

2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(第 1 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the importance of reading ability and how to develop it**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.



扫一扫，随时听

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

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.
C) A father's message for his daughter.
D) The history of a century-old motel.
 2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

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

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

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.
B) It took off and landed on a football field.

6. A) Engineering problems.
B) The air pollution it produced.

C) It proved to be of high commercial value.
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.

C) Inadequate funding.
D) The opposition from the military.

特别说明：试卷内所有二维码请用星火英语 App 扫描。

7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.
B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.
C) It is a safer means of transportation.
D) It is more environmentally friendly.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

8. A) It seems a depressing topic.
B) It sounds quite alarming.
C) It has little impact on our daily life.
D) It is getting more serious these days.
9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.
B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.
C) They don't want something too noisy.
D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.
10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.
B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.
C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.
D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.
11. A) Watch a comedy.
B) Go and see the dance.
C) Book the tickets online.
D) See a film with the man.

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

12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.
B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.
C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.
D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.
13. A) Seek advice from senior students.
B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.
C) Participate in after-school activities.
D) Look into what the school offers.
14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.
B) Accept her as a transfer student.
C) Find her accommodation on campus.
D) Introduce her to her roommates.
15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
B) She has become friends with Catherine.
C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.
D) She has just transferred to the college.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.
B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.
C) To discover what most mice like to eat.
D) To determine what feelings mice have.

17. A) When they are hungry.
B) When they are thirsty.
C) When they smell food.
D) When they want company.
18. A) They search for food in groups.
B) They are overweight when food is plenty.
C) They prefer to be with other mice.
D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

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

19. A) Its construction started before World War I.
B) Its construction cost more than \$40 billion.
C) It is efficiently used for transport.
D) It is one of the best in the world.
20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.
B) To move troops quickly from place to place.
C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.
D) To speed up the transportation of goods.
21. A) In the 1970s. B) In the 1960s. C) In the 1950s. D) In the 1940s.

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

22. A) Chatting while driving. C) Driving under age.
B) Messaging while driving. D) Speeding on highways.
23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.
B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.
C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.
D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.
24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights. C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.
B) The car slows down gradually to a halt. D) They get a warning on their smart phone.
25. A) Installing a camera. C) Checking their emails.
B) Using a connected app. D) Keeping a daily record.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first 26 in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was 27. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, 28 the solar panel company, Solarcentury. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest 29 of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large 30 has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the “10 best green energy projects”. For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was 31 overtaken by the Millbank Tower.

Green buildings like this aren’t 32 cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy 33 through fossil fuels. As solar panels get 34, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn’t a race of 35, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) cheaper | I) eventually |
| B) cleaner | J) height |
| C) collection | K) necessarily |
| D) competed | L) production |
| E) constructed | M) range |
| F) consulted | N) scale |
| G) dimension | O) undertaken |
| H) discovered | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

- A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that’s replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.
- B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.
- C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking *ethos* (观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.
- D) “When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook *monopoly* (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system,” said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U. S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. “Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you’re paying \$120,” said Senack. “But because it’s all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out.”

- E) Sarina Harper, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.
- F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150 – \$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. “It’s a balancing act,” she said. “Can I really afford these access codes now?” She didn’t hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.
- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they’re the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 “was derived from digital products.”
- H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that “digital materials are less expensive and a good investment” that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn’t respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the *Financial Times* in August that “in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over.”
- I) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. “These digital products aren’t just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features,” David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. “It helps students understand in a way that you can’t do with print homework assignments.”
- J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn’t require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. “I try to make things as inexpensive as possible,” said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. “The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I’m giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most.”
- K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500 – \$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn’t require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. “That’s two months of rent,” she said. “You can’t sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30 – \$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester’s books. With an access code, you’re out of that money.”
- L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that “it’s ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework.” Many of the access codes he’s purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. “Often it’s only 10% of your grade in class,” he said. “You’re paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn’t have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C.” Wolverton said he spent

\$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

- M) Harper, a *poultry* (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.
- N) She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices.
“We don't really have a missed assignment policy,” she said. “If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun.”
36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.
37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.
38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.
39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.
40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.
41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.
42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.
43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.
44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.
45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of *dementia* (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.

Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's “a red flag that something more serious may be involved.” Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to

drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as *medications* (药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's *cognitive* (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A) Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B) They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C) Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D) They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A) Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B) Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C) Communication within our brain weakens.
- D) Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A) Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B) Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C) Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D) Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

- A) Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- C) Turn to a professional for assistance.
- B) Stop medications affecting memory.
- D) Exercise to improve their well-being.

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?

- A) Having regular physical and mental checkups.
- B) Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
- C) Engaging in known memory repair activities.
- D) Staying active both physically and mentally.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives (档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an *intern* (实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D. C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?
 - A) It was recovered by the FBI.
 - B) It was stolen more than once.
 - C) It was put in the archives for research purposes.
 - D) It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.
52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?
 - A) They proved its authenticity.
 - B) They kept it in a special safe.
 - C) They arrested the suspect immediately.
 - D) They pressed criminal charges in vain.
53. What is Darwin's letter about?
 - A) The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.
 - B) His cooperation with an American geologist.
 - C) Some geological evidence supporting his theory.
 - D) His acknowledgement of help from a professional.
54. What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?
 - A) Reserve it for research purposes only.
 - B) Turn it into an object of high interest.
 - C) Keep it a permanent secret.
 - D) Make it available online.
55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?
 - A) Growing interest in rare art objects.
 - B) Radical changes in archiving practices.
 - C) Recovery of various missing documents.
 - D) Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

过去,乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今,随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高,越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市,还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进,而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来,节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。

2018年6月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第1套)

Part I Writing



关于提高阅读
能力看名师如
何解读出新意。

审题思路

这个话题贴近学生学习,比较容易入手。通过审题可知,文章需要着重从两个方面展开,分别为阅读能力的重要性以及如何提高阅读能力。其中,如何提高阅读能力应该分层次重点阐述。另外,文章结尾需要总结全文,进一步强调方法的重要性。

写作提纲

- 一、引出话题,并阐述阅读技能的重要性及原因 (one of the most important parts of language learning、facilitate、highly emphasized)
 - 1. 在开始阅读之前先快速浏览材料(scan the material before we begin reading)
- 二、具体阐述提高阅读能力的方法
 - 2. 结合上下文猜测词义(guess the meaning of the word based on the context)
 - 3. 读后感写总结(write a few sentences to summarize)
- 三、总结全文
 - 1. 阅读有很多益处(reading has great benefits)
 - 2. 学习者应该按照建议提高阅读技能(develop their reading skills)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Importance of Reading Ability and How to Develop It</p> <p>① As the most <u>frequently</u> used way to get access to original materials, reading has always been considered one of the most important parts of language learning, ② <u>which can facilitate expansion</u> of lexical items, <u>enhancement</u> of grammar, and accumulation of social and <u>cultural awareness</u>. ③ <u>This also explains the reason why</u> reading skills should be highly emphasized.</p> <p>④ In order to improve your reading ability, there are some tips to follow. ⑤ <u>First of all</u>, scan the material before you begin reading. Whatever the purpose of your reading is, take a few minutes to look the piece over, and check and see how the work is structured and presented. ⑥ <u>Secondly</u>, try not to reach for the dictionary when you come across a word you don't know. Instead, try to guess the meaning of the word based on the <u>context</u>. ⑦ <u>Last but not least</u>, write a few sentences to <u>summarize</u> what you've read since it is a way of checking if you have completely understood.</p> <p>⑧ <u>Above all</u>, reading has great benefits that can help you learn the language faster and more thoroughly. Every language learner can try the above methods to develop their reading skills.</p>	<p>① 开门见山,提出阅读的重要性。 ② 用 which 引导的定语从句具体阐述阅读的重要作用。 ③ 承上启下,指出阅读技能应该受到重视。 ④ 引出下文:提高阅读能力有几点建议。 ⑤⑥⑦ 分别用 First of all、Secondly、Last but not least 具体阐述提高阅读能力的三点建议。 ⑧ 用 Above all 总结全文,进一步阐述阅读有很大益处,并强调学习者应该提高阅读技能。</p> <p>○加分亮点</p> <p>frequently 频繁地 enhancement 提高,改进 cultural awareness 文化意识 context 上下文,语境 summarize 总结</p>

全文翻译

阅读能力的重要性以及如何提高阅读能力

作为获取原始材料最常使用的方式,阅读一直被认为是语言学习中最重要的部分之一。它能够促进词汇的拓展、语法的提高以及社会和文化意识的积累。这也正好解释了为什么应该高度重视阅读技能。

为了提高你的阅读能力,以下有几点建议。首先,在开始阅读之前先快速浏览材料。不管你的阅读目的是

什么,用几分钟来整体把握文章的结构和呈现方式。其次,当遇到不认识的词汇时先不要急于查词典。相反,试着根据语境猜测词义。最后同样重要的是,写一些句子来总结你读过的内容,因为这也是检验你是否完全读懂的一个方法。

总之,阅读有很大益处,可以帮助你更快、更全面地学习语言。每一个语言学习者都可以按照上面提到的方法来提高自己的阅读技能。

拓展空间

主题词汇	句式拓展
skim 略读,浏览	1. Try to get an overall understanding of the whole text before looking at some specific or detailed information.
fiction 小说	在细看特定的信息或细节信息之前,试着先对文章有一个整体的理解。
literature 文学	
enlighten 启发	2. Supplied with sufficient language input and cultural influence, we will benefit a lot from reading. 阅读有着充足的语言输入和文化渗透,我们会从中受益良多。
inspire 激发	
journal 日志	
review 评论	
intensive reading 精读	
extensive reading 泛读	

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One



找到方法,
听力高分
不用愁。

(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 has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost 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 the Beachcomber Motel.” The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce 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 Pierce. (2) She held up to her father’s promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由 return、bottled message 和 history 等词可以初步判断,该新闻与归还漂流瓶里的便条有关。第 1 题各选项均为概括性比较强的名词短语,可能考查新闻的主旨;第 2 题各选项的主语均为 She,结合 wanted to、asked by her father to do so 可推测,此题考查女士做某事的原因。

1. **What is the news report mainly about?**

A). 详解 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,答案为 A)。

2. **Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?**

B). 详解 新闻中提到,Buffington 飞往新罕布什尔州,将便条给了 Paula Pierce。Paula Pierce 遵守父亲的承诺,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,答案为 B)。

News Report Two

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. (3) The insects 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 Flowntown 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.”

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

 **未听先知** 预览两道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 bees、disease、virus、lost 等词可推测,新闻内容与蜜蜂的遭遇有关。

3. Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

B).  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,该地区已确认了四例寨卡病毒病。由此可知,空中喷洒的原因是该地区已经确认了多例寨卡病毒病,答案为 B)。

4. What does the news report say about Flowntown Bee Farm?

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

News Report Three

The world’s largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. (5) The Airlander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Cardington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 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 US 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 Airlander will need to have 200 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.

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

 **未听先知** 预览三道题各选项,由 stayed in the air、took off、landed 和 aviation technology 等词可以推测,新闻内容与飞机有关。第 5 题各选项主语均为 It,结合新闻主题可知,It 指飞机,听音时留意对飞机的描述;结合第 6 题和第 7 题各选项语义可推测,两题分别考查该飞机的问题和优点,听音时应注意捕捉。

5. What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?

A).  新闻开头指出,世界上最大的飞机 Airlander 10 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。因此答案为 A)。

6. What cause the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?

C).  新闻中提到,Airlander 10 最初是作为远程间谍飞机为美国政府开发的,但(政府)预算削减后就被放弃了。由此可知,美国政府放弃 Airlander 10 的原因是资金不足,答案为 C)。

7. What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?

D).  新闻中提到,Airlander 10 耗资 2,500 万英镑,比大型喷气式飞机载重大,然而它的噪音却更小,污染也更少。由此可知,Airlander 10 为更加环保型的飞机,答案为 D)。

Section B

Conversation One

M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages. What's on?

M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's 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.

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

M: There's a comedy special on.

W: Where's it on?

M: 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 paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

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

M: Are you sure you fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

W: Perhaps you are right. (11) Okay, let's go see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

M: Great. I'll book the tickets online.

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

(未听先知) 预览四道题各选项,由 daily life、dancing、theatre、amusing show、comedy 和 tickets 等词可以推测,对话为日常生活类,内容可能涉及各种娱乐活动。

8. What does the woman think of climate change?

A). (详解) 对话开头,男士说有一场关于气候变化的电影,问女士要不要去看,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,答案为 A)。

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

D). (详解) 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。因此答案为 D)。

10. What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

C). (详解) 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滑稽的表演。因此答案为 C)。

11. What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

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

Conversation Two

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, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

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

M: I'm sure you 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 you 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 with 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. Okay, 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.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由反复出现的 transfer 和 transfer student 可推测,对话内容与转学有关。结合第 12 题各选项语义可推测,女士为转校生,该题考查女士的情况,听音时应留意对话开头与女士相关的描述;第 13 题和第 14 题各选项均为动词短语结构,结合语义可推测,13 题考查女士将要做什么,14 题考查男士为女士做某事,听音时要留意捕捉相关信息;第 15 题各选项主语均为 She,且均为现在完成时,因此考查 She 已经完成的行为动作。

12. Why does Catherine feel anxious?

D). **详解** 对话中,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校生会不合群。因此答案为 D)。

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

C). **详解** 女士非常担心自己年龄小不能适应新学校的生活。男士说她可以参加学校的各种课外活动,这样就能认识不同年龄段的朋友。由此可知,男士鼓励女士参加课外活动,故答案为 C)。

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

A). **详解** 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,并告诉女士如果需要帮助可以随时找他。因此答案为 A)。

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

D). **详解** 对话末尾,男士指出,Bree 和女士一样,也是新来的学生。因此答案为 D)。

Section C

Passage One

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-scented" 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.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由 investigate 和反复出现的 mice 可推测,短文内容与拿老鼠做实验有关。第 16 题各选项均为不定式结构,考查实验的目的;第 17 题各选项均为表示时间的句子,考查老鼠做某事的时间;第 18 题各选项都是描述喜好的句子,考查老鼠的习性。

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

B). **详解** 短文中提到,对老鼠的一项新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。为了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。因此答案为 B)。

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

A)。 **详解** 短文中提到,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。因此答案为 A)。

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

C)。 **详解** 短文末尾提到,老鼠通常是群居动物,喜欢成群结伴。因此答案为 C)。

Passage Two

(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 I, 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 was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 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.

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

 **未听先知** 预览三道题各选项,由选项中 construction、transport、transportation、higher speed 等词可推测,短文内容与建造道路有关。第 19 题考查某道路的建造情况或者影响;第 20 题均为不定式结构,考查道路建造的目的;第 21 题各选项均为时间,可能考查道路建成的时间,听音时要留意出现时间的地方。

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

D)。 **详解** 短文开头指出,美国拥有世界上最好的高速公路系统之一。因此答案为 D)。

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

B)。 **详解** 短文中提到,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,军方想要建造一个国防高速公路系统,以便在必要时迅速转移部队,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转移的需求,答案为 B)。

21. When was the Interstate Highway System mostly completed?

A)。 **详解** 短文末尾提到,从 20 世纪 50 年代起,美国国会拨款建造公路系统,直到 1974 年,公路系统建造基本完成。因此答案为 A)。

Passage Three

(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% of American teens claim 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. Evarts, 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. (24) Evarts' 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.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 driving、highways、steering wheel 和 vehicle 等词可推测,短文内容与驾驶车辆有关。第 22 题各选项描述均为危险驾驶行为,听音时应留意相关描述;第 23 题各选项均为对某物性质的描述,听音时需要确定某物所指;由第 24 题选项中的 keeps flashing、alerted、warning 推测,此题考查驾驶员的某种行为可能触发的警报;第 25 题各选项均为动名词短语,结合语义可推测,此题考查做某事的方法。

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

- B)。详解 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一个主要原因。因此答案为 B)。

23. What is Smart Wheel?

- D)。详解 短文中提到,为提醒开车时发短信的驾驶员,Evarts 发明了智能方向盘(Smart Wheel),该设备适用于多数标准车辆的方向盘,可以检测驾驶员是否一直用双手驾驶。因此答案为 D)。

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

- C)。详解 短文中提到,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。因此答案为 C)。

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

- B)。详解 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。因此答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension



太难了,不会
做?看名师为
你指点迷津。

Section A

全文翻译

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(26)建造时,它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板。但这些方形的小石板成了大楼的问题,四十年来不断地从外墙脱落,直到一项重大的翻新工程(27)开始进行。在这次翻新期间,大楼的所有者 CIS 公司(28)咨询了太阳能电池板公司 Solarcentury。他们就用太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼达成一致。2004 年,完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板(29)组群。自那以后,再也没有如此大(30)规模的垂直太阳能电池板工程了。

用太阳能电池板覆盖一幢摩天大楼以前从来没有做过,CIS 大楼当选为“十大最佳绿色能源项目”之一。这次翻新项目后的很长一段时间里,它都是英国最高的大楼,但是它(31)最终被米尔班克塔超越了。

像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不(32)一定划算,但是它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料来(33)产生能源所造成的污染少。随着太阳能电池板变得(34)更加便宜,世界上有可能会看到更多被太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼,像树一样收集能源。想象这样一个世界:建造最高的摩天大楼不再是一个关于(35)高度的竞赛,而是一个关于收集最多太阳能的竞赛。

选项归类

名 词: C) collection 收集,采集,组群; G) dimension 方面,部分; J) height 高度; L) production 生产,产生; M) range 范围,界限; N) scale 规模,程度

动 词: D) competed 竞争,争夺; E) constructed 建造,构筑; F) consulted 咨询,商量; H) discovered 发现,找到; M) range 包括,涉及; N) scale 攀登; O) undertaken 开始进行,着手做

形容词: A) cheaper 更便宜; B) cleaner 更干净,更清洁

副 词: I) eventually 最终,终于; K) necessarily 必然,必定

详解详析

26. E) constructed。详解 动词辨析题。空格前有系动词 was,因此空格处应填入形容词作表语或动词的分词形式与 was 一起作谓语,备选项中的两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式。本句意

为,当这座大楼于 1962 年首次 _____ 时,它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板。接下来提到了“翻新”(renovation),由此推知,1962 年是首次建造,故答案为 E) constructed“建造,构筑”。备选项中的其他动词均不符合文意,故排除。

27. O) **undertaken**。 动词辨析题。空格前是系动词 was,因此空格处应填入形容词作表语或动词的分词形式与 was 一起作谓语,但备选项中的两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式。本句意为,但这些方形的小石板成了大楼的问题,四十年来不断地从外墙脱落,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换成了太阳能电池板,那么直到翻新开始进行之前外墙都是石板,因此答案为 O) undertaken“开始进行,着手做”。备选项中的其他动词均不符合文意,故排除。
28. F) **consulted**。 动词辨析题。空格前是名词词组 the building's owners,空格后仍然是名词词组 the solar panel company,句子缺少谓语,因此空格处应填入动词。本句意为,在这次翻新期间,大楼的所有者 CIS 公司 _____ 太阳能电池板公司 Solarcentury。下一句提到,他们就用太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼达成一致。由此推断,CIS 公司向 Solarcentury 公司咨询了相关事情,两家公司商量后达成一致,故答案为 F) consulted“咨询,商量”。由时间状语 during this renovation 可知,空格处应填入动词的过去式,而且是及物动词,因此排除 D) competed、M) range 和 N) scale; 又因为 Solarcentury 这家公司一直存在,并不是新发现的,所以排除 H) discovered。
29. C) **collection**。 名词辨析题。空格前是形容词的最高级 largest,因此应填入名词。本句意为,2004 年,完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板 _____. 由上文可知,太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼,因此此处应填入含有“集合体”意义的名词,C) collection“收集,采集,组群”符合句意,故为答案。剩余备选名词中,G) dimension 和 J) height 不能与 largest 搭配; CIS 大楼并没有生产太阳能电池板,排除 L) production; M) range 和 N) scale 不符合此处句意,故均排除。
30. N) **scale**。 名词辨析题。空格前有形容词 large,因此应填入名词。本句意为,自那以后,再也没有如此大 _____ 的垂直太阳能电池板工程了。前一句提到,完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板组群,因此此处表达的意思是这个工程规模很大,所以本题答案为 N) scale“规模,程度”,on a large scale 是固定搭配,意为“大规模的”。
31. I) **eventually**。 副词辨析题。空格位于谓语 was overtaken 的中间,因此应填入副词。本句意为,这次翻新项目后的很长一段时间里,CIS 大楼都是英国最高的建筑物,但是它 _____ 被米尔班克塔超越了。由句意可知,空格处所填的副词应与 for a long time 形成对比,因此答案为 I) eventually“最终,终于”。备选项中的 K) necessarily 不符合此处句意,故排除。
32. K) **necessarily**。 副词辨析题。空格前是 aren't,后面是形容词 cost-efficient,因此应填入副词修饰形容词。此处意为,像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不 _____ 划算。but 前后形成对比,but 之后用 does 来强调动词 produce,可以推断 but 之前的内容应该不是十分确定。由此可知,空格处填入的副词应与前面的 not 一起表示“不一定”的含义,故答案为 K) necessarily“必然,必定”,not necessarily 是习惯用法,意为“不一定,未必”。
33. L) **production**。 名词辨析题。空格前是介词 by,后面应该跟名词词组,因此空格处应填入名词。此处意为,但是它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料来 _____ 能源所造成的污染少。由句意可知,这里是对比两种方式产生能源的污染情况,因此答案为 L) production“生产,产生”。energy 是从 fossil fuels 中得来的,因此空格处应填入由动词转化来的名词,其余备选名词均不符合,故排除。
34. A) **cheaper**。 形容词辨析题。空格前是动词 get,可以填入名词作宾语,但备选名词均不符合此处句意,而 get 也可以作系动词,后面跟形容词作表语,因此此处应填入形容词。此处意为,随着太阳能电池板变得 _____,世界上有可能会看到更多被太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼。本段第一句提到,这种绿色建筑未必划算,而本句又提到以后会有更多太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼,说明太阳能电池板的成本会降低,故答案为 A) cheaper“更便宜”。太阳能电池板本身就是清洁能源,不可能“更清洁”,因此排除 B) cleaner。
35. J) **height**。 名词辨析题。空格前是介词 of,后面应该跟名词或动名词,备选项中没有动名词,因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为,想象这样一个世界:建造最高的摩天大楼不再是一个关于 _____ 的竞赛,而是一个关于收集最多太阳能的竞赛。由空格前的 tallest 可知,摩天大楼比的是高度,因此本题答案为 J) height。其余备选名词均不符合此处句意,故排除。

