

2019 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题试卷(第 2 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a news report to your campus newspaper on **a visit to a local farm organized by your Student Union**. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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



扫一扫, 随时听

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

1. A) Heavy floods. B) Safety concerns.
C) Bad economy. D) Workers' strikes.
2. A) It is competitive with its numerous tourist destinations.
B) It provides many job opportunities for French people.
C) It is the biggest concern of the French government.
D) It plays an important role in the nation's economy.

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

3. A) To carry out a scientific survey. B) To establish a new research station.
C) To rescue two sick American workers. D) To deliver urgent medical supplies.
4. A) The darkness and cold. B) The heavy snow and fog.
C) The biting winds. D) The ice all around.

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

5. A) By tying it to a door handle. B) By shaking it back and forth.
C) With a remote control craft. D) With a full-sized helicopter.
6. A) He has lots of fans on Facebook. B) He has rich experience in flying.
C) He often suffers from toothaches. D) He has learned to pull teeth from a video.
7. A) Spend more time together. B) Tell them adventure stories.
C) Do something fun and creative. D) Play with them in a safe place.

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) To confirm an urgent appointment. B) To collect a package from the woman.
C) To ask the woman to sign a document. D) To arrange the delivery of a package.
- 9. A) She is doing shopping. B) She is visiting a friend.
C) She is not at home. D) She is not feeling well.
- 10. A) He will be off duty the whole day.
B) He will be working somewhere else.
C) He will have to have his car repaired.
D) He will be too busy to spare any time.
- 11. A) Sign her name. B) Confirm online.
C) Pay a small fee. D) Show up in person.

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

- 12. A) Vacation in Italy. B) Study abroad.
C) Throw a farewell party. D) Go to a fashion show in Milan.
- 13. A) Quite sleepy. B) Very excited.
C) Rather depressed. D) Nearly exhausted.
- 14. A) He has to attend a party. B) He has to meet a friend.
C) He has to make a presentation. D) He has to finish an assignment.
- 15. A) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport.
B) Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe.
C) Drive the woman to the airport.
D) Have lunch with the woman.

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) It has kept growing over the centuries.
B) Its top is hidden in clouds of volcanic smoke.
C) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.
D) It has a recorded history of 1,500 years.
- 17. A) They are now a tourist destination.
B) They attract a lot of migrating birds.

- C) They provide shelter for the farmers.
- D) They make good fields for farming.
- 18. A) They nest on the volcano's slopes.
- B) They feed on certain small mammals.
- C) They compete with each other for food.
- D) They match large mammals in strength.

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

- 19. A) He is self-employed. B) He is a career advisor.
- C) He studies talent. D) He owns a magazine.
- 20. A) Doing what they like best. B) Loving the work they do.
- C) Making no excuses for failures. D) Following their natural instinct.
- 21. A) It does not come to anything without hard work.
- B) It may prove to be quite different from hard work.
- C) It is a natural gift only some special people can possess.
- D) It does not come to you until something special happens.

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

- 22. A) It is a bit difficult to learn. B) It was popular in New Zealand.
- C) It is a traditional type of ballet. D) It evolved in the mid-1970s.
- 23. A) She wanted her to be a ballet dancer.
- B) She used to be a ballet dancer herself.
- C) She hated to see her idling about.
- D) She was too busy to look after her.
- 24. A) After she started teaching English.
- B) Before she left for New Zealand.
- C) When she moved to New York city.
- D) Once she began to live on her own.
- 25. A) It has renewed her passion for life.
- B) It has made her happy and energetic.
- C) It has helped her make new friends.
- D) It has enabled her to start a new career.

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.*

Ships are often sunk in order to create underwater reefs(暗礁) perfect for scuba diving(水肺式潜水) and preserving marine 26. Turkish authorities have just sunk something a little different than a ship, and it wouldn't normally ever touch water, an Airbus A300. The hol-

lowed-out A300 was 27 of everything potentially harmful to the environment and sunk off the Aegean coast today. Not only will the sunken plane 28 the perfect skeleton for artificial reef growth, but authorities hope this new underwater attraction will bring tourists to the area.

