

2018 年 6 月大学英语四级真题答案详解(第 1 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

It cannot be denied that reading plays a key role in people's growth and development in any era. The 21st century is a time of knowledge explosion and reading ability becomes increasingly important.

How to develop reading ability? Based on this concrete and meaningful question, some steps should be taken. First and foremost, the main growth in your reading skill and ability will come from reading as much as you can do. Try to make a book list that you take interest in and make a practical plan. Just as the proverb goes that, "Don't bite off more than one can chew." Furthermore, a mastery of some reading skills is not only significant, but also indispensable. Some books are fit to do extensive reading while some others are suitable to do intensive reading. Meanwhile, other reading skills like skipping and skimming are also necessary.

To conclude, reading is to humans' spiritual world what water is to fish. Only through persistent reading can we enjoy the improvement of reading ability and learning ability.

原文翻译: 不可否认, 阅读对于任何时代的人的成长和发展都起着关键性的作用。二十一世纪是知识爆炸的时代, 阅读能力变得越来越重要。如何培养阅读能力? 基于这个具体而有意义的问题, 应该采取一些步骤。首先, 阅读技巧和能力的主要增长来自于尽可能多的阅读。试着列出一个你感兴趣的书单并制定一个切实可行的计划。正如谚语所说: “不要贪多嚼不烂。” 此外, 掌握一些阅读技巧不仅重要, 而且必不可少。有些书适合做泛读, 而有些书适合做精读。同时, 其他阅读技巧如跳读和略读也是必要的。总而言之, 读书是人类的精神世界, 水就是鱼。只有坚持阅读, 才能提高阅读能力和学习能力。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

(1)A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away. And it has been returned to his daughter. A long-last message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half-buried in the sand that looked like it had been there since the beginning of time. The note inside the bottle said, 'Return to 419 Ocean Street, and receive a reward of \$150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of a beachcomber motel.' The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Piece in 1960. Her father had written the note as a joke and had thrown it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver the message to Paula Piece. (2)She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in the bottle finding its way back home.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

答案: A). 解析: 新闻开篇指出, 新罕布什尔州的一位先生把一个装有便条的瓶子扔到海里, 五十年后被人在 1,500 英里外的海滩捡到并归还给这位先生的女儿。由此可知, 新闻的主要内容是漂流瓶中的便条归还主人女儿。

2. Why did Paula Piece give Clint Buffington the reward?

答案: B). 解析: 新闻中提到, Buffington 飞往新罕布什尔州, 将便条送给了 Paula pierce Paula pierce 坚守父亲的承诺, 给予 Buffington 便条中所说的 150 美元的奖励。由此可知, Paula Pierce 给 Buffington 奖励就是为了遵守父亲当年的承诺。

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

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. (3)The insect spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. (4)Most of the deaths came from Flowertown Bee farm, a company in Summerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm “looks like it’s been destroyed.” the farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement: “I’m not pleased that so many bees were killed.”

3 Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County.

答案: B). 解析: 新闻开头提到,在进行针对寨卡病毒的空中昆虫喷洒操作期间,南卡罗来纳州多彻斯特县 200 多万只蜜蜂因此死亡,该地区已确认了四个寨卡病毒病例。由此可知,空中喷洒的原因是该地区已经确认了多个寨卡病毒病历。

4. What does the news reports say about flower town bee farm.

答案: C). 解析: 新闻中提到,大部分死亡的蜜蜂来自一个叫作 Flowertown 的养蜂场,死亡蜜蜂约 250 万只。

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

The world’s largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. (5)The Air-Lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Cardington airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive --as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. (6)It was first developed for the U.S. government as a long-range spy aircraft but was abandoned following budget cutbacks.(7) The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it’s the future of aircraft and one day we’ll be using them to go places. But there’s still a long way to go. The air lander will need to have two hundred hours flying time before being allowed to fly by the Aviation Administration. If it passes though we can hope we’ll all get some extra leg room.

