

2016 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 2 套)

Part I Writing

【范文】

Dear Mr. Lv,

How are you doing these days? We have been apart for almost a year, but my gratitude to you does not fade in the slightest. I'm sure I wouldn't be sitting in this first-class college but for your unconditional faith in me.

You're the one who motivated me to learn and to appreciate the beauty of chemistry, along with the beauty of learning. It was you that stimulate me to explore the unknown areas of chemistry, which finally enabled me to attend this college with world famous scholars and excellent students.

Not only did you inspire me to stretch myself but you trusted me, praised me and encouraged me even when I let you down. I would admit that I had no special talent for chemistry, but you always believed me for my efforts. Thanks to you, I have come to realize just how special and capable I am for you always see the best in me.

Thank you for helping me achieving my college dream!

With Respect,
Your Student

Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : BDCDA

6 ~ 10 : ACBCC

11 ~ 15 : DDCAB

16 ~ 20 : CADDC

21 ~ 25 : ABDCA

Section A

News Report One

[1] You probably think college students are experts at sleeping. But parties, preparations for tests, personal problems and general stress can rack a student's sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and the mind.

Texas Tech University is even offering a class called "Improving Your Sleep Habits". People suffering from sleep loss are righten increased risk from obesity, psychological problems and car crashes. [1] Students who don't get enough sleep have poorer attendance and lower grades. [2] On top of all that, a new study published in the journal *Learning and Memory* finds you are probably better off sleeping than making last-minute preparations for a test. Two hundred college kids were taught to play some unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learned the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later, but they did much better after getting a good night's sleep. So, if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.

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

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal *Learning and Memory*?

News Report Two

Long queues, delayed flights and overcrowding at airports have become almost as much a topic for conversation in Britain as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile, there are complaints that poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners from doing business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed at the British Airports Authority which runs seven major airports, including the three main ones serving London. [3] The Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets. The idea is that competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. [4] The British Airports Authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure, but a lack of runway and terminal capacity, which is addressing through a program of heavy investment.

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

3. What is the Competition Commission going to investigate?
4. What is the root cause of the poor service at British airports according to the British Airports Authority?

News Report Three

[5] Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results. The Department of Public Health in Boston gathers and carefully examines the figures and then draws its conclusion. A hundred and sixteen brands were looked at for this study. Ninety-two were found to have higher nicotine yields than they did six years previously. [6] The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers. That worries the department because of the addictive nature of nicotine. Stand Glance, a professor of medicine in San Francisco, explains why. "The amount of nicotine that's delivered in every cigarette is ten percent higher than it was six years ago, which means that it is easier to get hooked and harder to quit. The big tobacco companies have always insisted that they are frank with their customers about the dangers of smoking and provide them with enough detail to make an informed decision. [7] However, none of them were prepared to comment on this study or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products."

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

5. What do tobacco companies have to do under the law in Massachusetts?
6. What do we learn from the study by the Department of Public Health in Boston?
7. What do we learn from the news report about the big tobacco companies?

Section B

Conversation One

M: And you know one thing I want to ask you. It's great that you have had this experience of teaching in Indonesia and following up on what you just mentioned, what would you

recommend for students who do not live in an English-speaking country? And, you know, they want to learn. I don't know about perfecting but they want at least to be able to communicate decently. How can they go about this?

W: Yeah, it's really hard. That's the real struggle because, [8] right now, I do live in Holland, but I really don't socialize much with Dutch people. And my boyfriend's English is so good that we just basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There is as much listening exposure as I want. All I have to do is turn on the TV.

M: And reading also, right?

W: Yeah, reading. There is plenty I can get to read and listen to. [10] But for speaking, there really is no substitute for trying to speak and use the language in a relaxed atmosphere. [9] So, I think that's really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn't spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I didn't have people here, probably... try to find a club? [11] In Sweden, they have a really cool system called Study Circles. Well, it's not... it's like a course. But really you just have a course leader who is there, sort of, as a coach and guide and to help out. And you don't get grades, and you go just because you want to learn.