The plane 29 a total length of 54 meters, where experienced scuba divers will 30 be able to venture through the cabin and around the plane's 31. Aydin Municipality bought the plane from a private company for just under US \$100,000, but they hope to see a return on that 32 through the tourism industry. Tourism throughout Turkey is expected to fall this year as the country has been the 33 of several deadly terrorist attacks. As far as sunken planes go, this Airbus A300 is the largest 34 sunk aircraft ever.

Taking a trip underwater and 35 the inside of a sunken A300 would be quite an adventure, and that is exactly what Turkish authorities are hoping this attraction will make people think. Drawing in adventure seekers and experienced divers, this new artificial Airbus reef will be a scuba diver's *paradise*(天堂).

- A) create
- B) depressed
- C) eventually
- D) experiences
- E) exploring
- F) exterior
- G) habitats
- H) innovate

- I) intentionally
- J) investment
- K) revealing
- L) stretches
- M) stripped
- N) territory
- O) victim

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.*

Make Stuff, Fail, and Learn While You're at It

A) We've always been a hands-on, do-it-yourself kind of nation. Ben Franklin, one of America's founding fathers, didn't just invent the lightning rod. His creations include glasses, innovative stoves and more.

B) Franklin, who was largely self-taught, may have been a genius, but he wasn't really an exception when it comes to American making and creativity.

C) The personal computing revolution and philosophy of disruptive innovation of Silicon Valley grew, in part, out of the creations of the Homebrew Computer Club, which was founded in a garage in Menlo Park, California, in the mid-1970s. Members—including guys named Jobs and Wozniak—started making and inventing things they couldn't buy.

D) So it's no surprise that the Maker Movement today is thriving in communities and some schools across America. Making is available to ordinary people who aren't tied to big companies, big defense labs or research universities. The maker philosophy echoes old ideas

advocated by John Dewey, Montessori, and even ancient Greek philosophers, as we pointed out recently.

E) These maker spaces are often outside of classrooms, and are serving an important educational function. The Maker Movement is rediscovering learning by doing, which is Dewey's phrase from 100 years ago. We are rediscovering Dewey and Montessori and a lot of the practices that they pioneered that have been forgotten or at least put aside. A maker space is a place which can be in a school, but it doesn't look like a classroom. It can be in a library. It can be out in the community. It has tools and materials. It's a place where you get to make things based on your interest and on what you're learning to do.

F) Ideas about learning by doing have struggled to become mainstream educationally, despite being old concepts from Dewey and Montessori, Plato and Aristotle, and in the American context, Ralph Emerson, on the value of experience and self-reliance. It's not necessarily an efficient way to learn. We learn, in a sense, by trial and error. Learning from experience is something that takes time and patience. It's very individualized. If your goal is to have standardized approaches to learning, where everybody learns the same thing at the same time in the same way, then learning by doing doesn't really fit that mold anymore. It's not the world of textbooks. It's not the world of testing.

G) Learning by doing may not be efficient, but it is effective. Project-based learning has grown in popularity with teachers and administrators. However, project-based learning is not making. Although there is a connection, there is also a distinction. The difference lies in whether the project is in a sense defined and developed by the student or whether it's assigned by a teacher. We'll all get the kids to build a small boat. We are all going to learn about X, Y, and Z. That tends to be one form of project-based learning.

H) I really believe the core idea of making is to have an idea within your head—or you just borrow it from someone—and begin to develop it, repeat it and improve it. Then, realize that idea somehow. That thing that you make is valuable to you and you can share it with others. I'm interested in how these things are expressions of that person, their ideas, and their interactions with the world.