5. What do we learn about the first flight of the Air-Lander 10?

答案: A). 解析: 新闻开头指出,世界上最大的飞机 Airlander10 第一次升空。该飞机在英国贝德福德郡的科丁顿机场起飞,飞行了将近两个小时。

6. What caused the U.S. government to abandon the Air-Lander 10 as a spy aircraft?

答案: C). 解析: 新闻中提到, Airlander10 最初是作为远程间谍飞机为美国政府开发的,但预算削减后就被放弃了。由此可知,美国政府放弃 Airlander10 的原因是资金不足。

7. What is the advantage of Air-Lander 10 over huge jet planes?

答案: D). 解析: 新闻中提到, Airlander10 耗资 2,500 万英镑,比大型喷气式飞机承载量更大,噪音更小,污染更少。由此可知, Airlander10 为更加环保型的飞机。

Section B

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

M: Do u feel like going out tonight?

W: Yeah, why not? We haven’t been out for ages.

M: What some. Well, there is a film about climate change. Does it sound good to u?

W: No not really. It doesn’t really appeal to me. What is it about? Just climate change?

M: I think it’s about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

W: Well, (8) it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree. But I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

M: Apparently it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper, "Anna Gomez leads in an exciting production of the great Spanish love story. Carmen."

W: OK, then what time is it on?

M: At 7: 30. Well, that's no good. (9) We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

M: There is a comedy special on.

W: Where's it on. It's at the City Theatre. It's a charity Comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. (10) The critic in the local papers says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of foreign performances.

W: Mm...I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

M: Are u sure u fancy going out tonight. U're not very enthusiastic.

W: Perhaps u're right. (11) OK. Let's go see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

M: Great. I'll booked the tickets online

8. What does the woman think of climate change?

答案: A). 解析: 对话开头,男士询问女士是否去看一场关于气候变化的电影,女士说气候变化是个重要的话题,但是她没有心情看令人沮丧的内容,即女士认为气候变化是一个令人沮丧的话题。

9. Why did the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

答案: D). 解析: 对话中女士表示不喜欢有关气候变化的电影,继而追问是否还有其他娱乐项目,当男士告知女士 7 点半有西班牙舞蹈节表演的时候,女士表示没有足够的时间赶到那里。

10. What does the critics say about the Comedy performed at the City Theatre?

答案: C). 解析: 对话中,男士告知女士剧院今晚有喜剧特别节目,评论员在当地报纸上说这是他看过的最有趣的表演。

11. What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

答案: B). 解析: 对话末尾,女士说出自己的决定:明天晚上去看舞蹈表演。

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

W: Good morning Mr. Lee. May I have a minute of your time.

M: Sure Catherine. What can I do for you?

W: (12) I'm quite anxious about transferring over to your college. I'm afraid I won't fit in.

M: Don't worry Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

W: Yes I know, but I'm younger than most of the students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

M: (13) Well, you may be the only younger one in your year but you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way u'll be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

M: I'm sure u do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, (14) remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if u need help.

W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house as me and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus I'll have a chance to have a closer circle of friends since we'll be living together.

M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in

your flat. OK. There are Hannah, Kelly and Bree. (15)Bree is also a new student here like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

12. Why does Katherine feel anxious?

答案: D). 解析: 对话开头,男士询问女士能帮她做些什么,女士表示她担心自己作为转学生不能适应大学生活。

13. What does Mr. Lee encourage Katherine to do?

答案: C). 解析: 作为转学生,女士非常担心自己年龄小不能适应新学校的生活。男士表示她可以参加各种课外活动,这样就能认识不同年龄的朋友。由此可知,男士鼓励女士参加课外活动。

14. what does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?

答案: A). 解析: 对话中,男士建议女士参加课外活动,并安慰女士不要太担心,尽量充分利用学校提供的一切,并承诺如果女士需要帮助可随时找他。

15. What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?

答案: D). 解析: 对话末尾,男士指出,Bree 和女士一样,也是新来的学生。

Section C

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

Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. (16)In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives including fear, thirst and social needs to determine which feeling won out. The researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment. The mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty they opted to drink according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear. Hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain Fox centered areas and other places that smelled safer. In other words, not like an animal that could eat them but also had food.(17) It turned out that when the mice were hungry they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered safe. Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. (18)Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice according to the study. When the mice were hungry they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

16. What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

答案: B). 解析: 短文指出,对老鼠的一项新的研究解释了为什么饥饿是强大的动力源泉,饥饿战胜了其他身体本能的需求,包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为确定哪种感觉的影响更胜一筹,研究人员做了一系列的实验。