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

8. Where does the woman live right now?

9. What does the woman say is the real challenge?

10. What does the woman suggest doing to learn to speak a foreign language?

11. What does the woman say about the Study Circles in Sweden?

Conversation Two

W: Okay, Nathan. [12] So we are talking about driving and are there any rules or regulations that you'd like to change?

M: [12] I'm not sure I want to change rules. But I'd like the police to be stricter on the rules. Like if people jump the traffic lights, I don't know why there isn't a camera of the traffic lights to stop people doing that. Or like speeding. It's very easy to put speed cameras in certain places.

W: [13] Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engines. What's the point in producing an engine that's big and powerful enough to go like 200 km/h when the speed limit is only 100?

M: Right. [14] But do you know there are no speed limits in Germany?

W: [14] People there do drive responsibly though. Often, people break laws simply because the laws are there. If the law isn't there, people will drive within their ability range. When you've got speed limits, this creates situations that actually present dangers on the road.

M: Do you think Germans have better education about personal responsibility when driving?

W: Possibly. They also have very good cars.

M: Right.

W: If you've got a good car that can go at a high speed, then it's really nice to do that.

M: But still with care.

W: So I think it is the restrictions that create the dangers sometimes.

M: Okay.

W: Obviously, when driving through a residential area or where there is a school, you've got to have speed policeman.

M: Speed bumps.

W: Yes, speed bumps, those speed bumps that force you to slow down. I think they're a good idea.

M: [15]So you don't think fining people is useful?

W: [15]Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

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

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

13. What does the woman think car manufacturers could do?

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

15. What does the woman think of the police fining drivers?

Section C

Passage One

Behind the cash register at a store in downtown San Francisco, Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. [16]The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic strip. Azar tried again and again. No luck. As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. [17]He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success. The sale was completed. "I don't know how it works. It just does," said Mr. Azar who learned the trick from another clerk.

Verifone, the company that makes the store's card reader, would not confirm or deny that the plastic bag trick worked. [18]But it's one of many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures that people without engineering degrees have discovered, often out of desperation and shared. "Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. In post-war Japan, the economy wasn't doing so great, so you couldn't get everyday-use items like household cleaners," says Lisa Katayama, author of *Urawaza*, a book named after the Japanese term for clever lifestyle tip and tricks. "So people look for ways to do with what they had."

Today, Americans are finding their own tips and tricks for fixing malfunctioning devices with supplies as simple as paper and glue. Some, like Mr. Azar's plastic bag are open to argument as to how they work or whether they really work at all. But many tech home remedies can be explained by a little science.

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

16. What happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?

17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete the sale?

18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

Passage Two

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things, including help with improving grades, acquiring financial support, forming an examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you are a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser also maybe your boss. [19]Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or the director of graduate studies serves for at least the first semester as a new student adviser. Then the student selects an adviser based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a faculty adviser based on some system of distribution of the departments' advising load. Later, students may have the opportunity of selecting the adviser that they prefer. [20]In any case, new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information. [21]Graduation requirements specify the number of credits you must earn, the minimum grade point average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must have from among differing departments or fields of study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation when you're near that time that you will be completing your graduation requirements. Since graduation requirements vary among divisions of the university, you should consult the Bulletin of Information. You should also direct your questions to your departmental office or academic adviser.

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

19. What does the speaker say about the procedures for assigning academic advisers?
20. How can new graduate students learn who their advisers are?
21. What does the speaker say about graduation requirements?

Passage Three

Jody Harbert is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the state to speak in middle and high schools. [22]She primarily speaks to students in health classes, but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. [23]Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative way this affects girls today. Jody has a Ph.D. in nutrition, but more important, she has personal experience. Her mother talked her to diet when she was only 8 years old. Jody has created several different presentations which she gives to different types of audiences and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable asking questions or talking to her privately. [24]She shows them pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and beautiful than they are in real life. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She then talks about health issues and the physical damage that can occur as a result of dieting. Finally, she addresses self-respect and the notion that a person's sense of beauty must include more than how much a person weighs.[25]Sometimes Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting; other

times she feels that she fails.