I) In some ways, a lot of forms of making in school *trivialize* (使变得无足轻重) making. The thing that you make has no value to you. Once you are done demonstrating whatever concept was in the textbook, you throw away the pipe cleaners, the straws, the cardboard tubes.

J) Making should be student-directed and student-led, otherwise it's boring. It doesn't have the motivation of the student. I'm not saying that students should not learn concepts or not learn skills. They do. But to really harness their motivation is to build upon their interest. It's to let them be in control and to drive the car.

K) Teachers should aim to build a supportive, creative environment for students to do this work. A very social environment, where they are learning from each other. When they have a problem, it isn't the teacher necessarily coming in to solve it. They are responsible for working through that problem. It might be they have to talk to other students in the class to help get an answer.

L) The teacher's role is more of a coach or observer. Sometimes, to people, it sounds like this is a diminished role for teachers. I think it's a heightened role. You're creating this environment, like a maker space. You have 20 kids doing different things. You are watching them and really it's the human behaviors you're looking at. Are they engaged? Are they developing and repeating their project? Are they *stumbling* (受挫)? Do they need something that they don't have? Can you help them be aware of where they are?

M) My belief is that the goal of making is not to get every kid to be hands-on, but it enables us to be good learners. It's not the knowledge that is valuable, it's the practice of learning new things and understanding how things work. These are processes that you are developing so that you are able, over time, to tackle more interesting problems, more challenging problems—problems that require many people instead of one person, and many skills instead of one.

N) If teachers keep it form-free and student-led, it can still be tied to a curriculum and an educational plan. I think a maker space is more like a library in that there are multiple subjects and multiple things that you can learn. What seems to be missing in school is how these subjects integrate, how they fit together in any meaningful way. Rather than saying, "This is science, over here is history," I see schools taking this idea of projects and looking at: How do they support children in higher level learning?

O) I feel like this is a shift away from a subject matter-based curriculum to a more experiential curriculum or learning. It's still in its early stages, but I think it's shifting around not what kids learn but how they learn.

36. A maker space is where people make things according to their personal interests.

37. The teachers' role is enhanced in a maker space as they have to monitor and facilitate during the process.

38. Coming up with an idea of one's own or improving one from others is key to the concept of making.

39. Contrary to structured learning, learning by doing is highly individualized.

40. America is a nation known for the idea of making things by oneself.

41. Making will be boring unless students are able to take charge.

42. Making can be related to a project, but it is created and carried out by students themselves.

43. The author suggests incorporating the idea of a maker space into a school curriculum.

44. The maker concept is a modern version of some ancient philosophical ideas.

45. Making is not taken seriously in school when students are asked to make something meaningless to them based on textbooks.

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.

Most kids grow up learning they cannot draw on the walls. But it might be time to unlearn that training—this summer, a group of culture addicts, artists and community organizers are inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor’s Island.

The project is called Writing On It All, and it’s a participatory writing project and artistic experiment that has happened on Governor’s Island every summer since 2013.

“Most of the participants are people who are just walking by or are on the island for other reasons, or they just kind of happen to be there,” Alexandra Chasin, artistic director of Writing On It All, tells Smithsonian. com.

The 2016 season runs through June 26 and features sessions facilitated by everyone from dancers to domestic workers. Each session has a theme, and participants are given a variety of materials and prompts and asked to cover surfaces with their thoughts and art. This year, the programs range from one that turns the house into a collaborative essay to one that explores the meaning of exile.

Governor’s Island is a national historic landmark district long used for military purposes. Now known as “New York’s shared space for art and play”, the island, which lies between Manhattan and Brooklyn in Upper New York Bay, is closed to cars but open to summer tourists who flock for festivals, picnics, adventures, as well as these “legal graffiti(涂鸦)” sessions.

The notes and art *scribbled*(涂画) on the walls are an experiment in self-expression. So far, participants have ranged in age from 2 to 85. Though Chasin says the focus of the work is on the activity of writing, rather than the text that ends up getting written, some of the work that comes out of the sessions has stuck with her.

