

2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

【审题立意】

这篇作文考查广告类型的应用文,即出售大学时用过教材。需要注意结合广告的特点,写出出售产品吸引人的地方,表达真实,条理明确。

【思路框架】

第一段:明确指出出售内容——英语教材。

第二段:介绍教材使用情况、内容及价格等:①一共四册并附带 CD;②有实用性文章及练习题;③书中有部分笔记;④价格优惠,还有赠品。

第三段:写一些广告语或鼓舞性的句子,让大家来购买;留下联系方式。

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【精选词汇】

collection *n.* 采集,聚集;收藏

attached *n.* 附上,附加

incorporated *v.* 合并;包含

diversified *adj.* 多样化的;各种的

出售商品——英语教材

部分英语教科书正在等着他们的新主人!

这是一套《大学英语》教材,包括第一册到第四册,后附 CD。书中内容丰富,包含很多有用的文章,它们要么有趣,要么发人深思。文章后面紧跟实用多样的练习题。因此,你通过四六级考试很有帮助,也是除用作教材之外自学的一个不错选择。坦白地说,这套书不是全新的,已经用过一次,而且边缘处有些必要的笔记。因此,它们的售价不高,每本仅售 5 元。如果你全套购买,可以打 8 折并有惊喜小礼品赠送。

英语在大学和社会中都具有极其重要的作用。希望同学们不要错过这个物美价廉购书的机会。如果你感兴趣,请随时拨打电话:12345678。

frankly speaking 坦白来说

margins *n.* 边缘;边际

critically *adv.* 很大程度上;极为重要地

【常用句式】

- (1) rang from...to...
从.....到.....
- (2) I hope you won't miss this good chance.
希望你不要错过这个机会。

Part II Listening Comprehension

- 1 ~ 5 : BDABA 6 ~ 10 : CDCBA 11~15 : DCDAB
16~20 : CADBC 21~25 : BDCAC

Section A

News Report One

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th the self-driving car, traveling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. [1]The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. [1]That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." [2]The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

1. 答案 B

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| According to Google, what was the cause of the accident? | 根据谷歌的说法,事故的原因是什么? |
| A) The man in the car was absent-minded. | A) 车里的人心不在焉。 |
| B) The test driver made a wrong judgment. | B) 测试人员做出了错误的判断。 |
| C) The self-driving system was faulty. | C) 自动驾驶系统是有缺陷的。 |
| D) The car was moving at a fast speed. | D) 汽车以很快的速度移动。 |

解析:新闻中提到,谷歌表示自动驾驶汽车在并道时,随车测试人员认为公交车会减速或停下,来让自动驾驶汽车并入,因此测试人员并未转换到人工驾驶模式。说明,是测试人员做出了错误的判断。故答案选 B)项。

2. 答案 D

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far? | 到目前为止,谷歌的自动驾驶汽车表现如何? |
| A) They have done better than conventional cars. | A) 它们比传统汽车做得更好。 |
| B) They have caused several severe crashes. | B) 它们造成了几次严重的车祸。 |
| C) They have posed a threat to other drivers. | C) 它们对其他司机构成了威胁。 |

D) They have generally done quite well.

D) 一般来说它们做得很好。

解析:新闻结尾处提到,自动驾驶汽车在美国各州超过 100 万英里的行驶里程中运行良好,只是出现过小的事故。说明,自动驾驶汽车运行的很好。故答案选 D)项。

News Report Two

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot. [3]Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch” on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said, “I’ve never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. [4]They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement.” It was interesting to see such a strange sight, but there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid.” Moses called two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said, “my stings are a bit painful but I’m pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after.”

3. 答案 A

What do we learn about Tom Moses?

A) He works at a national park.

B) He is a queen bee specialist.

C) He removed the bees from the boot.

D) He drove the bees away from his car.

我们从汤姆·摩西身上得知什么?

A) 他在国家公园工作。

B) 他是蜂王专家。

C) 他把蜜蜂从靴子里拿掉了。

D) 他把蜜蜂从车里赶了出去。

解析:新闻开篇提到,汤姆·摩西在附近的一个国家公园工作,故答案选 A)项。

4. 答案 B

What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

A) They were looking after the queen.

B) They were making a lot of noise.

C) They were looking for a new box to live in.

D) They were dancing in a unique way.

我们对车后面的蜜蜂有什么了解?

A) 它们在照顾女王。

B) 它们制造了很多噪音。

C) 它们正在寻找一个新的盒子来生活。

D) 它们在以一种独特的方式跳舞。

解析:新闻中提到,汤姆·摩西说他是第一次看到这么多的蜜蜂聚集在一个地方,它们挨得非常近,飞来飞去发出了很多噪音。故答案选 B)项。

News Report Three

[5]A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. [6]One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept. [7]The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr.Graham Reynolds from Harvard University. The scientist

confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said, “Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer.”

5. 答案 A

What is the news report mainly about?

- A) The discovery of a new species of snake.
- B) The second trip to a small remote island.
- C) The finding of two new species of frog.
- D) The latest test on a rare animal species.

新闻报道的主要内容是什么?

- A) 蛇类新物种的发现。
- B) 一个偏远小岛的第二次旅行。
- C) 发现了两种新品种的青蛙。
- D) 对一种罕见动物的最新试验。

解析:新闻开篇提到,科学家在巴哈马群岛的一个偏远的小岛上发现了蛇类的新物种,接下来报道了科学家对这一新物种的发现过程及研究。因此新闻主要内容是“蛇类新物种的发现”。故答案选 A)项。

6. 答案 C

What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

- A) A poisonous snake attacked him on his field trip.
- B) He discovered a rare frog on a deserted island.
- C) A snake crawled onto his head in his sleep.
- D) He fell from a tall palm tree by accident.

关于科学团队的队长,我们知道什么?

