**2015年12月大学英语四级考试真题答案及详解（第2套）**

**PART Ⅰ Writing**

**思维导图**

学习应该是一个终生的过程

Learning Should Be a Lifelong Process

第一段结合谚语，引出话题：终身学习的重要性(the importance of lifelong learning)。

第二段分析终身学习对于现代社会的我们如此重要的原因。在快速发展的信息时代，我们必须通过不断学习来紧跟时代潮流(keep pace with the times)，否则将会失去很多机会(too outdated to seize any opportunities)。作者通过出租车司机使用打车软件增加收入和家庭主妇开网店赚钱两个例子来进一步支持自己的论点，避免说理空洞。

第三段引用谚语“活到老学到老”(it is never too old to learn)进一步呼应和深化主题、总结全文：学习无关乎年龄。只有不断学习，才能在迅猛发展的社会中发挥自身潜能(achieve our potential)、生活得更好。

**〇高分范文**

**Learning Should Be a Lifelong Process**

① It is often said that learning is a daily experience and a lifetime mission. ② The saying indicates the importance of lifelong learning, which we have been ***lectured*** over and over again.

③ Lifelong learning is crucial to our life and career in modern society. ④ Living in ***the Information Age***, we have to ***keep pace with the times*** through ***ceaseless*** learning; otherwise, we'll be too outdated to ***seize*** any ***opportunities***. ⑤ For example, a taxi driver who learns to use a Taxi App such as Didi can make much more money than those who don't; a housewife who opens a shop online can even ***out-earn*** a white-collar worker. ⑥ All of their success can be attributed to their constant learning in addition to the progress of technology.

⑦ As an old saying goes, it is never too old to learn. Thus, learning is an attitude regardless of age. ⑧ Only through learning ceaselessly can we achieve our potential and live a better life in this rapidly developing society.

**〇精彩点评**

①开门见山，引出谚语。

②点明话题：终身学习的重要性。

③④⑤⑥分析终身学习为何重要，并举例进行具体论证。

⑦恰当引用谚语，深化主题。

⑧使用倒装句，强调不断学习的重要性。

**〇加分亮点**

lecture 教育，说教

the Information Age 信息时代

keep pace with the times 与时俱进

ceaseless 不断的，持续的

seize opportunities 抓住机遇

out-earn... 比……挣钱多

**拓展空间**

**主题词汇**

update 更新

informative 资料丰富的，增进知识的

promote 提升，升职

knowledge economy 知识经济

cultivate 培养，培育

boundless 无边无际的

horizon 眼界；地平线

self-taught 自学的

autonomous 自主的

**句式拓展**

1. Learning can no longer be regarded as... Instead, learning can be seen as something that takes place on an ongoing basis from our daily interaction with others and with the world around us. 学习不能再被视为……相反，学习可以被看作是一项我们与他人以及周围世界在不断进行日常互动的基础上发生的活动。

2. With the development of..., the lifelong education enjoys an increasing... 随着……的发展，终身教育变得越来越……

**PART Ⅱ Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

**1.** A) The agenda for the board of directors' meeting.

B) The details of the meeting to be held next week.

C) The reason for the man's absence from the meeting.

**D) The time for the man's visit to the woman's company.**

**W:** Hello, Mr. Harrison, thanks for calling. Now, when would it be good for you to visit our company?

**M:** Well. In fact, I can come almost any time next month. And probably toward the end of a week would be best for me.

**Q:** What are the speakers talking about?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为描述事实状况的短语，结合选项中多次出现的meeting一词以及details，next week和the man's visit等可以推断，对话内容与男士的出访和会面有关，而且此次会面尚未达成。

**详解** 女士询问男士什么时候方便拜访她所在的公司，男士说下个月几乎任何时间都行，可能接近周末的时间最好。由此可知，两人在谈论男士拜访女士所在公司的时间，故答案为D)。

**2.** A) At a travel agency.

B) At a department store.

**C) In a library.**

D) In a post office.

**W:** Can you help me find a book on South America?

**M:** What specifically would you like to know about? We catalogue our books in many different ways.

**Q:** Where does the conversation most probably take place?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为表示场所的短语，可以推测本题考查地点，听对话时注意捕捉提示对话发生场所的关键词。

**详解** 女士请男士帮助她寻找一本关于南美洲的书，男士反问女士具体想要哪方面的书籍，因为他们通过多种不同的方式对书籍进行归类。由此可知，对话发生在图书馆，故答案为C)。

**3.** A) He cannot hear the woman's call.

**B) He cannot get through to New York.**

C) He cannot recall the phone number.

D) He cannot find a public phone nearby.

**M:** I'm trying to make a call to New York and haven't been able to get through. Can you help me?

**W:** Sure. Try my phone.

**Q:** What is the man's problem?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以he cannot开头，可以推断对话中男士一定是遇到了某种问题，结合选项中出现的call，get through，phone number和public phone等词，可以进一步确定男士遇到的问题与电话有关。

**详解** 男士说他在尝试打电话到纽约，但一直没打通，询问女士能否帮助他，女士很爽快地答应，并让男士试试她的手机。由此可知，男士没办法打电话到纽约，故答案为B)。

**4.** A) Watch a movie with the woman.

B) Revise his thesis in the office.

C) Do some shopping with Jane.

**D) Discuss his thesis with Prof. Hudson.**

**M:** I have to go to Prof. Hudson's office to discuss my thesis. If time allows, I'd like to go to the movies with you when I come back.

**W:** I don't think I can make it. I'm going shopping with Jane right now.

**Q:** What is the man going to do first?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为表示行为的动词短语，可以推断本题考查的内容与行为动作有关。结合选项中出现的with the woman和his thesis等词，可以进一步判定本题考查的是男士的行为动作，因此男士的话为听音重点。

**详解** 男士说他必须去哈德森教授的办公室讨论他的论文，如果时间允许的话，他希望回来后能和女士一起去看电影，而女士却说她不一定能赶得及，因为她现在要和简去购物。由此可知，男士首先要做的事情是与哈德森教授讨论他的论文，故答案为D)。

**5.** A) He just cannot work properly without a watch.

B) He has no idea where he can buy a gold watch.

**C) He still does not know where he left his watch.**

D) He is not sure what went wrong with his watch.

**W:** Why are you so upset and worried?

**M:** I've been racking my brains all morning, trying to recall where I put my gold watch. But it has been in vain.

**Q:** What do we learn about the man?

**听前猜测** 四个选项的主语均为he，结合选项中多次出现的watch可以推断本题考查的内容与男士的手表相关，听录音时注意与手表相关的内容。

**详解** 女士问男士为什么那么心烦和焦虑，男士说他整个上午一直在绞尽脑汁地回想他把金表放在哪儿了，但是徒劳。由此可知，男士仍然不知道他把金表放在哪儿了，故答案为C)。

**6. A) He forgot all about what he said.**

B) He slipped and hurt his head.

C) He was sorry for being off sick last week.

D) He thought the woman's car had been sold.

**W:** I thought you said you were going to call me last week about the car I'm selling.

**M:** Oh, I'm sorry. It completely slipped my mind.

**Q:** What does the man mean?

**听前猜测** 四个选项的主语均为he，结合选项中出现的forgot，slipped and hurt，sorry和sold等词，可以初步推断与男士相关的事并不是特别好的事，因此听录音时要注意捕捉与男士相关的信息。

**详解** 女士说她记得男士说过上周会给她打电话，与她讨论一下她要卖的那辆车，男士听到女士的话后，马上道歉，因为这件事complexly slipped my mind，本题的关键在于理解短语slip one's mind的含义，即“忘记”。也就是 说，男士把这件事忘得一干二净，故答案为A)。

**7.** A) She should try to catch an earlier bus.

B) She is absent from his class too often.

**C) She is always making excuses for being late.**

D) She should come up with a better excuse.

**W:** I tried to catch the bus but couldn't make it. So I'm late for class.

**M:** Another excuse. Are you ready for what you'll say tomorrow?

**Q:** What does the man imply about the woman?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以she开头，结合选项中出现的absent，class，excuses和being We等词，可以推断女士上课出勤情况不好，对话内容应该围绕女士上课出勤情况展开。

**详解** 女士说她努力赶公交车，但没有赶上，所以上课才会迟到，男士却说这是又一个借口，并问她是不是连明天要说什么都准备好了。由此可知，男士认为女士总是在为她的迟到找借口，故答案为C)。

**8.** A) He is going to help the woman out.

**B) He has to move out of the building soon.**

C) He is on his way to see a real estate agent.

D) He will stay with the woman's brother.

**M:** The apartment building I live in is going to be torn down before the end of this month. I don't know what to do.

**W:** Well, my brother is a real estate agent. He can help you out, I think.

**Q:** What do we learn about the man?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以he开头，结合选项中出现的move out of，building，real estate agent和stay with等词，可以推断对话内容与男士的住房情况有关。

**详解** 男士说他住的那栋公寓楼月底前就要拆除了，他对此一筹莫展，女士告诉男士，她弟弟是房地产经纪人，应该能够为男士提供帮助。由此可知，男士必须在短期内搬离现在的住所，故答案为B)。

**Conversation One**

**未听先知** 预览三道题各选项，由wanted column，she，tour guide和policewoman等，可以初步推测对话内容与女士的求职以及工作情况相关，再结合education，school和college等词，可以确定对话内容涉及女士的受教育情况等相关背景。

**9.** A) From the wanted column.

**B) From some of her friends.**

C) From a telephone directory.