“One of the sessions that moved me the most was state violence on black women and black girls,” says Chasin, explaining that in one room, people wrote down the names of those killed because of it. “People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages.”

46. What does the project Writing On It All invite people to do?

- A) Unlearn their training in drawing.
- B) Participate in a state graffiti show.
- C) Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti.
- D) Exhibit their artistic creations in an old house.

47. What do we learn about the participants in the project?

- A) They are just culture addicts.
- B) They are graffiti enthusiasts.
- C) They are writers and artists.
- D) They are mostly passers-by.

48. What did the project participants do during the 2016 season?

- A) They were free to scribble on the walls whatever came to their mind.
- B) They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session.
- C) They learned the techniques of collaborative writing.
- D) They were required to cooperate with other creators.

49. What kind of place is Governor's Island?
- A) It is a historic site that attracts tourists and artists.
 - B) It is an area now accessible only to tourist vehicles.
 - C) It is a place in Upper New York Bay formerly used for exiles.
 - D) It is an open area for tourists to enjoy themselves year round.
50. What does Chasin say about the project?
- A) It just focused on the sufferings of black females.
 - B) It helped expand the influence of graffiti art.
 - C) It has started the career of many creative artists.
 - D) It has created some meaningful artistic works.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Online programs to fight depression are already commercially available. While they sound efficient and cost-saving, a recent study reports that they are not effective, primarily because depressed patients are not likely to engage with them or stick with them.

The study looked at computer-assisted *cognitive* (认知的) behavioral therapy (CBT) and found that it was no more effective in treating depression than the usual care patients receive from a primary care doctor.

Traditional CBT is considered an effective form of talk therapy for depression, helping people challenge negative thoughts and change the way they think in order to change their mood and behaviors. However, online CBT programs have been gaining popularity, with the attraction of providing low-cost help wherever someone has access to a computer.

A team of researchers from the University of York conducted a *randomized* (随机的) control trial with 691 depressed patients from 83 physician practices across England. The patients were split into three groups; one group received only usual care from a physician while the other two groups received usual care from a physician plus one of two computerized CBT programs. Participants were balanced across the three groups for age, sex, educational background, severity and duration of depression, and use of *antidepressants* (抗抑郁药).

After four months, the patients using the computerized CBT programs had no improvement in depression levels over the patients who were only getting usual care from their doctors.

"It's an important, cautionary note that we shouldn't get too carried away with the idea that a computer system can replace doctors and therapists," says Christopher Dowrick, a professor of primary medical care at the University of Liverpool. "We do still need the human touch or the human interaction, particularly when people are depressed."

Being depressed can mean feeling "lost in your own small, negative, dark world," Dowrick says. Having a person, instead of a computer, reach out to you is particularly important in combating that sense of isolation. "When you're emotionally vulnerable, you're even more in need of a caring human being," he says.

51. What does the recent study say about online CBT programs?

- A) Patients may not be able to carry them through for effective cure.

- B) Patients cannot engage with them without the use of a computer.
C) They can save patients trouble visiting physicians.
D) They have been well received by a lot of patients.
52. What has made online CBT programs increasingly popular?
A) Their effectiveness in combating depression.
B) The low efficiency of traditional talk therapy.
C) Their easy and inexpensive access by patients.
D) The recommendation by primary care doctors.
53. What is the major finding by researchers at the University of York?
A) Online CBT programs are no more effective than regular care from physicians.
B) The process of treating depression is often more complicated than anticipated.
C) The combination of traditional CBT and computerized CBT is most effective.
D) Depression is a mental condition which is to be treated with extreme caution.
54. What is Professor Dowrick's advice concerning online CBT programs?
A) They should not be neglected in primary care.
B) Their effectiveness should not be overestimated.
C) They should be used by strictly following instructions.
D) Their use should be encouraged by doctors and therapists.
55. What is more important to an emotionally vulnerable person?
A) A positive state of mind.
B) Appropriate medication.
C) Timely encouragement.
D) Human interaction.

