式。空格前提到的“肮脏、重复和危险的工作”, 这些都是工厂的“特点”。故选 F) feature“特征, 特色”。

32. 答案 H

空格处位于主语和谓语动词之间, 因此应填入副词。空格所在句意为, 更高的效率_____意味着更少的人可以做同样的工作。可知, 效率提高, 意味着同样的工作需要的劳动力变少了, 故选 H) inevitably“不可避免地, 必然地”。

33. 答案 A

空格前为动词 see, 作宾语, 且与 and 后的 robots 为并列关系, 因此应填入名词。空格所在句意为, 许多发达国家的工厂老板担心缺乏熟练的人力工人, 并将_____和机器人视为解决方案。空格处填入的名词应表示能够替代人类劳动力的意义, 故选 A) automation“自动化”。

34. 答案 D

空格前为冠词 a, 空格后为名词 opportunity, 因此应填入形容词。根据文章末句提到的, 这位经济学家认为制造业的变革具有巨大的意义可知, 此处应填入一个表示“积极意义”的词, 故选 D) fantastic“极好的; 很大的”。E) fascinated“着迷的, 被迷住的”虽然也表示积极意义, 但只能用来形容人, 故排除。

35. 答案 N

空格前为不定式符号 to, 空格后为名词词组 that system, 因此应填入动词。空格后的 that system 指的是 manufacturing, 由空格所在段前面的内容可知, 制造业正在经历巨大的变革, 这是一个重新塑造制造业的机会, 因此应填入含有“塑造, 改变”意思的动词, 故选 N) shape“塑造, 形成(某种看法), 影响(某事物的发展)”。

Section B

饭盒的历史

A) 它是由闪光的亮粉色塑料制成的, 前面贴着小美人鱼的贴纸, 我几乎每天都随身带着它。

[43]我的饭盒是我最初珍视的物品之一, 是对幼儿园里每一个人骄傲的宣言: “我爱我饭盒上的美人鱼爱丽儿。”

B) 那个笨重的饭盒在我上一二年级时很好地服务了我, 直到真人版的《101 忠狗》在剧院上映, 我才需要一个最新的、正面有着彭哥和白佩蒂图案的红色塑料饭盒。我知道不只我一个人这样——我敢说你也喜欢你的第一个饭盒。

C) 几十年来, 饭盒已经将孩子们与卡通片、电视节目以及超级英雄联系在一起。但情况并非总是如此。曾经有一段时间, 它们甚至都不是盒子。[39]在过去的—个世纪里, 随着学校发生改变, 午餐容器也发生了演变。

D) 让我们回到 20 世纪初期——饭盒故事的开始, 真的。虽然城市与郊区都有社区学校, 但在乡村地区单间校舍是很常见的。[42]正如祖辈们对后代说的那样, 在乡下, 孩子们需要(徒步)走数英里才能到达学校。

E) 华盛顿特区史密森美国历史博物馆的食物史部门的负责人宝拉·约翰逊说: “你的孩子在乡村, 中午不能回家吃午饭, 所以就会把午餐包在布、油纸或一个小木箱等类似的东西里带来学

校。这在乡村是一个历史悠久的传统了。”

