

# 2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(二)

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

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

## Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

### Section A

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

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

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. A) He wanted to buy a home.               | C) He lost a huge sum of money.     |
| B) He suffered from a shock.                 | D) He did an unusual good deed.     |
| 2. A) Invite the waiter to a fancy dinner.   | C) Give some money to the waiter.   |
| B) Tell her story to the <i>Daily News</i> . | D) Pay the waiter's school tuition. |

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3. A) Whether or not to move to the state's mainland.   |  |
| B) How to keep the village from sinking into the sea.   |  |
| C) Where to get the funds for rebuilding their village. |  |
| D) What to do about the rising level of the seawater.   |  |
| 4. A) It takes too long a time.                         | C) It has to wait for the state's final approval.  |
| B) It costs too much money.                             | D) It faces strong opposition from many villagers. |

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. A) To investigate whether people are grateful for help. |  |
| B) To see whether people hold doors open for strangers.    |  |
| C) To explore ways of inducing gratitude in people.        |  |
| D) To find out how people express gratitude.               |  |
| 6. A) They induced strangers to talk with them.            |  |
| B) They helped 15 to 20 people in a bad mood.              |  |
| C) They held doors open for people at various places.      |  |
| D) They interviewed people who didn't say thank you.       |  |
| 7. A) People can be educated to be grateful.               | C) Most people have bad days now and then.   |
| B) Most people express gratitude for help.                 | D) People are ungrateful when in a bad mood. |

## 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) To order a solar panel installation.     | C) To enquire about solar panel installations. |
| B) To report a serious leak in his roof.       | D) To complain about the faulty solar panels.  |
| 9. A) He plans to install solar panels.        | C) He saves \$ 300 a year.                     |
| B) He owns a four-bedroom house.               | D) He has a large family.                      |
| 10. A) The service of the solar panel company. | C) The maintenance of the solar panels.        |
| B) The cost of a solar panel installation.     | D) The quality of the solar panels.            |
| 11. A) One year and a half.                    | C) Roughly six years.                          |
| B) Less than four years.                       | D) About five years.                           |

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12. A) At a travel agency.                           | C) At an airline transfer service.      |
| B) At an Australian airport.                         | D) At a local transportation authority. |
| 13. A) She would be able to visit more scenic spots. |   |
| B) She wanted to save as much money as possible.     |   |
| C) She would like to have everything taken care of.  |   |
| D) She wanted to spend more time with her family.    |   |
| 14. A) Four days.                                    | C) One week.                            |
| B) Five days.  | D) Two weeks.                           |
| 15. A) Choosing some activities herself.             | C) Driving along the Great Ocean Road.  |
| B) Spending Christmas with Australians.              | D) Learning more about wine making.     |

## 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) Bring their own bags when shopping.                        | C) Dispose of their trash properly. |
| B) Use public transport when traveling.                           | D) Pay a green tax upon arrival.    |
| 17. A) It has not been doing a good job in recycling.             |                                     |
| B) It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning.                |                                     |
| C) It has not attracted many tourists in recent years.            |                                     |
| D) It has experienced an overall decline in air quality.          |                                     |
| 18. A) To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets. |                                     |
| B) To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.      |                                     |
| C) To promote the use of paper bags for shopping.                 |                                     |
| D) To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering.                |                                     |

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

19. A) It gives birth to several babies at a time. C) Its breeding grounds are now better preserved.  
B) It is the least protected mammal species. D) Its population is now showing signs of increase.
20. A) Global warming. C) Commercial hunting.  
B) Polluted seawaters. D) Decreasing birthrates.
21. A) To mate. C) To escape hunters.  
B) To look for food. D) To seek breeding grounds.

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

22. A) They prefer to drink low-fat milk. C) They consume less milk these days.  
B) They think milk is good for health. D) They buy more milk than the British.
23. A) It is not as healthy as once thought. C) It benefits the elderly more.  
B) It is not easy to stay fresh for long. D) It tends to make people fat.
24. A) They drink too many pints every day. C) They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.  
B) They are sensitive to certain minerals. D) They have eaten food incompatible with milk.
25. A) It is easier for sick people to digest. C) It is healthier than other animal products.  
B) It provides some necessary nutrients. D) It supplies the body with enough calories.

### 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.

When my son completes a task, I can't help but praise him. It's only natural to give praise where praise is due, right? But is there such a thing as too much praise?

According to psychologist Katherine Phillip, children don't benefit from 26 praise as much as we'd like to think. "Parents often praise, believing they are building their child's self-confidence. However, over-praising can have a 27 effect," says Phillip. "When we use the same praise 28, it may become empty and no longer valued by the child. It can also become an expectation that anything they do must be 29 with praise. This may lead to the child avoiding taking risks due to fear of 30 their parents."

Does this mean we should do away with all the praise? Phillip says no. "The key to healthy praise is to focus on the process rather than the 31. It is the recognition of a child's attempt, or the process in which they achieved something, that is essential," she says. "Parents should encourage their child to take the risks needed to learn and grow."

So how do we break the 32 of praise we're all so accustomed to? Phillip says it's important to 33 between "person praise" and "process praise". "Person praise is 34 saying how great someone is. It's a form of personal approval. Process praise is acknowledgement of the efforts the person

has just 35. Children who receive person praise are more likely to feel shame after losing,” says Phillip.

A) choose

B) constant

C) disappointing

D) distinguish

E) exhausting

F) experienced

G) negative

H) outcome

I) pattern

J) plural

K) repeatedly

L) rewarded

M) separately

N) simply

O) undertaken

## 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**.

### Poverty is a story about us, not them

- A) Too often still, we think we know what poverty looks like. It's the way we've been taught, the images we've been force-fed for decades. The chronically homeless. The undocumented immigrant. The urban poor, usually personified as a woman of color, the “welfare queen” politicians still too often reference.
- B) But as income inequality rises to record levels in the United States, even in the midst of a record economic expansion, those familiar images are outdated, hurtful, and counterproductive to focusing attention on solutions and building ladders of opportunity.
- C) Today's faces of income inequality and lack of opportunity look like all of us. It's Anna Landre, a disabled Georgetown University student fighting to keep health benefits that allow her the freedom to live her life. It's Tiffanie Standard, a counselor for young women of color in Philadelphia who want to be tech entrepreneurs—but who must work multiple jobs to stay afloat. It's Ken Outlaw, a welder in rural North Carolina whose dream of going back to school at a local community college was dashed by Hurricane Florence—just one of the extreme weather events that have tipped the balance for struggling Americans across the nation.
- D) If these are the central characters of our story about poverty, what layers of perceptions, myths, and realities must we unearth to find meaningful solutions and support? In pursuit of revealing this complicated reality, Mothering Justice, led by women of color, went last year to the state capital in Lansing, Michigan, to lobby on issues that affect working mothers. One of the Mothering Justice organizers went to the office of a state representative to talk about the lack of affordable childcare—the *vestiges* (痕迹) of a system that expected mothers to stay home with their children while their husbands worked. A legislative staffer dismissed the activist's concerns, telling her “my husband took care of that—I stayed home.”
- E) That comment, says Mothering Justice director Danielle Atkinson, “was meant to shame” and relied on the familiar notion that a woman of color concerned about income inequality and programs that promote mobility must by definition be a single mom, probably with multiple kids. In this case, the Mothering Justice activist happened to be married. And in most cases in the America of 2019, the images that come to mind when we hear the words poverty or income inequality fail miserably in

reflecting a complicated reality: poverty touches virtually all of us. The face of income inequality, for all but a very few of us, is the one we each see in the mirror.

- F) How many of us are poor in the U.S.? It depends on who you ask. According to the Census Bureau, 38 million people in the U.S. are living below the official poverty thresholds. Taking into account economic need beyond that absolute measure, the Institute for Policy Studies found that 140 million people are poor or low-income. That's almost half the U.S. population.
- G) Whatever the measure, within that massive group, poverty is extremely diverse. We know that some people are more affected than others, like children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and people of color.
- H) But the fact that 4 in 10 Americans can't come up with \$400 in an emergency is a commonly cited statistic for good reason: economic instability stretches across race, gender, and geography. It even reaches into the middle classes, as real wages have *stagnated* (不增长) for all but the very wealthy and temporary spells of financial instability are not uncommon.
- I) Negative images remain of who is living in poverty as well as what is needed to move out of it. The big American myth is that you can pull yourself up by your own efforts and change a bad situation into a good one. The reality is that finding opportunity without help from families, friends, schools, and community is virtually impossible. And the playing field is nothing close to level.
- J) The FrameWorks Institute, a research group that focuses on public framing of issues, has studied what sustains stereotypes and narratives of poverty in the United Kingdom. "People view economic success and wellbeing in life as a product of choice, willpower, and drive," says Nat Kendall-Taylor, CEO of FrameWorks. "When we see people who are struggling," he says, those assumptions "lead us to the perception that people in poverty are lazy, they don't care, and they haven't made the right decisions."
- K) Does this sound familiar? Similar ideas surround poverty in the U.S. And these assumptions give a false picture of reality. "When people enter into that pattern of thinking," says Kendall-Taylor, "it's cognitively comfortable to make sense of issues of poverty in that way. It creates a kind of cognitive blindness—all of the factors external to a person's drive and choices that they've made become invisible and fade from view."
- L) Those external factors include the difficulties accompanying low-wage work or structural discrimination based on race, gender, or ability. Assumptions get worse when people who are poor use government benefits to help them survive. There is a great tension between "the poor" and those who are receiving what has become a dirty word: "welfare."
- M) According to the General Social Survey, 71 percent of respondents believe the country is spending too little on "assistance to the poor." On the other hand, 22 percent think we are spending too little on "welfare"; 37 percent believe we are spending too much.
- N) "Poverty has been interchangeable with people of color—specifically black women and black mothers," says Atkinson of Mothering Justice. It's true that black mothers are more affected by poverty than many other groups, yet they are disproportionately the face of poverty. For example, Americans routinely overestimate the share of black recipients of public assistance programs.
- O) In reality, most people will experience some form of financial hardship at some point in their lives. Indeed, people tend to dip in and out of poverty, perhaps due to unexpected obstacles like losing a job,

or when hours of a low-wage job fluctuate.