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**.

舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史。在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。狮子是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。

2019 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:概括了农场的地理位置和周围环境。

第二段:描述了农场的美景和美食。

第三段:讲述了农场的另一个特色——电影,以及我们的感受。

参考范文(建议背诵黑体字)	全文翻译
<p style="text-align: center;">Visiting a Farm</p> <p>Organized by the student union, a group of volunteers in our university paid a visit to the local farm. This farm is situated in a livable city surrounded with lakes and mountains, a famous summer resort located in the northern part of Jiangxi Province.</p> <p>Here we marveled at the exquisite and picturesque beauty of this famous farm. We took the cable car to the mountain top of this farm and overlooked the panorama of the mountain foot while taking pictures of the beautiful scenery. Besides, we tasted the local cuisines like tea cake and drank tea. There were a variety of mouth-watering snacks there.</p> <p>Apart from the beautiful scenery and tasty food, we were also attracted by the famous movie played on the farm. It was shot on this farm, telling the love story of a couple and their love story was beautiful. All of us had a great time staying there.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">参观农场</p> <p>在学生会组织的下,我们学校的一群志愿者参观了当地的农场。这个农场坐落在一个周围有湖泊和山脉的宜居城市,是一个位于江西省北部的著名的避暑胜地。</p> <p>在这里,我们惊叹于这个著名农场的精致和如画一般的美丽。我们乘坐缆车来到这个农场的山顶,一边拍摄美丽的风景,一边俯瞰山脚下的全景。此外,我们品尝了当地的美食,如茶蛋糕和茶水。那里有各种各样令人垂涎的小吃。</p> <p>除了美丽的风景和美味的食物,我们也被农场播放的著名电影吸引。电影是在这个农场拍摄的,讲述了一对夫妇美好的爱情故事。我们在那里度过了一段美好的时光。</p>

闪亮词汇

- (1) livable [ˈlɪvəbl] *adj.* 适于居住的
- (2) located in 位于
- (3) marvel [ˈmɑːvl] *v.* 惊奇,对……感到惊奇
- (4) exquisite [ɪkˈskwɪzɪt] *adj.* 精致的;优美的
- (5) picturesque [ˌpɪktʃəˈresk] *adj.* 别致的;图画般的
- (6) a variety of 各种各样的……

(8) attract [ə'trækt] v. 吸引

Listening Comprehension

News Report One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>France is facing potentially more than \$1 billion in lost revenue this year due to huge declines in tourism. (1) <u>Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016.</u> The terror attacks in Paris last November were called Europe's worst in the past decade. Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away. So far in the Paris region, there's been a 46% decline in Japanese visitors, 35% fewer Russians and 27% fewer Italians. American travelers seem the least affected. Their numbers have only dropped by roughly 5%. (2) <u>According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and tourism is extremely important to the French economy.</u> The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP. The head of Paris Tourism Board said, "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."</p>	<p>由于旅游业的大幅下滑,法国今年可能面临超过 10 亿美元的收入损失。在 2016 年前六个月中,该国已失去超过 5 亿美元的收入,而安全问题已经成为最大原因之一。去年 11 月在巴黎发生的恐怖袭击,被称之为欧洲近十年来最严重的一次。除了暴力,工人罢工和大洪水也被认为是阻止国际游客前来观光的原因。到目前为止,巴黎地区的日本游客减少了 46%,俄罗斯游客减少了 35%,意大利游客减少了 27%。美国游客似乎受影响最小,游客量只下降了大约 5%。据法国政府称,该国是全球第一旅游目的地,旅游业对法国的经济极为重要,约占其国内生产总值的 9%。巴黎旅游局局长说:“现在正是旅游业遭受产业性灾难的时刻。”</p>

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

1. What accounts most for the huge declines in tourism in France?
2. What do we learn from the report about tourism in France?