D) From a television commercial.

**Q:** How did the woman get to know about the man's company?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为由介词from开头的短语，由此可以推测本题考查的内容与来源、出处有关，结合选项中的wanted column和telephone directory等词，可以进一步推测，本题考查的内容与求职信息的来源相关。

**详解** 男士问女士是否曾通过他所在的机构找过工作，女士表示没有，但这家职业介绍所曾帮助她的朋友们找到工作，由此推断，她是从朋友处得知这家职业介绍所的信息的，故答案为B)。

**10.** A) She received full-time education abroad.

B) She graduated from an open university.

**C) She finished her secondary school.**

D) She studied in a vocational college.

**Q:** What formal education did the woman receive?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以she开头，结合选项中出现的full-time education，university，secondary school和vocational college等词可以确定，本题考查的内容与女士的教育背景有关。

**详解** 对话中男士问女士曾在哪所学校上学，女士说她在South Town上的中学，然后又说，她18岁之后就没有再接受过全日制教育，由此可知，女士所接受的最高程度的正规教育就是中学，故答案为C)。

**11. A) She is a shorthand-typist.**

B) She works as a tour guide.

C) She is a policewoman.

D) She teaches an evening class.

**Q:** What do we learn about the woman's occupation?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以she开头，结合选项中的shorthand-typist，tour guide，policewoman和teaches等词，可以确定本题针对女士的职业进行提问。

**详解** 对话中男士询问女士目前在哪里工作，女士回答说自己现在的工作是一名速记打字员，故答案为A)。

**M:** Ace Employment Agency. Good morning.

**W:** Good morning. I wonder if you can help me. I'm looking for a job.

**M:** I'll see what we can do. Uh... have you been to us before?

**W:** No. (9) But you've managed to get jobs for some of my friends. So I thought, perhaps, you know...

**M:** Yes, I see. First of all, could you give me your full name?

**W:** Yes, of course. Susan Hollies.

**M:** Good. And could I have your phone number?

**W:** Yes. 7788992.

**M:** Fine. And your date of birth, please?

**W:** Feb. 3rd, 1980.

**M:** Thank you. Now education. Which school did you go to?

**W:** (10) I went to a secondary school in South Town.

**M:** And have you been to college?

**W:** No. (10) I left full-time education when I was 18.

**M:** I see. Any qualifications?

**W:** Yes. I gained a shorthand and typing diploma at evening classes.

**M:** That's good. Now, where are you working at the moment?

**W:** (11) Well, I've got a job as a shorthand-typist. But I'm not enjoying it very much and it doesn't pay very well.

**M:** I see. Have you applied for any other jobs?

**W:** Yes. I thought I'd like to be a policewoman. But they turned me down because I was too short.

**M:** What would you like to do now, then?

**W:** Well, I think I'd like to work in a travel agency.

**M:** I see. I think the best thing is for me to see what we might find for you. And then...

**Conversation Two**

**未听先知** 预览四道题各选项，由第12题中的career opportunities和第15题中的tough job，可以判断对话内容与某种工作有关，再结合第14题中出现的beer，可以进一步确定对话中两人所谈论的工作场所提供啤酒，应该是酒吧或餐馆。

**12.** A) It provides him with career opportunities.

B) It helps enlarge his customer network.

**C) It has been off and on for ten years.**

D) It was interrupted for four years.

**Q:** What does the man say about his involvement with pubs?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it开头，都是描述事实状况的陈述句，结合career opportunities和enlarge his customer network可以初步判定，本题考查的内容与男士的工作情况有关，再结合off and on for ten years和four years，可以进一步确定本题考查的内容与男士在较长一段时间内的工作情况有关。

**详解** 对话中女士问男士他成为酒吧老板有多长时间了，男士回答说已经四年了，不过他从事与酒吧相关的工作断断续续已经有十年，故答案为C)。

**13.** A) Individualized service.

B) Traditional setting.

C) Home-made beer.

**D) Social games.**

**Q:** What characterizes the old-fashioned pub according to the man?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为名词短语，结合选项中的service，beer和games等词可以推测，本题考查的内容与休闲娱乐或是客户服务相关。

**详解** 对话中男士说他现在的酒吧是那种人们普遍认为的传统酒吧，这种酒吧的特点就是会有很多社交活动，故答案为D)。

**14.** A) The quality of beer.

B) The atmosphere.

**C) The owner's attitude.**

D) The right location.

**Q:** What does the man say is most important in making a good pub?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为名词性短语，结合选项中出现的quality of beer，owner's attitude和right location等词可以推断，本题考查的内容与休闲场所具备的某种特质有关。

**详解** 当女士问男士怎样才能让酒吧成为好酒吧时，男士说，首先要有合适的顾客，售卖合适的啤酒，并且酒要好，最重要的是，即使感觉很疲惫，也依然要保持良好的态度，这样才能让酒吧更成功，故答案为C)。

**15. A) It is a rather tough job.**

B) It is a profitable business.

C) It helps old people kill time.

D) It makes retirees feel useful.

**Q:** What does the woman think of running a country pub?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it开头，且均为描述事实状况的陈述句，结合选项中的tough job和profitable business等词可以推断，本题考查某份工作或某个职业的情况。

**详解** 对话结尾时，女士说，很多人都认为经营酒吧是一份很好的工作，每个人都说想在退休以后，开一家乡村酒吧，但女士却认为经营酒吧实际上是一份相当辛苦的工作。选项A)中的tough是原文中hard的同义转述，故答案为A)。

**W:** Steve, can you tell me how long you've been a pub owner?

**M:** Well, four years, I suppose. (12) I've been involved with pubs off and on for' ten yeas. I've sort of done hotel work and I've also run a restaurant pub. And now I've got what you call a good old-fashioned pub. (13) That is, a public bar, with all the social games going with it, which is what we've always wanted to have, you know.

**W:** It sounds like you've always worked in pubs, but not always in this one.

**M:** No, no. I worked in quite a variety of pubs.

**W:** What makes a good pub? I mean, you said, you know, it has got a good variety of things.

**M:** Well, (14) I think having the right customers to start with, selling the right beer, keeping it good, and most of all, keeping a good attitude yourself, even though you probably feel very tired. But the idea is, if you generate from your side, it's got to affect the other side, if you're getting the right customers in.

**W:** Yeah. I must say that's one thing that has always struck me about being a pub owner. I mean, a lot of people seem to think that it's a nice job, you know. Everybody says, "Oh, I'd love to retire and get a country pub." (15) But it seems to me that it's actually very hard work.

**Section B**

**Passage One**

**未听先知** 预览三道题各选项，由第17题各选项可以推断出短文与药物或毒品使用相关，再结合第16题中的social instability，hurts a person以及第18题中的social problems，fatal to the user等可以进一步判断，短文涉及药物滥用或吸毒造成的危害。

**16.** A) It is becoming increasingly popular.

B) It helps the user to escape reality.

C) It gives rise to serious social instability.

**D) It hurts a person and those around them.**

**Q:** What does the speaker say about drug abuse?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it开头，都是描述事实状况的陈述句，结合选项中出现的popular，escape reality，social instability和hurts等词可以推断，对话内容与某事物的社会影响或危害有关。

**详解** 短文中提到，药物滥用是指合法或非法地使用药物，并对使用者本人或者与其亲近的人造成伤害，故答案为D)。

**17.** A) They use drugs just for fun.

**B) They take drugs to get high.**

C) They use drugs as medicine.

D) They keep drug use a secret.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about recreational drug users?

**听前猜测** 四个选项都以they开头，每个选项都与药物有关，并且多次涉及use drugs和take drugs，再结合for fun，get high和as medicine等词可以推断，本题考查人们使用药物的目的。

**详解** 短文中提到了不同类型的人使用药物的目的。其中提到，Recreational users take drugs to get high. 即娱乐性毒品使用者吸毒是为了让自己兴奋，故答案为B)。

**18.** A) It is quite common in entertainment circles.

B) It is the cause of various social problems.

**C) It is hard to get rid of.**

D) It is fatal to the user.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about drug dependence?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it is开头，均为描述事实状况的陈述句，由选项中的social problems，hard to get rid of和fatal等词可以推断，本题考查某种事物会对社会或个人造成的影响或危害，听录音时要注意捕捉选项中所描述到的相关情况。

**详解** 短文最后一部分提到，虽然仅有很少几种药物会造成身体的依赖性，但若使用不当，几乎所有药物都会让人一直觉得他需要该药物，这时候已经晚了，因为他已经上瘾了。也就是说，药物依赖性很难根除，故答案为C)。

To help ourselves and others, it's important to know something about drugs. A drug is a chemical substance. It can bring about a physical, emotional, or mental change in people. Alcohol and tobacco are drugs. Caffeine, a substance found in coffee and some soft drinks, is also a drug.