Section B

全文翻译



扫码看名师教
你怎样高效地
做好细节题。

一些大学生对他们必须付费做作业感到气愤

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。随着高校逐渐数字化，学生们在抱怨新一轮的财务冲击正在取代——或者有时是加入到——他们昂贵的教科书：完成课程作业和提交作业所需的昂贵的在线访问代码。

B) 这些代码——每门课程价格一般在 80 美元至 155 美元之间不等——可以让学生在网络上使用由麦格劳·希尔和培生这样的教育公司开发的系统。(40) 这些公司作为教科书出版商长期以来收益颇丰，现在吹嘘他们新的在线服务代表着教育行业的未来，同时将这些在线服务通过与他们合作的高校推广至学生。

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，甚至令学生更难不参与其中。曾经他们可以购买二手课本，或者和朋友共享复印本，但数字系统根本无法避免。

D) (37) “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高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克对 BuzzFeed 新闻说道。“你要支付 120 美元，而不是 250 美元(印刷课本的价格)，”斯奈克说道。“但是因为全部数字化，这就淘汰了旧书市场，消除了任何形式的共享。而且由于作业和考试是通过一个访问代码进行的，所以也消除了任何不参与其中的可能。”

E) 萨日娜·哈珀是弗吉尼亚理工学院的一名 19 岁的学生，她在 2015 年刚上大学时面临着进退两难的处境——是付房租还是付钱提交化学作业。她告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，她大一的化学课要求她使用由麦格劳·希尔公司提供的 Connect 系统，学生在这个系统里提交作业、参加考试和跟踪成绩。但是，访问这个程序的代码要花费 120 美元，这对哈珀来说是一笔不小的数目，她已经花了 450 美元买课本，而且很快又要交房租了。

F) (43) 她决定等待下次勤工助学的工资，一般是 150 美元至 200 美元，用这笔钱来支付这个代码。她知道她的化学成绩可能会因此面临一次下滑。“只能这样平衡了，”她说道。“我现在真的能负担得起这些访问代码吗？”她没有提交前两次的化学作业，这使她开始这门课时成绩就不合格。

G) 这些访问代码或许又是一笔让学生头疼的财务问题，但是对教科书企业来说，它们才是未来。(39) 麦格劳·希尔公司掌握着 21% 的高等教育市场，它在 3 月份时报告称其数字内容的销售在 2015 年时首次超过了印刷品的销售。该公司称，2015 年 1.4 亿美元的收入中 45% “来自数字产品”。

H) 培生公司的一名发言人告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻，“数字材料更便宜，是很好的投资”，它可以提供新的特色，如音频文本、个性化知识检查以及专家视频等。(42) 相比传统的印刷教材，其数字课程材料能为学生节省 60% 的开销，该公司补充道。麦格劳·希尔公司没有对评论的请求进行回应，但是其首席执行官大卫·莱文在 8 月份告诉《金融时报》，“在高等教育中，印刷教材的时代现在已经结束了。”

I) 教科书行业坚持认为，线上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，它们还有各种特色，”美国出版商协会高等教育执行理事大卫·安德森告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻。“它以印刷作业任务无法实现的方式帮助学生们更好地理解。”

J) 大卫·亨特是奥古斯塔州立大学的社会学副教授，该大学在数学系和心理学系已经全面使用数字教材。他告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，他明白使用这些需要访问代码的系统的功用。但是，他没有要求他的学生们购买控制课程作业的学习程序。“我努力让教材尽可能便宜一些，”亨特说道。他在课上使用免费的数字教材，但是他设计了自己的课程。(44) “线上系统或许能让我的生活轻松很多，但是我觉得好像自己不再有控制权。课上讨论才是我的专业知识最能带给学生益处的地方。”

K) 佐治亚南方大学一名 20 岁的大三学生告诉 BuzzFeed 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) 她说这一年她在书本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。“哪一个你也不能转手卖掉。一本传统的教科书你能卖到 30 美元至 50 美元，这些钱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·沃尔弗顿是南卡罗来纳大学的一名 19 岁的学生，他告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，“这太可笑了，我们已经付了好几万的学费，却还要支付所有这些访问代码的费用来做作业。”他购买的很多代码仅被要求用来完成作业或者测试。“这通常只占课程成绩的 10%，”他说。“你为一些对你的成绩几乎没有影响的东西花了太多的钱——但是如果你没有的话，它却足以影响你的成绩。如果刚开始就得 B 或者 C 会很糟糕。”沃尔弗顿说他这个学期在数字课本和程序的访问代码上已经花了 500 美元。

M) (38) 哈珀学的是家禽科学专业，今年要重修化学，她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交家庭作业。她租的经济学课本和统计学课本各花了约 20 美元。但是，她用来交作业的访问代码既不能租，也不能买二手的，这

才是她最贵的开销：分别是 120 美元和 85 美元。

N) 她仍记得第一次因为价格太高而没有交作业所经历的那种刺痛。“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。我在几门课程的第一次作业中就得零分。我努力拉回了分数。但是作为一个恐慌地关注着自己成绩的新生，这并不好玩。”

■ 详解详析

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.

译文 学生每年在访问代码上的花费可能相当于他们两个月的房租。

定位 由题干中的 rent 和 two months 定位到原文画线处。

- K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500 – \$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs. “That's two months of rent,” she said. “You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30 – \$50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money.”

详解 K) 段第三、四句指出，佐治亚南方大学一名 20 岁的大三学生这一年在书本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。由此可知，学生每年在访问代码上的花费可能相当于两个月的房租。题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 K)。

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.

译文 线上访问代码可以被看作是一种将学生捆绑在数字系统上的方式。

定位 由题干中的 a way to tie the students 定位到原文画线处。

- D) “When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook *monopoly* (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system,” said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U. S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. “Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$120,” said Senack. “But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out.”

详解 D) 段第一句提到，“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高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克对 BuzzFeed 新闻说道。题干中的 tie the students to the digital system 对应原文中的 lock students around this system，故答案为 D)。

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.

译文 如果学生重修一门课程，那么他们可能不得不购买一个新的访问代码来提交作业。

定位 由题干中的 takes a course again 和 buy a new access code 定位到原文画线处。

- M) Harper, a *poultry* (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$120 and \$85.

详解 M) 段第一句提到，哈珀学的是家禽科学专业，今年要重修化学，她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交家庭作业。由此可知，学生重修一门课程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 是对原文中 hand in her homework 的同义转述，故答案为 M)。

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

译文 麦格劳·希尔公司占大学教材市场

- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the

份额的五分之一以上。

定位 由题干中的 McGraw Hill 和 the market share of college textbooks 定位到原文画线处。

higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 “was derived from digital products.”

详解 定位句提到,麦格劳·希尔公司掌握着 21% 的高等教育市场。由此可见,麦格劳·希尔公司占大学教材市场份额的五分之一以上,题干中的 accounts for 对应原文中的 controls; over one-fifth 是对原文中 21% 的同义转述,故答案为 G)。

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.

译文 很多传统教材出版商现在提供线上数字产品,他们认为这些产品是出版行业的未来。

定位 由题干中的 textbook publishers、offering online digital products 和 future 定位到原文画线处。

B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as **textbook publishers**, have boasted that their **new online offerings**, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the **future of the industry**.

详解 B) 段第二句提到,这些公司作为教科书出版商长期以来收益颇丰,现在吹嘘他们新的在线服务代表着教育行业的未来,同时将这些在线服务通过与他们合作的高校推广至学生。题干中的 online digital products 对应原文中的 new online offerings; be the future 是对原文中 represent the future 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

译文 一名学生抱怨道,他们现在除了要支付高额的学费外,还不得不支付访问代码的费用。

定位 由题干中的 student 和 the high tuition 定位到原文画线处。

L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old **student** at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that “it’s ridiculous that after paying **tens of thousands in tuition** we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework.” Many of the access codes he’s purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. “Often it’s only 10% of your grade in class,” he said. “You’re paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn’t have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C.” Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

详解 L) 段首句提到,本杰明·沃尔弗顿告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说,“这太可笑了,我们已经付了好几万的学费,却还要支付所有这些访问代码的费用来做作业。”题干中的 One student 指代 Benjamin Wolverton;题干中的 complained 和 the high tuition 分别对应原文中的 it’s ridiculous that 和 tens of thousands in tuition,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 L)。

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.

译文 据一个出版商称,学生在数字材料上的花费不到传统印刷书本一半的价格。

定位 由题干中的 Digital materials

H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that “digital materials are less expensive and a good investment” that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its **digital course materials** save students up to 60% compared to **traditional printed textbooks**, the company added. McGraw Hill didn’t respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the *Financial*

和 traditional printed books 定位到原文画线处。

Times in August that “in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over.”

详解 H)段第二句指出,相比传统的印刷教材,其数字课程材料能为学生节省 60% 的开销。由此推知,数字材料花费不到传统印刷书本一半的价格。题干中的 cost students less than half the price 对应原文中的 save students up to 60%; a publisher 指代 Pearson,题干是对定位句的推理判断,故答案为 H)。

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

译文 一名学生决定在收到她的兼职工资后再购买访问代码。

定位 由题干中的 the pay for her part-time job 定位到原文画线处。

F) She decided to wait for her next **work-study paycheck**, which was typically \$150 – \$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. “It’s a balancing act,” she said. “Can I really afford these access codes now?” She didn’t hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.

详解 定位句提到,哈珀决定等待下次勤工助学的工资,一般是 150 美元至 200 美元,用这笔钱来支付这个代码。题干中的 the pay for her part-time job 对应原文中的 work-study paycheck,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.

译文 线上系统可能会剥夺老师们充分利用专业知识为学生服务的机会。

定位 由题干中的 Online systems 和 expertise 定位到原文画线处。

J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn’t require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. “I try to make things as inexpensive as possible,” said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. “**The online systems** may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I’m giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most.”

详解 定位句提到,亨特老师指出,“线上系统或许能让我的生活轻松很多,但是我觉得好像自己不再有控制权。课上讨论才是我的专业知识最能带给学生益处的地方。”由此推断,线上系统可能会剥夺老师们充分利用专业知识为学生服务的机会。题干中的 deprive...of opportunities to 是对原文中 giving up control 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

译文 数字访问代码受到批判是因为它们是以利益为导向的,正如教材生意一样。

定位 由题干中的 criticized、profit-driven 和 the textbook business 定位到原文画线处。

C) But **critics** say the digital access codes represent the same **profit-seeking ethos** (观念) of **the textbook business**, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.

详解 C)段首句提到,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。由此可知,数字访问代码受到批判是因为它们和教科书生意一样都寻求利益。题干中的 criticized 和 profit-driven 分别对应原文中的 critics 和 profit-seeking,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One



判断记忆丢失与
痴呆症、谁偷了
达尔文的信，你
都看明白了吗？

全文翻译

丧失思考和记忆能力是相当可怕的。我们知道随着年龄增长，患痴呆症的风险就会增大。(46)但是，如果你有时健忘，你很可能不需要担心。因为痴呆症的症状与年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状有很明显的区别。

波士顿布列根妇女医院的科克·达夫勒医生说，五十岁以后，人们在快速记住姓名、地点和物品方面有困难是很普遍的。

(47)大脑像身体的其他部位一样衰老。某些部位会萎缩，尤其是大脑中那些对学习、记忆和计划十分重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。而且随着血管变窄，血流也会减少。

例如，忘记你最喜欢的电影中一个演员的名字并没有什么需要担心的。但是，如果你忘记了电影的情节或是甚至不记得看过这部电影，那就需要更加关注，达夫勒说。

(48)他说，当你忘记整个经历，那就是“一面红色的信号旗，意味着可能存在更严重的问题。”忘记如何操作一个熟悉的物品，如微波炉，或是忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的朋友家时，这也是大脑出现问题的征兆。

达夫勒说，但是即使到了那个时候，人们也不应该惊慌。有很多情况会造成混乱和记忆缺失，包括一些健康问题，比如睡眠中的呼吸暂停、高血压或抑郁症以及服用抗抑郁的药物。

(49)你不必自己弄明白这些事情。达夫勒建议人们去看医生，检查药物、健康问题和其他可能会影响记忆的因素。达夫勒说，应对记忆缺失最好的办法就是通过建立自己大脑的认知储备来努力预防。

(50)他说：“读书、看电影、培养新的兴趣或活动都可以迫使一个人用新奇的方式思考。”换言之，让你的大脑忙碌和运转起来。同样，身体也要动起来，因为锻炼是著名的“大脑助推器”。

详解详析

46. A)。**定位**由题干中的 memory slips 定位到首段第三、四句：But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

详解事实细节题。文章首段第三、四句指出，如果你有时健忘，你很可能不需要担心。因为痴呆症的症状与年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状有很明显的区别。由此可见，健忘并不一定就是痴呆症的症状，故答案为 A)。

点睛B)“它们只发生在一些特定的人群身上”，第一段第二句虽然指出随着年龄增长，患痴呆症的风险会增大，但是并没有说哪一类人会患痴呆症，故排除；C)“并不是所有的健忘都与年龄有关”，首段最后一句只提到跟年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状与痴呆症的症状有很明显的区别，并未说明健忘与年龄的关系，故排除；D)“它们在五十岁的人群中特别普遍”，文章第二段提到五十岁以后，人们在快速记住姓名、地点和物品方面有困难是很普遍的，并不是说健忘在 50 岁人群中很普遍，故排除。

47. C)。**定位**由题干中的 as we become aged 定位到第三段：The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink...Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain...

详解事实细节题。文章第三段指出，大脑像身体的其他部位一样衰老。某些部位会萎缩，尤其是大脑中那些对学习、记忆和计划十分重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。由此可见，大脑中不同区域间的交流会逐渐衰退，故答案为 C)。

点睛A)“我们的互动技巧会退化”，根据第三段第三句可知，是大脑内部不同区域之间的交流在逐渐衰退，而不是人与人之间的互动交流在退化，故排除；B)“我们大脑中某些部位停止工作”，第三段第二句提到某些部位会萎缩，但萎缩并不意味着完全停止工作，故排除；D)“我们整个大脑开始萎缩”，第三段第二句提到是某些部位会萎缩，并不是整个大脑，故排除。

48. A)。**定位**由题干中的 memory-related symptom 和 take seriously 定位到第五段：When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's “a red flag that something more serious may be involved.” Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

〔详解〕事实细节题。文章第五段指出,当你忘记整个经历,那就是“一面红色的信号旗,意味着可能存在更严重的问题。”忘记如何操作一个熟悉的物品,如微波炉,或是忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的朋友家时,这也是大脑出现问题的征兆。选项 A) 中的 do one's daily routines 是对原文中 operate a familiar object like a microwave oven 和 drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before 的概括,故答案为 A)。

〔点睛〕 B) “无法回忆起人生经历中的细节”,文中明确提到当你忘记整个经历时意味着可能存在更严重的问题,而不是细节,故排除;C) “无法记住电影的名称或演员的名字”,第四段第一句提到忘记你最喜欢的电影中一个演员的名字并没有什么需要担心的,所以这并不是什么严重的事情,故排除;D) “偶尔弄混朋友的地址”,第五段第二句后半部分提到,忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的朋友家时,这也是大脑出现问题的征兆,而不是偶尔弄混地址,故排除。

49. C)。**〔定位〕**由题干中的 people do 和 signs of serious memory loss show up 定位到第七段第一、二句: You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory.

〔详解〕事实细节题。第七段前两句提到,你不必自己弄明白这些事情。达夫勒建议人们去看医生,检查药物、健康问题和其他会影响记忆的因素。由此可见,当出现严重的记忆缺失症状时,人们应该寻求专业人士的帮助,故答案为 C)。

〔点睛〕 A) “检查大脑的认知存储”,第七段最后一句提到应对记忆缺失最好的办法就是通过建立自己大脑的认知储备来努力预防,这是提前预防,而不是在已经出现症状时应采取的措施,故排除;B) “停止使用影响记忆的药物”文中并未提及,故排除;D) “锻炼身体以改善他们的健康状况”,文章最后一段末句提到身体也要动起来,因为锻炼是著名的的大脑助推器,但这也是预防的办法,并非已经出现症状时应采取的措施,故排除。

50. D)。**〔定位〕**由题干中的 Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss 定位到最后一段: “Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities...keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

〔详解〕推理判断题。文章最后一段指出,读书、看电影、培养新的兴趣或活动都可以迫使一个人用新奇的方式思考。换言之,就是让大脑忙碌和运转起来。同样,身体也要动起来,因为锻炼是著名的的大脑助推器。由此推断,要应对记忆的缺失,人们需要在精神和身体两个方面保持积极状态,故答案为 D)。

〔点睛〕 A) “定期进行身体和精神方面的检查”,文中提到让大脑忙碌和运转起来,身体也要动起来,并非进行身体和精神方面的检查,故排除;B) “吃帮助促进大脑功能的药物”和 C) “投身于著名的记忆修复活动”文中并未提及,故均排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

scary ['skeəri] adj. 可怕的,吓人的

figure...out 想出,弄明白

slip [slɪp] n. 失误,口误

on one's own 独自地,单独地

shrink [ʃrɪŋk] v. 缩减,衰退

defense [dɪ'fens] n. 防护,防御

affect [ə'fekt] v. 影响

take on 承担;接受

temporary ['temprəri] adj. 暂时的,临时的

physically ['fɪzɪklɪ] adv. 身体上,体格上

Passage Two

□ 全文翻译

美国联邦调查局将一封查尔斯·达尔文在1875年写的信归还给了史密森学会档案馆,这封信已被偷了两次。

(51) 史密森学会档案馆的负责人艾菲·卡普萨里斯说:“我们在二十世纪七十年代中期发现这封信丢失了。联邦调查局告诉我们,这封信丢了,并且很有可能是被一个实习生拿走了。据说,当有人请求借阅这封信做研究时,才发现这封信丢了。”但这个实习生归还了这封信。“这个实习生很有可能在没人看管时又将这封信拿走了。”

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) 他们的艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信,但是却不能提起诉讼,因为已经过了诉讼的时限。联邦调查局与档案馆密切

合作,最终确定该信件为真迹,并且肯定为史密森学会所有。

(53) 达尔文写这封信是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家费迪纳得·万德韦尔·海登博士,感谢他给自己寄送的一个区域地质研究的复印件,该区域后来成为黄石公园。

虽然很长一段时间里,该信件没有受到专业博物馆员工的维护,但是其状况良好。卡普萨里斯说:“很幸运,它状况良好,我们仅需做一些很小的努力就能展开它。这封信上有一些胶水,对信件有一些轻微的染色,但并不影响我们使用它。(54) 将它修复后,我们会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上为大家所用。我们的目标之一就是把那些具有高度研究价值或人们很感兴趣的东西上传至公共网络。

现在实习生、参观者或盗贼想要偷窃这样的信件是很困难的。(55) 卡普萨里斯说:“自从二十世纪七十年代以来,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甚至连我都接触不到的保险柜里。”

■ 详解详析

51. B)。**定位**由题干中的 Darwin's letter 和 in the 1970s 定位到第二段:“We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing,” … “The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it.”

