

2021年6月大学英语四级考试真题试卷(第1套)

Part I Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay titled “Are people becoming addicted to technology?”. The statement given below is for your reference. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Numerous studies claim that addiction to technology is real and it has the same effect on the brain as drug addiction.

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.

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

1. A) Enroll him in a Newcastle football club.
B) Send him to an after-school art class.
C) Forbid him to draw in his workbook.
D) Help him post his drawings online.
2. A) Contacted Joe to decorate its dining-room.
B) Hired Joe to paint all the walls of its buildings.
C) Renovated its kitchen and all the dining-rooms.
D) Asked Joe for permission to use his online drawings.

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

3. A) Get her pet dog back.
B) Beg for help from the police.
C) Identify the suspect on the security video.
D) Post pictures of her pet dog on social media.
4. A) It is suffering a great deal from the incident.
B) It is helping the police with the investigation.
C) It is bringing the case to the local district court.
D) It is offering a big reward to anyone who helps.

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

5. A) Provide free meals to the local poor.
B) Help people connect with each other.
C) Help eliminate class difference in his area.
D) Provide customers with first-class service.
6. A) It does not supervise its employees.
B) It donates regularly to a local charity.
C) It does not use volunteers.
D) It is open round the clock.
7. A) They will realise the importance of communication.
B) They will come to the café even more frequently.
C) They will care less about their own background.
D) They will find they have something in common.

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) A surprise party for Paul's birthday.
B) Travel plans for the coming weekend.

- C) Preparations for Saturday's get-together.
- D) The new market on the other side of town.
- 9. A) It makes the hostess's job a whole lot easier.
- B) It enables guests to walk around and chat freely.
- C) It saves considerable time and labor.
- D) It requires fewer tables and chairs.
- 10. A) It offers some big discounts.
- B) It is quite close to her house.
- C) It is more spacious and less crowded.
- D) It sells local wines and soft drinks.
- 11. A) Cook a dish for the party.
- B) Arrive 10 minutes earlier.
- C) Prepare a few opening remarks.
- D) Bring his computer and speakers.

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

- 12. A) For commuting to work.
- B) For long-distance travel.
- C) For getting around in Miami.
- D) For convenience at weekends.
- 13. A) They are reliable.
- B) They are compact.
- C) They are spacious.
- D) They are easy to drive.
- 14. A) Buy a second-hand car.
- B) Trust her own judgement.
- C) Seek advice from his friend.
- D) Look around before deciding.
- 15. A) He sells new cars.
- B) He can be trusted.
- C) He is starting a business.
- D) He is a successful car dealer.

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) Many escaped from farms and became wild.
- B) They were actually native to North America.
- C) Many got killed in the wild when searching for food.
- D) They were hunted by Spanish and Russian explorers.
- 17. A) They often make sudden attacks on people.
- B) They break up nature's food supply chain.
- C) They cause much environmental pollution.
- D) They carry a great many diseases.
- 18. A) They lived peacefully with wild pigs.
- B) They ran out of food completely.
- C) They fell victim to eagles.
- D) They reproduced quickly.

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

- 19. A) Taste coffee while in outer space.
- B) Roast coffee beans in outer space.
- C) Develop a new strain of coffee bean.
- D) Use a pressurised tank to brew coffee.
- 20. A) They can easily get burned.
- B) They float around in the oven.

- C) They have to be heated to 360 °C.
 D) They receive evenly distributed heat.
21. A) They charged a high price for their space-roasted coffee beans.
 B) They set up a branch in Dubai to manufacture coffee roasters.
 C) They collaborated on building the first space coffee machine.
 D) They abandoned the attempt to roast coffee beans in space.

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

22. A) It is the best time for sightseeing.
 B) A race passes through it annually.
 C) They come to clean the Iditarod Trail.
 D) It is when the villagers choose a queen.
23. A) Its children's baking skills.
 B) Its unique winter scenery.
 C) Its tasty fruit pies.
 D) Its great food variety.
24. A) The contestants.
 B) The entire village.
 C) Jan Newton and her friends.
 D) People from the state of Idaho.
25. A) She owned a restaurant in Idaho.
 B) She married her husband in 1972.
 C) She went to Alaska to compete in a race.
 D) She helped the village to become famous.

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.

Most animals seek shade when temperatures in the Sahara Desert soar to 120 degrees Fahrenheit. But for the Saharan silver ant, 26 from their underground nests into the sun's brutal rays to 27 for food, this is the perfect time to seek lunch. In 2015 these ants were joined in the desert by scientists from two Belgian universities, who spent a month in the 28 heat tracking the ants and digging out their nests. The goal was simple, to discover how the 29 adapted to the kind of heat that can 30 melt the bottom of shoes.

Back in Belgium, the scientists looked at the ants under an electronic microscope and found that their 31, triangular hair reflects light like a prism (棱镜), giving them a metallic reflection and protecting them from the sun's awful heat. When Ph.D. student Quentin Willot 32 the hair from an ant with a 33 knife and put it under a heat lamp, its temperature jumped.

The ants' method of staying cool is 34 among animals. Could this reflective type of hair protect people? Willot says companies are interested in 35 these ants' method of heat protection for human use, including everything from helping to protect the lives of firefighters to keeping homes cool in summer.

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|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) adapting | F) hunt | K) species |
| B) consciously | G) literally | L) specimens |
| C) crawling | H) moderate | M) thick |
| D) crowded | I) remote | N) tiny |
| E) extreme | J) removed | O) unique |

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**.

The start of high school doesn't have to be stressful

- [A] This month, more than 4 million students across the nation will begin high school. Many will do well. But many will not. Consider that nearly two-thirds of students will experience the “ninth-grade shock,” which refers to a dramatic drop in a student’s academic performance. Some students cope with this shock by avoiding challenges. For instance, they may drop rigorous coursework. Others may experience a hopelessness that results in failing their core classes, such as English, science and math.
- [B] This should matter a great deal to parents, teachers and policymakers. Ultimately it should matter to the students themselves and society at large, because students’ experience of *transitioning* (过渡) to ninth grade can have long-term consequences not only for the students but for their home communities. We make these observations as research psychologists who have studied how schools and families can help young people thrive.
- [C] In the new global economy, students who fail to finish ninth grade with passing grades in college preparatory coursework are very unlikely to graduate on time and go on to get jobs. One study has calculated that the lifetime benefit to the local economy for a single additional student who completes high school is half a million dollars or more. This is based on higher earnings and avoided costs in health care, crime, welfare dependence and other things.
- [D] The consequences of doing poorly in the ninth grade can impact more than students’ ability to find a good job. It can also impact the extent to which they enjoy life. Students lose many of the friends they turned to for support when they move from the eighth to the ninth grade. One study of ninth-grade students found that 50 percent of friendships among ninth graders changed from one month to the next, signaling striking instability in friendships.
- [E] In addition, studies find the first year of high school typically shows one of the greatest increases in depression of any year over the lifespan. Researchers think that one explanation is that ties to friends are broken while academic demands are rising. Furthermore, most adult cases of clinical depression first emerge in *adolescence* (青春期). The World Health Organization reports that depression has the greatest burden of disease, in terms of the total cost of treatment and the loss of productivity.
- [F] Given all that’s riding on having a successful ninth grade experience, it pays to explore what can be done to meet the academic, social and emotional challenges of the transition to high school. So far, our studies have yielded one main insight: Students’ beliefs about change — their beliefs about whether people are stuck one way forever, or whether people can change their personalities and abilities — are related to their ability to cope, succeed academically and maintain good mental health. Past research has called these beliefs “*mindsets* (思维模式),” with a “fixed mindset” referring to the belief that people cannot change and a “growth mindset” referring to the belief that people can change.
- [G] In one recent study, we examined 360 adolescents’ beliefs about the nature of “smartness” — that is, their fixed mindsets about intelligence. We then assessed biological stress responses for students whose grades were dropping by examining their stress *hormones* (荷尔蒙). Students who believed that intelligence is fixed — that you are stuck being “not smart” if you struggle in school — showed higher levels of stress hormones when their grades were declining at the beginning of ninth grade. If students believed that intelligence could improve — that is to say, when they held more of a growth mindset of intelligence — they showed lower levels of stress hormones when their grades were declining. This was an exciting result because it showed that the body’s stress responses are not determined solely by one’s grades. Instead, declining grades only predicted worse stress hormones among students who believed that worsening grades were a permanent and hopeless state of affairs.
- [H] We also investigated the social side of the high school transition. In this study, instead of teaching students that their smartness can change, we taught them that their social standing — that is, whether you are bullied or excluded or left out — can change over time. We then looked at high school students’ stress responses to daily social difficulties. That is, we taught them a growth mindset about their social lives. In this study, students came into the laboratory and were asked to give a public speech in front of upper-year students. The topic of the speech was what makes one popular in high school. Following this, students had to complete a difficult mental math task in front of the same upper-year students.
- [I] Experiment results showed that students who were not taught that people can change showed poor stress responses. When these students gave the speech, their blood vessels contracted and their hearts pumped less blood through the body — both responses that the body shows when it is preparing for damage or defeat after a physical threat. Then they gave worse speeches and made more mistakes in math. But when students were taught that people can change, they had better responses to stress, in part because they felt like they had the resources to deal with the demanding situation. Students who got the growth mindset *intervention* (干预) showed less-contracted blood vessels and their hearts pumped more blood — both of which contributed to more oxygen getting to the brain, and, ultimately, better performance on the speech and mental math tasks.
- [J] These findings lead to several possibilities that we and others are investigating further. First, we are working to *replicate* (复制) these findings in more diverse school communities. We want to know in which types of schools and for which kinds of students these growth mindset ideas help young people adapt to the challenges of high school. We also hope to learn how teachers, parents or school counselors can help students keep their ongoing academic or social difficulties in perspective. We wonder what would happen if schools helped to make

beliefs about the potential for change and improvement a larger feature of the overall school culture, especially for students starting the ninth grade.

36. The number of people experiencing depression shows a sharp increase in the first year of high school.
37. According to one study, students' academic performance is not the only decisive factor of their stress responses.
38. Researchers would like to explore further how parents and schools can help ninth graders by changing their mindset.
39. According to one study, each high school graduate contributes at least 500,000 dollars to the local economy.
40. In one study, students were told their social position in school is not unchangeable.
41. It is reported that depression results in enormous economic losses worldwide.
42. One study showed that friendships among ninth graders were far from stable.
43. More than half of students will find their academic performance declining sharply when they enter the ninth grade.
44. Researchers found through experiments that students could be taught to respond to stress in a more positive way.
45. It is beneficial to explore ways to cope with the challenges facing students entering high school.

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.

Educators and business leaders have more in common than it may seem. Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future. Technology companies have an interest in developing a workforce with the STEM (science, technology, engineering and math) skills needed to grow the company and advance the industry. How can they work together to achieve these goals? Play may be the answer.

Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This combination is proving to be the best way to prepare today's children to be the makers and builders of tomorrow. That is why technology companies are partnering with educators to bring back good, old-fashioned play.

In fact, many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren't related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem-solving, teamwork, optimism, patience and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills acquired when kids *tinker* (鼓捣小玩意), High-tech industries such as NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory have found that their best overall problem solvers were master tinkerers in their youth.

There are *cognitive* (认知的) benefits of doing things the way we did as children — building something, tearing it down, then building it up again. Research shows that given 15 minutes of free play, four- and five-year-olds will spend a third of this time engaged in spatial, mathematical, and architectural activities. This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry.

If play and building are critical to 21st-century skill development, that's really good news for two reasons: Children are born builders, makers, and creators, so *fostering* (培养) 21st-century skills may be as simple as giving kids room to play, tinker and try things out, even as they grow older; Secondly, it doesn't take 21st-century technology to foster 21st-century skills. This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important "maker" skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.

46. What does the author say about educators?

- A) They seek advice from technology companies to achieve teaching goals.
- B) They have been successful in preparing the workforce for companies.
- C) They help students acquire the skills needed for their future success.
- D) They partner with technology companies to enhance teaching efficiency.

47. How can educators better develop students' STEM skills, according to the author?

- A) By blending them with traditional, stimulating activities.
- B) By inviting business leaders to help design curriculums.
- C) By enhancing students' ability to think in a critical way.
- D) By showing students the best way to learn is through play.

48. How do children acquire the skills needed for the 21st century?

- A) By engaging in activities involving specific technologies.
- B) By playing with things to solve problems on their own.

- C) By familiarizing themselves with high-tech gadgets.
 - D) By mastering basic principles through teamwork.
49. What can we do to help children learn the basics of math and geometry?
- A) Stimulate their interest as early as possible.
 - B) Spend more time playing games with them.
 - C) Encourage them to make things with hands.
 - D) Allow them to tinker freely with calculators.
50. What does the author advise disadvantaged schools and communities to do?
- A) Train students to be makers to meet future market demands.
 - B) Develop students' creative skills with the resources available.
 - C) Engage students with challenging tasks to foster their creativity.
 - D) Work together with companies to improve their teaching facilities.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy. They are the ones who, right in the middle of a critical meeting, are expected to instantly fix the projector that's no longer working. They have to tolerate the bad tempers of colleagues frustrated at the number of times they've had to call the help desk for the same issue. They are also the ones who know there are systems that are more powerful, reliable and faster, but their employer simply will not put up the funds to buy them.

According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it.

The experience of using IT penetrates almost the entire work field. It has become a crucial part of employees' overall work experience. When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes. But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.

Which is why managers should appreciate just how influential the IT user experience is to their employees, and exert substantial effort in ensuring their IT team eliminates programming errors and application crashes. Adequate and timely IT support should also be available to enable users to cope with technological issues at work. More importantly, IT practitioners need to understand what employees experience mentally when they use IT.

Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.

51. What does the author say about working in IT?
- A) It is envied by many.
 - B) It does not appeal to him.
 - C) It is financially rewarding.
 - D) it does not match his abilities.
52. What is the finding of a recent survey on employees who have a job reliant on IT support?
- A) IT helps boost productivity.
 - B) IT helps improve quality control.
 - C) Many employees are deeply frustrated by IT.
 - D) Most employees rely heavily on IT in their work.
53. What is said to happen when IT is functioning properly?
- A) There is a big boost in employees' work efficiency.
 - B) Employees become more dependent on machines.
 - C) There are no longer any boring or repetitive tasks.
 - D) Employees become more confident in their work.
54. What should business leaders do before implementing new IT initiatives?
- A) Consider the various expectations of their customers.
 - B) Draw up a list of the efficiencies to be promised.
 - C) Assess the swollen cost of training the employees.
 - D) Think about the possible effects on their employees.
55. How can a boss help improve its employees' experience in using IT?
- A) By designing systems that suit their needs.
 - B) By ensuring that their mental health is sound.
 - C) By adjusting their work to suit the IT system.
 - D) By offering them regular in-service training.

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**.

铁观音 (Tieguanyin) 是中国最受欢迎的茶之一, 原产自福建省安溪县西坪镇, 如今安溪全县普遍种植, 但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。铁观音一年四季均可采摘, 尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。铁观音加工非常复杂, 需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。铁观音含有多种维生素, 喝起来口感独特。常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

Part2

Section A

BA/AD/BCD

Section B

CBAD/DACB

Section C

ADC/BAC/BCBD

Part3

Section A

CFEKG MJNOA

Section B

EGJCHEDAIF

Section C

CABCB/BCDDA

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案解析（第 1 套）

答案与解析 Part I Writing

写作思路

第一段：开门见山引出主题，交代背景：现代科技发展迅速，科技带来便利，而人们正变得对科技上瘾。

第二段：分别对搜索引擎和电子游戏所带来的弊端进行具体阐述。

第三段：总结全文，再次强调科技发展所带来的问题，呼吁人们加以重视并采取行动。

参考范文（建议背诵黑体字）	全文翻译
<p>It is generally agreed that computer technology has been playing an increasingly important role in our life, which has brought us a lot of benefits but has triggered some enormous problems as well. One of the serious troubles facing us at present is that more and more people are addicted to technology.</p> <p>Several factors might contribute to the phenomenon. One of the most common factors is that technology such as search engine provides so much convenience that people are reluctant to think deeply. People tend to browse fast information brought by the Internet and thus become dependent on the search engine. Another contributing cause is that technology such as video games makes young people addicted to the virtual world. Many young people seek pleasure and excitement from various kinds of video games, which results in the neglect of learning.</p> <p>Confronted with individuals' addiction to technology, we should take a series of effective measures to cope with this phenomenon. If we continue to ignore the above-mentioned issue, more problems will crop up.</p>	<p>人们普遍认为计算机技术在我们的生活中发挥着日益重要的作用。它给我们带来了许多好处，但也引起了一些巨大的问题。目前，我们所面临的一个严重问题就是越来越多的人沉迷于科技。</p> <p>导致这种现象的原因可能有几个。其中最常见的原因之一就是搜索引擎提供了太多的便利，导致人们不愿意去深入思考。人们倾向于浏览互联网，快速获取信息，从而对搜索引擎产生依赖。另一个原因是电子游戏这类科技让年轻人沉迷于虚拟世界。许多年轻人从各种各样的电子游戏中寻求娱乐和刺激，结果却忽视了学习。</p> <p>面对人们对科技上瘾的现象，我们应该采取一系列有效措施来应对。如果我们继续忽视上述问题，那么将会造成更严重的后果。</p>

重点词汇重现

trigger ['trɪɡər] vt. 引起

phenomenon [fə'niːmənən] n. 现象

reluctant [rɪ'lʌktənt] adj. 不愿意的；勉强的

browse [braʊz] vi. （在电脑或网上）搜索；浏览，逛；随意翻阅

contributing [kən'trɪbjʊ:tɪŋ] adj. 贡献的，起作用的

above-mentioned [ə,bʌv 'menʃnd] adj. 上述的，前文提及的

crop up 意外出现，突然发生

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>And finally in tonight's news, a 9-year-old boy named Joe, told not to draw in class, wins a job decorating a restaurant with his drawings. (1) <u>Rather than shutting down the habit of drawing in his school's workbook, Joe's parents decided to encourage his creativity by sending their son to an after-school art class.</u> His teacher recognized Joe's talent and posted all his work</p>	<p>最后在今晚的新闻中要介绍一位名叫乔的 9 岁男孩，他曾被告知不要在课堂上画画，但却获得了一份给餐厅画装饰画的工作。乔的父母没有纠正乔在学校的作业本上画画的习惯，而是决定送他去上校外的艺术班，以此来鼓励他的创造力。艺术班的老师注意到了乔在画画方面的天赋，并且把他的画全部</p>

online, which led to something pretty wonderful.	发到了网上, 乔因此得到了很大的收获。
(2) <u>A restaurant named "Number 4" in Newcastle contacted Joe's teacher to ask if the 9-year-old could come and decorate its dining-room with his drawings.</u> Every day after school, Joe's dad drives him to the restaurant, so he can put his ideas straight on the wall. Once he's all done, the work will remain there permanently. Joe's dad said Joe is a really talented little boy. He's excellent at school. He's great at football. But drawing is definitely what he is most passionate about.	<u>纽卡斯尔一家名为“4 号”的餐厅联系了乔的老师, 询问这位 9 岁的孩子是否可以来餐厅画装饰画。</u> 每天放学后, 乔的爸爸开车送他去餐厅, 这样他就可以把自己的想法直接呈现在墙壁上。每天画完之后, 他的作品将会永远留在那里 乔的爸爸说乔是个很有天赋的小男孩。他在学校表现得很优秀, 也很擅长踢足球, 但绘画绝对是他最喜欢的。

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

1. What did Joe's parents decide to do?
2. What did the restaurant "Number 4" do?

答案详解

1. 乔的父母决定做什么事?

- A) 让他加入纽卡斯尔的一个足球俱乐部。
- B) 送他去上校外的美术课。
- C) 严禁他在作业本上画画。
- D) 帮助他把画发布到网上。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 乔的父母并没有纠正乔在作业本上画画的习惯, 而是决定让他参加一个校外的艺术班来激发他的创造力。据此可知, B 选项正确。send him to an after-school art class 为原词复现。A 选项原文并没有提到, 只在最后说到乔足球也踢得很好, 故排除。C 项与文中意思正好相反, 故排除。D 项为干扰项, 文中说是乔的课外美术老师帮他作品上传到了网上, 并不是他的父母, 故排除。

2. “4 号”餐厅做了什么事?

- A) 联系乔来装饰餐厅。
- B) 雇佣乔来粉刷所有建筑物的墙壁。
- C) 翻修了厨房和餐厅。
- D) 向乔征询是否可以用他发在网上的画。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 纽卡斯尔一家名为“4 号”的餐厅联系了乔的老师, 询问这位 9 岁的孩子是否可以来给餐厅画装饰画。后文也提到乔的父亲每天等乔放学后开车送他去餐厅画画, 据此可知, A 项正确。decorate the dining-room 为原词复现。B、C、D 三项在文中均未提及, 故排除。

News Report Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
(3) <u>Kirsteen Marshall, a 34-year-old mum of one, posted a tearful video on social media Wednesday, begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog.</u> After combing through the security video outside a Globals shop, Kirsteen has now posted an image of a man suspected of stealing the dog. The image appears to show a man carrying the dog in his arms. Kirsteen also believes the video obtained from the shop shows the dog being stolen by a man before driving off in a car, which had been waiting nearby.	<u>克莉丝汀·马歇尔, 34 岁, 已为人母, 于周三在社交媒体上发布了祈祷她心爱的宠物狗能平安回家的视频, 催人泪下。</u> 克莉丝汀仔细查看了环球商店外面的监控视频, 立马发布了一张涉嫌偷狗男子的照片。这张照片显示的是一名男子抱走了她的狗。根据商店的监控视频, 克莉丝汀认为, 她的狗被一名男子偷走后, 该男子就驾车离开了, 之前他的这辆车一直停在附近。
(4) <u>The family is now offering a £ 5, 000</u>	<u>克莉丝汀发起了一场寻找偷狗贼的社交媒体活动, 现在如果有人能把狗安全送回, 他</u>

<u>reward for the safe return of the dog after launching a social media campaign to find the thief.</u> The dog is six and a half years old and was last seen wearing a red collar. Kirsteen said: "We'll pay that to anyone who brings him home, as long as they are not responsible for his disappearance." Police are investigating the incident.	<u>们一家人愿意悬赏 5000 英镑。</u> 这只狗今年 6 岁半，最后一次被人看见时它戴着红色项圈。 克莉丝汀说：“我们会把钱付给任何一个把它带回家的人，只要不是偷狗的那个人。” 警方正在调查这起案件。
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Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is Kirsteen Marshall trying to do?

4. What does the news report say about Kirsteen Marshall's family?

答案详解

3. 克莉丝汀·马歇尔想做什么？

- A) 找回她的宠物狗。
- B) 向警察寻求帮助。
- C) 指认嫌疑人或监控录像。
- D) 在社交媒体上发布她宠物狗的照片。

【答案】A

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，34 岁的克莉丝汀·马歇尔周三的时候在社交媒体上传了一个视频，祈祷自己的宠物狗能平安回家。据此可知，A 项正确。A 项 get her pet dog back 与文中 begging for the safe return of her beloved pet dog 为同义替换。B 项并未提及，但要注意，beg for 具有迷惑性，要注意判断后面的具体内容。C、D 两项内容都是克莉丝汀已经做了的事，题中是在问她现在想做什么，故排除。

4. 新闻报道是如何描述克莉丝汀·马歇尔一家人的？

- A) 这件事给他们带来了很大的痛苦。
- B) 正在协助警方进行调查。
- C) 正在将这个案件提交当地地区法院审理。
- D) 为任何给予帮助的人提供一大笔奖金。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，在发起了一场寻找偷狗贼的社交媒体活动后，克莉丝汀一家人现在悬赏 5000 英镑给帮助狗狗安全回家的人。据此可知，D 项正确。D 项中的 a big reward 与文中 a £ 5, 000 reward 为同义替换。A、B、C 三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

News Report Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
London's Eggs & Bread café offers boiled eggs, toast, jam, and bacon, as well as tea, coffee, and orange juice. But at the end of the meal, customers don't have to worry about the bill. Hungry customers can pay whatever amount they can afford to eat at the café or nothing at all. (5) <u>Owner Guy Wilson says his café aims to build community rather than profits. He wants to provide a bridge for people to connect in an area that has been divided by class and wealth by providing affordable breakfasts.</u> The café is open in the mornings every day of the year and has two members of staff or supervisors on shift every day. (6) <u>The café doesn't use volunteers, but pays its staff to ensure consistency in its service.</u> It doesn't take donations and doesn't want to be seen as a charity.	伦敦的鸡蛋面包咖啡馆提供水煮蛋、吐司、果酱和培根，以及茶、咖啡和橙汁（等早餐）。但在用餐结束后，顾客们不必担心费用。这些饥肠辘辘的顾客在吃完饭后，可以支付他们能承担的费用或者可以完全不用付钱。 <u>老板盖伊·威尔逊说，他开咖啡馆的目的是建立起一个社区而不是为了赚钱。他希望通过给人们提供吃得起的早餐，为身处这个按阶层和财富划分地区的人们建立起一座沟通联系的桥梁。</u> 咖啡馆每天早上营业，全年无休，每天有两名员工或主管轮流值班。 <u>这家咖啡馆不招募志愿者，而是给员工报酬，以确保服务的稳定性。</u> 咖啡馆不接受捐款，也不想被视为慈善机构。 威尔逊先生说，人们一旦开始了解周围的

(7) <u>Mr. Wilson says, when people start to know other people around them, they realize they're not that different. And whatever their financial background, or their educational background, most people will have something in common with each other.</u> He says it's important that his café can offer his customers security and permanence.	人, 便会意识到人与人之间并无差异。无论他们的经济背景或教育背景如何, 大多数人都会有一些共同点。他说, 重要的一点是他的咖啡馆能为顾客提供安全和持久的服务。
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Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What does Guy Wilson say his café aims to do?