(16) Drug abuse is the use of a drug, legal or illegal, that hurts a person or someone close to him. A drug user is the person who takes the drug. There are many kinds of drug users. Experimental users may try drugs once or twice. They want to see what the effects will be. (17) Recreational users take drugs to get high. They use drugs with friends or at parties to get into the mood of things. Regular users take drugs all the time. But they are often able to keep up with the normal routine of work. Dependent users can't relate to anything but drugs. Their whole life centers around drugs. They feel extreme mental or physical pain without drugs.

It's not always easy to tell that someone is using drugs. In the early stages, drug use is often hard to see. Sometimes, people like drugs or need drugs so much; they can't do without them. They are dependent upon drugs. (18) Only a few kinds of drugs can cause physical dependence. But almost any drug, when it's misused, can make a person think he needs it all the time. By this time, it's too late and the person is hooked.

**Passage Two**

**未听先知** 预览四道题各选项，由第19题中的healthy frozen food，第20题中的diet experts，第21题中的competitive price, unique ingredients以及第22题中的food's dark green packaging可以判断，短文围绕某种食品展开，涉及该食品的多种特性。

**19.** A) Taking up exercises after recovery.

**B) Producing tasty healthy frozen food.**

C) Finding new ways to cure heart disease.

D) Going on a diet upon leaving the hospital.

**Q:** What did Charles Harper think of while he was in hospital?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为动名词短语，结合exercises，healthy，heart disease，diet和hospital等词可以推断，本题考查的内容与健康、饮食与心脏病之间的联系有关。

**详解** 短文中提到，当查尔斯·哈柏因为心脏病发作而躺在医院康复时，他想象着一排健康美味的冷冻食品，故答案为B)。

**20. A) It was carefully tested with consumers.**

B) It was promoted by health organizations.

C) It was disapproved by many diet experts.

D) It was highly expected by the general public.

**Q:** What does the passage say about the Healthy Choice product line before it went to market?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it was开头，结合C)选项中的diet experts可以初步判断本题考查的内容与饮食相关，再结合tested，promoted，disapproved和highly expected等词可以推测，本题考查的内容与针对某种食品的行为相关。

**详解** 短文中提到，在真正投放到市场面向大众之前，Healthy Choice系列的食品经过了消费者的认真测试，故答案为A)。

**21.** A) Competitive price.

**B) Low expectations.**

C) Vigorous promotion.

D) Unique ingredients.

**Q:** What is said to contribute to ConAgra's business success?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为名词性短语，且所有选项内容都是针对优势和长处的描述，可以推测本题考查的内容与某种产品所具备的优良属性有关。

**详解** 短文中提到，ConAgra公司负责市场营销的副总裁认为，他们从低期待值中受益，产品比人们想象的更出色，故答案为B)。

**22.** A) It was suggested by the firm's vice-president.

B) It matches the food's dark green packaging.

**C) It has a positive implication for consumers.**

D) It tricks the elders into impulse purchasing.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the name Healthy Choice?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均以it开头，且均为描述事实状况的陈述句，结合选项中的matches，positive implication，impulse purchasing等词可以推测，本题考查的内容涉及这种商品的正面属性。

**详解** 短文中提到，选择使用Healthy Choice这个商品名称是因为它能给消费者以正面的暗示，故答案为C)。

According to Charles Harper, Chairman of ConAgra, the Healthy Choice line of frozen dinners began with his own heart attack. It has been brought on by years of eating anything he could get his hands on. (19) As he lay in the hospital recovering, Harper imagined the line of healthy frozen foods that tasted good. (20) The Healthy Choice product line was carefully tested with consumers before being introduced to the general public. ConAgra's research and development staff spent a year working under the instruction "Whatever the cost, don't sacrifice taste". The first test market results surprised even the ConAgra team. The low-sodium, low- fat frozen dinners sold much better than expected. (21) According to the firm's vice-president of marketing and sales, "We benefited from low expectations. The products were much better than people thought they would be." This finding supported ConAgra's decision to position the product against other high-quality frozen dinners rather than as a diet or health food. The new product's brand name and packaging were an important part of the development process. (22) The name Healthy Choice was chosen for the positive implication it held for consumers. Because ConAgra felt the product would be an impulse purchase, it was important to make the item stand out in the freezer case. This was accomplished through the dark green packaging that not only differed from the competitors' but also suggested freshness and richness in vitamins.

**Passage Three**

**未听先知** 预览三道题各选项，由第24题中的criminals以及第25题各选项中出现的court，death sentence和executed等可以推断，短文与犯罪行为以及相关的死刑判决有关，再结合第23题C)选项中的criticism和第24题四个选项所提到的问题，可以进一步判断短文涉及对死刑这一刑罚的争议。

**23. A) It is practiced in most of the states.**

B) It will be abolished sooner or later.

C) It has drawn a lot of criticism from overseas.

D) It has to be approved by the Supreme Court.

**Q:** What does the speaker say about the death penalty in the United States?

**听前猜测** 四个选项中均以it开头，由选项A)中的states可以初步推测，本题考查的内容与美国相关，再结合选项中出现的abolished，criticism和approved等词可以推测，本题考查人们对某个事物所持的态度。

**详解** 短文开头明确指出，在美国，目前有36个州允许对严重罪行执行死刑，比如谋杀。也就是说，美国大部分地区有死刑的存在，故答案为A)。

**24.** A) Whether the practice should be allowed to continue in future.

**B) Whether there should be a minimum age limit for execution.**

C) What type of criminals should receive it.

D) What effect it might have on youngsters.

**Q:** What is the focus of the debate around the death penalty?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为从句，可以初步判断本题所提及的问题是尚无定论的，或者是正经受争议的，结合选项中出现的execution和criminals等词，可以进一步判断本题考查的内容与某种犯罪行为或相关判决有关。

**详解** 短文中提到，目前关于死刑存在着一个重大问题：是否应该对被执行死刑的罪犯设置一个最低年龄限制，故答案为B)。

**25.** A) The court sentenced him to life in prison for killing two friends.

B) The governor changed his death sentence to life in prison.

C) He was the first minor to be executed in South Carolina.

**D) He was sentenced to death for a crime he committed as a minor.**

**Q:** What does the speaker say about James Terry Roach?

**听前猜测** 四个选项均为描述事实状况的陈述句，且是围绕某位男士展开。结合选项中的sentenced him，his death sentence，to be executed，a crime可以判断，这位男士犯下了比较严重的罪行，本题考查的内容与他最终所受到的刑罚有关。

**详解** 短文中提到，1977年，詹姆斯·特里·罗奇当时17岁，与两个朋友一起残忍地杀害了三个人，因此被判死刑。虽然他的律师提起上诉，但该州州长拒绝撤销死刑，最终他于1986年被执行死刑。由此可知，虽然罗奇在犯罪时仍是未成年人，但依然被执行了死刑。故答案为D)。

(23) In the United States, 36 states currently allow capital punishment for serious crimes such as murder. Americans have always argued about the death penalty. (24) Today, there is a serious question about this issue: Should there be a minimum age limit for executing criminals? In other words, is it right for convicted murderers who kill when they are minors—that is, under the age of 18—to receive the death penalty?

In most other countries of the world, there is no capital punishment for minors. In the United States though, each state makes its own decision. Of the 36 states that allow the death penalty, 30 permit the execution of minors.

In the state of South Carolina, a convicted murderer was given the death penalty for a crime he committed while he was a minor. (25) In 1977, when he was 17 years old, James Terry Roach and two friends cruelly murdered three people. Roach's lawyer fought the decision to execute him. The young murderer remained on Death Row for ten years while his lawyer appealed to the governor. The lawyer argued that it is wrong to execute a person for a crime he committed while he was a minor. In the United States, the governor of a state has the power to change a sentence from the death penalty to life in prison. (25) Nonetheless, the governor of South Carolina refused to stop the execution. Roach was finally executed in 1986.