- P) Something each of us can do is to treat each other with the dignity and sympathy that is deserved and to understand deeply that the issue of poverty touches all of us.
36. One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.
37. People from different races, genders, and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security.
38. According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare.
39. A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions.
40. Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children.
41. It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay.
42. Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits.
43. It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own.
44. Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality.
45. Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare.

## 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.

Boredom has, paradoxically, become quite interesting to academics lately. In early May, London's Boring Conference celebrated seven years of delighting in dullness. At this event, people flocked to talks about weather, traffic jams, and vending-machine sounds, among other sleep-inducing topics.

What, exactly, is everybody studying? One widely accepted psychological definition of boredom is "the distasteful experience of wanting, but being unable, to engage in satisfying activity." But how can you quantify a person's boredom level and compare it with someone else's? In 1986, psychologists introduced the Boredom Proneness Scale, designed to measure an individual's overall tendency to feel bored. By contrast, the Multidimensional State Boredom Scale, developed in 2008, measures a person's feelings of boredom in a given situation.

Boredom has been linked to behavior issues including inattentive driving, mindless snacking, excessive drinking, and addictive gambling. In fact, many of us would choose pain over boredom. One team of psychologists discovered that two-thirds of men and a quarter of women would rather self-administer electric shocks than sit alone with their thoughts for 15 minutes. Researching this phenomenon, another team asked volunteers to watch boring, sad, or neutral films, during which they could self-administer electric shocks. The bored volunteers shocked themselves more and harder than the sad or neutral ones did.

But boredom isn't all bad. By encouraging self-reflection and daydreaming, it can spur creativity. An early study gave participants abundant time to complete problem-solving and word-association exercises. Once all the obvious answers were exhausted, participants gave more and more inventive answers to

combat boredom. A British study took these findings one step further, asking subjects to complete a creative challenge (coming up with a list of alternative uses for a household item). One group of subjects did a boring activity first, while the others went straight to the creative task. Those whose boredom pumps had been primed were more productive.

In our always-connected world, boredom may be a hard-to-define state, but it is a fertile one. Watch paint dry or water boil, or at least put away your smartphone for a while, and you might unlock your next big idea.

46. When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?
- A) When they don't have the chance to do what they want.
  - B) When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.
  - C) When they experience something unpleasant.
  - D) When they engage in some routine activities.
47. What does the author say boredom can lead to?
- A) Determination.
  - B) Concentration.
  - C) Mental deterioration.
  - D) Harmful conduct.
48. What is the finding of one team of psychologists in their experiment?
- A) Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.
  - B) Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.
  - C) Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.
  - D) Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.
49. Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?
- A) It stimulates memorization.
  - B) It allows time for relaxation.
  - C) It may promote creative thinking.
  - D) It may facilitate independent learning.
50. What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?
- A) Stop idling and think big.
  - B) Unlock one's smartphone.
  - C) Look around oneself for stimulation.
  - D) Allow oneself some time to be bored.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Forests in countries like Brazil and the Congo get a lot of attention from environmentalists, and it is easy to see why. South America and sub-Saharan Africa are experiencing deforestation on an enormous scale; every year almost 5 million hectares are lost. But forests are also changing in rich Western countries. They are growing larger, both in the sense that they occupy more land and that the trees in them are bigger. What is going on?

Forests are spreading in almost all Western countries, with the fastest growth in places that historically had rather few trees. In 1990 28% of Spain was forested; now the proportion is 37%. In both Greece and Italy, the growth was from 26% to 32% over the same period. Forests are gradually taking more land in America and Australia. Perhaps most astonishing is the trend in Ireland. Roughly 1% of that country was forested when it became independent in 1922. Now forests cover 11% of the land, and the government wants to push the proportion to 18% by the 2040s.

Two things are fertilising this growth. The first is the abandonment of farmland, especially in high, dry places where nothing grows terribly well. When farmers give up trying to earn a living from farming or herding, trees simply move in. The second is government policy and subsidy. Throughout history,

governments have protected and promoted forests for diverse reasons, ranging from the need for wooden warships to a desire to promote suburban house-building. Nowadays forests are increasingly welcome because they suck in carbon pollution from the air. The justifications change; the desire for more trees remains constant.

The greening of the West does not delight everyone. Farmers complain that land is being taken out of use by generously subsidised tree plantations. Parts of Spain and Portugal suffer from terrible forest fires. Others simply dislike the appearance of forests planted in neat rows. They will have to get used to the trees, however. The growth of Western forests seems almost as unstoppable as deforestation elsewhere.

51. What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?

- A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.
- B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.
- C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.
- D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

52. Which countries have the fastest forest growth?

- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
- B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
- C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
- D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

53. What has encouraged forest growth historically?

- A) The government's advocacy.
- B) The use of wood for fuel.
- C) The favourable climate.
- D) The green movement.

54. What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?

- A) Their unique scenic beauty.
- B) Their use as fruit plantations.
- C) Their capability of improving air quality.
- D) Their stable supply of building materials.

55. What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation?

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

## 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**.

春节前夕吃团圆饭是中国人的传统。团圆饭是一年中最重要的晚餐,也是家庭团聚的最佳时机,家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此。团圆饭上的菜肴丰富多样,其中有些菜肴有特殊含义。例如,鱼是不可缺少的一道菜,因为汉语中的“鱼”字和“余”字听上去一样。在中国的许多地方,饺子也是一道重要的佳肴,因为饺子象征着财富和好运。



# 2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 2 套)

## Part I Writing

### 【审题立意】

这篇作文要求考生以“交通方式的变化”为题进行讨论。

### 【思路框架】

第一段:描述现象并引出话题:交通方式发生了很多变化,改变了人们的生活方式。

第二段:列举具体的变化:①用手机可以乘车;②滴滴等打车软件为人们叫车提供了便利;③共享自行车的出现既方便又环保,还可以使身体得到锻炼。

第三段:总结全文:交通方式的变化方便了我们的生活,相信日后的发展还将带来更多福祉。

### 【高分范文】

#### The Changes in the Way of Transportation

As the Internet is developing so rapidly, the way of transportation keeps changing surprisingly. New **applications** on transportation **emerge** abundantly, contributing to the fact that people's lifestyle has been changed as well.

The changes in the way of transportation can be listed as follows. First of all, the mobile phones can act as "tickets". We can take the bus or subway by scanning the QR code or simply swiping our mobile phones. What's more, transportation apps like Didi have brought consumers great convenience in travelling, because they have made it possible for people to go around without the trouble of waiting in a line for a bus or a taxi. Last but not least, shared bicycles are **widespread** in many cities, which are not only environment-friendly and convenient in a short distance, but also provide chances for modern people to take some exercise in their fast-paced life.

From my perspective, the changes in the way of transportation bring us great convenience, and I believe that there will be more **striking** changes in the future.

### 【精选词汇】

application *n.* 应用程序

emerge *v.* 出现,浮现;兴起

### 【常用句式】

(1) ...has gained/enjoyed popularity.

……流行起来了。

(2) High-speed rail develops rapidly and an increasing number of air routes are opened, which

#### 交通方式的变化

随着互联网的飞速发展,交通方式也在发生着惊人的变化。交通方面新的应用程序层出不穷,这也改变了人们的生活方式。

交通方式的变化如下。首先,手机可以充当“车票”。我们可以通过扫描二维码或简单地刷一下手机来乘坐公交或地铁。更重要的是,像滴滴这样的应用程序给消费者的出行带来了极大的便利,因为它们使人们可以在出行时不必排队等公交或出租车。最后也是最重要的一点是,共享自行车在许多城市涌现,它不仅环保、方便,而且为现代人在快节奏的生活中提供了锻炼身体的机会。

在我看来,交通方式的变化给我们带来了极大的便利,我相信未来会有更显著的变化。

widespread *adj.* 广泛的

striking *adj.* 显著的,突出的

greatly improves our travel modes.

高铁快速发展,越来越多的航线被开通,这些都极大地改善了我们的出行方式。

(3) I am certain that...

我确信.....

## Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : DCABA

6 ~ 10 : CBCDB

11 ~ 15 : DACDA

16 ~ 20 : DABDC

21 ~ 25 : BCACB

### Section A

#### News Report One

[1] A waiter has returned a check worth nearly \$ 424,000 to the retired social worker who lost it. The waiter found a bank envelope while cleaning off a table last Saturday at a restaurant. He ran outside but the customer was gone. He opened the envelope and got a shock. After an unsuccessful search, the restaurant's owner called the *Daily News* for help. The "relieved" customer was reunited with her check on Wednesday. It contained money from her apartment sale, already planned for a down payment on a new home. The customer did not tip the waiter after her meal. [2] She tried to give him money later on, but he graciously declined. The waiter, who's working his way through school, did accept the customer's apology and gratitude and said he was happy to have helped her.

#### 1. 答案 D

What does the news report say about the waiter?

- A) He wanted to buy a home.
- B) He suffered from a shock.
- C) He lost a huge sum of money.
- D) He did an unusual good deed.

新闻报道了这个服务员的什么情况?

- A) 他想买一套房子。
- B) 他受到了惊吓。
- C) 他损失了一大笔钱。
- D) 他做了一件不寻常的好事。

**解析:** 新闻开篇指出这名服务员所做的事情,即他将一张面值四十多万美元的支票还给了失主——一位退休的社工。可知,这位服务员做了一件不寻常的好事。故答案选 D) 项。

#### 2. 答案 C

What did the customer try to do when she got her check back?

- A) Invite the waiter to a fancy dinner.
- B) Tell her story to the *Daily News*.
- C) Give some money to the waiter.
- D) Pay the waiter's school tuition.

当顾客拿回支票后,她试图做什么?

- A) 邀请服务员去吃一顿丰盛的晚餐。
- B) 把她的故事告诉《每日新闻》。
- C) 给服务员一些钱。
- D) 支付服务员的学费。

**解析:** 新闻中提到,那位丢失支票的顾客想给服务员一笔钱,但服务员婉言谢绝了。故答案选 C) 项。

#### News Item Two

[3] The village of Maref in Alaska voted on Tuesday to move to the state's mainland. The move is due to global warming and rising sea levels. Most of the village's 169 registered voters took part in the town hall meeting. They decided in a vote of 89 to 78 to move from their land on Sarichef Island, near the Arctic Circle. [4] Maref Council Secretary Donna Barr said the vote

was largely symbolic. It will be costly financially to the community. “About 15 years ago, they estimated the cost at \$180 million. I would figure it’s much higher now,” Barr said. “We don’t see the move happening in our lifetime because of the funding.” The village’s roughly 650 residents have seen warming temperatures melt sea ice and permanently frozen land. This has resulted in houses falling into the water. At least 31 villages in Alaska face “immediate threats” due to climate change, the Government Accountability Office reported in 2009.

3. 答案 A

What is Maref’s vote on Tuesday about?

- A) Whether or not to move to the state’s mainland.
- B) How to keep the village from sinking into the sea.
- C) Where to get the funds for rebuilding their village.
- D) What to do about the rising level of the seawater.

周二在马廖夫村的投票是关于什么的?

- A) 是否该搬到本州的内陆去。
- B) 如何防止村庄沉入大海。
- C) 到哪里去筹集重建村庄的资金。
- D) 如何应对海水水位的不断上升。

解析:新闻开篇提到,马廖夫村的村民周二投票是为了决定是否搬往该州的内陆地区。故答案选 A)项。

4. 答案 B

Why did Donna Barr say they wouldn’t see the plan carried out any time soon?

- A) It takes too long a time.
- B) It costs too much money.
- C) It has to wait for the state’s final approval.
- D) It faces strong opposition from many villagers.

为什么 Donna Barr 说他们短期内不会看到该计划的实施?

- A) 它耗时太长。
- B) 它耗资太多。
- C) 它必须等待州政府的最终批准。
- D) 它面临着许多村民的强烈反对。

解析:新闻中提到,Donna Barr 说这次投票基本上是象征性的,此举会对社区造成经济损失。15 年前,预计搬迁成本是 1.8 亿美元,现如今的费用只会更高。Barr 认为,由于资金问题,这一项目恐怕难以实施。故答案选 B)项。

News Item Three

[5]A man in Halifax, Canada, wanted to find out if people were thankful for someone holding the door open for them. [7]The social experiment showed that 99 out of 100 people expressed gratitude. “I didn’t think we were going to get 99. I don’t know why, but I was pleasantly surprised because it went beyond just ‘thank you.’ People got into conversations with us,” said Steve Foran, CEO of Gratitude at Work. “What we know from research is that from grateful people come good things,” he said. [6]“A simple way to induce gratitude in people is opening doors and so we went to six places and opened the doors for people.” For the experiment, Foran’s team went to a shopping center, a mall, two office buildings, and a coffee shop. The door was held for 15 to 20 people at a time at each location. “We did have one that didn’t say thank you. We’re not here to judge them because on any given day, that could be me or you. [7]I suspect out of the 100 people, there were probably a bunch of them having a bad day, but grateful people make people grateful,” said Foran.

5. 答案 A

What is the purpose of the social experiment?

- A) To investigate whether people are grateful for help.

这项社会实验的目的是什么?

- A) 研究人们是否会对帮助心存感激。

- B) To see whether people hold doors open for strangers.  
C) To explore ways of inducing gratitude in people.  
D) To find out how people express gratitude.

- B) 看看人们是否会为陌生人开门。  
C) 探索激发人们感恩之情的方法。  
D) 探究人们如何表达感激。

解析:新闻开篇提到,加拿大哈利法克斯的一位男士想要弄清楚人们是否会对那些帮他们开门的人表达感谢。故答案选 A)项。

#### 6. 答案 C

What did Steve Foran and his team do in the experiment?

- A) They induced strangers to talk with them.  
B) They helped 15 to 20 people in a bad mood.  
C) They held doors open for people at various places.  
D) They interviewed people who didn't say thank you.

Steve Foran 和他的团队在实验中做了什么?

- A) 他们诱导陌生人与他们交谈。  
B) 他们帮助了 15 至 20 个心情不好的人。  
C) 他们在不同的地方为人们开门。  
D) 他们采访了那些不说谢谢的人。

解析:新闻中提到,人心存感激的一个方法就是帮他们敞开方便之门,在实验中 Foran 的团队去了几个不同的地方,分别是一个购物中心、一个大型商场、两栋办公楼和一家咖啡馆。故答案选 C)项。

#### 7. 答案 B

What do we learn from the news report?

- A) People can be educated to be grateful.  
B) Most people express gratitude for help.  
C) Most people have bad days now and then.  
D) People are ungrateful when in a bad mood.

我们从新闻报道中可以了解到什么?

- A) 人们可以通过受教育学会感恩。  
B) 大多数人都会对别人的帮助表示谢意。  
C) 大多数人都偶尔会有不顺心的时候。  
D) 人在心情不好时不懂感恩。

解析:新闻中提到,实验发现,99% 的人都对帮他们开门的人表达了感谢。说明,大多数人会对帮助表达感谢。故答案选 B)项。

### Section B

#### Conversation One

W: Rays Solar. Lisa's speaking. How can I help?

M: Hi, my name is Winston. [8]I wish to enquire about solar panel installations.

W: Yes. What would you like to know?

M: Well. My neighbor installed panels on his roof about a year ago in order to power his hot water. He tells me it has saved him over \$ 500 thus far. Does that sound about right to you?

W: Well. I'm not familiar with your neighbor or his particular setup, but that amount is definitely possible. I can tell you that the average four-bedroom house may typically have a roof with 50 square meters of surface area. Four panels on one side of that roof could save a family of four around \$ 300 a year.

M: OK. That sounds about right then. My house is about the size you described, but my neighbor's is bigger. I'm not sure how many panels he has up there, [9]but he does have a large family of six.

W: Are you interested in installing some solar panels on your roof, sir?

M: Yes, I'm considering it.

W: If you wish to come into our office, we could show you the different solutions we offer.

M: OK. I might do that. [10] But just quickly, if you don't mind, could you tell me approximately how much a typical installation costs, like, say, four panels?

W: Prices do vary depending on different factors, but as a rough estimate, it's around \$2,000. [11] But you know a typical household will make back that initial investment in about five years.

M: OK. I see. Thank you.

8. 答案 C

What is the man's purpose for calling the woman?

- A) To order a solar panel installation.
- B) To report a serious leak in his roof.
- C) To enquire about solar panel installations.

D) To complain about the faulty solar panels.

男士给女士打电话的目的是什么?

- A) 为了订购安装太阳能电池板。
- B) 为了报告他的屋顶严重漏水。
- C) 为了咨询有关太阳能电池板的安装问题。

D) 为了投诉有故障的太阳能电池板。

解析: 对话中男士说明了自己打电话的原因, 即想要咨询一下太阳能电池板安装的相关信息。故答案选 C) 项。

9. 答案 D

What do we learn about the man's neighbor from the conversation?

- A) He plans to install solar panels.
- B) He owns a four-bedroom house.
- C) He saves \$300 a year.
- D) He has a large family.

从对话中我们能了解到男子邻居的什么情况?

- A) 他计划安装太阳能电池板。
- B) 他有一栋四居室房子。
- C) 他每年节省 300 美元。
- D) 他有一个大家庭。

解析: 对话中, 男士提到他的邻居家有六口人。故答案选 D) 项。

10. 答案 B

What is one of the man's chief concerns?