6. What does the news report say about Eggs & Bread café?

7. What happens when people start to know each other according to Guy Wilson?

答案详解

5. 盖伊·威尔逊说他开咖啡馆的目标是什么?

- A) 为当地的穷人提供免费食物。
- B) 帮助人们互相联系。
- C) 帮助消除他所在地区的阶级差异。
- D) 为客户提供一流的服务。

【答案】B

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知, 老板盖伊·威尔逊说, 他开咖啡馆的目的是建立起一个社区而不是为了赚钱。他希望通过提供人们吃得起的早餐, 为身处这个按阶级和财富划分的地区的人们建立起一座沟通联系的桥梁。据此可知, B 项正确。B 项中 help people connect with each other 与文中 provide a bridge for people to connect in an area 为同义替换。A 项错在这个咖啡馆并不只面向当地穷人, 任何经济背景的人都可以来这个咖啡馆, 故排除。这个咖啡馆虽然能为不同阶级的人提供一个交流的平台, 但是不能消除这个地区的阶级差异, 故 C 项排除。D 项文中未提及, 故排除。

6. 新闻中提到的这家鸡蛋面包咖啡馆是什么样的?

- A) 它不对员工进行监督。
- B) 它定期向当地的慈善机构捐款。
- C) 它不招募志愿者。
- D) 它是 24 小时营业的。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 这家咖啡馆不招募志愿者, 而是给员工报酬, 以确保服务的稳定性。据此可知, C 项正确。does not use volunteers 为原词复现。A、B、D 三项均与原文不符。

7. 根据盖伊·威尔逊所说, 当人们开始互相认识的时候, 会发生什么?

- A) 他们将会意识到沟通的重要性。
- B) 他们将会更加频繁地来咖啡馆。
- C) 他们将不太在意自己的背景。
- D) 他们将会发现他们都有共同之处。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 威尔逊先生说, 人们一旦开始了解周围的人, 便会意识到人与人之间并无差异。无论他们的经济背景或教育背景如何, 大多数人都会有一些共同点。据此可知, D 项正确。have something in common 为原词复现。A、B、C 三项在文中均未提及, 故排除。

Section B

Conversation One

听力原文	听力原文译文
M: (8-1) <u>So what time do you think we should have the party on Saturday?</u>	男: <u>那么你觉得我们的聚会应该在周六什么时候举行?</u>
W: How about inviting people to come at 6:00	女: 下午六点邀请大家过来怎么样? 然后我

<p>p.m.? Then we'll have the afternoon to prepare food and drink, and stuff like that.</p> <p>M: Yes, I was thinking that around 6:00 would be good too. (8-2) <u>What food should we provide?</u></p> <p>W: Well, I had thought about baking a cake, and some biscuits. And now I think we should prepare some sandwiches and snacks, and some other kinds of food, so that people can just help themselves, rather than getting everyone to sit down at the table to eat a meal. I think that's a bit too formal. (9) <u>It's better to let people walk around and talk to each other, or sit where they like.</u></p> <p>M: Yes, that sounds good. I'll go to the supermarket to get some drinks. I think I might try that big new supermarket on the other side of town and see what they have. I've not been there before. I think we should get some beer and wine, and some fruit juice, and other soft drinks. What do you think?</p> <p>W: Sounds great. I think those drinks will be enough. (10) <u>And I heard that the new supermarket offers some big discounts to attract customers.</u> So going there should be a great idea. (8-3) What should we do about music?</p> <p>M: (11) <u>Maybe we should ask Paul to bring his computer and speakers, so that we can play some music.</u> He has a great collection of different stuff.</p> <p>W: Yes. All right.</p>	<p>们下午再准备些食物和饮料等要用到的东西。</p> <p>男：可以，我也觉得六点左右不错。<u>我们应该准备什么食物呢？</u></p> <p>女：嗯，我想烤一块蛋糕和一些饼干。现在我认为我们应该准备点儿三明治和零食，还有其他种类的食物，这样大家就可以自己选择了，而不单单是让大家坐在桌边吃饭。我觉得那样有点儿太正式了。<u>最好让大家可以来回走动，互相交谈，或者喜欢哪儿就坐在哪儿。</u></p> <p>男：是的，听起来不错。我要去超市买些饮料。我想我可以试试小镇对面那家新开的大超市，看看里面有什么。我以前没去过那里。我想我们应该买些啤酒、葡萄酒、果汁和其他软饮料。你觉得呢？</p> <p>女：听起来不错。我想那些饮料就足够了。<u>我听说新超市为了吸引顾客，给的折扣力度挺大的。所以去那儿买应该是个好主意。那音乐我们应该怎么弄？</u></p> <p>男：<u>也许我们应该让保罗带上他的电脑和扬声器，这样我们就可以放点儿音乐了。</u>他收藏了很多不同风格的音乐。</p> <p>女：好，那就这样。</p>
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Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
9. Why does the woman say it is a good idea to serve foods that guests can help themselves to?
10. What does the woman say about the new supermarket?
11. What does the man suggest they ask Paul to do?

答案详解

8. 讲话者主要在谈论什么？

- A) 保罗的生日惊喜派对。
- B) 下周末的旅行计划。
- C) 为周六的聚会做准备。
- D) 城镇另一边的新超市。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，男士在询问女士他们周六聚会的时间，然后女士建议是在下午六点，这样准备时间充足。紧接着双方在对聚会的细节安排进行讨论。据此可知，C项正确。C项中 get-together 与文中 party 为同义替换。A、B 两项并未提及，故排除。D 项为弱干扰项，虽在录音中有提及，但只是在说买饮料的时候提到了这个超市，并非主要谈论内容，故排除。

9. 为什么这位女士说提供给客人可以自行选择的食物是个好主意？

- A) 它使女主人的工作轻松多了。
- B) 它可以让客人自由走动和聊天。
- C) 它节省了大量的时间和劳力。
- D) 它不需要那么多的桌子和椅子。

【答案】B

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，男士问到要准备什么食物，女士想准备点儿三明治和零食，这样大家就可以自己选择了，而不单单是让大家坐在桌边吃饭。那有点儿太正式了。最好让大家可以来回走动，互相交谈，或者喜欢哪儿就坐在哪儿。据此可知，B项正确。文中 talk to each other 与 B 项 chat freely 为同义替换，walk around 为原词复现。其他三项并未提及。

10. 关于这家新超市，这位女士提到了什么？

- A) 它给出一些大折扣。
- B) 离她家很近。
- C) 它更宽敞，也不那么拥挤。
- D) 它售卖当地红酒和软饮料。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，新超市为了吸引顾客，给的折扣力度挺大的。据此可知，A 项正确。offers some big discounts 为原词复现。B、C、D 三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

11. 男士建议他们让保罗做什么？

- A) 为聚会做一道菜。
- B) 提前 10 分钟到达。
- C) 准备一些开场白。
- D) 带上他的电脑和扬声器。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，女士先是问到要准备什么音乐，随后男士说他们可以让保罗带上他的电脑和扬声器，这样就可以放音乐了。据此可知，D 项正确。bring his computer and speakers 是原词复现。A、B、C 三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

Conversation Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
W: I'm thinking of buying a car. (12) <u>I wouldn't need to use it every day, but I think it would be very convenient to have one for the weekends.</u>	女：我在考虑买辆车。我不是每天都要用，但我想周末开车出去会很方便。
M: That's exciting. Would this be your first car?	男：那太好了。这是你的第一辆车吗？
W: No, I actually owned a car for a little while when I lived in Miami. You see in America, many cities don't have good public transport. So, most people need their own car to get around.	女：不是，其实我住在迈阿密的时候就买过一辆车。你知道的，美国许多城市的公共交通都不是很完善。所以，大多数人都需要开着自己的车去各个地方。
M: I see. So have you got your mind set on a specific model?	男：我明白了。那么，你有具体想买的款式吗？
W: No, not really. (13) <u>I've heard that German cars are very reliable, but I haven't decided on a specific model yet. I'd also like it to be small so that it's easy to drive in the city.</u>	女：不，并没有。我听说德国汽车非常可靠，但我还没有决定具体型号。我还希望车子小一些，这样在城市里开起来方便。
M: (14) <u>I have a friend who sells second-hand cars. In fact, I think his family owns the business. He's a really nice guy, and he knows a lot about cars. I could give you his phone number if you want, and you could call him and ask him questions.</u>	男：我有一个卖二手车的朋友。事实上，我认为他家都在做这门生意。他人很不错，对汽车也很了解。如果你有需要，我可以把他的电话给你，你可以打电话咨询一下。
W: Hmm, that's nice of you, but I don't want to feel obliged to buy one of his cars.	女：嗯，你真好，但我不想被迫从他那儿买车。
M: (15-1) <u>Oh no. He's not like that. He's a good friend of mine, and he would never try to pressure you or cheat you.</u>	男：哦，不会的。他不是那种人。他是我的一个好朋友，他绝不会给你任何压力，也不会骗你。
W: Well, if you trust him, then, I guess it should	女：好吧，如果你相信他，我想应该没问题。老实说，我需要有人帮助我来决定哪种类型的车最符合我的需求。向这方面的专家了解

<p>be OK. To be honest, I could use some help in deciding what type of vehicle would best suit my needs. Speaking to an expert would be a good idea.</p> <p>M: (15-2) <u>Exactly. You have nothing to worry about. He's a lovely guy and he'll be happy to help.</u></p>	<p>一下是个不错的主意。</p> <p>男：没错。你不用担心。他人很好，他会很乐意帮忙的。</p>
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Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. Why does the woman want to have a car?
13. What does the woman say about German cars?
14. What does the man recommend the woman do?
15. What do we learn about the man's friend from the conversation?

答案详解

12. 这位女士为什么想要一辆车？

- A) 用于通勤上班。
- B) 用于长途旅行。
- C) 在迈阿密到处走一走。
- D) 为了周末方便。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，女士并不会每天都用车，但她认为有辆车在周末出行时会方便很多。据此可知，D项正确。文中 be very convenient 和 D 项中 convenience 为同义替换。A、B 两项文中并未提及，故排除。C 项是弱干扰项，女士说自己之前在迈阿密的时候有一辆车，是之前那辆车让她能在迈阿密四处逛逛，并不是现在想买车的原因，故排除。

13. 这位女士如何评价德国车？

- A) 安全可靠。
- B) 小巧紧凑。
- C) 空间宽敞。
- D) 易于驱动。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，她听说德国汽车很可靠。据此可知，A 项正确。reliable 为原词复现。B、C、D 三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

14. 男士推荐这位女士做什么事？

- A) 买一辆二手车。
- B) 相信她自己的判断。
- C) 向他的朋友寻求意见。
- D) 做决定之前先仔细看看。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，女士并不确定自己要买什么型号的车，随后男士说自己有一个卖二手车的朋友，对汽车非常了解，人也很不错，就建议女士可以向这位朋友咨询相关问题。据此可知，C 项正确。文中 call him and ask him questions 和 C 项 seek advice from his friend 为同义替换。A 项为弱干扰项，文中提到的是男士朋友卖二手车，女士可向其咨询，并非买二手车，故排除。B、D 两项在文中并未提及，故排除。

15. 从对话中我们可以了解到这位男士的朋友是怎样的人？

- A) 他卖新车。
- B) 他值得信赖。
- C) 他正在创业。
- D) 他是一位成功的汽车经销商。

【答案】B

【解析】根据录音可知，女士听到男士的建议后有些犹豫，不愿自己被迫购买那个朋友的二手车。随后男士说自己的朋友绝不会给女士压力，也不会骗她。那位朋友人很好，也会很乐意帮助她。据此可知，B 项正确。朋友卖的是二手车，并非新车，故 A 项排除。文中并没有说他在创业，而是说他们家都做的这门生意，故 C 项排除。D 项文中并未提及，故排除。

Section C

Passage One

听力原文	听力原文译文
(16) <u>Pigs are not native to North America. They were first introduced to California by Spanish and Russian explorers and settlers many centuries ago. In the early times, pigs were allowed to wander freely in search of food. This practice also allowed many pigs to escape from farms and live in the wild, which became a problem.</u>	猪并非起源于北美洲。许多世纪前，西班牙和俄罗斯探险家与移民首次将猪引入加利福尼亚。在早期，人们允许猪自由走动来寻找食物。这种做法也导致许多猪逃离农场，到野外生活，最终演变成了大问题。
(17) <u>In fact, as one of the most damaging invasive species on the continent, wild pigs cause millions of dollars in crop damage yearly. They also harbor dozens of diseases that threaten both humans and farm animals. Forest patches with wild pigs have been found to have considerably reduced plant and animal diversity. In addition to either eating other animals or their food supply, wild pigs damage native habitats by rooting up grasses and rubbing on trees. Their activities may also create opportunities for invasive plants to colonize these areas. Wild pigs will eat almost anything containing calories. Mice, deer, birds, snakes and frogs are among their victims. They can also harm other wild species through indirect competition, rather than eating them or shrinking their food supply. On one particular United States island, wild pigs themselves became an attractive food source for a species of mainland eagle. (18) <u>The eagles began breeding on the island and also feeding on a species of native fox. The foxes were almost wiped out completely.</u></u>	事实上，野猪是这片大陆上一种最具破坏性的入侵物种，每年会损害价值数百万美元的农作物。此外，它们携带有数十种病毒，会对人类和农场动物造成威胁。在野猪出没的森林地带，动植物物种数量锐减。野猪除了吃其他动物或它们原来吃的食物，还会通过破坏草木的根、摩擦树木等对原本的栖息地造成破坏。它们的活动也可能为入侵植物在这些地区扎根创造机会。野猪几乎可以吃任何含有热量的食物。老鼠、鹿、鸟、蛇和青蛙都是野猪的牺牲品。它们会通过间接竞争而不是用直接吃掉或者减少食物供应的方式来伤害其他野生物种。在美国一个特别的小岛上，野猪成为了一种陆地鹰的美味食物来源。 <u>这些鹰开始在岛上繁殖，以当地的一种狐狸为食。狐狸几乎已经彻底灭绝了。</u>

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

16. What do we learn about early pigs in North America?
17. Why are wild pigs a threat to humans?
18. What does the passage say about the native foxes on a U.S. island?

答案详解

16. 对于北美地区早期的猪我们知道什么信息？

- A) 许多猪从农场逃了出来并变成野生的了。
- B) 它们实际上是北美本土的。
- C) 许多在野外寻找食物的时候被杀死了。
- D) 它们被西班牙和俄罗斯探险家猎杀了。

【答案】A

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，猪并非起源于北美洲。很多世纪前，西班牙和俄罗斯的探险家和移民首次将猪引入加利福尼亚。在早期，人们允许猪自由走动来寻找食物。这种做法也导致许多猪逃离农场，

到野外生活，最终演变成了大问题。据此可知，A 项正确。escape from farms 为原词复现，A 项 became wild 与文中 live in the wild 为同义替换。B、C、D 三项均与文意不符，故排除。

17. 为什么说野猪会对人类构成威胁？

- A) 它们经常对人发动突然攻击。
- B) 它们破坏了自然的食物供应链。
- C) 它们造成了环境污染。
- D) 它们携带着很多疾病。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，野猪每年会损害价值数百万美元的农作物，它们同时还携带着数十种威胁人类和农场动物的疾病。据此可知，D 项正确。D 项中 carry a great many diseases 和文中 harbored dozens of diseases 为同义替换。A、B、C 三项在文中并未提及，故排除。

18. 关于美国岛屿上当地的狐狸，文章是如何表述的？

- A) 它们与野猪和平相处。
- B) 它们把食物全部吃光了。
- C) 它们成了老鹰的牺牲品。
- D) 它们繁殖得很快。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，在美国的一个特别的小岛上，野猪成了一种陆地鹰的美味食物来源。这些鹰开始在岛上繁殖，以当地的一种狐狸为食。狐狸几乎已经彻底灭绝了。据此可知，C 项正确。文中 were almost wiped out completely 与 C 项 fell victim to eagles 为同义替换。A、B、D 三项在文中并未提及，故排除。

Passage Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(19) <u>A pair of entrepreneurs are planning to build and launch a spacecraft that would carry and roast coffee beans in outer space.</u></p> <p>The craft will use the heat of re-entry to roast coffee beans, as they float inside it in a pressurized tank. The effect would be to roast the beans all over, and produce perfect coffee.</p> <p>(20) <u>The businessmen say that on Earth, beans can easily break apart and get burned in the roaster.</u> But if gravity is removed, the beans float around in a heated oven, received 360 degrees of evenly distributed heat and roast to near perfection.</p> <p>The spacecraft will reach a height of around 200km. The beans would then be roasted in the heat generated by the craft's 20-minute re-entry into Earth's atmosphere. Temperatures in the pressurized tank will be kept to around 200°C.</p> <p>Once back on Earth, the planet's first space-roasted beans would be used to make coffee that would be sold for the first time in Dubai. This is where the pair's company is based. It is not clear how much they would charge for a cup.</p> <p>Surprisingly, the Space Roaster concept—should it go ahead—will not be the first attempt to take coffee into space. (21) <u>In 2015, two Italian companies, collaborated on the construction of a similar type of spacecraft,</u></p>	<p><u>两位企业家正计划建造并发射一艘能将咖啡豆运载至外太空并进行烘焙的宇宙飞船。</u></p> <p>当咖啡豆漂浮在飞船里的一个加压罐中时，飞船将利用返回时产生的热量烘烤咖啡豆。这样做能把咖啡豆烤得很到位，做出最好的咖啡。<u>商人们说，在地球上烤咖啡豆时，豆子很容易破碎，也很容易烤焦。</u>但如果失去重力，豆子就会漂浮在加热的烤箱中，受到 360 度全方位均匀分布的热量烤制，并烘焙到近乎完美的程度。</p> <p>航天器将达到大约 200 公里的高度。利用飞船返回地球大气层这 20 分钟的时间所产生的热量烘烤咖啡豆。加压罐中的温度将保持在 200°C 左右。</p> <p>一旦返回地球，那么第一颗在太空烤制的咖啡豆将被用来制作咖啡，并在迪拜进行首次出售。迪拜是他们公司的总部所在地。现在还不清楚一杯要收多少钱。</p> <p>令人惊讶的是，如果太空烘焙机这一设想得以实现，它并不是人类第一次将咖啡带入太空的尝试。<u>2015 年，两家意大利公司合作建造了一种类似于航天器的设备，这是第一台被设计用于太空的咖啡机。</u></p>

which was the first co-ffee machine designed for use in space.	
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Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What are a pair of entrepreneurs planning to do?

20. What does the passage say about coffee beans roasted on earth?

21. What did the two Italian companies do in 2015?

答案详解

19. 这两名企业家打算做什么？

- A) 在外太空品尝咖啡。
- B) 在外太空烘焙咖啡豆。
- C) 开发出一种新的咖啡豆。
- D) 使用加压罐来煮咖啡。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，两位企业家正计划建造并发射一艘能将咖啡豆运载至外太空并进行烘焙的宇宙飞船。据此可知，B项正确。roast coffee beans in outer space 为原词复现。在两人的计划中，只会在外太空烘焙咖啡豆，并不会在外太空煮咖啡或者品尝咖啡，故A、D项错误。C项文中并没有提到，故排除。

20. 这篇文章如何形容在地球上烘烤的咖啡豆？

- A) 很容易把它们烤焦。
- B) 它们漂浮在烤箱里。
- C) 必须把它们加热到 360°C。
- D) 它们受热均匀。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，在地球上烤咖啡豆的时候，豆子很容易破碎，也很容易在烤炉里被烤焦。据此可知，A项正确。get burned 为原词复现。B、D项对应的应该是在太空中烘焙的咖啡豆，并不是题目中说的地球上烘焙的咖啡豆，故排除。C项为弱干扰项，在文中 360°C不是指温度，而是指角度；其次 360 度全方位烘焙咖啡豆也是说太空中烘焙的咖啡豆，不符合题意，故排除。

21. 这两家意大利公司在 2015 年做了什么？

- A) 它们的太空烘焙咖啡豆要价很高。
- B) 它们在迪拜设立了一个分公司来生产咖啡烘焙机。
- C) 它们合作建造了第一台太空咖啡机。
- D) 它们放弃了在太空中烘焙咖啡豆的尝试。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，2015 年两家意大利公司合作建造了一个类似的航空器，也就是第一台太空咖啡机。据此可知，C项正确。C项中 building the first space coffee machine、building 分别和文中的 construction of a similar type of spacecraft 和 which was the first coffee machine 为同义替换。A、B、D 三项在文中均未提及，故排除。

Passage Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
In cold and snowy Alaska, there's a village called Takotna. It has a population of mere 49 souls. (22) <u>Each March, this tiny village swells up in numbers, because it is located in the middle of a race that takes place every year. It is a seven-day race called the Iditarod Trail and participants stop at Takotna for their obligatory 24-hour rest.</u> Lucky for them, (23) <u>Takotna is famous for its delicious fruit pies.</u>	在寒冷多雪的阿拉斯加，有一个叫塔科特纳的村庄。村里仅有 49 人。每年三月，这个小村庄的人数都会激增，因为它位于每年举行一次的比赛的中间地点。这场为期 7 天的比赛名为“艾迪塔罗德竞走”，要求参赛者必须在塔科特纳村停留休息 24 小时。塔科特纳村以其美味的水果派而闻名，这对于参赛

<p>Weeks before the competitors arrive, the residents of Takotna start preparing for what is without question their biggest event of the year. (24) <u>The whole village chips in to help, including the kids, who end up developing their baking skills at an early age.</u> The exhausted and hungry racers are greeted with delightful pies of all kinds, such as apple, orange, lemon, or banana. They consume the pies as stomach warming race fuel. The toughness of the race allows for racers to eat pretty much whatever they want. The more calories, the better. Takotna has gained a reputation for its dessert-based hospitality since the 1970s. It started with one person, Jane Newton. (25) <u>Jan moved from Idaho with her husband in 1972 and opened a restaurant. Her rich and filling-fruit pies quickly got the racers' attention, and the village gained some fame as a result.</u> Proud residents then started to refer to Jan as Queen of Takotna.</p>	<p>者而言是幸运的。 在参赛者到达的前几个星期，塔科特纳的村民开始准备他们今年最大的一场活动。<u>全村的人都来帮忙，包括那些从小就学会了烘焙技能的孩子们。疲惫饥饿的参赛者们能吃到各种美味的水果派，有苹果的、橘子的、柠檬的，还有香蕉的。</u>他们把水果派当作可以暖胃的比赛能量物来吃。比赛很激烈，参赛选手可以选择自己喜欢的食物，热量越高越好。 自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，塔科特纳就因其基于甜点的热情服务而闻名。这始于一位名叫简·牛顿的人。<u>1972 年，简和丈夫从爱达荷搬来这里，并开了一家餐馆。她做的丰盛水果派很快就引起了参赛者们的注意，这个村庄也因此名声在外。骄傲自豪的居民们从那以后就将简称作塔科特纳女王。</u></p>
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Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. Why do a lot of people come to the village of Takotna every March?
23. What is the village of Takotna famous for?
24. Who comes to help with the event of the year?
25. What does the passage say about Jane Newton?

答案详解

22. 为什么每年三月都有很多人来塔科特纳村?

- A) 这是观光的最佳时间。
B) 每年都有一场比赛经过这里。
C) 他们来打扫艾迪塔罗德小径。
D) 那正是村民们推选女王的时间。

【答案】B

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，每年 3 月，这个小村庄的人数都会激增，因为它位于每年举行一次的比赛的中间地点。这场名为“艾迪塔罗德竞走”的为期 7 天的比赛，要求参赛者必须在塔科特纳村停留休息 24 小时。据此可知，B 项正确。B 项 annually 和文中 every year 为同义替换，race 为原词复现。A、C、D 三项在文中并未提及。

23. 塔科特纳村以什么闻名?

- A) 孩子们的烘焙技能。
B) 它独特的冬季风景。
C) 美味的水果派。
D) 食物种类繁多。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，塔科特纳村以其美味的水果派而闻名，这对于参赛者而言是幸运的。据此可知，C 项正确。C 项 tasty 和文中 delicious 为同义替换，fruit pies 为原词复现。A、B、D 三项在文中并未提及。

24. 谁为今年的活动提供帮助?