**Section C**

**文章大意** 本文通过两位女士的亲身经历，说明大笔借款通常不是问题，反而是数额小的借款不太容易要回。卡萝尔比较随和，忍无可忍时，也只是停止借钱给朋友；而另一位女士就比较直接了，她通过假装借钱的方式追回了自己借出的钱。

28. **详解** 此处填入的词或词组应该能够连接系动词is和空格后的名词cash，描述主语金尼与金钱之间的关系。空格所在句后一句中说，金尼经常向卡萝尔借上一两美元买饮料或者电影票，也就是说，金尼比较缺钱。结合录音填入short of，意为“缺少，缺乏”。

29. **详解** 此处应该填入动词，作句子的谓语。空格所在句及其前两句都是在描述卡萝尔的朋友向她借钱不还，说明卡萝尔对朋友这样的行为表示反感。结合录音填入resent，意为“愤恨，怨恨，憎恶”。

30. **详解** 此处位于副词too之后，应该填入形容词。由于朋友只是借上一两美元，如果要求还钱，让人感觉有点小题大做。因此，卡萝尔觉得不好意思让朋友还钱。结合录音填入embarrassed，意为“困窘的，尴尬的”。

31. **详解** 空格前是情态动词的否定形式couldn't，因此此处应该填入动词原形，与couldn't一起作从句的谓语。由于朋友总是借钱不还，而卡萝尔又不好意思向朋友要求还钱，时间长了，卡萝尔决定不再借钱给朋友，再结合本句句首的the last time可以判断，从这一次起，卡萝尔拒绝借钱给朋友。因此，她告诉朋友她没钱可借。结合录音填入spare，意为“提供（时间、钱等）；匀出，分出”。

32. **详解** 此处应该填入名词单数形式，与不定冠词a搭配，作句子的宾语。卡萝尔拒绝再借钱给朋友的方式是说她没钱可借，而另外一位女士的建议更为大胆，本句后面就给出了那位女士在朋友借钱时的反应。结合录音填入response，意为“反应，回答”。

33. **详解** 此处应该填入动词或动词短语，充当句子的谓语。这位女士的回答更为大胆，当有人借钱不还时，她不是被动忍受，而是扭转局面，主动出击，向朋友提出要求。结合录音填入turn the tables，意为“扭转局面，转败为胜”。

34. **详解** 空格位于不定冠词a和形容词sudden之后，因此应该填入单数名词，作介词by的宾语。当把钱拿到手后，这位女士才表现出突然想起来的样子，说这和你上次借我的一样多呢！结合录音填入realization，意为“意识，领悟”。

35. **详解** 此处应该填入形容词或副词，与how一起构成感叹句。女士假装刚刚反应过来，并告诉对方，她这次借的和对方欠她的一样多，这样省得对方再还钱了，还真是省事呢！结合录音填入convenient，意为“方便的，便利的”。

Some people borrow money and "forget" to pay it back.

Large loans are seldom the issue; they are usually treated as business (26) **transactions**, with the terms spelled out on paper. But many women suffer (27) **in silence** over problems like Carol's "My friend Ginny is always (28) **short of** cash," she says. "I hate to recall how often I've 'loaned' her a dollar or two for a drink or a movie. Each loan is so small I'd feel really cheap making a big deal out of it; still, I do (29) **resent** the fact that she never pays me back."

Carol admits to being "too (30) **embarrassed** or something" to demand repayment, but she has resolved to stop lending money to Ginny. "The last time she asked for five dollars to pay for her dry cleaning, I just told her I couldn't (31) **spare** it."

Another woman suggests a bolder (32) **response**. "When somebody refuses to repay a loan, I (33) **turn the tables** by requesting one myself," she says. "'I left home without my wallet,' I'll say. 'Can you lend me enough to cover lunch?' Then, when the money is safely in hand, I am struck by a sudden (34) **realization**. 'Why, this is exactly the amount I loaned you last week! How (35) **convenient**! Now you won't have to repay me!'" She says it works like a charm.

**PART Ⅲ Reading Comprehension**

**Section A**

**全文翻译及语篇分析**

第1段介绍了美国2013年11月底及12月气温与往年相比偏低。

对于很多美国人来说，2013年以异乎寻常的寒冷结束。在美国的多数地区，11月底和12月已有初雪，大部分地区的天气寒冷刺骨。这一年是20年以来第一次有记录的寒冷天数可能超过有记录的温暖天数的年份。但是美国的情况是个例外：全球范围内，11月是有史以来最暖和的，而且现有数据表明，2013年有可能是记载中第四个最热的年份。

第2段是过渡段，指出2014年可能是有记录以来最热的年份，因为科学家们预测将会出现厄尔尼诺现象。

现在快享受降雪的乐趣吧，因为2014年很有可能会更热，也许是有记录以来最热的年份。因为科学家预测，2014年是厄尔尼诺年。

第3段介绍了厄尔尼诺现象的成因以及对各大洲和海洋生物的影响。

厄尔尼诺在西班牙语中是“小孩”的意思，当南太平洋表层海水温度异常升高时就会出现。太平洋如此广袤，覆盖了地球表面的30%，以至于由于温度升高带来的额外能量足以引发全球一系列的天气变化。厄尔尼诺与东南亚和澳大利亚的极端干旱天气有关，而且还会导致南北美洲部分地区的极端降雨，即便是在非洲南部遭受干旱的时候。海洋生物也会受其影响：厄尔尼诺会降低寒冷但营养丰富的海水的上升，这些海水供养着大量鱼群。另外，异常温暖的海水温度还会破坏珊瑚。

**选项归类**

**名词** D) chances 可能性；机会；F) decades 十年；G) experiences 经历；K) populations 族群；人口数量；N) saw 锯子

**动词** B) associated 联系，交往；C) bore 忍受；E) communicated 交流，沟通；G) experiences 遭受，经受；J) occurs 出现；发生；L) realize 认识到；实现；M) reduce 降低；缩小；N) saw 见证，看见

**形容词** A) additional 额外的，附加的；B) associated 相关的，有联系的；O) specific 具体的；特定的

**副词** H) globally 全球地；I) logically 合乎情理地，符合逻辑地

**试题详解**

For many Americans, 2013 ended with an unusually bitter cold spell. Late November and December (36) **saw** early snow and bone-chilling temperatures in much of the country, part of a year when, for the first time in two (37) **decades**, record-cold days will likely turn out to have outnumbered record-warm ones. But the U.S. was the exception: November was the warmest ever (38) **globally**, and current data indicates that 2013 is likely to have been the fourth hottest year on record.

**36. N)**。**详解** 动词辨析题。本空位于两个名词之间，而且late November and December作句子的主语，因此应填入动词作谓语。此处意思是11月底和12月已经有了初雪，应填入含有该层意思的动词。备选动词中，G) experiences和N) saw符合句意，但本段第一句用了一般过去时，此句承接第一句，因此也应该用一般过去时，故答案为N) saw。

**点睛** 本题也可以先根据时态将选项范围缩小至B) associated、C) bore、E) communicated和N) saw，再根据句意排除B)、C)和E)。

**37. F)**。**详解** 名词辨析题。本空位于数词之后，故应填入名词。此处意为：二\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_以来第一次有记录的寒冷天数可能超过有记录的温暖天数。由句意可知本空应填入表示时间的名词，故答案为F) decades“十年”。two后面应填入复数名词，因此可将选项范围缩小至D) chances、F) decades、G) experiences和K) populations，再根据句意排除D)、G)和K)。

**38. H)**。**详解** 副词辨析题。本句属于主系表结构，并不缺少主要成分，因此应填入副词作状语。本段第一、二句讲的是美国2013年11月底和12月比往年冷，第三句开始转折，说美国是特例。本句进一步解释说11月是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_最暖和的，应该是将美国和全球其他国家对比得出的，因此答案为H) globally。

**点睛** 备选副词I) logically不符合句意，因此排除。

Enjoy the snow now, because (39) **chances** are good that 2014 will be even hotter, perhaps the hottest year since records have been kept. That's because, scientists are predicting, 2014 will be an El Niño year.

**39. D)**。**详解** 名词辨析题。本空位于原因状语从句的系动词are之前，故应填入名词作主语。本句是对2014年天气的预测：2014年会更热，也许是有记录以来最热的年份。由perhaps...可知本空应填入有“可能”含义的名词，故答案为D) chances。

El Niño, Spanish for "the child", (40) **occurs** when surface ocean waters in the southern Pacific become abnormally warm. So large is the Pacific, covering 30% of the planet's surface, that the (41) **additional** energy generated by its warming is enough to touch off a series of weather changes around the world. El Niños are (42) **associated** with abnormally dry conditions in Southeast Asia and Australia. They can lead to extreme rain in parts of North and South America, even as southern Africa (43) **experiences** dry weather. Marine life may be affected too: El Niños can (44) **reduce** the rising of the cold, *nutrient-rich* (营养丰富的) water that supports large fish (45) **populations**, and the unusually warm ocean temperatures can destroy *coral* (珊瑚).

