

# 2016 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】

这篇作文考查书信,具体要求是给自己的一位朋友写一封感谢信,感谢他/她曾经在你遇到困难时给予你最大的帮助。需要注意书信格式并且语言亲切、内容真诚。

### 【思路框架】

第一段:开门见山,明确表明写此信的目的——感谢朋友提供帮助。可简单讲述受困情况。

第二段:具体指出朋友当时如何帮助你度过困境。①保持冷静;②分析问题,总结经验;③建立自信。

第三段:再次表示感谢并给予祝福。

### 【高分范文】

Dear Tom,

I am writing to extend my sincere gratitude for your great help when I failed that **vital** English interview. If it had not been for your **assistance** in giving me those **brilliant** suggestions and warm encouragement, I fear that I would have lost my way.

No one would disagree that it was you who stayed with me and pulled me through the hard time. First and foremost, you told me it is the **priority** for me to calm down. This is due to the fact that the ability to stay sober and positive made me come up with quite a few ideas to cope with the **consequence** that failure **triggered**. Furthermore, you made me learn to analyze my lack of interviewing skills and find solutions. Plenty of **evidence** have shown that this work played an **indispensable** role in my success the next year. Last but not the least, you helped to build my confidence.

Again, I would like to express my warm thanks to you! Please accept my gratitude. Best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

亲爱的汤姆:

我写信是想真诚的感谢你在我重要的英语面试失利时给予我莫大的帮助。如果没有你给我那些明智的建议和温暖的鼓励,我恐怕会因此而迷失自我。

你曾陪伴我、带领我度过了艰难的时期,这无可厚非。首先,你告诉我,对我来说最重要的是先冷静下来。这是一个事实,即学会保持冷静并积极引导我想出不少想法去应对失败引发的后果。此外,你让我学会分析,我在面试方面缺乏技巧并找到解决方案。大量证据表明,这么做在我日后的成功中发挥了不可或缺的作用。最后也是最重要的是,你帮助我建立了信心。

再次献上我最真挚的感谢!请接受我的感激之情。祝万事如意。

你的真诚,

李明

### 【精选词汇】

vital *adj.* 至关重要的;生死攸关的

assistance *n.* 援助,帮助

brilliant *adj.* 灿烂的;杰出的;有才气的

priority *n.* 优先;优先权

### 【常用句式】

(1) I'm writing this letter to...

我写这封信是为了……

consequence *n.* 结果;重要性

triggered *v.* 引起;引爆

evidence *n.* 证据,证明;迹象

indispensable *adj.* 不可缺少的;绝对必要的

(2) It is no exaggeration that...

毫不夸张地说……

(3) May our friendship last forever.

祝愿我们的友谊地久天长。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : CABAD

6 ~ 10 : BCDDBA

11 ~ 15 : CBACD

16 ~ 20 : ACDBD

21 ~ 25 : CBDAC

### Section A

#### News Report One

[1] The International Labor Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on Global Employment Trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than 2 dollars per day in the past 3 years. [2] The director general of the International Labor Organization, Juan Somavia, notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis. However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labor Organization is proposing a global jobs agreement to deal with unemployment. “Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate higher levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable.”

#### 1. 答案 C

What is the news report mainly about?

- A) The International Labour Organization's key objective.
- B) The basic social protection for the most vulnerable.
- C) Rising unemployment worldwide.
- D) Global economic recovery.

新闻报道主要讲了什么?

- A) 国际劳工组织的主要目标。
- B) 对最弱势群体的基本社会保护。
- C) 全世界失业率增高。
- D) 全球经济复苏。

**解析:**新闻报道类型的听力材料,其主旨内容一般出现在材料首句。该篇报道首句提到:国际劳工组织说,失业的人数正在增加。后文有具体说明今年的失业人数从 2.1 亿增长到接近 2.4 亿人。可知整篇新闻的主要内容为失业问题,故答案选 C)。A) 项和 B) 项只出现在文章结尾处,不能作为主旨,因此排除;D) 项在文中并未提及,也应排除。

#### 2. 答案 A

What does Juan Somavia, director general of the International Labor Organization, say?

- A) Many countries have not taken measures to create enough jobs.
- B) Few countries know how to address the current

国际劳工组织的总干事 Juan Somavia 说了什么?

- A) 许多国家还未采取措施创造足够的就业机会。
- B) 几乎没有国家知道如何解决当前

economic crisis.

C) Few countries have realised the seriousness of the current crisis.

D) Many countries need support to improve their people's livelihood.

的经济危机。

C) 几乎没有国家意识到当前危机的严重性。

D) 许多国家需要支持以改善民生。

**解析:**根据 Juan Somavia 定位至第四、五句。这两句指出:国际劳工组织的总干事 Juan Somavia 指出,一些国家已经采取措施来解决全球危机的影响。然而,许多国家还没有这样做。此处的“已采取措施来解决全球危机的影响”即解决失业问题。后面的 However 表转折,说明许多国家还未采取措施解决失业问题,故答案选 A)项。B)项和 C)项同样根据第四句中提到的已有国家开始采取措施来解决全球危机的影响,说明已经意识到当前危机的严重性并知道如何解决,因此排除;D)项在文中并未提及,故排除。

## News Report Two

[3]Big fast-food chains in New York City have started to obey a first of its kind rule, requiring them to post calorie counts right on the menu. Cathy Nonas is with New York City Department of Health.

“We wanted to give people an opportunity to actually see the calories before they purchase the food and make a decision, and informed decision, that if they want to make the healthier choice, if they want to eat fewer calories, they can. And we expect this will have a huge impact on obesity. And of course, if it has an impact on obesity, it will have an impact on diabetes, and heart disease, and high blood pressure.”

The new rules will be introduced as part of anti-obesity campaign that also includes a recent citywide ban on artificial trans-fats in restaurant food. The menu roll only applies to restaurants that serve standardised portion sizes and have 50 or more locations nationwide. [4]Starting last Saturday, chains big enough to fall under the rule will face penalties of up to 2000 dollars for not showing calorie information in a prominent spot on their menus, preferably next to the price.

### 3. 答案 B

What are big fast-food chains in New York City required to do according to the new rule?

- A) Serve standardised food nationwide.
- B) Put calorie information on the menu.
- C) Increase protein content in the food.
- D) Offer convenient food to customers.

新规定要求纽约市的大型快餐连锁店做什么?

- A) 在全国范围内提供标准化食物。
- B) 把卡路里信息放到菜单上。
- C) 增加食物中的蛋白质含量。
- D) 为顾客提供方便的食物。

**解析:**这篇新闻开篇就提到:纽约市的大型快餐连锁店必须遵守一项全新的规定,要求他们把食物的卡路里含量标注在菜单上,故答案选 B)项。

### 4. 答案 A

What will happen to big restaurant chains that violate the new rule?

- A) They will be fined.

违反新规的大型快餐连锁店会怎样?

- A) 他们会被处以罚金。

- B) They will be closed.
- C) They will get a warning.
- D) They will lose customers.