- A) 在他的野外旅行中一条毒蛇袭击了他。
- B) 他在一个荒岛上发现了一只稀有的青蛙。
- C) 在他睡觉时一条蛇爬到了他的头上。
- D) 他从一棵高大的棕榈树上意外地掉下来。

解析:新闻中提到,科学家在两次加勒比群岛之旅中发现了 20 条新物种蛇,在他们第二次旅途中,一条蛇戏剧性地出现了,它在队长睡觉时爬到了他的头上。故答案选 C)。

7. 答案 D

How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

- A) From its genes.
- B) From its length.
- C) From its origin.
- D) From its colour.

新发现的物种是如何得名的?

- A) 因其基因。
- B) 因其长度。
- C) 因其来源。
- D) 因其颜色。

解析:新闻中提到,科学家把新物种的蛇命名为“银蟒”,是因为它的颜色类似金属,且当科学家发现第一条银蟒时,它正在一棵银色的棕榈树上往上爬。故答案选 D)项。

Section B

Conversation One

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. [8]My flight leaves in less than two hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great. But will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to \$ 37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: [9]I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. [10]But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: [11]Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

8. 答案 C

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport? | 男士为何要问去机场最快的方法? |
| A) The security check takes time. | A) 安检需要时间。 |
| B) He has to check a lot of luggage. | B) 他必须检查许多行李。 |
| C) His flight is leaving in less than 2 hours. | C) 他的航班不到两个小时就起飞了。 |
| D) The airport is a long way from the hotel. | D) 机场离酒店很远。 |

解析:对话中提到,男士说自己要去机场,因为航班离起飞时间不足两小时,所以才询问女士去机场最快的方法。故答案选 C)项。

9. 答案 B

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| How is the man going to pay his bill? | 男士如何付账? |
| A) In cash. | A) 现金支付。 |
| B) By credit card. | B) 用信用卡。 |
| C) With a traveler's check. | C) 使用旅行支票。 |
| D) With his smart phone. | D) 用他的手机。 |

解析:对话中提到,女士问男士如何支付酒吧账单,男士说用信用卡。故答案选 B)项。

10. 答案 A

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| What did the man ask the woman to do? | 男士要求女士做什么? |
| A) Give him a receipt. | A) 给他一份收据。 |
| B) Confirm his flight. | B) 确认他的航班。 |

C) Look after his luggage.

D) Find a porter for him.

C) 照看他的行李。

D) 为他找一个搬运工。

解析:对话中男士说自己要收据才能回公司报销。可知,男士需要女士提供收据。故答案选 A)项。

11.答案 D

What favor does the woman ask of the man?

A) Signing up for membership of Sheraton Hotel.

B) Staying in the same hotel next time he comes.

C) Loading her luggage onto the airport shuttle.

D) Posting a comment on the hotel's webpage.

女士希望男士帮什么忙?

A) 注册成为喜来登酒店的会员。

B) 下次他来的时候还住在这个酒店。

C) 把她的行李放在机场大巴上。

D) 在酒店的网站上发表评论。

解析:对话结尾处女士给男士收据后,请男士方便时在酒店的网站上留言评论。故答案选 D)项。

Conversation Two

M: [12] You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he is only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? [13] I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously, you know, if I swallow one by mistake.

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. [14] The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with a blow of the wing.

M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that, but my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. [15] She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong things or getting into trouble.

12.答案 C

What does the man say about Ben?

A) He is the only boy in his family.

B) He becomes tearful in wind.

C) He has stopped making terrible faces.

关于 Ben 男士说了什么?

A) 他是家里唯一的男孩。

B) 他遇风会流泪。

C) 他已经不再做鬼脸了。

D) He is his teacher's favorite student.

D) 他是他的老师最喜欢的学生。

解析:对话开篇男士说 Ben 一改过去的做法,不再做鬼脸吓人了。故答案选 C)项。

13.答案 D

What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?

在男士小的时候,Mary 阿姨做了什么?

A) Tell him to play in her backyard.

A) 让他在她的后院玩耍。

B) Do something funny to amuse him.

B) 做一些有趣的事逗他开心。

C) Give him some cherry stones to play with.

C) 给他一些樱桃核来玩。

D) Warn him of danger by making up a story.

D) 通过编故事来警告他有危险。

解析:对话中男士说,Mary 阿姨过去常说如果误食了樱桃核,就会从嘴里长出樱桃树。结合 Ben 的经历可知,Mary 阿姨说话的目的是警告男士吃樱桃核会有危险,而这个理由明显是编造出来的。故答案选 D)项。

14.答案 A

What does the woman believe swans could do?

女士相信天鹅能做什么?

A) They could break people's legs.

A) 它们会打断人们的腿。

B) They could sometimes terrify adults.

B) 它们有时会吓到成年人。

C) They could fly against a strong wind.

C) 它们可以在强风中飞行。

D) They could knock people unconscious.

D) 它们能把人击昏。

解析:对话中女士提到了自己被大人吓住的经历,第一个就是天鹅挥动翅膀时会把人的腿打断。故答案选 A)项。

15.答案 B

What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?

男士妻子的祖母说了什么?

A) One would get a spot on their tongue if they told a lie deliberately.

A) 如果他们故意说谎,他们的舌头上就会长一个斑点。

B) One would have to shave their head to remove a bat in their hair.

B) 必须剃掉头发才能赶走头发里的蝙蝠。

C) One would go to prison if they put a stamp on upside down.

C) 如果有人把邮票倒着放就会被关进监狱。

D) One would have curly hair if they ate too much stale bread.

D) 如果吃了太多不新鲜的面包,就会长出一头卷发。

解析:对话结尾处,男士提到他妻子的祖母说如果有蝙蝠钻进头发里,只能剃光头才能把它弄出来,这令妻子很害怕。故答案选 B)项。

Section C

Passage One

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. [16]In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived—the 1960s. I was in my twenties and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. [17]Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where

you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater...all that was very exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out all the time. [18]I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating. It was the first time ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money but it didn't matter, and there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.

16.答案 C

Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

- A) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.
- B) People were excited to go traveling overseas.
- C) Everything seemed to be changing.
- D) People were formal and disciplined.

讲话者为何想重温 20 世纪 60 年代的生活?