- F) [36]另一方面,城市里的孩子回家吃午饭再回来上课。由于他们很少带午饭,市场上极少的金属饭桶主要是卖给商人或工厂工人的。
- G) 第二次世界大战以后,一系列的变化重塑了学校——午餐也是如此。更多的女性加入工作行列。小的学校合并为更大的学校,这意味着更多的学生要离家更远。1946年颁布的《全国学校午餐法案》使得自助餐厅更为普及。尽管如此,饭盒还是没有太大的市场。带午餐的学生通常用一个重复利用的桶或罐之类的东西。
- H) 而后在1950年,一切都变了。你或许也可以称之为饭盒之年。这在很大程度上要归功于位于纳什维尔的制造商阿拉丁工业公司的一个天才之举。[40]该公司已经制作了工人们用的那种方形的金属饭盒,而且一些已经开始出现在学生们的手中。
- I) [45]但是这样的饭盒真的很耐用,可以用好多年。这对于消费者来说是件好事,但对于生产者来说却未必。所以阿拉丁的主管们想到了一个利用新兴的电视普及性的主意。他们在饭盒表面涂上醒目的红色,并在正面加了一张电视和广播里的牛仔霍帕隆·卡西迪的图片。
- J) 公司第一年就卖出了60万个饭盒。这是一个令人惊喜的重大时刻,一波其他的生产商也纷纷加入,利用新的电视节目和电影赚钱。“鹧鸪家庭、亚当斯一家、无敌金刚、无敌女金刚——所有出现在电视上的都会出现在饭盒上,”艾伦·伍德尔说道。他是佐治亚州哥伦布市的饭盒博物馆创始人。[37]他说:“这是一个很棒的销售工具,因为孩子们正带着电视节目去学校,然后当他们回到家时,又被电视节目所吸引。”
- K) 是的,你看到的没错:有一个饭盒博物馆,就在查塔胡奇河附近。伍德尔展出了两千多个饭盒。哪个是他最喜欢的呢?青蜂侠饭盒,因为在20世纪40年代他经常收听这一广播节目。
- L) 这个新趋势也是计划性淘汰的一个好例子。也就是说,设计一款产品,使其很快变得过时或无法使用,因而需要被取代。[41]孩子们每年都会央求买一个新的饭盒以期跟上最新的屏幕角色,即使他们的旧饭盒还很好用。
- M) [44]对于金属饭盒的热潮一直持续到20世纪80年代中期,那时塑料饭盒开始流行起来。究其原因有两个理论。首先——也是最有可能的——就是塑料制品变得更便宜了。第二个理论——也可能是一个城市谬误——就是在几个州,一些忧心忡忡的父母提出禁止使用金属饭盒,声称孩子会将饭盒当作“武器”互相殴打。网上有很多关于佛罗里达州全州禁用的报道,但是佛罗里达州历史协会的一位历史学家经过几天的挖掘,发现并没有这样的立法。不管是出于哪种原因,金属饭盒过时了。
- N) 过去的几十年出现了一种新的饭盒革命。塑料饭盒变成了有衬布的袋子,最终,全球化还给我们带来了印度的午餐盒以及日本的便当盒。就连老式的金属饭盒也开始重新流行起来。“我不认为鼎盛时期已经过去了,”加利福尼亚州的帕萨迪纳市有一个叫lunchbox.com的零售商,它的所有者和创始人D. J. 贾亚赛克拉说。“我认为它已经进化了。那些现成的午餐,‘你把它放在饭盒里然后带到学校’的日子多少已经结束了。”
- O) 他补充说,背包的出现略微改变了饭盒的情况。一旦孩子们开始背着书包,那种笨重的传统饭盒就很难放进书包里。“但是你不能把三明治直接扔进背包里,”贾亚赛克拉说,“它仍然需要被放在一个容器里。”[38]从某种程度上说,这就是更小更软的容器受到人们欢迎的原因——它们适合放在背包里。
- P) 不要担心——不管是塑料便当盒还是布袋,午餐容器依旧可以很容易地被流行文化所涵盖。贾亚赛克拉说:“我们与电影行业保持同步,这样我们就可以预测未来几个月里哪些角色会流行起来。你知道的,孩子毕竟是孩子。”

36. 答案 F

Lunch containers were not necessary for school kids in cities. | 在城市上学的孩子不需要饭盒。

解析:由题干中的关键词 not necessary 和 school kids in cities 定位至 F)段。该段提到,城市里的孩子回家吃午饭再回来上课。由于他们很少带午饭,市场上极少的金属饭桶主要是卖给商人或工厂工人的。题干中的 school kids in cities 与原文中的 City kids 相对应;not necessary 与 they rarely carried a meal 相对应,故答案选 F)。

37. 答案 J

Putting TV characters on lunch boxes proved an effective marketing strategy. | 在饭盒上加电视人物被证明是一种有效的营销策略。

解析:由题干中的关键词 TV characters, lunch boxes 和 effective marketing strategy 定位至 J)段末句。该句提到,这是一个很棒的销售工具,因为孩子们正带着电视节目去学校,然后当他们回到家时,又被电视节目所吸引。题干中的 TV characters on lunch boxes 与原文中的 TV show 相对应;effective marketing strategy 与 a great marketing tool 相对应,故答案选 J)。