- B) 他们会被勒令关店。
- C) 他们会收到警告。
- D) 他们会失去顾客。

**解析:** 根据新闻末句提到的: 从下周日起, 规模足够大的快餐连锁店如果不在菜单上注明卡路里含量就会面临高达 2000 美元的罚款, 故答案选 A)。

### News Report Three

[5] Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today. But not many are able to integrate innovation into their business. A commentary in the *Shanghai Daily* points out that innovation doesn't mean piles of documents. It's something more practical. [6] The article says many people tend to assume that innovation just means creating something new, but actually it's more than that. It's an attitude of doing thing. A company should find ways to innovate not just in products but also in functions, business models and processes.

[7] The article cites the global giant Procter&Gamble as an example, saying the real innovative company should develop an innovation culture and use it as a primary tool for success. Procter&Gamble has a "Corporate Innovation Fund" which offers bigger rewards for high-risk ideas that succeed. It also has a special innovation facility for its employees. Sometimes its employees are released from their daily jobs for weeks and spend their time interacting in the innovation facility instead. In conclusion, the article says innovative ideas alone do not ensure success. It's pointless unless there is a repeatable process in place to turn inspiration into financial performance.

#### 5. 答案 D

What is the problem with many companies according to news report?

- A) Inability to implement their business plans.
- B) Inability to keep turning out novel products.
- C) Lack of a successful business model of their own.
- D) Failure to integrate innovation into their business.

根据新闻报道, 很多公司存在什么问题?

- A) 不能执行他们的企业计划。
- B) 不能持续推出新产品。
- C) 缺乏成功且独有的企业模式。
- D) 不能将创新融入他们的业务。

**解析:** 报道开篇就提到: 几乎所有公司都意识到创新的重要性, 但很少有公司能把创新真正融入到他们的业务中, 故答案选 D) 项。

#### 6. 答案 B

What do many people tend to think of innovation?

- A) It is the secret to business success.
- B) It is the creation of something new.
- C) It is a magic tool to bring big rewards.
- D) It is an essential part of business culture.

大部分人对创新的想法是怎样的?

- A) 它是企业成功的秘诀。
- B) 就是创造新产品。
- C) 它是能带来巨额报酬的神器。
- D) 它是企业文化的必要组成部分。

**解析:** 报道在《上海日报》的评论中指出: 很多人倾向于认为创新仅仅是创造新的东西, 但实际上它不只这样, 故答案选 B)。

## 7. 答案 C

What does the company Procter&Gamble owe its success to? 宝洁公司的成功归因于什么?

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| A) Its hardworking employees.           | A) 它勤劳的员工。   |
| B) Its flexible promotion strategy.     | B) 它灵活的促销策略。 |
| C) Its innovation culture.              | C) 它的创新文化。   |
| D) Its willingness to make investments. | D) 它乐于投资。    |

解析:在《上海日报》的评论中,以世界巨头宝洁公司的例子来说明,一个真正懂得创新的公司应该发展创新文化并将其作为成功的主要工具。故答案选 C)。

## Section B

### Conversation One

M: So, Lenzy, do you like to text message on your cell phone?

W: Yeah, I text message a lot.

M: I don't do it so much, I prefer to make a call if I'm in a hurry.

W: Yeah, I go both ways. Sometimes I don't really want to talk to the person, I just want to ask them one question, so it's much easier for me just to text message. [9] If I call them, I'll have to have a long conversation.

M: Yeah, I can see what you mean. [8] But I get off the phone pretty quickly when I call. I'm not a big talker.

W: Yeah, that's true. You don't talk a lot.

M: So are you fast at writing the messages with your thumb?

W: Well, when I first got a cell phone, I was so slow. I thought I'd never text message. But then people kept text messaging me, so I felt obliged to learn how to text message. So now I'm pretty fast. What about you?

M: Actually, I have the opposite problem. [10] When I first got my cell phone, I thought it was so cool to text message all my friends who have one, and I was pretty fast with my thumb then. But it seems like now I don't use it so much, I've gotten slower actually.

W: Yeah, I think text messaging actually sort of has to do with your age. For example, people in high school, they text message a lot. But I asked my father if he text messages, and guess what he said?

M: What?

W: He said he'd never text message. [11] He thinks it's very childish and unprofessional to text message.

M: Yeah, I can see what he means. It's considered pretty informal to text message someone.

## 8. 答案 D

What does the man say about himself?

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| A) He's got addicted to technology.    | A) 他沉迷于技术。   |
| B) He is not very good at socializing. | B) 他不是很擅长社交。 |

C) He is crazy about text-messaging.

C) 他热衷于发短信。

D) He does not talk long on the phone.

D) 他讲电话时间不长。

解析:对话中提到:男士打电话时结束的很快,而且他话不多,故答案选 D)项。

9. 答案 B

What does the woman tend to do while she is on the phone?

这位女士讲电话时通常怎样做?

A) Talk big.

A) 吹牛。

B) Talk at length.

B) 长时间的谈话。

C) Gossip a lot.

C) 聊很多八卦。

D) Forget herself.

D) 忘我。

解析:对话中提到:如果这位女士给其他人打电话,就不得不说很长时间,故答案选 B)。

10. 答案 A

Why did the men text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?

为什么男士第一次用手机时给所有的朋友发短信?

A) He thought it was cool.

A) 他觉得很酷。

B) He needed the practice.

B) 他需要练习。

C) He wanted to stay connected with them.

C) 他想和他们保持联系。

D) He had an urgent message to send.

D) 他有紧急信息需要发送。

解析:对话中提到:当男士有了第一部手机后,他认为给所有朋友发短信太酷了,故答案选 A)。

11. 答案 C

What does the woman's father think of text massaging?

女士的父亲对发短信有什么看法?

A) It poses a challenge to seniors.

A) 对长者提出了挑战。

B) It saves both time and money.

B) 省时省钱。

C) It is childish and unprofessional.

C) 很幼稚而且不专业。

D) It is cool and convenient.

D) 既酷又方便。

解析:对话中提到:女士说她的父亲觉得发短信很幼稚而且显得很专业,故答案选 C)。

**Conversation Two**

W: Good morning, Mr. Johnson, how can I help you?

M: Well, I'd like to talk to you about Tim Bond, the department manager.

W: What seems to be the problem?

M: [12]&[13]Well, ever since Sandra left the department, I feel like I've been targeted to do all her work as well as mine. I'm expected to attend too many meetings and I seem to be spending a lot of my time doing unnecessary paperwork.

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

M: And on top of that, I specifically asked if I could leave early last Friday as I'd done a lot of overtime during the week. [12]&[13]But that afternoon, even though I'd finished my assigned work, I was told to help other colleagues finish their work, too.

W: [14]But surely that's a positive sign showing, that Mr. Bond has a lot of trust in you.

M: Yes, but other colleagues get leave early, and they don't have such a lot of work to do.

W: So you feel he's remaking unrealistic demands on you?

M: Yes, absolutely.

W: Have you approached Mr. Bond about this particular problem?

M: I've tried, but it seems like he just has no time for me.

W: [15]Well, at this stage, it would be better if you approached him directly. If nothing else, showing that you've tried to solve the problem yourself before you take it further makes it clear that you're not just a complainer. [15]Why don't you send him an email requesting a meeting with him in private?

M: Hmm, I'd been a bit worried about his reaction. But, anyway, I'll send an email to request a meeting, and I'll see what happens from there. Thanks for your advice.

W: Good luck. And let us know the outcome.