详解推理判断题。第二段首句指出,史密森学会档案馆的负责人艾菲·卡普萨里斯说:“我们在二十世纪七十年代中期发现这封信丢失了。”该段末句继续指出,“这个实习生很有可能在没人看管时又将这封信拿走了。”由此可见,这封信被盗了不止一次,故答案为 B)。

点睛A)“它被美国联邦调查局找回”,虽然文章第三段第三句指出,美国联邦调查局的艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信,但这是数十年以后的事情了,并不是发生在二十世纪七十年代的事情,故排除;C)“它被放在档案馆以供研究”,文章第二段倒数第二句虽然提到有人请求借阅这封信做研究,但这并不等同于它放在档案馆里就是为了做研究,故排除;D)“它被史密森学会档案馆购买”文中并未提及,故排除。

52. A)。**定位**由题干中的 FBI do after the recovery of the letter 定位到第三段第三、四句:Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

详解事实细节题。文章第三段第三、四句指出,艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信,但是却不能提起诉讼,因为已经过了诉讼的时限。联邦调查局与档案馆密切合作最终确定该信件为真迹,故答案为 A)。

点睛B)“他们将它放在一个特殊的保险柜中”,文章最后一段最后一句提到自从二十世纪七十年代以来,档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化,档案馆现在将高价值的文件放在保险柜里,可见并不是联邦调查局处理这封信件的保管问题,故排除;C)“他们立刻逮捕了嫌疑人”,文中并未提及嫌疑人后来的行踪,故排除;D)“他们提起了诉讼,但却是徒劳”,第三段第三句明确指出因为过了诉讼的时限所以不能提起诉讼,该项与原文表述不符,故排除。

53. D)。**定位**由题干中的 Darwin's letter about 定位到第四段:The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandeveer Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

详解事实细节题。第四段提到,达尔文写这封信是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家费迪纳得·万德韦尔·海登博士,感谢他给自己寄送的一个区域地质研究的复印件。由此可见,这封信是一封感谢信,故答案为 D)。

点睛A)“黄石公园的演变”,第四段提到该区域之后才成为黄石公园,因此这封信的内容与黄石公园的演变无关,故排除,B)“他与美国一位地质学家的合作”,文中虽然提到了美国的一位地质学家,但没有提及两人的合作,故排除;C)“一些支撑他的理论的地质资料”文中并未提及,故排除。

54. D)。**定位**由题干中的 Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter 和 according to Kapsalis 定位到第五段第四句:After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online.

详解事实细节题。文章第五段第四句提到,将它修复后,档案馆会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上为大家所用。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。故答

案为 D)。

④ 点睛 A)“只为了研究目的保存它”文中并未提及,故排除;B)“将它变成一个让人们很感兴趣的物品”,第五段最后一句提到档案馆的目标之一就是把那些具有高度研究价值或人们很感兴趣的东西上传至网络,并不是将其变成人们很感兴趣的物品,故排除;C)“将它作为永远的秘密”,定位句明确提到会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上,该项与原文意思不符,故排除。

55. B)。④ 定位 由题干中的 the past half century 和 according to Kapsalis 定位到文章最后一段第二句:“Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s,” says Kapsalis, “and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don’t even have access to.”

④ 详解 事实细节题。最后一段第二句提到,自从二十世纪七十年代以来,档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化,故答案为 B)。

④ 点睛 A)“对稀有艺术品日益增长的兴趣”、C)“找回各种各样丢失的文件”和 D)“博物馆展品价值的提升”文中均未提及,故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

recover [rɪ'kʌvə] *v.* 重获,找回

in good shape 状况良好

press charges 控告,提出诉讼

minor [ˈmaɪnər] *adj.* 小的,轻微的

authentic [ɔ:θentɪk] *adj.* 真迹的,原作的

available [ə'veiləbl] *adj.* 可获得的,可用的

fairly [ˈfeəli] *adv.* 相当地,颇

access to 进入,接触的机会

in spite of 尽管,即使

Part IV Translation



名师逐句讲解
让你翻译不再
只会蒙。

④ 参考译文

In the past, traveling by plane was unimaginable for most Chinese people. Nowadays, with the development of China’s economy and the improvement of people’s living standards, more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can fly to all major cities, and many other cities are also planning to build airports. Air services continue to improve, and there are often cheap flights. So in recent years, the number of people choosing to travel by air during holidays has been increasing.

④ 难点注释

- 第一句中,有时态提示词“过去”,因此要用过去时;“乘飞机出行”可以译为 travel by plane/air 或 air travel;“难以想象的”可以译为 unimaginable 或 unthinkable。
- 第二句中,时态提示词是“如今”,因此要用一般现在时;“随着……”给出事实背景,可以译为 with/as...;“越来越多的中国人……都能乘飞机出行”作句子主干;“外出务工人员”可译为 migrant workers。
- 翻译第三句时,注意逗号前后属于并列关系,可用 and 连接,也可以用 with 结构作补充说明,译为 with many other cities also planning to build airports;“筹建机场”可译为 planning to build/construct airports。
- 第四句中,“航空服务”可译为 air services;“廉价机票”可译为 cheap flights、cheap/affordable air fares/tickets 或 hugely discounted airfares。
- 翻译最后一句时,根据时态提示词“近年来”判断该句要用现在完成时;句子主干为“人数在不断增加”,可以译为 the number of people has been increasing/on the increase;“选择乘飞机外出旅游”可以译为 choosing to travel by air/plane。

2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(第 2 套)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the importance of writing ability and how to develop it**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.



扫一扫，随时听

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

- 1. A) Annoyed. B) Scared. C) Confused. D) Offended.
- 2. A) It crawled over the woman's hands. C) It was killed by the police on the spot.
B) It wound up on the steering wheel. D) It was covered with large scales.

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

- 3. A) A study of the fast-food service. C) McDonald's new business strategies.
B) Fast food customer satisfaction. D) Competition in the fast-food industry.
- 4. A) Customers' higher demands. C) Increased variety of products.
B) The inefficiency of employees. D) The rising number of customers.

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

- 5. A) International treaties regarding space travel programs.
B) Legal issues involved in commercial space exploration.
C) U. S. government's approval of private space missions.
D) Competition among public and private space companies.
- 6. A) Deliver scientific equipment to the moon.
B) Approve a new mission to travel into outer space.
C) Work with federal agencies on space programs.
D) Launch a manned spacecraft to Mars.
- 7. A) It is significant. C) It is unpredictable.
B) It is promising. D) It is unprofitable.

特别说明：试卷内所有二维码请用星火英语 App 扫描。

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

- 8. A) Visiting her family in Thailand.
B) Showing friends around Phuket.
- 9. A) She visited a Thai orphanage.
B) She met a Thai girl's parents.
- 10. A) His class will start in a minute.
B) He has got an incoming phone call.
- 11. A) He is interested in Thai artworks.
B) He is going to open a souvenir shop.
C) He collects things from different countries.
D) He wants to know more about Thai culture.

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

- 12. A) Buying some fitness equipment for the new gym.
B) Opening a gym and becoming personal trainers.
C) Signing up for a weight-loss course.
D) Trying out a new gym in town.
- 13. A) Professional personal training.
B) Free exercise for the first week.
- 14. A) The safety of weight-lifting.
B) The high membership fee.
- 15. A) She wants her invitation renewed.
B) She used to do 200 sit-ups every day.
C) A discount for a half-year membership.
D) Additional benefits for young couples.
C) The renewal of his membership.
D) The operation of fitness equipment.
C) She knows the basics of weight-lifting.
D) She used to be the gym's personal trainer.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

- 16. A) They tend to be nervous during interviews.
B) They often apply for a number of positions.
C) They worry about the results of their applications.
D) They search extensively for employers' information.
- 17. A) Get better organized.
B) Edit their references.
C) Find better-paid jobs.
D) Analyze the searching process.

18. A) Provide their data in detail.
B) Personalize each application.
C) Make use of better search engines.
D) Apply for more promising positions.

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

19. A) If kids did not like school, real learning would not take place.
B) If not forced to go to school, kids would be out in the streets.
C) If schools stayed the way they are, parents were sure to protest.
D) If teaching failed to improve, kids would stay away from school.
20. A) Allow them to play interesting games in class.
B) Try to stir up their interest in lab experiments.
C) Let them stay home and learn from their parents.
D) Design activities they now enjoy doing on holidays.
21. A) Allow kids to learn at their own pace.
B) Encourage kids to learn from each other.
C) Organize kids into various interest groups.
D) Take kids out of school to learn at first hand.

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

22. A) It is especially popular in Florida and Alaska.
B) It is a major social activity among the young.
C) It is seen almost anywhere and on any occasion.
D) It is even more expressive than the written word.
23. A) It is located in a big city in Iowa.
B) It is really marvelous to look at.
C) It offers free dance classes to seniors.
D) It offers people a chance to socialize.
24. A) Their state of mind improved.
B) They became better dancers.
C) They enjoyed better health.
D) Their relationship strengthened.
25. A) It is fun.
B) It is life.
C) It is exhausting.
D) It is rhythmical.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Since the 1940s, southern California has had a reputation for smog. Things are not as bad as they once were but, according to the American Lung Association, Los Angeles is still the worst city in the United States for levels of 26. Gazing down on the city from the Getty Center, an art museum in the Santa Monica Mountains, one would find the view of the Pacific Ocean blurred by the *haze* (霾). Nor is the state's bad air 27 to its south. Fresno, in the central valley, comes top of the list in America for year-round pollution. Residents' hearts and lungs are affected as a 28.

All of which, combined with California's reputation as the home of technological 29, makes the place ideal for developing and testing systems designed to monitor pollution in 30. And that is just what Aclima, a new firm in San Francisco, has been doing over the past few months. It has been trying out monitoring stations that are 31 to yield minute-to-minute maps of 32 air pollution. Such stations will also be able to keep an eye on what is happening inside buildings, including offices.

To this end, Aclima has been 33 with Google's Street View system. Davida Herzl, Aclima's boss, says they have revealed pollution highs on days when San Francisco's transit workers went on strike and the city's 34 were forced to use their cars. Conversely, "cycle to work" days have done their job by 35 pollution lows.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) assisted | I) inhabitants |
| B) collaborating | J) innovation |
| C) consequence | K) intended |
| D) consumers | L) outdoor |
| E) creating | M) pollutants |
| F) detail | N) restricted |
| G) domestic | O) sum |
| H) frequently | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

As Tourists Crowd Out Locals, Venice Faces "Endangered" List

- A) On a recent fall morning, a large crowd blocked the steps at one of Venice's main tourist sites, the Rialto Bridge. The Rialto Bridge is one of the four bridges spanning the Grand Canal. It is the oldest bridge across the canal, and was the dividing line between the districts of San Marco and San Polo. But on this day, there was a twist: it was filled with Venetians, not tourists.
- B) "People are cheering and holding their carts in the air," says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. "It started as a joke," he says with a laugh. "The idea was to put blades on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and run people down."
- C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that's a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.
- D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they're only interested in tourism—the primary

industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. “Venice is a cash cow,” she says, “and everyone wants a piece.”

- E) Just beyond St. Mark’s Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their *medieval* (中世纪的) surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, weakening the foundations of the centuries-old buildings themselves. “Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad,” Chigi says. “You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we’ll see Venice break down.”
- F) For a time, UNESCO, the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world’s people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice’s flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.
- G) Venice’s deadline passed with barely a *murmur* (嘟哝) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. “For several years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation,” Tabet told UNESCO. “We have to act quickly; there is not a moment to waste.”
- H) But UNESCO didn’t even hold a vote. “It’s been postponed until 2017,” says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of *The Art Newspaper* and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the U. N. cultural organization didn’t vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger is because UNESCO has become “intensely politicized. There would have been some back-room negotiations.”
- I) Italy boasts more UNESCO World Heritage Sites than any other country in the world, granting it considerable power and influence within the organization. The former head of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre, which oversees heritage sites, is Francesco Bandarin, a Venetian who now serves as UNESCO’s assistant director-general for culture.
- J) Earlier this year, Italy signed an accord with UNESCO to establish a task force of police art detectives and *archaeologists* (考古学家) to protect cultural heritage from natural disasters and terror groups, such as ISIS. The accord underlined Italy’s global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.
- K) But adding Venice to the UNESCO endangered list—which is dominated by sites in developing and conflict-ridden countries—would be an international embarrassment, and could even hurt Italy’s profitable tourism industry. The Italian Culture Ministry says it is unaware of any government efforts to pressure UNESCO. As for the organization itself, it declined a request for an interview.
- L) The city’s current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.
- M) As for Venetians, they’re beyond frustrated and hoping for a solution soon. “It’s a nightmare for me. Some situations are really difficult with tourists around,” says Giorgio as he navigates around a swelling crowd at the Rialto Bridge. “There are just so many of them. They never know where they are going, and do not walk in an orderly manner. Navigating the streets can be exhausting.”
- N) Then it hits him: This crowd isn’t made up of tourists. They’re Venetians. Giorgio says he’s never

experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. “For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic,” he says delightedly. “It feels unreal. It feels like we’re some form of endangered species. It’s just nice. The feeling is just pure.” But, he worries, if tourism isn’t managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

36. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.
37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.
38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.
39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.
40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.
41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.
42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.
43. Ignoring UNESCO’s warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city’s tourism industry.
44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.
45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people’s mental well-being, a study has suggested. UK researchers found moving to a green space had a sustained positive effect, unlike pay rises or promotions, which only provided a short-term boost. Co-author Mathew White, from the University of Exeter, UK, explained that the study showed people living in greener urban areas were displaying fewer signs of depression or anxiety. “There could be a number of reasons,” he said, “for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married. But the trouble with those things is that within six months to a year, people are back to their original baseline levels of well-being. So, these things are not sustainable; they don’t make us happy in the long term. We found that for some *lottery* (彩票) winners who had won more than £ 500,000 the positive effect was definitely there, but after six months to a year, they were back to the baseline.”

Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people’s sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time. To do this, the team used data from the British Household Panel Survey compiled by the University

of Essex.

Explaining what the data revealed, he said: "What you see is that even after three years, mental health is still better, which is unlike many other things that we think will make us happy." He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

With a growing body of evidence establishing a link between urban green spaces and a positive impact on human well-being, Dr. White said, "There's growing interest among public policy officials, but the trouble is who funds it. What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces."

46. According to one study, what do green spaces do to people?

- A) Improve their work efficiency.
- B) Add to their sustained happiness.
- C) Help them build a positive attitude towards life.
- D) Lessen their concerns about material well-being.

47. What does Dr. White say people usually do to make themselves happier?

- A) Earn more money.
- B) Settle in an urban area.
- C) Gain fame and popularity.
- D) Live in a green environment.

48. What does Dr. White try to find out about living in a greener urban area?

- A) How it affects different people.
- B) How strong its positive effect is.
- C) How long its positive effect lasts.
- D) How it benefits people physically.

49. What did Dr. White's research reveal about people living in a green environment?

- A) Their stress was more apparent than real.
- B) Their decisions required less deliberation.
- C) Their memories were greatly strengthened.
- D) Their communication with others improved.

50. According to Dr. White, what should the government do to build more green spaces in cities?

- A) Find financial support.
- B) Improve urban planning.
- C) Involve local residents in the effort.
- D) Raise public awareness of the issue.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

You probably know about the Titanic, but it was actually just one of three *state-of-the-art* (最先进的) ocean ships back in the day. The Olympic class ships were built by the Harland & Wolff ship makers in Northern Ireland for the White Star Line company. The Olympic class included the Olympic, the Britannic and the Titanic. What you may not know is that the Titanic wasn't even the flagship of this class. All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

The Olympic launched first in 1910, followed by the Titanic in 1911, and lastly the Britannic in 1914. The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

Stretching 269.13 meters, the Olympic class ships were wonders of naval technology, and everyone thought that they would continue to be so for quite some time. However, all suffered terrible accidents on the open seas. The Olympic got wrecked before the Titanic did, but it was the only one to survive and maintain a successful career of 24 years. The Titanic was the first to sink after famously

hitting a huge iceberg in 1912. Following this disaster, the Britannic hit a naval mine in 1916 and subsequently sank as well.

Each ship was coal-powered by several boilers constantly kept running by exhausted crews below deck. Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose. While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double *hulls* (船体) believed to make them "unsinkable", perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

The Olympic suffered two crashes with other ships and went on to serve as a hospital ship and troop transport in World War I. Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

51. What does the passage say about the three Olympic class ships?
 - A) They performed marvellously on the sea.
 - B) They could all break the ice in their way.
 - C) They all experienced terrible misfortunes.
 - D) They were models of modern engineering.
52. What did White Star Line have in mind when it purchased the three ships?
 - A) Their capacity of sailing across all waters.
 - B) The utmost comfort passengers could enjoy.
 - C) Their ability to survive disasters of any kind.
 - D) The long voyages they were able to undertake.
53. What is said about the fourth stack of the ships?

A) It was a mere piece of decoration.	C) It was designed to let out extra smoke.
B) It was the work of a famous artist.	D) It was easily identifiable from afar.
54. What might have led to the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic?
 - A) Their unscientific designs.
 - B) Their captains' misjudgment.
 - C) The assumption that they were built with the latest technology.
 - D) The belief that they could never sink with a double-layer body.
55. What happened to the ship Olympic in the end?