**40. J)**。**详解** 动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知，空格位于主语El Niño之后，应填入动词作谓语。本句解释什么是厄尔尼诺现象，句意为：当南太平洋表层海水温度异常升高时，厄尔尼诺就会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。因此本空应填入有“出现；发生”含义的词，故答案为J) occurs。本题也可以根据句子成分逐步分析，本句中，El Niño是主语，Spanish for “the child”是其同位语，when引导时间状语从句。同位语是对其前面名词的进一步解释说明，去掉并不影响句子的结构，在分析时可以省略，因此可判断本句缺少谓语动词。另外，本段在介绍厄尔尼诺现象时，用的都是现在时，可以将选择范围缩小至动词G) experiences和J) occurs，再根据句意排除G)。

**41. A)**。**详解** 图形容词辨析题。本空位于定冠词the和名词energy之间，因此应填入形容词作修饰语。句意为：由于温度升高带来的\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_能量足以引发全球一系列的天气变化。温度升高必然会带来额外的能量，故答案为A) additional“额外的，附加的”。

**点睛** 备选的形容词只有A) additional、B) associated和O) specific，可根据句意排除B）和O)。

**42. B)**。**详解** 动词辨析题。本空位于系动词are之后，应填入形容词或可作表语的分词、动词、被动语态。本题前一句提到厄尔尼诺现象足以引发全球一系列的天气变化，本句对此举例说明，指出厄尔尼诺与东南亚和澳大利亚的极端干旱天气有关。因此应填入含有“相关的”含义的词，故答案为B）associated。

**点睛** 符合条件的备选词中，A) additional、C) bore、E) communicated和O) specific均不能与with搭配，故排除。

**43. G)**。**详解** 动词辨析题。本空位于两个名词（词组）之间，应填入动词作谓语。本句仍然在说明厄尔尼诺带来的天气变化，南北美洲部分地区极端降雨，即便是在非洲南部\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_干旱的时候。由句意可知，本空应填入有“遭受”含义的动词，故答案为G) experiences。另外，本段在介绍厄尔尼诺现象，用的都是现在时，可以将选择范围缩小至动词G) experiences和J) occurs，而occurs已在上文用过，故排除。

**44. M)**。**详解** 动词辨析题。本空位于情态动词can之后，应填入动词原形。本句意为：厄尔尼诺会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_寒冷但营养丰富的海水的上升。根据本段第一句可知，厄尔尼诺发生意味着海水温度升高，自然不利于寒冷海水的上升，故答案为M) reduce。

**点睛** 备选动词L) realize不符合句意，故排除。

**45. K)**。**详解** 名词辨析题。本空位于句末名词之后，应填入名词。that引导的定语从句的意思是：这些海水供养着大量的鱼\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。由句意可知，此处意为“鱼群”，故答案为K) populations。

**点睛** 备选名词中D) chances、F) decades和G) experiences均在上题中已选，而N) saw显然与句意不符，因此均排除。

**Section B**

**全文翻译及语篇分析**

A)~F)段描述了美国人饮食结构的现状，并指出，虽然新鲜食材唾手可得，信息铺天盖地，但人们依然在很大程度上依赖于快餐和外卖。在年轻人中，这一趋势更加明显，只有一小半人能够经常在家做饭吃。

**怎样才能吃得好**

为什么有如此多美国人食用数以吨计的加工食品呢？这些食品被贴切地称作垃圾，真应该给它们贴上警示标签。

这并不是因为新鲜食材难以获得。超市所提供的品种空前繁多，而且现在美国国内农贸市场的数量是20年前的四倍还多。(47)也并非缺乏可用信息。任何有电脑、智能手机或者电视的人都能够获取大量的食谱、教学视频和烹饪课程。甚至可以说，此类信息铺天盖地。

然而，我们就是不自己做饭吃。(54)如果你一天吃三顿饭，并且饮食习惯与大多数美国人相同，那么你的日常卡路里摄入量中，可能至少有三分之一来自于家常饭菜以外。有将近三分之二的人一周吃一次快餐，而且我们从零食中获取的卡路里几乎达到日常卡路里摄入量的25%。所以，我们不是出去吃，就是点外卖，但就是不能坐下来吃饭——就算坐下来，也是在赶时间。

(46)难道烹饪—一以及享用——食物不应该是一种舒适、骄傲、健康、幸福、休闲以及社交的源泉吗？不应该是将我们与他人联系在一起的事情吗？为什么我们要把这种基本的工作外包出去呢，尤其是当这种外包这么有害时？

我所说的做饭，并不是指制作精美绝伦的晚宴或是完成耗时三天的科学项目。我说的是简单、易做的日常饭菜。(51)我的任务是鼓励新手和那些没时间或没钱的人喂饱自己。这意味着我们的期望值要适度且切合实际，我们需要教会人们烹饪足够好的食物以与家人和朋友分享。

或许回归真正的烹饪并不是那么遥不可及。一项最近的哈里斯民意调查显示，79%的美国人说他们喜欢烹饪，30%的人说“爱做饭”；14%的人承认他们不怎么享受厨房工作，而只有7%的人根本不会靠近炉灶。但这也不一定相当于真正的烹饪，而调查结果也不应该令人惊讶：(48)在那些65岁及以上年龄的人群中，52%的人每周至少在家做五次饭；而年轻人中，只有三分之一的人这样做。

G)、H)两段回顾了20世纪40、50年代的生活，指出那时人们普遍都是在家中吃饭。

(50)20世纪50年代，在我们大多数人成长的家庭中，妈妈几乎每天晚上都会做饭。将家常饭菜摆上餐桌是非常普遍的意愿。除此之外，大多数人都负担不起出去吃饭。

(55)虽然在40年代就发明了冷冻食品，但直到十几年后，电视机的流行才促使它们大受欢迎。此后，包装膳食和预制食品成为晚餐的主流。微波炉和快餐连锁店是最大的催化剂，但却是那些除了烹饪要用的生食材之外什么都想卖的大型食品公司使在家做饭陷入真正的危机。

I)段中，作者表达了自己的不解，年轻人声称自己关注健康，但他们的行为却并非如此。

不过，我还是对只有三分之一的年轻人说他们经常在家做饭感到奇怪。不正是这一人群对加工的垃圾食品抱怨不断，对烹饪手艺极力维护吗？而且不正是这一代人说他们关心自己的健康和地球的福祉吗？如果这是众多年轻人真实的价值观，那么他们的行为与他们的理念并不相符。

J)~L)段讲述了不在家做饭吃的危害：人们会摄入大量的热量，对自身健康以及环境都会带来损失。

有些食品公司也虚情假意地尝试着降低他们加工食品中的卡路里含量，他们对这种尝试大肆宣传，然而，标准的美国饮食依然与所有专家口中我们所应该食用的健康、以植物系食品为主的饮食结构南辕北辙。(52)鉴于政府设立的标准一点都不够严格，现状就十分明确：不在家做饭，我们就吃不到没有问题的食物，而其后果也很难再夸大。

为了有助于量化不良饮食所造成的损失，我最近尝试着借助一种最著名的食品——汉堡包——来估测其影响。我的结论是，汉堡的利润要远远高于抵消它造成的健康问题和环境伤害所带来的损失。

烹调真正的食物是最好的防御——更何况在家里吃饭，任何一顿都可能比在餐厅吃少摄入大约200卡路里的热量。

M)~P)段中，作者反复表明自己的态度，不断鼓励人们自己做饭吃。不需要把做饭看作是高超的艺术，只要新鲜、自然就好。

(53)对于那些经济上不怎么宽裕的美国人来说，我的建议很简单：购买那些你买得起的东西，然后自己做饭。常用的解决方法是主要去食品杂货店购物，因为那里供应新鲜的农产品、肉类、海鲜和奶制品。想要既省钱又吃好，你并不需要本地的有机食材；你所需要的是真正的食物。我不是说当地的食材不好；当地的食材的确更好。但是食品杂货店里已有大量相当好的食物了。

你还应该对冷冻食品和罐头食品有所了解。冷冻的农产品仍然是农产品；西红柿罐头也还是西红柿。只是要确保你购买真正的食物，而其中不含添加的盐或糖。问一下自己，奶奶会考虑这种食品吗？它看起来像是存在于自然中的样子吗？这差不多是常识：你想买的是食物，而不是那些无从辨认的看起来像食物的东西。

你不需要每天都去食品杂货店，也不需要拥有大量的技巧。因为只有一小半美国人说他们的做饭水平中等，而仅有20%的人说他们的烹饪水平高超，那么这是一种信心危机。(49)唯一的补救办法就是练习。做晚餐一点都不神秘。你需要做的仅仅是提前想一想，并重新定义晚餐的概念。(49)与任何其他技能一样，你做饭的次数越多，就会变得越容易；每做一次饭，你的烹饪水平就会提高一点。终有一天，你甚至连菜谱都不需要。操作步骤和原材料有迷惑性，我建议你不要把注意力放在这些上面。

我意识到，对于大多人来说，时间是妨碍他们做饭的最大阻力。你必须通过调整优先次序来找时间做饭。例如，你可以将电视机挪到厨房，一边在水槽边忙碌，一边观看你最喜欢的电视节目。没有人要求你放弃自己喜欢的活动，但如果你看的是电视烹饪节目，那不妨自己尝试着去做一做。

**试题详解**

**46.** Cooking benefits people in many ways and enables them to connect with one another.

**译文** 烹饪在很多方面都使人受益，使他们能够彼此联系。

**定位** 由connect with one another定位到文章D)段画线处。

**D)** Shouldn't preparing—and consuming—food be a source of comfort, pride, health, well-being, relaxation, sociability? Something that **connects us to other humans**? Why would we want to *outsource* (外包) this basic task, especially when outsourcing it is so harmful?