## 12. 答案 B

What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

- A) He wants to change his job assignment.
- B) He is unhappy with his department manager.
- C) He thinks he deserves extra pay for overtime.
- D) He is often singled out for criticism by his boss.

从对话中我们可以得知男士的哪些信息?

- A) 他想改变他的工作任务。
- B) 他对他的部门经理很不满。
- C) 他认为他应该获得额外的加班补贴。
- D) 他经常被老板点名批评。

解析:对话开始男士就提到他想谈谈他的部门经理 Tim Bond,后文又说他的部门经理让他做了许多额外的工作,说明男士对他的部门经理感到不满,故答案选 B)。

## 13. 答案 A

What is the man's chief complaint?

- A) His workload was much too heavy.
- B) His immediate boss did not trust him.
- C) His colleagues often refused to cooperate.
- D) His salary was too low for his responsibility.

男士最主要想抱怨什么?

- A) 他的工作量太大。
- B) 直属上司不信任他。
- C) 他的同事们经常拒绝合作。
- D) 他的工资与所承担的责任相比太低。

解析:对话中男士抱怨了很多事情,做接手离职员工的工作、参加很多会议以及写很多不必要的材料;后文还提到领导要求他在完成自己工作以后,还要帮助其他同事完成工作,可知男士主要想抱怨的是工作量大的问题,故答案选 A)。

## 14. 答案 C

How does the woman interpret the fact that the man was asked to help his colleagues with their work?

- A) He never knows how to refuse.
- B) He is always ready to help others.
- C) His boss has a lot of trust in him.
- D) His boss has no sense of fairness.

女士是如何解释男士被要求帮同事完成工作这件事的?

- A) 他从不知道如何拒绝。
- B) 他总是乐于助人。
- C) 他的上司很信任他。
- D) 他的上司没有公正的心。

解析:在听完男士一大堆的抱怨后,女士却认为这体现了邦德先生对男士的信任,故答案选 C)。

## 15. 答案 D

What dose the women advise the man to do?

- A) Put all his complaints in writing.
- B) Wait and see what happens next.
- C) Learn to say no when necessary.
- D) Talk to his boss in person first.

女士建议男士怎样做?

- A) 把所有的不满写成书面材料。
- B) 等等看接下来会发生什么。
- C) 在必要时学会说不。
- D) 亲自与上司谈话。

解析: 本题重点出现在对话末句, 女士在建议男士不要只是抱怨, 而是建议男士给部门经理发邮件亲自与他谈谈, 故答案选 D)。

## Section C

### Passage One

The massive decline in sleep happened so slowly and quietly that few seemed to notice the trend. Was it because of the growing attraction of the Internet, video games and endless TV channels? Never disconnecting from work? No matter how it happened, millions of Americans are putting their health, quality of life and even length of life in danger.

New evidence shows why getting enough sleep is a top priority. Some 40% of Americans get less than seven hours of shut-eye on week nights. [16]“The link between sleep and health, and bad sleep and disease, is becoming clearer and clearer,” says Lawrence Epstein, a sleep expert at Harvard University. [17]“For example, sleep duration has declined from some eight hours 1950s to seven in recent years.” At the same time, high blood pressure has become an increasing problem. Blood pressure and heart rate are typically at their lowest levels during sleep. [18]“People who sleep less tend to have higher blood pressure, heart attack, diabetes, weight gain and other problems.

Sleeping better may help fight off illnesses. “When people are sleep-deprived, there are higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function,” says Dr. Felice of Northwestern University in Chicago.

A University of Chicago study shows people who sleep well live longer. So say good night sooner, and it may help you stay active and vital to a ripe old age.

#### 16. 答案 A

What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A) The importance of sleep to a healthy life.
- B) Reasons for Americans' decline in sleep.
- C) Some tips to improve the quality of sleep.
- D) Diseases associated with lack of sleep.

讲话者主要在谈论什么?

- A) 睡眠对健康生活的必要性。
- B) 美国人睡眠时间减少的原因。
- C) 提高睡眠质量的一些建议。
- D) 与缺乏睡眠有关的疾病。

解析: 短文中提到: 睡眠充足是一个首要任务, 睡眠和健康之间以及糟糕的睡眠和疾病的联系正变得越来越清晰, 可知讲话者主要谈论的是睡眠与健康息息相关, 故答案选 A)。

#### 17. 答案 C

What do we learn from the talk about today's Americans?

- A) They are more health-conscious.

从短文中我们可以得知当代美国人的什么信息?

- A) 他们更注重健康。



- B) They are changing their living habits.  
C) They get less and less sleep.  
D) They know the dangers of lack of sleep.

- B) 他们正在改变自己的生活习惯。  
C) 他们的睡眠越来越少。  
D) 他们知道缺乏睡眠的危害。

解析:短文中提到:美国人的睡眠时间从 20 世纪 50 年代的 8 小时,近几年已经降至 7 小时,故答案选 C)。

#### 18. 答案 D

What does the speaker say will happen to people who lack sleep?

- A) Their weight will go down.  
B) Their mind function will deteriorate.  
C) Their work efficiency will decrease.  
D) Their blood pressure will rise.

讲话者说缺乏睡眠的人会有怎样的后果?

- A) 他们的体重会下降。  
B) 他们的心智功能会恶化。  
C) 他们的工作效率会下降。  
D) 他们的血压会升高。

解析:短文中提到:睡眠不足的人往往会有高血压、心脏病、糖尿病以及肥胖等各种问题,故答案选 D)。

### Passage Two

Parents and teachers will tell you not to worry when applying for a place at university. But in the same breath will remind you that it is the most important decision of your life.

[19] The first decision is your choice of course. It will depend on what you want to get out of university, what you are good at and what you enjoy. The next decision is where to apply. Aim high but within reason. Do you have the right combination of subjects, and are your expected grades likely to meet entry requirements? The deadline is January 15th. But it's best to submit your application early because universities begin work as soon as forms start rolling in.

[20] The most important part of the application is the much feared personal statement. This is your chance to convey boundless enthusiasm for the subject. So economy of expression is formost. Omit dull and ineffective generalities and make sure you give concrete examples.

Admissions officers read every personal statements that arrives. It's not convincing if you say you have chosen the subject because you enjoy it. [21] You have to get across what it is about a particular area that has inspired you. They will look for evidence that you have reflected and thought about the subject.

Applicants should be honest. There is no point saying you run marathons, if you are going to be out of breath arriving at the interview on the second floor.

#### 19. 答案 B

What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?

- A) How much you can afford to pay.  
B) What course you are going to choose.  
C) Which university you are going to apply to.  
D) When you are going to submit your application.

在准备申请大学时你需要做的第一个决定是什么?

- A) 你能承担多少费用。  
B) 你要选择什么课程。  
C) 你要申请哪所学校。  
D) 何时递交你的申请。

**解析:**短文开篇提到:在你申请大学时父母和老师会告诉你不用担心,但同时也会提醒你这是你一生中最重要 的抉择;后面明确指出:首先你需要决定的是选择什么课程,故答案选 B)。

20. 答案 D

What is the most important part of the application?

- A) The list of courses studied.
- B) The full record of scores.
- C) The references from teachers.
- D) The personal statement.

申请环节中最重要的部分是什么?