- A) 维多利亚时代的东西都复活了。
- B) 人们去国外旅行都很兴奋。
- C) 一切似乎都在改变。
- D) 人们都很拘谨且遵守纪律。

解析:讲话者提到,如果能回到从前他喜欢的时间段,他想重温 20 世纪 60 年代,那时他 20 来岁,一切都在复兴,而复兴表明“充满了变化”。故答案选 C)项。

17.答案 A

What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

- A) Meeting people.
- B) Drinking coffee.
- C) Watching TV at home.
- D) Trying new foods.

讲话者说当时最流行的是什么?

- A) 与人见面。
- B) 喝咖啡。
- C) 在家看电视。
- D) 尝试新鲜食物。

解析:讲话者提到,晚上去咖啡厅和朋友见面是最流行的事。而去咖啡厅的主要目的是“与人见面”而非“喝咖啡”,且文中提到的“was the thing”为口语表达,意为“很火,很流行”。故答案选 A)项。

18.答案 D

What do we learn about the speaker?

- A) He was a man full of imagination.
- B) He was able to make a lot of money.
- C) He was interested in stylish dresses.
- D) He was a young student in the 1960s.

我们对讲话者有什么了解?

- A) 他是一个充满想象力的人。
- B) 他对时尚的服装很感兴趣。
- C) 他能赚很多钱。
- D) 他是上世纪 60 年代的一名年轻学生。

解析:讲话者提到,他在 20 世纪 60 年代时是一个学生,不用出去工作,也不会闲坐在家里。故答案选 D)项。

Passage Two

[19] Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. [20] When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. [21] The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

19. 答案 B

What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

- A) They run away immediately.
- B) They avoid looking at them.
- C) They make threatening sounds.
- D) They show anger on their faces.

当面对生气的人时,狗会做什么?

- A) 它们会马上跑开。
- B) 它们不去看他们。
- C) 它们会发出威胁的声音。
- D) 它们的脸上露出愤怒的表情。

解析:短文开篇提到,狗是人类的朋友,在遇到主人生气时,它们有一个很明显的应对策略,就是把目光移开。新研究表明,在遇到生气的人时,狗会减少与他们的目光交流。故答案选 B) 项。

20. 答案 C

What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

- A) It turns to its owner for help.
- B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
- C) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.
- D) It looks away and gets angry too.

当狗看到狗生气的表情时,它会做什么?

- A) 向它的主人求助。
- B) 它们会转向别处避免冲突。
- C) 会把目光聚焦在对方的嘴巴上。
- D) 它们会把目光移开,也很生气。

解析:短文中提到,赫尔辛基大学的研究者们训练了 31 只狗,用于实验,观察它们见到威胁、高兴或中性表情时的反应。实验表明,看到狗生气的表情时,它们的目光会更多地落在对方的嘴巴上。故答案选 C) 项。

21. 答案 B

How does a dog sense people's feelings?

- A) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.
- B) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
- C) By focusing on a particular body movement.
- D) By observing their facial features carefully.

狗是如何感知到人们的感受的?

- A) 用不同的方式解读不同的情绪。
- B) 把他们的面部表情作为一个整体。
- C) 通过聚焦于某个特定的身体动作。
- D) 通过仔细观察他们的面部特征。

解析:短文结尾处提到,研究者们说,狗通过整体地看人脸的表情来判断人的情绪,而非只聚焦在人类所表现出来的某一表情特征上。说明,狗不是通过某一个表情特征而是像人类一样收集多种面部表情特征来判断人们的情绪的。故答案选 B) 项。

Passage Three

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around and the ground freezes which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? [22] There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.

Some animals such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply, and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops and their heart beat slows down. [23] To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

Other animals adapt, for example by staying active in winter. [24] It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals such as mice collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm.

Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world all the way to the distant south. [25] Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

22. 答案 D

What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

- A) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.
- B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
- C) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
- D) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.

关于冬季里的动物讲话者说了什么?

- A) 他们很难适应变化的环境。
- B) 他们几乎没有注意到温度的变化。
- C) 他们必须在地下寻找食物和住所。
- D) 他们能采取不同的方法来抵御严寒。

解析:短文中提到,动物有三种方式度过寒冷的冬天,分别是:冬眠、适应环境和迁徙。说明,动物在冬季会寻求不同的方法来应对寒冷。故答案选 D) 项。

23. 答案 C

What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

- A) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.

关于冬眠的动物我们了解到什么?

- A) 它们能使体温保持温暖且稳定。

B) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.

C) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.

D) They have their weight reduced to the minimum.

解析:短文中提到,在冬天来临之前,选择冬眠的动物会吃很多食物以变胖,这样可以提供它们在冬眠时所需的能量。可知,冬眠的动物在冬眠时所消耗的是冬眠前储存的能量。故答案选 C)项。

24.答案 A

How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

A) By storing enough food beforehand.

B) By growing thicker hair to stay warm.

C) By seeking food and shelter in people's houses.

D) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.

解析:短文中提到,像老鼠这样适应环境的动物在冬天到来之前会收集更多的食物并把它们储存起来;到冬天之后,它们再去藏匿地点吃这些食物。说明,老鼠通过提前储备足够的食物来过冬。故答案选 A)项。

25.答案 C

Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

A) To keep company.

B) To protect the young.

C) To stay safe.

D) To save energy.

解析:短文结尾处提到,有些鸟考虑到安全因素会成群结队地迁徙。故答案选 C)项。

B) 它们可以保持正常速度的心跳。

C) 它们消耗的是冬眠之前储存的能量。

D) 它们的把体重减到最轻。

像老鼠这样的动物如何适应严冬呢?

A) 事先储存足够的食物。

B) 通过变厚的毛发来保暖。

C) 在人们的房子里寻找食物和住所。

D) 呆在隐蔽的地方并吃得很少。

根据讲话者所说,为什么有些鸟会成群结队地迁徙?