**详解** C)段提到美国人习惯了吃外面卖的食品，而不是自己做饭，紧随其后的D)段中有三个问句，都是针对为什么美国人会有这样的饮食习惯而提问。前两句虽然是一般疑问句，但由上下文可以判断，这两句都含反问意味，其真实意思是说：烹饪以及享用食物是一种舒适、骄傲、健康、幸福、休闲以及社交的源泉，能够将我们与他人联系在一起。题干是对这两句话的总结，故答案为D)。

**47.** Abundant information about cooking is available either online or on TV.

**译文** 在网络或电视上，都可以获取大量关于烹饪的信息。

**定位** 由abundant information, online和TV定位到文章B)段画线处。

**B)** It's not because fresh ingredients are hard to come by. Supermarkets offer more variety than ever, and there are over four times as many farmers' markets in the U.S. as there were 20 years ago. Nor is it for lack of available information. There are **plenty of *recipes*** (食谱), **how-to videos and cooking classes** available to anyone who has a **computer**, smartphone or **television**. If anything, the information is overwhelming.

**详解** B)段前半部分说明，在美国购买用于烹饪的食材非常方便。后半段则提到，信息也不是问题，任何有电脑、智能手机或者电视的人都能够获取大量的食谱、教学视频和烹饪课程。甚至可以说，此类信息铺天盖地。 题干是对这两句话的总结，故答案为B)。

**48.** Young people do less cooking at home than the elderly these days.

**译文** 如今，与老年人相比，年轻人在家做饭比较少。

**定位** 由题干中的young people和the elderly定位到文章F)段画线处。

**F)** Perhaps a return to real cooking needn't be far off. A recent Harris poll revealed that 79% of Americans say they enjoy cooking and 30% "love it"; 14% admit to not enjoying kitchen work and just 7% won't go near the stove at all. But this doesn't necessarily translate to real cooking, and the result of this survey shouldn't surprise anyone: **52% of those 65 or older** cook at home five or more times per week; **only a third of young people** do.

**详解** F)段前半部分通过数据揭示了目前美国人对于在家做饭这件事情的态度，后半部分涉及年轻人和老年人做饭的不同频率：在那些65岁及以上年龄的人群中，52%的人每周至少在家做五次饭；而年轻人中，只有三分之一的人这样做。三分之一的频率低于52%的频率。题干是对画线部分的同义转述，故答案为F)。

**49.** Cooking skills can be improved with practice.

**译文** 烹饪技巧能够通过练习得以提高。

**定位** 由题干中的improved和practice定位到文章O)段画线处。

**O)** You don't have to hit the grocery store daily, nor do you need an abundance of skill. Since fewer than half of Americans say they cook at an intermediate level and only 20% describe their cooking skills as advanced, the crisis is one of confidence. And the only remedy for that is **practice.** There's nothing mysterious about cooking the evening meal. You just have to do a little thinking ahead and redefine what qualifies as dinner. Like any skill, cooking gets easier as you do it more; every time you cook, you **advance** your level of skills. Someday you won't even need recipes. My advice is that you not pay attention to the number of steps and ingredients, because they can be deceiving.

**详解** O)段开头就说，做饭不需要拥有大量的技巧，画线部分明确指出，唯一的补救办法就是练习。与任何其他技能一样，你做饭的次数越多，就会变得越容易；每做一次饭，你的烹饪水平就会提高一点。题干是对这两句话的总结，故答案为O)。

**50.** In the mid-20th century, most families ate dinner at home instead of eating out.

**译文** 20世纪中期，大部分家庭都在家吃饭，而不是外出就餐。

**定位** 由题干中的mid-20th century和ate dinner at home定位到文章G)段画线处。

**G)** Back in the **1950s** most of us grew up in households where Mom cooked virtually every night. The intention to **put a home-cooked meal on the table** was pretty much universal. Most people couldn't afford to do otherwise.

**详解** G)段指出，20世纪50年代，在我们大多数人成长的家庭中，妈妈几乎每天晚上都会做饭。将家常饭菜摆上餐桌是非常普遍的意愿。除此之外，大多数人都负担不起出去吃饭。也就是说，那时，大多数家庭都不会外出就餐，而是自己在家做饭吃。题干中的mid-20th century是对原文中1950s的同义转述，题干是对这三句话的总结，故答案为G)。

**51.** Even those short of time or money should be encouraged to cook for themselves and their family.

**译文** 即使有些人不怎么有时间或有钱，也应该鼓励他们为自己和家人做饭。

**定位** 由题干中的short of time or money，encouraged和cook for themselves and their family定位到文章E)段画线处。

**E)** When I talk about cooking, I'm not talking about creating elaborate dinner parties or three-day science projects. I'm talking about simple, easy, everyday meals. My mission is to **encourage** green hands and those **lacking time or money** to **feed themselves**. That means we need modest, realistic expectations, and we need to teach people to cook food that's good enough to **share with family** and friends.

**详解** E)段中说，作者的任务是鼓励新手和那些没时间或没钱的人喂饱自己，我们需要教会人们烹饪足够好的食物以与家人和朋友分享。题干中的short of time or money是对原文中lacking time or money的同义转述，题干中的cook for themselves and their family分别对应原文中的feed themselves和share with family，故答案为E)。

**52.** Eating food not cooked by ourselves can cause serious consequences.

**译文** 吃那些不是自己烹饪的食物会造成严重的后果。

**定位** 由题干中的consequences定位到文章J)段画线处。

**J)** There have been half-hearted but well-publicized efforts by some food companies to reduce calories in their processed foods, but the Standard American Diet is still the polar opposite of the healthy, mostly plant-based diet that just about every expert says we should be eating. Considering that the government's standards are not nearly ambitious enough, the picture is clear: by not cooking at home, we're not eating the right things, and the **consequences** are hard to overstate.

**详解** J)段中说，鉴于政府设立的食品安全标准一点都不够严格，现状就十分明确：不在家做饭，我们就吃不到没有问题的食物，而其后果也很难再夸大。也就是说，会造成严重的后果，题干中的cause serious consequences是对原文中the consequences are hard to overstate的同义转述，故答案为J)。

**53.** To eat well and still save money, people should buy fresh food and cook it themselves.

**译文** 想要既吃好又省钱，人们应该购买新鲜食品，自己烹饪。

**定位** 由题干中的eat well and still save money和cook it themselves定位到文章M)段画线处。

**M)** To those Americans for whom money is a concern, my advice is simple: Buy what you can afford, and **cook it yourself.** The common prescription is to primarily shop the grocery store, since that's where fresh produce, meat and seafood, and dairy are. And to **save money and still eat well** you don't need local, organic ingredients; all you need is real food. I'm not saying local food isn't better; it is. But there is plenty of decent food in the grocery stores.

**详解** M)段开头就说，对于那些经济上不怎么宽裕的美国人来说，作者的建议很简单：购买那些你买得起的东西，然后自己做饭。接下来，作者推荐了出售新鲜食材的食品杂货店，说想要既省钱又吃好，你并不需要本地的有机食材；只要是真正的食物就可以了。题干是对这三句话的总结，故答案为M)。

**54.** We get a fairly large portion of calories from fast food and snacks.

**译文** 我们相当大一部分的卡路里都来自于快餐和零食。

**定位** 由题干中的calories，fast food和snacks定位到文章C)段画线处。

**C)** And yet we aren't cooking. If you eat three meals a day and behave like most Americans, you probably get at least a third of your daily *calories* (卡路里) outside the home. Nearly two- thirds of us grab **fast food** once a week, and we get almost 25% of our daily calories from **snacks.** So we're eating out or taking in, and we don't sit down—or we do, but we hurry.

**详解** C)段中通过数据说明了快餐和零食富含高热量，根据文章数据，人们日常卡路里摄入量中，可能至少有三分之一来自于家常饭菜以外。有将近三分之二的人一周吃一次快餐，而且我们从零食中获取的卡路里几乎达到日常卡路里摄人量的25%。题干是对画线部分的总结，故答案为C)。

**55.** The popularity of TV led to the popularity of frozen food.

**译文** 电视的普及使得冷冻食品流行开来。

**定位** 由题干中的popularity，TV和frozen food定位到文章H)段画线处。

**H)** Although **frozen dinners** were invented in the '40s, their **popularity** didn't boom until **televisions** became popular a decade or so later. Since then, packaged, pre-prepared meals have been what's for dinner. The microwave and fast-food chains were the biggest *catalysts* (催化剂), but the big food companies—which want to sell anything except the raw ingredients that go into cooking—made the home cook an endangered species.