- A) 学习过的课程表。
- B) 所有的分数记录。
- C) 老师的推荐信。
- D) 个人陈述。

**解析:**短文中提到:申请程序中最重要的是最令人担心的个人陈述,故答案选 D)。

21. 答案 C

What must applicants do in their personal statements?

- A) Specify what they would like to do after graduation.
- B) Describe in detail how much they would enjoy studying.
- C) Indicate they have reflected and thought about the subject.
- D) Emphasize that they admire the professors in the university.

在个人陈述中申请者必须做什么?

- A) 详细说明他们毕业后想做什么。
- B) 描述他们会多么享受学习时光。
- C) 表明他们对所选课程已经做过深刻的思考。
- D) 强调他们钦佩学校的教授。

**解析:**短文中提到:你需要解释是某个领域的什么东西激发了你的兴趣,招生人员会寻找证据去证明你已对所选的课程有过深刻的思考,故答案选 C)。

**Passage Three**

[22]It is usually agreed that a German, Karl Benz, built the first motor car in 1885. It was actually a tricycle with a petrol motor at the rear. Soon, members of the Royal family and other wealthy people took up motoring as a sport. Many of the early cars had two seats. [23]There were no petrol pumps and few garages, so every driver had to be his own engineer for the frequent breakdowns.

By 1905, cars began to look like cars of today with head lamps, wind screen, rubber tyres and number plates. [24]Henry Ford's "Model T", introduced in America in 1909, was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line. It brought cars closer towards the reach of ordinary people. With the popularity of the car, registration became a must in 1903 with a Motor Car Act. Competency tests were introduced in 1935.

Today, the legal driving age for a car in the UK is 17. You are not allowed to drive a car unsupervised until you have passed a driving test. In 1958, Britain celebrated the opening of its first motorway—the Preston Bypass. Until then, no one really understood what a motorway was, not even the laborers who were building it. [25]The Bypass held a new era in motor travel and was greeted with excitement and optimism. Service stations came with the motorway and the legend of the transport café was born. Of course, the service station has diversified greatly. But whether it's an English-cooked breakfast or a coffee and a sandwich, one thing has remained the same: the prices.

22. 答案 B

- What does the speaker say about the first motor car? 关于第一辆汽车讲话者说了什么?
- A) It was equipped with rubber tyres. A) 它配有橡胶轮胎。
- B) It was built in the late 19th century. B) 它是 19 世纪末制造的。
- C) It was purchased by the Royal family. C) 它被皇室购买。
- D) It was designed by an English engineer. D) 它是由一位英国工程师设计的。

**解析:**短文开篇提到:德国人卡尔·奔驰在 1885 年建造了第一辆汽车,故答案选 B)。A)项根据后文提到的:直到 1905 年,汽车才开始有车头灯、挡风板、橡胶轮胎和车牌号码,因此排除;C)项根据文章第三句中提到的:皇室家族成员只是把开车作为一项运动,并未提及购买,故排除。

### 23.答案 D

- What was the problem with the early cars in Britain? 英国早期的汽车存在什么问题?
- A) They consumed lots of petrol. A) 它们很耗油。
- B) They took two passengers only. B) 它们只能载两名乘客。
- C) They were difficult to drive. C) 它们很难操纵。
- D) They often broke down. D) 它们经常出故障。

**解析:**短文中提到:早期的汽车没有加油泵,修理厂也很少,因此驾驶员只能自己修理经常出故障的汽车,故答案选 D)。强干扰项为 B)项,文中虽提及很多早期的汽车只有两个座位,但座位少并不是汽车本身存在的问题,故排除。

### 24.答案 A

- Why did Henry Ford's "Model T" cars cost less? 为什么福特 T 型车售价更低?
- A) They were produced on the assembly line. A) 它们是流水线生产。
- B) They were built with less costly materials. B) 它们由不太贵的材料制成。
- C) They were modeled after British cars. C) 它们以英式汽车为模型。
- D) They were made for ordinary use. D) 它们作为一般用途使用。

**解析:**短文中提到:1909 年福特在美国推出的 T 型汽车更加便宜,是由于它们是流水线生产的,故答案选 A)。强干扰项为 D)项,文中所提及的“ordinary people”译为“普通百姓”,说明 T 型车拉近了汽车与普通人的距离,与“ordinary use”表述意思不同,故排除。

### 25.答案 C

- What do we learn about the Preston Bypass? 关于普勒斯顿高速路我们可以知道什么?
- A) It made news all over the world. A) 它成为了世界新闻。
- B) It was built for the Royal family. B) 它为皇室建造。
- C) It marked a new era in motor travel. C) 它标志着汽车旅行的新纪元。
- D) It attracted large numbers of motorists. D) 它吸引了很多司机。

**解析:**短文结尾处提到:1958 年英国建立了第一条高速公路——普勒斯顿高速路,这条高速路开启了汽车旅行的新纪元,故答案选 C)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

- 26~30 : OMLKN      31~35 : EJHFI      36~40 : ELBHN  
41~45 : JFCIG      46~50 : CDCBA      51~55 : ADCDB

## Section A

体育活动对身体有好处,有越来越多的证据表明,体育活动对大脑也有益处。荷兰研究人员的报告说,无论是在学校参加锻炼还是自己做运动,得到更多锻炼的孩子,在标准化的考试中他们[26]易于获得更高的平均绩点和更好的分数。调查人员在[27]回顾了14份关于体育活动与学业[28]表现的研究报告后发现,孩子运动越多,他们在学校的成绩就越好,[29]特别是在数学、英语和阅读这样的基础学科方面。

这些数据必然将会激化当下有关体育课去留问题的争论,学校在经费缩减的情况下,是否应该取消体育课以求得[30]生存。反对体育课的论据包括,担心运动时间可能剥夺了学习的时间。随着近年来美国标准化考试成绩的[31]下降,一些教育管理人士认为学生需要花更多的时间在课堂上,而不是在操场上。但这些发现表明,锻炼和学习可能不是[32]相互排斥的。体育活动可以促进血液向大脑的[33]流动,助长记忆力、注意力和创造力,这些对学习来说[34]至关重要。而锻炼释放荷尔蒙可以改善[35]情绪,缓解压力,这也可以帮助学习。因此,虽然孩子们到处跑看起来好像只是在锻炼他们的身体,而事实上,他们也许正在锻炼自己的大脑。

【词性分类】

名 词：A) attendance 出席      H) flow 流动, 流量      I) mood 情绪, 心情  
          L) performance 表现, 成就      M) review 回顾; 复习; 评论

动 词：D) depressing 使沮丧      E) dropping 下降, 落下      M) review 回顾; 检查  
          N) survive 生存, 幸存      O) tend 倾向于, 易于

副 词：B) consequently 因此      J) mutually 相互的      K) particularly 尤其, 特别

形容词：C) current 目前的, 当前的      F) essential 必要的      G) feasible 可行的

26. 答案 0

空格所在处为 that 引导的宾语从句,该句中主语 children 缺少谓语动词,且该动词后可接不定式。文章首句指出,有证据证明体育活动也对大脑有益处,因此推断此处表示“锻炼得越多的孩子越有可能获得更高的分数”。结合备选项可知,tend to do sth. 意为“倾向于做某事;易于做某事”符合句意,故选 O)。