A) 和同伴在一起。

B) 保护年轻的鸟。

C) 保持安全。

D) 保存能量。

Part III Reading Comprehension

26~30 : INMCO

31~35 : JELAG

36~40 : HKCGP

41~45 : ALEOI

46~50 : DBCBD

51~55 : ADCAB

Section A

制造啤酒的方法随时间的推移而改变。例如啤酒花,它给许多现代啤酒增添了一丝苦涩的味道,其实是在[26]相当近的时间才加到这种饮品中去的。9世纪关于酿造的参考材料中首次提到了这一点。如今,研究者们在有着5000年历史的啤酒酿造设备的残留物中发现了一种[27]惊人的成分。在挖掘位于中国中原地带的两处遗址坑时,科学家们发现了一些罐子和其他容器的碎片。这些容器的不同形状[28]表明它们被用来酿造、过滤和储存啤酒。它们也许是古代的“制酒工具”,是中国啤酒酿制的最早的[29]直接证据,研究人员在《美国国家科学院学报》中这样写到。为了[30]证实这一理论,研究小组检验了容器内黄色、干燥的[31]残留物。其中约80%的谷物来自谷类作物例如大麦,另有约10%为小块的根茎,[32]包括百合的根茎,科学家们说,这会使啤酒带有甜味。据研究人员所述:大麦是个出乎意料的发现,这种作物在西欧亚大陆被培

育出来,大约 2000 年前才成为中国中部地区的一种[33]主要粮食。据时间估算,他们认为大麦在最初[34]抵达该地区时并非当作食物,而是酿制啤酒的[35]原材料。

【词性分类】

- 名 词: J) remains 残留物,遗址 K) resources 资源
- 动 词: A) arrived 抵达,到达 B) consuming 消耗 E) including 包含,包括
F) inform 通知;告诉 H) reached 到达 M) suggest 暗示,表明
O) test 试验;测试
- 副 词: D) exclusively 专门地;排外地 I) relatively 相当地;相对地
- 形 容 词: C) direct 直接的 G) raw 生的;未加工的 L) staple 主要的
N) surprising 令人惊讶的;意外的

26. 答案 I

空格前为不定冠词 a,后面为形容词 recent,因此空格处应填入一个副词,来修饰后面的形容词。前一句中提到,啤酒花给现代啤酒增添了一丝苦涩的味道,随后说这一点在 9 世纪关于酿造的参考材料中被首次提到,说明,啤酒花的出现年代并不久远,而是“相当近的”。结合备选项可知,relatively 意为“相对地,相当地”符合句意。故选 I)。D) exclusively 意为“专门地,专有地”虽是副词,但不符合句意,故排除。

27. 答案 N

空格前为不定冠词 a,后面为名词 ingredient“成分”,因此空格处应填入一个形容词来修饰后面的名词。该句提到,研究人员在 5000 年前的啤酒酿造设备的残留物中发现了这一成分。结合备选项可知,此处指,该成分还是很“令人吃惊的”,故选 N) surprising“令人惊讶的;意外的”。C) direct 意为“直接的”和 G) raw 意为“未加工的”均不能与 ingredient 搭配,故排除;L) staple 意为“主要的,常用的”不符合句意,故排除。

28. 答案 M

空格前为名词短语 different shapes of the containers 意为“容器的不同形状”,空格后是一个完整的从句 they were used to...,因此空格处应填入动词作整个句子的谓语。根据“容器的不同形状”及后面提到的“它们是被用来酿造、过滤和储存啤酒的”可知,suggest 意为“表明,暗示”符合句意,故选 M)。来说明不同的形状表明它们有各自的用途。B) consuming 意为“消耗”和 E) including 意为“包含,包括”虽为动名词形式,但不能作谓语,故排除。

29. 答案 C

空格前为形容词最高级 earliest,空格后为名词 evidence,因此空格处应填入形容词,与前面的 the earliest 一同修饰 evidence。空格所在句的意思为:这些容器可能就是古代的酿酒工具,这也成为中国古代酿酒最早的_____证据。根据句意并结合备选项可知,容器也是非常“直接的”证据,故选 C) direct“直接的”。

30. 答案 O

空格前面为不定式符号 To,后面为名词短语 that theory,因此空格处应填入动词原形。上文中提到了考古研究人员的一些发现,下文中提到研究小组又对某些物质进行了检验,说明,研究人员是想通过检验来“证实”这些理论,故选 O) test“证实,测试”。F) inform 意为“通知;

告发”也为动词原形,但不符合句意,故排除。

31. 答案 J

空格前为形容词 yellowish 和 dried,后面是介词短语 inside the vessels,因此空格处应填入名词作宾语。该句提到,研究小组检验了容器内一种黄色、干燥的物质,结合上文可知,这种物种应该是一种“残留物”,故选 J) remains“残留物,遗址”。K) resources 意为“资源”不符合句意,故排除。

32. 答案 E

空格所在句位于由 and 连接的并列句中,前面为名词 roots,后面也是名词 lily,因此空格处应填入动词的现在分词或过去分词形式表从属关系。空格所在句指“约 80% 为谷物,约 10% 为植物的根茎”。而空格后提到的 lily“百合”也属于根茎类植物,结合备选项可知,including“包含”符合句意,故选 E)。

33. 答案 L

空格前为不定冠词 a,后面为名词 food,因此空格处应填入形容词,修饰其后的名词 food。空格前提到,这种农作物是在西欧亚大陆被培育出来的,说明,它不是当时中国中原地区的主要食物来源,故选 L) staple“主要的,基本的”。

34. 答案 A

空格处于 indicate 后的宾语从句中,前面为助动词 have,后面为介词短语 in the region,因此空格处应填入动词的过去分词作从句的谓语。结合备选项可知,动词的过去分词只有 A) arrived 和 H) reached,而 reached 不能与后面的介词 in 搭配,故选 A)。

35. 答案 G

空格前面为介词 as,后面为不可数名词 material,因此空格处应填入形容词修饰后面的名词 material。该句提到,大麦最初传入这一地区并不是作为食物,而是作为酿酒的材料,raw material 为固定搭配,意为“原材料”符合句意,故选 G) raw“生的,未经加工的”。