17. In what circumstances do mice venture into unsafe areas?

答案: A). 解析: 短文指出,在第二个实验中研究者把老鼠的饥饿与恐惧作对照研究,结果表明,当老鼠饿了的时候,它们会冒险进入不安全的地方寻找食物。

18. What is said about mice at the end of the passage?

答案: C). 解析: 短文末尾提到,老鼠通常是群居动物喜欢成群结伴,但饥饿会使他们离开群体觅食。

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

(19)The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. (20)In those years just after World War 1, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense such a system could if necessary move troops quickly from one area to

another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed, so-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944 Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over 25 billion dollars was appropriated by Congress and construction began on about 40000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier, defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. (21)By 1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

19. What does the speaker say about the American highway system.

答案: D). 解析: 短文开头指出,美国有世界上最好的高速公路系统之一,州际公路连接各大中型城市。

20. What was the original purpose of building a highway system.

答案: B). 解析: 短文提到,美国的公路建造可追溯到 20 世纪 20 年代初,在第一次世界大战后的那些年里,军方想要建立一个国防高速公路系统,这样的系统可以在必要时迅速将部队从一个地区转到另一个地区,也可以让人们离开有被轰炸危险的城市。由此可知,美国建造公路的最初动机是部队的转移需求。

21. When was the interstate highway system mostly completed.

答案: A). 解析: 短文末尾提到,从 20 世纪 50 年代起,美国国会拨款建设公路系统,直到 1974 年,公路系统建设基本完成。

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

(22)Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40 percent of American teens claimed to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease but it's one that technology may now help to cure. T.J. Evert, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. (23)It's called Smart Wheel and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. Evert's invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only. But as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close by hands" where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. (25)All the data smart wheel collects is also sent to a connected app, so any parents who install smart wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

22. What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?

答案: B). 解析: 短文开头提到,开车时发短信被列为 2013 年美国年轻人死于交通事故的主要原因。

23. What is Smart Wheel?

答案: D). 解析: 短文提到,为提醒开车时发短信的驾驶员,Evarts 发明了“智能方向盘”,该设备可以安装在多数标准车辆的方向盘上,其主要目的是检测驾驶员是否一直用双手驾驶。

24. What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?

答案: C). 解析: 短文提到,当驾驶员单手驾驶时,“智能方向盘”就会亮灯并发出声音以示警告;当驾驶员重新双手驾驶时,灯就会重新变为绿色,声音也会消失。

25. How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

答案: B). 解析: 短文末尾提到,“智能方向盘”收集的数据都会传到相应的 App,父母只要安装

了这个应用程序,就能追踪到孩子的驾驶习惯。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

原文翻译: 曼彻斯特米勒街的一座办公大楼完全被太阳能电池板覆盖.它们被用来制造楼内保险公司所用的部分能源.当这座大楼于 1962 年首次建设时,它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板.这些小小的方形石板成了大楼的问题,40 年来不断地从外墙掉落,直到一项重大的翻新工程开始进行.在这次翻新期间,大楼的所有者英国合作保险社咨询了太阳能电池板公司太阳能世纪.他们同意用太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼.2004 年,完工后的英国合作保险社大楼成为欧洲收集有最多的垂直太阳能电池板的大楼.从此之后再也没有如此大规模的垂直太阳能电池板工程了.此前也从来没有用太阳能电池板完全覆盖一幢摩天大楼,英国合作保险社大楼当选为“十大最佳绿色能源项目”之一.这次翻新之后的很长一段时间内,它都是英国最高的大楼,但是最终被米尔班克塔超越.像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说未必划算,但是它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料生产能源所产生的污染少.随着太阳能电池板变得越来越便宜,有可能会有更多覆盖有太阳能电池板的摩天大楼,像树一样收集能量.想象这样一个世界,建造最高的摩天大楼不再是高度的竞赛,而是谁能收集最多太阳能的竞赛.

26.答案: E). 解析: 本空前有 was,后有介词短语,说明应填入形容词或动词的分词形式,而两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式.本句指出,当这座大楼于 1962 年首次时,它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板.接下来的一句话提到了翻新,由此推断,1962 年是首次建造,因此本题答案为 E) constructed.

27.答案: O). 解析: 本空前有 was,说明应填入形容词或动词的分词形式,而两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式.本句指出,这些小小的方形石板成了大楼的问题,40 年来不断地从外墙掉落,直到一项重大的翻新工程由下文可知,翻新之后大楼外墙的石板被换成了太阳能电池板,那么翻新开始之前都是石板,此处是指开始进行翻新工程,因此本题答案为 O) undertaken.