38. 答案 O

Smaller lunch boxes are preferred because they fit easily into backpacks. | 更小的饭盒更受欢迎,因为它们很容易被放进背包里。

解析:由题干中的关键词 Smaller lunch boxes 和 they fit easily into backpacks 定位至 O)段末句。该句提到,这就是更小更软的容器受到人们欢迎的原因——它们适合放在背包里。题干为此处内容的同义转述,故答案选 O)。

39. 答案 C

Lunch boxes have evolved along with the transformation of schools. | 饭盒随着学校的转变而发展。

解析:由题干中的关键词 Lunch boxes 和 the transformation of schools 定位至 C)段末句。该句提到,在过去的一个世纪里,随着学校发生改变,午餐容器也发生了演变。题干中的 Lunch boxes 和 have evolved along with 分别与原文中的 the midday meal container 和 has evolved right along with them 相对应,故答案选 C)。

40. 答案 H

Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties, some school kids started to use metal meal containers. | 大约在二十世纪五十年代初,一些学生开始使用金属饭盒。

解析:由题干中的关键词 the nineteen fifties 和 metal meal containers 定位至 H)段末句。该句提到,该公司已经制作了工人们用的那种方形的金属饭盒,而且一些已经开始出现在学生们的手中。而题干中的 Around the beginning of the nineteen fifties 与该段首句中提到的 in the year of 1950 相对应,故答案选 H)。

41. 答案 L

School kids are eager to get a new lunch box every year to stay in fashion. | 学校的孩子们每年都渴望得到一款新的饭盒来保持时尚。

解析:由题干中的关键词 School kids 和 a new lunch box every year 定位至 L)段末句。该句提到,孩子们每年都会央求买一个新的饭盒以期跟上最新的屏幕角色,即使他们的旧饭盒还很好用。题干中的 School kids 与原文中的 Kids 相对应;are eager to 与 would beg

for 相对应; stay in fashion 与 keep up with the newest characters 相对应, 故答案选 L)。

42. 答案 D

Rural kids used to walk a long way to school in the old days. 过去农村孩子上学常常要走很长的路。

解析: 由题干中的关键词 Rural kids 和 walk a long way to school 定位至 D) 段末句。该句提到, 正如祖辈们对后代说的那样, 在乡下, 孩子们需要(徒步)走数英里才能到达学校。题干中的 used to walk a long way to school 与原文中的 travel miles to school 相对应, 故答案选 D)。

43. 答案 A

The author was proud of using a lunch box in her childhood. 作者对童年时用过饭盒感到自豪。

解析: 由题干中的关键词 The author 和 using a lunch box in her childhood 定位至 A) 段末句。该句提到, 我的饭盒是我最初珍视的物品之一, 是对幼儿园里每一个人骄傲的宣言: “我爱我饭盒上的美人鱼爱丽儿”。题干为此处内容的同义转述, 故答案选 A)。

44. 答案 M

The most probable reason for the popularity of plastic lunch boxes is that they are less expensive. 塑料饭盒受欢迎最有可能的原因是它们比较便宜。

解析: 由题干中的关键词 The most probable reason, plastic lunch boxes 和 less expensive 定位至 M) 段。该段前半部分提到, 对于金属饭盒的热潮一直持续到 20 世纪 80 年代中期, 那时塑料饭盒开始流行起来。究其原因有两个理论。首先——也是最有可能的——就是塑料制品变得更便宜了。题干中的 The most probable reason 与原文中的 The first—and most likely 相对应; less expensive 与 cheaper 相对应, 故答案选 M)。

45. 答案 I

The durability of metal meal containers benefited consumers. 金属饭盒的耐用性使消费者受益。

解析: 由题干中的关键词 The durability of metal meal containers 和 consumers 定位至 I) 段前两句。此处提到, 但是这样的饭盒真的很耐用, 可以用好多年。这对于消费者来说是件好事, 但对于生产者来说却未必。题干中的 durability 与原文中的 durable 相对应; consumers 与 the consumer 相对应; benefited 与 great 相对应, 故答案选 I)。