- A) 参赛者。
B) 整个村庄。
C) 简·牛顿和她的朋友。

D) 来自爱达荷州的人。

【答案】B

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，全村的人都来帮忙，包括那些在很小的时候就学会了烘焙技能的孩子。据此可知，B 项正确。B 项中 the entire village 和文中的 the whole village 为同义替换。

25. 关于简·牛顿，文中是怎么说的？

A) 她在爱达荷州拥有一家餐馆。

B) 她在 1972 年嫁给了她的丈夫。

C) 她去阿拉斯加参加了比赛。

D) 这个村庄在她的帮助下名声在外。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，1972 年，简·牛顿和她的丈夫从爱达荷搬来这里，并开了一家餐馆。她做的丰盛水果派很快就引起了参赛者们的注意，这个村庄也因此名声在外。据此可知，D 项正确。D 项 the village to become famous 与文中 the village gained some fame 为同义替换。A、B 两项为干扰项，简是在阿拉斯加州的塔科特纳村开的餐馆，不是爱达荷州，故 A 项排除；B 项中提到的 1972 年是简和丈夫搬来的时间，而不是他们的结婚时间，故 B 项排除。C 项文中并未提及。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“但对于撒哈拉银蚁来说，它们从地下巢穴爬入炎热的阳光下去觅食，这是寻找午餐的最佳时机。”本句话中主句成分完整，空格位于介词词组 from...into 前，所以此处应填入动词的 ing 形式或是 ed 形式。crawling 意为“爬行”，与题意相符，故选 C。

27. 【答案】F

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“但对于撒哈拉银蚁来说，它们从地下巢穴爬入炎热的阳光下去觅食，这是寻找午餐的最佳时机。”根据空格前的不定式符号 to 以及空格后的 for food 可知此处应填入一个动词，且应该填入动词原形。hunt 意为“搜寻”，与题意相符，故选 F。

28. 【答案】E

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义“2015 年，来自比利时两所大学的科学家们进入了沙漠，并跟着这些蚂蚁的队伍行进。他们用了一个月的时间，在酷热中追踪蚂蚁并挖出了它们的巢穴。”根据空格后的 heat 一词可知，空格处应填入形容词。extreme 意为“极度的”，与题意相符，故选 E。

29. 【答案】K

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“目的其实很简单，就是为了找出该物种是如何适应这种可以融化鞋底的温度的。”根据空格前的定冠词 the 可知，空格处缺名词。species 意为“（动植物的）物种，种”，与题意相符，故选 K。

30. 【答案】G

【解析】本题考查的是副词。释义为“目的其实很简单，就是为了找出该物种是如何适应这种可以融化鞋底的温度的。”空格前为情态动词 can，其后为动词 melt，故此应填入副词。literally 意为“的确，确实”，与题意相符，故选 G。

31. 【答案】M

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义为“回到比利时，科学家们在电子显微镜下观察这些蚂蚁，发现它们浓密的三角形毛发就像棱镜一样会对光产生反射金属般的反射效果，使它们免受太阳可怕热量的侵害。”根据空格后面 hair 一词可知，此处应填入形容词，和 triangular 一同修饰 hair 一词。thick 意为“浓密的”，与题意相符，故选 M。

32. 【答案】J

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“当博士生昆汀·威洛特用一把小刀从一只蚂蚁身上取走毛发，并把它

放在加热灯下的时候，蚂蚁的体温瞬间升高。”根据空格前后可知，此句缺少谓语动词。removed 意为“清除；移走”，与题意相符，故选 J。

33. 【答案】N

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义为“当博士生昆汀·威洛特用一把小刀从一只蚂蚁身上取下毛发，并把它放在加热灯下的时候，蚂蚁的体温瞬间升高。”根据空格前的不定冠词 a 可知，空格处应填入形容词。tiny 意为“极小的，微小的”，与题意相符，故选 N。

34. 【答案】O

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义为“蚂蚁保持凉爽的方法在动物中是独一无二的。”在这句话中空格位于系动词 is 之后，并结合前后文句意可知，空格处应填入形容词。unique 意为“独一无二的；难得的”，与题意相符，故选 O。

35. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“威洛特说，有些公司有兴趣将这些蚂蚁的隔热方法应用于人类生活的各个方面，从保护消防队员的生命安全到在夏天保持屋内凉爽。”空格前的固定搭配 be interested in 表示“对……有兴趣”，其后为名词短语，所以空格处应填入 ing 形式的动词。adapting 意为“(使)适应，(使)适合”，与题意相符，故选 A。

词汇分析

名词：E) extreme 极端；F) hunt 搜寻；打猎；I) remote 遥控器；K) species (动植物的)物种，种；L) specimens 样本；实例，范例

动词：A) adapting (使)适应，(使)适合；C) crawling 爬行；D) crowded 挤满；F) hunt 搜寻；H) moderate (使)和缓，(使)减轻；J) removed 清除；移走

形容词：D) crowded 拥挤的；E) extreme 极度的；H) moderate 适度的，中等的；

I) remote 偏远的，偏僻的；M) thick 浓密的；N) tiny 极小的，微小的；

O) unique 独一无二的；难得的

副词：B) consciously 有意识地；G) literally 的确，确实

参考译文

当撒哈拉沙漠的温度飙升到 120 华氏度时，大多数动物都会寻找有阴凉的地方。可是对于撒哈拉银蚁来说，它们从地下巢穴 (26) 爬到炎热的阳光下去 (27) 觅食，这是寻找午餐的最佳时机。2015 年，来自比利时两所大学的科学家们进入了沙漠，并跟着这些蚂蚁的队伍行进。他们用了一个月的时间，在 (28) 酷热中追踪蚂蚁并挖出了它们的巢穴。目的其实很简单，就是为了找出这一 (29) 物种是如何适应这种 (30) 的确可以熔化鞋底的高温的。

回到比利时，科学家们在电子显微镜下观察这些蚂蚁，发现它们 (31) 浓密的三角形毛发就像棱镜一样会对光产生金属般的反射效果，使它们免受太阳可怕热量的侵害。当昆汀·威洛博士用一把 (33) 小刀从一只蚂蚁身上 (32) 取走毛发，并把它放在加热灯下的时候，蚂蚁的体温瞬间升高。

蚂蚁保持凉爽的方法在动物中是 (34) 独一无二的。这种反光型毛发能对人类产生保护作用吗？威洛特说，有些公司有兴趣将这些蚂蚁的隔热方法 (35) 应用于人类生活的各个方面，从保护消防队员的生命安全到在夏天保持屋内凉爽。

Section B

36. 【答案】E 释义为“患抑郁症的人数在高中一年级急剧增加。”这与段落 E 中的“In addition, studies find the first year of high school typically shows one of the greatest increases in depression of any year over the lifespan”相符。题干中的 The number of people experiencing depression shows a sharp increase 是对定位句中的 one of the greatest increases in depression of any year over the lifespan 的同义转述。

37. 【答案】G 释义为“根据一项研究，学生的学习成绩并不是他们压力反应的唯一决定性因素。”这与段落 G 中的“This was an exciting result because it showed that the body’s stress responses are not determined solely by one’s grades.”相符。题干中的 not the only decisive factor 是对定位句中的 not determined solely by 的同义转述；题干中的 students’ academic performance 是对定位句中 one’s grades 的同义转述。

38. 【答案】J 释义为“研究人员希望进一步探索家长和学校如何通过改变九年级学生的心态来帮助他们。”这与段落 J 中的“*We also hope to learn how teachers, parents or school counselors can help students keep their ongoing academic or social difficulties in perspective.*”相符。题干中的 Researchers 和 parents and schools 对应定位句中的 We, teachers, parents or school counselors; 题干中的 can help ninth graders by changing their mindset 是对定位句中的 can help students keep their ongoing academic or social difficulties in perspective 的概括。

39. 【答案】C 释义为“根据一项研究，每个高中毕业生至少为当地经济贡献 50 万美元。”这与 C 段落中的“*One study has calculated that the lifetime benefit to the local economy for a single additional student who completes high school is half a million dollars or more.*”相符。题干中的 According to one study 和 each high school graduate 分别对应定位句中的 One study has calculated that 和 a single additional student who completes high school。题干中的 contributes at least 500,000 dollars to the local economy 是对定位句中 the lifetime benefit to the local economy...is half a million dollars or more 的同义转述。

40. 【答案】H 释义为“在一项研究中，学生们被告知他们在学校的社会地位并非一成不变。”这与段落 H 中的“*In this study, instead of teaching students that their smartness can change, we taught them that their social standing—that is, whether they are bullied or excluded or left out—can change over time.*”相符。题干中的 students were told 和 their social position 对应句中的 we taught them 和 their social standing。题干中的 is not unchangeable 是对定位句中 can change over time 的同义转述。

41. 【答案】E 释义为“据报道，抑郁症在全世界造成了巨大的经济损失。”这与 E 段落中“*The World Health Organization reports that depression has the greatest burden of disease, in terms of the total cost of treatment and the loss of productivity.*”相符。题干中的 It is reported that 对应句中的 The World Health Organization reports that。题干中的 depression results in enormous economic losses worldwide 是对定位句中 depression has the greatest burden of disease, in terms of the total cost of treatment and the loss of productivity 的概括。

42. 【答案】D 释义为“一项研究表明，九年级学生之间的友谊远未稳定。”这与段落 D 中的“*One study of ninth-grade students found that 50 percent of friendships among ninth graders changed from one month to the next, signaling striking instability in friendships.*”相符。题干中的 friendships among ninth graders 对应句中的 friendships among ninth graders。题干中的 far from stable 是对定位句中 striking instability 的同义转述。

43. 【答案】A 释义为“超过一半的学生在进入九年级时会发现他们的学业成绩急剧下降。”这与段落 A 中的“*Consider that nearly two-thirds of students will experience the ‘ninth-grade shock,’ which refers to a dramatic drop in a student’s academic performance.*”相符。题干中的 More than half of students 对应句中的 nearly two-thirds of students。题干中的 their academic performance declining sharply 是对定位句中 a dramatic drop in a student’s academic performance 的同义转述。

44. 【答案】I 释义为“研究人员通过实验发现，可以教学生以更积极的方式应对压力。”这与 I 段落中的“*But when students were taught that people can change, they had better responses to stress, in part because they felt like they had the resources to deal with the demanding situation....*”相符。题干中的 respond to stress in a more positive way 是对定位句中的 when students were taught that people can change, they had better responses to stress 的概括。

45. 【答案】F 释义为“探索如何应对进入高中的学生所面临的挑战是有益的。”这与 F 段落中的“*Given all that’s riding on having a successful ninth grade experience, it pays to explore what can be done to improve the academic, social and emotional challenges of the transition to high school.*”相符。题干中的 It is beneficial 和 explore ways to cope with the challenges 对应定位句中的 it pays 和 explore what can be done to improve the academic, social and emotional challenges。题干是对定位句的同义转述。

参考译文

高中的开始阶段不必有压力

A) 本月，全国将有 400 多万名学生升入高中。很多人会做得很好。但许多人不会。(43) 想一想有将近三分之二的学生将要经历“九年级冲击”，也就是学生学习成绩大幅下降。一些学生通过逃避挑战来应对这种

冲击。例如，他们可能会放弃那些有难度的课程。其他人可能会感到绝望，导致如英语、科学和数学等核心课程不及格。

B) 这对家长、教师和决策者来说应该很重要。说到底，这对学生本身和整个社会都很重要，因为学生过渡到九年级的经历不仅会对学生本人产生长期影响，也会对他们的家庭社区产生长期影响。作为研究学校和家庭如何帮助年轻人健康成长的心理学家，我们进行了这些观察。

C) 在新的全球经济形势下，那些在大学预科课程中成绩不及格导致没完成九年级学业的学生不太可能按时毕业，无法找工作。(39) 一项研究估算，每增加一个完成高中学业的学生，对当地经济产生的终身效益就达到了 50 万美元甚至更多。这是基于更高的收入和避开医疗、犯罪、福利依赖以及其他方面的成本。

D) 九年级成绩不好的后果所影响的将不仅是学生找到一份好工作的能力，还有他们享受生活的程度。当学生从八年级升到九年级时，他们失去了许多原本可以寻求支持的朋友。(42) 一项针对九年级学生的研究发现，九年级学生中有一半的友谊从这个月到下个月就发生了变化，这表明这个时期友谊极不稳定。

E) (36) 此外，研究发现高一通常是人的一生中抑郁症病例数增加最多的年份之一。研究人员认为，一个原因是随着学业要求的提高，学生与朋友的联系中断了。此外，大多数成人临床抑郁症首先出现在青春期。

(41) 世界卫生组织报告中称，就治疗总成本和生产力损失而言，抑郁症是全球负担最重的一种疾病。

F) (45) 考虑到一次成功的九年级经历所能带来的一切，探索如何应对过渡到高中过程中所面临的学业、社交和情感挑战都是值得的。到目前为止，我们的研究已经得出了一个主要结论：学生对改变的信念——他们对人们是否永远都是一条路走到底，或者人们是否能够改变他们的个性和能力的信念——与他们应对问题、获得学业成功和保持良好心理健康的能力有关。过去的研究称这些信念为“思维模式”，“固有思维模式”指的是人们改变不了的信念，而“成长思维模式”指的是人们可以改变的信念。

G) 在近期的一项研究中，我们调查了 360 名青少年对“聪明”本质的看法，也就是他们对智力的固有思维模式。然后，我们通过检测学生的应激激素来评估成绩下降学生的生物应激反应。那些认为智力是固定不变的学生——如果你在学校里苦苦挣扎，你就会被困在“不聪明”的境地中——在九年级开始成绩就下降时，他们的应激激素水平更高。如果学生们相信智力可以提高，也就是说当他们对智力有着更多的成长思维模式时，他们成绩下滑的时候所表现出来的应激激素水平更低。(37) 这是一个令人兴奋的结果，因为它表明身体的应激反应不仅仅取决于一个人的成绩。相反，在那些认为成绩下降是一种永久而无望状态的学生中，成绩下降只能预示着更糟糕的应激激素水平。

H) 我们还调查了高中过渡的社会层面。(40) 在这个研究中，我们没有告诉他们智力是可以改变的，而是告诉他们，他们的社会地位是可以随着时间的推移而改变的，这里的社会地位也就是指是否被霸凌、被排斥或者被忽视。然后我们观察了高中生对日常社会交往困难的应激反应。也就是说，我们教会了他们关于社交生活的成长思维模式。在这项研究要求学生走进实验室，在高年级学生面前公开演讲。演讲的主题是什么让一个人在高中阶段受欢迎。接下来，学生们必须在同一批高年级学生面前完成一项困难的心算任务。

I) 实验结果表明，那些没有被告知人们是可以改变的学生，表现出的抗压能力较差。当这些学生发表演讲时，他们的血管收缩，心脏向身体输送的血液减少，而这两种反应都是身体在受到物理威胁后本能准备受到伤害或失败时的表现。然后他们发表了更糟糕的演讲，犯了更多的数学错误。(44) 然而，那些提前得知认识可以改变的学生，他们应对压力的状况会更好，部分原因是他们觉得自己有能力来应对严峻苛刻的形势。接受成长思维模式干预的学生，血管收缩更少，心脏被输送的血液更多，这两者都有助于更多的氧气进入大脑，从而，在语言和心算任务中都表现得更好。

J) 这些发现引出了我们正在进一步调查的几种可能性。首先，我们正在努力将这些发现适用于更为多样化的学校社区。我们想知道，对哪种类型的学校以及哪种类型的学生来说，这些成长思维的想法能帮助他们适应高中的挑战。(38) 我们还希望了解教师、家长或学校辅导员是如何帮助学生正确看待持续存在的学业或社交困难的。我们想知道，如果学校帮助人们将变革和改进潜力的信念作为学校整体文化的一个更大特征，特别是对于刚上九年级的学生来说，那么又会发生什么。

Section C
Passage One

46. 作者是如何评价教育工作者的?

- A) 他们向科技公司寻求建议, 来实现教学目标。
- B) 教育工作者成功地为企业储备了人才。
- C) 他们帮助学生们获得未来成功所需要的技能。
- D) 他们与科技公司合作以提高教学效率。

【答案】C 事实细节题。根据文中第一段的“Teachers want to prepare students for a successful future.”可知, 教师们想让学生为成功的未来做好准备。据此可知, C 项正确。文中 prepare students for a successful future 与 C 项 help students acquire the skills needed for their future success 为同义替换。A、B、D 三项文中并未提及, 故排除。

47. 作者认为, 教育工作者如何才能更好地培养学生的 STEM 技能?

- A) 将它们与传统的刺激性活动相结合。
- B) 邀请商业领袖帮助设计课程。
- C) 提高学生批判性思维的能力。
- D) 向学生展示最好的学习方式是做游戏。

【答案】A 细节推理题。根据文中第二段“Focusing on STEM skills is important, but the reality is that STEM skills are enhanced and more relevant when combined with traditional, hands-on creative activities. This combination is proving to be the best way to prepare today’s children to be the makers and builders of tomorrow.”可知, 专注于 STEM 技能固然重要, 但实际情况是, 当 STEM 技能与传统的创造性活动相结合时, 它就会得到增强, 并且更具相关性。事实证明, 这种结合是让当今的孩子们成为未来的创造者和建设者的最好方式。据此可知, A 项正确。文中 combined with 和 traditional, hands-on creative activities 分别与 A 项 blending them with 和 traditional, stimulating activities 为同义替换。文中说到教育工作者和科技公司合作让老式游戏回归, 并非由商业领袖设计课程, 故 B 项排除。C 项在文中并未提到, 故排除。文中提到要提高学生的 STEM 技能不能只是展示游戏的重要性, 而是要让学生参与进去, 故 D 排除。

48. 孩子们如何获得 21 世纪所需要的技能?

- A) 通过参与涉及特定技术的活动。
- B) 通过鼓捣东西自己解决问题。
- C) 通过熟悉高科技设备。
- D) 通过团队合作掌握基本原则。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中第三段“In fact many experts argue that the most important 21st-century skills aren’t related to specific technologies or subject matter, but to creativity; skills like imagination, problem-finding and problem-solving, teamwork, optimism, patience and the ability to experiment and take risks. These are skills acquired when kids tinker.”可知, 事实上, 许多专家都认为 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定技术或主题是没有关系的, 而是与创造力有关。这里所说的技能是指想象力、发现和解决问题的能力、团队合作能力、乐观、耐心以及做实验和冒险的能力等方面。这些技能, 都是孩子们在鼓捣小东西时获得的。据此可知, B 项正确。文中 tinker 与 B 项 playing with things 为同义替换。A 项与文中的内容相反, 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定技术无关, 故排除。C、D 两项文中未提及, 故排除。

49. 我们能做什么来帮助孩子们学习数学和几何的基础知识?

- A) 尽早激发他们的兴趣。
- B) 花更多的时间陪他们玩游戏。
- C) 鼓励他们动手做东西。
- D) 允许他们随意鼓捣计算器。

【答案】C 细节推理题。根据文中第四段“This type of play—especially with building blocks—helps children discover and develop key principles in math and geometry.”可知, 这种游戏, 尤其是积木游戏, 能帮助孩子们发现和掌握数学和几何学的重要原理。据此可知, C 项正确。文中 this type of play—especially with building blocks 对应的是 C 项中的 make things with hands。A、D 项文中未提及, 故排除。文中说到要让孩子们自己

玩耍，而不是花时间和他们做游戏，故 B 项排除。

50. 作者给那些处于劣势的学校和社区提出了什么建议？

- A) 将学生培养成制造者来满足未来市场的需求。
- B) 利用现有资源开发学生的创新技能。
- C) 让学生参与具有挑战性的任务来培养他们的创造力。
- D) 与公司合作改善教学设施。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中最后一段中“This is especially important for under-resourced schools and communities. Taking whatever materials are handy and tinkering with them is a simple way to engage those important “maker” skills. And anyone, anywhere, can do it.”可知，这对于资源不足的学校和社区十分重要。用周围可得的材料，让孩子们自己去鼓捣小玩意儿，这是一个运用重要“制造者”技能的简单方法。无论是谁，无论在哪儿，都能做到。据此可知，B 项正确。文中 whatever materials are handy 与 B 项 the resources available 为同义替换。从最后一段中可知孩子天生就是制造者，故 A 项排除。C、D 项文中并未提及，故排除。

难点词汇表

hands-on [ˌhændz ˈɑːn] adj. 动手的；实际操作的

propulsion [prəˈpʌlʃn] n. 推动力；推进

spatial [ˈspeɪl] adj. 空间的

geometry [dʒiˈɑːmətri] n. 几何学；几何图形，几何结构

architectural [ˌɑːrkiˈtektʃərəl] adj. 建筑学的；建筑方面的

handy [ˈhændi] adj. 有用的；手边的

参考译文

(46) 教育工作者和商业领袖之间的共同点比表面上看起来要更多。教师们想让学生做好准备，拥抱成功的未来。科技公司对于培养一支具备 STEM（科学、技术、工程和数学）技能的员工队伍产生了兴趣，以促进公司发展和行业发展。他们是如何共同努力实现这些目标呢？答案也许就是游戏。

(47) 注重 STEM 技能固然重要，但实际情况是，当 STEM 技能与传统的创造性活动相结合时，这些技能才会得到增强，并且更有意义。事实证明，这种结合是让当今的孩子们成为未来的创造者和建设者的最好方式。这就是为什么科技公司要与教育工作者进行合作，让那些优秀的传统游戏再次回归。

(48) 事实上，许多专家都认为 21 世纪最重要的技能与特定技术或主题是没有关系的，而是与创造力有关。这里所说的技能是指想象力、发现和解决问题的能力、团队合作能力、乐观、耐心以及做实验和冒险的能力等方面。这些技能，都是孩子们在鼓捣小东西时获得的。美国宇航局喷气推进实验室等高科技行业发现，他们中整体最具解决问题能力的人在小时候都是“鼓捣”大师。

像我们小时候那样做事有认知上的好处——造东西，要先拆掉它，然后再建起来。研究表明，在 15 分钟的自由游戏时间内，四、五岁的孩子会把三分之一的时间用于空间、数学和建筑活动。(49) 这种游戏，尤其是积木游戏，能帮助孩子们发现和掌握数学和几何学的重要原理。

如果游戏和建筑对 21 世纪所需技能的发展至关重要，那么这确实是个好消息，原因有两个：孩子天生就是建设者、制造者和创造者，所以培养 21 世纪所需的技能也许很简单，只要给孩子们游戏、鼓捣小玩意和反复尝试的机会就可以，即便他们长大了也要如此。再者，培养 21 世纪所需技能并不需要 21 世纪的技术。

(50) 这对于资源不足的学校和社区十分重要。运用手边的材料，让孩子们自己去鼓捣小玩意儿，这是一个运用重要“制造者”技能的简单方法。无论是谁，无论在哪儿，都能做到。

Passage Two

51. 作者是如何看待 IT 这份工作的？

- A) 许多人都很羡慕这份工作。
- B) 对他来说没什么吸引力。
- C) 从经济层面来说是值得的。
- D) 这与他的能力不相符。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中第一段的“Being an information technology, or IT, worker is not a job I envy.”可知，“我”并不羡慕信息技术工作者或 IT 工作者的工作。据此可知，B 项正确。文中 is not a job I envy 与 B 项 not appeal to 为同义替换。A 项不正确，文中明确提到作者不羡慕 IT 工作，故排除。C、D 项文中未提及，故排除。

52. 最近一项针对依赖信息技术支持工作的员工的调查结果如何?

- A) IT 有助于提高生产率。
- B) IT 有助于改进质量控制。
- C) 许多员工对 IT 感到无能为力。
- D) 大多数员工在工作中严重依赖 IT。

【答案】C 细节推理题。根据文中第二段“According to a recent survey, employees who have a job reliant on IT support consider IT a major source of job dissatisfaction. Through no fault of their own, they can suddenly find their productivity deteriorating or quality control non-existent. And there's little they can do about it.”可知, 根据近期一项调查显示, 那些依赖信息技术支持工作的员工认为, 信息技术正是他们对工作感到不满的主要原因。尽管他们自己没有错, 但会突然发现自己的生产率在下降或质量控制不起作用。他们对此可以说是无能为力。据此可知, C 项正确。文中 dissatisfaction 与 C 项 are deeply frustrated 为同义替换。A、B 项不正确, 与原文意思正好相反, 故排除。D 项文中并未提及, 故排除。

53. 当信息技术正常运作时会发生什么?