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

- 22. Who does Jody Harbert primarily speak to?
- 23. What is Jody Harbert's biggest concern about American culture?
- 24. Why does Jody Harbert show pictures of beautiful women to her audiences?
- 25. What is Jody Harbert's main purpose in giving her speeches?

Part III Reading Comprehension

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26~30 : GACFH | 31~35 : NIBOE | 36~40 : DBFAL |
| 41~45 : HCKBJ | 46~50 : DABAC | 51~55 : CBDDBA |

Section A

任何一个在医院候诊室等候过的人都很熟悉医院禁止使用手机的标志。但随着电子医疗记录的[26]日益普及,医院里的医生不得不整天都[27]依赖于电脑工作——这些让医生远离病床的台式电脑——正[28]迅速让路给无线设备。

随着文书工作的增加,“总有些事要[29]做出让步,而牺牲的通常都是和患者之间交流的时间,”前芝加哥大学内科项目总住院医师巴克蒂·帕特尔医生说。2010年秋天,她在芝加哥协助[30]推行一个试点项目,为了了解 iPad 是否会改善工作环境和病人护理。实验非常[31]成功,现在在这所大学所有内科住院医师在项目之初就会配有一个 iPad。2011年,约翰·霍普金斯大学的内科也采取了同样的[32]政策。现在,耶鲁和斯坦福大学的医学院都有基于 iPad 的无纸化课程。“为了能穿上这件衣服,你也会想要一台 iPad”是一款新式的白大褂上写的标语,这些衣服上被[33]设计成带有大的口袋以便携带平板电脑。

芝加哥大学一项有关 iPad 项目的研究发现,病患如果是由配有 iPad 的住院医师诊疗,就能更快地接受检查和[34]治疗。很多病患也能第一时间对导致他们住院的疾病[35]获得更好地了解。

- 26. G) 空格前为定冠词 the,后面是名词,故应填入修饰 popularity“普及”的形容词。结合句意:电子医疗记录的_____普及,并结合备选项可知常与 popularity 搭配的形容词为 growing, growing popularity 意为“日益普及”符合句意,故选 G)。
- 27. A) 空格前为系动词 become,后面是介词 on,故应填入形容词,构成 become...on 的搭配。结合备选项可知,能与 on 搭配的形容词只有 dependent, be/become dependent on/upon sth./sb. 意为“依赖于某人或某物”,结合句意:医院里的医生整天都依赖于电脑工作,语义通顺,故选 A)。本题强干扰项为 L) reliable,虽然其动词形式 rely 与 on 搭配,也可意为“依赖于”,但 reliable 意为“可靠的”,填入文中意为“医生在电脑方面是可信赖的”,不符合语义,因此排除。
- 28. C) 空格所在句结构完整,因此应填入副词,修饰动词 giving。结合备选项可知,副词只有 fast 和 rather,根据句意可知,只有 fast“快速地,迅速地”填入句中符合语义,故选 C)。
- 29. F) 根据空格前的 had to 可知,此处应填入动词原形,且空格后没有宾语,故该动词应为不及物动词。结合备选项可知, give 和 launch 符合语法要求。根据句意,只有 give“付出,让步”填入句中符合语义,指医师文书工作增多,被迫牺牲与患者会面的时间。故选 F)。launch 作不及物动词时意为“发射”,不符合语义,因此排除。