- A) The service of the solar panel company.
- B) The cost of a solar panel installation.
- C) The maintenance of the solar panels.
- D) The quality of the solar panels.

男士主要关心的一个问题是什么?

- A) 太阳能电池板公司的服务。
- B) 安装太阳能电池板的花费。
- C) 太阳能电池板的维护。
- D) 太阳能电池板的质量。

解析: 对话中男士提到的第一个问题是他的邻居因为安装了太阳能电池板每年节省了 500 美元, 他想知道是否真能省出这些钱; 结尾处他又再次询问一套常见的太阳能电池板装置大概要花多少钱。可知, 男士对于太阳能电池板装置的费用以及每年能够节省的钱特别关心。故答案选 B) 项。

11. 答案 D

How long will it take a typical household to make back the initial investment?

- A) One year and a half.
- B) Less than four years.
- C) Roughly six years.
- D) About five years.

一个普通的家庭需要多长时间才能收回最初的投资?

- A) 一年半。
- B) 不到四年。
- C) 大约六年。
- D) 大约五年。

解析: 女士说, 普通家庭差不多五年就能收回最初的投资。故答案选 D) 项。

## Conversation Two

M: Good afternoon. Sorry to have kept you waiting. How can I help you?

W: Oh, no problem. [12] I'm interested in booking a holiday to Australia and wonder if you could tell me what deals you have.

M: Sure. Are you only looking for flights or a package holiday with everything included?

W: When you say "everything," what do you mean?

M: Well, a package holiday would include your flights, hotels, meals, day trips to different places of interest and transport to and from the airport.

W: Yeah, that sounds pretty good. [13] I'm going with my family, so it would be nice to have everything taken care of. So, what sort of deals do you have for package holidays then?

M: All sorts, really. How long do you want to go for and what dates?

W: [14] Two weeks around Christmas time would be great.

M: Okay, let me check that for you. Here's one, 14 nights in southeastern Australia. Five nights in Sydney and five nights in Melbourne, and then for the other four nights you can choose from a list of trips to other places nearby. You could visit Canberra, for example, or the Blue Mountains, or you could go for a drive down the Great Ocean Road. Also, if you're interested in wine, you could go on a tour of the places where they grow grapes and make wine.

W: That sounds great. [15] It's good we can choose some activities ourselves.

### 12. 答案 A

Where is the conversation taking place?

A) At a travel agency.

B) At an Australian airport.

C) At an airline transfer service.

D) At a local transportation authority.

对话发生在哪里?

A) 在旅行社。

B) 在澳大利亚机场。

C) 在航空公司转机服务处。

D) 在当地的交通部门。

**解析:** 对话开篇处女士说,她想要预订去澳大利亚旅行的度假服务,想知道男士这里有哪些合适的项目。可知,女士是前来咨询的顾客,而男士负责提供旅行服务。因此对话最有可能发生在旅行社。故答案选 A) 项。

### 13. 答案 C

Why is the woman interested in package holidays?

A) She would be able to visit more scenic spots.

B) She wanted to save as much money as possible.

C) She would like to have everything taken care of.

D) She wanted to spend more time with her family.

女士为什么对度假套餐感兴趣?

A) 她将能够参观更多的景点。

B) 她想尽可能多地省钱。

C) 她想让一切都安排妥当。

D) 她想花更多时间和家人在一起。

**解析:** 对话中当女士从男士那里了解到有度假套餐服务时,她非常高兴,因为她是和家人一起出行,希望有人能把一切都安排好。故答案选 C) 项。

### 14. 答案 D

How long does the woman want to go for the holiday?

A) Four days.

C) One week.

B) Five days.

D) Two weeks.

女士想去度假多久?

A) 四天。

C) 一周。

B) 五天。

D) 两周。

**解析:** 对话中女士清楚地告诉了男士她的旅行时间计划,即她希望能在圣诞节前后享受两个星

期的度假时光。故答案选 D)项。

15. 答案 A

What does the woman say she likes about the holiday package?

- A) Choosing some activities herself.
- B) Spending Christmas with Australians.
- C) Driving along the Great Ocean Road.
- D) Learning more about wine making.

女士说她喜欢度假套餐中的什么?

- A) 可以自己选择一些活动。
- B) 和澳大利亚人共度圣诞节。
- C) 沿着大洋路开车兜风。
- D) 了解更多关于酿酒的知识。

解析:对话中,女士在了解到她有四天的时间可以自由安排行程的时候说,游客能够选择自己喜欢的活动,这点很棒。故答案选 A)项。

## Section C

### Passage One

[16]Tourists taking a holiday in the Indonesian island of Bali are facing a new \$14-per-person tax when they arrive on the holiday island from next year. But this is a green tax, which Bali Governor Wayan Koster has been working on for months, and which is designed to help clean up the island's natural environment, and with good reason, too. Indonesia is drowning in plastics. [17]Recycling is not one of the country's strong points. It's not uncommon to be offered many more plastic bags than one could ever need when visiting supermarkets and shopping malls. But, slowly, things are starting to change for the better. Back in 2016, the medium-sized city of Banjarmasin banned single-use plastic bags. The city of Bogor followed suit in 2018. [18]A few months ago, Koster announced a plan that would not only ban single-use plastic bags from supermarkets and convenience stores, but plastic bags and straws across the island. The regulation will come into full effect next month. "We received a fast and quick response from the Balinese people. Not only positive responses from the Balinese, we received good responses from the central government, other local governments and even from overseas." Koster told the *Sydney Morning Herald* this week during an interview. The governor is a determined environmentalist and he has more laws planned to protect the island's waterways, in particular, and to support the introduction of electric vehicles too.

16. 答案 D

What would tourists have to do when they visit Indonesia's Bali Island?

- A) Bring their own bags when shopping.
- B) Use public transport when traveling.
- C) Dispose of their trash properly.
- D) Pay a green tax upon arrival.

当游客到印尼巴厘岛旅游时,他们必需要做什么?

- A) 购物时自带购物袋。
- B) 旅行时使用公共交通工具。
- C) 妥善处理他们的垃圾。
- D) 到达时支付一项环保税。

解析:短文开篇提到,从明年开始,凡是去印尼巴厘岛旅游的游客,需要在抵达时每人缴纳 14 美元的税。这一新税是一项绿色环保税。故答案选 D)项。

17. 答案 A

What does the passage say about Indonesia?

- A) It has not been doing a good job in recycling.

关于印度尼西亚,这篇短文说了什么?

- A) 它在回收利用方面一直做得不好。



- B) It has witnessed a rise in accidental drowning.  
C) It has not attracted many tourists in recent years.  
D) It has experienced an overall decline in air quality.

- B) 它的意外溺水事件增多了。  
C) 近年来,它并没有吸引很多游客。  
D) 它的空气质量整体下降了。

解析:短文中提到,回收再利用不是印尼的强项。也就是说,印尼在这方面一直做得不好。故答案选 A)项。

18. 答案 B

What is the new plan Governor Koster recently announced?

- A) To charge a small fee on plastic products in supermarkets.  
B) To ban single-use plastic bags and straws on Bali Island.  
C) To promote the use of paper bags for shopping.  
D) To impose a penalty on anyone caught littering.

Koster 州长最近宣布的新计划是什么?

- A) 对超市里的塑料制品收取少量费用。  
B) 禁止在巴厘岛使用一次性塑料袋和吸管。  
C) 推广使用纸袋购物。  
D) 对乱扔垃圾的人处以罚款。

解析:短文中提到,几个月前,州长 Koster 宣布将计划在该岛全面禁止一次性塑料袋和吸管的使用。故答案选 B)项。

Passage Two

[19]An endangered species of whale is experiencing a small-baby boom off the coast of America. The North Atlantic right whale is one of the rarest species of whale on the planet, numbering only about 411. But the Center for Coastal Studies said Friday that its aerial survey team spotted a mum with two babies in Cape Cod Bay a day earlier. That brings the number seen in nearby waters alone this year to three. That's big news because the whale population has been falling, and no baby whales were seen last year. In all, seven baby whales have been spotted so far this year. [20]The whale population has become endangered due to commercial whaling activities in recent years. This is because they are sometimes hunted for their meat or their skin. [20]Over-hunting could lead to the disappearance of the whale population, possibly causing major problems to the global food chain. [21]The whales give birth off the Southeast Coast of America in the winter and travel to feeding grounds off the Northeast Coast in the early spring. The Northeast Coast is a critically important source of food. The animals often feed close to shore. This provides watchers on land with "unbeatable views of one of the rarest of marine mammals." It's illegal to get within 1,500 feet of the animals without a federal research permit, so whale watchers are discouraged from attempting to get close to the whales.

19. 答案 D

What do we learn from the passage about the North Atlantic right whale?

- A) It gives birth to several babies at a time.  
B) It is the least protected mammal species.  
C) Its breeding grounds are now better preserved.  
D) Its population is now showing signs of increase.

关于北大西洋露脊鲸,我们可以从短文中了解到什么?