Section B

拥有超强记忆之人的福与祸

少数的一些人几乎能回忆起他们生活中每天的大量细节——经过多年研究之后,神经科学专家终于开始了解他们是如何做到的。

- A) [41]对于我们大多数人来说,记忆就像一本逐渐模糊、褪色的人生画册。无论我们多么想要抓住过去,即使是最痛苦的时刻也会随着时间而消逝。
- B) 但如果你问妮玛·维瑟过去 15 年中的任意一天他在做什么,他会告诉你从当时的天气状况到他的衣着,甚至他在去上班的路上坐在火车的哪一侧等细节。“我的记忆就像一个存放录像带的图书馆,完全记录我生活中从醒来到入睡的每一天,”他解释说。
- C) [38]维瑟甚至能说出这些“录像带”开始录像的时间:2000 年 12 月 15 日。那天他在最好的朋友的 16 岁生日晚会上遇见了初恋女友。他之前记忆力就一直很好,但年轻爱情的兴奋感似乎拨动了他的脑中的某个机关。从那以后,他开始能记录一生中的每个细节。“我能告诉你从那以后每一天中发生的所有事。”
- D) 毋庸多言,神经科学专家对维瑟这样的人抱有极大的兴趣,因为他们想了解大脑是如何记录人类生活方式的。最近一些学术论文终于打开了这些人非凡记忆力的窗口。这些研究甚至

可能指引我们找到更加清晰地重现我们过去生活的经历。

- E) [43]这种“超级自传体记忆”(简称 HSAM)首次进入公众视野是在本世纪初。一天,一位名叫吉尔·普莱斯的年轻女子给神经科学专家兼记忆研究员吉姆·麦克高夫发邮件,声称她能回忆起 12 岁以来每一天的生活。麦克高夫能否帮助她解释她的经历呢?
- F) 麦克高夫邀请她来他的实验室,对她进行测试:他给出一个日期,让她说出那天发生的世界大事。结果不悖其言,她几乎每次都能回答正确。
- G) [39]没过多久,杂志和纪录片制片人便来了解她的“全面回忆”。得益于这些媒体后续的兴趣,几十个其他的受试者(包括维瑟)自告奋勇与加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的研究团队取得了联系。
- H) [36]有趣的是,他们的记忆是高度自我中心化的:虽然他们能非常详细地记住“自传式”生活事件,但在记忆客观信息方面,比如随机排列的单词,他们似乎不比普通人强。他们也不能更好地记住一圈饮料的顺序。尽管这些人的记忆力非常强大,他们仍然很可能会遭受“虚假记忆”之苦。显然,世界上不存在什么“完美”的记忆——他们产生非凡记忆力的工具和我们普通人所依赖的是一样有瑕疵的。问题是,怎么会这样?
- I) [45]南密西西比大学的劳伦斯·帕特西斯近来对约 20 位拥有 HSAM 者进行了研究,发现他们在幻想倾向和专注力两方面得分特别高。幻想倾向可以被认为是一种想象和做白日梦的倾向,而专注力则是使自己的思维全神贯注于某种活动——对感受和经历投入全部的关注的倾向。“我对声音、气味和视觉信息非常敏感,”妮可·多诺休解释说,她参加了不少这样的研究,“我对事物的感知的确比普通人更强烈。”
- J) 专注力帮助他们为记忆奠定坚实的基础,帕特西斯说,幻想倾向则意味着他们在接下来的几周或几个月内一次又一次重现这些记忆。初次记忆轨迹每被“重播”一次,记忆就变得越来越强大。某种程度上,比如在像你的婚礼这样的大事过后,你也可能会经历这种“重播”过程——但不同的是,拥有 HSAM 者会在一生中的每天都进行“重播”,这是由于他们的其他心理倾向造成的。
- K) [37]但不是每一个有幻想倾向的人都能发展出“超级自传体记忆”,所以帕特西斯认为一定存在某些东西触发他们不停地回忆过去。“也许是他们童年时的某种经历使得他们着迷于日历和发生过的事情,”帕特西斯说。
- L) [42]我采访过的拥有 HSAM 的人肯定都会认同这种能力福祸相依。好的方面是它可以使你重温最具变革性的、最丰富的经历。比如维瑟,在他年轻的时候去过很多地方。他一有空就去参观当地的美术馆,那些画作现在深深地铭刻在他自传式记忆中。
- M) “想象一下能够记住近 40 个国家的每一个美术馆中每一面墙上的每一幅画,”他说。“这本身就是宏大的艺术教育。”凭借对艺术史的渊博学识,他成为了一名专业画家。
- N) 多诺休现在是一名历史教师,她同意 HSAM 对她教育的特定方面有帮助:“我能清楚记得某天在学校学到的东西。我能想象老师在说什么以及在书中看起来是什么样的。”
- O) [44]但不是每一个拥有 HSAM 的人都能体会到这些好处。对过去记得太清楚则很难从痛苦和遗憾中解脱出来。“很难忘记那些尴尬的瞬间,”多诺休说,“你会体会同样的情绪——它们就像鲜活的一样。无论你怎么努力去尝试,你都无法关掉回忆的闸门。”维瑟同意地说道:“就像带着永远无法愈合的伤口——它们已经成为了你的一部分。”
- P) [40]这意味着他们常常不得不付出额外的努力来放下过去。例如:比尔就常常遭遇痛苦的“重现”,不想要的回忆入侵他的意识,不过总体上他选择将它视为避免犯同样错误的最佳方法。“有些人沉浸于过去而不愿意开启新的记忆,但我不会这样,我期盼着每一天,期盼体验新鲜事物。”

36. 答案 H

People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

在涉及客观信息时,拥有 HSAM 者与普通人的记忆水平相同。

解析:根据题干中的关键词 memory 和 impersonal information 定位至 H) 段首句。该句说明,拥有 HSAM 者的记忆是高度自我中心化的,虽然他们能非常详细地记住“自传式”生活事件,但在记忆客观信息方面,比如随机排列的单词,他们似乎不比普通人强。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 H)。其中题干中的 have the same memory as ordinary people 是对该句中 seem to be no better than average 的同义转述。

37. 答案 K

Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

幻想倾向不一定使人发展出“超级自传体记忆”的能力。

解析:根据题干中的关键词 Fantasy 和 develop HSAM 定位至 K) 段。该段首句提到,不是每一个有幻想倾向的人都能发展出“超级自传体记忆”的能力。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 K)。其中题干中的 Fantasy proneness 对应 K) 段中的 a tendency to fantasise; not necessarily 对应 K) 段中的 Not everyone。

38. 答案 C

Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

自从维瑟遇到他的初恋后,他开始能记住他每天的生活细节。

解析:根据题干中的关键词 Veiseh 和 first young love 定位至 C) 段。该段主要介绍了维瑟的超强记忆启动的经历,在最好的朋友的生日晚会上遇到自己的初恋后,便开始能记住生活中的每个细节。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 C)。

39. 答案 G

Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.