- A) 员工的工作效率会大幅提高。
- B) 员工变得愈加依赖机器。
- C) 不再有任何无聊或重复的任务。
- D) 员工变得对自己的工作更有信心。

【答案】D 细节推理题。根据文中第三段“When IT is operating as it should, employee self-confidence swells. Their job satisfaction, too, can surge when well-functioning machines relieve them of dull tasks or repetitive processes.”可知, 当信息技术正常运作时, 员工的自信心就会增强。当运转良好的机器使他们摆脱枯燥乏味的任务或重复性流程时, 他们的工作满意度也会激增。据此可知, D 项正确。文中 self-confidence swells 对应 D 项 become more confident。A、B 项在文中未提及, 故排除。C 项错误, 文中只说人们可以在机器帮助下摆脱枯燥乏味的任务或重复性流程, 并没有说完全消失, 说法过于绝对, 故排除。

54. 在实施新的 IT 计划之前, 业务领导人应该做什么?

- A) 考虑客户的各种期望。
- B) 起草一份将要承诺的效率清单。
- C) 评估培训员工的成本。
- D) 考虑对员工可能产生的影响。

【答案】D 细节推理题。根据文中第三段“But if there's one thing that triggers widespread employee frustration, it's an IT transformation project gone wrong, where swollen expectations have been popped and a long list of promised efficiencies have been reversed. This occurs when business leaders implement IT initiatives with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user.”可知, 但如果有一件事会引起员工的普遍不满, 那就是信息技术改造项目出了问题, 导致过高的期望被打破, 一系列承诺的提高效率的方法会被推翻。当业务领导者在实施信息技术计划时, 如果很少考虑这些更改将如何影响终端用户的话, 就会出现这种情况。据此可知, D 项正确。文中 with little consideration of how those changes will impact the end user 对应 D 项 Think about the possible effects on their employees。A 项文中表达的是对员工造成的影响, 并非公司客户, 故排除。B 项不正确, 文中并没有说要拟定这样一个办法清单, 故排除。C 项文中未提及, 故排除。

55. 企业如何帮助员工改善使用 IT 的体验?

- A) 设计适合他们需求的系统。
- B) 保证他们的心理健康。
- C) 调整他们的工作来适应信息技术系统。
- D) 为他们提供定期的在职培训。

【答案】A 细节题。根据文中最后一段“Therefore, businesses need to set up their IT infrastructure so that it is designed to fit in with their employees' work, rather than adjust their work to fit in with the company's IT limitations.”可知, 所以企业需要建立信息技术基础设施, 让设计与员工的工作相适应, 而不是调整员工的工作来适应公司的 IT 系统限制。据此可知, A 项正确。B 项不正确, 文中提到的是要了解员工使用信息技术时的心理体验, 故排除。C 项与文中意思相反, 不是让员工调整工作适应信息技术, 而是调整信息技术来适应员工的工作, 故排除。D 项文中并未提及, 故排除。

难点词汇表

instantly ['ɪnstəntli] adv. 立刻; 立即; 马上

reliant [rɪ'laɪənt] adj. 依赖的; 依靠的

deteriorate [dɪ'tɪəriəreɪt] vi. 恶化

swell [swel] v. 使增大; 增大(身体部位等) 肿胀

trigger ['trɪɡər] vt. 引爆; 触发

influential [ˌɪnflu'enʃl] adj. 有很大影响的; 有支配力的

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪneɪt] vt. 排除; 清除; 消除

practitioner [præk'tɪʃənər] n. (尤指医学或法律界的) 从业人员; 习艺者, 专门人才

参考译文

(51) 我并不羡慕信息技术工作者, 也就是 IT 工作者的工作。在一场关键的会议中, 他们会被叫去立即维修那些出现故障, 无法正常使用的投影仪。同事们因为同一个问题要多次打电话给服务台, 这使他们非常懊恼, 而 IT 工作者不得不忍受这些同事的坏脾气。IT 工作者也知道有更强大、更可靠、更快捷的系统, 但他们的老板根本不会出钱来买。

(52) 近期一项调查显示, 那些依赖信息技术支持工作的员工认为, 信息技术正是他们对工作感到不满的主要原因。尽管他们自己没有错, 但会突然发现自己的生产率在下降或质量控制不起作用。他们对此可以说是无能为力。

信息技术的使用几乎渗透整个工作领域, 也已成为员工整体工作体验的重要组成部分。(53) 当信息技术正常运作时, 员工的自信心就会增强。当运转良好的机器使他们摆脱枯燥乏味的任务或重复性流程时, 他们的工作满意度也会激增。(54) 如果说有一件事会引起员工的普遍不满, 那就是信息技术改造项目出了问题, 导致过高的期望被打破, 一系列承诺的提高效率的方法会被推翻。当业务领导者在实施信息技术计划时, 如果很少考虑这些更改将如何影响终端用户的话, 就会出现这种情况。

这就是为什么管理者应该意识到信息技术用户体验对其员工的影响有多大, 并应尽其最大努力确保其信息技术团队避免出现编程错误以及应用程序崩溃的情况。还需要及时提供充分的信息技术支持, 使用户能够处理工作中涉及的技术问题。更重要的是, 信息技术工作者需要了解员工在使用信息技术时的心理感受。

(55) 所以企业需要设计与员工工作相适应的信息技术基础设施, 而不是员工通过调整自己的工作来适应公司的信息系统限制。

Part IV Translation

【译文】

Tieguanyin is one of the most popular tea in China. Originated from Xiping Town, Anxi County, Fujian Province, Tieguanyin is now extensively cultivated in Anxi County, but the flavor varies from region to region with distinctive characteristics. Tieguanyin is harvested all year round, and the one picked in spring and autumn is of its best quality. The processing of Tieguanyin is extremely complex, which requires expertise technology and rich experience. Tieguanyin contains various types of vitamins and tastes unique. Frequent intake of Tieguanyin could help to prevent heart disease, lower blood pressure, and enhance memory.

【精简结构】

1. 铁观音是中国最受欢迎的茶之一。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是: 铁观音是……茶。

2. (铁观音)原产自福建省安溪县西坪镇, 如今安溪全县普遍种植, 但该县不同地区生产的铁观音又各具风味。

主语 谓语 宾语 谓语

谓语句

谓语句

主干是: (铁观音) 产自……, ……普遍种植, ……各具风味。

3. 铁观音一年四季均可采摘, 尤以春秋两季采摘的茶叶品质最佳。

主语 谓语

主干是: 铁观音……可采摘……。

4. 铁观音加工非常复杂, 需要专门的技术和丰富的经验。

主语 谓语 补语 谓语 宾语

主干是：铁观音加工复杂，需要.....技术和.....经验。

5. 铁观音含有多种维生素，喝起来口感独特。

主语 谓语 宾语 谓语

主干是：铁观音含有.....维生素，喝起来.....。

6. 常饮铁观音有助于预防心脏病、降低血压、增强记忆力。

主语 谓语 谓语 谓语

主干是：常饮铁观音.....预防.....、降低.....、增强.....。

【重点词汇】

be originated from 起源于；产自

cultivate ['kʌltɪveɪt] v. 种植；栽培；培育

flavor ['fleɪvər] n. 味道

harvest ['hɑːrvɪst] v. 收割；收获

all year round 全年

vitamin ['vaɪtəˌmɪn] n. 维生素

intake ['ɪnteɪk] n. （食物、饮料等的）摄取量，吸入量

heart disease 心脏病

blood pressure 血压

2021年6月大学英语六级考试真题试卷(第2套)

Part I Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay titled *"Is technology making people lazy?"* The statement given below is for your reference. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. *Many studies claim that computers distract people, make them lazy thinkers and even lower their work efficiency.*

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.

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

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

1. A) See the Pope.
B) Go to Newcastle.
C) Travel to Germany.
D) Tour an Italian city.
2. A) He was taken to hospital in an ambulance.
B) His car hit a sign and was badly damaged.
C) His GPS system went out of order.
D) He ended up in the wrong place.

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

3. A) Scotland will reach the national target in carbon emissions reduction ahead of schedule.
B) Glasgow City Council has made a deal with ScottishPower on carbon emissions.
C) Glasgow has pledged to take the lead in reducing carbon emissions in the UK.
D) First Minister Nicola Sturgeon urged ScottishPower to reduce carbon emissions.
4. A) Glasgow needs to invest in new technologies to reach its goal.
B) Glasgow is going to explore new sources of renewable energy.
C) Stricter regulation is needed in transforming Glasgow's economy.
D) It's necessary to create more low-emission zones as soon as possible.

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

5. A) It donates money to overpopulated animal shelters.
B) It permits employees to bring cats into their office.
C) It gives 5,000 yen to employees who keep pet cats.
D) It allows workers to do whatever their hearts desire.
6. A) Keep cats off the street.
B) Rescue homeless cats.
C) Volunteer to help in animal shelters.
D) Contribute to a fund for cat protection.
7. A) It has contributed tremendously to the firm's fame.
B) It has helped a lot to improve animals' well-being.
C) It has led some other companies to follow suit.
D) It has resulted in damage to office equipment.

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) Find out where Jimmy is.
B) Borrow money from Jimmy.
C) Make friends with Jimmy.

- D) Ask Jimmy what is to be done.
9. A) He was unsure what kind of fellow Jimmy was.
B) He was working on a study project with Jimmy.
C) He wanted to make a sincere apology to Jimmy.
D) He wanted to invite her to join in a study project.
10. A) He got a ticket for speeding.
B) He got his car badly damaged.
C) He was involved in a traffic accident.
D) He had an operation for his injury.
11. A) He needed to make some donation to charity.
B) He found the 60 pounds in his pocket missing.
C) He wanted to buy a gift for his mother's birthday.
D) He wanted to conceal something from his parents.

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

12. A) Shopping delivery.
B) Shopping online.
C) Where he goes shopping.
D) How often he does shopping.
13. A) Searching in the aisles.
B) Dealing with the traffic.
C) Driving too long a distance.
D) Getting one's car parked.
14. A) The after-sales service.
B) The replacement policy.
C) The quality of food products.
D) The damage to the packaging.
15. A) It saves money.
B) It offers more choice.
C) It increases the joy of shopping.
D) It is less time-consuming.

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 have little talent for learning math.
B) They need medical help for math anxiety.
C) They need extra help to catch up in the math class.
D) They have strong negative emotions towards math.
17. A) It will gradually pass away without teachers' help.
B) It affects low performing children only.
C) It is related to a child's low intelligence.
D) It exists mostly among children from poor families.
18. A) Most of them have average to strong math ability.
B) Most of them get timely help from their teachers.
C) They will regain confidence with counselling.
D) They are mostly secondary school students.

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

19. A) Social media addiction is a threat to our health.
B) Too many people are addicted to smartphones.
C) Addiction to computer games is a disease.
D) Computer games can be rather addictive.
20. A) They prioritize their favored activity over what they should do.
B) They do their favored activity whenever and wherever possible.
C) They are unaware of the damage their behavior is doing to them.

- D) They are unable to get rid of their addiction without professional help.
21. A) It may be less damaging than previously believed.
 B) There will never be agreement on its harm to people.
 C) It may prove to be beneficial to developing creativity.
 D) There is not enough evidence to classify it as a disease.

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

22. A) They are relatively uniform in color and design.
 B) They appear more formal than other passports.
 C) They are a shade of red bordering on brown.
 D) They vary in color from country to country.
23. A) They must endure wear and tear.
 B) They must be of the same size.
 C) They must be made from a rare material.
 D) They must follow some common standards.
24. A) They look more traditional.
 B) They look more official.
 C) They are favored by airlines.
 D) They are easily identifiable.
25. A) For beauty.
 B) For variety.
 C) For visibility.
 D) For security.

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.

Social isolation poses more health risks than obesity or smoking 15 cigarettes a day, according to research published by Brigham Young University. The 26 is that loneliness is a huge, if silent, risk factor.

Loneliness affects physical health in two ways. First, it produces stress hormones that can lead to many health problems. Second, people who live alone are less likely to go to the doctor 27, to exercise or to eat a healthy diet.

Public health experts in many countries are 28 how to address widespread loneliness in our society. Last year Britain even appointed a minister for loneliness. "Loneliness 29 almost every one of us at some point," its minister for loneliness Baroness Barran said. "It can lead to very serious health 30 for individuals who become isolated and disconnected."

Barran started a "Let's Talk Loneliness" campaign that 31 difficult conversations across Britain. He is now supporting "32 benches," which are public seating areas where people are encouraged to go and chat with one another. The minister is also 33 to stop public transportation from being cut in ways that leave people isolated.

More than one-fifth of adults in both the United States and Britain said in a 2018 34 that they often or always feel lonely. More than half of American adults are unmarried, and researchers have found that even among those who are married, 30% of relationships are 35 strained. A quarter of Americans now live alone, and as the song says, one is the loneliest number.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| A) abruptly | F) friendly | K) severely |
| B) appointments | G) hindered | L) sparked |
| C) consequences | H) idiom | M) splitting |
| D) debating | I) implication | N) survey |
| E) dimensions | J) pushing | O) touches |

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**.

What happens when a language has no words for numbers?

- A) Numbers do not exist in all cultures. There are numberless hunter-gatherers embedded deep in Amazonia, living along branches of the world's largest river tree. Instead of using words for precise quantities, these people rely exclusively on terms analogous to "a few" or "some". In contrast, our own lives are governed by numbers. As you read this, you are likely aware of what time it is, how old you are, your checking account balance, your weight and so on. The exact (and exacting) numbers we think with impact everything in our lives.
- B) But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones. For the bulk of our species' approximately 200,000-year lifespan, we had no means of precisely representing quantities. What's more, the 7,000 or so languages that exist today vary dramatically in how they utilize numbers.
- C) Speakers of anumeric, or numberless, languages offer a window into how the invention of numbers reshaped the human experience. Cultures without numbers, or with only one or two precise numbers, include the Mundurucu and Pirahã in Amazonia. Researchers have also studied some adults in Nicaragua who were never taught number words. Without numbers, healthy human adults struggle to precisely distinguish and recall quantities as low as four. In an experiment, a researcher will place nuts into a can one at a time, and then remove them one by one. The person watching is asked to signal when all the nuts have been removed. Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total.
- D) This and many other experiments have led to a simple conclusion: When people do not have number words, they struggle to make quantitative distinctions that probably seem natural to someone like you or me. While only a small portion of the world's languages are anumeric or nearly anumeric, they demonstrate that number words are not a human universal.
- E) It is worth stressing that these anumeric people are cognitively normal, well-adapted to the surroundings they have dominated for centuries. As a child, I spent some time living with anumeric people, the Pirahã who live along the sinuous banks of the black Maici River. Like other outsiders, I was continually impressed by their superior understanding of the ecology we shared. Yet numberless people struggle with tasks that require precise discrimination between quantities. Perhaps this should be unsurprising. After all, without counting, how can someone tell whether there are, say, seven or eight coconuts in a tree? Such seemingly straightforward distinctions become blurry through numberless eyes.
- F) This conclusion is echoed by work with anumeric children in industrialized societies. Prior to being spoon-fed number words, children can only approximately discriminate quantities beyond three. We must be handed the cognitive tools of numbers before we can consistently and easily recognize higher quantities. In fact, acquiring the exact meaning of number words is a painstaking process that takes children years. Initially, kids learn numbers much like they learn letters. They recognize that numbers are organized sequentially, but have little awareness of what each individual number means. With time, they start to understand that a given number represents a quantity greater by one than the number coming before it. This "successor principle" is part of the foundation of our *numerical* (数字的) cognition, but requires extensive practice to understand.
- G) None of us, then, is really a "numbers person." We are not predisposed to handle quantitative distinctions skillfully. In the absence of the cultural traditions that fill our lives with numbers from infancy, we would all struggle with even basic quantitative distinctions. Number words and their written forms transform our quantitative reasoning as they are introduced into our cognitive experience by our parents, peers and school teachers. The process seems so normal that we sometimes think of it as a natural part of growing up, but it is not. Human brains come equipped with certain quantitative instincts that are refined with age, but these instincts are very limited.
- H) Compared with other mammals, our numerical instincts are not as remarkable as many assume. We even share some basic instinctual quantitative reasoning with distant non-mammalian relatives like birds. Indeed, work with some other species, including parrots, suggests they too can refine their quantitative thought if they are introduced to the cognitive power tools we call numbers.
- I) So, how did we ever invent "unnatural" numbers in the first place? The answer is, literally, at your fingertips. The bulk of the world's languages use base-10, base-20 or base-5 number systems. That is, these smaller numbers are the basis of larger numbers. English is a base-10 or *decimal* (十进制的) language, as evidenced by words like 14 ("four" + "10") and 31 ("three" × "10" + "one"). We speak a decimal language because an ancestral tongue, proto-Indo-European, was decimally based. Proto-Indo-European was decimally oriented because, as in so many cultures, our linguistic ancestors' hands served as the gateway to realizations like "five fingers on one hand is the same as five fingers on the other." Such momentary thoughts were represented in words and passed down across generations. This is why the word "five" in many languages is derived from the word for "hand." Most number systems, then, are the by-product of two key factors: the human capacity for language and our inclination for focusing on our hands and fingers. This manual fixation — an indirect by-product of walking upright on two legs — has helped yield numbers in most cultures, but not all.
- J) Cultures without numbers also offer insight into the cognitive influence of particular numeric traditions. Consider what time it is. Your day is ruled by minutes and seconds, but these concepts are not real in any physical sense and are nonexistent to numberless people. Minutes and seconds are the verbal and written representations of an

uncommon base-60 number system used in ancient Mesopotamia. They reside in our minds, numerical *artifacts*(人工制品) that not all humans inherit conceptually.

- K) Research on the language of numbers shows, more and more, that one of our species' key characteristics is tremendous *linguistic*(语言的) and cognitive diversity. If we are to truly understand how much our cognitive lives differ cross-culturally, we must continually explore the depths of our species' linguistic diversity.
36. It is difficult for anumeric people to keep track of the change in numbers even when the total is very small.
37. Human numerical instincts are not so superior to those of other mammals as is generally believed.
38. The author emphasizes being anumeric does not affect one's cognitive ability.
39. In the long history of mankind, humans who use numbers are a very small minority.
40. An in-depth study of differences between human languages contributes to a true understanding of cognitive differences between cultures.
41. A conclusion has been drawn from many experiments that anumeric people have a hard time distinguishing quantities.
42. Making quantitative distinctions is not an inborn skill.
43. Every aspect of our lives is affected by numbers.
44. Larger numbers are said to be built upon smaller numbers.
45. It takes great efforts for children to grasp the concept of number words.

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

Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar's role in heart disease—and put the *spotlight* (注意的中心) squarely on dietary fat.

What might surprise consumers is just how many present-day nutrition studies are still funded by the food industry. Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry-funded studies on food. "Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor's interest," Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.

For instance, studies funded by Welch Foods—the brand behind Welch's 100% Grape Juice—found that drinking Concord grape juice daily may boost brain function. Another, funded by Quaker Oats, concluded, as a *Daily Mail* story put it, that "*hot oatmeal* (燕麦粥) breakfast keeps you full for longer."

Last year, *The New York Times* revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015.

"It's certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry," says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. "When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for." And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding.

Given this environment, consumers should be *skeptical* (怀疑的) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed. "Rely on health experts who've reviewed all the evidence," Liebman says, pointing to the official government Dietary Guidelines, which are based on reviews of hundreds of studies.

"And that expert advice remains pretty simple," says Nestle. "We know what healthy diets are—lots of vegetables, not too much junk food, balanced calories. Everything else is really difficult to do experimentally."

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

46. What did Harvard scientists do 50 years ago?
- A) They raised public awareness of the possible causes of heart disease.
- B) They turned public attention away from the health risks of sugar to fat.
- C) They placed the sugar industry in the spotlight with their new findings.
- D) They conducted large-scale research on the role of sugar in people's health.
47. What does Marion Nestle say about present-day nutrition studies?
- A) They took her a full year to track and analyze.
- B) Most of them are based on systematic reviews.
- C) They depend on funding from the food industries.
- D) Nearly all of them serve the purpose of the funders.
48. What did Coca-Cola-funded studies claim?
- A) Exercise is more important to good health than diet.

- B) Choosing what to eat and drink is key to weight control.
 - C) Drinking Coca-Cola does not contribute to weight gain.
 - D) The food industry plays a major role in fighting obesity.
49. What does Liebman say about industry-funded research?
- A) It simply focuses on nutrition and health.
 - B) It causes confusion among consumers.
 - C) It rarely results in objective findings.
 - D) It runs counter to the public interest.
50. What is the author's advice to consumers?
- A) Follow their intuition in deciding what to eat.
 - B) Be doubtful of diet experts' recommendations.
 - C) Ignore irrelevant information on their news feed.
 - D) Think twice about new nutrition research findings.

Passage Two

Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies.

When I started my career, things were already different. If you weren't changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren't getting ahead in your career. But back then, if you were a consultant or *freelancer* (自由职业者), people would wonder what was wrong with you. They would assume you had problems getting a job.

Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor. It shows how valuable an individual is. Many companies now look to these "ultimate professionals" to solve problems their full-time teams can't. Or they save money by hiring "*top-tier* (顶尖的) experts" only for particular projects.

Working at home or in cafes, starting businesses of their own, and even launching business ventures that eventually may fail, all indicate "initiative," "creativity," and "adaptability," which are desirable qualities in today's workplace. Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.

Who are these people? They are artists, writers, programmers, providers of office services and career advice. What's needed now is a marketplace platform specifically designed to bring freelancers and clients together. Such platforms then become a place to feature the most experienced, professional, and creative talent. This is where they conduct business, where a sense of community reinforces the culture and values of the *gig economy* (零工经济), and where success is rewarded with good reviews that encourage more business.

Slowly but surely, these platforms create a bridge between traditional enterprises and this emerging economy. Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the *gig economy* will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

51. What does the author use the example of his father to illustrate?
- A) How long people took to reach the top of their career.
 - B) How people accumulated wealth in his father's time.
 - C) How people viewed success in his father's time.
 - D) How long people usually stayed in a company.
52. Why did people often change jobs when the author started his career?
- A) It was considered a fashion at that time.
 - B) It was a way to advance in their career.
 - C) It was a response to the changing job market.
 - D) It was difficult to keep a job for long.
53. What does the author say about people now working for several businesses at the same time?
- A) They are often regarded as most treasured talents.
 - B) They are able to bring their potential into fuller play.
 - C) They have control over their life and work schedules.
 - D) They feel proud of being outstanding problem solver.
54. What have businesses come to recognize now?
- A) Who is capable of solving problems with ease.
 - B) How people can be more focused and productive.
 - C) What kind of people can contribute more to them.
 - D) Why some people are more passionate about work.
55. What does the author say about the *gig economy*?

- A) It may force companies to reform their business practice.
- B) It may soon replace the traditional economic model.
- C) It will drive technological progress on a global scale.
- D) It will bring about radical economic and social changes.

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*.

普洱 (Pu'er) 茶深受中国人喜爱。最好的普洱茶产自云南的西双版纳 (Xishuangbanna)。那里的气候和环境为普洱茶树的生长提供了最佳条件。普洱茶颜色较深, 味道与其他许多茶截然不同。普洱茶泡(brew)的时间越长越有味道。许多人爱喝茶的, 尤其喜欢其独特的香味和口感。普洱茶含有多种有益健康的元素, 常饮普洱茶有助于保护心脏和血管, 还有减肥\消除疲劳和促进消化的功效。

Part2

Section A

AD/CA/BBC

Section B

ABCD/BDCA

Section C

DBA/CAD/CDBD

Part3

Section A

IBDOCLFJNK

Section B

CHEBKDGAIF

Section C

BDACD/CBACD

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题试卷（第 2 套）答案与解析

Part I Writing

写作思路

第一段：开门见山引出主题，描述科技在生活中有利有弊，最大的问题是使人懒惰。

第二段：分别对造成科技使人懒惰的两个原因进行具体阐述。

第三段：总结全文，倡导大家克服科技带来的懒惰，过更健康丰富的生活。

参考范文（建议背诵黑体字）	全文翻译
<p>It is generally agreed that technology has been playing an increasingly important role in our life, which has brought us a lot of benefits but has triggered some enormous problems as well. One of the serious troubles facing us at present is that technology makes people lazy.</p> <p>A number of factors might contribute to the phenomenon. One of the most common factors is that technology provides so many conveniences that people are reluctant to think deeply, which makes people mentally lazy. For example, knowledge can be obtained directly from a search engine rather than being memorized in a book. Another contributing cause is that technology includes sufficient information and platforms that make people physically lazy. For instance, people go shopping, study, or even see a doctor on the Internet, which makes fewer people willing to go outdoors. Confronted with the laziness caused by technology, we should take a series of effective measures to cope with the phenomenon. We should try hard to overcome this laziness and embrace a healthier and richer life.</p>	<p>人们普遍认为科技在我们的生活中起着越来越重要的作用。在给我们带来很多好处的同时，也引发了一些严重的问题。我们目前面临的严重问题之一是科技让人懒惰。</p> <p>造成这种现象的原因有很多。最常见的原因之一是科技提供了很多便利条件，让人们不愿意深入思考，这使人们在精神上变得懒惰。例如，人们可以直接从搜索网页中获得知识，而不需要靠读书来记忆。另一个原因是，科技含有足够的信息和平台，使人们在身体上变得懒惰。例如，人们在网购物、学习，甚至在网上看医生，这就导致了越来越少的人愿意走出家门。</p> <p>面对这种由科技造成懒惰的现象，我们应该采取一系列有效的措施来应对。我们应该努力克服这种懒惰，来过上更健康、更丰富的生活。</p>

重点词汇重现

trigger ['trɪɡə(r)] v. 触发，引起；开动（装置）

memorize ['meməraɪz] vt. 记住，背熟；记忆

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(2) <u>An 81-year-old man ended up in Germany by accident after trying to get from Newcastle, Great Britain to Rome, Italy.</u></p> <p>(1) <u>The old-age pensioner was on a mission to see the Pope, who is head of the Catholic Church, and decided to make his way there by car.</u></p> <p>He was surprised when his GPS system told him he had arrived, although there were no signs of any of the famous buildings or architecture.</p> <p>The man parked but didn't put on the handbrake of his car properly.</p> <p>His car rolled backwards, and in a striking display of irony, hit a sign saying "Rom"—the</p>	<p>一位 81 岁的老人在试图从英国纽卡斯尔前往意大利罗马的途中，意外到达了德国。这位退休老人此行目的是去拜访天主教会的领袖——教皇，而且他决定开车去那里。尽管没有出现任何标志性建筑，但 GPS 系统还是提示他已经到达目的地，他对此感到十分惊讶。</p> <p>老人停了车，但手刹没拉好。</p> <p>他的车向后滚动，十分讽刺的是，车撞到了写着“Rom”的标牌上——这是德国北部的一个小镇，被他错误地接进了 GPS 系统。警方表示，这辆车在撞到标牌后停了下来，</p>

<p>small town in North Germany he had mistakenly plugged into the GPS system. Police said that the car had come to a halt after hitting the sign, but did not appear to be seriously damaged, although an ambulance was called to check on the pensioner. The man, who lives in the UK and is originally Italian, might have been confused by the fact that Rome is written “Roma” in Italian and “Rom” in German.</p>	<p>却似乎没有严重损坏。但警方还是叫了一辆救护车去查看这位老人的情况。这位住在英国的意大利人可能感到困惑，因为“罗马”在意大利语中是“Roma”，而在德语中是“Rom”。</p>
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Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What did the old age pensioner plan to do?
2. What finally happened to the old man?