30. H) 空格前为动词 helped,后面是名词短语 a pilot project,因此应填入动词原形,构成 help do sth.的结构,意为“帮助做”。根据句意:她在芝加哥协助_____一个试点项目,结合备选项可知,launch a pilot project“推行一个试点项目”符合句意,故选 H)。
31. N) 空格前为 was so,后面是 that 引导的从句,因此应填入形容词。由于空格后句子中提到,现在在这所大学所有内科住院医师在项目之初就会配有一个 iPad。说明试点实验很成功,故选 N)。
32. I) 空格前为 adopted the same,因此应填入名词作 adopt 的宾语。空格前的 same 说明此处指代了上文提到某个东西。上一句提到现在住院部的医师都配有 iPad,这可以算是一项政策方针,故选 I)。adopted the same policy 意为“采取同样的政策”。
33. B) 空格前为名词 lab coats,后面是介词 with 引导的短语。空格所在句主干为...is the slogan for...,结构完整,可知空格后 with...是修饰 lab coats 的后置定语,因此应填入非谓语动词。结合备选项可知,designed 填入文中可作后置定语,且符合句意,故选 B)。
34. O) 空格前为 and,说明空格所填内容应与 tests 对应,因此应填入复数名词,且语义上与 tests “(医疗)检查”相关。结合备选项可知,treatments“治疗”符合句意,故选 O)。
35. E) 空格前为名词 many patients,后面也是名词 a better understanding,因此应该填入谓语动词,表明两者之间的逻辑关系。且根据上文提到过的谓语动词 got,were,landed 可知,空格处也应填入动词的过去式形式。备选项中的 gained 填入文中意为“获得更好的了解”符合句意,故选 E)。

Section B

古希腊智慧激发对美好生活的指引

- A) [39]在一个越来越多战争、恐怖主义、经济危机和传染病大范围爆发所带来的威胁和不确定性的世界上,还能享受平静的生活吗?新书《十条黄金准则:希腊哲学家关于过上美好生活的古老智慧》给出的答案是肯定的。这本书是由长岛大学哲学教授迈克尔·斯皮奥斯和经济学教授帕诺斯·穆多卡塔合著的。
- B) [44]斯皮奥斯说,古希腊哲学家的智慧是永恒的。这位哲学教授说,正如很多个世纪前它第一次被写出来时一样,现在依然适用。“智慧永不过期,”他说。“智力没有保存期限。我认为很多事情如今已变得非常黑暗阴郁,有很多误解和误导性暗示,很多古人称之为诡辩的东西。[37]希腊人的古哲学的美好之处在于他们往往把生活看成是清澈完整的,而我们现代人却不会这样看待生活。”
- 审视你的生活
- C) 斯皮奥斯和他的合著者帕诺斯·穆多卡塔一起,借助该哲学背后的哲人——亚里士多德、苏格拉底、埃皮克提图和毕达哥拉斯等——提出了他们的 10 条黄金准则。第一条准则——审视你的生活——是贯穿整本书的主线。斯皮奥斯说它是基于柏拉图的观点“没有被审视的生活不值得过”而提出来的。“希腊人总是担心他们会受到信念的束缚,”他说,[42]“因此后退一步,关掉不假思索模式,真正停下来,思考我们的当务之急,思考我们的价值观和人际关系。”
- 不要担忧你无法掌控的事情
- D) 我们一旦开始审视生活,斯皮奥斯说,就要遵循第二条准则:只担心你能掌控的事情。“推崇这个理念的人是一位斯多葛学派哲学家。他的名字是埃皮克提图,”他说。[36]“斯多葛学派

普遍共识就是：生活是很大的计划。你并不能真正理解这一计划的所有维度。你也不能掌控这一计划的所有维度。”

- E) 所以，斯皮奥斯解释说，浪费我们的体力、智力和精力去担心我们无法掌控的事情是不值得的。“例如，我不能控制自己是否会患上猪流感，”他说。“我的意思是，我可以采取一些谨慎的措施，但最终我不能确保自己不患上猪流感。所以埃皮克提图的意思是，坐在家里担心这种事是错误的、浪费时间且不理智。你应该试图在生活中辨别出你真正能控制的事情，并努力控制它们。”

寻求真正的愉悦

- F) 生活要过得有意义和幸福，我们需要朋友。但根据亚里士多德——柏拉图的学生及亚历山大大帝的老师——大多数的人际关系都不能算真正的友谊。[38]“仅仅因为我和某人有生意上的往来且我可以从这段关系中获益，这未必意味着这个人是我的朋友，”斯皮奥斯说。“真正的友谊是两个人拥有共同的灵魂。亚里士多德所认为的真正友谊是一副非常迷人，少见又具有诗意的画面。”
- G) 在我们追求美好生活的过程中，斯皮奥斯说，寻求真正的愉悦很重要——这条建议最初由伊壁鸠鲁提出来。但是与当代把伊壁鸠鲁学说解读成生活的放纵和奢侈不同，对于古希腊人来说，追求美好生活意味着找到一种平静、祥和及精神放松的状态。