28.答案: F). 解析: 空格前是名词词组 the buildings owners,空格后是名词词组 the solar panel company,句子缺少谓语动词,因此本空应填入 本句指出,在这次翻新期间,大楼的所有者英国合作保险社太阳能电池板公司由下一句可知,他们同意使用太阳能电池板覆盖大楼.所以,本句是大楼所有者咨询太阳能电池板公司,因此本题答案为 F) consulted.

29.答案: C). 解析: 空格前为形容词的最高级 largest,空格处应为 became 宾语的中心词,因此应填入 3 名词.本句指出,2004 年,完工后的英国合作保险社大楼成为欧洲有最多的垂直太阳能电池板的大楼.由上一句可知,整幢大楼的外墙都是太阳能电池板,因此本空应填入含有“拥有”意义的名词.备选名词中只有 C) collection 有“收集”的含义,因此得出答案为 C).

30.答案: N). 解析: 空格处作介词 on 的宾语的中心词,因此应填入名词.本句指出,从此之后再也没有如此大的垂直太阳能电池板工程了.前一句提到,英国合作保险社大楼是欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板工程.因此,本空应填入含有“规模”意义的名词,所以本题答案为 N)sale.

31.答案: I). 解析: 本空前是 was,后为动词的过去分词 overtaken,因此应填入副词来修饰动词的过去分词.本句指出,在翻新工程之后的很长段时间里,英国合作保险社大楼都是英国最高的被米尔班克塔超越.由句意建筑物,但是可知,本空所填副词与 for a long time 形成对比,因此应填入含有“最后”意义的副词,所以本题答案为 I eventually.

32.答案: K). 解析: 本空前为 aren't,后有形容词 cost efficient,因此应填入副词来修饰形容词.本句指出,像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不划算.but 前后形成对比,但之后用 does 来强调动词 produce,but 之前的内容应该不是十分确定.由此可知,本空填入的副词与 not 连用应带有“不一定”的含义,因此答案为 K)necessarily.

33 答案: L). 解析: 空格处作介词 by 的宾语的中心词,因此本空应填入名词.本句指出,它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料能源所产生的污染少.由句意可知,这里的能源是由化石燃料产生

的,因此本题答案为 L) production.

34.答案: A). 解析: 空格处位于 As 引导的从句中,与 get 起作从句的谓语,因此应填入名词或形容词,本句指出,随着太阳能电池板变得有可能会更多覆盖有太阳能电池板的摩天大楼.本段第一句提到,绿色建筑未必划算而本句又提到以后会有更多覆盖有太阳能电池板的摩天大楼,说明太阳能电池板的成本会降低,因此本题答案为 A) cheaper.

35.答案: J). 解析: 空格处作介词 of 的宾语,因此应填入名词.本句指出,想象这样一个世界,建造最高的摩天大楼不再是竞赛,而是谁能收集最多太阳能的竞赛.由空格前的 tallest 和句意可以得知,未来的摩天大楼比的不再是高度,因此本题答案为 J) height.

Section B

原文翻译: 一些大学生对必须付费做作业而不满

A)如今,数字学习系统对学生完成课程作业、测验和提交作业所需的访问代码进行收费.随着大学逐渐数字化,学生们抱怨新一轮的财务冲击正在取代——有时是加入到昂贵的教科书的行列:完成课程作业和提交作业需要高价的在线访问代码。

B)这些代码——每门课程的价格通常在 80 美元至 155 美元之间——给学生在线使用系统的权限,这些系统是由麦格劳·希尔和培生这样的教育公司开发的。(40)这些公司作为教科书出版商长期收益颇丰,吹嘘它们新的在线服务一旦由他们的合作高校推广至学生,将代表着教育行业的未来。

C)(45)但批评家认为这些数字访问代码代表着和教科书生意相同的寻利观念,甚至更难让学生抽身而退.曾经他们可以购买二手教科书或者和朋友共享复印件,但却基本上难以避免数字系统

D)(37)“当我们说起这些访问代码,我们认为这是教科书垄断的新形式,是一种把学生锁在这个系统中的新方式,”美国公共利益研究集团的高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克对嗡嗡喂新闻(新闻聚合网站)说道.“你要支付的是 120 美元,而不是 250 美元(印刷版教科书的价格),”斯奈克说道.“但是因为全部数字化,这就淘汰了旧书市场,根除了任何形式的共享,而且由于作业和测试是通过一个访问代码进行的,这也根除了任何逃避的办法。”