更多拥有 HSAM 的人开始通过大众传媒和研究者取得联系。

解析:根据题干中的关键词 contact 和 media 定位至 G) 段。该段提到,得益于这些媒体后续的兴趣,几十个其他的受试者(包括维瑟)自告奋勇与加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的研究团队取得了联系。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 G)。其中题干中的 due to the mass media 是 G) 段中 thanks to the subsequent media interest 的同义转述; researchers 对应 G) 段中的 the team。

40. 答案 P

People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

有 HSAM 的人常常必须努力避免专注于过去。

解析:根据题干中的关键词 have to make efforts 和 the past 定位至 P) 段。该段首句提到,这意味着他们常常不得不付出额外的努力来放下过去。根据上文可知,该句中的“they”指的是题干中提到的 People with HSAM,故答案选 P)。其中题干中的 avoid focusing on the past 是 P) 段首句中 lay the past to rest 的同义转述。

41. 答案 A

Most people do not have clear memories of past events. | 大多数人对过去发生的事件没有清晰的记忆。

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 Most people, memories 和 past 定位至 A) 段。该段提到, 对于大多数人而言, 记忆就像一本逐渐模糊、褪色的人生画册。无论我们多么想要抓住过去, 即使是最痛苦的时刻也会随着时间而消逝。该段说明, 大部分人对过去发生的事件没有清晰的记忆。故答案选 A)。

42. 答案 L

HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing. | HSAM 是福也是祸。

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 HSAM 和 blessing 定位至 L) 段首句。改句指出了文章的主题: 拥有 HSAM 是福也是祸。随后分别举例解释福和祸的具体表现。故答案选 L)。其中题干中的 both a curse and a blessing 是对 L) 段首句中 a mixed blessing 的同义转述。

43. 答案 E

A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory. | 当一位年轻的女子注意到自己超凡的记忆力时, 她曾向一位大脑科学家寻求解释。

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 A young woman, explanation 和 brain scientist 定位至 E) 段。该段提到一位名叫吉尔·普莱斯的年轻女子给神经科学专家兼记忆研究员吉姆·麦克高夫发邮件, 说她能回忆起 12 岁以来每一天的生活。麦克高夫能否帮助解释她的经历呢? 题干为该段内容的同义转述, 故答案选 E)。其中题干中的 her unusual memory 是对 E) 段中 she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12 的概括。

44. 答案 O

Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories. | 一些拥有 HSAM 的人发现很难摆脱不愉快的记忆。

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 find it very hard 定位至 O) 段前两句。此处提到, 不是每一个拥有 HSAM 的人都能体会这些好处。对过去记得太清楚则很难从痛苦和遗憾中解脱出来。题干为该段内容的同义转述, 故答案选 O)。其中题干中的 get rid of unpleasant memories 对应此处的 get over pain and regret。

45. 答案 I

A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity. | 最近一项对有 HSAM 人的研究表明, 他们易于幻想, 在活动中易于全神贯注。

解析: 根据题干中的关键词 fantasy, absorption 和 in an activity 定位至 I) 段前两句。此处提到, 南密西西比大学的劳伦斯·帕特西斯近来对约 20 位拥有 HSAM 者进行了研究, 发现他们在幻想倾向和专注力两方面得分特别高。幻想倾向可以被认为是一种想象和做白日梦的倾向, 而专注力则是使自己的思维全神贯注于某种活动——对感受和经历投入全部的关注的倾向。题干为该段内容的同义转述, 故答案选 I)。

Section C

Passage One

[46] 这个短语几近完美地诠释了它自身: 中年危机。它是人生旅途的中间阶段, 让人们感到

青春正在消逝,未来的前景越来越暗淡,死亡正在逼近。

[46]这个老生常谈的说法只有一个问题,那就是它不是真实的。

“事实上,除了几十年前进行的几个小的实验性研究外,几乎没有证明中年危机存在的确凿证据”,芭芭拉·哈格蒂在她的新书《重新构想生活》中写道。大部分研究表明,人在四五十岁时可能会有一个停顿或者换挡,但这种转换“会让人感到兴奋而非恐惧”。

[47]芭芭拉·哈格蒂对人们在中年重获新生的一些特征进行了研究。他们打破常规,因为“机械性地走下去就是死亡”。他们更愿意选择目标而不是幸福——有明确的目标甚至可以降低患阿尔茨海默病的风险。他们认为到了这个年纪,事业逐渐淡化,他们更看重与他人的关系。

[48]《重新构想生活》中描绘了一幅并不令人沮丧的中年时期的画面。中年就像是生命中第二个决定阶段。你的个性已经形成;你已经积累了足够的资源;现在你有机会承担更大的风险,因为你已经为此打下了牢固的根基。

卡尔·巴特曾精准地描述了中年生活。人到中年,他写道,“种子已经播好;现在是收获的季节。助跑已经完成;现在是跳跃的时刻。万事俱备,现在是将事业做得风生水起的时候。”

[49]中年人,巴特继续写道,可以遥望远处的死亡,但他们还趁有大好的时光,以“慎重而缓慢的节奏”来完成那些远大而新生的事业。

[50]几十年前巴特所写的内容,在今天看来更是如此。人们更健康,精力也更充沛。我们的总统候选人在他们 68,69 和 74 岁时参加第一轮竞选。更长的寿命正在改变生命本身的叙事模式。[50]曾被认为是下坡路开始的时刻现在则是一个充满潜力的转折点——你全副武装要充分利用的转折点。

46.答案 D

What does the author think of the phrase “midlife crisis”?