- H) “对于古伊壁鸠鲁学派来说，这是最高程度的，也是最令人向往的愉悦和幸福，”斯皮奥斯说。[41]“在当代，这是非常值得深思的东西。我认为我们没有花足够的时间尝试去专心于一种心理和精神上的平静和满足，尽管这是古伊壁鸠鲁学派所认为的最高形式的幸福和愉悦。”

与人为善

- I) 其他黄金准则建议我们自制、避免过度并且不做发迹的傻瓜。也有应对人际关系的准则：做一个有责任感的人，不作恶事。
- J) “当然我们认为赫西奥德与荷马是同时代的年轻诗人，”斯皮奥斯说。“赫西奥德提出了这样一个观点——这种观点在世界上一些伟大的宗教里经常能够见到，如犹太教与基督教传统和伊斯兰教等——[45]从某种意义上来说，当你伤害另一个人的时候，你也伤害了自己。在群体和生活中伤害他人，破坏人际关系，可能最终会自食其果，造成精神伤痛。”
- K) [43]反之，斯皮奥斯说，古人的智慧敦促我们做善事。追求美好生活的第十条黄金准则是与人为善会有福报。
- L) “这是寓言家伊索在他的小寓言中所传达的信息，这些精彩的小寓言讲述动物和动物之间关系的故事，”他说。“我认为伊索暗示的是当你向他人行善时，可以期望善有善报，善举会给行善之人带来某种好处。[40]即使没有物质好处回报善举，至少，行善之人也可以享受精神鼓舞的时刻。”
- M) 斯皮奥斯说，遵循这十条来自古人智慧的准则，我们可以迈向美好的生活。我们不再是生活中的旁观者，而能参与其中，成为更幸福的人。他指出，这才是值得过的生活。

36. D) 根据题目意思：根据一位古希腊哲学家的观点，我们不可能理解生活的每个方面。及题干线索词 understand every aspect of our life 定位至 D) 段。该段末句提到，生活是很大的计划。你并不能真正理解这一计划的所有维度。与题目后半句同义，故答案选 D)。