答案详解

1. 法国旅游业的大幅下滑最重要的原因是什么?

- A) 大洪水。 B) 安全问题。
C) 糟糕的经济。 D) 工人罢工。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据新闻中所述,安全问题是2016年上半年法国旅游产业大幅下滑的最大原因之一。safety concerns 为原词复现,而且文中有提示 one of the big-

gest reason。所以 B 项正确。AD 两项为干扰项,workers' strikes 和 heavy floods 在文中同时出现,虽然也是阻止国际游客来法国旅游的原因,但并非最重要的。C 项并未提及。

2. 我们从法国旅游业的报道中知道了什么?

- A) 它与众多旅游目的地竞争激烈。
- B) 它为法国人民提供了许多工作机会。
- C) 它是法国政府最大的问题。
- D) 它为国家的经济起了很大的作用。

【答案】D

【解析】根据新闻中所述,法国是全球旅游的首选目的地,旅游业对法国的经济极为重要,约占其国内生产总值的 9%。所以 D 项正确。文中 extremely important to the French economy 对应 D 项 plays an important role in the nation's economy。A 项为过度推理,文中提到法国是全球第一旅游目的地,但并未与其他景点作比较。BC 两项文中未提及。

News Report Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(3) <u>A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.</u> After making a stop for a few hours at a British station on the edge of Antarctica, the two workers were flown to the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas. In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles roundtrip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-scott station at the South Pole. “The two patients aboard will be transported to a medical facility that can provide a level of care that is not available at Amundsen-Scott,” says a spokesperson. (4) <u>Normally planes don’t go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold.</u> “Antarctica creates a hostile environment,” says the operations director for the British Antarctic Survey, “If you’re not careful, it’ll come round and bite you.”</p>	<p>星期三晚些时候,一架载有两名患病的美国工作人员的小型飞机,在一个遥远的南极研究站执行了一次大胆的救援任务后,安全抵达智利。在南极洲边缘的一个英国科考站停留了几个小时后,这两名工作人员被空运到智利最南端城市蓬塔阿雷纳斯。在长达两天的混乱飞行中,救援队从英国罗瑟拉站往返 3000 英里,在南极的美国阿蒙森-斯科特站接运工作人员。一位发言人说,机上的两名患者将被运送到一个可以提供阿蒙森-斯科特站无法提供医疗服务的医疗机构。通常情况下,飞机在 2 月到 10 月期间不会飞往极地,因为在漆黑而又寒冷的环境中飞行会有危险。“南极洲环境极其恶劣,阻碍重重,”英国南极观测站的运营总监说,“如果你不小心,它会过来咬你。”</p>

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

3. What was the small plane's mission to Antarctica?
4. What makes flying to Antarctica dangerous from February to October?

答案详解

3. 这架小型飞机去南极洲的任务是什么？

- A) 进行科学调查。
B) 建立新的研究站。
C) 营救两名患病的美国工作人员。
D) 提供紧急医疗用品。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据新闻中所述,这架小型飞机是为了运载两名患病的美国工作人员。所以 C 项正确。文中 US 对应 C 项 American, rescue two sick workers 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

4. 2 月到 10 月飞往南极洲的危险是什么？

- A) 黑暗与寒冷。
B) 大雪与雾。
C) 刺骨的风。
D) 周围的冰。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据新闻中所述,2 月到 10 月期间飞机不会飞往极地的原因是其漆黑寒冷的环境会导致飞行危险。所以 A 项正确。the pitch-dark and cold 对应 A 项 the darkness and cold。其他三项均未提及。