E)萨日娜·哈珀是弗吉尼亚理工学院的一名 19 岁的学生,当她在 2015 年刚开始上大学的时候面临着付房租还是付钱提交她的化学作业.她告诉嗡嗡喂新闻说,她的大一化学课要进退两难的处境求她使用 Connect 这个由麦格劳·希尔提供的系统,学生在这个系统里提交作业、参加考试和跟踪他们的成绩.但是访问这个程序的代码要花费 120 美元这对于哈珀来说是一笔不小的数目,她买教科书已经花了 450 美元,而且很快又要交房租了。

F)(43)她决定等一等用她下一次勤工助学的工资来支付这个代码,一般是 150 美元到 200 美元.她知道她的化学成绩的结果可能会面临一次跳水.“只能这样平衡了,”她说道.“我现在真的能支付得起这些访问代码吗?”她没有提交前两次的化学作业,这使得她在这门课成绩上一开始就处于劣势。

G)这些访问代码对学生来说或许又是一笔让人头疼的账,但是对于教科书企业来说,它们是未来。(39)掌握着 21%高等教育市场的麦格劳·希尔公司在 3 月份时报道称,它们的数字内销售在 2015 年时第一次超过了印刷品销售。该公司称,2015 年,在其 1.4 亿美元的利润中,45%是“来自数字产品”。

H)培生公司的一名发言人告诉嗡嗡喂新闻,“数字材料更便宜,是好的投资”,它们提供新的特色,如音字产品”.频文本、个性化知识检查以及专家视频等。(42)该公司补充道,它的数字课程材料与传统的印刷教科书相比,能为学生节省 60%的开销.麦格劳·希尔公司没有对评论作出回应,但是其首席执行官大卫·莱文在 8 月份时告诉《金融时报》,“在高等教育中,印刷教科书的时代现在已经结束了。”

I)教科书产业坚持认为,在线系统对学生来说更实惠,“这些数字产品不只是学生提交作业的机制,它们还提供很多特色,”美国出版商协会的高等教育执行理事大卫·安德森告诉嗡嗡喂新闻道.“它能够以印刷版家庭作业任务无法实现的方式帮助学生们理解。”

- J)** 大卫·亨特是一名奥古斯塔大学社会学副教授,该校已经在数学系和心理学系全面使用数字教科书。他告诉嗡嗡喂新闻说,他明白使用需要访问代码的系统的实用性。但是他不要他的学生们购买控制课程作业的学习程序。“我尽量让教科书便宜一些,”亨特说道。他在他的课上使用免费数字教科书,但是他设计了自己的课程。(44)“在线系统或许能让我的生活简单很多,但是我觉得自己放弃了一些控制力。这些讨论才正是我的专业知识最能给学生带来益处的地方。”
- K)** 乔治亚南方大学的一名 20 岁的大三学生告诉嗡嗡喂新闻,她一般在课程的访问代码上花费 500 美元至 600 美元。有一次,教授没有要求学生购买教科书,只让买一个访问代码来提交作业。(36)她说她今年已经在书和程序的访问代码上花费了 900 美元。“那可是两个月的房租啊,”她说道。“你不能转手卖掉任何一样。一本传统的教科书,你能卖到 30 美元到 50 美元,那能帮你购买新学期的书。用访问代码的话,你就没有那个钱了。”
- L)** (41) 本杰明·沃尔夫顿是南卡罗来纳大学的一名 19 岁的学生,他告诉嗡嗡喂新闻说,“在我们付了几万学费后,还必须付这些访问代码的费用来做作业,这太可笑了”他购买的代码中有很多只被要求用来完成作业或者测验。“通常,这个分数只占课程分数的 10%。”他说。“你在一些几乎不影响你分数的事情上花了太多的钱——但是如果你没有的话,它却会非常影响你的分数。如果开始就得 B 或者 C 的话,会很糟糕的。”沃尔夫顿说这个学期他在数字教科书和程序的访问代码上已经花了 500 美元。
- M)** (38) 哈珀是主修家禽科学专业的学生,今年要重修化学,她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交她的家庭作业。她租的经济学教科书和统计学教科书分别花了 20 美元。但是她交作业要用的访问代码,既不能租,又不能买二手的,才是她买的最贵的分别是 120 美元和 85 美元。
- N)** 她仍然记得她第一次因为价格太高而没有交作业的经历的那种刺痛。“我们其实没有一个漏交作业的规定,”她说。“如果你没有交,那就错过了。我就在最初的几次作业中得了几个零分。我好不容易拉回了分数。但是作为一个被成绩吓坏了的新生,这并不好玩。”