37. B) 根据题目意思：古哲学家与现代人看待生活的角度不同。及题干线索词 Ancient

- philosophers 和 people of today 定位至 B) 段。末句提到, 希腊人的古哲学的美好之处在于他们往往把生活看成是清澈完整的, 而我们现代人却不会这样看待生活。与题目同义。其中 in a different light from people of today 与原文中的 in a way that we tend not to see life today 的同义。故答案选 B)。
38. F) 根据题目意思: 不是所有的生意伙伴都是你的灵魂伴侣。及线索词 business partnere 定位至 F) 段。其中 business partners 与原文中的 have a business relationship with an individual 同义, soul mates 与该原文中的 share the same soul 同义。故答案选 F)。
39. A) 根据题目意思: 尽管现代世界充满各种挑战, 我们仍能过平和的生活。及线索词 peaceful life 和 various challenges 定位至 A) 段。该段首句以问句的形式指出, 生活中面临各种威胁和不确定性时, 还能享受平静的生活吗? 后一句则给出了肯定的回答。故答案选 A)。其中 various challenges 与原文中的 increasingly challenged 同义。
40. L) 根据题目意思: 即便不能得到物质好处, 行善之人仍能感受到精神上的奖励。可知题目可能出现在“与人为善”的部分。根据题干线索词 spiritually rewarded 和 concrete benefits 定位至 L) 段。末句提到, 即使没有物质好处回报善举, 至少, 行善之人也可以享受精神鼓舞的时刻。且该段倒数第二行出现题目中的关键词 concrete benefit, 故答案选 L)。其中 feel spiritually rewarded 与原文中的 enjoy a kind of spiritually enlightened moment 同义。
41. H) 根据题目意思: 如今, 如何取得心理上的平静和满足是值得我们思考的。根据题干线索词 mental calmness and contentment 定位至 G) 段和 H) 段。其中 H) 段中提到的 achieving a sort of calmness, a sort of contentment in a mental and spiritual way “取得一种精神上的平静和满足”与题目内容相近。且该段又提到, 这种平静和满足在当代是值得深思的。故答案选 H)。G) 段中虽然也提到了平静、祥和及精神自在的状态, 但并未提到题目中的“值得我们思考”因此排除。
42. C) 根据题目意思: 迈克尔·斯皮奥斯建议我们应该停下来认真思考我们生活中的当务之急。可知题目可能出现在“审视你的生活”的部分, 根据题干线索词 Soupios, stop 和 priorities 定位至 C) 段。末句出现了 stop, reflect about 和 priorities 等词。且末句提到, 真正停下来思考我们的当务之急, 思考我们的价值观和人际关系。故答案选 C)。其中 think carefully 与原文中的 reflect about 同义。
43. K) 根据题目意思: 古代哲学家强烈建议我们做善事。可知题目可能出现在“与人为善”的部分。根据题干线索词 strongly advise 和 do good 定位至 K) 段。首句就提到, 古人的智慧敦促我们做善事。故答案选 K)。其中 strongly advise 与原文中的 urges 同义, ancient philosophers 与 ancient wisdom 同义。
44. B) 根据题目意思: 古希腊思想家睿智的教导是永恒的, 并且在当代生活中仍然适用。线索词 timeless 和 contemporary life 定位至 B) 段。首句提到, 古希腊哲学家的智慧是永恒的。第二句说, 正如很多个世纪前它第一次被写出来时一样, 现在依然适用。说明这些智慧依然适用于当代社会。与题干同义, 故答案选 B)。
45. J) 根据题目意思: 伤害别人也是在伤害自己。可知题目可能出现在“与人为善”的部分。根据题干线索词 do harm to 定位至 J) 段。倒数第二句提到, 当你伤害另一个人的时候, 你也伤害了自己。与题干同义, 故答案选 J)。其中 do harm to 与原文中的 hurt 同义。

Section C

Passage One

[46]对新技术的态度通常会随着年龄的增长而下降。也就是说,一般而言,在技术变革的前沿,年轻人的数量往往超过老年人的数量。

然而,情况并非总是如此。[47]在人们对待无人驾驶汽车的态度上似乎就没有明确的年龄划分。公众的分歧在于是否愿意使用无人驾驶车辆。去年的一项调查发现,在所有的受访人中,48%的人表示他们想使用无人驾驶汽车,而50%的人则不愿意。

事实是不同年龄层的人对待无人驾驶汽车的态度似乎非常稳定,这表明无人驾驶汽车的转变多么具有变革性。现在不是每个人都想要一辆无人驾驶汽车——而且也没人能买到——但是对于接受它们的人来说,各个年龄阶段的人都有。

实际上,这并不令人惊讶。尽管老一辈的人有时不愿接纳新技术,但无人驾驶汽车对这一年龄段的人而言尤其具有真正的价值。[48]老年人,特别是那些行动受限或不能独立驾驶的人,正是无人驾驶汽车的典型用户之一。

当你认为相比老年人,年轻人通常对于旅游出行相关的技术更感兴趣时,这一点尤为有趣。

[49]在无人驾驶汽车方面,观点的差异显著地体现在与年龄无关的其他因素上。例如,和受教育较少的人相比,大学毕业生对无人驾驶汽车更感兴趣:59%的大学毕业生说他们愿意使用无人驾驶汽车,相比之下,那些学历在高中及以下的人中只有38%愿意使用。

[49]居住地也很重要。和居住在乡村地区的人相比,居住在城市和郊区的人更愿意尝试无人驾驶汽车。

虽然有理由相信人们对无人驾驶汽车的兴趣在全面增加,但个人年龄与无人驾驶汽车能否成为主流几乎没有关系。[50]一旦无人驾驶汽车真正上市销售,早期的使用者将是那些买得起的人。