A) She was used to carry troops.	C) She was converted into a hospital ship.
B) She was sunk in World War I.	D) She was retired after her naval service.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

公交车曾是中国人出行的主要交通工具。近年来,由于私家车数量不断增多,城市的交通问题越来越严重。许多城市为了鼓励更多人乘坐公交车出行,一直在努力改善公交车的服务质量。车辆的设施不断更新,车速也有了显著提高。然而,公交车的票价却依然相当低廉。现在,在大多数城市,许多当地老年市民都可以免费乘坐公交车。

2018年6月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解 (第2套)

Part I Writing



这儿有名师教
你如何提高写
作能力。

审题思路

这是四级考试中常见的议论文话题。通过审题可知，文章需要着重从两个方面展开，分别为写作技能的重要性以及如何提高写作能力。其中，如何提高写作能力是需要重点展开的内容，应通过衔接性词汇和短语分层次表达。另外，文章结尾需要总结全文，并进一步强调勤奋和科学的方法的重要性。

写作提纲

一、阐述写作的重要性并指出可以采取一些措施来提高写作能力 (the most productive and communicative way, take some steps)

1. 头脑风暴汇集想法 (make our writing creative and imaginative, brainstorming)
2. 列出提纲, 设计文章结构和段落 (a clear structure or paragraph organization)
3. 语言丰富多样(a variety of vocabulary or grammar)

二、具体阐述提高写作能力的措施
三、总结全文 {
1. 成为一个好的写作者需要知识储备和勤加练习(knowledge and practice)
2. 勤奋和科学的方法很重要(enough hard work and scientific techniques)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Importance of Writing Ability and How to Develop It</p> <p>① As the most productive and communicative way to express ourselves, writing is always attached great importance to. ② <u>Whether</u> we want to improve our writing skills as creative writers <u>or</u> we simply want to perfect our skills for schoolwork, we can take some steps to learn how to be a better writer.</p> <p>③ <u>Firstly</u>, in order to make our writing creative and imaginative enough, brainstorming is one of the key elements to build up a unique topic. Don't hesitate to take down all the ideas that come into our mind. ④ <u>Secondly</u>, the good development of our writing is based on a clear structure or paragraph organization. Even a simple outline helps us see the big picture and saves us hours of rewriting. ⑤ <u>Finally</u>, a variety of vocabulary or grammar used in writing is highly recommended for the reason that one of the most common manifestations of bad writing is the overuse or reuse of simple language.</p> <p>⑥ <u>To sum up</u>, becoming a great writer takes knowledge and practice, but with enough hard work and scientific techniques, we will amaze not only ourselves but also anybody else.</p>	<p>① 开门见山,指出写作的重要性:写作是表达自我最有成效和最具沟通性的方式。</p> <p>② 用 Whether...or...指出不管写作目的如何,都需要采取措施来提高写作能力。</p> <p>③④⑤ 分别用 Firstly、Secondly、Finally 具体列举提高写作能力的方法。</p> <p>⑥ 用 To sum up 总结全文,并指出勤奋和科学的方法的重要性。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>productive 富有成效的 communicative 表达能力的 imaginative 富有想象力的 outline 纲要,梗概 a variety of 各种各样的 technique 方法</p>

全文翻译

写作技能的重要性以及如何提高写作能力

作为表达自我最有成效和最具沟通性的方式,写作总是很受重视。不管我们作为有创造力的作者想精进自

己的写作能力,还是仅仅为了完善学业任务所需的技能,我们都可以采取一些措施来学会如何成为一个更好的写作者。

首先,为了使自己的文章足够有创意和想象力,头脑风暴是建立一个独特的话题的关键因素之一。不管脑海中有什么样的想法,不要犹豫,把它们都记下来。其次,一篇好文章的发展建立在清晰的结构和段落组织之上。即使一个简单的提纲都会帮助我们看到整体情况,并且会节省我们数小时重写的时间。最后,写作中极为推荐使用丰富的词汇和语法,因为糟糕的文章其中一个最常见的表现就是大量或重复使用简单的语言。

总而言之,成为一个好的作者需要知识储备和勤加练习,但是只要我们付出足够的努力,并且遵循科学的方法,最终我们都会写出让自己和别人都感到惊艳的作品。

拓展空间

主题词汇	句式拓展
expression 表达	1. Be ready to be inspired by anything or anybody around you and save that for your future writing. 随时准备好接受来自周围其他事物或其他人的启发,并且把这种灵感用于自己未来的创作中。
metaphor 比喻	2. Only by hard work and useful methods can we perfect our writing abilities which finally bring about a satisfactory outcome. 只有通过辛勤的努力和有效的方法,我们才能完善自己的写作技能,从而最终带来令人满意的结果。
lexical 词汇的	
grammatical 语法的	
editing 编辑	
proofread 校对	
draft 草稿	
masterpiece 杰作	
original idea 最初的想法	

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One



Kelly Swisher, an Arkansas woman, escaped injury and managed to safely stop her car after a 4-foot-long rat snake came out from under her car seat and slid across her feet as she was driving down the highway. Rat snakes aren't poisonous or a threat to people generally. (1) But the woman says the snake she encountered Thursday terrified her out of her wits. (2) "It was rough, with big scales," said Swisher, who was on her way to pick up her friend at the airport when it happened. "I don't know whether I had my hands on the steering wheel or not. I am not the most flexible person in the world, but I can guarantee my knees were up next to my ears." She said the snake first slid back under the seat, and she hoped it would stay there until she was able to get off the highway and stop. "That didn't work out," she said. "Here he comes, and he wound up in my back seat before I could finally get off the road, stop and get out of the car." She called for help. And Washington County animal control officers came and captured the snake.

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,第1题选项均为描述人物心理状态的形容词,因此此题考查的是人物心理。第2题各选项主语均为It,由选项中出现的 crawled、wound up、was killed 和 scales 等词可推测,It 指蛇;再结合本题选项中出现的 the woman 和 steering wheel 可推测,本篇新闻与某位女士遭遇蛇的经历有关,涉及女士当时的心理活动等方面内容。

1. How did Kelly Swisher feel when she first came across the rat snake?

B)。新闻中女士提到,她在周四遇到的那条蛇把她吓得魂不附体。因此答案为 B)。

2. What does the report say about the snake?

D)。新闻中提到了 Swisher 对食鼠蛇的描述:它身上粗糙,鳞片很大。因此答案为 D)。

News Report Two

(3) Fast food, it turns out, isn't quite as fast as it used to be. A new study finds that McDonald's posted

its slowest drive-through times since this survey was first conducted fifteen years ago. At McDonald's, customers will spend on average three minutes and nine seconds from the time they place their orders until they receive their food. That's about ten seconds more than the industry average—and a lot slower than a decade ago, according to the study, which was commissioned by *QSR*, an industry trade publication. And McDonald's wasn't alone in slowing down: Other chains also saw their drive-through performance slow down.

(4) Among the reasons for the slower service, today there are more choices on the menu, and the products themselves are more complex and take longer to prepare. Speed, of course, is essential to the drive-through experience. And drive-throughs are hugely important to chains, such as McDonald's, Burger King and Taco Bell. "Usually the drive-through accounts for sixty to seventy percent of all business that goes through a fast-food restaurant," notes Sam Oches, editor of *QSR*. Of course, consumers also want their orders prepared correctly and on that score, Oches says, "accuracy is still really high."

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由其中反复出现的 fast-food 可推测,新闻内容与快餐有关。其中第 3 题各选项均为概括性比较强的名词短语,可能考查新闻主旨;结合第 4 题各选项语义可推测,此题考查出现某个问题的原因。

3. What is the news report mainly about?

A). 新闻开头就提到,事实证明快餐没有以前那么快了,接下来就讲到了得出这一结论的依据——针对快餐业的一项新研究。因此答案为 A)。

4. What has slowed down McDonald's drive-through service?

C). 新闻中提到,服务速度变慢的原因是如今菜单上的选择多了,而且商品本身更复杂,需要更多的时间去准备。因此答案为 C)。

News Report Three

(5) The first private mission outside of Earth's orbit is closer than many of us think. U. S. government officials are set to approve a mission by privately-held space company Moon Express to travel outside of Earth's orbit in late 2017. (6) Moon Express's mission involves plans to land a suitcase-sized package of scientific equipment on the moon for ongoing exploration and commercial development. The decision involved months of lobbying and coordinated conversations between a number of federal agencies. Under international treaties, the U. S. is responsible for the cargo of both public and private spacecraft. This makes commercial space travel a complex legal issue not just domestically, but abroad. (7) A Moon Express representative declined to comment on this story but noted that the company is very optimistic about its proposal. Moon Express is not the only company seeking for the right to travel to outer space. Elon Musk's Space X aims to send an unmanned aircraft to Mars by 2018.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由 space travel、space exploration、outer space 和 spacecraft 等词可推测,新闻内容与航天和太空有关。第 5 题各选项均为概括性比较强的名词短语,可能考查新闻主旨;第 6 题各选项均为一般现在时态的动词短语,结合 Deliver、a new mission、space programs 和 Launch 等词可推测,此题考查某航天机构将来的行为动作;第 7 题各选项均为主系表结构,结合语义可推测,此题考查对某事物的评价。

5. What is the news report mainly about?

C). 新闻开头提到,第一个私人外太空任务越来越近了,比我们想象中要快。美国政府官员将会批准一个私人控股航天公司 Moon Express 的一项任务:2017 年底穿越外太空。因此答案为 C)。

6. What is Moon Express planning to do?

A). 新闻中提到,Moon Express 的任务包括在月球上放一个行李箱大小的包裹,里面是科技设备,以方便正在进行中的探测和商业方面的发展。因此答案为 A)。

7. What does Moon Express think of its mission?

B). 新闻中提到,Moon Express 的一位代表拒绝对这件事进行评论,但提到该公司对这个提议还是非常乐观的。因此答案为 B)。

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hey, Sophia, how are you doing?

W: Hi, Bob, I'm good, thanks. Actually, I'm on holiday with my family in Thailand at the moment, although I wish it were with my friends instead.

M: Really? You never said you were going to Thailand. How I envy you!

W: I've only been here a week. But, you know, Thailand is an amazing place. I'm having a great time here.

(8) In fact, I am now lying on the beach in Phuket. I've been in the sun for around fifteen minutes only and I'm already getting sunburned. Have you been here before?

M: No, I wish I had. What else have you been doing in Thailand besides enjoying the sun?

W: (9) Well, I met a guy from Germany yesterday. He showed me around the orphanage he works at. There, I met many volunteer teachers who are mainly young people from Europe.

M: Ah, that's interesting.

W: Yes. I also made a new little friend, Sarah. She was so cute. I was so sad when we had to leave at the end of the day. If I ever come back to Thailand, I'd definitely visit this place again as a volunteer.

M: (10) Well, you can tell me all about it when you get back. My phone battery is almost dead now. (11) Remember to get me something from the souvenir shops. I like to collect bits and pieces from different parts of the world. Bye now. Enjoy yourself, Sophia.

W: Bye.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 Visiting、Thailand、Phuket 以及反复出现的 Thai 等词可初步推测,对话内容涉及在泰国旅游;再结合第8题和第9题各选项语义可进一步推测,在泰国旅游的是女士。第8题各选项均为现在分词短语,结合 A) 选项中出现的 her 可推测,本题考查女士正在做什么;第9题均为过去时,且主语均为 She,因此考查女士在泰国做了什么;第10题和第11题各选项均与男士有关,听音时留意与男士相关的细节描述。

8. **What does the woman say she is doing now?**

D). 对话中女士提到,她现在正在普吉岛的沙滩上躺着,在太阳底下仅仅待了大约 15 分钟就已经要晒伤了。
因此答案为 D)。

9. **What did the woman do yesterday?**

A). 对话中女士提到,她昨天遇到了一个来自德国的男子,而且这名男子带她参观了他所工作的孤儿院。因此答案为 A)。

10. **Why does the man have to end the conversation?**

D). 对话中,男士对女士说等她从泰国回来再告诉他旅游的情况,他的手机电池马上就没电了。因此答案为 D)。

11. **Why does the man ask the woman to bring him something from Thailand?**

C). 对话最后,男士叮嘱女士记得给他在纪念品商店里带点东西回来,并且提到他喜欢收集来自世界各地的小物件。因此答案为 C)。

Conversation Two

W: (12-1) Hi, David. There's a new gym opening in town today. Would you like to go with me this afternoon?

M: (12-2) Yes, more than glad to. I haven't been to a gym for ages. I need to do some exercise to tone up.

W: Then this is a good chance. (13) They sent me an invitation with a note saying I could take a friend for free on the first day. Also, if we both sign up before Friday, we can get a discount on a six-month membership.

M: Great. Count me in. I really want to lose some of this belly fat and turn it into muscle. But I'm not sure

which of the gym equipment would best help.

W: Well, I know expert of that, but I think you can try lifting weights and do at least 200 sit-ups twice a day.

M: (14) I've never tried weight-lifting before. Is it dangerous?

W: (15) No, not at all, if you know some of the basics. Don't worry. I'll show you the ropes. I used to practice this at another gym before my membership ended. I'll be your personal trainer.

M: Thank you. What other equipment do they have?

W: Well, like all gyms, they have all sorts of things to help build up muscles in different parts of the body, like applied bicycles, chest stretching machines, and running machines. You could use any of these to suit your purpose. Now the gym opens at noon. So can we meet up in town at 1:30 p. m. ?

M: Perfect. See you there, coach.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 fitness equipment 和反复出现的 new gym 可知,对话内容与健身设备和新开业的健身房有关。第 12 题各选项均为动名词短语,且 B) 选项中出现了 personal trainers,为复数形式,因此可能考查涉及对话双方的问题,或者对话的主旨;第 13 题各选项均为优惠活动描述,因此考查的是健身房的优惠内容;第 14 题均为名词短语,且 C) 中出现了 his,因此可能考查与男士相关的细节信息,听音时留意选项中的关键词;第 15 题各选项主语均为 She,因此考查女士的情况,听音时留意对话最后与女士相关的信息。

12. What are the speakers talking about?

D)。对话开头,女士提到今天镇上有一家新的健身房开业,并且邀请男士下午一起去看一下,男士欣然接受了邀请,对话由此展开。因此答案为 D)。

13. What does the gym offer at its opening?

C)。对话中女士提到,健身房给的邀请函中写着开业第一天女士可以免费带一位朋友,而且如果女士和朋友都在周五前报名的话,办理半年期会员会有折扣。因此答案为 C)。

14. What is the man concerned about?

A)。对话中,男士提到他以前从来没有尝试过举重,并问女士举重是否危险。由此可知,男士担心的是举重的安全问题,答案为 A)。

15. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

C)。对话中,女士对男士说如果知道一些基本知识,那么举重一点都不危险。女士让男士不要担心,她会教给他一些窍门(the ropes),并且告诉男士她过去常常在另一家健身房练习举重。由此可知,女士知道举重的基本知识,答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One

(16) In today's job market, it's not uncommon for job seekers to submit applications for many positions. That involves lots of time and lots of work to organize. Certainly, you don't want to waste your precious hours on following the developments in a disorderly fashion and miss important deadlines, confuse interview times, or forget to follow up as a result. Accordingly, managing your job search properly is just as important as identifying job opportunities and submitting your applications. If you are familiar with Microsoft Excel or a similar program, creating a table is a simple and effective way to keep track of your job applications. If Excel isn't quite your cup of tea, don't worry, you can create a table in Microsoft Word or a similar word processor. (17) Google is another tool to help you get organized effectively. If you have a Gmail account, you can create, save and send tables in addition to written documents like your cover letter and resume. You can also link up with Google calendar to make sure you stay on top of important dates. Clearly, there are plenty of ways to keep track of your job search and making the effort to simplify your job search will pay off. Nevertheless, (18) you should always focus on quality, not quantity. Only apply for positions you are qualified for, and make each application count, personalizing each cover letter, and updating and editing your resume.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由 interviews、apply for、positions 和 jobs 等词可推测,短文内容与求职有关。第 16 题主语均为 They,由选项语义可知,They 指求职者,此题考查求职者求职过程中的细节信息;第 17 题各选项均为动词短语,考查行为动作,听音时留意选项关键词;第 18 题各选项均为动词短语,结合选项语义可推测,此题考查某人的建议或指示。

16. What does the speaker say about today's job seekers?

B)。短文开头提到,在如今的就业市场上,求职者申请多个职位是很常见的。因此答案为 B)。

17. What can job applicants do with the help of Google?

A)。短文中提到,谷歌是另一个可以有效地帮你变得有条理的工具。因此答案为 A)。

18. What does the speaker suggest job seekers do?

B)。短文最后讲话者提到,求职者应该注重质量而不是数量,只申请那些自己可以胜任的职位,让每个申请都有意义,而且每封求职信都要个性化,要不断更新和编辑自己的简历。因此答案为 B)。

Passage Two

(19) Some people say, if kids didn't have to go to school, they'd all be out in the streets. My reply is "No, they wouldn't." First, even if school stayed just the way they are, children would spend at least some time there, because that's where they'd be likely to find friends. Second, schools wouldn't stay the way they are. They'd get better, because we would have to start making them what they ought to be right now. Last, (20) if we stirred up our brains and gave children a little help, those who did not want to go to school could find other things to do—things many children now do during their holidays. (21) There's something easier we could do. We need to get kids out of the school buildings, give them a chance to learn about the world at first hand. In Philadelphia and Portland, Oregon, plans are being drawn up for public schools that won't have any school buildings at all. That will take the students out into the city and help them to use it and its people as a resource. In other words, students perhaps in groups, perhaps independently, will go to libraries, museums, exhibitions, courtrooms, radio and TV stations, meetings, businesses, and laboratories to learn about their world and society at first hand. A small private school in Washington is already doing this. It makes sense. We need more of it.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由 kids、school 和 learning 等词可推测,短文内容与孩子的教育有关。第 19 题各选项均为 If 条件句,听音时应留意逻辑关系处;第 20 题和第 21 题各选项均为动词短语,结合语义可推测,可能分别考查下一步的行动计划、针对某事所采取的措施或给出的意见,听音时应留意计划、措施、意见等方面的描述。

19. What are some people worried about according to the speaker?

B)。短文开头提到,有人说,如果孩子们不需要去上学,那么他们都会在大街上(乱跑)。因此答案为 B)。

20. What does the speaker think we could do for kids who dislike school?

D)。短文中提到,如果我们动脑筋给孩子们一点帮助,那些不愿意去上学的孩子就可以找到其他的事情(很多孩子目前在假期里做的事情)去做。也就是说,对于那些不愿意去学校上学的孩子,我们可以给他们设计一些他们在假期里喜欢做的活动,答案为 D)。

21. What does the speaker say is the easier thing we could do?

D)。短文中提到,有一件事情比较简单,我们可以做到。我们需要把孩子们带出教学楼,给他们一个直接了解这个世界的机会。因此答案为 D)。

Passage Three

Before there was the written word, there was the language of dance. Dance expresses love and hate, joy and sorrow, life and death, and everything else in between. (22) Dance in America is everywhere. We dance from Florida to Alaska, from horizon to horizon, and coast to coast. We dance at weddings, birthdays, office

parties, or just to fill the time. "I adore dancing," says Lester Bridges, the owner of a dance studio in a small town in Iowa. "I can't imagine doing anything else with my life." Bridges runs dance classes for all ages. "Teaching dance is wonderful. My older students say it makes them feel young. It's marvelous to watch them. (23) For many of them, it's a way of meeting people and having a social life. So why do we dance? I can tell you about one young couple," says Bridges. (24) "They arrive at the class in a bad mood, and they leave with a smile. Dancing seems to change their mood completely." So do we dance in order to make ourselves feel better, calmer, healthier? (25) Andrea Hillier, a dance teacher, says, "Dance, like the rhythm of a beating heart, is life. Even after all these years, I want to get better and better. I keep practicing even when I'm exhausted. I find it hard to stop. Dancing reminds me I'm alive."

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 popular、social activity 和 more expressive 等词可推测,短文内容与某种流行的社交活动有关,而且这种活动比较有表达力。第 22 题均是对 It 的描述,结合主题可知,It 指某种社交活动,听音时注意确定 It 所指;结合第 23 题各选项语义可知,主语 It 指某个具体的事物,可能考查其位置、外观或益处;第 24 题考查某物给 They 带来的好处,听音时应留意对某物的益处的描述;第 25 题则是考查对 It 的评价,听音时留意短文结尾处出现选项中关键形容词及其近义词的地方。

22. What does the passage say about dance in America?

C)。短文中提到,跳舞在美国处处可见,从佛罗里达到阿拉斯加、从地平线的一端到地平线的另一端、从东海岸到西海岸的美国人都跳舞。婚礼上、生日会上、办公室派对上,甚至是仅仅为了打发时间时,美国人都喜欢跳舞。因此答案为 C)。

23. What do we know about Lester Bridges' dance studio?

D)。短文中提到,Lester Bridges 说,对他的很多学生来说,跳舞是一种与人交往、拥有社交生活的方式。也就是说,Lester Bridges 的舞蹈工作室给人们提供了社交的机会,答案为 D)。

24. What happened to the young couple after they attended Lester Bridges' class?

A)。短文中提到,Lester Bridges 说他的学生中有一对年轻夫妻,他们来上课的时候情绪不好,但却是带着微笑离开的,看来跳舞彻底改变了他们的情绪。因此答案为 A)。

25. What did Andrea Hillier say about dancing?

B)。短文最后提到了舞蹈老师 Andrea Hillier 的话:跳舞就像心脏跳动的节奏,是生命之所在。因此答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译



自从 20 世纪 40 年代以来,加利福尼亚州南部一直以雾霾出名。虽然现在的情况比以前好一些,但是根据美国肺脏协会,洛杉矶仍然是美国(26) 污染物水平最高的城市。从圣塔莫妮卡山上的一家艺术博物馆盖蒂中心俯瞰该城市,你会发现太平洋的景色被雾霾所遮掩。该州糟糕的空气也不仅(27) 限于南部。位于中央山谷区的夫勒斯诺市在美国全年污染排行榜上列于首位。居民的心肺(28) 因此而受损。

所有这些,再加上加利福尼亚州以科技(29) 创新之州而闻名,使得该州成为开发和测试(30) 详细监测污染系统的理想之地。这也正是旧金山一家名为 Aclima 的新公司过去几个月以来一直在做的事情。该公司一直在尝试建立监测站,这些监测站(31) 打算用生成精确至分钟的(32) 室外空气污染地图。这些监测站也能监测包括办公室在内的建筑物内的空气情况。

为了达到这个目的,Aclima 一直与谷歌的街景系统(33) 合作。Aclima 的老板戴维达·赫茨尔说,他们发现污染值高的时候正是旧金山的运输工人罢工而(34) 居民不得不使用私家车的时候。相反,“骑行上班”(35) 创造了污染低值,效果明显。

选项归类

名 词: C) consequence 后果; D) consumers 消费者; F) detail 细节; I) inhabitants 居民; J) innovation 创

- 新; M) pollutants 污染物; O) sum 金额, 总和
- 动词: A) assisted 帮助, 协助; B) collaborating 合作; E) creating 创造; K) intended 打算, 想要;
N) restricted 限制; O) sum 总结
- 形容词: G) domestic 国内的, 家庭的; L) outdoor 户外的; N) restricted 狹小的, 有限的
- 副词: H) frequently 频繁地