答案详解

1. 这位退休老人计划做什么？

- A) 去拜访教皇。
- B) 去纽卡斯尔。
- C) 到德国旅行。
- D) 到意大利的一个城市旅行。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，这位退休老人此行目的是去拜访天主教會的领袖——教皇，而且他决定开车去那里。据此可知，A 项正确。see 为原词复现。D 项为弱干扰项，这位老人是计划去意大利的罗马见教皇，并非是为了旅行，故排除。

2. 这位老人最后发生了什么？

- A) 他被救护车带到了医院。
- B) 他的车撞到指示牌上，受到严重损坏。
- C) 他的 GPS 导航系统坏掉了。
- D) 他没有到达正确的位置。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，一位 81 岁的老人在试图从英国纽卡斯尔前往意大利罗马的途中，意外到达了德国。据此可知，D 项正确。ended up 为原词复现。A 项中警察派救护车检查老人身体情况，并未将其送到医院，故排除。B 项中老人的车撞上了指示牌，却没有严重损坏，故排除。C 项中是老人接入了错误的 GPS，而非 GPS 坏掉了，故排除。

News Report Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(3) <u>Glasgow has pledged to become the first carbon neutral city in the UK. The city's council and ScottishPower have announced a range of strategies in an attempt to reduce carbon emissions ahead of the new national target of 2045.</u></p> <p>First Minister Nicola Sturgeon welcomed the pledge and said: “Today's announcement between ScottishPower and Glasgow City Council—to make Glasgow the UK's first net-zero city—is a very welcome step. Reaching our goals will need exactly this kind of partnership approach—with government, business, local authorities and citizens all playing their part.”</p>	<p>格拉斯哥许下承诺，要成为英国第一个碳中和城市。市议会和苏格兰电力公司已经出台了一系列政策，努力在 2045 年实现新的国家目标之前减少碳排放量。</p> <p>最高行政长官尼古拉·斯特金乐于接受这一承诺。他说：“苏格兰电力公司和格拉斯哥市议会今天宣布，格拉斯哥将成为英国第一个净零排放的城市，这是令人非常欣慰的一步。”想要实现我们的目标，的确需要此种合作的方式，政府、企业、地方当局和公民都要发挥各自的作用。”</p> <p>苏格兰电力公司首席执行官基思·安德森在格拉斯哥举办全能源大会之前发表讲话说：</p>

(4) Speaking ahead of the All Energy Conference being held in Glasgow, ScottishPower chief executive Keith Anderson said: "We have a large supply of renewable energy on our doorstep and one of the only two low emission zones in action across the UK. Now, we need to invest in the technologies and programmes that transform the rest of Glasgow's economy and make us net zero before anyone else."	<u>“我们拥有大量的可再生能源供应，而且格拉斯哥是全英国仅有的两个低排放区之一。现在，我们需要投资技术和项目，以实现格拉斯哥其他地区的经济转型，成为第一个净碳排放量为零的城市。”</u>
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Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What do we learn from the news report?

4. What did ScottishPower's chief executive say ahead of the All Energy Conference?

答案详解

3. 我们可以从新闻报道中了解到什么？

- A) 苏格兰将提前实现全国碳减排目标。
- B) 格拉斯哥市议会与苏格兰电力公司就碳排放达成了协议。
- C) 格拉斯哥承诺在英国率先减少碳排放。
- D) 最高行政长官尼古拉·斯特金敦促苏格兰电力公司减少碳排放。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，格拉斯哥许下承诺，要成为英国第一个碳中和城市。市议会和苏格兰电力公司已经出台了一系列政策，努力在 2045 年新的国家目标之前减少碳排放量。据此可知，C 项正确。pledged to 和 reduce carbon emissions 为原词复现。其他三项文中未提及，故排除。

4. 苏格兰电力公司的首席执行官在全能源大会上说了什么？

- A) 格拉斯哥需要投资新技术以达到它的目标。
- B) 格拉斯哥将探索新的可再生能源。
- C) 格拉斯哥经济转型需要更严格的监管。
- D) 有必要尽快建立更多的低排放区。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，苏格兰电力公司首席执行官基思·安德森在格拉斯哥举行的全能源大会之前发表讲话说：“我们拥有大量的可再生能源供应，而且格拉斯哥是全英国仅有的两个低排放区之一。现在，我们需要在改变格拉斯哥其他地区的经济的技术和项目上进行投资，让我们成为第一个净碳排放量为零的城市。”据此可知，A 项正确。invest in new technologies 为原词复现。

News Report Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
(5-1) A Japanese IT firm has officially introduced an "office cat" policy to combat the stressful environment of the workplace. A total of nine furry friends freely wander around in the office and do whatever their little hearts desire.	为了缓解紧张的办公环境所带来的压力，日本一家信息技术公司正式推出了一项“办公室猫”的政策。 总共有九只毛茸茸的猫在办公室里自由地闲逛，做任何它们想做的事。
(5-2) Hidenobu Fukuda, who heads the firm, introduced the pet policy, upon request from one of his employees, allowing staff to bring their own cats to work.	应一位员工要求，公司负责人福田英信出台了这项宠物政策，允许员工带自己的猫上班。
Employee Eri Ito is grateful for their animals' comforting ways. "Cats are sleeping just beside us. It's healing," she said. (6) Not only does Fukuda encourage bringing cats to the job, but he also encourages his employees to rescue cats from overpopulated shelters or streets. He	员工伊藤惠理很感激猫带来的安慰。她说：“猫就睡在我们旁边。它们很治愈。”福田不仅鼓励员工带猫上班，还鼓励员工从动物数量过多的收容所或街道上救助猫。作为鼓励，他每月给任何解救出一只猫的人补助

<p>gives 5,000 yen, about 45 US dollars, a month to those who rescue a cat.</p> <p>While the positives are many, there are still some obstacles. "Sometimes, a cat will walk on a phone and cut off the call, or they shut down the computers by walking onto the off switch." Ito says.</p> <p>(7) <u>Still, cats in the workplace have been a tremendous success for the company. The policy has led to various other companies doing the same.</u></p>	<p>5000 日元 (约合 45 美元)。</p> <p>虽然 (该政策) 有很多积极作用, 但仍然存在问题。"有时候, 一只猫会踩到电话上, 然后就把电话挂了, 或者它们会走进办公室, 把电脑关了。"伊藤说。</p> <p><u>尽管如此, 猫出现在工作场所还是为这家公司带来了巨大的成功。这项政策带动许多公司也采取同样的做法。</u></p>
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Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What do we learn from the news report about the Japanese IT firm?

6. What does Fukuda encourage his employees to do?

7. What does the news report say about the firm's policy?

答案详解

5. 从有关这家日本信息技术公司的新闻报道中我们能知道什么?

- A) 向动物数量过多的动物收容所捐款。
- B) 允许员工把猫带进办公室。
- C) 给养宠物猫的员工 5000 日元。
- D) 允许员工随心所欲。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 在一位员工的要求之下, 公司负责人福田英信出台了这项宠物政策, 允许员工带自己的猫上班。据此可知, B 项正确。bring 为原词复现。A、D 两项文中未提及, 故排除。C 项为弱干扰项, 文中说的是给那些从收容所或街道上解救出猫的员工每个月 5000 日元补助, 而不是给养猫的员工, 故排除。

6. 福田英信鼓励员工做什么?

- A) 让猫远离街道。
- B) 拯救无家可归的猫。
- C) 义务帮助动物收容所。
- D) 为猫保护基金捐款。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 福田不仅鼓励员工带猫上班, 还鼓励员工从动物数量过多的动物收容所或街道上救助猫。据此可知, B 项正确。rescue 为原词复现。A、D 两项文中未提及, 故排除。C 项为弱干扰项, 文中说的是从动物收容所解救猫, 而不是义务帮助收容所, 故排除。

7. 新闻报道对这项政策是如何描述的?

- A) 对公司的名声做出了巨大的贡献。
- B) 对改善动物的健康状况有很大帮助。
- C) 已经带动其他一些公司效仿。
- D) 导致了办公室设备的损坏。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知, 尽管如此, 猫出现在工作场所还是为这家公司带来了巨大的成功。这项政策带动许多公司也采取同样的做法。据此可知, C 项正确。C 项中 follow suit 和文中 doing the same 为同义替换。其他三项文中均未提及, 故排除。

Section B

Conversation One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>M: (8-1) <u>Has Jimmy been coming in lately?</u></p> <p>W: No, I haven't seen him around. Why? Has he been causing any trouble?</p>	<p>男: <u>吉米最近来过吗?</u></p> <p>女: 没有, 我最近没见过他。怎么了? 他惹什么麻烦了吗?</p>

<p>M: Not that I know of. (8-2) <u>But I need to see him, because my friends and I lent him some money last month. We haven't heard from him since.</u> I heard he comes here a lot, so I thought I'd come in and check with you.</p> <p>W: Well, that's funny. (9) <u>Some other fellow came in asking for Jimmy just yesterday, a real nervous, pushy type of fellow, saying he needed Jimmy for some study project they were working on.</u> But I can't quite remember what it was all about. Is this a lot of money we're talking about here?</p> <p>M: No, just 60 pounds between the three of us, but still a bit too much to just let go. (10) <u>He told us he'd got into an accident. Nothing serious, mind you, but he damaged someone's car and wanted to get some money together to make up for the damage he'd caused.</u></p> <p>W: Hmm, isn't that sort of thing usually covered by insurance? And then, if you still wanted to give money as some sort of apology or something, he probably shouldn't have to go around borrowing it from people.</p> <p>M: You think Jimmy's just making it all up? See, I did think it was a bit weird for him to be asking for money for that sort of thing. And his story was a bit vague to begin with. (11) <u>But I thought maybe he doesn't want his parents to know about what happened.</u> So, he'd rather come to us and keep things quiet. Anyway, Jimmy is a good guy, so we didn't make a fuss about it.</p>	<p>男：据我所知没有。<u>但是我要见他，因为我和我的朋友上个月借给他一些钱，可从那以后就和他失去联系了。</u>我听说他经常会来这里，所以我觉得我应该过来问问你。</p> <p>女：好吧，那还挺有意思的。就在昨天，有个非常焦躁、咄咄逼人的家伙来找吉米。<u>他说他们正在做什么研究项目，需要吉米的帮助。</u>但我不太记得具体情况了。我们说的这个涉及一大笔钱吗？</p> <p>男：不，我们三个人一共才 60 磅，但也没少到就这么算了。<u>他告诉我们他出了车祸。人没受伤，但是他撞坏了别人的车，所以想凑些钱来赔偿损失。</u></p> <p>女：嗯，可这些事情一般不都是在保险范围内吗？而且如果他仍然想给钱作为某种道歉或其他什么赔偿，也不应该到处找别人借钱啊。</p> <p>男：你认为这些事情都是吉米编出来的吗？我不觉得他为了这事向我借钱有什么奇怪的。他的事从一开始就让人捉摸不透。<u>不过我觉得，也许是他不想让他的父母知道发生了什么事吧。</u>所以他宁愿来找我们帮忙。还是不要声张。不管怎么说，吉米是个好人，所以我们也别大惊小怪。</p>
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Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What does the man want to do?
9. What do we learn about the man who came to see the woman yesterday?
10. What did Jimmy say happen to him one day?
11. Why did Jimmy borrow money according to the man?

答案详解

8. 这个男士想要做什么？

- A) 找到吉米在哪里。
- B) 向吉米借钱。
- C) 和吉米交朋友。
- D) 问吉米要做什么。

【答案】A

【解析】细节推断。根据讲话者所述，男士说因为他借给了吉米一些钱，但和他失去联系了，所以需要见吉米，找到他在哪里。据此可知，A 项正确。文中说的是吉米跟男士借钱了，并非他要向吉米借钱，故排除 B 项。C、D 项未提及，故排除。

9. 关于昨天来见那位女士的男子，我们了解到了什么？

- A) 他不确定吉米是什么样的人。
- B) 他正在和吉米一起做一个研究项目。
- C) 他想真诚地向吉米道歉。
- D) 他想邀请她参加一个研究项目。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据讲话者所述，有个咄咄逼人的家伙来找吉米，说他们正在做研究项目，需要吉米帮忙。据此可知，B 项正确。working on、study project 为原词复现。A、C 项未提及，故排除。文中说的是那位男士要找吉米做项目，而非找这位女士，故排除 D 项。

10. 吉米说他那天发生了什么？

- A) 他超速被开了一张罚单。
- B) 他的车严重损坏了。
- C) 他卷入了一场交通事故。
- D) 他受伤做了手术。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据讲话者所述，吉米告诉这位男士他出了车祸，撞坏了别人的车，所以想凑些钱来弥补损失。据此可知，C 项正确。accident 为原词复现。文中说的是吉米撞坏了别人的车，而非吉米的车坏了，故排除 B 项。A、D 项未提及，故排除。

11. 根据这位男士的表述，吉米借钱的原因是什么？

- A) 他需要向慈善机构捐款。
- B) 他发现口袋里的 60 英镑不见了。
- C) 他想给他妈妈买生日礼物。
- D) 他想对父母隐瞒一些事情。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据讲话者所述，他觉得吉米不想让他的父母知道发生了什么事。据此可知，D 项正确。D 项中 conceal 和文中 doesn't want his parents to know 为同义替换。其他三项未提及，故排除。

Conversation Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
W: Hi, Max. How are you? Listen, (12) <u>I wanted to ask you about ordering shopping online.</u> I've never done it before and I know that you've been doing it for ages.	女：嗨，麦克斯。最近怎么样？我想向你咨询一些关于网购的事。我以前从来没有在网上买过东西，但我知道你已经网购很多年了。
M: Sure, I love getting my shopping delivered. (13) <u>It makes life so much simpler—no carrying heavy shopping bags in the rain, or trying to park the car on those huge supermarket car parks then not being able to find it again after you come out of the shops.</u>	男：是的，我喜欢送货上门的服务。它让生活变得简单多了——我不用在雨中提着沉重的购物袋，也不用再遇到把车停在大超市停车场，然后出来就找不到车的问题了。
W: (14) <u>But there must be some problems. I mean, how do you know that you won't get bad fruit, or that the eggs won't be broken?</u>	女：但网购肯定会有一些问题。我的意思是，你怎么知道你买到的不是坏掉了的水果，或打碎了的鸡蛋？
M: Oh, come on. The food is exactly the same as the stuff you buy in a conventional shop. They aren't going to deliver you food that is out of date. And if you get a broken egg, well, that could happen in a conventional shop, too. If anything is really wrong, you can just take photographs of the damage, and they will give you the money back or replace the item.	男：哦，不会的。网购的食物和你在实体店买的完全一样。他们不会给你送过期的食物，况且，就算在实体店也会出现鸡蛋碎了的情况。如果你网购的东西真有什么问题，你可以把破损的商品拍照发给商家，选择退款或更换商品。
W: How about delivery fees? Is it not more expensive to get everything delivered?	女：那运费呢？送货上门服务不是会更贵吗？
M: (15) <u>I actually found that it was cheaper for me, as I live quite far away from my local supermarket. So with the deliveries, I'm actually saving on petrol.</u>	男：实际上，我发现送货上门对我来说反而更便宜，因为我住的地方离当地的超市很远。所以通过上门送货，我省了不少油钱。
W: I've never thought of that. If you aren't driving your own car, then you are saving on fuel. Right, you've convinced me. I'm going to go on the computer now and give it a try. So,	女：我从来没往这方面想过。如果你不开车，那么你就节省了油钱。好吧，你已经说服我了，我现在要去电脑上试试网购。那么，你认为在哪家超市订购最好呢？

which supermarket do you think is the best to order from? M: Oh, no. That's definitely up to you. Otherwise, we'll be here all day.	男：哦，没有哪一家最好，这完全取决于你自己。否则，我们就要在这里待一整天了。
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Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What did the woman want to ask Max about?
13. What does the man think is a problem with shopping in supermarkets?
14. What is the woman's concern about shopping online?
15. What does the man find about shopping online?

答案详解

12. 女士想从麦克斯这里知道什么？

- A) 送货上门。
B) 网上购物。
C) 他去哪里购物。
D) 他多久购物一次。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，女士想咨询男士麦克斯关于网上购物的事。据此可知，B 项正确。shopping online 为原词复现。

13. 男士认为在超市买东西什么事比较麻烦？

- A) 在过道里寻找。
B) 处理交通问题。
C) 长途驾驶。
D) 找到停车的位置。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，在超市买东西需要把车停在大超市停车场，然后出来后就可能找不到车在哪了。据此可知，D 项正确。文中 park the car 和 D 项中 get one's car parked 是同义替换。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

14. 女士对于网上购物的担忧是什么？

- A) 售后服务。
B) 退换政策。
C) 食品的质量。
D) 包装损坏。

【答案】C

【解析】根据录音可知，女士认为网购会遇到一些问题，比如收到坏水果或者破碎的鸡蛋。也就是说，女士担心的是食品的质量。据此可知，C 项正确。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

15. 男士对网上购物有何发现？

- A) 省钱。
B) 提供了更多的选择。
C) 增加购物的乐趣。
D) 更省时。

【答案】A

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，男士发现网购配送到家对他来说更省钱、便宜。据此可知，A 项正确。文中 cheaper 与 B 项中 save money 为同义替换。据此可知，A 项正确。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

Section C

Passage One

听力原文	听力原文译文
(16) A recent study found that 10 percent of	最近的一项研究发现，10%的英国孩子患有

<p><u>British children suffer from math anxiety. This means they have overwhelming negative emotions towards the subject, ranging from rage to despair. Other emotions triggered by math include feelings of tension and frustration. Physical symptoms include a racing heart or struggling to catch breath.</u></p> <p>The phenomenon of math anxiety is characterized as a general sense of feeling that the subject is hard compared with other subjects leading to a subsequent lack or loss of confidence.</p> <p>Researchers said they investigated individuals' attitudes towards mathematics because of what could be referred to as a mathematics crisis in the UK. (17) <u>There's a widespread misunderstanding that only low performing children suffer from math anxiety. People automatically assume children are anxious about math because they are poor achievers.</u></p> <p>In fact, more than three quarters of children with high levels of math anxiety are normal to high achievers.</p> <p>Probably their math anxiety will go unnoticed because their performance is good. But in the long term their performance is negatively affected.</p> <p>So the real danger here is that children who will completely be able to do math at a normal level may keep away from it because they feel anxious.</p> <p>Math anxiety can severely disrupt students' performance in the subject in both primary and secondary school. (18) <u>But importantly—and surprisingly—this new study suggests that the majority of students experiencing math anxiety have normal to high math ability.</u></p>	<p>数学焦虑。这意味着他们对这门学科有着强烈的负面情绪，可能从愤怒到绝望。数学引发的其他情绪有紧张、沮丧等等。身体上的症状包括心跳加速、呼吸困难等。</p> <p>患有数学焦虑的孩子普遍认为该学科与其他学科相比很难，从而导致缺乏信心甚至完全失去信心。</p> <p>研究人员表示，他们之所以调查学生对数学的态度，是因为英国出现了一种被称作数学危机的现象。<u>人们普遍认为，只有表现差的孩子才会患有数学焦虑，所以也就自然而然地认为孩子患有数学焦虑是因为他们成绩不好。</u></p> <p>事实上，在患有严重数学焦虑的学生当中，75%以上都属于中上等生。</p> <p>他们对数学的焦虑也许会因为优异的成绩而被忽视。但从长远来看，这些孩子的成绩也会因此受到影响。</p> <p>所以真正的危险在于，完全拥有正常数学水平的学生可能会因为焦虑感而远离数学。数学焦虑会严重影响中小学生的数学成绩。<u>但重要且令人惊奇的是，这项新研究表明，大部分患有数学焦虑的都是中上等的学生。</u></p>
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Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. What did a recent study find about some British children?