46. D) 题目就新技术出现时会发生什么情况提问。根据题干关键词 new technology 定位至首段首句。该句提到,人们对新技术的态度通常会随着年龄的增长而下降。第二句做出进一步解释,指出年轻人相比老年人,更容易接受新技术。四个选项中,A)项“进一步加剧老年人与年轻人之间的差距”属过度推测;B)项“通常给其他相关领域带来创新”和C)项“极大地促进了整个社会的进步”在文中并未提及,因此排除。只有D)项“新技术通常在不同年龄群体引起不同的反应”与首句同义,故选D)项。

47. A) 题目就关于无人汽车,作者说了什么提问。根据题干关键词 driverless car 定位至第二段第二句。首句中的 though 有转折的意思,第二句提到,人们对待无人驾驶汽车的态度就似乎没有明确的年龄划分。说明人们对无人驾驶汽车所持的态度,并没有因为年龄的不同而有分歧,故答案选A)“它似乎不会造成年龄差异”。B)项“它未必会减少交通事故”和C)项“它可能开启汽车行业的革命”在文中并未提及,因此排除;D)项“它已经引发了不切实际的期望”根据第二段末句提到的50%的受访者不愿意开无人驾驶汽车,说明人们没有特别期待,也应排除。

48. B) 题目就为什么老年人青睐无人驾驶的汽车提问。根据题关键词 appeal to some old people 定位至第四段末句。该句提到,老年人,特别是那些行动受限或不能独立驾驶的人,正是无人驾驶汽车的典型用户之一,可知老年人青睐无人驾驶汽车是因为它可帮助他们出行,故选B)项。其中A)项“它可以节省精力”、C)项“它为他们的出行带来了安全”和D)项“它能激发他

们对生活的兴趣”均不符合题意,因此排除。

49. A) 题目就可能影响人们对无人驾驶汽车看法的因素提问。根据题干关键词 affect one's attitude 定位至第六、七段。这两段列举了两个有影响力的因素,分别是受教育程度和居住地点。因此 A) 项“居民区的地点”符合题意,故选 A)。本题的强干扰项为 C) 项“他们所接受培训的多少”,但 training“培训”不能等同于 education“教育”,因此排除。另外, B) 项“他们独特的兴趣领域”和 D) 项“他们驾驶经验的长短”在文中并未提及,因此排除。
50. C) 题目就谁有可能第一个买无人驾驶汽车提问。根据题干关键词 first to buy 定位至末段末句。该句提到,一旦无人驾驶汽车真正上市销售,早期的使用者将是那些买得起的人。说明只有富人才能最先够买,故答案选 C) 项。A) 项“老年人”、B) 项“受过教育的人”和 D) 项“技术迷”均不符合题意,因此排除。

Passage Two

工业革命前的欧洲处于农业社会,“你会想要早点醒来,日出而作,吃顿丰盛的午饭稍作休息,然后接着工作,”太平洋大学历史学教授肯·阿尔巴拉说道。“然后,大概五六点钟,你会吃顿简单点的晚饭。”

[51]周而复始,令人安逸,日照的规律形成了进食的习惯,而这种循环造就了一家几代人一起吃丰盛午饭的习俗。[52]“用餐是家庭的基础。”宾夕法尼亚州米勒斯维尔大学教授卡罗尔·库尼汉这样说。“所以,一起吃饭和增强家庭联系之间有很重要的联系。”

[53]自工业化以来,维持这样慢节奏的文化变得相当困难,原来耗时的午饭时间已缩减成往午餐盒里随便塞点东西或在食品摊随便买点东西。当然,这样也有好处。[54]生产和运送食物的现代技术让食品种类和数量更丰富,包括动物蛋白以及奶制品数量的显著上升,这些都让我们比我们的祖先更有活力。