- A) 它一次产下几个幼崽。  
B) 它是最缺乏保护的哺乳动物。  
C) 它的繁殖地现在得到了更好的保护。  
D) 它的数量现有增长的迹象。



**解析:**短文开篇处提到,在美国沿海地区,一种濒危的鲸鱼正在经历一场小婴儿潮;后面的内容具体说明了这一鲸鱼的种类是北大西洋露脊鲸(North Atlantic right whale)。说明,北大西洋露脊鲸的数量有增长的趋势。故答案选 D)项。

20. 答案 C

What has caused the decline of the whale population in recent years? 近年来鲸鱼数量减少的原因是什么?

- A) Global warming. A) 全球变暖。
- B) Polluted seawaters. B) 海水受污染。
- C) Commercial hunting. C) 商业性捕杀。
- D) Decreasing birthrates. D) 出生率下降。

**解析:**短文中提到,鲸鱼数量濒危是因为近年来的商业捕杀活动,过度捕猎可能导致鲸鱼数量的减少。故答案选 C)项。

21. 答案 B

Why do the whales travel to the Northeast Coast of America in the early spring? 为什么鲸鱼早春时会游到美国的东北海岸?

- A) To mate. A) 交配。
- B) To look for food. B) 觅食。
- C) To escape hunters. C) 躲避猎人。
- D) To seek breeding grounds. D) 寻找繁殖地。

**解析:**短文中提到,鲸鱼冬天在美国东南海岸生育幼崽,然后在早春时到美国东北海岸觅食。可知,它们早春时到美国东北海岸是为了觅食。故答案选 B)项。

Passage Three

An average person consumes 144 pints of milk a year, but 40% of that is poured onto cereal. And 60% of those people are children. But what was once advertised as nutritious is becoming unpopular. [22]Americans drink 37% less milk than they did in the 1970s. And in the UK, dairy consumption overall has fallen by a third in the past 20 years. [23]Milk is increasingly being described in a negative light. A recent blog suggested maybe people are drinking less milk because it is poisonous to many of us. Lactose is the sugar found in milk and dairy products. It needs a series of complex proteins to break it down. [24]Without enough of these proteins, the lactose is broken down by bacteria in the human body. This can cause physical pain and produce gas in the stomach. However, after we have finished breast or formula feeding, most of us don't continue producing the complex proteins in our body, which are necessary to break down the lactose. Despite the problems in digesting milk, it does provide many benefits. [25]Milk is nutritious. It contains vitamins A and D, as well as protein and isn't full of calories. You can test yourself by drinking a large glass of milk. If you get sick in your stomach within the next 24 hours, you are lacking in the proteins to digest milk.

22. 答案 C

What does the passage say about Americans? 关于美国人短文说了什么?

- A) They prefer to drink low-fat milk. A) 他们喜欢喝低脂牛奶。
- B) They think milk is good for health. B) 他们认为牛奶有益健康。

- C) They consume less milk these days.  
D) They buy more milk than the British.

解析:短文中提到,与20世纪70年代相比,美国人的牛奶饮用量减少了37%。故答案选C)项。

23. 答案 A

How do Americans and British people think of milk nowadays?

- A) It is not as healthy as once thought.  
B) It is not easy to stay fresh for long.  
C) It benefits the elderly more.  
D) It tends to make people fat.

解析:短文中提到,不光是美国,英国的牛奶饮用量在过去20年间也减少了三分之一。提到牛奶时,负面评价越来越多。最近,还有人在博客上说,对许多人来说,牛奶是有毒的。可知,牛奶曾经的正面形象已经发生了变化,人们不再像以前那样认为饮用牛奶一定有益健康。故答案选A)项。

24. 答案 C

Why does drinking milk cause pain in some people?

- A) They drink too many pints every day.  
B) They are sensitive to certain minerals.  
C) They lack the necessary proteins to digest it.  
D) They have eaten food incompatible with milk.

解析:短文中提到,牛奶中所含的乳糖需要特殊的蛋白质来进行消化。如果体内此类蛋白质不足,乳糖就会被人体中的细菌分解,从而引起身体疼痛和胃胀气。故答案选C)项。

25. 答案 B

What does the passage say is a benefit of milk?

- A) It is easier for sick people to digest.  
B) It provides some necessary nutrients.  
C) It is healthier than other animal products.  
D) It supplies the body with enough calories.

解析:短文结尾处提到,牛奶是很有营养的,富含维生素A和维生素D,还含有蛋白质,而且热量不高。故答案选B)项。

- C) 现在他们喝的牛奶量减少了。  
D) 他们买的牛奶比英国人多。

如今美国人和英国人如何看待牛奶?

- A) 它不像以前人们认为的那样健康。  
B) 它不容易长时间保鲜。  
C) 它更有益于老年人。  
D) 它容易使人发胖。

为什么一些人喝牛奶后会感到疼痛?

- A) 他们每天喝太多牛奶。  
B) 他们对某些矿物质过敏。  
C) 他们缺乏必要的蛋白质来消化它。  
D) 他们吃了与牛奶相克的食物。

短文中说牛奶的好处是什么?

- A) 病人更容易消化牛奶。  
B) 它提供了一些必要的营养。  
C) 它比其他动物产品更健康。  
D) 它为身体提供足够的热量。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

- 26~30 : BGKLC      31~35 : HIDNO      36~40 : EHMJD  
41~45 : FNICL      46~50 : ADBCD      51~55 : BCACD

### Section A

当我儿子完成了一项任务时,我就会忍不住表扬他。在该表扬的地方表扬是很自然的,对吧?但是否有过度表扬这样的情况呢?

心理学家凯瑟琳·菲利普认为,孩子从[26]不断的表扬中得到的好处并不像我们想象的那么多。“父母经常表扬孩子,认为这样可以培养孩子的自信心。然而,过度表扬会产生[27]负面的影响,”菲利普说。“当我们[28]反复使用同样的表扬时,它可能会变得空洞,不再被孩子重视。这也可能会成为一种期望,即他们所做的任何事情都必须[29]得到表扬。这可能会导致孩子因

为害怕让父母[30]失望而避免冒险。”

这是否意味着我们应该摒弃所有的表扬？菲利普说，不是这样。“合理表扬的关键是关注过程而不是[31]结果。认可孩子的努力或他们取得一些成就的过程才是至关重要的，”她说。“父母应该鼓励他们的孩子去承担学习和成长所需的风险。”

那么，我们该如何打破我们都习以为常的表扬[32]模式呢？菲利普说，[33]区分“对人的表扬”和“对过程的表扬”很重要。“对人的表扬[34]仅仅是说一个人有多么优秀。这是个人认可的一种形式。对过程的表扬是对某人刚刚[35]做出努力的肯定。得到对人的表扬的孩子在失败后更容易感到羞愧。”菲利普说。

### 【词性分类】

- 名 词：** B) constant 不变的事，常量      G) negative 有害的事情      H) outcome 结果，后果  
          D) pattern 模式；图案                J) plural 复数（形式）
- 动 词：** A) choose 选择，选中                C) disappointing 使失望      D) distinguish 区分，辨别  
          F) experienced 经历，体验          G) negative 否定，否认      L) rewarded 奖赏；给予  
          O) undertaken 承担，着手做
- 形 容 词：** B) constant 持续不断的                C) disappointing 令人失望的  
              E) exhausting 使人精疲力竭的      F) experienced 经验丰富的  
              G) negative 负面的，消极的          J) plural 复数的；多元的
- 副 词：** K) repeatedly 反复地，多次          M) separately 分别地          N) simply 简直；仅仅

### 26. 答案 B

空格前为介词 from，空格后为名词 praise，因此应填入形容词。空格所在句意为，孩子从\_\_\_\_\_表扬中得到的好处并不像我们想象的那么多。该段是用心理学家的话来说明的确是存在过度表扬的。因此，应填入含有“过多的，大量的”意思的形容词，故选 B) constant“持续不断的”。

### 27. 答案 G

空格前为不定冠词 a，空格后为名词 effect，因此应填入形容词。空格前的 However 说明该句与前一句构成转折关系，上一句提到，父母认为表扬孩子可以培养孩子的自信心，因此本句是说过度表扬会有“害处”。故选 G) negative“负面的，消极的”。

### 28. 答案 K

空格所在从句基本成分完整，且空格处位于从句句尾，因此应填入副词。此处仍是心理学家的观点，因此应承接上一句的内容，说明过度表扬的害处。空格所在句意为，当我们\_\_\_\_\_使用同样的表扬时，它可能会变得空洞，不再被孩子重视，故选 K) repeatedly“反复地，多次”。

### 29. 答案 L

空格前为 be，空格后为介词短语，因此应填入动词的分词形式或形容词。空格所在句意为，表扬也可能会成为一种期望，即他们所做的任何事情都必须\_\_\_\_\_表扬。因此，应填入含有“给予”意思的词。be rewarded with sth. 表示“获得某事物的奖励”，符合语境。故选 L) rewarded“奖赏，给予”。

### 30. 答案 C

空格前为介词 of，空格后为名词词组 their parents，因此应填入动词的-ing 形式。由上文可知，孩子期待做什么事都能得到父母的表扬。如果他们失败了，父母可能会失望，他们可能得不到表扬。所以此处是指，孩子可能会因害怕让父母“失望”而避免冒险。故选 C) disappointing“使失望”。

31. 答案 H

空格前为冠词 the, 因此应填入名词。空格所在句意为, 合理表扬的关键是关注过程而不是\_\_\_\_\_。应填入一个与 process“过程”意思相反的词, 故选 H) outcome“结果, 后果”。