【词性分析】

- 名词:** B) cleaner 清洁工人;清洁剂; C) collection 收集;收藏品; G) dimension 方面;维度;
J) height 高度;高处; L) production 生产;产量; M) range 范围;-系列;
N) scale 规模;等级
- 动词:** D) competed 竞争; E) constructed 建设;组成; F) consulted 咨询;商量;
H) discovered 发现,发觉 M) range 包括; N) scale 攀登;
O) undertaken 进行,着手做某事
- 形容词:** A) cheaper 更便宜; B) cleaner 更干净,更清洁
- 副词:** D eventually 最终; K) necessarily 必然,必定

36.答案: K). 解析: 由题干中的 access codes 和 rent for two months 定位到 K)段第三、四句。定位句指出,一个大三学生已经在书和程序的访问代码上花费了 900 美元那是两个月的房租。由此可知,一个学生每年在访问代码上的花费够两个月的租金。题干是对这 4 两句话的归纳总结,故答案为 K)

37.【答案: D). 解析: 由题干中的 tie 和 digital system 定位到 D)段第一句。定位句提到,美国公共利益研究集团的高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克的观点:这些访问代码是教科书垄断的新形式,是一种把学生锁在这个系统中的新方式。由此可知,在线访问代码是一种将学生捆绑在数字系统中的方式。题干中的 tie the students to the digital system 对应定位句中的 lock students around this system,故答案为 D)

38.答案: M). 解析: 由题干中的 takes a course again 和 a new access code 定位到 M 段第一句。定位句提到了哈珀是主修家禽科学专业的学生,今年要重修化学,她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交她的家庭作业。由此可知,如果一个学生重修一门课程,就需要重新购买一个新的访问代码来提交作业。题干中的 submit their assignments 是对定位句中 hand in her homework 的同义转述,故答案为 M)。

39.答案: G). 解析: 由题干中的 McGraw Hill 和 the marketshare of college textbooks 定位到 G) 段第二句.定位句提到,掌握着 21%高等教育市场的麦格劳·希尔公司在 3 月份时报道称,它们的数字内容销售在 2015 年时第一次超过了印刷品销售.由此可见,麦格劳·希尔公司占大学教科书市场份额的五分之一以上.题干中的 over one-fifth 是对定位句中 21%的同义转述,故答案为 G).

40.答案: B). 解析: 由题干中的 textbook publishers、 offering online digital products 和 future 定位到 B)段最后.定位句指出,这些公司作为教科书出版商长期收益颇丰,吹嘘它们新的在线服务一旦由它们的合作高校推广至学生,将代表着教育行业的未来.由此可知,很多传统教科书的出版商也开始做在线数字产品了,他们认为这些产品是出版行业的未来.题干中的 online digital products 和 be the future 分别是对定位句中 new online offerings 和 represent the future 的同义转述,故答案为 B)

41.答案: L). 解析: 由题干中的 student 和 high tuition 定位到 L)段第一句.定位句提到,本杰明·沃尔夫顿是南卡罗来纳大学的一名 19 岁的学生,他告诉嗡嗡喂新闻说,“在我们付了几万学费后,还必须付这些访问代码的费用来做作业,这太可笑了.”由此可知,某个学生抱怨除了高额学费以外,还得支付访问代码的费用.题干中的 One student 指定位句中的 Benjamin Wolverton, 题干中的 complained 和 high tuition 分别对应定位句中的 it's ridiculous that 和 tens of thousands in tuition,故答案为 L).

42.答案: H). 解析: 由题干中的 Digital materials 和 printed books 定位到 H 段第二句.定位句指出,数字课程材料与传统的印刷教科书相比,能为学生节省 60%的开销.题干中的 cost students less than half the price 对应定位句中 save students up to 60%,故答案为 H).