然而,我们也失去了很多,甚至在饮食仍是生活重心的文化中也是如此。[55]以意大利为例。地中海饮食很健康,这已经不是什么秘密,但是准备饭菜和享用的过程更是一件乐事。库尼汉说,意大利人传统上以简餐开始他们的一天。下午1点左右吃大餐。在午餐和较为简单的晚餐之间会吃些小食。如今,时区的影响变得越来越小,大家几乎不再容忍为了吃午饭而关门停业。而且城市里不断恶化的交通状况意味着员工不能赶回家再快速及时地赶回来。所以,以前太阳落山后简单的晚餐变成了一天当中的主餐,这是家人能够聚在一起的唯一机会。“现在的晚餐抵原来两顿饭的作用。”库尼汉说。

51. C) 题目就工业革命之前的欧洲人的信息提问。根据题干关键词 pre-industrial Europe 定位至前两段。四个选项中, A) 项“他们不得不从早上一直工作到深夜”在文中并未提及; B) 项“他们太忙以至于只能吃简单的饭菜”根据首句中提到的,他们会吃丰盛的午饭,说明并未只吃简单的饭菜,故排除; D) 项“他们的生活比现代人更舒适”属过度推测,也应排除。只有 C) 项“他们的日常生活遵循自然周期的节奏”符合文中内容。第二段首句提到的,周而复始,令人安逸,日照的规律形成了进食的习惯,可知当时的欧洲人工作和进食等日常生活都是根据自然规律展开的,故选 C) 项。
52. B) 题目就工业化前的欧洲家庭成员一起吃饭的情况提问。根据题干关键词 pre-industrial European families eating meals together 定位至第二段第二句。卡罗尔·库尼汉教授认为,

用餐是家庭的基础,一起吃饭和增强家庭联系之间有很重要的联系。因此应选 B)项“使家庭成员更亲密了”。另外,A)项“它有益于保持国家的传统”、C)项“它是农业文化的特征”和 D)项“它能帮助家庭省大笔的钱”在文中均未提及,故排除。

53. D) 根据题干定位至第三段首句。该句提到的,工业化以来,维持这样慢节奏的文化变得相当困难。结合语义可以判断,该句是承接上段的过渡句,而上段主要谈论的是工业化前欧洲人的日常生活模式。可知题干中的 cultural metabolism“文化新陈代谢”指的是工业化前的生活模式。故答案选 D)项“生活节奏”。另外,A)项“进化适应”、B)项“生活方式发生的改变”和 C)项“社会进步”均不符合题意,因此排除。
54. B) 题目就作者认为如今人们吃的食物怎么样提问。根据题干关键词 the food people eat today 定位至第三段末句。该句提到,食品种类和数量更丰富,包括动物蛋白以及奶制品数量的显著上升,故答案应选 B)项“多样、丰富、有营养”。其中 varied 与原文的 greater variety 相对应,abundant 与 greater quantity 相对应。另外,A)项“质量通常有保证”和 C)项“比我们祖先吃的更昂贵”在文中并未提及,因此排除;D)项“它的生产过度依赖于技术”根据第三段末句虽提到技术对我们饮食的影响,但并没有说 depends too much“过度依赖”,故排除。
55. A) 题目就作者对古代意大利人有何评价提问。根据题干关键词 Italians of the old days 定位至末段。其中,A)项“他们既享受烹饪也享受美食”根据末段第三句提到的,但是准备饭菜和享用的过程更是一件乐事,且此句时态为一般过去时,说明作者指的是古代意大利人的行为,故答案选 A)项。另外,B)项“他们很晚才吃丰盛的晚餐”根据文中提到的“他们的晚餐较简单”及“以前太阳落山后简单的晚餐”可排除;C)项“他们每天定点吃三餐”根据文中提到的意大利人还会吃一顿小食可排除;D)项“他们是烹饪的专家”在文并未提及,故排除。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

In Weifang, Shandong province, kites are not just toys. They are also a symbol of the city's culture. Widely known as the “kite city”, Weifang has a kite-flying history of nearly 2,400 years. Legend has it that ancient Chinese philosopher Mozi spent three years in Weifang making the first kite in the world, but it fell and broke on the first day it was flown. There are also people who believe that kites were invented by Luban, an ancient Chinese carpenter. It is said that his kite, made of wood and bamboo, flew three days before it fell to the ground.