**详解** H)段第一句指出，虽然在40年代就发明了冷冻食品，但直到十几年后，电视机的流行才促使它们大受欢迎。题干是对画线部分的同义转述，故答案为H)。

**Section C**

**Passage One**

**全文翻译及语篇分析**

第1段作者首先指出，钱包正走向灭绝，只有在小卖部里人们才会用现金付账。商店越高级，货币变得越来越抽象。

(56)钱包正走向灭绝。作为日常生活的必需品，它将与阅读纸质报纸的这一代人相继消失。你递过去纸币，然后数找给你的零钱这种购物体验现在只存在于最小的小卖部，比如从街角的小店买条巧克力或买一品脱牛奶。在任何要花实际货币的商店，货币正变得越来越抽象。而且商店越上档次，这一点就越正确。(57)在最前沿的零售店里——例如，丹佛街的维多利亚·贝克汉姆商店——当你决定付钱时，你不需要走过去站在任何收银台前。这里的员工都配有平板电脑，你在沙发上休息时就可以付账。

第2~3段介绍作者的看法及感受。作者认为挣钱不易，花钱也不应该这么轻松。而且钱包消失，金钱的抽象化代表现实世界已成为电子产品的世界，这令作者感到不安。

如果你有钱的话，这只不过是优秀的服务。(58/60)但是纵观整个社会，现金概念的抽象化使我不安。也许我只是太守旧了。但是对我们大多数人来说，挣钱并不是快速或容易的事情。那么花钱竟然只在转瞬间难道不有点儿奇怪吗？周五晚上钱包里厚厚的一沓钱带来的愉悦、前途光明的感觉由来已久，这难道代表不了什么吗？

但是我还是把经济学留给专家吧。(59/60)钱包的消失给我带来的困扰是关于它所代表的客观环境的改变。钱包的外表及它带来的感受——扣带和材质随着时间的流逝磨损、破裂、变松，钱包里的银行卡、纸币、金色银色的硬币，以及手写的电话号码和纸质的电影票——这一切恰好与世界变化的方向相反。钱包的对立面是智能手机或平板电脑，有着圆滑的边角、酷酷的玻璃屏，如同鹅卵石一样光滑而不可知。我们不再在纸堆里找东西，不再细细查看每个角落，而是在屏幕上用手指左右滑动。我们不再数硬币。如果你还有钱包的话就展示出来吧。它也许不会长存于世了。

**试题详解**

**56.** What is happening to the wallet?

**A) It is disappearing.**

B) It is being fattened.

C) It is becoming costly.

D) It is changing in style.

**定位** 由题干中的happening to the wallet定位至第一段第一句：The wallet is heading for extinction.

**详解** 事实细节题。第一段第一句开篇便点明钱包正走向灭绝。因此A)“它正在消失”符合文意，故为答案。

**点睛** B)“它正在变厚”、C)“它正变得昂贵”和D)“它的样式正发生变化”在原文中均未提及，因此均排除。

**57.** How are business transactions done in big modern stores?

A) Individually.

**B) Electronically.**

C) In the abstract.

D) Via a cash register.

**定位** 由题干中的in big modern stores定位至第一段第六、七句：At the most cutting-edge retail stores—Victoria Beckham on Dover Street, for instance—you don't go and stand at any kind of cash register when you decide to pay. The staff are equipped with iPads to take your payment while you relax on a sofa.

**详解** 事实细节题。第一段第六句举例说明在最前沿的商店里人们如何付款。第七句提到，店员都配有平板电脑，顾客在沙发上休息时就可以付账。由此可知，在现代大型商店里，商业交易是通过电子设备完成的，故答案为B)。

**点睛** A)“单独地”在原文中并未提及，排除；C)“抽象地”，原文只是说货币的概念越来越抽象化，并没有说交易抽象地完成，因此排除；D)“通过收银台”，与本段第六句提到的“不需要站在任何收银台前”矛盾，因此排除。

**58.** What makes the author feel uncomfortable nowadays?

A) Saving money is becoming a thing of the past.

B) The pleasing Friday-night feeling is fading.

C) Earning money is getting more difficult.

**D) Spending money is so fast and easy.**

**定位** 由题干中的makes the author feel uncomfortable定位至第二段第二至五句：But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned. But earning money isn't quick or easy for most of us. Isn't it a bit weird that spending it should happen in half a *blink* (眨眼) of an eye?

**详解** 事实细节题。第二段介绍作者的看法。现金概念的抽象化使作者感到不安。究其原因是作者认为挣钱不容易，而花钱却在转瞬间，故答案为D)。

**点睛** A)“省钱成为了过去”和C)“挣钱变得更加困难”在原文中并未提及，因此排除；B)“周五晚上令人愉悦的感觉正在消退”，与原文不符，因此排除。

**59.** Why does the author choose to write about what's happening to the wallet?

**A) It represents a change in the modern world.**

B) It has something to do with everybody's life.

C) It marks the end of a time-honoured tradition.

D) It is the concern of contemporary economists.

**定位** 由题干中的why和what's happening to the wallet定位至第三段第二句：What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment.

**详解** 事实细节题。what' happening to the wallet指的是钱包正走向灭绝。第三段继续介绍作者对钱包即将灭绝的看法。第二句提到，钱包的消失给我带来的困扰是关于它所代表的实体环境的改变。因此A)“它代表现代世界的一种改变”符合文意，故为答案。

**点睛** B)“它与每个人的生活有关”和C)“它标志着一个历史悠久的传统的结束”都是原文提到的事实，并不是作者写作的原因，因此排除；D)“它是当代经济学家所关心的事”是对第三段第一句But I'll leave the economics to the experts.的曲解，因此排除。

**60.** What can we infer from the passage about the author?

A) He is resistant to social changes.

B) He is against technological progress.

C) He feels reluctant to part with the traditional wallet.

**D) He feels insecure in the ever-changing modern world.**

**定位** 由题干定位至第二段第二句：But across society, the abstraction of the idea of cash makes me uneasy. 以及第三段第二句：What bothers me about the death of the wallet is the change it represents in our physical environment.

**详解** 推理判断题。由定位句可以看出，作者对钱包走向灭绝感到不安和困惑，而钱包灭绝正是代表着社会的变化，因此D)“他在不断变化的现代世界中感到不安”符合文意，该选项中的insecure对应定位句中的uneasy和bother，故答案为D)。

**点睛** A)“他反对社会变革”和B)“他反对技术进步”在原文中均未提及，因此排除；C)“他不愿意与传统的钱包告别”是对原文第三段最后两句Show your wallet, if you still have one. It may not be here much longer.的解释过于片面，并不是文章中作者表达的主要意图，因此排除。

**高频词汇及短语**

scale n. 等级；规模

bother v. （使）担心；麻烦

represent v. 代表

physical adj. 客观存在的，物质的

wear v. 磨损

tear v. 撕破

opposite n. 对立面

peer v. 盯着看

die off 相继消失

count out 数出

**Passage Two**

**全文翻译及语篇分析**

第1段指出人们都要睡觉，但为什么熬夜或早起却存在文化差异。

(61)每个人都要睡觉，但是人们为了赶上什么而熬夜或者为了不错过什么而早起，却因文化的不同而存在差异。

第2段指出研究发现，导致我们失去睡眠时间最多的因素是体育赛事、时间变更和假期。

收集的数据显示，平均来看，导致我们失去睡眠时间最多的似乎是体育赛事、时间变更和假期。

第3-8段用俄罗斯、美国、英国等的例子来论证上述原因。

在世界各地，由于夏令时的开始和结束，人们改变了睡眠模式。举个例子来说，俄罗斯总统弗拉基米尔·普京把该国永久地改为冬令时，并于10月26日开始实行，自此以后，俄罗斯人每天醒来的时间晚了大约半个小时。

(62)俄罗斯其他熬夜或早起的日子基本上与公共假期相一致。在新年前夜，俄罗斯人是世界上睡得最晚的，大约是在凌晨3∶30才上床睡觉。

在国际妇女节这天，俄罗斯人也会晚起床一个小时，为了款待女性亲属，并为她们庆祝。

类似地，美国人熬夜、晚起以及睡得最久的时候是在三日周末。

在冬奥会冰球决赛中击败瑞典的那一晚是加拿大人这一年中睡的时间最少的一次。

(63)世界杯也应承担剥夺人们睡眠的主要责任。在英国，人们睡得最糟糕的一晚是6月14日英格兰与意大利比赛的那晚。那天晚上，为了看这场比赛，英国人晚睡了半个小时；然后由于夏夜（指的是夏天的时候，北方国家的太阳几乎不会落下这种现象），他们第二天又比平时醒得早。不过，与德国人、意大利人和法国人相比，那也不算什么。为了看世界杯，这些国家的人整个夏天不同的日子里都会晚睡一个半小时左右。

第9段用反问句指出人们忽视了睡眠的重要性。

(64)需要明确的一点是，并不是每个人都有设备记录自己的睡眠模式；在以上一些国家中，可能只有最富有的人才这样做。那些选择追踪自己睡眠的人也许是想要获得比普通人更多的睡眠。然而，即使情况确实如此，以上发现仍然很惊人。(65)这一整年里，如果我们中最具健康意识的人的睡眠时间都有这么大的浮动，那我们其余的人又失去了多少睡眠呢？

**试题详解**

**61.** What does the author say about people's sleeping habits?

**A) They are culture-related.**

B) They affect people's health.

C) They change with the seasons.

D) They vary from person to person.

**定位** 由题干中的sleeping habits定位到第一段：Everybody sleeps, but what people stay up late to catch—or wake up early in order not to miss—varies by culture.