- A) It has led to a lot of debate.
- B) It is widely acknowledged.
- C) It is no longer fashionable.
- D) It misrepresents real life.

作者如何看待“中年危机”这个词?

- A) 它引起了大量的讨论。
- B) 它已被大众认可。
- C) 它已不再流行。
- D) 它歪曲了现实生活。

解析:根据题干关键词 the phrase “midlife crisis”定位至前两段。改段提到:这个短语几近完美地诠释了它自身:中年危机。在人生旅途中段,人们感到青春正在消逝,未来暗淡。接下来提到,这个老生常谈的话题只有一个问题,那就是它不是真实的。说明,作者认为它错误地阐述了真实的人生,结合选项可知,A)项和 B)项在文中并未提及,故排除;C)项根据首段提到的人们对这一时期的感受,可知,“中年危机”这一概念并未过时,故排除。只有 D)项符合文意,故答案选 D)项。

47.答案 B

How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

- A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.
- B) It can be a new phase of one's life.
- C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
- D) It may see old-age diseases approaching.

芭芭拉·哈格蒂如何看待中年时期的?

- A) 这可能是一场危机的开始。
- B) 这可能是一个人的新阶段。
- C) 对于没有准备好的人来说它是可怕的。
- D) 它预示着满身病痛的老年时代即将到来。

解析:根据题干关键词 Barbara Hagerty 和 view midlife 定位至第四段首句。该句提到,芭芭拉·哈格蒂对那些在中年时期重获新生的人们所共有的一些特征进行了研究。并结合她写的书名《重新构想生活》可知,在她看来,中年生活是重新开始人生的好时机,故答案选 B)项。A)项在文中并未提及,故排除;C)项根据第三段末句提到,她认为这种转换“会让人感到兴奋而非恐惧”,故排除;文章首段中确实表达了这一观点,但随后作者就表明了自己的观点——“这不是真的”,故排除 D)项。

48.答案 C

How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*? 《重新构想生活》描述了一幅怎样的中年期的画面?

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| A) It can be quite rosy. | A) 它可能是非常美好的。 |
| B) It can be burdensome. | B) 它可能是负担。 |
| C) It undergoes radical transformation. | C) 它经历了巨大的转变。 |
| D) It makes for the best part of one's life. | D) 它是人一生中最好的部分。 |

解析:根据题干关键词 midlife pictured 和 *Life Reimagined* 定位至第五段。该段提到,《重新构想生活》一书中描述的中年生活并不令人沮丧。中年就像是人生中的第二个决策阶段。此时,你的个性已经形成;你已经积累了足够的资源;能承担更大的风险。且第三段末句提到,大部分研究表明,人在四五十岁时,可能会出现停滞或转变,但这种转变是令人兴奋的而非恐惧的,故答案选 C)项。其余选项在文中并未提及,故排除。

49.答案 B

According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time _____. 卡尔·巴特认为中年是一段_____的时期?

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------|--------|
| A) to relax | C) to harvest | A) 放松。 | C) 收获。 |
| B) to mature | D) to reflect | B) 成熟。 | D) 反思。 |

解析:根据题干关键词 Karl Barth 和 midlife is the time 定位至第七段。该段提到,巴特认为人到中年,可以遥望到远处的死亡,但他们还趁有大好的时光,以“慎重而缓慢的节奏”来完成那些远大而新生的事业。说明,卡尔·巴特认为,中年时代是更“成熟的”面对生活的时期,故答案选 B)项。A)项和 D)项在文中均未提及,故排除;C)项虽在第六段中提到,但这只是描写中年生活的一个表面现象,不是卡尔·巴特想重点表达的主题,故排除。

50.答案 D

What does the author say about midlife today? 作者对如今中年生活有什么看法?

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life. | A) 它比生命中的其他阶段更有意义。 |
| B) It is likely to change the narrative of one's life. | B) 它会改变一个人生活的叙述模式。 |
| C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan. | C) 对于寿命更长的人来说中年时期更为重要。 |
| D) It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life. | D) 它可能是一个人生活中的一个关键转折点。 |

解析:根据题干关键词 midlife today 定位至末段。该段提到,巴特几十年前所写的内容在今天看来更是如此。曾被认为是下坡路开始的时刻现在则是充满潜力的转折点。说明,

如今的中年生活是生命当中一个关键的转折点,故答案选 D)项。文中没提及对生命中的各个阶段进行比较,故排除 A)项;B)项根据末段第四句可知,改变这一模式的是人们更长的寿命,而非中年时期,故排除;C)项在文中并未提及,故排除。

Passage Two

[51]春天来了,母鸡们又开始下蛋了,这些鸡蛋在冬天结束时为我们提供了源源不断的蛋白质。因此,在全世界文化中,人们都愿意通过赞扬鸡蛋来欢庆春天的到来这不足为奇。

有些传统很简单,比如把红皮鸡蛋拿来烤希腊复活节面包。[52]在其他习俗中,人们把鸡蛋上升到华丽的艺术层面,如从 19 世纪开始,俄罗斯人喜欢用珠宝来装饰鸡蛋。

有一种古老的鸡蛋艺术形式来自乌克兰。几个世纪以来,乌克兰人一直在鸡蛋上绘制出复杂的图案。[53]当代的艺术家们纷纷遵循这一传统,通过彩蛋艺术向我们表达这个时代的焦虑:生命珍贵且脆弱,鸡蛋也是如此。

“正是它们脆弱的本性吸引了我”,《纽约客》动画家罗兹·查斯特说。几年前,她开始对绘制鸡蛋感兴趣,并学会了用传统的乌克兰技法来画现代的人物形象。“这个过程的每个阶段我都会打碎鸡蛋——从开始制作到最终完成。”

[54]但在这种脆弱中存在着一一种吸引力。“知道你随时处在危险的边缘,知道鸡蛋可能会随时会碎掉,从某种程度上说,我甚至喜欢这种令人厌恶的恐慌。”在查斯特的设计中,有一位面色忧虑的人独自坐在一艘小船上,就恰好反映出了这种脆弱。

乌克兰人传统的彩蛋绘制也表达了这种恐惧。认为这些精美的图案被认为可以保护人们战胜恶魔。

“有一个古老的传说:只要一直制作彩蛋,恶魔将不会在世上盛行,”加拿大的一位彩蛋绘制师琼·布兰德说道。她从乌克兰亲戚那儿学到这门艺术起,已经画了 60 多年了。

[55]这一传统可以追溯到公元前 300 年,后来被纳入基督教文化中。然而,这些古老的象征仍然在日常生活中存在着。送给新婚夫妇一颗画了小鸟的彩蛋,寓意早生贵子;把彩蛋扔到田地里则是祝愿会有一个好的收成。

51.答案 A

Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

- A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
- B) It is their major source of protein in winter.
- C) It can easily be made into a work of art.
- D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.