27. 答案 M

空格前为冠词 a,后面是介词 of,因此空格处应填入可数名词单数,且以辅音音素开头。结合句意:调查人员在\_\_\_\_\_……研究报告后发现。调查人员要得出一个发现,应是对 14 份研究进行“回顾”,故选 M),in a review of 意为“回顾,审查”。

28. 答案 L

空格前为形容词 academic, 因此空格处应填入 academic 修饰的名词, 且与前面的 physical activity “体育锻炼”相对应。根据下文提到孩子运动越多, 他们在学校的成绩就越好, 说明此处所表达的是运动与学习成绩的关系, 结合备选项可知, academic performance 意为“学业表现, 学业成绩”符合句意, 故选 L)。

29.答案 K

空格所在句结构完整,因此应填入副词,结合句意:\_\_\_\_\_在数学、英语和阅读这样的基础学科方面,说明此处与上一句为递进关系,表示学生在基础学科中尤其如此,结合备选项可知,particularly“尤其”符合句意,故选 K)。本题的强干扰项为 B) consequently“因此,结果”,但

consequently 表示因果关系,故排除。

30.答案 N

空格处位于 struggle to do sth.的短语结构中,应填入动词原形。根据空格后提到的 smaller budgets“预算更少”,而空格前的“取消体育课”可理解为在 smaller budgets 的情况下存活的一种方式,故选 N) survive“存活,生存”。

31.答案 E

空格位于 with 引导的独立主格结构中,standardized test scores 为主语,因此空格处应与前面的主语构成主谓关系,且为动词分词形式。结合句意:随着近年来美国标准化考试成绩的\_\_\_\_\_,一些教育管理人员认为学生需要花更多的时间在课堂上,而不是在操场上。可知,此处想表达的是“学生的成绩不好”,结合备选项可知,dropping 意为“下降”符合句意,故选 E)。本题的强干扰项为 D) depressing“使沮丧;降低”,但该词通常指人的精神状态或经济萧条,与 scores“分数”不搭配,且该词为及物动词,在形式上也应用过去分词,而不能用现在分词,因此排除。

32.答案 J

空格前为 be 动词,后面为形容词,因此空格处应填入副词来修饰 exclusive“排斥的”。上下文多次提到,其实做运动可以提高学习成绩,因此两者不是对立的,并不会互相排斥或抵触,结合备选项可知,mutually“相互地”符合句意,故选 J)。

33.答案 H

空格应填入名词,与 blood 共同构成动词 improve 的宾语,结合备选项可知,blood flow 为固定搭配,意为“血液流动”,符合句意,故选 H)。本题的强干扰项为 C) current,该词作名词也有“流”的意思,但通常表示“水流、气流和电流”,因此排除。

34.答案 F

空格前为 are,空格后是介宾结构 to learning,因此空格处应填入形容词,与后面的介词 to 搭配。后文提到的 which can also help learning 中的“also”提示空格处的意思跟 help 相近,表明这些能力对学习的重要性,结合备选项可知,essential“必要的”符合句意,故选 F)。

35.答案 I

空格处应填入名词作及物动词 improve 的宾语,且与 relieve stress“缓解压力”并列,结合备选项可知,mood“心情,情绪”符合句意,improve mood 意为“改善情绪”,故选 I)。

## Section B

### 找到合适的家——同时也能找到满足

- A) 当有年迈的亲属需要住进某种长期护理中心时——无论是父母还是孩子,都多少会感到害怕——此时,你希望把所有情况都弄清楚。
- B) [38]支援性住宅质量真的是大大优于养老院吗,或者仅仅是用了更好的室内设计师呢? 养老院的像人们担心的那样糟糕? 还是说这只是人们过时的偏见? 做好资料搜集就能带家人找到最好的地方? [38]这真的很难知道。
- C) 我说的话也许将会使事情更复杂。[43]我认为老人居住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。成年子女在开始搜寻信息时,他们着眼的特点不一定会让住进去的父母感到有什么差别。允许我赶紧补充一点,我不是在讨论护理质量。没有人能在一个有不负责护理人员和安全记录很差的糟糕环境中健康生活。但是大量的研究表明,不同类型的老人护理中心的差异对于其居住者的健康生活并无实际影响。

- D) 《应用老年医学杂志》最近刊登了一些研究,它们调查了康涅狄格州的 150 名分别住在支援性住宅、养老院和小型护理之家(在一些州被称为寄宿护理中心或者成人护理院)的老人。来自康涅狄格大学健康中心的研究人员围绕这些居住者的生活品质、情绪状况、社交情况以及所在护理中心质量,询问了大量问题。
- E) “我们原以为能在不同类型的护理中心之间看到差异。”该项研究的第一作者、大学的医学副教授朱莉·罗宾森说。[36]这是一个合理的假设——很多家庭都努力避免选择养老院,如果避免不了就会心生愧疚,难道不是吗?
- F) 起初,支援性住宅的老人反馈是积极的。比起其他护理中心,他们更少有抑郁倾向,也很少会觉得无聊或孤独。[42]他们在社交互动部分得分更高。
- G) 但是当研究人员加入其他一些变量时,这些差异就消失了。他们发现造成老人不同反馈的原因不是护理中心的类型。“老人身处的具体环境特点,加上他们自身的性格特点——他们自我感觉的健康状况、年龄、婚姻状况,都是造成不同反馈的原因。”罗宾森博士解释说。[45]老人能否参与搬进护理中心的决定以及他们在那里住了多久也有很大影响。
- H) 因此,一个自我感觉身体状况不佳的老人会觉得支援性住宅和养老院一样,也会令她抑郁(即使她的孩子觉得支援性住宅更好)。在其他因素不变的情况下,如果能参与到搬去何处的决定中,有时间适应新环境,那老人在养老院和小型护理之家都能够愉快生活。[39]老人生活体验的好坏与护理中心类型本身无关,而是由人与护理中心的互动决定。罗宾森博士说:“你不能简单地说,‘让我们把她送去护理中心而不是养老院——这样她会生活得更好’”。她补充道:“最重要的是人们搬进去的状态和他们的适应状况。”
- I) [44]这种有悖于常理的发现之前出现过。例如,在一个关于跨州支援性住宅的研究中,北卡罗来纳大学的研究人员发现了许多变量——护理中心的类型、大小或年限;是否属于连锁机构;周边环境的吸引力——与居住者的患病、智力下降、住院治疗或是死亡都无重大关联。最重要的是居住者的身心健康状况。老人们搬来之前的状态比他们入住之后的遭遇起到的影响更大。
- J) 当我正在思考这些问题时,我注意到桌上一份来自权威研究机构的新闻稿,[41]该新闻稿宣称,联邦医疗保险在 2008 年开发的五星评级系统也与居住者和其家人的满意程度无关。这一系统旨在帮助家庭对比养老院的质量。事实上,比起五星级护理中心,消费者对等级最低的一星级护理中心满意度更高。(更多关于这项研究和星级评定的信息将会出现在后续的报告中。)
- K) 在我们集体抓狂之前——在如此令人困惑的局面中应该怎样找到出路?——北卡罗来纳大学的老年病学专家菲利普·斯隆给出了他的答案:“在某种程度上,那是对家庭的解放。”
- L) [37]儿女为了尽孝,当然想参观护理中心,和管理者、居住者还有其他家庭沟通。但他们没必要把自己变成私家侦探或是国会的小组委员会成员。斯隆博士说:“家人应该找能让老人快乐的护理中心。[37]让未来的入住者参与寻找过程十分重要。
- M) 对于什么能让父母幸福,我们都有自己的想法。父母也有他们的想法。最近,我的一个朋友带她母亲参观了我们镇附近的一间昂贵的支援持性住宅/养老院。我去过这个地方——里里外外都很体面。虽然这次参观已被安排妥善,但我朋友和她的母亲到达时,没有人迎接她们;也没人把她们介绍给其他居住者。当她们在食堂用餐时,她们单独坐在一桌。
- N) 女儿担心母亲会被冷落,所以她决定送母亲去一家更友好的护理中心。[40]基于上述研究的一些表现,这可能是一个非常理性的决定。