■ 详解详析

26. M) **pollutants**。名词辨析题。空格前有介词 of, 应填入名词。本段第一句提到, 加利福尼亚州以雾霾闻名。接着第二句指出, 虽然现在的情况比以前好一些, 但是洛杉矶仍然是美国_____水平最高的城市。而且下一句也提到了 haze(霾)。综合以上信息可知, 洛杉矶的污染仍非常严重。所以本空应填入与“污染”相关的名词, 因此答案为 M) pollutants。在备选名词中, 能与 levels 搭配的只有 J) innovation 和 M) pollutants, 而 innovation 放在此处不符合上下文意思, 因此排除。
27. N) **restricted**。动词辨析题。本句是一个倒装句, 正常的语序是“The state's bad air is not _____ to its south.”, 空格前有 is, 应填入形容词或动词分词。本句意为“该州糟糕的空气也不仅_____南部。”而下一句指出中央山谷区的夫勒斯诺市在美国全年污染排行榜上列于首位, 说明加利福尼亚洲不仅仅是南部地区污染严重, 其他地区也如此。由此可知本题应填入含有“仅仅是, 限于”含义的词, 因此本题答案为 N) restricted。在备选词中, 能与 to 搭配的只有 K) intended 和 N) restricted, 而 intended 不符合句意, 因此排除。
28. C) **consequence**。名词辨析题。空格前有不定冠词 a, 因此应填入名词的单数形式。本句意为“居民的心肺_____受损。”第一段主要介绍了加利福尼亚洲的空气污染之严重, 由常识可知空气污染的后果之一就是会影响人们的心肺功能。所以, 本句与前文有因果关系, 应填入含有“结果”意义的名词, 因此本题答案为 C) consequence。在备选名词中, 单数形式有 C) consequence、F) detail、J) innovation 和 O) sum, 而只有 consequence 能和 as a 搭配构成词组, 意为“因此”, 所以排除其他选项。
29. J) **innovation**。名词辨析题。空格前有形容词 technological, 因此应填入名词。该处意为“加利福尼亚洲以科技_____之州而闻名”。由常识可知, 加利福尼亚洲是许多科技公司的总部所在地, 以创新闻名, 因此该空应填 J) innovation。本段提到 Aclima 是一家新公司, 也会让人想到创新, 而且其他备选名词均不符合句意, 所以排除。
30. F) **detail**。名词辨析题。空格前有介词 in, 应填入名词。该处意为“用来_____监测污染的系统”。而第 32 题所在句提到了精确至分钟的空气污染地图, 说明这些系统非常全面、详细, 因此应填入 F) detail。在备选名词中, 只有 in detail 和 in sum 是固定搭配, 而 in sum 意思是“总之”, 不符合句意, 因此排除。
31. K) **intended**。动词辨析题。空格前有 are, 空格后是 to, 因此该空很可能填入动词分词。空格所在的定语从句修饰 stations, 意为“_____生成精确至分钟的_____空气污染地图”。下一句指出这些监测站还能监测室内的空气情况。由此可知本句是在说明监测站的作用, 应填入含有“(打算)用来”意义的动词, 因此本题答案为 K) intended。be intended to 意为“打算……, 是用来……”。在备选动词中, 能与 to 搭配的只有 K) intended 和 N) restricted, 而 restricted 不符合句意, 因此排除。
32. L) **outdoor**。形容词辨析题。空格前是 of, 空格后是名词短语, 因此该空很可能填入形容词。本句及下一句都在介绍这些监测站的作用, 而且下一句提到这些监测站也能监测室内的空气情况, 关键词是 also, 说明本句提到的是相对于室内的室外空气污染情况, 因此本题答案为 L) outdoor。在备选形容词中, G) domestic 和 N) restricted 不符合句意, 因此排除。
33. B) **collaborating**。动词辨析题。空格前有 has been, 因此应填动词的现在分词或过去分词形式。本句意为“为了达到这个目的, Aclima 一直与谷歌的街景系统_____。”谷歌的街景系统可以实时显示街道情况, 有助于 Aclima 的监测站收集空气信息, 由此可推断 Aclima 在与谷歌合作, 因此本题答案为 B) collaborating。在备选动词中可以首先排除 O) sum, 而其他动词都不能与 with 搭配, 因此排除。
34. I) **inhabitants**。名词辨析题。空格前有名词所有格 the city's, 空格后是 were, 因此应填入名词复数形式。此处是说, 旧金山的运输工人罢工使得该市的_____不得不使用私家车。由句意可知, 运输工

人罢工的话,人们无法利用公共交通工具出行,只能被迫开车。本空应填入含有“人们,居民”意义的名词,因此本题答案为I) inhabitants。在备选的复数名词中,D) consumers 也指人,但是“消费者”覆盖面不够广泛,inhabitants 更加符合句意。

35. E) **creating**。**详解** 动词辨析题。空格前是介词 by, 空格后是名词短语, 因此该空很可能填入动词现在分词形式。本句意为“相反,‘骑行上班’效果明显,_____污染低值。”本句与上一句形成对比,上一句提到运输工人罢工的时候人们都开车出行,所以污染值高。而骑行上班会减少汽车的使用,因此污染值低。“cycle to work”产生了这样的效果,因此本空应填含有“产生、带来”含义的词,本题答案为E) creating。在备选动词中,现在分词有B) collaborating 和E) creating, collaborating 是不及物动词,因此排除。

Section B

全文翻译



扫码看名师教
你怎样高效地
做好细节题。

当游客挤走当地人时,威尼斯将面临被列入“濒危”名单

A) 最近一个秋天的早晨,一大群人堵住了威尼斯主要旅游景点之一——里亚托桥——的台阶。里亚托桥是横跨大运河的四座桥梁之一。它是横跨大运河的最古老的桥梁,也是圣马可和圣保罗区之间的分界线。但是在这一天,事情却有一个意外转折:桥上挤满了威尼斯人,而不是游客。

B) (42) “人们欢呼着,把手推车举到半空中,”乔凡尼·乔治说道。他与一个名为“90一代”的草根组织一起帮助组织了这次游行。他所说的手推车是指小型购物车,这是真正的威尼斯人的象征。“一开始这只是一个玩笑,”他笑着说。“当时的想法是把刀片装在车轮上。你知道吗?像宾虚那样。就是像那样,你只需要出去转转,把人撞倒。”

C) 威尼斯是世界上最热门的旅游目的地之一。但那就是一个问题。(39) 每天都有高达9万的游客挤在威尼斯的街道和运河上——远远超过威尼斯5.5万名永久居民的数量。游客人数的增长是导致该城市人口从20世纪50年代的17.5万人下降到目前人数的一个关键原因。被游客人数远远超过的威尼斯人正在不断地逃离。那些还留在这里的人去趟市场都要穿过一大片不停咔咔拍照的游客,他们已经厌烦了这样的生活。想象一下,在去学校或者上班的路上要穿过5万人的人群是怎样的感觉。

D) (44) 游行队伍中已经当了奶奶的劳拉·齐吉说,当地政府和国家政府几十年来一直没有对拥挤的游客群采取任何措施,因为他们只对旅游业——威尼斯的主要产业——感兴趣。2015年威尼斯旅游业价值超过30亿美元。“威尼斯就是一棵摇钱树,”她说,“每个人都想要分一杯羹。”

E) 就在圣马克广场那边,一艘游轮经过,每年都有数百艘这样的游轮出现在这些中世纪建筑的周围。(36) 它们巨大的尾流在水底翻起波浪,导致这些具有数百年历史的建筑的根基松动。“每次一看见游轮,我就会觉得难过,”齐吉说。“你看到它拖起的烂泥了吗?你看到紧随它而来的毁坏了吗?这对水下支撑着威尼斯城的古老木柱造成了损害。总有一天,我们将会看到威尼斯土崩瓦解。”

F) 有一段时间,联合国教科文组织——联合国的文化组织似乎也这样认为。(41-1) 两年前,它就曾警告意大利,指出意大利政府并没有保护威尼斯。联合国教科文组织将整个威尼斯城列为世界遗产地,这是一项极大的荣誉,意味着在文化层面,威尼斯属于世界上所有的人。(41-2) 2014年,联合国教科文组织给了意大利两年的时间来管理威尼斯繁荣的旅游业,否则这个城市将被列入另一个名单——世界濒危遗产,加入被叙利亚战争摧毁的阿勒颇和巴尔米拉等遗址的行列。

G) 威尼斯的最后期限就在今年夏天毫无声息地过去了,那时联合国教科文组织正在伊斯坦布尔召开大会。只有来自黎巴嫩的一位代表佳德·塔贝特试图提出这个问题。(38) “多年来,威尼斯的遗产状况一直在恶化,现在已经到了极度危险的境地,”塔贝特告诉联合国教科文组织。“我们必须迅速采取行动;没有时间让我们浪费了。”

H) 但是,联合国教科文组织甚至都没有进行投票。“它已被推迟至2017年,”安娜·萨默斯说。安娜·萨默斯是《艺术报》的创始人兼首席执行官,同时也是“危在旦夕的威尼斯”组织的前负责人,该组织致力于恢复威尼斯的艺术。(45)她说,联合国的这一文化组织之所以没有投票宣布威尼斯成为世界濒危遗产地,主要原因是联合国教科文组织已经变得“极度政治化了。会有一些幕后谈判。”

I) 意大利以拥有比世界上其他任何国家都多的联合国教科文组织世界遗产地而自豪,这也赋予了它在联合国教科文组织内相当大的权力和影响力。联合国教科文组织世界遗产中心负责监管遗产地,其前任负责人是威尼斯商人弗朗西斯科·班德林,他现在担任联合国教科文组织文化助理总干事。

J) (37) 今年早些时候,意大利与联合国教科文组织签署了一项正式协议,建立一个由警察艺术侦探和考古学家组成的工作组,以保护文化遗产免受自然灾害和诸如“伊斯兰国”等恐怖组织的破坏。该协议强调了意大利作为艺术和文化的良好保护者的全球声誉。

K) 但将威尼斯列入联合国教科文组织濒危名单——这一名单主要被发展中国家和冲突缠身的国家所占据——将会是一个国际尴尬局面,甚至可能会伤害意大利有利可图的旅游业。意大利文化部表示,它并未察觉政府试图向联合国教科文组织施加压力。至于联合国教科文组织本身,它拒绝了采访的要求。

L) (43) 该市现任市长路易吉·布鲁加洛嘲笑了联合国教科文组织,让它少管闲事,同时他继续支持雇用了5,000名威尼斯人的游轮行业。

M) 而对于威尼斯人来说,他们极度沮丧,希望很快能有解决方案。“这对我来说就是一场噩梦。到处都是游客,有些局面真的很难,”乔治在里亚托桥上穿越人山人海时这样说道。“他们人真的是太多了。他们永远不知道他们要去哪里,也不会有条不紊地走路。在街道上穿行会让人感到筋疲力尽。”

N) 接着他突然意识到:这个人群不是由游客组成的。他们都是威尼斯人。乔治说22年来他从未在里亚托桥上有过这样的经历。“这一次是我们正在堵塞交通,”他开心地说道。“这让人感觉不真实。感觉我们就像是某种形式的濒危物种。这很好。这种感觉很纯粹。”(40)但是,他也担心,如果旅游业得不到管控,他的威尼斯同乡们继续移居大陆,他们这一代人可能就是最后一代可以称自己为威尼斯人的人了。

■ 详解详析

36. The passing cruise ships will undermine the foundations of the ancient buildings in Venice.

译文 穿行的游轮将会破坏威尼斯古建筑的根基。

定位 由题干中的 **undermine**、**foundations** 和 **buildings** 定位到文章 E) 段画线处。

E) Just beyond St. Mark's Square, a cruise ship passes, one of hundreds every year that appear over their medieval (中世纪的) surroundings. Their massive wake creates waves at the bottom of the sea, **weakening** the **foundations** of the centuries-old **buildings** themselves. “Every time I see a cruise ship, I feel sad,” Chigi says. “You see the mud it drags; the destruction it leaves in its wake? That hurts the ancient wooden poles holding up the city underwater. One day we'll see Venice break down.”

详解 定位段第一句指出,就在圣马克广场那边,每年都有数百艘游轮出现在这些中世纪建筑的周围。第二句接着指出,这些游轮的巨大尾流在水底翻起波浪,导致这些具有数百年历史的建筑的根基松动。由此可见,穿行的游轮将会破坏威尼斯古建筑的根基,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 E)。

37. The Italian government has just reached an agreement with UNESCO to take measures to protect its cultural heritage.

译文 意大利政府最近刚刚与联合国教科文组织达成协议,将采取措施保护其文化遗产。

定位 由题干中的 **Italian**、**UNESCO**、**protect** 和 **cultural heritage** 定位到文章 J) 段画线处。

J) Earlier this year, **Italy** signed an accord with **UNESCO** to establish a task force of police art detectives and archaeologists (考古学家) to **protect cultural heritage** from natural disasters and terror groups, such as **ISIS**. The accord underlined Italy's global reputation as a good steward of art and culture.

详解 文章 J) 段第一句提到,今年早些时候,意大利与联合国教科文组织签署了一项正式协议,建立一个由警察艺术侦探和考古学家组成的工作组,以保护文化遗产免受自然灾害和诸如“伊斯兰国”等恐怖组织的破坏。题干中的 **reached an agreement** 对应原文中的 **signed an accord**; 题干中的 **take measures to protect its cultural heritage** 对应原文中的 **establish a task force...to protect cultural heritage**, 故答案为 J)。

38. The heritage situation in Venice has been deteriorating in the past few years.

译文 在过去几年里,威尼斯的遗产状况一直在恶化。

G) Venice's deadline passed with barely a **murmur** (嘟哝) this summer, just as UNESCO was meeting in Istanbul. Only one representative, Jad Tabet from Lebanon, tried to raise the issue. “**For several**

定位 由题干中的 heritage situation in Venice 和 in the past few years 定位到文章 G) 段画线处。

years, the situation of heritage in Venice has been worsening, and it has now reached a dramatic situation,” Tabet told UNESCO. “We have to act quickly; there is not a moment to waste.”

详解 文章 G) 段第三句引用了联合国教科文组织代表佳德·塔贝特的话:多年来,威尼斯的遗产状况一直在恶化,现在已经到了极度危险的境地。题干中的 The heritage situation in Venice 对应原文中的 the situation of heritage in Venice; 题干中的 has been deteriorating 对应原文中的 has been worsening; 题干中的 in the past few years 对应原文中的 For several years, 故本题答案为 G)。

39. The decrease in the number of permanent residents in Venice is mainly due to the increase of tourists.

译文 威尼斯永久居民人数的减少主要是由于游客的增加。

定位 由题干中的 permanent residents 和 the increase of tourists 定位到文章 C) 段画线处。

C) Venice is one of the hottest tourist destinations in the world. But that's a problem. Up to 90,000 tourists crowd its streets and canals every day—far outnumbering the 55,000 permanent residents. The tourist increase is one key reason the city's population is down from 175,000 in the 1950s. The outnumbered Venetians have been steadily fleeing. And those who stick around are tired of living in a place where they can't even get to the market without swimming through a sea of picture-snapping tourists. Imagine, navigating through 50,000 people while on the way to school or to work.

详解 定位句提到,每天都有高达 9 万的游客挤在威尼斯的街道和运河上——远远超过威尼斯 5.5 万名永久居民的数量。游客人数的增长是导致该城市人口从 20 世纪 50 年代的 17.5 万人下降到目前人数的一个关键原因。题干是对这两句的概括归纳,故答案为 C)。

40. If tourism gets out of control, native Venetians may desert the city altogether one day.

译文 如果旅游业失控,威尼斯当地人终有一天可能会全部离开这座城市。

定位 由题干中的 tourism 和 native Venetians 定位到文章 N) 段画线处。

N) Then it hits him: This crowd isn't made up of tourists. They're Venetians. Giorgio says he's never experienced the Rialto Bridge this way in all his 22 years. “For once, we are the ones who are blocking the traffic,” he says delightedly. “It feels unreal. It feels like we're some form of endangered species. It's just nice. The feeling is just pure.” But, he worries, if tourism isn't managed and his fellow locals continue to move to the mainland, his generation might be the last who can call themselves native Venetians.

详解 定位段最后一句提到乔治的担心:如果旅游业得不到管控,他的威尼斯同乡们继续移居大陆,他们这一代人可能就是最后一代可以称自己为威尼斯人的人了。换句话说,如果旅游业失控,威尼斯当地人终有一天可能会全部离开这座城市,故答案为 N)。

41. UNESCO urged the Italian government to undertake its responsibility to protect Venice.

译文 联合国教科文组织敦促意大利政府承担保护威尼斯的责任。

定位 由题干中的 UNESCO, the Italian government 和 protect

F) For a time, UNESCO, the cultural wing of the United Nations, seemed to agree. Two years ago, it put Italy on notice, saying the government was not protecting Venice. UNESCO considers the entire city a World Heritage Site, a great honor that means Venice, at the cultural level, belongs to all of the world's people. In 2014, UNESCO gave Italy two years to manage Venice's flourishing tourism or the city would be placed on another list—World Heritage In Danger, joining

Venice 定位到文章 F) 段画线处。

such sites as Aleppo and Palmyra, destroyed by the war in Syria.

详解 定位段第二句提到,两年前,联合国教科文组织曾警告意大利,指出意大利政府并没有保护威尼斯;接着第四句又指出,2014年,联合国教科文组织给了意大利两年的时间来管理威尼斯繁荣的旅游业,否则这个城市将被列入世界濒危遗产名单。换句话说,联合国教科文组织在敦促意大利政府保护威尼斯,如果做不到,会采取惩罚措施。题干是对定位句的概括归纳,故答案为 F)。

42. The participants in the Venetian march used shopping carts to show they were 100% local residents.

译文 威尼斯人游行的参与者使用购物车来证明他们是 100% 的当地人。

定位 由题干中的 march 和 shopping carts 定位到文章 B) 段画线处。

B) “People are cheering and holding their carts in the air,” says Giovanni Giorgio, who helped organize the march with a grass-roots organization called Generazione '90. The carts he refers to are small shopping carts—the symbol of a true Venetian. “It started as a joke,” he says with a laugh. “The idea was to put blades on the wheels! You know? Like Ben Hur. Precisely like that, you just go around and run people down.”

详解 定位段首句引用乔凡尼·乔治的话,介绍了游行的情况:人们欢呼着,把手推车举到半空中。第二句接着指出,乔治所说的手推车是指小型购物车,这是真正的威尼斯人的象征。题干中的 100% local residents 对应原文中的 a true Venetian,故本题答案为 B)。

43. Ignoring UNESCO’s warning, the mayor of Venice maintains his support of the city’s tourism industry.

译文 无视联合国教科文组织的警告,威尼斯市长继续支持该市的旅游业。

定位 由题干中的 mayor、support 和 industry 定位到文章 L) 段画线处。

L) The city’s current mayor, Luigi Brugnaro, has ridiculed UNESCO and told it to mind its own business, while continuing to support the cruise ship industry, which employs 5,000 Venice residents.

详解 定位段提到,威尼斯市现任市长路易吉·布鲁加洛嘲笑了联合国教科文组织,让它少管闲事,同时他继续支持雇用了 5,000 名威尼斯人的游轮行业。题干中的 maintains his support of the city’s tourism industry 与原文中的 continuing to support the cruise ship industry 意思相近,题干是对原文的概括归纳,故本题答案为 L)。

44. One woman says that for decades the Italian government and local authorities have only focused on the revenues from tourism.

译文 一位女士说,几十年来,意大利政府和地方当局只关注旅游收入。

定位 由题干中的 government and local authorities 和 tourism 定位到文章 D) 段画线处。

D) Laura Chigi, a grandmother at the march, says the local and national governments have failed to do anything about the crowds for decades, because they’re only interested in tourism—the primary industry in Venice, worth more than \$3 billion in 2015. “Venice is a cash cow,” she says, “and everyone wants a piece.”

详解 定位句提到,劳拉·齐吉说,当地政府和国家政府几十年来一直没有对拥挤的游客群采取任何措施,只对旅游业感兴趣,2015 年威尼斯旅游业价值超过 30 亿美元。换句话说,意大利政府和地方当局只关注旅游收入。题干中的 only focused on the revenues from tourism 是对原文中的 only interested in tourism 的同义转述,故本题答案为 D)。

45. UNESCO has not yet decided to put Venice on the list of World Heritage Sites In Danger.

译文 联合国教科文组织尚未决定是否将威尼斯列入世界濒危遗产名录。

定位 由题干中的 UNESCO、has not yet decided 和 World Heritage Sites In Danger 定位到文章 H) 段画线处。

H) But UNESCO didn't even hold a vote. "It's been postponed until 2017," says Anna Somers, the founder and CEO of *The Art Newspaper* and the former head of Venice in Peril, a group devoted to restoring Venetian art. She says the main reason the U. N. cultural organization didn't vote to declare Venice a World Heritage Site In Danger is because UNESCO has become "intensely politicized". There would have been some back-room negotiations."