Section C

Passage One

越来越多的美国自行车骑手都被电动自行车所吸引, 因为电动自行车方便、有益健康, 而且有趣。[46] 尽管电动自行车早在 90 年代就出现了, 但更便宜的价格和更耐用的电池给这一概念注入了新的活力。

老牌自行车公司和初创企业正在采用电动自行车来满足需求。据电动自行车咨询公司的数据表明, 去年全球共售出约 3,400 万台电动自行车。大多数都是在欧洲和中国销售的, 在这些国家, 电动自行车已经大受欢迎。最近, 美国市场已增长到 26.3 万辆自行车, 比上一年增长了 25%。

[47] 由于供应商多年来开发了用于笔记本电脑、智能手机和电动汽车的技术, 电动自行车行业正受益于电池的改进。2004 年, 电动自行车上使用的电池价格下跌, 刺激了它在欧洲的销量。

但是低成本的选择也正在出现。本月, 三家美国共享自行车公司 Motivate、LimeBike 和

Spin 宣布他们的车队将增加电动自行车。总部位于纽约的 Jump Bikes 已经在华盛顿特区经营着一个电动自行车共享项目,并将于周四在旧金山推出。骑行 30 分钟收费 2 美元。

该系统的工作原理类似于现有的无桩共享自行车系统,骑车者可以通过智能手机应用程序解锁自行车。[48]Jump Bikes 首席执行官莱恩·雷兹皮茨基说:“这是从普通踏板向电动自行车的长期转变的开始。当人们第一次骑电动自行车时,他们的脸上神采飞扬。这种兴奋和快乐是骑普通自行车体会不到的。”

[49]两年前,销售高端山地车的 Pivot Cycles 公司的首席执行官克里斯·科卡利斯发现,美国的自行车商店对储备电动自行车不感兴趣。一些零售商警告科卡利斯,如果他们品牌推出电动自行车,他们就放弃该品牌。

现在销量开始猛增,绝大多数自行车经销商都在问科卡利斯什么时候能提供电动自行车。[50]“现在有绝佳的机会可以赢得这一代不喜欢吃苦的人,”科卡利斯说。“骑电动自行车的人可以享受骑自行车的乐趣,而不必忍受爬坡的巨大痛苦。”

46. 答案 C

What do we learn from the passage about ebikes?

- A) Their health benefits and fun values outweigh their cost.
- B) They did not catch public attention in the United States until the 1990s.
- C) They did not become popular until the emergence of improved batteries.
- D) Their widespread use is attributable to people's environmental awareness.

关于电动自行车我们能从文中了解到什么?

- A) 它们的健康益处和娱乐价值超过了它们的成本。
- B) 直到 20 世纪 90 年代它们才引起美国公众的关注。
- C) 直到改进电池的出现,它们才开始流行。
- D) 它们的广泛使用归因于人们的环保意识。

解析:根据题干关键词 ebikes 定位至首段第二句。该句提到,尽管电动自行车早在 90 年代就出现了,但更便宜的价格和更耐用的电池给这一概念注入了新的活力。可知,“直到改进电池的出现,它们才开始流行”,故答案选 C) 项。同时排除 D) 项;文章首句提到,越来越多的美国自行车骑手都被电动自行车所吸引,因为电动自行车方便、有益健康,而且有趣。但文中并未提到“它们的健康益处和娱乐价值超过了它们的成本”,故排除 A) 项;电动自行车早在 90 年代就出现了,但流行起来却是现在,故排除 B) 项。

47. 答案 B

What brought about the boost in ebike sales in Europe at the beginning of the century?

- A) Updated technology of bike manufacture.
- B) The falling prices of ebike batteries.
- C) Changed fashion in short-distance travel.
- D) The rising costs for making electric cars.

是什么导致了本世纪初欧洲电动自行车销量的增加?

- A) 自行车制造技术的更新。
- B) 电池价格的下跌。
- C) 短途旅行方式的改变。
- D) 制造电动汽车的成本上升。

解析:根据题干关键词 Europe 和 the beginning of the century 定位至第三段。该段中提到,由于供应商多年来开发了用于笔记本电脑、智能手机和电动汽车的技术,电动自行车行业正受益于电池的改进。2004 年,电动自行车上使用的电池价格下跌,刺激了它在欧洲的销量。可知,“电池价格的下跌”使电动自行车在欧洲的销量增加,故答案选 B) 项。

其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

48. 答案 D

What is the prospect of the bike industry according to Ryan Rzepecki?