Many people feel guilty when they cannot find a place other than a nursing home for their parents. 如果找不到养老院以外的地方让父母居住,许多人会觉得愧疚。

**解析:**本题与人们对送父母进养老院的看法有关。根据题干线索词 guilty 和 a nursing home 定位至 E)段末句。该句指出,很多家庭都努力避免选择养老院,如果避免不了就会心生愧疚,故答案选 E)。其中 a nursing home 与原文的 nursing homes 相对应,feel guilty 与原文的 suffer real guilt 相对应。

37.答案 L

Though it helps for children to investigate care facilities, involving their parents in the decision-making process may prove very important. 尽管子女调查护理中心是有好处的,但在做决定的时候让父母参与也十分重要。

**解析:**本题与选择护理中心的考虑因素有关。根据题干线索词 investigate care facilities 和 very important 定位至 L)段末句,该段中的“But”一词引出末句提到的,让未来的入住者参与寻找过程十分重要。此处的“future resident”与题目中“their parents”同义,故答案选 L)。

38.答案 B

It is really difficult to tell if assisted living is better than a nursing home. 支援性住宅是否比养老院更好,这真的很难说。

**解析:**本题比较支援性住宅和养老院的优劣。根据题干线索词 difficult to tell 定位至 B)段末句。该段以问句形式质疑两者的优劣,最后得出结论,这真的很难知道。其中 really difficult to tell 与原文的 genuinely hard to know 同义,故答案选 B)。

39.答案 H

How a resident feels depends on an interaction between themselves and the care facility they live in. 居住者的感受如何取决于他们与所在护理中心的互动。

**解析:**本题谈及居住者的感受。根据题干线索词 interaction 定位至 H)段第三句。该句提到,老人生活体验的好坏与护理中心类型本身无关,而是由人与护理中心的互动决定。其中 themselves 与原文的 the person 相对应,the care facility 与原文的 the place 相对应,故答案选 H)。

40.答案 N

The author thinks her friend made a rational decision in choosing a more hospitable place over an apparently elegant assisted living home. 作者认为她的朋友选择一个更加友好的地方而不是外表体面的支援性住宅是一个理性的选择。

**解析:**本题是关于作者对其朋友选择的评价。根据题干线索词 rational decision 定位至 N)段末句。前文提到作者的朋友担心母亲会被冷落,所以她决定送母亲去一家更友好的护理中心。作者在段末给出的评论是:这可能是一个非常理性的决定。故答案选 N)。其中 hospitable 与原文的 welcoming 同义。

41.答案 J

The system Medicare developed to rate nursing home quality is of little help to finding a satisfactory place. 联邦医疗保险开发的养老院质量评级系统对于寻找令人满意的地方作用不大。

**解析:**根据题干线索词 Medicare 定位至 J)段首句。该句指出,联邦医疗保险在 2008 年开发

的五星评级系统也与居住者和其家人的满意程度无关。而且下文还提到了消费者甚至对一星级护理中心更满意。故答案选 J)。其中 rate nursing home quality 与原文的 help families compare nursing home quality 相对应。

#### 42. 答案 F

At first the researchers of the most recent study found residents in assisted living facilities gave higher scores on social interaction.	研究人员在最近的研究发现,起初,支援性住宅的居住者在社交方面得分更高。
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**解析:**本题与支援性住宅的居住者的研究结果有关。根据题干线索词 higher scores 和 social interaction 定位至 F)段末句。该段先指出,起初,支援性住宅的老人反馈是积极的。随后同其他护理中心对比,最后得出他们在社交部分得分更高的结论。故答案选 F)。其中 At first 与原文的 In the initial results 相对应。

#### 43. 答案 C

What kind of care facility old people live in may be less important than we think.	老人所入住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。
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**解析:**本题与护理中心类型的重要性有关。根据题干线索词 care facility 和 old people 定位至 C)段首句。该句指出,我认为老人居住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。故答案选 C)。其中 may be less important 与原文的 may matter less 相对应,think 与 assumed 同义。

#### 44. 答案 I

The findings of the latest research were similar to an earlier multi-state study of assisted living.	最新的研究发现与早前关于跨州支援性住宅的研究发现相似。
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**解析:**本题谈论的是最新研究和之前跨州研究的关系。根据题干线索词 multi-state study 定位至 I)段前两句。首先指出这种有悖于常理的发现之前出现过,接着举出跨州支援性住宅的研究发现的例子。故答案选 I)。其中 similar 与原文的 surfaced before 相对应。

#### 45. 答案 G

A resident's satisfaction with a care facility has much to do with whether they had participated in the decision to move in and how long they had stayed there.	居住者对护理中心的满意度与他们是否参与搬进护理中心的决定和在那里住了多久有关。
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**解析:**本题谈论的是居住者的满意度。根据题干线索词 the decision to move in 和 how long they had stayed 定位至 G)段末句。末句提到,老人能否参与搬进护理中心的决定以及他们在那里住了多久也有很大影响。故答案选 G)。其中 has much to do with 与原文的 proved significant 相对应。

## Section C

### Passage One

随着人工智能变得日益复杂,越来越多的人担心机器人可能成为人类的威胁。计算机科学教授斯图尔特·罗素表示,[46]如果我们弄清如何将人类的价值观转化成可编入计算机的代码,这种威胁是可以避免的。

罗素认为,机器人承担越来越多的复杂工作,[46]因此我们有必要将人类的道德观转译为人类



## 工智能语言。

例如,如果一个机器人在家里做家务,你肯定不想让它把宠物猫放进烤箱给饥饿的孩子们做晚餐。罗素说:“你会希望机器人预装进一套善良的价值观。”

某些机器人已编入基本的人类价值观。例如,移动机器人装有程序,知道要与人类保持合适的距离。尽管这其中肯定存在文化差异,[47]但假设你正在与另一个人交谈,它们逐渐进入你的个人空间,你会认为有教养的人是不会这样做的。

只要我们找到将人类价值观设置成明确规则的方法,就可能创造出更为成熟、举止得当的机器。

[48]机器人也可以从人类行为的巨型数据库中获取行为模式,从而学到人类的价值观。只有编程人员粗心大意时,它们才会变得危险。

在机器人违背人类价值观这一问题上,最大的担忧是:人类没有做充分的测验,制造出来的系统可能会打破某些禁忌。

在机器人里设定一个简单的检测程序,[49]让它在身处特殊情况时,能与人类沟通以采取正确的行动。

[49]假设机器人不确定某种动物能否放进微波炉,它有暂停机制,发出嘟嘟声,并向人类寻求指导。如果我们自己也不知道该怎么做,就去问问其他人。

[50]将价值观编入计算机最困难的步骤是确定公认的道德标准,以及如何创建一套道德行为准则。但如果我们能找到答案,机器人对人类将会大有益处。

### 46.答案 C

What does the author say about the threat of robots?