详解 定位段第三句提到,安娜·萨默斯说,联合国的这一文化组织之所以没有投票宣布威尼斯成为世界濒危遗产地,主要原因是联合国教科文组织已经变得“极度政治化了”。换句话说,联合国教科文组织还没有决定是否将威尼斯列入世界濒危遗产名录,题干是对定位句的概括归纳,故本题答案为 H)。

Section C

Passage One



错太多? 扫
码看名师详
解详析。

全文翻译

(46) 一项研究表明,在城市中,居住在有绿色空间的地方会对人们的心理健康产生持久的积极影响。英国研究人员发现,不同于升职、加薪那样只会让人们得到短期的激励,搬到绿色空间居住会给人们带来持续的积极影响。来自英国埃克塞特大学的合著者马修·怀特解释说,这项研究表明,生活在绿化更好的城市地区的人们表现出的抑郁或焦虑迹象较少。(47) “其原因可能有很多,”他说,“比如,人们为了让自己更快乐,会做很多事情:他们会争取晋升或加薪,或者结婚。但问题是,在六个月到一年的时间内,人们的幸福水平又会恢复到最初的基准状态。因此,这些事情不具有可持续性;从长远来看,这些事情并不会让我们快乐。我们发现,对于那些中了50多万英镑的彩票得主,这种积极的影响确实是存在的,但六个月到一年时间以后,他们又会回到基准状态。”

(48) 怀特博士说,他的研究小组想知道生活在绿化更好的城市地区是否会对人们的幸福感产生持久的积极影响以及这种积极影响是否在一段时间以后也会消失。为了做到这一点,该研究小组使用了埃塞克斯大学编制的“英国家庭小组调查”中的数据。

在解释数据所揭示的内容时,他说:“你所看到的是,即使在三年后,人们的心理健康仍然更好,这不同于许多我们认为会让自己快乐的事情。”(49) 他评论道,生活在绿色空间的人们压力更小,而压力小的人会做出更明智的决定,且与人交流也会更顺畅。

越来越多的证据表明,城市绿色空间与其对人类的幸福的积极影响之间存在联系,怀特博士说:“公共政策官员对此兴趣越来越浓厚,但问题是谁来提供资金。(50) 在政策层面上,我们真正需要做的决定是从哪里获得资金来支持高质量的当地绿色空间。”

详解详析

46. B)。 **定位** 由题干中的 study 和 green spaces 定位到首段第一句: Living in an urban area with green spaces has a long-lasting positive impact on people's mental well-being, a study has suggested.

详解 推理判断题。文章首段第一句指出,一项研究表明,在城市,居住在有绿色空间的地方会对人们的心理健康产生持久的积极影响。由此可知,绿色空间会增加人们的持续幸福感,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A)“提高他们的工作效率”,原文并未提及相关信息,故排除;C)“帮助他们建立积极的人生态度”,首段第三句提到,生活在绿化更好的城市地区的人们表现出的抑郁或焦虑迹象较少,而非帮助他们建立积极的人生态度,本选项为过度推理,故排除;D)“减少他们对物质生活水平的忧虑”,首段第一句提到,居住在有绿色空间的地方会对人们的心理健康产生持久的积极影响,而非减少他们对物质生活水平的忧虑,故排除。

47. A)。 **定位** 由题干中的 Dr. White 和 make themselves happier 定位到首段第四句: “There could be a

number of reasons,” he said, “for example, people do many things to make themselves happier: they strive for promotion or pay rises, or they get married...”

详解 事实细节题。文章首段第四句提到,怀特博士认为人们为了让自己更快乐,会做很多事情:他们会争取晋升或加薪,或者结婚。由此可知,人们为了让自己更快乐,经常会去赚更多的钱,故答案为A)。

点睛 B)“在城市定居”和 C)“赢得名誉和声望”,文中并没有提到,故均排除;D)“生活在绿色环境中”,并非人们的常规做法,故排除。

48. C). **定位** 由题干中的 find out 和 living in a greener urban area 定位到第二段第一句:Dr. White said his team wanted to see whether living in greener urban areas had a lasting positive effect on people's sense of well-being or whether the effect also disappeared after a period of time.

详解 事实细节题。文章第二段第一句指出,怀特博士说,他的研究小组想知道生活在绿化更好的城市地区是否会对人们的幸福感产生持久的积极影响以及这种积极影响是否在一段时间以后也会消失。由此可知,怀特博士想发现生活在绿化更好的城市地区对人们有多长时间的积极影响,故答案为C)。

点睛 A)“它是如何影响不同人群的”,原文并未提及,故排除;B)“其积极影响会有多大”,定位句指出,怀特博士想研究的是这种积极影响是否在一段时间以后会消失,即想知道这种影响的持续时长,而非强度,故排除;D)“它是如何使人类的身体受益的”,原文未提及,故排除。

49. D). **定位** 由题干中的 Dr. White's research 和 reveal 定位到第三段:Explaining what the data revealed...
He observed that people living in green spaces were less stressed, and less stressed people made more sensible decisions and communicated better.

详解 事实细节题。第三段第二句提到,他评论道,生活在绿色空间的人们压力更小,而压力小的人经常会做出更明智的决定,且与人交流也会更顺畅。由此可知,生活在绿色环境中,可以改善与他人的沟通,故答案为D)。

点睛 A)“他们的压力比实际的更明显”,定位句指出生活在绿色空间的人们压力会更小,该项与原文表述不一致,故排除;B)“他们做决定不需要深思熟虑”,定位句指出,生活在绿色空间的人们因为压力小,所以经常会做出更明智的决定,而非做决定不需要深思熟虑,本选项表述与定位句不一致,故排除;C)“他们的记忆力得到极大的加强”,原文并未提及,故排除。

50. A). **定位** 由题干中的 the government 和 build 定位到最后一段最后一句:What we really need at a policy level is to decide where the money will come from to help support good quality local green spaces.

详解 推理判断题。最后一段最后一句提到,在政策层面上,我们真正需要做的决定是从哪里获得资金来支持高质量的当地绿色空间。由此可知,政府应找到资金来支持绿色空间的构建,故答案为A)。

点睛 B)“改善城市规划”、C)“让当地居民一起努力”和 D)“提高公众对于此问题的意识”文中均没有提及,故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

urban ['ɜ:bən] adj. 城市的

in the long term 从长远来看

sustained [sə'steind] adj. 持续的,持久的

reveal [rɪ'veil] v. 揭示

depression [dɪ'preʃən] n. 忧伤,沮丧

sensible ['sensəbəl] adj. 明智的,合理的

baseline ['beɪslæm] n. 基线

a link between...and... ……和……之间的联系

Passage Two

全文翻译

你可能听说过泰坦尼克号,但实际上它只是当时最先进的三艘海轮之一。奥林匹克级邮轮是北爱尔兰的哈兰德与沃尔夫船厂为英国白星航运公司建造的。该级别的邮轮共有三艘,分别是奥林匹克号、不列颠号和泰坦

尼克号。你可能不知道的是，泰坦尼克号甚至不是奥林匹克级邮轮的旗舰。(51) 总而言之，奥林匹克级邮轮是海上工程的奇迹，但他们似乎注定要遭受灾难性的命运。

奥林匹克号于1910年首次起航，泰坦尼克号也于1911年第一次下水，最后不列颠号于1914年起航。(52) 这些邮轮共有九层甲板，白星航运公司决定把重点放在将它们打造成水上最豪华的船只。

奥林匹克级邮轮长达269.13米，是舰船技术的奇迹，每个人都认为在很长时间内，这些轮船都会保持这个桂冠。然而，这些豪华邮轮都在公海上遭遇了可怕的事故。在泰坦尼克号沉没之前，奥林匹克号就曾失事，但只有奥林匹克号幸存下来并持续航行了24年成功的航运生涯。1912年，众所周知，泰坦尼克号撞上了一座巨大的冰山，成为第一艘沉没的奥林匹克级邮轮。这场灾难之后，不列颠号于1916年触雷沉没。

每艘船都由几台锅炉燃煤以产生动力，这些锅炉由甲板下面精疲力竭的船员持续运转。(53) 最容易辨认的船型设计是船上的烟囱，但实际上第四个烟囱本质上只具有艺术价值，没有任何实际功能。(54) 虽然这两艘船只沉没了，但它们都是双船体设计，据说这种设计可令船只“永不沉没”，也许正是这个错误的想法导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠号的悲剧结局。

在第一次世界大战中，奥林匹克号与其他船只发生了两次碰撞，后来又负责医疗和军队的运输。(55) 奥林匹克号最终于1935年退役，结束了豪华的奥林匹克级远洋客轮时代。

■ 详解详析

51. C)。**定位** 由题干中的 three Olympic class ships 定位到第一段最后一句: All in all, the Olympic class ships were marvels of sea engineering, but they seemed cursed to suffer disastrous fates.

详解 事实细节题。第一段最后一句指出，总而言之，奥林匹克级邮轮是海上工程的奇迹，但他们似乎注定要遭受灾难性的命运。由此可知，三艘奥林匹克级邮轮都遭受了可怕的灾难，故答案为 C)。

点睛 A)“它们在海上表现非凡”，本选项是对定位句中的 marvels 所设的干扰项，定位句指出，奥林匹克级邮轮是海上工程的奇迹，但似乎注定要遭受灾难性的命运，由此可知它们的表现并不好，故排除；B)“它们都可以撞碎前进道路上的冰”，本文第三段倒数第二句指出，1912年，泰坦尼克号撞上了一座巨大的冰山，成为第一艘沉没的奥林匹克级邮轮，由此可知，它们并非不怕冰山，故排除；D)“它们曾是现代工程的典范”，文章第一段最后一句指出，奥林匹克级邮轮是海上工程的奇迹，而非现代工程的典范，故排除。

52. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 White Star Line 和 purchased 定位到第二段第二句: The ships had nine decks, and White Star Line decided to focus on making them the most luxurious ships on the water.

详解 事实细节题。文章第二段第二句指出，白星航运公司决定把重点放在将它们打造成水上最豪华的船只。由此可知，白星航运公司在购买这三艘邮轮时，想让顾客体验到最舒适的享受，故答案为 B)。

点睛 A)“它们可在各种水域中行驶的能力”、C)“它们可以抵御各种灾难的能力”和 D)“它们可进行长途航行”，原文均未提及，故排除。

53. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 the fourth stack of the ships 定位到第四段第二句: Most recognizable of the ship designs are the ship's smoke stacks, but the fourth stack was actually just artistic in nature and served no functional purpose.

详解 事实细节题。第四段第二句提到，最容易辨认的船型设计是船上的烟囱，但实际上第四个烟囱本质上只具有艺术价值，没有任何实际功能。由此可知，第四个烟囱只是一个装饰品，故答案为 A)。

点睛 B)“它是一名著名艺术家的作品”，原文并未提及，故排除；C)“该设计旨在排出额外的烟”，定位句指出，该设计没有任何实际功能，本选项与原文表述不一致，故排除；D)“从远处就可以很容易地辨认出它来”，原文并未提及，故排除。

54. D)。**定位** 由题干中的 the tragic end of the Titanic and the Britannic 定位到第四段第三句: While two of these ships sank, they were all designed with double hulls (船体) believed to make them “unsinkable”, perhaps a mistaken idea that led to the Titanic's and the Britannic's tragic end.

详解 事实细节题。第四段第三句指出，这两艘轮船都是双船体设计，据说这种设计可令船只“永不沉没”，也许正是这个错误的想法导致了泰坦尼克号和不列颠号的悲剧结局。由此可知，泰坦尼克号

和不列颠号的悲剧有可能是因为“双船体设计”可以令船永不沉没的想法,故答案为 D)。

④ 点睛 A)“它们的设计不科学”和 B)“船长判断失误”,原文并未提及,故排除;C)“它们是用最新的技术建造而成的假想”与定位句表述不一致,故排除。

55. D)。④ 定位 由题干中的 the ship Olympic in the end 定位到文章最后一段最后一句:Eventually, she was taken out of service in 1935, ending the era of the luxurious Olympic class ocean liners.

④ 详解 事实细节题。最后一段最后一句提到,奥林匹克号最终于 1935 年退役,结束了豪华的奥林匹克级远洋客轮时代。由此可知,奥林匹克号在海军服役后,于 1935 年退役了,故答案为 D)。

④ 点睛 A)“她被用来运输军队”,这是奥林匹克号之前的用途,并非最终结局,故排除;B)“她在第一次世界大战中沉没了”,文章最后一段第一句指出,在第一次世界大战中,奥林匹克号与其他船只发生了两次碰撞,但并没有沉没,故排除;C)“她被改成了一艘医用船”,文章最后一段第一句指出,奥林匹克号曾负责医疗和军队的运输,这是奥林匹克号之前的用途,并非最终结局,故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

flagship ['flægʃɪp] n. 旗舰

exhausted [ɪg'zɔ:stɪd] adj. 疲惫不堪的

marvel ['mɑ:vəl] n. 奇迹

stack [stæk] n. 烟囱

launch [lɔ:ntʃ] v. 使(船或舰)下水

serve as 充当……

luxurious [lʌx'jʊəriəs] adj. 奢华的

eventually ['ɪventʃuəli] adv. 最终

wreck [rek] v. (船只)失事

era ['ɪrə] n. 时代

Part IV Translation



名师逐句讲解,
让你翻译不再
只会蒙。

④ 参考译文

Buses used to be the main means of transportation for the Chinese people. In recent years, with the number of private cars increasing, cities have been facing increasingly severe traffic problems. To encourage more people to travel by bus, many cities have been making efforts to improve their bus service quality. Bus facilities have been continuously renovated, and the bus speed has also increased dramatically. However, the prices of buses are still quite cheap. Now, in most cities, many local elderly citizens can take a bus for free.

④ 难点注释

- 第一句中有时态提示词“曾”,因此要用过去时;“主要交通工具”可以译为 the main/major means of transportation。
- 翻译第二句时,要注意应该用现在完成时;“私家车数量”可以译为 the number of private cars 或 private car ownership;“交通问题”可以直译为 traffic problems,也可以具体翻译为 traffic jams。
- 翻译第三句时,要注意时态的确定,“一直在……”表示一直进行的事情,且属于已经发生的事,应该用现在完成进行时;“乘坐公交车出行”可译为 travel/get around by bus;“改善公交车的服务质量”可译为 improve bus service quality。
- 翻译第四句时,“车辆的设施不断……,车速也……”前后属于并列关系;“车辆的设施”可译为 bus facilities;“车速”可译为 the bus speed。
- 翻译第五句时,注意前后的转折关系;“相当低廉”可译为 quite cheap/affordable。
- 翻译第六句时,“当地老年市民”可译为 local elderly/senior citizens;“免费乘坐公交车”可译为 take a bus for free 或者意译为 be entitled to free bus rides。

2018 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(第 3 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the importance of speaking ability and how to develop it**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明:由于 2018 年 6 月四级考试全国共考了 2 套听力,本套真题听力与前 2 套内容完全一样,只是顺序不一样,因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Neon (霓虹) is to Hong Kong as red phone booths are to London and fog is to San Francisco. When night falls, red and blue and other colors 26 a hazy (雾蒙蒙的) glow over a city lit up by tens of thousands of neon signs. But many of them are going dark, 27 by more practical, but less romantic, LEDs (发光二极管).

Changing building codes, evolving tastes, and the high cost of maintaining those wonderful old signs have businesses embracing LEDs, which are energy 28, but still carry great cost. “To me, neon represents memories of the past,” says photographer Sharon Blance, whose series *Hong Kong Neon* celebrates the city’s famous signs. “Looking at the signs now I get a feeling of amazement, mixed with sadness.”

Building a neon sign is an art practiced by 29 trained on the job to mold glass tubes into 30 shapes and letters. They fill these tubes with gases that glow when 31. Neon makes orange, while other gases make yellow or blue. It takes many hours to craft a single sign.

Blance spent a week in Hong Kong and 32 more than 60 signs; 22 of them appear in the series that capture the signs lighting up lonely streets—an 33 that makes it easy to admire their colors and craftsmanship. “I love the beautiful, handcrafted, old-fashioned 34 of neon,” says Blance. The signs do nothing more than 35 a restaurant, theater, or other business, but do so in the most striking way possible.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) alternative | I) photographed |
| B) approach | J) professionals |
| C) cast | K) quality |
| D) challenging | L) replaced |
| E) decorative | M) stimulate |
| F) efficient | N) symbolizes |
| G) electrified | O) volunteers |
| H) identify | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

New Jersey School District Eases Pressure on Students—Baring an Ethnic Divide

- A) This fall, David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and stressed out, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended for mental health assessments and 40 were hospitalized. And on a survey administered by the district, students wrote things like, “I hate going to school,” and “Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else.”
- B) With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense focus on achievement at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in advocating a “whole child” approach to schooling that respects “social-emotional development” and “deep and meaningful learning” over academics alone. The alternative, he suggested, was to face the prospect of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where outsize stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.
- C) But instead of bringing families together, Aderhold’s letter revealed a divide in the district, which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines. On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter’s middle school, who has come to see the district’s increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. “My son was in fourth grade and told me, ‘I’m not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my résumé,’ ” she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past decade, who said Aderhold’s reforms would amount to a “dumbing down” of his children’s education. “What is happening here reflects a national anti-intellectual trend that will not prepare our children for the future,” Jia said.
- D) About 10 minutes from Princeton and an hour and a half from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools. From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, classically trained musicians and students with perfect SAT scores.
- E) The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in 2007. Many of them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district’s advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of Aderhold’s reforms.
- F) Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take summer classes off campus for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is limiting this school year. With many Asian-American children attending supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.
- G) Both Asian-American and white families say the tension between the two groups has grown steadily

over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen. But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.

- H) Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of *The Asian American Achievement Paradox*, says misunderstandings between first-generation Asian-American parents and those who have been in this country longer are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. “They don’t have the same chances to get their children *internships* (实习职位) or jobs at law firms,” Lee said. “So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later.”
- I) The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignment, a middle school student *depicted* (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A +, on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, “Shame on you!” Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.
- J) The survey commissioned by the district found that 68 percent of high school honor and Advanced Placement students reported feeling stressed about school “always or most of the time.” “We need to bring back some balance,” Aderhold said. “You don’t want to wait until it’s too late to do something.”
- K) Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has gotten out of control. Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to dial it back. “It’s become an arms race, an educational arms race,” she said. “We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. The question is, at what cost?”
36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.
37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold’s appeal.
38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students’ writings.
39. Aderhold’s reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American students most.
40. Aderhold appealed for parents’ support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.
41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.
42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed in the future.
43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.
44. A number of students in Aderhold’s school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.
45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else. “While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They’re documenting why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.

Researchers have found that students who sign up to tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who’re learning only for their own sake. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born *siblings* (兄弟姐妹). This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with ways to apply this model to academic subjects. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.

But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent”—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an *animated* (动画的) figure called Betty’s Brain, who has been “taught” about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors’ learning. The agents’ questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.

Above all, it’s the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning. Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else’s accomplishment.

46. What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?

- A) Seneca’s thinking is still applicable today.
- B) Better learners will become better teachers.
- C) Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
- D) Philosophical thinking improves instruction.

47. What do we learn about Betty’s Brain?

- A) It is a character in a popular animation.
- C) It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
- B) It is a teaching tool under development.
- D) It is a tutor for computer science students.

48. How does teaching others benefit student tutors?

- A) It makes them aware of what they are strong at.
- B) It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
- C) It helps them learn their academic subjects better.
- D) It enables them to better understand their teachers.

49. What do students do to teach their teachable agents?

- A) They motivate them to think independently.
- B) They ask them to design their own questions.
- C) They encourage them to give prompt feedback.
- D) They use various ways to explain the materials.

50. What is the key factor that eases student tutors’ learning?

- A) Their sense of responsibility.
- C) The learning strategy acquired.
- B) Their emotional involvement.
- D) The teaching experience gained.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A new batch of young women—members of the so-called *Millennial* (千禧的) generation—has

been entering the workforce for the past decade. At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or than their young male counterparts are now. But when they look ahead, they see roadblocks to their success. They believe that women are paid less than men for doing the same job. They think it's easier for men to get top executive jobs than it is for them. And they assume that if and when they have children, it will be even harder for them to advance in their careers.