32. 答案 I

空格前为冠词 the, 空格后为介词 of, 因此应填入名词。该段列举了两种表扬方式, 并说明“对过程的表扬”是合理的。此处是在用反问的语气引发读者思考, 即应该如何打破惯有的表扬方式? 因此应填入含有“方式, 模式”意思的名词, 故选 I) pattern“模式; 图案”。

33. 答案 D

空格前为不定式符号 to, 空格后为介词短语, 因此应填入动词原形。根据后面提到的“对人的表扬”和“对过程的表扬”可知, 此处是在说明这两种表扬方式的“不同”, 故选 D) distinguish“区别, 辨别”。

34. 答案 N

本句基本成分完整, 空格位于 is 和 saying 之间, 因此应填入副词。此处是对“对人的表扬”和“对过程的表扬”进行对比, 而上一段提到, 合理表扬的关键是关注过程而不是结果, 说明作者更认可“对过程的表扬”, 故选 N) simply“仅仅”。

35. 答案 O

空格前为助动词 has, 因此应填入动词的-ed 形式。空格所在句意为, 对过程的表扬是对某人刚刚\_\_\_\_\_努力的肯定。而努力是人所“做出的”, 故选 O) undertaken“着手做, 承担”。

## Section B

### 贫穷是我们的故事, 而不是他们的

- A) 我们经常认为自己知道贫穷是什么样子的。贫穷是我们一直被告知的样子, 是几十年来我们被迫灌输的形象。长期无家可归的人。无证件的移民者。城市贫民, 经常表现为有色人种女性, 政治家经常提到的“福利女王”。
- B) 但随着美国的收入不平等上升到创纪录的水平, 即使是在空前的经济扩张期间, 那些熟悉的形象也变得不合时宜、充满伤害, 而且与关注解决方案或搭建机会的阶梯背道而驰。
- C) [44] 如今收入不平等和机会的缺失是我们都面临的问题。安娜·兰德雷是乔治城大学的一名残障学生, 为了赖以自由生存的健康福利而抗争。蒂芙尼·斯坦达德是费城那些想成为科技企业家的有色人种年轻女性的顾问——但她又不得不身兼数职才能维持生计。肯·奥特洛是北卡罗来纳州乡村的一名焊接工, 他重返当地一所社区大学的梦想被佛罗伦萨飓风毁灭了——仅仅一次极端天气事件就打破了全国各地苦苦挣扎的美国人的平衡。
- D) 如果这些人是我们关于贫穷故事的核心人物, 那么我们必须揭露哪些层面的认知、谬论和现实去寻找有意义的解决方案和支持? 为了揭露这一复杂的现实, 由有色人种女性领导的“母性正义”行动去年在密歇根首都兰辛进行, 就影响职场母亲的相关问题进行游说。[40] “母性正义”的组织者之一来到州代表的办公室, 谈论当地缺乏可负担得起的儿童保育服务的问题——这是希望母亲在家照顾孩子而父亲在外工作的体制的残留问题。一位立法工作人员驳斥了积极分子的担忧, 告诉她“我的丈夫照料这些事情——我待在家里。”
- E) [36] “母性正义”的领导者丹尼尔·阿特金森说, 这一言论“是可耻的”, 它依赖于大家熟知的概念, 即关注收入不平等问题和能够提高流动性计划的有色人种女性肯定是一位单亲妈妈, 她可能抚养很多孩子。在这种情况下, “母性正义”的积极分子恰巧是已婚人士。2019 年, 美国的多数情况是, 当我们听到贫穷或收入不平等这两个词时, 脑海中浮现的画面完全不能反

映一个复杂的现实:贫穷事实上影响了我们每一个人。除了极少数人之外,收入不平等就是我们每个人的真实写照。

- F) 在美国,我们当中的多少人是贫穷的?这取决于你问的是谁。据美国人口统计局调查,美国有3,800万人都生活在官方的贫困线之下。[41]若将绝对标准以上的经济需求考虑进去,政策研究机构发现1.4亿美国人属于贫困或是低收入人群。这几乎占据美国人口的一半。
- G) 不管标准如何,在这个庞大的群体中,贫困情况是十分不同的。我们知道一些人比其他人更容易受到影响,比如孩子、老年人、残障人士和有色人种。
- H) [37]但事实上,每十个美国人中就有四人在紧急情况下无法拿出400美元,这成为一个经常被引用的数据,理由很充分:经济不稳定存在于不同种族、性别和地域之间。甚至已经波及中产阶级,因为除了非常富有的人以外,所有人的实际工资都已经停滞不前,短暂的经济不稳定并不少见。
- I) 关于谁处于贫困中以及如何摆脱贫困这种消极的意念依然存在。[43]美国最大的谬论是,你能够凭借一己之力振作起来,将坏的形势扭转为好的形势。现实是,在没有家人、朋友、学校和社区帮助的情况下,找到机会的可能性几乎为零。而竞争环境也并不公平。
- J) 框架研究所是一个致力于公共框架问题的研究小组,研究了是什么保持了对英国贫困情况的固有观念和叙述。框架研究所的首席执行官耐特·肯德尔-泰勒说:“人们把经济上的成功和生活上的幸福看作是选择、意志力和努力的产物。”[39]他说:“当我们看到了那些正在挣扎的人们,那些假设让我们认为,处于贫困中的人是懒惰的,他们并不在乎,也没有做出正确的决定。”
- K) 这听起来熟悉吗?有关贫困问题在美国也有类似的理念。这些假设是对现实的一种错误解读。“当人们进入那种思维模式时,”肯德尔-泰勒说,“如此解读贫困问题在认知上是令人舒适的。它制造了一种认知上的盲点——一个人所做的努力和选择之外的所有因素都变得看不见,并从视线中消失了。”
- L) 这些外在因素包括伴随低工资工作或基于种族、性别、能力的结构性歧视而来的困难。[45]当穷人利用政府救济来帮助他们生存时,这些假设变得更加糟糕。“穷人”和得到“福利”的那些人之间产生了非常紧张的关系,“福利”已经变成了肮脏的词。
- M) [38]综合社会调查显示,71%的受访者认为国家“给予贫困人民的帮助”太少了。另一方面,22%的受访者认为我们在“福利”上的花费太少了,37%的受访者认为我们花费的太多了。
- N) 参与“母性正义”计划的阿特金森说:“贫困和有色人种是可以相互转化的,尤其是黑人女性和黑人母亲。”的确,黑人母亲相比许多其他群体更容易受到贫困的影响,然而她们在贫困中的分布不成比例。[42]例如,美国人经常高估公共救助计划中黑人接受者的比例。
- O) 事实上,大部分人在人生的某个阶段都会经历某种形式的经济困难。的确,人们总会在贫困的状态中进进出出,也许是由于一些意料之外的障碍,比如失业或是低薪工作的时长发生波动。
- P) 我们每个人都能做的是以应有的尊严和同情对待彼此,并且深刻理解到贫困问题影响我们每一个人。

### 36. 答案 E

One legislative staffer assumed that a woman of color who advocated affordable childcare must be a single mother.

据一些住在圣何塞的人说,由于不平等现象的加剧,穷人想要出人头地变得更加困难了。

解析:一位立法人员认为,一位有色人种女性如果提倡负担得起的儿童保育服务,她一定是一位单身母亲。由题干中的关键词 a woman of color, affordable childcare 和 a single mother 定



位至 E)段首句。该句提到,“母性正义”的领导者丹尼尔·阿特金森说,这一言论“是可耻的”,它依赖于大家熟知的概念,即关注收入不平等问题和能够提高流动性计划的有色人种女性肯定是一位单亲妈妈,她可能抚养很多孩子。可知,这位立法工作人员认为,倡导价格合理的儿童保育服务的女性有色人种肯定是单亲妈妈。故答案选 E)。

37. 答案 H

People from different races, genders, and regions all suffer from a lack of financial security. | 来自不同种族、性别和地区的人都缺乏经济保障。

解析:由题干中的关键词 races, genders 和 regions 定位至 H)段首句。该句提到,每十个美国人中就有四人在紧急情况下无法拿出 400 美元,这成为一个经常被引用的数据,理由很充分:经济不稳定存在于不同种族、性别和地域之间。题干为此处内容的同义转述,故答案选 H)。

38. 答案 M

According to a survey, while the majority believe too little assistance is given to the poor, more than a third believe too much is spent on welfare. | 根据一项调查,虽然大多数人认为穷人得到的援助太少,但超过三分之一的人认为在福利上花费太多。

解析:由题干中的关键词 survey, assistance 和 a third 定位至 M)段。该段指出,综合社会调查显示,71%的受访者认为国家“给予贫困人民的帮助”太少了。另一方面,22%的受访者认为我们在“福利”上的花费太少了,37%的受访者认为我们花费的太多了。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 M)。

39. 答案 J

A research group has found that Americans who are struggling are thought to be lazy and to have made the wrong decisions. | 一个研究小组发现,人们认为那些在困境中挣扎的美国人 是懒惰的,他们做出了错误的决定。