- A) It may constitute a challenge to computer programmers.
- B) It accompanies all machinery involving high technology.
- C) It can be avoided if human values are translated into their language.
- D) It has become an inevitable peril as technology gets more sophisticated.

作者关于机器人造成的威胁的看法是什么?

- A) 它可能给计算机程序员带来挑战。
- B) 它伴随着一切含有与高科技有关的机器。
- C) 如果将人类价值观转化成机器人的语言,危险就可以避免。
- D) 随着科技的精密化,它将成为不可避免地危险。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 the threat of robots 定位至首段。该段首句指出,机器人可能成为威胁;接着引用 Stuart Russell 教授的观点。说明这个威胁是可以避免的,条件是弄清如何将人类的价值观转化成可编入计算机的代码。故选 C) 项,C) 项将原文的主动句转化为被动句,其中 translated into 与原文 turn...into...同义。A) 项根据首句提到的:越来越多的人担心机器人可能成为人类的威胁,而不仅仅是给程序员造成威胁,故排除;文中只提到了“人工智能”,并未提及 B) 项中的“高科技”,属扩大范围,故排除;D) 项根据首段末句提到的:这种威胁是可以避免的,可排除。

### 47.答案 D

What would we think of a person who invades our personal space according to the author?

- A) They are aggressive.

作者认为我们如何看待入侵我们私人空间的人?

- A) 他们是具有侵略性的。

- B) They are outgoing.  
C) They are ignorant.  
D) They are ill-bred.

- B) 他们是外向的。  
C) 他们是无知的。  
D) 他们是没有教养的。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 *personal space* 定位至第四段末句。该句指出,但假设你正在与另一个人交谈,它们逐渐进入你的个人空间,你会认为有教养的人是不会这样做的。说明在作者看来,入侵他人私人空间的人是没有教养的,故选 D)项。A)项 *aggressive*“侵略的”、B)项的 *outgoing*“外向的”和 C)项 *ignorant*“无知的”均不符合题意,因此排除。

#### 48. 答案 C

- How do robots learn human values?  
A) By interacting with humans in everyday life situations.  
B) By following the daily routines of civilized human beings.  
C) By picking up patterns from massive data on human behavior.  
D) By imitating the behavior of properly brought-up human beings.

- 机器人如何学习人类价值观?  
A) 在日常生活情境下与人类互动。  
B) 通过遵循讲文明人类的日常习惯。  
C) 通过获取大量关于人类行为的信息。  
D) 通过模仿有教养的人类行为。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 *learn human values* 定位至第六段首句。该句指出,机器人也可以从人类行为的巨型数据库中获取行为模式,从而学到人类的价值观。C)项中的 *picking up* 与原文的 *drawing* 同义,*massive* 与 *large sets* 同义,故选 C)项。其余选项在文中并未提及,故排除。

#### 49. 答案 B

- What will a well-programmed robot do when facing an unusual situation?  
A) Keep a distance from possible dangers.  
B) Stop to seek advice from a human being.  
C) Trigger its built-in alarm system at once.  
D) Do sufficient testing before taking action.

- 一个编程良好的机器人在面对异常状况时会怎么做?  
A) 与潜在的危险保持距离。  
B) 停下来向人类寻求建议。  
C) 立即启动其自身的警报装置。  
D) 在采取行动前做充分的测试。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 *an unusual situation* 定位至倒数第二、三段。倒数第三段提到,在特殊情况时,机器人能与人类沟通以采取正确的行动。倒数第二段提到具体的例子,机器人会暂停,发出嘟嘟声,并向人类寻求指导。故选 B)项“停下来向人类寻求建议”。

#### 50. 答案 A

- What is most difficult to do when we turn human values into a programmable code?  
A) Determine what is moral and ethical.  
B) Design some large-scale experiments.  
C) Set rules for man-machine interaction.  
D) Develop a more sophisticated program.

- 把人类价值观编进计算机的最大难点是什么?  
A) 确定什么是合乎道德和伦理的。  
B) 设计一些大规模的实验。  
C) 为人类与机器之间的互动设定规则。  
D) 开发更复杂的程序。

**解析:**根据题干关键词 *most difficult* 定位至末段首句。该句明确指出,将价值观编入计算机最困难的步骤是确定公认的道德标准,以及如何创建一套道德行为准则。故选 A)。

## 【难词精选】

Artificial Intelligence 人工智能  
sophisticated *adj.* 精密的  
avoid *vt.* 避免  
professor *n.* 教授  
figure out 弄清楚

preload *vt.* 预加载  
go against 违背, 违反  
sufficient *adj.* 足够的  
be presented with 被放置, 被显示  
ethical rule 道德准则

## Passage Two

为什么有的人比其他人的寿命更长? 你们所知的标准解释是: 保持适度饮食, 经常锻炼等。但性格对寿命有没有什么影响呢? 是否有某些性格会让人寿命更长呢? [51]一篇发表在《美国老年病学会杂志》上的新研究探讨了这个问题, 他们对 100 岁以上老人的 246 名子女进行了性格测试。

研究表明, 那些寿命最长的人往往更外向、更积极、不会那么神经质。寿命长的女性比正常寿命的女性更富同情心, 更有合作精神。[52]这些发现与你们从进化论中得出的推论是一致的: 那些喜欢交朋友、乐于助人的人拥有足够的资源, 帮他们渡过难关。

然而, 有趣的是, 其他一些你认为很有益处的个性却对参与者的寿命没有影响。[53]例如, 自律性强的人并不因此而活得更久。另外, 思想开放也与长寿没有关系, 这或许可以解释为什么有那么多墨守成规、脾气不好的老人。

成年人能否成功地改变自己的性格是心理学上长期的辩题。但新的研究表明, 如果你想要长寿, 你就应该尽可能的外向起来。

不幸的是, 最近的另一项研究表明, 母亲的性格也会决定你的寿命。这项研究在挪威调查了近 2.8 万名母亲, 发现那些性格较焦虑、压抑, 较易发怒的妈妈们的孩子不健康的饮食。[54]孩子成年后就很难摆脱儿童期形成的饮食习惯, 这就意味着, 性情压抑的母亲培养出来的孩子寿命更短。

性格不能决定命运。大家都知道, 人是可以学着改变的。[55]但这两项研究均表明, 长寿不仅仅是身体健康的问题, 也是心理健康的问题。

## 51. 答案 A

The aim of the study in the *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) to see whether people's personality affects their life span
- B) to find out if one's lifestyle has any effect on their health
- C) to investigate the role of exercise in living a long life
- D) to examine all the factors contributing to longevity

《美国老年病学会杂志》所做的研究的目的是什么?