43.答案: F). 解析: 由题干中的 buy her access code 和 part time job 定位到 F)段第一句,定位句提到,哈珀决定等一等用她下一次勤工助学的工资来支付这个代码,一般是 150 美元到 200 美元.由此可知,她决定等兼职工资发下来之后再买访问代码.题干是对定位句的推断概括,故答案为 F)

44.答案: J). 解析: 由题干中的 Online systems 和 expertise 定位到 J)段倒数第一、二句.细节.定位句提到了亨特老师的看法:在线系统或许能让我的生活简单很多,但是我觉得自己放弃了一些控制力.这些讨论才正是我的专业知识最能给学生带来益处的地方.由此可知,在线系统可能会剥夺老师充分利用其专业知识给学生带来益处的机会.题干是对定位句内容的推断,故答案为 J)

45.答案: C). 解析: 由题干中的 Digital access codes 和 textbook business 定位到 C)段第一句.定位句提到,批评家认为这些数字访问代码代表着和教科书生意相同的寻利观念,甚至更难让学生抽身而退.由此可知,数字访问代码之所以会受到批判是因为它们和教科书生意一样,以获利为导向.题干中的 criticized 和 profit-driven 分别是对定位句中 critics 和 profit seeking 的同义转述,故答案为 C).

Section C

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

丧失思考和记忆的能力是相当可怕的.我们知道年龄越大患痴呆症的风险就越大.(46)但是如果你记忆失误或许你并不担心.痴呆症的症状和与年龄相关的记忆失误的症状是有很明显的区别的.

波士顿布里翰妇女医院的科克·达芙涅医生说,五十岁以后,在快速记住人的名字、地点和物品方面有困难是很普遍的

(47)大脑的衰老和身体其他部位是一样的.一些特定的部位会萎缩,尤其是大脑中那些对学习、记忆和计划十分重要的区域.脑细胞的变化能够影响大脑不同区域的交流.并且,随着血管的变窄,血流也会减少.

达芙涅说,例如,忘记你喜欢的电影里面演员的名字并不需要担心.但是如果你忘记电影的情节或是不记得看过这个电影,那才是需要担心的.(48)他说,当你忘记整个经历,那才是“红色警

示,表明可能有更严重的问题出现。”忘记如何操作一个像微波炉这样熟悉的物品,或是忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的家,这些也是大脑出现问题的征兆。

达芙涅说,但是即使到了那个时候,人们也不应该惊慌。有很多情况可以引起记忆混乱与丢失,包括睡眠中的呼吸暂停、高血压或者抑郁等健康问题,以及服用抗抑郁药等药物(49)你不需要靠自己弄明白这些事情。达芙涅建议人们去看医生,检查药物、健康问题和可能影响记忆的因素。达芙涅说,应对记忆丢失最好的办法就是努力通过建立自己的大脑认知储备来防止记忆丢失。

(50)他说:“读书、看电影、培养新的兴趣或活动可以促使人用新奇的方式思考。”换言之,就是让你的大脑忙碌和工作起来。同样,身体也要活跃起来,因为锻炼是众所周知的大脑助推器。

46.答案: A). 解析: 由题干中的 needn't 和 memory slips 定位到首段第三、四句。定位句指出,如果你有记忆失误,或许你并不担心。痴呆症的症状和与年龄相关的记忆失误的症状是有很明显的区别的。由此可见,单纯的记忆失误并不一定就是痴呆症的症状,故答案为 A)。

47.答案: C). 解析: 由题干中的 as we become aged 定位到第三段,细节辨认题。定位段前两句说明大脑中一些特定的部位会萎缩,接着第三句提到,脑细胞的变化能够影响大脑不同区域的交流。由此可见,大脑内的交流功能在逐渐衰退,故答案为 C)。

48.答案: A). 解析: 由题干中的 memory-related symptom 和 people take seriously 定位到第五段第一句。定位句指出,当你忘记整个经历,那才是“红色警示,表明可能有更严重的问题出现。”由此可见,忘记整个经历时,才是亮起红灯的时候,所以“完全忘记如何进行日常生活”需要认真对待,故答案为 A)。

49.答案: C). 解析: 由题干中的 when signs of serious memory loss show up 定位到第七段第一、二句。定位句提到,你不需要靠自己弄明白这些事情。达芙涅建议人们去看医生,检查药物、健康问题和可能影响记忆的因素。由此可见,当出现严重的记忆减退时,要寻求专业医生的帮助,故答案为 C)。

50.【答案: D). 解析:

由题干中的 Dr. Daffner's advice 和 combating memory loss 定位到最后一段。定位段指出,为了对抗记忆丢失,要让大脑忙碌和工作起来。同样,身体也要活跃起来,因为锻炼是众所周知的大脑助推器。由此可见,要想应对记忆力的丢失,需要在精神和身体两个方面着手,故答案为 D)。

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

原文翻译: (51)美国联邦调查局将一封查尔斯·达尔文在 1875 年写的信件归还给了史密森学会档案馆,这封信已被偷窃了两次。

(51)“我们在 20 世纪 70 年代中期发现这封信丢失了,”史密森学会档案馆的负责人艾菲·卡帕萨里斯说,“我们从联邦调查局那里获悉,这封信被标记为失踪,很有可能是被一个实习生拿走了。有消息传出说当有人想要借阅这封信作研究时,才发现这封信丢了。”并且,这个实习生随后归还了这封信。“这个实习生很有可能在没有人看管的时候又将这封信拿走了。”

数十年过去了。终于,联邦调查局收到线报说这封被偷的信件就在距离华盛顿特区很近的地方(52)他们的艺术品犯罪调查小组找回了这封信,但是却不能提起上诉,因为上诉时限已过。联邦调查局与档案馆密切合作,确定该信件为真迹,并且确实是史密森学会的财产。

(53)这封信由达尔文所写,是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家佛迪纳得·万德维尔·哈登教授,感谢他给自己提供的他对某地区的地质研究的复印件,该地区后来成为黄石公园。

虽然很长一段时间里,该信件没有受到专业的博物馆员工的维护,但是其状况相当好。卡帕萨里斯说:“很幸运,它状况良好,我们仅需作一些很小的努力打开它。在这封信上有一些胶水,使得信件沾上了点儿颜色有一些污渍,但是这并不能阻止我们使用它。(54)将它修复后,我们会对其拍摄数码照片,并且这些照片可以在网上看到。我们的目标之一就是要把那些有高度研究价值或人们很感兴趣的東西上传至网络为大家所用。

现在对于实习生、参观者或盗贼来说,偷窃这样的信件是很困难的。(55)卡帕萨里斯说“自从

20 世纪 70 年代以来,档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化,我们现在将高价值的文件放在一个甚至我自己都没有权限的保险柜里。”

51.答案: B). 解析: 由题干中的 Darwin's letter 和 in the 1970s 定位到第一段和第二段第一句. 第一段指出,美国联邦调查局将一封查尔斯·达尔文在 1875 年写的信件归还给了史密森学会档案馆,这封信已被偷窃了两次.第二段第一句指出,偷窃的时间是 20 世纪 70 年代.由此可见,这封信被偷了不止一次.因此,答案为 B).

52 答案: A). 解析: 由题干中的 FBI do after the recovery of the letter 定位到第三段第三、四句. 由定位句可知,美国联邦调查局的艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信,但是却不能提起上诉,因为上诉时限已过.联邦调查局与档案馆密切合作,确定该信件为真迹,并且确实是史密森学会的财产.因此,答案为 A).

53.答案: D). 解析: 由题干中的 Darwin's letter about 定位到第四段.定位段提到,达尔文写这封信是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家佛迪纳得·万德维尔·哈登教授,感谢他给自己提供的某地区的地质研究的复印件.由此可见,这封信是一封感谢信.因此,答案为 D).

54.答案: D). 解析: 由题干中的 Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter 定位到第五段,由定位段可知,史密森学会档案馆的负责人卡帕萨里斯说,该档案馆将信件修复后,会对其拍摄数码照片,并且这些照片可以在网上看到.由此可见,档案馆修复文件后会将这封信的电子版本上传至网络,为大众所用.因此,答案为 D).

55.答案: B). 解析: 由题干中的 the past half century witnessed 和 according to Kapsalis 定位到文章最后一段最后一句.定位句提到,卡帕萨里斯说:“自从 20 世纪 70 年代以来,档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化,我们现在将高价值的文件放在一个甚至我自己都没有权限的保险柜里.”由此可见,在过去的半个世纪以来,人们见证了档案操作流程的巨大变化.因此,答案为 B).

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

参考翻译: In the past, it was unimaginable to travel by plane for most Chinese. With the development of economy and the improvement of living standards, an increasing number of Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can fly to all major cities, and we can see lots of cities are preparing to build airports. Airline services have been improved constantly and discounted tickets are often available. In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of people choosing to travel by air during the holidays.