- A) More will be invested in bike battery research.
- B) The sales of ebikes will increase.
- C) It will profit from ebike sharing.
- D) It will make a difference in people's daily lives.

莱恩·雷兹皮茨基认为自行车行业的前景如何?

- A) 自行车电池研究方面将投入更多资金。
- B) 电动自行车的销量将会增加。
- C) 它将从共享电动自行车中获利。
- D) 改变人们的日常生活。

解析:根据题干定位至第五段。该段中提到,Jump Bikes 首席执行官莱恩·雷兹皮茨基说:“这是从普通踏板向电动自行车的长期转变的开始。当人们第一次骑电动自行车时,他们的脸上神采飞扬。这种兴奋和快乐是骑普通自行车体会不到的”。可知,莱恩·雷兹皮茨基认为电动自行车会“改变人们的日常生活”,故答案选 D)项。A)项和 C)项在文中均未提及,故排除;B)项属过度推断,故排除。

49. 答案 A

What prevented Chris Cocalis from developing ebikes sooner?

- A) Retailers' refusal to deal in ebikes.
- B) High profits from conventional bikes.
- C) Users' concern about risks of ebike riding.
- D) His focus on selling costly mountain bikes.

是什么阻止了克里斯·科卡利斯更早的开发电动自行车?

- A) 零售商拒绝经销电动自行车。
- B) 传统自行车的高利润。
- C) 用户担心骑电动自行车的风险。
- D) 他专注于销售昂贵的山地自行车。

解析:根据题干定位至第六段。该段提到,两年前,销售高端山地车的 Pivot Cycles 公司的首席执行官克里斯·科卡利斯发现,美国的自行车商店对储备电动自行车不感兴趣。一些零售商警告科卡利斯,如果他们品牌推出电动自行车,他们就放弃该品牌。可知,“零售商拒绝经销电动自行车”阻止了克里斯·科卡利斯更早地开发电动自行车,故答案选 A)项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

50. 答案 D

What makes Chris Cocalis believe there is a greater opportunity for ebike sales?

- A) The further lowering of ebike prices.
- B) The public's concern for their health.
- C) The increasing interest in mountain climbing.
- D) The younger generation's pursuit of comfortable riding.

是什么让克里斯·科卡利斯相信现在有更多的机会来销售电动自行车?

- A) 电动自行车价格的进一步下调。
- B) 公众对自身健康的关注。
- C) 人们对爬山的兴趣日益增加。
- D) 年轻一代对舒适骑行的追求。

解析:题目就提问。根据题干关键词 Chris Cocalis 和 a greater opportunity 定位到末段。该段中提到,现在有绝佳的机会可以赢得这一代不喜欢吃苦的人,骑电动自行车的人可以享受骑自行车的乐趣,而不必忍受爬坡的巨大痛苦。可知,克里斯·科卡利斯认为电动自行车具有巨大前景是因为“年轻一代对舒适骑行的追求”,故答案选 D)项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

Passage Two

[51]“全球变暖”和“气候变化”这两个术语被很多人使用,似乎是可以互换的。但它们的意思真的一样吗?

在试图准确地描述人类是如何持续改变地球的过程中,科学家们塑造了这些术语的历史。
[51]后来,政治策略家们采用这些术语来影响公众舆论。

1975年,地质学家华莱士·布勒克在《科学》杂志上发表的一篇文章中提出“气候变化”这一术语。
[52]1979年,一份美国国家科学院的报告使用了“全球变暖”这一术语来定义地球表面平均温度的升高,而“气候变化”更广泛地指代这种升高所导致的众多影响,比如海平面上升和海洋酸化。