17. What is the widespread misunderstanding about math anxiety?

18. What does the passage say about British students with math anxiety?

答案详解

16. 最近的研究发现了有关一些英国儿童的什么事情？

- A) 他们没有学习数学的天赋。
- B) 他们需要医疗帮助来缓解数学焦虑。
- C) 他们需要额外的帮助来跟上数学课。
- D) 他们对数学有着强烈的负面情绪。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，最近的一项研究发现，10%的英国孩子患有数学焦虑。这意味着他们对这门学科有着强烈的负面情绪。据此可知，D项正确。文中 overwhelming negative emotions 和 D 项中 strong negative emotions 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

17. 关于数学焦虑的普遍误解是什么？

- A) 没有老师的帮助，它会逐渐消失。
- B) 只影响表现差的孩子。

- C) 与孩子的低智商有关。
D) 大多存在于贫困家庭的孩子中。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，只有表现不好的孩子才会患有数学焦虑，这是一种普遍的误解。人们自然而然地也认为孩子们对数学感到焦虑是因为他们成绩差。据此可知，B 项正确。low performing children 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

18. 关于英国学生的数学焦虑，文章是怎样表述的？

- A) 他们中的大多数学生的数学能力为一般到较强。
B) 他们中的大多数学生都得到了老师的及时帮助。
C) 他们将通过咨询重获信心。
D) 他们大部分是中学生。

【答案】A

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，这项新研究表明，大多数患有数学焦虑的学生的数学能力都属于中上等水平。据此可知，A 项正确。A 项中 average to strong 和原文中 normal to high 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

Passage Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>People spend a lot of time using phones and computers. Much of that time is devoted to text messages and social media. But many people choose to spend their time playing computer games.</p> <p>For years, parents and teachers have worried that these games might be addictive. (19) <u>And now, the World Health Organization has recognized addiction to computer games as a disease.</u> The organization explains that this decision reflects general agreement among experts around the world that some people have a problem with these games. They show a pattern of behavior characterized by a lack of control. (20) <u>Such people make computer games a priority over their responsibilities. They may play games instead of attending school, or work, or socializing.</u></p> <p>According to the World Health Organization experts, people's use of computer games is different from their use of the Internet, social media and online shopping. These experts claim there is not sufficient data to indicate that people's reliance on those other activities is an addiction. But they argue that playing computer games to access is different. This behavior can become a disorder. To meet the new definition for addiction, the behavior must damage a person's relationships or performance at school or work, and this must last for at least a year. (21) <u>Still not all behaviour experts agree. Some argue that there's not enough research on the subject. Thus, they claim it is too early to call computer game addiction a disorder.</u></p>	<p>人们把很多时间花在手机和电脑的使用上，其中大部分时间都用在了短信和社交媒体上。但很多人选择花时间玩电脑游戏。多年来，家长和老师一直担心这些游戏可能会让人上瘾。现在，世界卫生组织已经认识到<u>电脑游戏成瘾是一种疾病。</u>该组织解释道，这一决定反映了世界各地专家的普遍共识——有些人在玩游戏的时候会表现出问题。他们会表现出一种缺乏控制的行为模式。<u>这些人把电脑游戏看的比责任还要重要。他们可能只玩游戏而不去上学、工作或社交。</u></p> <p>世界卫生组织专家称，人们对电脑游戏的使用不同于他们对互联网、社交媒体和网上购物的使用。这些专家声称，没有足够的数据能表明人们对这些其他类的活动依赖是一种上瘾的表现。但他们认为玩电脑游戏则是不同的。这种行为会演变成一种障碍。根据成瘾的最新定义，严重影响学校的人际关系或工作业绩，并持续一年以上的属于成瘾行为。<u>然而，专家们对此莫衷一是。一些专家认为，这方面的研究还不够充分。因此，他们认为，将电脑游戏上瘾称为一种疾病还为时过早。</u></p>

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

19. What conclusion has the World Health Organization come to recently?

20. What is said of people with addictive behavior?
21. What do some behavior experts think of addiction to computer games?
答案详解

19. 世界卫生组织最近得出了什么结论?
A) 对我们的健康来说, 社交媒体成瘾是种威胁。
B) 太多的人沉迷于智能手机。
C) 沉溺于电脑游戏是一种疾病。
D) 电脑游戏会让人上瘾。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 现在世界卫生组织已经认识到电脑游戏成瘾是一种疾病。据此可知, C项正确。addiction to computer games as a disease 为原词复现。B项为弱干扰项, 文中只是说很多人把大部分时间花在手机和电脑上, 但并没有提到太多人沉迷手机, 同时这也不是世卫组织的结论, 故排除。

20. 有成瘾行为的人是怎样的?
A) 他们优先考虑他们喜欢的活动而不是他们应该做的事情。
B) 无论何时何地, 只要可能, 他们都会做他们喜欢的活动。
C) 他们没有意识到他们的行为对他们造成的损害。
D) 没有专业的帮助, 他们无法戒除网瘾。

【答案】A

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知, 这些人把电脑游戏看得比责任更重要。他们可能只玩游戏而不去上学、工作或社交。据此可知, A项正确。A项中 favored activity 指代文中 computer games。其他三项均未提及, 故排除。

21. 专家对电脑游戏上瘾的一些行为有什么看法?
A) 它可能比预期的破坏性更小。
B) 对于它给人们造成的伤害永远难以达成一致。
C) 或许能证明有利于培养创造力。
D) 没有足够的证据将其归为一种疾病。

【答案】D

【解析】根据录音可知, 专家们对此莫衷一是。一些专家认为, 这方面的研究还不够充分。因此, 他们认为, 将电脑游戏称为上瘾或障碍还为时过早。据此可知, D项正确。B项为弱干扰项, 文中提到目前并非所有行为专家对这个问题的观点都达成了一致, 但并非永远不会一致, 故排除。A、C两项均未提及, 故排除。

Passage Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
Maybe you carry the most powerful passport in the world, or perhaps the rarest passport. Whatever the case, your passport will likely be one of four colors: red, blue, green or black, although there are slight variations. Switzerland's passport is dark red, for example, (22) while most European countries prefer a shade of red. That's almost brown. (23) There are no official rules regarding passport colors, but countries follow a certain set of norms when designing them. The International Civil Aviation Organization, which works to define the principles of air travel, suggests that countries use a suitable type, size and style for official documents like passports. There are also a few compulsory aspects of	也许你随身带着世界上最强大的护照, 或是最稀有的护照。但无论如何, 你的护照都在以下四种颜色中: 红色、蓝色、绿色或黑色, 尽管这四种也存在细微的差别。例如, 瑞士护照是深红色的, 而大多数欧洲国家则喜欢类似于棕色的红色。 对于护照颜色并没有官方规定, 但各国在设计时都会遵照一定的规范。国际民用航空组织(ICAO)致力于定义航空旅行的原则, 对于护照这类官方文件, 该组织建议各国使用合适的类型、大小和风格。 护照也有一些强制性的方面。它们必须用能弯曲的材料制成。它们能够在 10°C到 50°C 的温度之间, 以及在空气极其干燥或潮湿的条件下被机器读取出来。

<p>passports. They must be made from a material that bends. They should be able to be read by a machine at temperatures ranging from 10 degrees Celsius to 50 degrees Celsius, under the conditions where the air can be extremely dry or moist.</p> <p>Despite these existing recommendations, there is nothing regarding the cover color. Why? (24) <u>Simply put, countries stick to darker and more conservative colors because they appear more official.</u> And they can also hide dirt and wear. While there's little innovation when it comes to passport cover color, the same cannot be said for the pages. (25) <u>The passports of many countries can take images of their well-known geographical features and wildlife, which also function as security features as some are only visible under a special light.</u></p>	<p>尽管有这些现有的建议，但却没有任何关于封面颜色的建议。这是为什么？简单地说，<u>各国都坚持封面使用深色和更保守的颜色，是因为这样会显得更正式。</u>它们还可以掩盖污垢和磨损。虽然在护照封面颜色方面没有什么创新，但在内页里就不一样了。<u>许多国家的护照引用本国著名的地理特征和野生动物的图像，这些图像也可以作为安全特征，因为有些图像只有在特殊灯光下才能看到。</u></p>
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Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What do we learn about most European passports?
23. What does the passage say about the design of passports?
24. Why are dark colors chosen for passport covers?
25. What is one special function of the images inside many passports?

答案详解

22. 关于欧洲的护照，我们知道什么？

- A) 它们在颜色和图案上相对统一。
- B) 它们比其他护照看起来更正式。
- C) 它们是一种近似于棕色的红色。
- D) 它们的颜色因国家而异。

【答案】C

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，大多数欧洲国家喜欢类似于棕色的红色。据此可知，C项正确。文中 a shade of red that's almost brown 与 C 项中 a shade of red bordering on brown 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及，故排除。

23. 关于护照的设计，文章提到了什么？

- A) 它们必须经得起磨损。
- B) 它们必须大小相同。
- C) 它们必须是由稀有材料制成的。
- D) 它们必须遵循一些共同的标准。

【答案】D

【解析】同义替换。根据录音可知，对于护照可能的颜色并没有官方规定，但各国在设计时都会遵照一定的规范。据此可知，D项正确。文中 follow a certain set of norms 和 D 项中 follow some common standards 为同义替换。

24. 为什么护照封面选用深色？

- A) 看起来更传统。
- B) 看起来更正式。
- C) 受到航空公司的青睐。
- D) 很容易辨认。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知，各国都坚持封面使用深色和更保守的颜色，因为它们显得更正式。据此可知，B项正确。official 为原词复现。

25. 许多护照内的图像有什么特殊功能?

- A) 美观性。
- B) 多样性。
- C) 可见性。
- D) 安全性。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致。根据录音可知, 这些护照上的图像也可以作为安全特征。据此可知, D 项正确。security 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及, 故排除。

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】I

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“这暗示着即使是无声无息的, 孤独也是一个巨大的风险因素。”根据空格前的 the 判定, 空格处缺名词。implication 意为“暗示”, 与题意相符, 故选 I。

27. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“其次, 独自生活的人不太可能去看医生、锻炼身体或吃健康的食物。”根据空格前的 the 判定, 空格处缺名词。appointments 意为“预约, 约会”, 与题意相符, 故选 B。

28. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“许多国家的公共卫生专家正在讨论如何解决我们社会中普遍存在的孤独感问题。”根据空格后的 how 判定, 空格处缺动词。debating 意为“讨论”, 与题意相符, 故选 D。

29. 【答案】O

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“几乎每个人都会在某一个时刻感到孤独。”根据空格前后为名词可判定, 空格处缺动词。touches 意为“触碰”, 与题意相符, 故选 O。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“对于那些独居和不与外界交流的人而言, 这可能给健康带来严重的后果。”根据空格前的 health 和空格后的 for 判定, 空格处缺名词。consequences 意为“后果”, 与题意相符, 故选 C。

31. 【答案】L

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“巴隆尼斯·巴伦发起了一项名为“让我们谈谈孤独”的活动, 在全英国引发了激烈的讨论。”根据空格前的 that 判定, 空格处缺动词。sparked 意为“激起”, 与题意相符, 故选 L。

32. 【答案】F

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义为“他现在支持“友好长椅”活动。”根据空格后的 bench 判定, 空格处缺形容词。friendly 意为“友好的”, 与题意相符, 故选 F。

33. 【答案】J

【解析】本题考查的是动词。释义为“这位部长还在推动阻止公共交通中断的进程, 以免人们被孤立。”根据空格后的判定, 空格处缺动词。pushing 意为“推动”, 与题意相符, 故选 J。

34. 【答案】N

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“在 2018 年的一项调查中, 超过五分之一的美国和英国成年人表示, 他们经常或总是感到孤独。”根据空格后的 that 判定, 空格处缺名词。survey 意为“调查”, 与题意相符, 故选 N。

35. 【答案】K

【解析】本题考查的是副词。释义为“研究人员发现, 即使在已婚人士中, 也有 30%的夫妻关系非常紧张。”

根据空格后的 strained 判定，空格处缺副词。severely 意为“严重地；十分，非常”，与题意相符，故选 K。

词汇分析

名词：

B) appointments 约定，约会；C) consequences 结果，后果；E) dimensions 方面；尺寸；H) idiom 成语；习语；I) implication 暗示；N) survey 调查

动词：

D) debating 讨论；G) hindered 阻碍；J) pushing 推动；L) sparked 激起；M) splitting 分离；劈开；O) touches 触碰

形容词：

F) friendly 友好的

副词：

A) abruptly 突然地；K) severely 严重地

参考译文

根据杨百翰大学发表的一项研究可知，与肥胖或每天抽 15 支烟相比，社会孤立对健康的危害更大。这 (26) 暗示着即使是无声无息的，孤独也是一个巨大的风险因素。

孤独对身体健康的影响表现在两个方面。首先，孤独产生的压力荷尔蒙会导致许多健康问题。其次，独自生活的人不太可能去 (27) 看医生、锻炼身体或吃健康的食物。

许多国家的公共卫生专家正在 (28) 讨论如何解决我们社会中普遍存在的孤独感问题。去年，英国甚至任命了一位部长，专门主管孤独问题。英国负责孤独问题的部长巴隆尼斯·巴伦说：“几乎每个人都会在某一个时刻 (29) 感到孤独。”“对于那些独居和不与外界交流的人而言，这可能会给健康带来严重的 (30) 后果。”

巴隆尼斯·巴伦发起了一项名为“让我们谈谈孤独”的活动，在全英国 (31) 引发了激烈的讨论。他现在支持“ (32) 友好长椅”活动，这是鼓励人们到那里互相聊天的公共座位区。这位部长还在 (33) 推动阻止公共交通中断的进程，以免人们被孤立。

在 2018 年的一项 (34) 调查中，超过五分之一的美国和英国成年人表示，他们经常或总是感到孤独。超过一半的美国成年人还没有结婚，研究人员发现，即使在已婚人士中，也有 30% 的夫妻关系 (35) 非常紧张。四分之一的美国人现在独自生活，正如歌中所唱，1 是最孤独的数字。

Section B

36. 【答案】C 释义为即使总数很小，数字人也很难跟踪数字的变化。这与段落 C 中的“Responses suggest that anumeric people have some trouble keeping track of how many nuts remain in the can, even if there are only four or five in total.”相符。题干中的 difficult 和定位句中的 have some trouble 是同义转述。

37. 【答案】H 释义为人类的数的本能并不像人们普遍认为的那样优于其他哺乳动物。这与段落 H 中的“Compared with other mammals, our numerical instincts are not as remarkable as many assume.”相符。题干中 superior 和 as is generally believed 和定位句中的 remarkable 和 as many assume 是同义转述。

38. 【答案】E 释义为作者强调，数字并不影响一个人的认知能力。这与段落 E 中的“It is worth stressing that these anumeric people are cognitively normal, well-adapted to the surroundings they have dominated for centuries.”相符。题干中的 not affect one's cognitive ability 和定位句中的 cognitively normal 是同义转述。

39. 【答案】B 释义为在人类漫长的历史中，使用数字的人是极少数。与段落 B 中的“But, in a historical sense, number-conscious people like us are the unusual ones.”相符。题干中的 use numbers 和 a very small minority 和定位句中的 number-conscious 和 unusual ones 是同义转述。

40. 【答案】K 释义为对人类语言差异的深入研究有助于真正理解文化之间的认知差异。这与段落 K 中的“If we are to truly understand how much our cognitive lives differ cross-culturally, we must continually explore the depths of our species' linguistic diversity.”相符。题干中的 cognitive differences between cultures 和定位句中的 how much our cognitive lives differ cross-culturally 是同义转述。

41. 【答案】D 释义为从许多实验中得出的结论是，使用数字的人很难区分数量。这与段落 D 中的“When

people do not have number words, they struggle to make quantitative distinctions that probably seem natural to someone like you or me.”相符。题干中的 distinguishing quantities 和定位句中的 make quantitative distinctions 是同义转述。

42. 【答案】G 释义为做出数量上的区分并不是一种天生的技能。这与段落 G 中的“We are not born to handle quantitative distinctions skillfully.”相符。题干中的 making quantitative distinctions 和 not an inborn skill 与定位句中的 handle quantitative distinctions 和 not born 是同义转述。

43. 【答案】A 释义为我们生活的方方面面都受到数字的影响。这与段落 A 中的“In contrast, our own lives are governed by numbers. As you read this, you are likely aware of what time it is, how old you are, your checking account balance, your weight and so on. The exact numbers we think with impact everything in our lives.”相符。题干中的 affected by 和定位句中的 impact 是同义转述。

44. 【答案】I 释义为据说大数字是建立在小数字的基础上的。这与段落 I 中的“That is, these smaller numbers are the basis of larger numbers.”相符。题干中的 built upon 和定位句中的 the basis of 是同义转述。

45. 【答案】F 释义为对于儿童来说，掌握数字词汇的概念需要付出很大的努力。这与段落 F 中的“In fact, acquiring the exact meaning of number words is a painstaking process that takes children years.”相符。题干中的 take great efforts 和定位句中的 a painstaking process 是同义转述。

参考译文

A) 数字并不是在所有文化中都存在。在亚马孙流域，无数的游猎采集部落的人生活在世界上流域面积最大河流的支流附近。这些人并不用精确的数量词语，而只用类似于“少数”或“一些”的词语。(43) 相较之下，我们自己的生活则是被数字支配着的。比如当你读这篇文章的时候，你可能会意识到现在是什么时间、你的年龄、你的支票账户余额、你的体重等等。我们思考所使用的精确数字影响着我们生活中的一切。

B) (39) 然而，就历史意义而言，像我们这样有数字意识的人是**非比寻常的**。在大约 20 万年的人类发展历程中，我们绝大多数时间都没有办法来精确地表示数量。更重要的是，今天存在的 7000 多种语言在使用数字的方式上也存在着巨大的差异。

C) 不懂数字的人或不使用数字语言的人提供了一扇窗口，让我们了解数字的发明是如何对人类体验进行重塑的。那些没有数字或只有一两个精确数字的文化，包括亚马孙地区的蒙杜鲁库和皮拉哈。研究人员还对尼加拉瓜一些从未学过数字单词的成年人进行了研究。在没有数字的情况下，健康的成年人很难精确地区分和回忆出少于 4 的数量。在一项实验中，研究人员将把坚果一次一个地放入罐子，然后再一个一个地把它们拿出来。当所有的坚果都被拿走时，则需要观察的人发出信号。(36) 这些观察者的反应表明，没有数字概念的人很难记住罐子里还剩下多少坚果，即使总共就只有四五个。

D) (41) 这个实验和许多其他的实验都得出了一个很简单的结论，那就是当人们没有数字词汇时，他们很难在数量上做出区分，虽然这在你我这样的人看来可能是再简单不过的事儿了。虽然只有一少部分的世界语言是没有数字或接近于没有数字的，但它们表明，数字词汇并非人类通用语言。

E) (38) 需要强调的是，这些不懂数字的人有着很正常的认知，很好地适应了他们主导了几个世纪的环境。当我还小的时候，我和那些没有数字概念的人一起生活过一段时间，他们是皮拉哈人，生活在黑色迈西河蜿蜒的河岸上。像其他外来的人一样，我被他们对于我们共同的生态环境的强大理解力不断折服。然而，没有数字概念的人在需要精确区分数量的任务中艰难挣扎。也许这不足为奇，毕竟如果不数数，怎么能知道一棵树上到底有七个还是八个椰子呢？这种看似简单明了的区别在没有数字概念人的眼中很难辨别。

F) 这个结论得到了对工业化社会中没有数字概念儿童的研究的认同。孩子们在**被填鸭式教数字之前**，只能大概地辨别 3 以上的数量。我们必须掌握数字认知工具，才能不断容易地辨别更多的数量。(45) 就实际而言，掌握数字单词的准确含义是一个十分艰难的过程，需要用掉孩子们数年的时间。孩子们最开始学习数字就像他们学习字母一样。虽然他们知道数字是按顺序排列的，但对每个数字的含义却知之甚少。随着时间的推移，他们开始理解一个给定的数字代表一个比它前面的数字大 1 的量。这个“顺序原理”是我们对数字认知的基础，但需要大量的实践才能理解这一点。

G) 那么，我们都不是真正的“数字人”。(42) 我们并非天生就能巧妙地区分数量上的差别。如果没有婴儿期被灌输数字概念的文化传统，我们所有人都会挣扎在基本的数量区分上。当我们的父母、同龄人和学校老师把数字和书面形式带入我们的认知经验时，就改变了我们对数量的推理。这个过程看起来很一般，甚至我们有时会认为这是成长过程中很自然的一件事情，但事实并不是这样。人类的大脑本身就具有某种的

定量本能，且随着年龄增长会不断加强，但这些本能非常有限。

H) (37) 相较于其他哺乳动物，我们的数字本能并不像很多人认为的那样与众不同。我们甚至与鸟类等非哺乳动物远亲有一些共同的、基本的定量推理本能。事实上，对包括鸚鵡在内的其他一些物种的研究表明，如果引入我们称之为数字的认知工具，这些物种也能够完善它们自己的定量思维。

I) 那么，最初我们是如何创造出“非自然”数字的呢？毫不夸张地说，答案就在你的指尖。世界上大部分语言使用的是 10 进制、20 进制或 5 进制数字系统。(44) 换句话说，这些较小的数字是较大数字的基础。英语是一种以 10 为基础或者说是十进制的语言，14 ($4+10$) 和 31 ($3\times 10+1$) 就是很好的例子。我们说十进制语言是因为原始印欧语——我们的祖先语言——是以十进制为基础的。原始印欧语系采用十进制语言，是因为在许多文化中，我们语言祖先的手是实现诸如“这只手的五个手指和另一只手的五个手指是一样的”的方法。把这种一瞬间的想法用文字表示出来，并不断传承下来。这就是为什么“5”这个数字在许多语言中是从“手”这个词衍生出来的。因此，大多数数字系统都是两个关键因素的衍生品：人类的语言能力和我们关注手和手指的倾向。作为人类用两条腿直立行走的间接衍生品，这种对手工的依赖在大多数文化中对产生数字作出了贡献，但并非所有文化都是如此。

J) 没有数字的文化也提供了对特定数字传统的认知影响的理解。想一下现在是什么时候了，你的每一天都受到了分和秒的支配，但就任何物理意义而言，这些概念都是不真实的，对没有数字文化的来说都是不存在的。分和秒是一种不常见的、以 60 为基数的数字系统的口头和书面表达，是在古代美索不达米亚使用的。它们存在于我们的思维里，不是所有人都能在概念方面继承的一种数字人工产物。

K) 越来越多对数字语言的研究显示，我们人类的关键特征之一就是语言和认知多样性。(40) 如果我们真正了解我们的认知生活在不同文化中存在多大的差异，我们就必须不断地对人类语言多样性进行深度探索。

Section C

Passage One

46. 哈佛大学的科学家 50 年前做了什么？

- A) 他们提高了公众对心脏病可能原因的认识。
- B) 他们把公众的注意力从糖的健康风险转向了脂肪。
- C) 他们用他们的新发现将糖业置于聚光灯下。
- D) 他们对糖在人们健康中的作用进行了大规模的研究。

【答案】B 事实细节题。根据文中第一段的“Sugar shocked. That describes the reaction of many Americans this week following revelations that, 50 years ago, the sugar industry paid Harvard scientists for research that shifted the focus away from sugar’s role in heart disease—and put the spotlight squarely on dietary fat.”可知，美国本周披露了这样一个真相：50 年前，制糖业资助哈佛大学科学家把研究的重心从糖对心脏疾病的影响完全转移到了膳食脂肪，“糖震惊”就是美国人对此真相的反应。据此可知，B 项正确。文中 shifted the focus away from 与 B 项 turned public attention away from 为同义替换。其他三项文中并未提及，故排除。

47. 马里昂·内斯特尔对现在的营养研究有什么看法？

- A) 花了她一整年的时间来追踪和分析。
- B) 大多数都是基于系统的评论。
- C) 它们依靠食品工业的资金。
- D) 几乎所有的项目都是为资助人服务的。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第二段“Nutrition scholar Marion Nestle of New York University spent a year informally tracking industry-funded studies on food. ‘Roughly 90% of nearly 170 studies favored the sponsor’s interest,’ Nestle tells us. Other systematic reviews support her conclusions.”可知，可能会让消费者感到惊讶的是，现在还有很多营养研究依然受到食品工业的资助。纽约大学的营养学学者马里昂·内斯特尔花了一年的时间对各种工业资助的食品研究进行了秘密跟踪。内斯特尔告诉我们：“近 170 项研究中，大约 90% 的研究都是偏袒赞助商的利益。”其他系统的研究综述与她的观点一致。据此可知，D 项正确。文中 roughly 90% 和 favored the sponsor’s interest 与 D 项中 nearly all 和 serve the purpose of the funders 为同义替换。选项 A 所描述的是事实，是内斯特尔所做过的事情，并非她对营养研究的看法。B 项错误，文中提到的是其他研究得出的结论与内斯特尔观点一致，且并非她对营养研究的看法，故排除。C 项为过度推断，当今很多营养研究由食品工业资助，并不代表必须依靠食品工业资助，故排除。

48. 可口可乐资助的研究表明了什么？

- A) 对健康来说，锻炼比饮食更重要。
- B) 选择饮食是控制体重的关键。
- C) 喝可口可乐不会导致体重增加。
- D) 食品工业在减肥中发挥重要作用。

【答案】A 细节推断题。根据文中第四段“Last year, The New York Times revealed how Coca-Cola was funding well-known scientists and organizations promoting a message that, in the battle against weight gain, people should pay more attention to exercise and less to what they eat and drink. Coca-Cola also released data detailing its funding of several medical institutions and associations between 2010 and 2015.”可知，去年，《纽约时报》披露了可口可乐公司是如何资助知名科学家和组织来宣传这样一个信息的：控制体重时，人们应该多注意锻炼，少关注饮食。据此可知，A 项正确，B 项错误。C、D 项并未提及，故排除。

49. 利伯曼对行业资助的研究有什么看法？

- A) 它只关注营养和健康。
- B) 引起消费者的混乱。
- C) 它很少产生客观的结果。
- D) 它违背了公众利益。

【答案】C 细节推断题。根据文中第五段“‘It’s certainly a problem that so much research in nutrition and health is funded by industry,’ says Bonnie Liebman, director of nutrition at the Center for Science in the Public Interest. ‘When the food industry pays for research, it often gets what it pays for.’ And what it pays for is often a pro-industry finding.”可知，公共利益科学中心营养学主任邦尼·利伯曼说：“这么多营养和健康研究都是工业界资助的，这当然有问题。”“当食品行业为研究提供资金时，通常会得到相应的回报。”而他们所资助的往往是有利于工业发展的研究。据此可知，C 项正确。文中 pro-industry 与 C 项 objective 为同义替换。其他三项文中未提及，故排除。

50. 作者对消费者有什么建议？

- A) 根据直觉决定吃什么。
- B) 对饮食专家的建议表示怀疑。
- C) 忽略他们新闻推送中的无关信息。
- D) 对新的营养研究结果要三思。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第六段“Given this environment, consumers should be skeptical (怀疑的) when reading the latest finding in nutrition science and ignore the latest study that pops up on your news feed.”可知，鉴于这种环境，消费者在阅读营养科学的最新发现时应持怀疑态度，并忽略新闻推送上弹出的最新研究。据此可知，D 项正确。A 项文中未提及，故排除。文中提到的是对新的研究结果持怀疑态度，而不是怀疑专家，故排除 B 项。文中提到消费者要忽略新闻推送的最新研究提要，而不是忽略无关信息，故排除 C 项。