解析:由题干中的关键词 A research group, lazy 和 the wrong decisions 定位至 J)段末句。该句提到,框架研究所的首席执行官指出,当我们看到了那些正在挣扎的人们,那些假设让我们认为,处于贫困中的人是懒惰的,他们并不在乎,也没有做出正确的决定。题干中的 have made the wrong decisions 与原文中的 haven't made the right decisions 相对应,故答案选 J)。

40. 答案 D

Under the old system in America, a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children. | 在美国的旧体制下,母亲应该待在家里照顾孩子。

解析:由题干中的关键词 the old system, a mother 和 stay home and take care of her children 定位至 D)段倒数第二句。该句提到,“母性正义”的组织者之一来到州代表的办公室,谈论当地缺乏可负担得起的儿童保育服务的问题——这是希望母亲在家照顾孩子而父亲在外工作的体制的残留问题。题干中的 the old system 与原文中的 the vestiges of a system 相对应;a mother was supposed to stay home and take care of her children 与 mothers to stay home with their children 相对应,故答案选 D)。

41. 答案 F

It was found that nearly 50% of Americans are poor or receive low pay. | 调查发现,近 50%的美国人处于贫困状态或收入很低。

**解析:**由题干中的关键词 *nearly 50% of Americans* 和 *poor or receive low pay* 定位至 F) 段最后两句。此处指出,若将绝对标准以上的经济需求考虑进去,政策研究机构发现 1.4 亿美国人属于贫困或是低收入人群。这几乎占据美国人口的一半。题干中的 *nearly 50% of Americans* 与原文中的 *half the U. S. population* 相对应;*poor or receive low pay* 与 *poor or low-income* 相对应,故答案选 F)。

42. 答案 N

Americans usually overestimate the number of blacks receiving welfare benefits. 美国人通常高估领取福利的黑人人数。

**解析:**由题干中的关键词 *overestimate*, *blacks* 和 *receiving welfare benefits* 定位至 N) 段末句。该句提到,美国人经常高估公共救助计划中黑人接受者的比例。题干是对此处内容的同义转述,故答案选 N)。

43. 答案 I

It is impossible for Americans to lift themselves out of poverty entirely on their own. 美国人不可能完全靠自己摆脱贫困。

**解析:**由题干中的关键词 *impossible*, *lift themselves out of poverty* 和 *on their own* 定位至 I) 段。该段中提到,美国最大的谬论是,你能够凭借一己之力振作起来,将坏的形势扭转为好的形势。现实是,在没有家人、朋友、学校和社区帮助的情况下,找到机会的可能性几乎为零。题干中的 *lift themselves out of poverty* 与原文中的 *pull yourself up* 相对应,故答案选 I)。

44. 答案 C

Nowadays, it seems none of us can get away from income inequality. 如今,似乎没有人能摆脱收入不平等。

**解析:**由题干中的关键词 *none of us* 和 *income inequality* 定位至 C) 段首句。该句提到,如今收入不平等和机会的缺失是我们都面临的问题。题干中的 *none of us can get away from* 与原文中的 *look like all of us* 相对应,故答案选 C)。

45. 答案 L

Assumptions about poor people become even more negative when they live on welfare. 当穷人靠福利生活时,关于他们的假设就会变得更消极。

**解析:**由题干中的关键词 *Assumptions*, *more negative* 和 *live on welfare* 定位至 L) 段第二句。该句提到,当穷人利用政府救济来帮助他们生存时,这些假设变得更加糟糕。题干中的 *more negative* 与原文中的 *worse* 相对应;*live on welfare* 与 *use government benefits to help them survive* 相对应,故答案选 L)。

## Section C

### Passage One

出人意料的事,学者们最近对无聊很感兴趣。五月初,伦敦的“无聊大会”庆祝了七年以来那些无聊中的快乐。在这次活动中,人们蜂拥地谈论天气、交通堵塞、自动售货机的声音以及其他引人入睡的话题。

大家究竟在研究什么? [46] 一个被广泛接受的关于无聊的心理学定义是“渴望但又无法参加令人满意的活动而产生的令人不快的经历”。但是你如何量化一个人的无聊程度并将其与其他人的无聊程度进行比较呢? 1986 年,心理学家推出了无聊倾向量表,旨在测量一个人感到无聊的总体

倾向。相比之下,2008 年开发的多维状态无聊量表则测量一个人在特定情境下的无聊感。

[47]无聊与一些行为问题有关,包括分心驾驶、漫不经心地吃零食、过度饮酒和赌博成瘾。事实上,我们中的许多人宁愿选择痛苦而不是无聊。[48]一个心理学家小组发现,三分之二的男性和四分之一的女性宁愿自我电击,也不愿独坐思考 15 分钟。另一个研究小组在研究这一现象时,让志愿者观看无聊、悲伤或平淡的电影,在此期间他们可以自我电击。无聊的志愿者比悲伤或平静的志愿者电击自己的次数更多,程度更狠。

[49]但无聊并不都是坏事。通过鼓励自我反省和幻想,它可以激发创造力。一项早期的研究给参与者充裕的时间来完成问题解决和词汇联想练习。一旦所有显而易见的答案都用尽了,参与者就给出了越来越有创意的答案来战胜无聊。英国的一项研究进一步推进了这些发现,要求受试者完成一项创造性挑战(列出一份家庭用品的其他用途清单)。一组受试者先进行了一项无聊的活动,而其他则直接进行创造性任务。那些事先体会过无聊活动的受试者们列出了更多用途。

[50]在我们这个始终相连的世界里,无聊也许是一种难以定义的状态,但却是一种多产的状态。看着油漆变干或者水沸腾,或者至少把你的智能手机暂时收起来一会儿,你可能会解锁你的又一个了不起的创意。

#### 46. 答案 A

When are people likely to experience boredom, according to an accepted psychological definition?

- A) When they don't have the chance to do what they want.
- B) When they don't enjoy the materials they are studying.
- C) When they experience something unpleasant.
- D) When they engage in some routine activities.

根据一项公认的心理学定义,人们什么时候可能会感到无聊?

- A) 当他们没有机会做自己想做的事情时。
- B) 当他们不喜欢正在学习的材料时。
- C) 当他们经历了不愉快的事情时。
- D) 当他们参加一些例行活动时。

解析:根据题干关键词 accepted psychological definition 定位至第二段第二句。该句提到,一个被广泛接受的关于无聊的心理学定义是“渴望但又无法参加令人满意的活动而产生的令人不快的经历”。故答案选 A) 项。其他三项均不符合心理学定义的内容,故排除。

#### 47. 答案 D

What does the author say boredom can lead to?

- A) Determination.
- B) Concentration.
- C) Mental deterioration.
- D) Harmful conduct.

作者说无聊会导致什么?

- A) 决心。
- B) 注意力集中。
- C) 精神颓废。
- D) 有害行为。

解析:题目就提问。根据题干关键词 boredom can lead to 定位至第三段首句。该句提到,无聊与一些行为问题有关,包括分心驾驶、漫不经心地吃零食、过度饮酒和赌博成瘾。这些行为都是不好的行为习惯,故答案选 D) 项。A) 项在文中并未提及,故排除;B) 项与定位句中提到的 inattentive 不符,故排除;过度饮酒和赌博成瘾或许可以概括为“精神颓废”,但分心驾驶和漫不经心地吃零食不属于“精神颓废”,因此 C) 项不能概括文中提到的所有行为,故排除。

#### 48. 答案 B

What is the finding of one team of psychologists in

一组心理学家在他们的实验中发现了



their experiment?

- A) Volunteers prefer watching a boring movie to sitting alone deliberating.
- B) Many volunteers choose to hurt themselves rather than endure boredom.
- C) Male volunteers are more immune to the effects of boredom than females.
- D) Many volunteers are unable to resist boredom longer than fifteen minutes.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 finding of one team of psychologists 定位至第三段第三句。该句提到,一个心理学家小组发现,三分之二的男性和四分之一的女性宁愿自我电击,也不愿独坐思考 15 分钟。可知,“许多志愿者宁愿自我伤害也不愿忍受无聊”,故答案选 B)项。A)项中的“watching a boring movie”是另一个研究小组的研究内容,故排除;该项研究发现,三分之二的男性和四分之一的女性宁愿自我电击,说明,男性更易受到无聊的影响,故排除 C)项;D)项属曲解文意,故排除。

49. 答案 C

Why does the author say boredom isn't all bad?

- A) It stimulates memorization.
- B) It allows time for relaxation.
- C) It may promote creative thinking.
- D) It may facilitate independent learning.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 boredom isn't all bad 定位至第四段首句。该句提到,但无聊并不都是坏事。通过鼓励自我反省和幻想,它可以激发创造力。故答案选 C)项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

50. 答案 D

What does the author suggest one do when faced with a challenging problem?

- A) Stop idling and think big.
- B) Unlock one's smartphone.
- C) Look around oneself for stimulation.
- D) Allow oneself some time to be bored.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 author suggest 定位至末段。该段第二句提到,看着油漆变干或者水沸腾,或者至少把你的智能手机暂时收起来一会儿,你可能会解锁你的又一个了不起的创意。说明,当你做一些无聊的事情时,让头脑放松,可能会想出了不起的创意;那么在面对具有挑战性的问题时,也可以这么做。故答案选 D)项。A)项和 C)项在文中均未提及,故排除;B)项与作者所提的建议相悖,故排除。

什么?