为何在许多文化中人们都珍视鸡蛋?

- A) 是欢迎春天到来的标志。
- B) 鸡蛋是人们冬季获取蛋白质的主要来源。
- C) 鸡蛋很容易制成艺术品。
- D) 它可以给人们带来财富和荣誉。

解析:根据题干关键词 prize the egg 定位至首段。该段首句提到,鸡蛋在冬天结束时为我们提供了源源不断的蛋白质,随后指出在全世界文化中,人们都愿意通过赞扬鸡蛋的方式来庆祝春天的到来,故答案选 A)项。首段指的是在冬季即将结束时鸡蛋才成为蛋白质的来源,故排除 B)项;C)项根据文章第三、四段内容可排除;D)项在文中并未提及,故排除。

52.答案 D

What do we learn about the decorated “eggs” in Russia?

- A) They are shaped like jewel cases.
- B) They are cherished by the rich.

对俄罗斯人装饰鸡蛋我们能了解到什么?

- A) 鸡蛋被制成首饰盒的形状。
- B) 它们被富人珍藏起来。

- C) They are heavily painted in red.
D) They are favored as a form of art.

- C) 它们被重重地涂成红色。
D) 它们作为一种艺术形式被喜爱。

解析:根据题干关键词 the decorated “eggs” in Russia 定位至第二段第二句。该句指出,其他文化将鸡蛋上升到华丽的艺术层面,如俄罗斯人喜欢用珠宝来装饰鸡蛋,故答案选 D)项。其余选项在文中均未提及,故排除。

53. 答案 C

Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

当代艺术家为何继续保持彩蛋艺术传统?

- A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

- A) 鸡蛋是新生命的长久象征。
B) 椭圆形的鸡蛋吸引了艺术家。
C) 鸡蛋反映了当代人们的焦虑。
D) 鸡蛋独特的表面可用来绘画。

解析:根据题干关键词 contemporary artists 和 continued the egg art tradition 定位至第三段第三句。该段首句就提到,装饰彩蛋这种艺术形式源于乌克兰。第三句中指出,现代艺术家们遵循这一传统创造出各种各样的彩蛋就是为了表达当代生活中的焦虑,故答案选 C)项。其余选项在文中均未提及,故排除。

54. 答案 A

Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

查斯特为何喜欢装饰鸡蛋的过程?

- A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.
B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.
C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.
D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

- A) 她不知道在设计完成之前鸡蛋是否会破裂。
B) 她可以在设计时增添许多细节来表达自己的观点。
C) 她总是从设计新作品中获得极大的乐趣。
D) 不到最后她也无从知道最终的设计将会是什么样子。

解析:根据题干关键词 Chast 和 process of decorating eggs 定位至第五段前两句。此处提到,正是这种脆弱让装饰鸡蛋具有吸引力,而这种让人害怕的恐惧也正是她所喜欢的原因,故答案选 A)项。B)项和 C)项在文中并未提及,故排除;D)项根据文中“不能确定的东西”指的是她无法确定每个鸡蛋最后是否都能成为艺术品,而非最终的样子,故排除。

55. 答案 B

What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

从关于绘制彩蛋的文章中我们能了解到什么?

- A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
B) It has a history of over two thousand years.
C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

- A) 鸡蛋是新生命的长久象征。
B) 它有两千多年的历史。
C) 这是一种最受大家夸赞的精美艺术形式。
D) 这一形式尤其被教堂装饰所青睐。

解析:文章末段首句提到,这一传统可以追溯到公元前 300 年,可知,距今恰好有两千多年的

历史了,故答案选 B)。A)项中 the eastern part of Europe 的说法并不准确,故排除;C)项中的 the most 的表达过于绝对,且文中并未把彩蛋装饰与其他艺术形式相比较,故排除;D)项在文中并未提及,故排除。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

As a major river system in southern China that runs through Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, the Pearl River is the third longest in China, after the Yangtze River and the Yellow River. The Pearl River Delta, which covers an area of 11,000 square kilometers, represents one of the most developed regions in China. It is also the world's largest city cluster in terms of size and population. Put together, the nine largest cities in the Delta are home to a combined population of over 57 million. Since reform and opening up was initiated in the late 1970s, the Pearl River Delta has become one of the leading regional economies and manufacturing centers in China and around the world.

【分句解析】

此次翻译所考内容为珠江的简介。

1. 第一句中的“广州市”在翻译时最好能说明它是广东省的省会;“第三长”在翻译时应使用“序数词+形容词最高级”的形式,即 the third longest。
2. 第二句中的“是中国最发达的地区之一”是在陈述事实(带有数字或者时间的信息往往都属于事实背景)。翻译时应将事实背景作为从句或者非主干成分,事实本身作为主句;“平方公里”译为 square kilometers。
3. 第三句可按字面逐字翻译,即 the world's largest city cluster in terms of/when it comes to/in/by size and population;也可把“面积最大”和“人口最多”作为前置修饰语,即 the largest and most populous urban area in the world。
4. 第四句中的,表示“某地有/居住着多少人口”时,英语中很少用 have 这个词,地道的说法为 home to a combined population of over 57 million。
5. 最后一句中的“自……以来”可译为 since 引导的时间状语从句,时态应用现在完成时。