难点词汇表

spotlight ['spɑ:tlɑ:t] n. 聚光灯；反光灯；公众注意的中心

favor ['feɪvər] v. 较喜欢；偏袒；有利于；(非正式)长得像；悉心照料

skeptical ['skeptɪkl] adj. 怀疑的；(哲学)怀疑论的，不可知论的

参考译文

糖震惊。(46) 美国本周披露了这样一个真相：50 年前，制糖业资助哈佛大学科学家把研究的重心从糖对心脏疾病的影响完全转移到了膳食脂肪，“糖震惊”就是美国人对此真相的反应。

(47) 可能会让消费者感到惊讶的是，现在还有很多营养研究依然受到食品工业的资助。纽约大学的营养学学者马里昂·内斯特尔花了一年时间对各种工业资助的食品研究进行了秘密跟踪。内斯特尔告诉我们：“近 170 项研究中，大约 90% 的研究都会偏袒赞助商的利益。”其他系统的研究综述与她的观点一致。

例如，韦尔奇百分百葡萄汁背后的品牌——韦尔奇食品公司资助的一项研究发现，每天饮用康科德葡萄汁可以增强大脑功能。另一家由桂格燕麦公司资助的研究总结出一点，那就是正如《每日邮报》的故事提到的，“早餐吃热燕麦粥能让你保持更长时间的饱腹感。”

(48) 去年，《纽约时报》披露了可口可乐公司是如何资助知名科学家和组织来宣传这样一个信息的：在控制体重时，人们应该多注意锻炼，少关注饮食。可口可乐还公布了 2010 年至 2015 年间对多家医疗机构和协会的详细资助数据。

(49) 公共利益科学中心营养学主任邦尼·利伯曼说：“这么多营养和健康研究都是工业界资助的，这当然有问题。当食品行业为研究提供资金时，通常会得到相应的回报。”而他们所资助的往往是有利于工业发展的研究。

(50) 鉴于这种环境，消费者在阅读营养科学的最新发现时应持怀疑态度，并忽略新闻推送上弹出的最新研究。“信赖那些审查了所有证据的健康专家，”利伯曼说。她指的是政府官方的饮食指南，指南是基于对数百项研究的回顾。

“专家的建议依旧很简单，”内斯特尔说。“我们知道什么是健康饮食，就是要多吃蔬菜，不要吃太多垃圾食品，达到热量均衡。其他一切都很难通过实验来完成。”

Passage Two

51. 作者用他父亲的例子来说明什么？

- A) 人们花了多长时间到达事业的巅峰。
- B) 在他父辈的年代，人们如何积累财富。
- C) 在他父辈的年代，人们如何定义成功。
- D) 人们一般可以在一家公司待多长时间。

【答案】C 细节推断题。根据文中第一段的“Success was once defined as being able to stay at a company for a long time and move up the corporate ladder. The goal was to reach the top, accumulate wealth and retire to a life of ease. My father is a successful senior executive. In 35 years, he worked for only three companies.”可知，成功曾经被定义为能够在一家公司工作很长一段时间，并能在公司里得到晋升。目标是做到高层，积累财富，退休后过上安逸的生活。我的父亲就是一位成功的高级主管。从业的35年里，他只在三家公司工作过。据此可知，C项正确。其他三项文中未提及，故排除。

52. 为什么作者刚开始写作时人们经常换工作？

- A) 这在当时被认为是一种时尚。
- B) 这是他们事业发展的一种方式。
- C) 这是对不断变化的就业市场的回应。
- D) 很难长时间保持一份工作。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中第二段“When I started my career, things were already different. If you weren’t changing companies every three or four years, you simply weren’t getting ahead in your career.”可知，当我开始工作时，情况已经与之前大为不同了。如果你每三四年没换一次公司，就说明你的职业生涯陷入停滞。因此，B项正确。文中 getting ahead 和 B 项中 advance 为同义替换。其他三项文中并未提及，故排除。

53. 作者如何看待现在同时为几家公司工作的人？

- A) 他们通常被认为是最宝贵的人才。
- B) 他们能够更充分地发挥他们的潜力。
- C) 他们可以管控自己的生活和工作安排。
- D) 他们为自己能出色地解决问题而自豪。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第三段“Today, consulting or freelancing for five businesses at the same time is a badge of honor.”可知，但如今，同时为五家企业提供咨询或从事自由职业成了一种荣誉，因为这彰显了一个人的价值。据此可知，A项正确。文中 a badge of honor 对应 A 项的 most treasured talents。其他三项文中并未提及，故排除。

54. 企业现在认识到了什么？

- A) 谁能够轻松解决问题。
- B) 人们如何能更专注、更有效率。
- C) 什么样的人对他们贡献更多。
- D) 为什么有些人对工作更有激情。

【答案】C 细节推断题。根据文中第四段“Most important, there is a growing recognition that people who balance work and play, and who work at what they are passionate about, are more focused and productive, delivering greater value to their clients.”可知，最重要的是，人们越来越认识到，那些能够平衡工作和休闲娱乐的人，那些致力于自己热爱事业的人，会更专注、更有效率，也能为客户提供更大的价值。据此可知，C项正确。其他三项文中并未提及，故排除。

55. 作者对零工经济有何看法?

- A) 它可能迫使公司改革他们的商业惯例。
- B) 它可能很快取代传统的经济模式。
- C) 它将在全球范围内推动技术进步。
- D) 它将带来根本性的经济和社会变化。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第六段“Perhaps more important, as the global economy continues to be disrupted by technology and other massive change, the gig economy will itself become an engine of economic and social transformation.”可知, 也许更重要的是, 随着全球经济持续受到技术和其他大规模变革的阻碍, 零工经济本身就会成为经济和社会变革的引擎。据此可知, D 项正确。文中提到的是零工经济还在发展, 并没有说很快取代传统经济模式, 故排除 B 项。A、C 项文中未提及, 故排除。

难点词汇表

accumulate [ə'kju:mjəleɪt] v. 累积; 积聚

freelancer ['fri:lænsər] n. 自由职业者

venture ['ventʃər] n. 冒险旅行; (有风险的) 企业

参考译文

(51)成功曾经被定义为能够在一家公司工作很长一段时间, 并能在公司里得到晋升。目标是做到高层, 积累财富, 退休后过上安逸的生活。我的父亲就是一位成功的高级主管。从业的 35 年里, 他只在三家公司工作过。

(52)到我开始工作时, 情况已经与之前大为不同了。如果你不是三四年就换一家公司, 那么就说明你的职业生涯陷入停滞。可在那个年代, 如果你是一个顾问或自由职业者, 人们会认为你是有问题的。他们认为你找不到工作才从事那些行业。

(53)但如今, 同时为五家企业提供咨询或从事自由职业成了一种荣誉, 因为这彰显了一个人的价值。许多公司现在指望这些“杰出的专业人士”来解决他们的全职团队无法解决的问题。或者他们通过只对特定的项目雇佣“顶级专家”来达到省钱的目的。

在家里或咖啡馆工作, 自己创业, 甚至开始最终可能会失败的商业投资, 都表明了“主动性”“创造性”和“适应性”, 这些都是当今职场所需要的品质。(54)最重要的是, 人们越来越认识到, 那些能够平衡工作和休闲娱乐的人, 那些致力于自己热爱事业的人, 会更专注、更有效率, 也能为客户提供更大的价值。

那这些人是谁呢? 他们是艺术家、作家、程序员、提供办公服务和职业建议的人。现在需要的是一个专门为集合自由职业者和客户而搭建的市场平台, 将经验丰富、独具匠心的专业性人才聚集在一起。他们通过这些平台开展业务, 在这儿团体意识会强化零工经济的文化和价值, 成功会得到很好的评价, 从而带来更多的业务。

虽然过程十分漫长, 但是这些平台的确能够为传统企业和新兴经济体架起一座桥梁。(55)也许更重要的是, 随着全球经济持续受到技术和其他大规模变革的阻碍, 零工经济本身就会成为经济和社会变革的引擎。

Part IV Translation

【译文】

Pu'er tea enjoys a wide popularity among Chinese people, with its finest variety produced in Xishuangbanna of Yunnan Province where the climate and environment provide the tea with the best growing conditions. Pu'er tea features relatively darker color and distinctly different flavour. The longer it is brewed, the better it tastes. Many Pu'er tea drinkers are especially fascinated with its unique fragrance and flavour. As the tea contains many healthful elements, drinking Pu'er tea regularly not only helps protect the heart and vessels but also lose weight, relieve tiredness and improve digestion.

【精简结构】

1. 普洱茶深受中国人喜爱。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是: 普洱茶.....受.....喜爱。

2. 最好的普洱茶产自云南的西双版纳。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是: 普洱茶产自.....西双版纳。

3.那里的气候和环境为普洱茶树的生长提供了最佳条件。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是：气候和环境.....提供.....条件。

4.普洱茶泡的时间越长越有味道。

主语 谓语宾语

主干是：普洱茶.....有味道。

5.许多人爱喝茶的，尤其喜欢其独特的香味和口感。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是：人.....喜欢.....香味和口感。

6.普洱茶含有多种有益健康的元素，常饮普洱茶有助于保护心脏和血管，还有减

主语 谓语

肥，消除疲劳和促进消化的功效。

宾语

主干是：常饮普洱茶.....有.....功效。

【重点词汇】

feature ['fi:tʃər] vt. 特写；以.....为特色；由.....主演

distinctly [dɪ'stɪŋktli] adv. 明显地；无疑地，确实地

fascinated with 着迷于

digestion [daɪ'dʒestʃən, dɪ'dʒestʃən] n. 消化；理解

2021年6月大学英语四级考试真题试卷(第3套)

Part I Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay titled “Do violent video games lead to violence?”. The statement given below is for your reference. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

A growing body of research finds that violent video games can make kids act aggressively in their real world relationships, causing an increase in violence.

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.

Nowadays you can't buy anything without then being asked to provide a rating of a company's performance on a five-star scale.

I've been asked to rate my “store 26” on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay. Even the most 27 activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel from Australia Post, are followed by texts or emails with surveys asking, “How did we do?”

Online purchases are 28 followed up by a customer satisfaction survey. Companies are so 29 for a hit of stars that if you delete the survey the company sends you another one.

We're 30 to rate our apps when we've barely had a chance to use them. One online course provider I use asks you what you think of the course after you've only completed 31 2 per cent of it.

Economist Jason Murphy says that companies use customer satisfaction ratings because a 32 display of star feedback has become the nuclear power sources of the modern economy.

However, you can't help but 33 if these companies are basing their business on *fabrications* (捏造的东西). I 34 that with online surveys I just click the 35 that's closest to my mouse *cursor* (光标) to get the damn thing off my screen. Often the star rating I give has far more to do with the kind of day I'm having than the purchase I just made.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) announce | F) fascinated | K) shining |
| B) commonplace | G) option | L) showering |
| C) confess | H) prompted | M) variety |
| D) desperate | I) roughly | N) voyage |
| E) experience | J) routinely | O) wonder |

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**.

Science of setbacks: How failure can improve career prospects

- A) How do early career setbacks affect our long-term success? Failures can help us learn and overcome our fears. But disasters can still wound us. They can screw us up and set us back. Wouldn't it be nice if there was genuine, scientifically documented truth to the expression “what doesn't kill you makes you stronger”?
- B) One way social scientists have probed the effects of career setbacks is to look at scientists of very similar qualifications. These scientists, for reasons that are mostly arbitrary, either just missed getting a research grant or just barely made it. In social sciences, this is known as examining “near misses” and “narrow wins” in areas where merit is subjective. That allows researchers to measure only the effects of being chosen or not. Studies in this area have found conflicting results. In the competitive game of biomedical science, research has been done on scientists who narrowly lost or won grant money. It suggests that narrow winners become even bigger winners down the line. In other words, the rich get richer.
- C) A 2018 study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, for example, followed researchers in the Netherlands. Researchers concluded that those who just barely qualified for a grant were able to get twice as much money within the next eight years as those who just missed out. And the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship.
- D) Others in the US have found similar effects with National Institutes of Health early-career fellowships launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers. The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect, inspired by the Bible's wisdom that to those who have, more will be given. There's a good explanation for the

phenomenon in the book *The Formula: The Universal Laws of Success* by Albert Laszlo Barabasi. According to Barabasi, it's easier and less risky for those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized.

- E) This is bad news for the losers. Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line. What didn't kill them made them weaker. But other studies using the same technique have shown there's sometimes no penalty to a near miss. Students who just miss getting into top high schools or universities do just as well later in life as those who just manage to get accepted. In this case, what didn't kill them simply didn't matter. So is there any evidence that setbacks might actually improve our career prospects? There is now.
 - F) In a study published in *Nature Communications*, Northwestern University sociologist Dashun Wang tracked more than 1,100 scientists who were on the border between getting a grant and missing out between 1990 and 2005. He followed various measures of performance over the next decade. These included how many papers they authored and how influential those papers were, as measured by the number of subsequent citations. As expected, there was a much higher rate of *attrition* (减员) among scientists who didn't get grants. But among those who stayed on, the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners. To make sure this wasn't by chance, Wang conducted additional tests using different performance measures. He examined how many times people were first authors on influential studies, and the like.
 - G) One straightforward reason close losers might outperform narrow winners is that the two groups have comparable ability. In Wang's study, he selected the most determined, passionate scientists from the loser group and *culled* (剔除) what he deemed the weakest members of the winner group. Yet the persevering losers still came out on top. He thinks that being a close loser might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants.
 - H) Utrecht University sociologist Arnout van de Rijt was the lead author on the 2018 paper showing the rich get richer. He said the new finding is apparently reasonable and worth some attention. His own work showed that although the narrow winners did get much more money in the near future, the actual performance of the close losers was just as good.
 - I) He said the people who should be paying regard to the Wang paper are the funding agents who distribute government grant money. After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better. There's a huge amount of time and effort that goes into the process of selecting who gets grants, he said, and the latest research shows that the scientific establishment is not very good at distributing money. "Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who," he said, suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient. Van de Rijt said he's not convinced that losing out gives people a psychological boost. It may yet be a selection effect. Even though Wang tried to account for this by culling the weakest winners, it's impossible to know which of the winners would have quit had they found themselves on the losing side.
 - J) For his part, Wang said that in his own experience, losing did light a motivating fire. He recalled a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing, and then reversed course and rejected it. He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted.
 - K) In sports and many areas of life, we think of failures as evidence of something we could have done better. We regard these disappointments as a fate we could have avoided with more careful preparation, different training, a better strategy, or more focus. And there it makes sense that failures show us the road to success. These papers deal with a kind of failure people have little control over-rejection. Others determine who wins and who loses. But at the very least, the research is starting to show that early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs. Getting paid like a winner, though? That's a different matter.
- 36. Being a close loser could greatly motivate one to persevere in their research.
 - 37. Grant awardees tend to favor researchers already recognized in their respective fields.
 - 38. Suffering early setbacks might help people improve their job performance.
 - 39. Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks has produced contradictory findings.
 - 40. It is not to the best interest of taxpayers to keep giving money to narrow winners.
 - 41. Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant made greater achievements than those who got one with luck, as suggested in one study.
 - 42. A research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another.
 - 42. According to one recent study, narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors.
 - 44. One researcher suggests it might be more fruitful to distribute grants on a relatively equal basis.
 - 45. Minor setbacks in their early career may have a strong negative effect on the career of close losers.

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

Boredom has become trendy. Studies point to how boredom is good for creativity and innovation, as well as mental health. It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a tedious task. When people are bored, they have an increase in “associative thought”—the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to innovative thinking. These studies are impressive, but in reality, the benefits of boredom may be related to having time to clear your mind, be quiet, or daydream.

In our stimulation-rich world, it seems unrealistic that boredom could occur at all. Yet, there are valid reasons boredom may feel so painful. As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn’t being met.

Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you. So take the step of joining a club, organization, or association to build face-to-face relationships and create new friendships. You’ll find depth that you won’t get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post.

Similar to the need for belonging, bored people often report that they feel a limited sense of meaning. It’s a fundamental human need to have a larger purpose and to feel like we’re part of something bigger than ourselves. When people are bored, they’re more likely to feel less meaning in their lives. If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent.

If your definition of boredom is being quiet, mindful, and meditative, keep it up. But if you’re wrestling with real boredom and the emptiness it provokes, consider whether you might seek new connections, more meaning, and more significant challenges. These are the things that will genuinely alleviate boredom and make you more effective in the process.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

46. What have studies found about boredom?
- A) It facilitates innovative thinking.
 - B) It is a result of doing boring tasks.
 - C) It helps people connect with others.
 - D) It does harm to one’s mental health.
47. What does the author say boredom might indicate?
- A) A need to be left alone.
 - B) A desire to be fulfilled.
 - C) A conflict to be resolved.
 - D) A feeling to be validated.
48. What do we learn about social media from the passage?
- A) It may be an obstacle to expanding one’s connections.
 - B) It may get in the way of enhancing one’s social status.
 - C) It may prevent people from developing a genuine sense of community.
 - D) It may make people feel that they ought to fit in with the outside world.
49. What does the author suggest people do to get rid of boredom?
- A) Count the likes they get on their posts.
 - B) Reflect on how they relate to others.
 - C) Engage in real-life interactions.
 - D) Participate in online discussions.
50. What should people do to enhance their sense of meaning?
- A) Try to do something original.
 - B) Confront significant challenges.
 - C) Define boredom in their unique way.
 - D) Devote themselves to a worthy cause.

Passage Two

Can you remember what you ate yesterday? If asked, most people will be able to give a vague description of their main meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner. But can you be sure you’ve noted every snack bar in your car, or every handful of nuts at your desk? Most people will have a feeling that they’ve missed something out.

We originally had this suspicion back in 2016, puzzled by the fact that national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically over past decades. We found reliable evidence that people were drastically under-reporting what they ate.

Now the Office for National Statistics has confirmed that we are consuming 50% more calories than our national statistics claim.

Why is this happening? We can point to at least three potential causes. One is the rise in obesity levels itself. There is good evidence that under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people. The main reason for this seems to be that obese people simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember.

Another cause is that the proportion of people who are trying to lose weight has been increasing over time. People who want to lose weight are around 10 percentage points more likely to under-report their eating — regardless of whether they are overweight or not. This may be driven partly by self-deception or “wishful thinking”.

The final potential cause is an increase in snacking and eating out over recent decades — both in terms of how often they happen and how much they contribute to our overall energy intake. Again, there is evidence that food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys.

So, what’s the message conveyed? For statistics, we should invest in more accurate measurement options. For policy, we need to focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories. If people do not know how much they are eating, it can be really hard for them to stick to a diet. Also, we should be looking for new ways to ensure what they eat wouldn’t have much impact on their waistlines. If this works, it won’t matter if they can’t remember what they ate yesterday.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

51. What did the author suspect back in 2016?
- A) Calorie consumption had fallen drastically over the decades.
 - B) Most people surveyed were reluctant to reveal what they ate.
 - C) The national statistics did not reflect the actual calorie consumption.
 - D) Most people did not include snacks when reporting their calorie intake.
52. What has the Office for National Statistics verified?
- A) People’s calorie intake was far from accurately reported.
 - B) The missing out of main meals leads to the habit of snacking.
 - C) The nation’s obesity level has much to do with calorie intake.
 - D) Calorie consumption is linked to the amount of snacks one eats.
53. What do we learn about obese people from the passage?
- A) They usually keep their eating habits a secret.
 - B) They overlook the potential causes of obesity.
 - C) They cannot help eating more than they should.
 - D) They have difficulty recalling what they have eaten.
54. What often goes unnoticed in surveys on food consumption?
- A) The growing trend of eating out.
 - B) The potential causes of snacking.
 - C) People’s home energy consumption.
 - D) People’s changing diet over the years.
55. What does the author suggest policymakers do about obesity?
- A) Remind people to cut down on snacking.
 - B) Make sure people eat non-fattening food.
 - C) Ensure people don’t miss their main meals.
 - D) See that people don’t stick to the same diet.

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**.

龙井 (Longjing) 是一种绿茶，主要来自中国东部沿海的浙江省。龙井茶独特的香味和口感为其赢得了“中国名茶”的称号，在中国深受大众的欢迎，在海外饮用的人也越来越多。龙井茶通常手工制作，其价格可能极其昂贵，也可能比较便宜，这取决于生长地、采摘时间和制作工艺。龙井茶富含维生素 C 和其他多种有益健康的元素。经常喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳，延缓衰老。

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与解析 (第 3 套)

答案与解析 Part I Writing

写作思路

第一段：开门见山，引出本文论述的主要社会问题。

第二段：阐述该问题的产生原因和可能导致的不良后果。

第三段：总结全文，得出结论，并提出避免该问题产生不良后果的相关建议。

参考范文 (建议背诵黑体字)	全文翻译
<p>With the development of society, more and more problems are brought to our attention. One of the most severe problems is the increasing popularity of violent games. An increasing number of people are beginning to realize that violent games are exerting adverse effects on teenagers.</p> <p>One of the main problems is that frequent exposure to violent information may cause violence and juvenile delinquency. Teenagers who often play violent games are likely to become more aggressive and violent. This is because teenagers are too young to distinguish right from wrong, so that they fail to realize the serious consequences of perpetrating violence, which may lead to copycat crimes. In consequence, teenagers may tend to embark on a criminal road if they do not take violence seriously and even consider demolishing disputes and conflicts by violence normal and desirable.</p> <p>In a nutshell, violent games give rise to a number of problems. Parents should keep their kids away from violent games in order to prevent them from becoming addicted to games and deter potential violence.</p>	<p>随着社会的发展，越来越多的问题开始引起我们的关注。其中一个最严重的问题就是暴力游戏的日渐盛行。越来越多的人开始意识到暴力游戏会对青少年的发展产生不利影响。</p> <p>青少年反复接触暴力信息可能会导致暴力行为的发生，甚至诱发青少年犯罪。经常玩暴力游戏的青少年很可能变得更具攻击性和暴力倾向。这是因为青少年年龄太小，无法辨别是非，没有意识到实施暴力的严重后果，从而导致他们对犯罪行为的模仿。因此，如果青少年不以严肃的态度看待暴力，甚至认为暴力化解纠纷和冲突是正常可取的途径，那么他们就可能走上犯罪的道路。</p> <p>总而言之，暴力游戏可能会引发很多问题。父母们应该让他们的孩子远离暴力游戏，防止孩子对游戏上瘾，避免潜在的暴力。</p>

重点词汇重现

adverse [əd'vɜ:rs, 'ædvɜ:rs] adj. 不利的；相反的；敌对的

juvenile ['dʒu:vənl] adj. 青少年的；幼稚的

delinquency [di'lnkwənsi] n. 行为不良，违法犯罪；失职，怠工

perpetrate ['pɜ:rpətreɪt] vt. 犯（罪）；做（恶）

copycat ['kɑ:pikæt] adj. 模仿犯罪的

embark [ɪm'bɑ:rk] v. 上船（或飞机）；（使）上船（或登记）；从事

demolish [di'mɑ:lɪʃ] vt. 拆除；破坏；毁坏；推翻；驳倒

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】E

【解析】本题考查的是名词。释义为“在付款之前，我被要求在 EFTPOS 终端上对店铺体验进行打分。”空格位于形容词性物主代词 my 之后，应填入名词。故该空应填入 experience，“体验”选 E。

27. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查的是形容词。释义为“即使是最平常的活动，比如致电给澳洲电信或从澳大利亚邮政取包裹，也会收到短信或邮件来问他们做得如何。”空格位于最高级 the most 之后，名词之前，因此应填入形容词。故空格处应填入 commonplace，“平常的”选 B。

28. 【答案】 J

【解析】 本题考查的是副词。释义为“网上购物后，通常会有客户满意度调查。”空格位于 Be 动词 are 与动词 followed up 之间，修饰动词，应填入副词。故空格处应填入 routinely“例行地，惯常地”，选 J。

29. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查的是形容词。释义为“很多公司都迫切想要得到星级评分，即便你删除了他们发送的调查问卷，他们也会重新再发给你一个。”空格位于副词 so 之后，应填入形容词作表语。故空格处应填入 desperate“迫切的，急需的”，选 D。

30. 【答案】 H

【解析】 本题考查的是动词被动语态。释义为“我们才刚有机会使用某些软件时，就会被催促着为这些软件打分。”空格位于 be 动词 are 之后，应填入形容词或者动词分词。故空格处应填入 prompted“催促，促使”，选 H。

31. 【答案】 I

【解析】 本题考查的是副词。释义为“我使用的在线课程供应商在你只完成了大约 2% 的课程时就询问你对这门课的评价。”空格位于一个不缺少成分的句子中，应填入副词，观察选项，应填入 roughly“大约”，故选 I。

32. 【答案】 K

【解析】 本题考查的是形容词。释义为“因为一个闪亮的星级反馈已经成为现代经济的核心竞争力来源。”空格位于不定冠词 a 和名次 display 之间，应填入形容词。故应填入 shining“闪亮的”，选 K。

33. 【答案】 O

【解析】 本题考查的是动词。释义为“然而，你禁不住想要知道这些公司的业务是否是基于捏造的东西。”该空位于 can't help but 后面，根据固定搭配，“can't help but”意为“不得不，忍不住”，此处应填入动词原形。由该空后的 if“是否”可知应填入 wonder“想知道，想了解”，故选 O。

34. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查的是动词。释义为“我承认在做网上调查问卷时，我只是点击了距离我鼠标最近的选项，从而把这烦人的东西从屏幕上关掉。”该空位于主语 I 和从句之间，应该填入动词，并结合句意，此处应填入 confess“承认，坦白”，故选 C。

35. 【答案】 G

【解析】 本题考查的是名词。释义为“我承认在做网上调查问卷时，我只是点击了距离我鼠标最近的选项，从而把这烦人的东西从屏幕上关掉。”该空位于定冠词 the 之后，应填入名词。根据句意，应该是具有“选项，答案”含义的名词，故选 option，选 G。

词汇分析

名词： E) experience 体验； G) option 选项； M) variety 多样； N) voyage 航行

动词： A) announce 宣布； C) confess 承认； H) prompt 促使； L) shower 淋雨，大量给予； O) wonder 想知道

形容词： B) commonplace 普通的，平常的； D) desperate 极度渴望的； F) fascinated 着迷的，被深深吸引的； K) shining 闪亮的

副词： I) roughly 大约； J) routinely 通常

参考译文

如今，你购买任何东西都会被要求按照五星制为公司表现评级。

在付款之前，我被要求在 EFTPOS 终端上对店铺 (26) 体验进行打分。即使是最 (27) 平常的活动，比如致电给澳洲电信或从澳大利亚邮政取包裹，也会收到短信或邮件来问他们做得如何。

网上购物之后 (28) 通常会有一个客户满意度调查。很多公司都 (29) 迫切想要得到客户的星级评价，所以即便你删了公司的调查问卷，他们还会重新给你发一个。

在我们刚开始使用某些软件时，就会 (30) 被催促着给它们打分评级。我上过的一门在线课程在上完

(31) 大概 2% 的时候，就开始询问我对这门在线课程的评价。

经济学家杰森·墨菲认为，公司使用客户满意度评级是因为一个 (32) 闪亮的星评反馈已经成为现代经济的核心竞争力来源。

然而，你情不自禁就会 (33) 想知道这些公司的业务是不是以虚假捏造的东西为基础。我 (34) 承认，在网上做调查时，我只是点击了距离我鼠标箭头最近的 (35) 选项，就是为了把这烦人的东西从屏幕上关掉。通常情况下，我给出的星级评价更多是与我当天的心情状态有关，而与我刚刚购买的东西却没什么关系。

Section B

36. 【答案】G 释义为“略输能够在很大程度上激励一个人坚持他的研究。”这与段落 G 中“Yet the persevering losers still came out on top. He thinks that being a close loser might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants.”相符。题干中的 motivate 和 persevere in their research 分别对应 G 段的 give people a psychological boost 和 persevering losers。

37. 【答案】D 释义为“获奖者倾向于青睐在各自领域得到了认可的研究人员。”这与段落 D 中“According to Barabasi, it's easier and less risky for those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized.”相符。题干中的 Grant awarders 和 researchers already recognized 分别对应 D 段的 those in positions of power 和 those who've already been so recognized，题干中的 favor 与 D 段的 easier and less risky 对应。

38. 【答案】K 释义为“早期遭受挫折可能有助于提升人们的工作表现。”这与段落 K 中“Others determine who wins and who loses. But at the very least, the research is starting to show that early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs.”相符。题干中的 help people improve their job performance 对应 K 段的 make us better at our jobs。

39. 【答案】B 释义为“社会科学家对职业挫折影响的研究得出了相互矛盾的结论。”这与段落 B 中“Studies in this area have found conflicting results.”相符。题干中的 Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks 和 contradictory findings 分别对应 B 段 Studies in this area 和 conflicting results。

40. 【答案】I 释义为“继续向少数赢家提供资金并不能使纳税人的利益最大化。”这与段落 I 中“After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better.”相符。题干中的 the best interest of taxpayers 和 keep giving money to narrow winners 分别对应 I 段的 getting the maximum bang for their buck 和 continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners。

41. 【答案】F 释义为“一项研究表明，在没有得到资助的情况下坚持研究的科学家比那些幸运地得到资助的科学家取得了更大的成就。”这与段落 F 中“But among those who stayed on, the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners.”相符。题中的 Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant 和 made greater achievements 分别对应 F 段中 the close losers 和 performed even better。此外，题中的 those who got one with luck 和 persisted in research 分别对应 F 段的 the narrow winners 和 stayed on。

42. 【答案】J 释义为“一篇研究论文被一家杂志拒绝，可能会被另一家杂志接受。”这与段落 J 中“He recalled a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing, and then reversed course and rejected it. He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted.”相符。题中的 a research paper 对应 J 段的 a recent paper，题干是对 J 段内容的归纳。

43. 【答案】C 释义为“根据最近的一项研究，获得研究资助的少数人晋升为教授的可能性更大。”这与段落 C 中“And the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship.”相符。题干中的 narrow winners of research grants 和 had better chances 分别对应 C 段的 the narrow winners 和 were 50 percent more likely。

44. 【答案】I 释义为“一位研究人员认为，在相对平等的基础上分配款项可能更有成效。”这与段落 I 中“Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who,” he said, suggesting that some

more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient.”相符。题干中 more fruitful 和 distribute grants on a relatively equal basis 分别对应 I 段 more productive and more efficient 和 some more equal dividing up of money。

45.【答案】E 释义为“早期的小挫折可能会对略输者的职业生涯产生很大的负面影响。”这与段落 E 中“Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line. What didn't kill them made them weaker.”相符。题干中的 minor setbacks in their early career 和 a strong negative effect 分别对应 E 段的 Small early career setbacks 和 have a disproportionate effect。

参考译文

挫折科学:失败如何改善职业前景

A) 职场早期经历的挫折如何影响我们,从而获得长期成功?失败能够让我们学会学习和克服恐惧。但挫折仍然会伤害到我们。它们会让我们感到烦恼,然后让我们后退。“那些杀不死你的,终将使你更加强大”,如果这句话是颠扑不破的真理,那该有多好?

B) 社会学家研究挫折对职业影响的一种方法是观察资历相近的不同科学家。由于种种原因,有的科学家与研究基金失之交臂,有的勉强得到。这在社会科学中主观评判价值的范畴内叫作考察“接近成功的失败”和“勉强成功的胜利”。这使研究人员只能对被选择与否的影响进行衡量。(39) 这一领域的研究得出的结果是相互矛盾的。在生物医学科学的竞争中,研究人员对一些以微弱劣势输掉或赢得资助的科学家进行研究。这表明,以微弱优势赢了的人最终会成为更大的赢家。换句话说就是富人会越来越富。

C) 例如,《美国国家科学院院刊》在 2018 年发表了一项专注于荷兰研究人员的研究。研究人员得出结论,在接下来的 8 年里,那些勉强能够获得资助的人能够获得的资金是那些错失资助人的两倍。(43) 以略微优势险胜的人获得教授职位的可能性多了 50%。

D) 在美国也发现了类似的现象,比如美国国立卫生研究院的早期职业奖学金,它的设立结果是险胜者远远领先于略输者。这种现象通常被称为马太效应,受《圣经》智慧的启示,那些拥有的多的人会更进一步拥有更多。阿尔伯特·拉兹洛·巴拉巴斯的《公式:成功的普遍法则》一书很好地解释了这一现象。(37) 根据巴拉巴斯的说法,对于那些掌权者来说,选择把奖项和资金交给那些已经得到认可的人更容易,风险也更小。

E) 这对于失败者来说不是什么好消息。(45) 早期的小挫折似乎会对未来职业生涯产生不成比例的影响。那些没有打败他们的挫折让他们变得更软弱了。但其他使用相同技巧的研究表明,接近成功的失败有时并无害处。那些差一点就能进顶尖高中或大学的学生,在未来的生活中和那些刚好被录取的学生表现得一样好。这种情况下,没有打败他们的东西并不重要。那么是否有证据能够表明,挫折实际上可能会让我们的职业前景往好的方向发展呢?现在有了。

F) 发表在《自然通讯》杂志上的一项研究中,西北大学社会学家王大顺追踪了 1100 多名在 1990 年至 2005 年间介于获得资助和错失资助的科学家。他在接下来的十年里遵循了各种各样的衡量指标。其中包括他们撰写发表的论文数量,以及这些论文的影响力,这些都是通过随后被引用的数量来衡量的。正如预期的那样,没有得到资助的科学家有更高的流失率。(41) 但在那些留任的人当中,略输者表现得甚至比险胜者还要好。为了确保此结果并非偶然,王大顺使用不同的标准进行了额外的测试。他调查了人们在有影响力的研究中作为第一作者的出现次数以及类似的事情。

G) 略输者可能会比险胜者表现更好,原因很简单,就是因为这两类人的能力相当。在王大顺的研究中,他从失败者中挑选了最坚定、最有激情的科学家,并从赢家里剔除了他认为的最弱的成员。(36) 然而,坚持不懈的失败者仍然占据了上风。他认为,略输者可能会给人们一种心理上的激励,或者如俗语所说的一种能产生激励效果的意外挫折。

H) 乌得勒支大学社会学家阿诺德·范德里特是 2018 年一篇论文的主要作者,该论文表明了富人变得更富。他说,这项新发现显然是合理的且值得关注的。他的研究表明,虽然险胜者在不久的将来确实会更富有,但略输者的表现实际上也一样好。

I) 他说,应该关注王大顺论文的是分配政府拨款的资助机构。(40) 毕竟,如果那些略输者表现同样好,甚至更好,通过继续把财富倾注在少数赢家身上,纳税人并没有得到最大的回报。他说,在选择资助对象的过程中需要花费大量的时间和精力,而最新的研究表明,科研机构并不擅长分配资金。(44) “也许我们应该尝试花更少的钱来弄清楚到底谁更优秀,”他说。这意味着更平等的款项分配可能会带来更多的成果和效率。范德里特说,他认为失败并不会带给人们心理上的激励。这可能是一种选择效应。尽管王大顺试图通过把最弱的险胜者排除掉来解释这一点,但如果他们发现自己处于失败的一方,就不可能知道哪些

赢家会退出。

J) 王大顺说，从他自己的经验来看，失败确实点燃了一团激励人心的火焰。(42) 他回忆起最近提交给一家期刊的一篇论文，该期刊接受了这篇论文，却要求进行大量编辑，之后又改口拒绝了它。他把未经编辑的版本提交给了一家更有名的杂志，然后被接收了。

K) 在体育和生活的很多领域中，我们认为失败是原本可以做得更好的证据。我们把这些失望当成是一种命运，本可以通过更仔细的准备、不同的训练、更好的策略或更专注的方式来避免。失败为我们指明了通往成功的道路。这些论文讨论的是人们无法控制的一种失败，也就是被拒绝。其他人来决定谁赢谁输。

(38) 但至少研究刚开始表明，初期的挫折不一定是致命的，反而甚至可能让我们在工作中做得更好。但是想拿到赢家一样的薪水？那就是另一回事了。

Section C

Passage One

46. 关于无聊，研究发现了什么？

- A) 它促进创新思维。
- B) 它是无聊工作的结果。
- C) 它帮助人们与他人联系起来。
- D) 它对心理健康有害。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第一段的 “It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a tedious task. When people are bored, they have an increase in “associative thought”—the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to innovative thinking.”可知，研究表明，无聊是如何有助于创造力、创新和心理健康的。研究发现，人们在完成一项没意思的工作之后会更具创造力。人们无聊的时候就会增加“联想思维”，也就是在不同想法之间建立新的联系的过程，这与创新思维有关。据此可知，A 项正确。文中 creative 是 A 项 innovative thinking 的同义替换。人们完成枯燥任务之后得到的是更多的创造力，而不是无聊，故排除 B 项。C 项是弱干扰项，connect with others 虽然与文中 new connections 相近，但文中指在思想之间建立新联系，而非人们与他人之间建立的联系，故排除。文中提到无聊是有助于创造力、创新和心理健康的，与 D 项不符，故排除。

47. 作者认为无聊意味着什么？

- A) 需要独处。
- B) 渴望被满足。
- C) 有待解决的冲突。
- D) 需要被认同的感觉。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中第二段 “As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn't being met.”可知，事实证明，无聊很可能代表你的需求未得到满足。据此可知，B 项正确。A、C 两项文中未提及，故排除。文中提到感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体意识的归属感，这与被认同是有区别的，故排除 D。

48. 从文中我们了解到了什么有关社交媒体的信息？

- A) 它可能是拓展一个人关系的障碍。
- B) 它可能会妨碍人们提高社会地位。
- C) 它可能会阻止人们形成真正的社区意识。
- D) 它可能使人意识到他们应该适应外面的世界。

【答案】C 细节推理题。根据文中第三段 “Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you.”可知，我们一直在线的社交媒体世界可能会使人产生更多的联系，但这些联系都是肤浅的，可能会影响并阻碍我们建立真正的归属感。感到无聊可能表明你渴望更大的群体归属感，并认为自己能与周围的人融洽相处。据此可知，C 项正确。文中提到一直在线的社交媒体世界可能产生更多联系，因此社交媒体可以扩大人际关系，与 A 项不符，故排除。B 项文中未提及，故排除。文中提到感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体归属感，并且想要融入周围的人之中，由此可见，社交媒体并不能帮助人们融入群体之中，故排除 D 项。

49. 作者建议人们如何做来摆脱无聊？

- A) 数他们帖子收到的点赞数。
- B) 反思他们如何与他人相处。
- C) 参与现实生活的互动。
- D) 参与在线讨论。

【答案】C 细节推断题。根据第三段中“So take the step of joining an organization to build face-to-face relationships and create new friendships. You'll find depth that you won't get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post.”可知，采取措施加入一个现实的组织，建立面对面的联系和友谊，你将能够收获屏幕上多少点赞都无法换来的深度人际交往关系。据此可知，C 项正确。文中明确提到你将从现实交往中收获屏幕上多少点赞都无法换来的深度人际交往关系，与 A 项不符，故排除。B、D 两项并未提及，故排除。

50. 人们应该如何增加他们的意义感？

- A) 尝试做原创。
- B) 面对重大挑战。
- C) 以独特方式定义无聊。
- D) 投身于有价值的事业。

【答案】D 细节推断题。根据文中第四段“If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent.”可知，如果你想冲淡无聊感，增加你的意义感，那就找一份你可以做出独特贡献的工作，或者从事一份你可以用时间和才华来支持的事业。据此可知，D 项正确。文中提到要增加意义感，找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作，但原创的事情并非一定能做出独特贡献，故排除 A 项。B、C 两项文中并未提及，故排除。

难点词汇表

tedious [ˈtiːdiəs] adj. 沉闷的；冗长乏味的
meditative [ˈmedɪtetrɪv] adj. 冥想的，沉思的；耽于默想的
wrestle [ˈresl] v. 摔跤；使劲搬动；斗争；奋力对付
provoke [prəˈvʊk] vt. 驱使；激怒；煽动；惹起
alleviate [əˈliːviət] vt. 减轻，缓和

参考译文

无聊现已成为一种风尚。(46) 研究表明，无聊是如何有助于创造力、创新和心理健康的。研究发现，人们在完成一项没意思的工作之后会更具创造力。人们无聊的时候就会增加“联想思维”，也就是在不同想法之间建立新的联系的过程，这与创新思维有关。这些研究虽然令人印象深刻，但在现实中，无聊的好处可能与有时间捋清思路、保持安静或者做白日梦有关。

在我们这个满是刺激的世界，人们会感到无聊似乎一点都不现实。然而无聊可能会使人感到痛苦，这是有合理依据的。(47) 事实证明，无聊很可能代表你的需求未得到满足。

(48) 我们一直在线的社交媒体世界可能会使人产生更多的联系，但这些联系都是表面的，可能会阻碍我们建立真正的归属感。感到无聊可能表明你渴望更大的群体归属感，并认为自己能与周围的人融洽相处。(49) 因此，采取措施加入一个现实的组织，建立面对面的联系和友谊，你将能够收获屏幕上多少点赞都无法换来的深度人际交往关系。

与归属感的需求相似的是，感到无聊的人经常说他们感知到的意义有限。这是一种基本的人类需求，需要有一个更大的目标，感觉自己是比自己更大群体的一部分。当人们感到无聊时，他们更有可能觉得生活缺少些意义。(50) 如果你想冲淡无聊感，增加你的意义感，那就找一份你可以做出独特贡献的工作，或者从事一份你可以用时间和才华来支持的事业。

如果你对无聊的定义是安静、专注、冥想，那么就坚持下去。但如果你正在与真正的无聊和它所带来的空虚感进行斗争，那就考虑一下你是否可能寻求新的联系、更多意义和更重大的挑战。无聊在这些事情中会真正得到缓解，你在这个过程中也会更有效率。

Passage Two

51. 作者对 2016 年的什么持有怀疑？

- A) 热量消耗在过去几十年急剧下降。
- B) 大多数被调查的人不愿意透露他们吃了什么。

- C) 国家统计数据没有反映真实的卡路里消耗。
D) 大多数人在报告卡路里摄入量时没有包括零食摄入。

【答案】C 细节推理题。根据文中第二段“We originally had this suspicion back in 2016, puzzled by the fact that national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically over past decades. We found reliable evidence that people were drastically under-reporting what they ate.”可知，我们早在 2016 年就有了这种怀疑，因为根据国家统计数据显示，在过去的几十年里，卡路里消耗量急剧下降，这使我们感到十分困惑。可靠证据表明人们严重漏报了他们的饮食。据此可知，C 项正确。文中提到过去几十年，卡路里消耗量急剧下降，这让他们感到困惑。但这是怀疑的原因，而非怀疑的内容，故排除 A 项。文中提到人们漏报数据的原因，并非不想透露，而是因为某些原因无法准确汇报，故排除 B 项。根据文中内容可知，D 项不是怀疑而是事实，故排除。

52. 国家统计局核实了什么？

- A) 人们的卡路里摄入量远未被准确报道。
B) 缺少主食导致了吃零食的习惯。
C) 一国的肥胖水平与卡路里摄入量有很大关系。
D) 卡路里的消耗与人们吃的零食数量有关。

【答案】A 细节事实题。根据文中第三段“Now the Office for National Statistics has confirmed that we are consuming 50% more calories than our national statistics claim.”可知，现在，国家统计局已经证实，我们消耗的卡路里比国家统计数据给的多出了 50%。据此可知，A 项正确。B、C、D 三项均未提及，故排除。

53. 从这篇文章中，我们对肥胖者有什么了解？

- A) 他们通常对自己的饮食习惯保密。
B) 他们忽视了肥胖的潜在原因。
C) 他们忍不住吃得比他们应该吃的多。
D) 他们很难回忆起他们吃了什么。

【答案】D 细节推理题。根据文中第四段“Under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people, because they simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember.”可知，肥胖者的漏报率要高得多，因为他们确实吃了更多食物，因此需要记住更多的信息。据此可知，D 项正确。根据文中可知，肥胖者漏报率较高，并不是由于他们不愿意透露自己的饮食情况，而是记不完整，故排除 A 项。B、C 两项并未提及，故排除。

54. 在食品消费调查中，常常被忽视的是什么？

- A) 外出就餐的增长趋势。
B) 吃零食的潜在原因。
C) 人们的家庭能源消耗。
D) 多年来人们饮食习惯的改变。

【答案】A 细节事实题。根据文中第六段“The final potential cause is an increase in snacking and eating out over recent decades—both in terms of how often they happen and how much they contribute to our overall energy intake. Again, there is evidence that food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys.”可知，最后一个潜在原因就是，最近几十年，吃零食和外出就餐人数不断增加，这不仅表现在发生频率上，也表现在对整体能量摄入增长的贡献上。同样，有证据表明，在调查中外出就餐消耗的食物是记录最少的一项。据此可知，A 项正确。B、C 两项并未提及，故排除。文中提到人们在吃零食以及外出就餐两个方面的变化，但饮食习惯的变化并不是食物摄入量调查中经常被忽视的方面，故排除 D 项。

55. 作者建议决策者如何应对肥胖问题？

- A) 提醒人们减少零食摄入。
B) 确保人们吃不易发胖的食物。
C) 确保人们不会错过他们的主食。
D) 注意人们不要坚持同样的饮食。

【答案】B 细节推理题。根据文中最后一段“For policy, we need to focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories. If people do not know how much they are eating, it can be really hard for people to stick to a diet. Also, we should be looking for new ways to ensure what they eat wouldn't have much impact on their waistlines.”可知，从政策来看，我们应该关注能够使人们摄入更少卡路里的食物选择。如果人们都不知

道自己吃了多少，那就真的很难把节食坚持下去。另外，应该寻找新方法来保证饮食不会给人们的腰围带来太大的影响。据此可知，B项正确。文中提到我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄入更少卡路里的选择，并不只针对零食，故排除A项。C项并未提及，故排除。文中提到如果人们不知道自己吃了多少，那就真的很难把节食坚持下去。由此可见，作者是让减肥的人节食，而非坚持不同的饮食，故排除D项。

难点词汇表

vague [veɪɡ] adj. 模糊的；含糊的；不明确的；暧昧的

obesity [oo'bi:səti] n. 肥大，肥胖

参考译文

你还记得昨天吃什么了吗？如果有人问，大多数人都能粗略地描述一下他们的餐食：早餐、午餐和晚餐。但是你能确定记住自己在车里吃过的每一个小零食，或者桌子上的每一把坚果吗？大多数人都会觉得自己漏了什么。

(51) 我们早在2016年就有了这种怀疑，因为根据国家统计数据，在过去的几十年里，卡路里消耗量急剧下降，这使我们感到十分困惑。可靠证据表明人们严重漏报了他们的饮食。

(52) 现在，国家统计局已经证实，我们消耗的卡路里比国家统计数据给的多出了50%。

为什么会发生这种事情？我们至少可以提出三个潜在原因。一是肥胖水平的上升。

(53) 肥胖者的漏报率要高得多，因为他们吃的食物更多，就需要记住更多信息。

另一个原因是，随着时间的推移，想要尝试减肥的人比例一直在增加。无论是否超重，想要减肥的人更有可能漏报其饮食。还有部分原因可能是出于自欺欺人的心理或痴心妄想。

(54) 最后一个潜在原因就是，最近几十年，吃零食和外出就餐人数不断增加，这不仅表现在发生频率上，也表现在对整体能量摄入增长的贡献上。同样，有证据表明，在调查中外出就餐消耗的食物是记录最少的一项。

那么，这传递了什么样的信息呢？从统计来看，我们应投资于更精确的计算方法。

(55) 从政策来看，我们应该关注能够使人们摄入更少量卡路里的食物选择。如果人们都不知道自己吃了多少，那就真的很难把节食坚持下去。另外，应该寻找新方法来保证饮食不会给人们的腰围带来太大的影响。如果这种方法有效，就算他们记不住前一天吃了什么也没什么影响。

Part IV Translation

【译文】

Longjing is a kind of green tea mainly from Zhejiang, a province which is located on the east coast of China. The unique aroma and taste of Longjing tea have earned itself the title of “Chinese Famous Tea”. It is pretty popular in China and increasingly consumed overseas. Usually made by hand, Longjing tea can be extremely expensive or relatively cheap, depending on where it is grown, when it is harvested and how it is made. Longjing tea is rich in vitamin C and many other healthful elements. Drinking Longjing tea regularly can help to reduce fatigue and slow down ageing.

【精简结构】

1. 龙井是一种绿茶，主要来自中国东部沿海的浙江省。

主语 谓语 宾语 定语

主干是：龙井……是……绿茶，主要来自……浙江省。

2. 龙井茶独特的香味和口感为其赢得了“中国名茶”的称号。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是：龙井茶……赢得了……称号。

3. (龙井) 在中国深受大众的欢迎，在海外饮用的人也越来越多。

主语 谓语 主语 谓语

主干是：(龙井)……深受欢迎，饮用的人……越来越多

4. 龙井茶通常手工制作，其价格可能极其昂贵，也可能比较便宜，这取决于生长

主语 谓语 主语 谓语

地、采摘时间和制作工艺。

宾语

主干是：龙井茶手工制作，……价格取决于生长地、采摘时间和制作工艺。

5. 龙井茶富含维生素C和其他多种有益健康的元素。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是：龙井茶含维生素 C 和其他元素。

6. 经常喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳，延缓衰老。

主语 谓语 宾语

主干是：喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳，延缓衰老。

【重点词汇】

locate on 位于

earn the title of 赢得.....的称号

slow down 减速，放慢速度；使.....慢下来

coast [kəʊst] n. 海岸；滑行

aroma [ə'roumə] n. 芳香

healthful ['helθfl] adj. 健康的；有益健康的；卫生的

fatigue [fə'ti:g] n. 疲劳，疲乏；杂役

keys

Part3

Section A

EBJDHIKOCG

Section B

GDKBIFJCIE

Section C

ABCCD/CADAB