[51]&[53]在之后的几十年中,一些工业家和政治家发起了一场运动,使美国公众的心里对化石燃料的使用、滥伐森林以及其他人类活动影响地球气候的能力产生怀疑。

[53]措辞的使用在推动这种质疑的过程中起到了关键的作用。例如:据《卫报》报道,语言和民意测验专家弗兰克·伦茨曾写过一份备忘录,鼓励使用“气候变化”,因为这一说法听起来没有“全球变暖”那么可怕。

然而,伦茨的建议是没有必要的。谷歌公司书籍词频统计器的一张图表显示,到1993年,气候变化已经比全球变暖更普遍地出现在书籍中。到下个十年结束的时候,这两个词的使用会更加频繁,气候变化的使用频率几乎是全球变暖的两倍。

[54]美国国家航空航天局使用“气候变化”这一术语,是因为它更准确地反映了由于大气中温室气体的不断增加而给地球带来的广泛变化。

这一争论并不新鲜。一个世纪以前,化学家斯凡特·阿伦尼乌斯发起了第一场关于人类是否有潜力影响地球气候的辩论。阿伦尼乌斯计算出了二氧化碳在地球大气中储存热量的能力,但其他化学家并不认同。一些人认为人类没有产生足够的温室气体,而另一些人则声称这种影响很小。
[55]当然,现在我们知道,不管你怎么称呼它,人类的行为正在使地球变暖,并面临着严重的后果。

51. 答案 A

Why did politicians use the two terms “global warming” and “climate change”?

- A) To sway public opinion of the impact of human activities on Earth.
- B) To more accurately describe the consequences of human activities.
- C) To win more popular votes in their campaign activities.
- D) To assure the public of the safety of existing industries.

政治家们为什么使用“全球变暖”和“气候变化”这两个术语?

- A) 为了动摇公众对于人类活动影响地球的看法。
- B) 为了更准确地描述人类活动的后果。
- C) 为了在竞选活动中赢得更多的选票。
- D) 为了向公众保证现存企业的安全性。

解析:根据题干关键词 politicians, two terms 和“global warming” and “climate change”定位至文章的第一、二和四段。首段中引入这两个术语;第二段末句提到,政治策略家们采用这些术语来影响公众舆论;第四段中进一步提到,一些工业家和政治家发起了一场运动,使美国公众的心里对化石燃料的使用、滥伐森林以及其他人类活动影响地球气候的能力产生怀疑。可知,政治家们使用全球变暖和气候变化这两个术语是“为了动摇公众对于人类活动影响地球的看法”,故答案选 A)项。B)项是第七段中的 accurately 与末段中的 consequences 相杂糅,故排除;C)项和 D)项在文中均未提及,故排除;

52. 答案 C

As used in a National Academy of Sciences report, 美国国家科学院的一份报告中使用的

the term “climate change” differs from “global warming” in that ____.

- A) it sounds less vague
- B) it looks more scientific
- C) it covers more phenomena
- D) it is much closer to reality

“气候变化”这一术语与“全球变暖”的区别在于_____。

- A) 它听起来不那么含糊
- B) 它看起来更科学
- C) 它涵盖了更多的现象
- D) 它更贴近现实

解析:题目就提问。根据题干关键词 National Academy of Sciences 定位至第三段第二句。该句提到,一份美国国家科学院的报告使用了“全球变暖”这一术语来定义地球表面平均温度的升高,而“气候变化”更广泛地指代这种升高所导致的众多影响,比如海平面上升和海洋酸化。可知,这两个术语的区别在于“全球变暖”表述了现象,而“气候变化”则表述了该现象所带来的后果,因此“气候变化”涵盖了更多的现象,故答案选 C) 项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

53. 答案 D

What did industrialists of the late 20th century resort to in order to mislead Americans?

- A) Made-up survey results.
- B) Hired climate experts.
- C) False research findings.
- D) Deliberate choice of words.

20 世纪末,工业家用什么手段来误导美国人?

- A) 编造的调研结果。
- B) 聘请的气候专家。
- C) 错误的研究发现。
- D) 蓄意选择的说法。

解析:根据题干关键词 industrialists of the late 20th century 和 mislead Americans 定位至第四五段。第四段中指出,一些工业家和政治家发起了一场运动,使美国公众的心里对化石燃料的使用、滥伐森林以及其他人类活动影响地球气候的能力产生怀疑。第五段首句又提到,措辞的使用在推动这种质疑的过程中起到了关键的作用;随后举例说明,“气候变化”这一说法听起来没有“全球变暖”那么可怕。可知,工业家们在遣词上作文章,从而误导民众的判断,故答案选 D) 项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

54. 答案 B

Why did NASA choose the term “climate change”?