While the public sees greater workplace equality between men and women now than it did 20–30 years ago, most believe more change is needed. Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men. Even so, relatively few young women (15%) say they have been discriminated against at work because of their gender.

As Millennial women come of age they share many of the same views and values about work as their male counterparts. They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place relatively little importance on high pay. At the same time, however, young working women are less likely than men to aim at top management jobs: 34% say they're not interested in becoming a boss or top manager; only 24% of young men say the same. The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the trade-offs that go with work and motherhood.

These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (ages 18–32), conducted Oct. 7–27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about Millennial women starting their careers?

- A) They can get ahead only by striving harder.
- B) They expect to succeed just like Millennial men.
- C) They are generally quite optimistic about their future.
- D) They are better educated than their male counterparts.

52. How do most Millennial women feel about their treatment in the workplace?

- A) They are the target of discrimination.
- C) They think it needs further improving.
- B) They find it satisfactory on the whole.
- D) They find their complaints ignored.

53. What do Millennial women value most when coming of age?

- A) A sense of accomplishment.
- C) Rewards and promotions.
- B) Job stability and flexibility.
- D) Joy derived from work.

54. What are women in their 30s and 40s concerned about?

- A) The welfare of their children.
- C) The fulfillment of their dreams in life.
- B) The narrowing of the gender gap.
- D) The balance between work and family.

55. What conclusion can be drawn about Millennial women from the 2013 survey?

- A) They still view this world as one dominated by males.
- B) They account for half the workforce in the job market.
- C) They see the world differently from older generations.
- D) They do better in work than their male counterparts.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

近年来,中国有越来越多的城市开始建设地铁。发展地铁有助于减少城市的交通拥堵和空气污染。地铁具有安全、快捷和舒适的优点。越来越多的人选择地铁作为每天上班或上学的主要交通工具。如今,在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。在有些城市里,乘客只需用卡或手机就可以乘坐地铁。许多当地老年市民还可以免费乘坐地铁。

2018年6月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解 (第3套)

Part I Writing



口语技能怎么提高？看名师如何解决。

审题思路

这是四级考试中常见的议论文话题。通过审题可知，文章需要着重从两个方面展开，分别是口语表达技能的重要性以及如何提高口语能力。其中，如何提高口语能力应通过衔接性词汇具体阐述。另外，文章结尾需要有全文总结，进一步强调方法的重要性。

写作提纲

一、阐述口语技能的重要性，并指出可以通过一些方法提高口语能力(well-rounded communicator、techniques and practice)

- 建立自信，专注于传达信息(build confidence、concentrate on)

二、具体阐述提高口语能力的方法

- 使用自己熟悉的语言(use familiar words)

- 创造机会去练习(create opportunities to practice)

三、总结全文

- 保持自信且使用有效的方法很重要(being confident enough and using efficient methods)
- 呼吁提高口语能力(achieve a higher standard of communication)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Importance of Speaking Ability and How to Develop It</p> <p>① As we all know, proficiency in speaking is necessary to become a well-rounded communicator. ② However, the capacity to put words together in a meaningful way to reflect thoughts, opinions, and feelings is not something we're born with but needs some techniques and practice.</p> <p>③ Firstly, build confidence, and concentrate on getting our messages across, which help us gain the attention of an audience in return. ④ Secondly, use familiar words instead of challenging ourselves with difficult ones since fluency appears to be more important during oral communication. ⑤ Lastly, create opportunities to practice like narrating our daily life to ourselves or maintaining a regular chat with friends.</p> <p>⑥ To sum up, only by being confident enough and using efficient methods can we enhance our speaking ability. Follow the steps to improve our speaking skills so as to achieve a higher standard of communication.</p>	<p>① 引出话题，指出口语技能的重要性。 ② 使用 However 对前文进行转折，指出口语能力需要技巧和练习。 ③④⑤ 分别用 Firstly、Secondly、Lastly 具体阐述提高口语能力的三种方法。 ⑥ 用 To sum up 总结全文，强调自信和有效的方法对提高口语能力至关重要，并呼吁人们提高口语能力。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>proficiency 精通；熟练 well-rounded 全面的 reflect 反映；表达 fluency 流利 enhance 提高，改进 standard 水平，水准</p>

全文翻译

口语技能的重要性以及如何提高口语能力

众所周知，精通口语对成为一个全面的沟通者必不可少。然而，把众多词汇组合在一起，且用一种有意义的方式去表达思想、观点和感受并非是与生俱来的能力，而是需要一定的技巧和练习。

首先，建立自信，并且专注于向别人传达信息，这反过来也有助于我们获得别人的注意力。其次，使用熟悉的词汇，而非用高难度的词汇挑战自己，因为在口语交流中，流利度更为重要。最后，创造一些练习的机会，比如把自己的日常生活讲述给自己，或者和朋友保持经常性的对话。

总而言之，只有足够自信并且使用高效的方法，才能提高我们口语能力。遵循这些步骤来提高我们的口语能力，最终达到更高水准的沟通。

拓展空间

主题词汇

colloquial 口语的,会话的
spoken 口语的
public speech 公开演讲
response 反应
feedback 反馈
interaction 互动
first impression 第一印象
a slip of the tongue 口误,说漏了嘴
pronunciation 发音

句式拓展

1. Use the expressions that we are familiar with rather than those that are still strange to us. 使用那些我们熟悉的表达,而不是对我们而言仍然生僻的词语。
2. As suggested, there are always something we can follow to become a perfect oral communicator. 正如建议的那样,总有一些方法可以遵循来使得我们成为更好的沟通者。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译



扫码看视频,
学会用选项排
除法做题。

霓虹灯之于香港,就像红色的电话亭之于伦敦,大雾之于旧金山一样。当夜幕降临时,红色、蓝色和其他颜色为这座被成千上万个霓虹灯指示牌点亮的城市(26)蒙上了一层雾蒙蒙的微光。但是,很多霓虹灯都变暗了,(27)取而代之的是更实用,但是不那么浪漫的LED灯。

变化的建筑法规,不断发展的品位,加上保养这些美丽而老旧的指示牌所需的高昂成本,都让商家们更欢迎LED灯,虽然LED灯(28)节省能源,但是成本依然很高。“对我来说,霓虹灯代表着往日的记忆,”摄影师莎伦·布朗斯说。她的《香港霓虹灯》系列摄影纪念着这座城市著名的指示牌灯箱。“现在看着这些指示牌,我感到惊讶而伤感。”

制作一个霓虹灯指示牌是一项艺术,是由受过在岗培训的(29)专业人士完成的,他们把玻璃管塑造成(30)装饰用的形状和字母,然后把(31)通电时发光的气体注入这些玻璃管中。氖气发橙色光,而其他气体发黄色或蓝色光。仅制造一个指示牌就需要花费数小时的时间。

布朗斯在香港待了一周,(32)拍摄了60余个指示牌,其中22个出现在捕捉点亮孤独街道的指示牌系列摄影中——一种让人很容易欣赏它们的色彩和技艺的(33)方法。“我喜欢霓虹灯的美丽、手工制作且老派的(34)特点,”布朗斯说道。这些指示牌所做的无非就是(35)识别餐馆、剧院或其他商铺,但是这却是最可能引人注目的方式。

选项归类

名词: A) alternative 可供选择的事物; B) approach 方法,来临; C) cast 全体演员; J) professionals 专业人士; K) quality 特点,质量; O) volunteers 志愿者

动词: B) approach 走近,临近; C) cast 投射,扫视; D) challenging 挑战; G) electrified 使充电; H) identify 识别,表明……的身份; I) photographed 拍照; L) replaced 代替; M) stimulate 刺激,激发; N) symbolizes 象征; O) volunteers 自愿(做某事)

形容词: A) alternative 可替代的; D) challenging 富于挑战性的; E) decorative 装饰用的; F) efficient 高效能的,有效率的; G) electrified 带电的

详解详析

26. C) cast。 动词辨析题。本空前前后都是名词词组,而且所在的句子没有谓语动词,因此本空应填入动词;另根据从句 when night falls 可知本句时态是一般现在时,而且主语 colors 是复数,空格所填动词应该是原形,符合条件的有 B) approach、C) cast、H) identify 和 M) stimulate。本句大意为:当夜幕降临时,红色、蓝色和其他颜色为这座被成千上万个霓虹灯指示牌点亮的城市蒙上了一层雾蒙蒙的微光。由句意可知,各种颜色的霓虹灯发出了微光,因此本空应填入含有“发光”意义的动词,故答案为 C) cast“投射,扫视”。

27. L) replaced。 动词辨析题。本空后面是 by 引出的介词词组,因此应填入动词的过去分词形式构成被动语态。本句意思为:但是很多霓虹灯都变暗了,被更实用,但是不那么浪漫的 LED 灯替代了。本句中的 them 指的是霓虹灯,霓虹灯变暗说明商家不再使用它们了,而第二段第一句也提到 businesses

embracing LEDs,说明 LED 灯取代了霓虹灯,因此本题答案为 L) replaced“代替”。备选动词中,是过去分词形式的有 G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced,而前两者都不符合句意,因此排除。

28. F) **efficient**。形容词辨析题。本空位于名词 energy 之后,可以填入名词或形容词。第二段第一句在对比 LED 灯和霓虹灯的优缺点,空格所在的定语从句用来修饰前面的 LEDs。根据常识,商家肯定选择节省能源的,而不是耗能更多的,因此此处意思应该是“节约能源的”,答案为 F) efficient。
29. J) **professionals**。名词辨析题。本空前有 practiced by 构成被动语态,因此本空是 practiced 这个动作的施动者,应填入表示人的名词。本空后面有 trained on the job(受过在岗培训)来修饰本空所填名词,受过培训的人可以称为“专业人士”,因此本题答案为 J) professionals。备选名词中,表示人的名词有 C) cast、J) professionals 和 O) volunteers,而 cast 和 volunteers 均不符合句意,因此排除。
30. E) **decorative**。形容词辨析题。本空后面是名词词组,因此应填入形容词起修饰作用。本句介绍了霓虹灯指示牌的制作,首先要把玻璃管塑造成各种形状和字母。霓虹灯指示牌的作用之一就是装点商铺的门面,由此可知本空应填入含有“装饰的”意义的词,因此答案为 E) decorative。其余备选形容词均不符合句意,因此排除。
31. G) **electrified**。动词辨析题。空格位于 when 引导的时间状语中,因为逻辑主语也是 gases,所以省略了,但是要保留动词并改成现在分词或过去分词的形式,因此本空应填入动词。本句意为:他们把_____时发光的气体注入这些玻璃管中。根据常识,霓虹灯利用的就是某些气体在被通电时会发光的原理,因此本题答案为 G) electrified。在备选动词中,是现在分词或过去分词的有 D) challenging、G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced,而除了 electrified 之外,其他的词均不符合句意,因此排除。
32. I) **photographed**。动词辨析题。本空后面是名词词组,前面有 and 表示并列,可以判断出 and 后是并列的谓语,由前面的 spent 可知,此处也应填入动词过去式。第二段提到布朗斯是一位摄影师,而且喜爱拍摄霓虹灯指示牌,所以她在香港期间肯定是“拍摄”这些指示牌,因此本题答案为 I) photographed。备选动词中只有 G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced 是动词过去式,而除了 photographed 之外,其他词均不符合句意,因此排除。
33. B) **approach**。名词辨析题。本空前有不定冠词 an,后面没有其他名词,因此应填入以元音音素开头的单数名词。空格所在句位于破折号之后,是对前面一句的解释说明。此处意为:其中 22 个出现在捕捉点亮孤独街道的指示牌系列摄影中——一种让人很容易欣赏它们的色彩和技艺的_____. 鲜亮的霓虹灯指示牌和孤独无人的街道形成鲜明对比,让人容易注意到广告牌的色彩和技艺,这是一种很巧妙的“方式、方法”,因此本题答案为 B) approach。备选名词中,以元音音素开头的单数名词只有 A) alternative 和 B) approach,而 alternative 不符合此处句意,因此排除。
34. K) **quality**。名词辨析题。本空前有形容词,后面是介词 of,因此应填入名词。本句意为:我喜欢霓虹灯的美丽、手工制作且老派的_____. 前面三个形容词 beautiful、handcrafted、old-fashioned 都是说明霓虹灯的特点,因此本空应填入含有“特点、特色”意义的名词,可推断本题答案为 K) quality。备选名词中,首先可以排除指人的名词,因为这里是指“霓虹灯的_____”。而剩下的 A) alternative 和 B) approach 均不符合句意,因此排除。
35. H) **identify**。动词辨析题。more than 之前的 do nothing 和本空对应,因此本空应填入动词原形。此处意为:这些指示牌所做的无非就是_____餐馆、剧院或其他商铺。由常识可知,指示牌的作用就是区分店铺,因此本空应填含有“识别、区分”意义的动词,所以答案为 H) identify。备选动词原形有 B) approach、C) cast、H) identify 和 M) stimulate,除了 identify 之外,其他词均不符合句意,因此排除。

Section B

全文翻译

新泽西学区为学生减压——暴露出种族差别

A) 大卫·阿德霍尔德是新泽西州普林斯顿附近的一个知名学区的负责人,今年秋天,他为家长们送去了一封惊人的 16 页长信。他说,这个学区正面临着一次危机。这些学生负担太重,压力太大了,他们不得不应付过多的功课和要求。(44) 在过去的一学年里,120 名初高中学生被建议去做心理健康评估,而其中 40 名学生入院就医。根据本区的一次调查,学生写了这样的话:“我讨厌上学,”以及“在这个区学习了 12 年,我学会了一件事情:那就是一个分数、一个百分点或者甚至是一分都比其他任何东西重要。”



如何定位原文找
答案?名师帮你
视频解惑。

B) 阿德霍尔德的这封信让西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区卷入了一场全国性讨论，即精英学校对成绩的关注是否太强烈了，这种关注是否已经太过了。(40) 在随后的会上，他强烈要求家长跟他一起倡导一种“完整孩子”的教育方法，尊重“社会情感的发展”和“深刻且有意义的学习”，摒弃只局限于学术的教育。他提出，这一选择是为了避免步加利福尼亚州帕洛阿尔托市的后尘，在该市，青少年学生过大的压力被认为在过去的六年中引发了大量的自杀事件。

C) (37) 但是，阿德霍尔德的信没有让这些家庭联合起来，相反他的信揭示了这个有着9,700名学生的学区的一个分歧，这一分歧基本以种族界限为边界。其中一边是白人父母，像凯瑟琳·弗利，她曾是她女儿所在中学家长-教师-学生协会的会长，她看到这个学区越来越大的压力氛围不利于学习。“我的儿子在四年级，他告诉我，‘我什么都不是，因为我简历上没有任何东西可以写，’”她说。另一边是像迈克·贾这样的父母，他是千万名在过去十年间搬迁至此的亚裔美国专业人士之一。他说阿德霍尔德的改革会让他孩子的教育“降低标准”。“这里发生的事反映了全国性的反知识趋势，这一趋势不利于我们孩子的未来，”贾说道。

D) (43) 距离普林斯顿10分钟，离纽约市一个半小时车程的西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区已经成为科技型创业者、研究者和工程师青睐的居住社区，很多人很大程度上是受公立学校的吸引而来。在上一届毕业的三个班级中，有16名高中生被麻省理工学院录取。这里还培养出了科学奥林匹克竞赛冠军、受过传统训练的音乐家以及高考成绩极好的学生。

E) 这个学区越来越受到来自中国、印度和韩国移民家庭的欢迎。今年，65%的学生是亚裔美国人，而在2007年，这一比例是44%。他们中很多人在各自家庭中都是出生在美国的第一代人。他们在这个学区的影响力越来越大。亚裔美国家长很热心于支持器乐竞赛项目。(39) 他们还对这个学区的高等数学项目提供鼎力支持，这一项目曾经从四年级开始，但现在将从六年级开始。对这个90%的参加者为亚裔美国学生的项目进行改变，正是阿德霍尔德的改革之一。

F) (36) 亚裔美国学生一直以来都很热切地参加一个国家项目，该项目允许他们去上学校以外的暑假班来增加高中的学分，这就使得他们可以将能够获得的荣誉数量和大学预修课的数量最大化。这也是阿德霍尔德本学年正在采取的限制举措之一。随着众多亚裔美国孩子参加辅导项目，有一部分白人家庭开始觉得，小学课程已经加快了进度来适应他们。

G) (45) 亚裔美国人和白人家庭都说在过去几年里，随着亚裔家庭的增多，两个群体之间的关系越来越紧张了。但是，这一分歧在最近几个月里更加明显了，因为阿德霍尔德做出了一些改变，包括无作业夜晚、取消高中期中、期末考试以及降低参加音乐项目门槛的倡议。

H) 詹尼弗·李是加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的社会学教授以及《亚裔美国人的成就悖论》一书的作者，她说，第一代亚裔美国父母和那些在这个国家生活了更久时间的父母之间有误解是很常见的。她说，白人中产阶级父母一直不理解的是，新移民为了把他们的孩子推入中产阶级的行列需要面临多大的压力。“他们没有均等的机会让他们的孩子在法律公司获得实习职位或工作岗位，”李说道。(42) “所以他们信奉的是，他们的孩子必须要出类拔萃，在学术背景上打败白人同学，这样他们才会有同等的机会在以后胜出。”

I) 近年来，随着马萨诸塞州的牛顿市和帕洛阿尔托等地的一些学校出现了多起自杀事件的报道，在精英学区的学生面临压力的问题也受到了人们的关注。西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区近几年还没有青少年自杀事件，但是作为在这个学区已经工作了七年并且近三年还是本学区负责人的阿德霍尔德说他已经看到了麻烦的迹象。在最近的一次美术作业中，一个中学生描绘了一个负担过重的孩子因为在一次数学考试中得了A而不是A+而被责骂的情景。在这幅图中，这位母亲这样骂这个学生：“你真不害臊！”(38) 此外，他说道，新泽西州教育部在国家英语语言评估中至少标注了两篇作文，学生在作文中表达了自杀的想法。

J) 受本区委托完成的一项调查发现，68%的高中优秀学生和预科生说他们在学校“一直或大部分时间”有压力。“我们需要找回一些平衡，”阿德霍尔德说道。“你不会想等到为时过晚才再去做些什么。”

K) 并不是全部民意都与种族界限有关。(41) 凯伦·苏是一位五年级学生和八年级学生的华裔美国妈妈，她认为这个学区内的竞争已经失控了。苏出生在美国，其父母是移民，她希望她的同辈们能挽回局势。“这已经成为一场军备竞赛，一场教育的军备竞赛了，”她说。“我们都想让我们的孩子有所成就，取得成功。但问题是，代价是什么？”

■ 详解详析

36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.

译文 阿德霍尔德正在对允许学生在校外上额外课程进行限制。

F) Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take **summer classes off campus** for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is **limiting** this

定位 由题干中的 limiting、extra classes 和 off campus 定位到文章 F) 段第一句。

school year. With many Asian-American children attending supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.

详解 F) 段第一句指出, 亚裔美国学生一直以来都很热切地参加一个国家项目, 该项目允许他们去上学校以外的暑假班来增加高中的学分, 这就使得他们可以将能够获得的荣誉数量和大学预修课的数量最大化。这也是阿德霍尔德本学年正在采取的限制举措之一。由此可知, 阿德霍尔德正在对允许学生在校外上的额外课程进行限制。题干中的 extra classes 对应原文中的 summer classes, 故答案为 F)。

37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold's appeal.

译文 白人父母和亚裔美国父母对阿德霍尔德的呼吁有不同的反应。

定位 由题干中的 White and Asian-American parents responded differently 定位到文章 C) 段。

C) But instead of bringing families together, Aderhold's letter revealed a divide in the district, which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines. On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter's middle school, who has come to see the district's increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. "My son was in fourth grade and told me, 'I'm not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my résumé,'" she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past decade, who said Aderhold's reforms would amount to a "dumbing down" of his children's education. "What is happening here reflects a national anti-intellectual trend that will not prepare our children for the future," Jia said.

详解 C) 段提到, 阿德霍尔德的信没有让这些家庭联合起来, 相反他的信揭示了这个有着 9,700 名学生的学区的一个分歧, 分歧的双方一边是白人父母, 另一边是亚裔美国父母。由此可知, 白人父母和亚裔美国父母对阿德霍尔德的呼吁有不同的反应。题干中的 responded differently 对应原文中的 a divide, 题干是对定位段的概括总结, 故答案为 C)。

38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students' writings.