**详解** 事实细节题。文章首段后半句指出，人们为了赶上什么而熬夜或者为了不错过什么而早起，却因文化的不同而存在差异。由此可见，人们的睡眠习惯与文化有关，故答案为A)。

**点睛** 文章第一段提到人们的睡眠与文化有关，第二段又提到影响人们睡眠的几个主要因素：体育赛事、时间变更和假期，并未提到睡眠习惯与健康、季节以及个人之间的关系，故B)“它们影响人们的健康”、C)“它们随着季节而改变”和D)“它们因人而异”三项均可以排除。

**62.** What do we learn about the Russians regarding sleep?

A) They don't fall asleep until very late.

B) They don't sleep much on weekends.

**C) They get less sleep on public holidays.**

D) They sleep longer than people elsewhere.

**定位** 由题干中的the Russians regarding sleep定位到第四段第一句：Russia's other late nights and early mornings generally correspond to public holidays.

**详解** 推理判断题。文章第四段第一句指出，俄罗斯其他熬夜或早起的日子基本上与公共假期相一致。故本题答案C)。

**点睛** A)“他们直到很晚才入睡”，文章第三段提到俄罗斯改为冬令时后，俄罗斯人起床时间比以前晚了，并且第四段提到他们会在假期里早起或晚睡，A)项说法太绝对，故可以排除；B)“他们周末睡得不多”，文章第六段提到美国人会在三日周末熬夜、晚起以及睡得最长，B)项属于张冠李戴，故可以排除；D)“他们比其他地方的人睡的时间更长”，文章第三段提到俄罗斯改为冬令时后，俄罗斯人起床时间比以前晚了，但这并不能推断出“他们比其他地方的入睡的时间更长”，故可以排除。

**63.** What is the major cause for Europeans' loss of sleep?

A) The daylight savings time.

B) The colorful night life.

**C) The World Cup.**

D) The summertime.

**定位** 由题干中的Europeans' loss of sleep定位到第八段：The World Cup is also chiefly responsible for sleep *deprivation* (剥夺). The worst night for sleep in the U.K. was the night of the England-Italy match... compared to Germans, Italians, and the French, who stayed up... to watch the Cup.

**详解** 推理判断题。文章第八段首句指出，世界杯也应承担剥夺人们睡眠的主要责任。最后两句用英国人、德国人、意大利人和法国人熬夜看世界杯的例子来论证。因此，欧洲人缺乏睡眠的主要原因是为了看世界杯，故本题答案为C)。

**点睛** 文章第三段提到俄罗斯改为冬令时后，俄罗斯人起床时间比以前晚了，夏令时的结束对俄罗斯人的睡眠造成了影响，而不是欧洲人，故可以排除A)“夏令时”；文章并未提到欧洲人的夜生活是否丰富，B)“丰富的夜生活”属于无中生有，故可以排除；文章第八段第三句提到，夏天北方国家太阳几乎不会落下，由此导致英国人比平时醒得早一些，但是第四句用though转折指出这与德国人、意大利人和法国人为了看世界杯熬夜相比根本不算什么，即夏天并非导致欧洲人缺少睡眠的主要原因，故可以排除D)“夏天”。

**64.** What is the most probable reason for some rich people to use a device to record their sleep patterns?

A) They have trouble falling asleep.

**B) They want to get sufficient sleep.**

C) They are involved in a sleep research.

D) They want to go to bed on regular hours.

**定位** 由题干中的a device to record their sleep patterns定位到最后一段第一、二句：...not everyone has a device to record their sleep patterns... only the richest people do. And people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person.

**详解** 事实细节题。文章最后一段前两句指出，并不是每个人都有设备记录自己的睡眠模式，在以上一些国家中，可能只有最富有的人才这样做；那些选择追踪自己睡眠的人也许是想要获得比普通人更多的睡眠。即富人记录自己睡眠模式最可能的原因是他们想要充足的睡眠，故本题答案为B)。

**点睛** A)“他们难以入睡”和C)“他们参与了一项关于睡眠的研究”，文章并未提及，故可以排除；D)“他们想在固定的时间睡觉”，文章最后一段首句提到他们用设备记录自己的睡眠时间，并未提到他们是想要在固定的时间睡觉，故可以排除。

**65.** What does the author imply in the last paragraph?

A) Sleeplessness does harm to people's health.

**B) Few people really know the importance of sleep.**

C) It is important to study our sleep patterns.

D) Average people probably sleep less than the rich.

**定位** 由题干定位到最后一段：...people who elect to track their sleep may try to get more sleep than the average person... If the most health-conscious among us have such deep swings in our shut-eye levels throughout the year, how much sleep are the rest of us losing?

**详解** 推理判断题。文章最后一段最后一句提到，这一整年里，如果我们中最具健康意识的人的睡眠时间都有这么大的浮动，那我们其余的人又失去了多少睡眠呢？换句话说，人们对睡眠不够重视，故本题答案为B)。

**点睛** A)“失眠对人们的健康有害”，题干问的是作者在最后一段暗示了什么，A)并非作者暗示的内容，故可以排除；C)“研究我们的睡眠模式很重要”，文章并未提及这一点，故可以排除；D)“普通人可能比富人睡得少”，文章最后一段前两句提到了富人用设备记录自己的睡眠时间，可能是想要获得比普通人更多的睡眠，并没有提到普通人和富人之间谁睡眠时间更多的问题，故可以排除。

**高频词汇及短语**

vary v. 相异，存在不同之处

pattern n. 模式，方式

generally adv. 通常；总体上来说

responsible adj. 负有责任的，应承担责任的

device n. 设备，装置

track v. 跟踪；追踪

on average 平均来看

thanks to 多亏，由于

correspond to 与……相一致；与……类似

hit the hay 上床睡觉

**PART Ⅳ Translation**

**译文**

Lijiang, an ancient town in Yunnan Province, is one of the most famous tourist attractions in China. The life tempo there is slower than that of most Chinese cities. There is beautiful natural scenery everywhere in Lijiang, and many minorities provide tourists with various and colorful cultural experience. It has also been known as the "City of Love" in history. Numerous legends about people who were born for love and died for love circulate among the local folk. Nowadays, this ancient town is regarded as the paradise of love and romance in the eyes of both Chinese and foreign visitors.

**难点注释**

1. 翻译第一句时，首先要确定主语。一种译法是将“丽江”作为主语，将“云南省的古镇”译为“丽江”的同位语。另一种译法是直接将“云南省的丽江古镇”作为主语，即Lijiang ancient town of Yunnan Province。相比而言，第一种译法更地道、更简洁。此外，要注意汉语中的地名翻译成英语时，只有第一个字母大写，而且拼音之间没有空格。“旅游目的地”译为tourist attractions或travel destinations皆可。

2. 翻译第二句时，需要用到形容词比较级结构，要注意than前后对比的内容是同样的，这里是丽江的生活节奏和大多数中国城市的生活节奏相比较，因此后面要用that指代life tempo，以避免重复，即译成that of most Chinese cities。“生活节奏”也可译为the pace of life。

3. 翻译第三句时，可以同参考译文一样用and连接两个简单句，也可拆译为两个句子。“美丽的自然风光”也可译为natural beauties。“提供”译为provide，搭配有provide sb．with sth.和provide sth. for sb．。这里sb．是tourists，较简洁，因此选用第一种搭配，避免头重脚轻。“各式各样”除了用various之外，还可以用a variety of。

4. 第四句较简单，“以……闻名”有多种译法，除了be known as之外，还有be famous for/be well-known for/be renowned for等。因为第一句用到了famous，所以最好选用be famous for以外的表达，以避免重复。

5. 翻译第五句时，可将“关于因爱而生、为爱而死的故事”译为包含定语从句的结构，或者译为stories of people born for love and dying for love，用born和dying两个分词作后置定语修饰people。“流传”除了用circulate之外，还可以译为be handed down。

6. 翻译第六句时，可以同参考译文一样使用被动语态，也可以将both Chinese and foreign visitors译作主语，用主动语态。不过用被动语态为佳，这样更突出强调丽江古镇。“被视为”有多种译法，除了用be regarded as以外，还可以译为be deemed as/be seen as/be considered as/be treated as/be thought of as等。“中外游客”还可以译为tourists from both home and abroad。

**答案速查**

**Part Ⅰ 略，参见详解。**

**Part Ⅱ** 1. D 2. C 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. B 10. C

11. A 12. C 13. D 14.C 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. C 19. B 20. A

21. B 22. C 23. A 24. B 25. D

26. transactions 27. in silence 28. short of 29. resent 30. embarrassed

31. spare 32. response 33. turn the tables 34. realization 35. convenient

**Part Ⅲ** 36. N 37. F 38. H 39. D 40. J 41. A 42. B 43. G 44. M 45. K

46. D 47. B 48. F 49. O 50. G 51. E 52. J 53. M 54. C 55. H

56. A 57. B 58. D 59. A 60. D 61. A 62. C 63. C 64. B 65. B

**Part Ⅳ 略，参见详解。**