- A) To obtain more funds.
- B) For greater precision.
- C) For political needs.
- D) To avoid debate.

美国国家航空航天局为什么选择使用“气候变化”这一术语

- A) 为了获得更多的资金。
- B) 为了更准确。
- C) 出于政治需要。
- D) 为了避免争论。

解析:根据题干关键词 NASA 定位至第七段。该段提到,美国国家航空航天局使用“气候变化”这一术语,是因为它更准确地反映了由于大气中温室气体的不断增加而给地球带来的广泛变化。可知,选择“气候变化”这一术语的原因是“在涉及温室效应所引起的不良后果时,这一术语的表述更为准确”,故答案选 B) 项。其他三项均无法从文中得知是否是美国国家航空航天局使用这一术语的原因,故排除。

55. 答案 C

What is the author's final conclusion?

- A) Global warming is the more accurate term.
- B) Accuracy of terminology matters in science.

作者的最终结论是什么?

- A) 全球变暖是更准确的术语。
- B) 科学中术语的准确性至关重要。

C) Human activities have serious effects on Earth.

C) 人类活动对地球有严重的影响。

D) Politics interferes with serious scientific debate.

D) 政治干扰了严肃的科学辩论。

解析:根据题干关键词 the author's final conclusion 定位至文章末段。在该段中,作者概括性地介绍了对于术语的争论有史以来就存在。其中,末句提到,现在我们知道,不管你怎么称呼它,人类的行为正在使地球变暖,并面临着严重的后果。可知,作者认为无论采用哪个术语,人类的活动都正在给地球带来不好的后果,故答案选 C)项。第七段首句中指出,“气候变化”这一术语可以更准确地反映温室气体对地球变化的影响,故排除 A)项;B)项和 D)项在文中均未提及,故排除。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

Fish is an indispensable dish on the dinner table on the eve of the Spring Festival, because the pronunciation of the Chinese character for “fish” is the same as that of the character for “surplus”. It is due to this symbolic meaning that fish is also selected as a gift to relatives and friends during the Spring Festival. The symbolic meaning of fish is said to be derived from traditional Chinese culture. The Chinese have a tradition of saving, and they believe that the more they save, the more secure they feel. Nowadays, even though Chinese people are leading an increasingly well-off life, they still regard saving as a virtue worth promoting.

【分句解析】

此次翻译所考内容与中国人过春节送鱼的传统习惯有关。

1. 第一句中的 fish 作为名词既可以指“鱼”也可以指“鱼肉”,作为一道菜肴时为不可数名词,系动词用 is;“……的发音与……的发音相同”还可译为……sounds like……;“不可或缺的”译为 indispensable/necessary/essential;“一道菜”可译为 a dish/delicacy;“余”可译为 surplus。
2. 第二句中的“正由于这个象征性的意义”可以用“表原因的介词短语+名词短语”来翻译,即 for/due to/on account of this symbolic meaning;“作为礼物送给亲戚朋友”可译为 be selected/given/chosen as gifts/presents to relatives and friends。
3. 第三句再次出现“象征意义”,可译为 symbolic meaning/value;“据说”可译为句式 it is said that…或 sth. is said to be/do…;“源于”可译为 originate from 或 be derived from;“中国文化”可译为 traditional Chinese culture。
4. 第四句中包含三个分句,且第一个分句句意完整,可单独译为一句。“中国人有节省的传统”还可译为 It is a tradition for Chinese people to save;“节省得愈多,就感到愈为安全”可译为句式 the more…the more…;“安全”可译为 secure,其比较级为 securer 或 more secure。
5. 第五句中的“人们愈来愈富裕”暗指人民生活富足,可译为 people are leading an increasingly well-off/wealthy/affluent life;“值得弘扬的美德”可译为 a virtue worth promoting 或 a virtue worth carrying forward 或 a recommendable virtue。