译文 一些学生在作文中已经表露出了自杀的念头。

定位 由题干中的 Suicidal thoughts 和 writings 定位到文章 I) 段最后一句。

I) The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignment, a middle school student depicted (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A +, on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, "Shame on you!" Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.

详解 I) 段最后一句指出, 新泽西州教育部在国家英语语言评估中至少标注了两篇作文, 学生在作文中表达了自杀的想法。由此可知, 一些学生在作文中表露出自杀的念头。题干中的 appeared 是对原文中 expressed 的同义转述, 故答案为 I)。

39. Aderhold's reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American

E) The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in

students most.

译文 阿德霍尔德有关高等数学项目的改革将对亚裔美国学生产生的影响最大。

定位 由题干中的 Aderhold's reform 和 advanced mathematics program 定位到文章 E) 段最后两句。

2007. Many of them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district's advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of **Aderhold's reforms**.

详解 E) 段最后两句提到,亚裔美国父母还对这个学区的高等数学项目提供鼎力支持,这一项目曾经从四年级开始,但现在将从六年级开始。对这个 90% 的参加者为亚裔美国学生的项目进行改变,正是阿德霍尔德的改革之一。由此推断,阿德霍尔德有关高等数学项目的改革将对亚裔美国学生产生的影响最大。题干是对定位句的推理判断,故答案为 E)。

40. Aderhold appealed for parents' support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.

译文 阿德霍尔德呼吁家长们支持孩子们的全面发展,而不是只关注他们的学业表现。

定位 由题干中的 an all-round development 和 academic performance 定位到文章 B) 段第二句。

B) With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense focus on achievement at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in advocating a "whole child" approach to schooling that respects "social-emotional development" and "deep and meaningful learning" over academics alone. The alternative, he suggested, was to face the prospect of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where outsize stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.

详解 B) 段第二句提到,阿德霍尔德强烈要求家长跟他一起倡导一种“完整孩子”的教育方法,尊重“社会情感的发展”和“深刻且有意义的学习”,摒弃只局限于学术的教育。由此可知,阿德霍尔德呼吁家长们支持孩子的全面发展,而不是只关注他们的学业表现。题干中的 appealed for parents' support in promoting 对应原文中的 urged parents to join him in advocating; an all-round development 对应原文中的 a “whole child” approach,故答案为 B)。

41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.

译文 一位美籍华裔家长认为,学区内的竞争太过了。

定位 由题干中的 Chinese-American parent 和 competition in the district 定位到文章 K) 段第二句。

K) Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has gotten out of control. Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to dial it back. “It’s become an arms race, an educational arms race,” she said. “We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. The question is, at what cost?”

详解 K) 段第二句提到,凯伦·苏是一位五年级学生和八年级学生的华裔美国妈妈,她认为这个学区内的竞争已经失控了。题干中的 One Chinese-American parent 指 Karen Sue;题干中的 has gone too far 对应原文中的 has gotten out of control,故答案为 K)。

42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed

H) Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of *The Asian American Achievement Paradox*, says misunderstandings between

in the future.

译文 移民父母认为,学术上的卓越成就将使他们的孩子在未来具有平等的机会获得成功。

定位 由题干中的 academic excellence 和 equal chances 定位到文章 H) 段最后一句。

first-generation Asian-American parents and those who have been in this country longer are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. “They don’t have the same chances to get their children *internships* (实习职位) or jobs at law firms,” Lee said. “So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later.”

详解 H) 段最后一句指出,新移民信奉的是,他们的孩子必须要出类拔萃,在学术背景上打败白人同学,这样他们才会有同等的机会在以后胜出。由此可知,移民父母认为,学术上的卓越成就将使他们的孩子在未来具有平等的机会获得成功。题干中的 equal chances 对应原文中的 same chances,故答案为 H)。

43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.

译文 很多商人和专业人士搬到了西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区是因为那里的公立学校。

定位 由题干中的 West Windsor and Plainsboro 和 public schools 定位到文章 D) 段第一句。

D) About 10 minutes from Princeton and an hour and a half from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools. From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, classically trained musicians and students with perfect SAT scores.

详解 D) 段定位句提到,距离普林斯顿 10 分钟,离纽约市一个半小时车程的西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区已经成为科技型创业者、研究者和工程师青睐的居住社区,很多人很大程度上是受公立学校的吸引而来。由此可知,很多商人和专业人士搬到了西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区是因为那里的公立学校。题干中的 moved to 和 because of 分别对应原文中的 drawn 和 in large part by,故答案为 D)。

44. A number of students in Aderhold’s school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.

译文 在阿德霍尔德负责的学区中,许多学生被发现有压力导致的心理健康问题。

定位 由题干中的 stress-induced 和 mental health 定位到文章 A) 段画线处。

A) This fall, **David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district** near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and **stressed out**, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended for mental health assessments and 40 were hospitalized. And on a survey administered by the district, students wrote things like, “I hate going to school,” and “Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else.”

详解 A) 段第四句提到,在过去的一学年里,120 名初高中生被建议去做心理健康评估,而其中 40 名学生入院就医。由此可知,在阿德霍尔德负责的学区,许多学生被发现有压力导致的心理健康问题。题干是对段落的总结,故答案为 A)。

45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.

译文 近年来,亚裔美国人和白人家

G) Both **Asian-American and white families** say the **tension** between the two groups has grown steadily over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen. But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including

庭之间的紧张关系有所加剧。

定位 由题干中的 tension 和 Asian-American and white families 定位到文章 G) 段第一句。

no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.

详解 G) 段首句提到, 亚裔美国人和白人家庭都说在过去几年里, 随着亚裔家庭的增多, 两个群体之间的关系越来越紧张了。由此可知, 近年来, 亚裔美国人和白人家庭之间的紧张关系有所加剧。题干中的 has increased 是对原文中 has grown steadily 的同义转述, 故答案为 G)。

Section C

Passage One



看名师教你
如何迈过干
扰选项的坑。

全文翻译

几千年来, 人们都知道理解一个概念最好的方式就是把它解释给其他人。(46) 罗马哲学家塞内卡说, “我们教别人时, 也在学习。”现如今, 科学家们把这个古老的智慧进行了更新。他们正在证明为什么教授他人是一种如此有效的学习方式, 并且也在设计一些新颖的方法来让年轻人参与到教学中。

研究者们发现那些报名去辅导其他同学的学生会更加努力地理解学习材料, 更加准确地回想起和更有效地运用这些材料。相比那些只为自己学习的学生, 充当老师的学生在考试中成绩更优秀。但是, 那些自己还处于学习阶段的孩子们如何能教导别人呢? 一个答案是: 他们可以教导更小的孩子。一些研究发现, 家庭中第一个出生的孩子要比晚出生的弟弟妹妹们更聪明。这说明他们更胜一筹的智力来源于教导弟弟妹妹的过程。现在教育工作者们正在尝试用一些方法把这个模式应用于一些学术科目中。他们让大学生教高中生计算机科学, 这些高中生继而把同样的知识教给初中生。

(47) 但是, 正处于研发中的最尖端的工具是“可被教的机器人”——一个电脑化的角色, 他能够学习、尝试、犯错误, 并且像一个真实世界的学生一样提问题。计算机科学家们已经创造了一个叫作“贝蒂的大脑”的动画人物, 她被数百个中学生“教授”了环境科学。这些充当老师的学生受到激励去帮助贝蒂掌握某些材料。(48) 在备课的过程中, 他们重组自己的知识并且增强了自身的理解。在他们向贝蒂讲解这些信息的过程中, 他们也发现了自身想法上的一些问题。

来自于这些可被教的机器人的反馈也会进一步增强老师们的学习。(49) 机器人的问题促使这些充当老师的学生思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料, 同时观察机器人解决问题也会让他们看到所学的知识运用到实际中。

(50) 最重要的是, 一个人在教学中体验到的激情促进了学习。充当老师的学生们会在自己所教的机器人失败的时候感到沮丧, 但是他们在这些虚拟学生成功的时候会感到高兴, 因为他们从别人的成就中获得了自豪感和满足感。

详解详析

46. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 researchers rediscovering 和 studies 定位到首段第二、三句: “While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date.

详解 推理判断题。文章首段第二、三句指出古代哲学家的智慧被现代人运用。罗马哲学家塞内卡说, “我们教别人时, 也在学习”。现如今, 科学家们把这个古老的智慧进行了更新。故答案为 A)。

点睛 B) “更好的学习者可以成为更好的老师”, 第一段主要阐述了教授别人对于学习者自身的好处, 并非讨论哪种人更适合作为老师, 可以排除; C) “人类的智力会随着年龄增长”, 文章第二段提到研究发现家庭中最年长的孩子会比弟弟妹妹更聪明, 这只是在家庭单位中几个孩子之间的比较, 而非整个人类的智力会随着年龄增长, 可以排除; D) “哲学思考能促进教学”, 虽然文章首段引用了哲学家的名言, 但并非指哲学和教学之间的关系, 可以排除。

47. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 Betty's Brain 定位到第三段前两句: But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent” ... Computer scientists have created an *animated* (动画的) figure called Betty's Brain, who has been “taught” about...

详解 事实细节题。文章第三段第一句提到, 正处于研发中的最尖端的工具是“可被教的机器人”。第二句随即提到计算机科学家们已经创造了一个叫作“贝蒂的大脑”的动画人物, 也就是第一句中提到

的“可被教的机器人”,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A)“它是一部流行动画片中的角色”,文中只提到了它是一个动画人物,而非某部动画片中的角色,本项属于偷换概念,可以排除;C)“它是电子游戏领域中一个很前沿的应用程序”,根据定位句可知这是一个动画人物,而非应用程序,可以排除;D)“它是计算机科学系学生的导师”,定位句中提及它的任务是被别人教导,而非教导别人,可以排除。

48. C)。 **定位** 由题干中的 teaching others benefit student tutors 定位到第三段第四句: While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding.

详解 推理判断题。文章第三段第四句指出,在备课的过程中,他们重组自己的知识并且增强了自身的理解。首先,结合上文可知该句中的“他们”指的就是充当老师的学生;另外,根据句意,重组自己的知识且增强理解,其实就是把自己的学科学得更好,故答案为 C)。

点睛 A)“这让他们明白自己的强项”,第三段最后一句提到,这一过程可以让他们发现自身想法的一些问题,而非强项,选项与文意相反,可以排除;B)“这激励他们使用新颖的教学方式”,该段第三句提到这些充当老师的学生受到激励去教授贝蒂,并非激励他们使用新颖的教学方式,排除本项;D)“这让他们更好地理解自己的老师”,该段讲到学生教课的益处时,主要围绕对自身学业的提高,并未提及和他们真实的老师有关的益处,排除本项。

49. D)。 **定位** 由题干中的 teach 和 teachable agents 定位到第四段第二句: The agents' questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways...

详解 事实细节题。第四段第二句指出,机器人的问题促使这些充当老师的学生思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料,故答案为 D)。

点睛 A)“他们鼓励机器人独立思考”,定位句指出,是充当老师的同学们思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料,并非让机器人自己思考,故排除;B)“他们让机器人设计自己的问题”,定位句提到学生们让机器人自己解决问题,而非设计问题,故排除;C)“他们鼓励机器人迅速给出反馈”,第四段第一句虽然提及机器人的反馈会促进这些老师们的习,但并未提及学生们让机器人迅速给出反馈,故排除。

50. B)。 **定位** 由题干中的 key factor 和 eases student tutors' learning 定位到最后一段首句: Above all, it's the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning.

详解 事实细节题。最后一段第一句提到,一个人在教学中体验到的激情促进了学习。该句中的 facilitate 和题干中的 eases 有相似的含义,而 B)选项中的 emotional involvement 正是对定位句中 the emotions one experiences 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A)“他们的责任感”,文中最后一段虽然提及这些充当老师的学生会对所教学生的成绩有不同的感受,但是并不能等同于责任感,文中并未点明二者关系,可以排除;C)“所获得的学习策略”,全文都在阐述学生教授别人的过程,而非自己学习的过程,故排除;D)“所获得的教学经验”,全文都在论述教学过程对学生学习的反哺作用,但是仔细推敲会发现,并非教学经验使得学生受益,而是教学过程中学生对自身学习的反思,故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

philosopher [fɪ'lɒsəfə] n. 哲学家

enhance [ɪn'hæns] v. 提高;改进

innovative [ɪ'nəvətɪv] adj. 创新的,新颖的

compel [kəm'pel] v. 迫使

engage in 参与

facilitate [fə'siliteɪt] v. 促进

sign up 报名

virtual [vɜ:tʃuəl] adj. 虚拟的

academic [ə'ækə'demɪk] adj. 学术的

accomplishment [ə'kʌmplɪʃmənt] n. 成就,成绩

Passage Two

全文翻译

新一批年轻女性——所谓千禧一代的成员们——在过去的十年中陆续进入职场。(51) 在她们职业生涯的开端,她们比自己的母亲和祖母当年接受的教育更好——或者比她们现在的男性同龄人接受的教育更好。但是当她们向前看时,她们看到了通往成功路上的障碍。她们相信做同样工作的情况下,女性比男性得到的报酬少。她们认为男性比自己更容易得到高级管理职位。同时她们也会设想如果或有一天她们有了孩子,在她们的职业生涯中取得进步就更是难上加难了。

虽然和二三十年前比,现如今男性和女性在职场上享有更大的平等,但大多数人认为还需要有更多的改变。(52) 在千禧一代的女性里,75% 的人认为国家需要继续做出改变来达到职场上的性别平等,但千禧一代的男性只有 57% 有这样的看法。即便如此,相对较少的女性(15%)说她们曾经因为性别而在职场上遭到歧视。

(53) 当千禧一代的女性达到工作年龄,她们和同龄的男性享有同样的对待工作的观点和价值观。她们想要那种提供保障和灵活性的工作,相对而言不是特别看重高收入。但与此同时,年轻的女性工作者比男性更少觊觎高层管理工作:34% 的女性说她们不想当老板或是高管;而只有 24% 的年轻男性这样说。(54) 这一问题上的性别差异在 30 多岁到 40 多岁的成年职场人士中更为明显,这也正是很多女性需要面临工作和生育之间的权衡的时候。

这些发现都是基于美国皮尤研究中心在 2013 年 10 月 7 号至 27 号对 2,002 个成年人进行的最新调查,该调查包括了 810 个千禧一代(18 岁—32 岁)。(55) 调查发现,近几十年,尽管在学业成就和工作参与度方面的收获令人瞩目,但年轻女性如同中老年女性一样,还是认为职场是男性的天下。

■ 详解详析

51. D)。**定位** 由题干中的 the first paragraph 和 Millennial women starting their careers 定位到第一段第二句: At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or than their young male counterparts are now.

详解 事实细节题。定位句指出,在她们职业生涯的开端,她们比自己的母亲和祖母当年接受的教育更好——或者比她们现在的男性同龄人接受的教育更好。选项 D)“她们比男性同龄人受到的教育更好”意思与此一致,故答案为 D)。

点睛 A)“她们只有更加努力才能取得成功”,文章第一段只提到女性通往成功的路上有很多障碍,在职场中前进比男性更难,并没有说她们如何才能取得成功,A)项属于过度推断,故排除;B)“她们希望像千禧一代的男性一样成功”,文章第一段虽然对女性和男性进行了比较,但侧重说的是女性成功要比男性更难,该项观点文中未提及,可以排除;C)“她们通常对未来发展很乐观”,第一段第三句指出女性看到了通往成功路上的障碍,该项与文意不符,可以排除。

52. C)。**定位** 由题干中的 most Millennial women 和 treatment in the workplace 定位到第二段第二句: Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men.

详解 事实细节题。定位句指出,在千禧一代的女性里,75% 的人认为国家需要继续做出改变来达到职场上的性别公平,即大多数女性认为需要继续努力来达到职场的平等关系,选项 C) 中的 further improving 和原文中的 continue making changes 含义一致,故答案为 C)。

点睛 A)“她们是歧视的目标”,文章中只提及女性职场人士在职业上升方面的阻力相比男性更大,虽然第二段最后一句提到 15% 的女性遭到歧视,但是并不能代表大部分女性,和题干不符,可以排除;B)“总体而言她们感到满意”,根据定位句可知,她们希望看到改变,因此她们并没有感到满意,可以排除;D)“她们发现自己的抱怨被忽视了”,文中只提及女性对现状改变的期望,并未提到其想法被忽视,可以排除。

53. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 value most 和 coming of age 定位到第三段第一、二句: As Millennial women come of age... They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place relatively little importance on high pay.

详解 事实细节题。第三段第二句指出,女性想要那种提供保障和灵活性的工作,相对而言不是特别看重高收入。选项 B) 中的 stability 和原文中的 security 是近义词,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A)“成就感”、C)“报酬和升职”和 D)“工作的快乐”在文中都无体现,均排除。

54. D)。**定位** 由题干中的 women 和 30s and 40s 定位到第三段最后一句: The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the trade-offs that go with work and motherhood.

详解 推理判断题。定位句指出,这一问题上的性别差异在 30 多岁到 40 多岁的成年职场人士中会更为明显,这也正是很多女性需要面临工作和生育之间的权衡的时候。选项 D) 中的 balance 和定位句中的 trade-offs 是近义词,故答案为 D)。

点睛 根据定位句的含义,可以明确看出这一年龄段的女性担忧的事情,其他三个选项 A)“她们孩

子的福利”、B)“性别差异的缩小”和 C)“生命中梦想的实现”在文中均无体现,可以排除。

55. A)。 定位 由题干中的 2013 survey 定位到第四段: These findings are based on ... conducted Oct. 7–27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

详解 事实细节题。定位句指出,调查发现,近几十年,尽管在学业成就和工作参与度方面女性的收获令人瞩目,但年轻女性如同中老年女性一样,还是认为职场是男性的天下。选项 A) 中的 dominated by males 和定位句中的 man's world 意思一致,故答案为 A)。

点睛 B)“她们占据了就业市场一半的劳动力”并非调查结论,可以排除;C)“她们看待世界的方式不同于上代人”,定位句指出,千禧一代女性和岁数更大的女性有相同的看法,可以排除;D)“她们能比同龄男性更好地完成工作”,调查结论没有提到女性和男性关于完成工作好坏的对比,可以排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

batch [bætʃ] *n.* 一批

gender gap 性别差异

roadblock [rəʊdblɒk] *n.* 障碍

be based on 基于

advance [əd've:n斯] *v.* 前进;进步

dramatic [drə'mætɪk] *adj.* 引人注目的

relatively [rɪ'lətɪvli] *adv.* 比较而言,相对地

attainment [ə'teɪnmənt] *n.* 成就

security [sɪ'kjʊərti] *n.* 保障

labor force 劳动力

Part IV Translation



跟名师学
地道翻译!

⑤ 参考译文

In recent years, more and more cities in China have begun to build subways. The development of subways can help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution in cities. The subway has the advantages of safety, speed and comfort. A growing number of people choose the subway as the main means of transportation to work or school every day. Nowadays, it is becoming increasingly convenient to take the subway in China. In some cities, passengers can use a transportation card or mobile phone to take the subway. Many local elderly citizens can also take the subway for free.

⑥ 难点注释

- 翻译第一句时,根据时态提示词“近年来”判断应该使用现在完成时;“建设地铁”可译为 construct/build subways。
- 翻译第二句时,“发展地铁……”既可以像参考译文那样翻译,也可以与第一句合并翻译,把“发展”删去,用 as 连接作目的状语,译为“...have begun to build subways as this helps reduce...”;“交通拥堵”可译为 traffic congestion 或 traffic jams;“空气污染”可译为 air pollution。
- 翻译第三句时,“具有……的优点”既可以译为 has the advantages of...,后面的“安全、快捷和舒适”译为名词 safety, speed and comfort,也可以译为系表结构,即“The subway is safe, fast and comfortable.”。
- 翻译第四句时,“上班或上学”译为介词短语 to work or school;“主要交通工具”可译为 the main/major means of transportation。
- 翻译第五句时,根据时态提示词“正”判断使用现在进行时;“乘坐地铁”可译为 take the subway 或 by subway;“……正变得越来越方便”这个句式一般不译为 sth. is becoming increasingly convenient,而是译为 it is becoming increasingly convenient to...。
- 翻译第六句时,根据语境,“卡”指的是“交通卡”,因此译为 transportation card 更准确。
- 翻译最后一句时,“老年市民”可译为 elderly citizens 或 senior citizens;“免费乘坐地铁”可译为 take the subway for free 或 have free access to the subway。