- A) 比起独自坐在那里思考,志愿者更喜欢看无聊的电影。
- B) 许多志愿者宁愿自我伤害也不愿忍受无聊。
- C) 与女性志愿者相比,男性志愿者更不容易受到无聊的影响。
- D) 许多志愿者无法忍受超过 15 分钟的无聊。

为什么作者说无聊也不全是坏事?

- A) 它激发记忆力。
- B) 它让人有放松的时间。
- C) 它可以促进创造性思维。
- D) 它可以促进独立学习。

当一个人面对具有挑战性的问题时,作者建议做什么?

- A) 停止无所事事,大胆思考。
- B) 开启智能手机。
- C) 环顾四周寻找灵感。
- D) 给自己留一些无聊的时间。

Passage Two

[51]巴西和刚果等国的森林受到了环保主义者的广泛关注,原因很容易理解。南美洲和撒哈拉以南的非洲正经历着大规模的森林砍伐:每年有近 500 万公顷的森林被砍伐殆尽。但在富裕的西方国家,森林也在发生变化。它们的面积越来越大,不仅是因为占据了更多的土地,而且树木也越来越大。这是怎么回事呢?

[52]几乎所有的西方国家的森林都在扩张,在历史上树木稀少的地方增长得最快。1990年,西班牙 28%的土地被森林所覆盖,现在这个比例是 37%。希腊和意大利同期的增长率从 26%上升到了 32%。在美国和澳大利亚,森林正逐渐占据更多的土地。也许最令人吃惊的是爱尔兰的趋势。该国在 1922 年独立时,大约有 1%的土地被森林覆盖。现在森林覆盖了 11%的土地,政府希望到 21 世纪 40 年代将这一比例提高到 18%。

[53]有两个因素在促进这种增长。首先是放弃农田,尤其是在高海拔且干旱的地方,那里没有什么东西能长得很好。当农场主放弃了以务农或放牧为生的努力时,树木就会种进来。[53]其次是政府政策和补贴。纵观历史,各国政府都出于各种原因保护和推广森林的发展,从需要木料制战舰到希望推动郊区房屋建设。[54]如今,森林越来越受欢迎,因为它们吸收空气中的碳污染。理由改变了,对更多树木的渴望依然不变。

西方的绿化并不能让每个人都喜欢。农场主们抱怨说,政府慷慨资助的植树造林使土地失去了用途。西班牙和葡萄牙部分地区遭受严重的森林火灾。其他人只是不喜欢森林整齐排列的样子。不过,他们将不得不习惯这些树。[55]西方国家森林的增长似乎和其他地方的森林砍伐一样几乎势不可挡。

#### 51. 答案 B

What is catching environmentalists' attention nowadays?

- A) Rich countries are stripping poor ones of their resources.
- B) Forests are fast shrinking in many developing countries.
- C) Forests are eating away the fertile farmland worldwide.
- D) Rich countries are doing little to address deforestation.

现在什么引起了环保主义者们的注意?

- A) 富裕国家正在抢夺贫穷国家的资源。
- B) 许多发展中国家的森林面积在迅速减少。
- C) 森林正在侵蚀全世界肥沃的农田。
- D) 富裕国家在解决森林砍伐问题上无所作为。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 environmentalists' attention 定位至文章首句。该句提到,巴西和刚果等国的森林受到了环保主义者的广泛关注,原因很容易理解。随后进一步指出原因是南美洲和撒哈拉以南的非洲正经历着大规模的森林砍伐。可知,“许多发展中国家的森林面积在迅速减少”引起了环保主义者们的注意,故答案选 B) 项。A) 项在文中并未提及,故排除;第三段中提到,在西方国家,由于某些地区放弃了种什么都长不好的农田,因此才会有树木种进来。说明,并非森林侵蚀了肥沃的农田,故排除 C) 项;第三段中提到,森林面积增加的第二个因素是政府出于各种原因保护和推广森林的发展。说明,西方富裕国家对于解决森林砍伐问题并非无作为,故排除 D) 项。

#### 52. 答案 C

Which countries have the fastest forest growth?

- A) Those that have newly achieved independence.
- B) Those that have the greatest demand for timber.
- C) Those that used to have the lowest forest coverage.
- D) Those that provide enormous government subsidies.

哪些国家的森林生长得最快?

- A) 那些刚取得独立的国家。
- B) 那些对木材需求量最大的国家。
- C) 那些过去森林覆盖率最低的国家。
- D) 那些提供巨大政府补贴的国家。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 fastest forest growth 定位至第二段首句。该句提到,几乎所有的西方

国家的森林都在扩张,在历史上树木稀少的地方增长得最快。故答案选 C)项。第二段中提到,爱尔兰在 1922 年独立,并不是指 newly achieved independence,故排除 A)项;B)项在文中并未提及,故排除;第三段中提到的 government policy and subsidy 指的是政府的政策和补贴促进了森林的扩张,但并未提及这个因素和森林增长快之间的关系,故排除 D)项。

53. 答案 A

What has encouraged forest growth historically?

- A) The government's advocacy.
- B) The use of wood for fuel.
- C) The favourable climate.
- D) The green movement.

是什么促进了历史上森林的增加?

- A) 政府的倡导。
- B) 用木头作燃料。
- C) 良好的气候。
- D) 绿色运动。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 encouraged forest growth 定位至第三段首句。该句提到,有两个因素在促进这种增长。即放弃农田和政府的政策及补贴;第五句中还提到,纵观历史,各国政府都出于各种原因保护和推广森林的发展。可知,“政府的倡导”促进了历史上森林面积的增加,故答案选 A)项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

54. 答案 C

What accounts for our increasing desire for forests?

- A) Their unique scenic beauty.
- B) Their use as fruit plantations.
- C) Their capability of improving air quality.
- D) Their stable supply of building materials.

是什么导致了我们对森林的需求量的增加?

- A) 它们独特的景观美。
- B) 它们可用于种植水果。
- C) 它们改善空气质量的能力。
- D) 它们对建筑材料的稳定供应。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 our increasing desire for forests 定位至第三段倒数第二句。该句提到,森林越来越受欢迎,因为它们吸收空气中的碳污染。可知,森林可以改善空气质量,故答案选 C)项。其他三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

55. 答案 D

What does the author conclude about the prospects of forestation?

- A) Deserts in sub-Saharan Africa will diminish gradually.
- B) It will play a more and more important role in people's lives.
- C) Forest destruction in the developing world will quickly slow down.
- D) Developed and developing countries are moving in opposite directions.

作者对植树造林的前景有何结论?

- A) 撒哈拉以南的非洲地区的沙漠将逐渐减少。
- B) 它会在人们的生活中扮演越来越重要的角色。
- C) 发展中国家的森林破坏将迅速放缓。
- D) 发达国家和发展中国家正在朝相反的方向发展。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 conclude 和 prospects of forestation 定位至文章末句。该句提到,西方国家森林的增长似乎和其他地方的森林砍伐一样几乎势不可挡。该句呼应开头提到的西方富裕国家森林增多,有些发展中国家森林减少。说明,作者认为“发达国家和发展中国家正在朝相反的方向发展”,故答案选 D)项。文章首段中提到的是撒哈拉以南的非洲地区的森林将会继续减少,而不是沙漠减少,故排除 A)项;B)项在文中并未提及,

故排除;C)项与文中所表述的内容相悖,故排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

It has been a tradition for the Chinese to have a reunion dinner on the eve of the Spring Festival. The reunion dinner is the most important dinner of the year and the best moment for the family reunion, especially for families whose members live in different places. The dishes for the reunion dinner are richly varied, some of which have special meanings. For example, fish is always an indispensable to the reunion dinner, because the Chinese characters for “fish” and “surplus” sound the same. In many places around China, dumplings are also a significant dish, because they symbolize wealth and good luck.

### 【分句解析】

此次翻译所考内容与中国人吃团圆饭的传统有关。

1. 第一句中的“做某事是某人的传统”可译为 It is/has been a tradition for sb. to do sth. 句型;“春节”可译为 the Spring Festival 或 Chinese New Year,因此“春节前夕”可译为 on the eve of the Spring Festival 或 on Chinese New Year's Eve。
2. 第二句翻译时既可以像参考译文那样处理为一个整句,也可拆译为两句。拆译时,可将后半句“家人生活在不同地方的家庭尤其如此”译为 This is especially true for families whose members live in different places;“最佳时机”可译为 the best/perfect time/moment。
3. 第三句中的“其中有些菜肴”中的“其”指代前半句提到的“团圆饭上的菜肴”,翻译时可将后半句处理为非限制性定语从句,即 some of which...;“团圆饭上的菜肴”可译为 The dishes for the reunion dinner;“丰富多样”也可译为 diverse/rich and varied;“有特殊含义”译为 have/bear/imply special meanings。
4. 第四句中的“例如”可译为 For example 或 For instance;“不可缺少的”可译为 indispensable/necessary/essential;“因为……”也可译为 because/for the reason that+从句或 because of/on account of+名词;“……和……听上去一样”可译为……sound(s) like……或……sound(s) the same as……或……and……sound the same。
5. 第五句需要注意句中的因果逻辑关系。“佳肴”也可译为 delicacy;“象征”可译为 symbolize/represent。