- A) 为了了解人的性格是否影响寿命。
- B) 为了查明一个人的生活方式是否对健康有影响。
- C) 为了调查锻炼在长寿中的作用。
- D) 为了考查影响寿命的所有因素。

解析: 根据 *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 定位至首段。该段提到两个问题, “性格对寿命有没有影响”和“某些性格是否会让人更长寿”, 这两个问题实际上是在探讨性格与寿命的关系。末句说《美国老年病学会杂志》上的新研究探讨了这个问题, 其中的 this question 就是指代上述的问题, 故选 A) 项。

## 52. 答案 D

What does the author imply about outgoing and

作者对外向和富同情心的人暗示了

sympathetic people?

- A) They have a good understanding of evolution.
- B) They are better at negotiating an agreement.
- C) They generally appear more resourceful.
- D) They are more likely to get over hardship.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 outgoing and sympathetic people 定位至第二段第三句。该句提到,那些喜欢结交朋友、乐于助人的人拥有足够的资源,帮他们渡过难关。D)项中 get over hardship“克服困难”是“渡过难关”的同义替换,故选 D)项。文中虽提到 evolutionary theory(进化论),但所述内容指研究得出的结论与普通从进化论中得出的推论是一致的,而不是指外向和富同情心的人对进化论的了解,故排除 A)项;B)项在文中并未提及,故排除;C)项中的 resourceful 与 appear 搭配时,意为“显得足智多谋”,而文中的 enough resources 指的是“足够的资源”,所表达的意思不一致,故排除。

53. 答案 C

What finding of the study might prove somewhat out of our expectation?

- A) Easy-going people can also live a relatively long life.
- B) Personality characteristics that prove advantageous actually vary with times.
- C) Such personality characteristics as self-discipline have no effect on longevity.
- D) Readiness to accept new ideas helps one enjoy longevity.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 out of our expectation 定位至第三段第二句。第三段段首的 however 暗示该处结论与上文相反,第二句提到了自律和思想开放对寿命没有影响。故选 C)项。文章中的 outgoing“外向”不等于 A)项中的提到的 easy-going“随和”,因此排除;B)项根据文中并未提及性格随时间改变的问题,可排除;D)项根据第三段第三句提到的:思想开放也与长寿没有关系,可排除。

54. 答案 D

What does the recent study of Norwegian mothers show?

- A) Children's personality characteristics are invariably determined by their mothers.
- B) People with unhealthy eating habits are likely to die sooner.
- C) Mothers' influence on children may last longer than fathers'.
- D) Mothers' negative personality characteristics may affect their children's life spans.

**解析:**根据题干关键词 Norwegian mothers 定位至第五段末句。该段最终得出的结论是:性情压抑的母亲培养出来的孩子寿命更短。故选 D)项。文章第五段首句提到:母亲的性

哪些内容?

- A) 他们对进化论有较好的理解。
- B) 他们更善于谈判。
- C) 他们通常看起来更足智多谋。
- D) 他们更有可能克服困难。

研究当中哪些发现是出乎我们意料的?

- A) 随和的人寿命相对较长。
- B) 那些被证明是有益的性格通常会随着时间的改变而改变。
- C) 如自律这类性格对长寿没有影响。
- D) 善于接受新思想的人寿命较长。

对挪威母亲们的研究有哪些发现?

- A) 孩子的性格特征总是由母亲决定的。
- B) 有不健康饮食习惯的人通常早死。
- C) 母亲对孩子的影响比父亲更持久。
- D) 母亲的负面性格会影响孩子的寿命。

格会决定孩子的寿命而没提到母亲的性格对孩子性格的影响,因此排除 A)项;B)项中的“不健康的饮食习惯”在文中并未提及,故排除;文章中也没有提到父亲对孩子的影响,更没有将父亲与母亲作对比,因此排除 C)项。

55.答案 B

What can we learn from the findings of the two new studies?

- A) Anxiety and depression more often than not cut short one's life span.
- B) Longevity results from a combination of mental and physical health.
- C) Personality plays a decisive role in how healthy one is.
- D) Health is in large part related to one's lifestyle.

我们可以从这两项新的研究结果中了解到什么?

- A) 焦虑和抑郁往往缩短人的寿命。
- B) 寿命取决于一个人的心理健康和身体健康。
- C) 性格对一个人的健康与否起着决定性的作用。
- D) 健康在很大程度上与一个人的生活方式有关。

**解析:**根据题关键词 two new studies 定位至末段末句。该句指出,这两项研究表明,长寿不仅仅是身体健康的问题,也是心理健康的问题。故选 B)项。A)项表述虽然正确,但文中只在第五段中提到了:母亲的焦虑、压抑会影响孩子的寿命,并不是指人本身的情绪,选项与问题不符,因此排除 A)项;文中只提到:性格对寿命有影响,但没有说是否起到了 decisive role(决定性作用),故排除 C)项;D)项中又出现了 health lifestyle,文章只要讲性格对寿命的影响,而不是生活方式,因此排除 D)项。

【难词精选】

moderate *adj.* 适度的,有节制的  
engage in 参与  
personality *n.* 个性  
characteristic *n.* 特征,特点  
sympathetic *adj.* 有同情心的  
cooperative *adj.* 乐于合作的  
evolutionary theory 进化论

participant *n.* 参与者  
advantageous *adj.* 有利的,有优势的  
self-disciplined *adj.* 自律的  
longstanding *adj.* 持久的  
psychological *adj.* 心理的,心理学的  
strive *vi.* 努力,奋斗,力求

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

Wuzhen is an ancient water town in Zhejiang, located along the Beijing-Hangzhou Canal. It is a charming place with numerous old bridges, Chinese-style hotels and restaurants. Over the past thousand years, Wuzhen has not seen much change in its water system or way of life. It is a museum of an ancient civilizations. The houses of Wuzhen are all built of wood and stone. For centuries the local people have built their homes and markets along the rivers' edge. Countless spacious, beautiful courtyards are hidden in between the buildings. Visitors can find something delightful wherever they go.

### 【分句解析】

此次翻译所考内容为对乌镇进行介绍,属说明性文体,总体时态可采用一般现在时,句子结构不易太过复杂,词汇难度不高。

1. 第一句是对乌镇地理位置的介绍,可译为简单句。其中“古老水镇”译为 ancient water town。后面的“坐落在……”可直接译为 located along,也可采用定语从句的形式,译为 which is located by/in…。
2. 第二句中的“迷人的地方”译为 charming place,后面可用 with 连接三个并列景点。该句也可把“古桥、旅店和餐馆”提前,用 with 引导,作状语,译为 With numerous old bridges, Chinese-style hotels and restaurants, it is charming and attractive。
3. 第三句需要注意句首有表示时间的状语“在过去一千年里”,说明此句应采用现在完成时。其中“未经历多少变化”译为 has not seen much change 或 has hardly changed;“古文明”译为 ancient civilization。
4. 第四句是一个简单句,“用……建造”译为 be built of…,采用被动语态的形式。
5. 第五句再次出现表时间的提示词“数百年来”,说明该句仍为现在完成时。其中“沿着河边”译为 along the rivers' edge。
6. 第六句中“宽敞的”应用 spacious 而不应译为 wide。后半句可用 delightful 形容词作后置定语,后面接 wherever 引导的状语从句;“游客们每到一处都会有惊喜的发现”也可译为定语从句,即 which brings amazing findings to the visitors arriving here。