News Report Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(5) <u>A pilot from Virginia removed his son's loose tooth using a helicopter.</u> Rick Rahim, from Virginia, flies helicopters for a living, and when his seven-year-old son's tooth became loose, he did no waste time by tying it to a door handle.</p> <p>(5) <u>Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.</u> The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, (7) <u>advising parents to do fun and creative stuff with their kids.</u> The video shows him launching the helicopter into the air and flying just far enough to successfully remove the loose tooth.</p> <p>(6) <u>At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience</u></p>	<p>一名来自弗吉尼亚州的飞行员用直升机拔掉了他儿子松动的牙齿。来自弗吉尼亚州的里克·拉希姆以开直升机为生,当他七岁的儿子的牙齿松动时,他没有在将其绑在门把手上浪费时间。相反,拉希姆先生把绳子的一端系在儿子的牙齿上,另一端系在他的全尺寸商用直升机上。拥有四个孩子的他把这个有趣的冒险活动的视频片段发布在 Facebook 上,建议父母和孩子一起做一些有趣、有创意的事情。视频显示他将直升机飞到空中,刚好够远,然后成功地拔掉了松动的牙齿。视频结尾,拉希姆先生向观众保证,一切情况都是安全的,而且他有 13 年</p>

behind him. “You’ve got to do everything safe in life, and that’s what I did today,” he said. Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can’t find evidence that it has been done before.

的直升机飞行经验。他说：“你必须做生命中所有安全的事情,这就是我今天所做的。”拉希姆先生后来说,尽管一些家长以前曾用遥控直升机拔牙,但他可能是第一个使用全尺寸飞机的人,因为他找不到任何证据证明以前有别人也做过这种事情。

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

5. How did Rick Rahim remove his son’s loose tooth?
6. What does the news report say about Rick Rahim?
7. What did Rick Rahim advise parents to do with their kids?

答案详解

5. 里克·拉希姆是如何拔掉他儿子松动的牙齿的?

- A) 把牙齿系在门把手上。 B) 将牙齿来回摇动。
C) 用一个遥控飞行器。 D) 用一架全尺寸的直升机。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致, a full-sized helicopter 为原词复现。根据新闻中所述, 他用了一架直升机来拔掉了他儿子松动的牙齿。所以 D 项正确。A 项与文中内容相反, 文中说的是 did not waste time by tying it to a door handle, 故排除。BC 两项并未提及。

6. 对于里克·拉希姆, 这篇新闻报道说了什么?

- A) 他在 Facebook 上有很多粉丝。
B) 他有丰富的飞行经验。
C) 他经常牙痛。
D) 他从视频中学会了拔牙。

【答案】B

【解析】根据新闻中所述, 拉希姆先生拥有 13 年的直升机驾龄, 他的飞行经验非常丰富。所以 B 项正确。文中 he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him 对应 B 项 He has rich experience in flying。A 项文中只提到他把视频发布在 Facebook 上, 并未说明有很多粉丝, 故排除。CD 两项并未提及。

7. 里克·拉希姆建议父母对他们的孩子做什么?

- A) 多花些时间在一起。
B) 给他们讲冒险故事。
C) 做一些有趣和有创意的事情。
D) 在安全的地方与他们玩耍。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致, fun and creative 为原词复现。根据新闻中所述, 拉希姆先生建议父母和孩子一起做一些有趣、有创意的事情。所以 C 项正确。其他三项并未提及。

Section B
Conversation One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>W: Hi, Emma's speaking. Who's this?</p> <p>M: Hi, Emma. (8) <u>I'm Paul from Emingl's Delivery Service. Here is a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?</u></p> <p>W: (9) <u>Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment. Can you put it in my mailbox?</u></p> <p>M: I'm afraid I can't do that. Sorry. The package is too big and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it, so I would need to deliver it at a time when you are in.</p> <p>W: Okay, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch. And then I'll be at home again later in the afternoon. Will either of those times be convenient for you?</p> <p>M: They're not unfortunately. I'm sorry. (10) <u>I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town. I could come the day after if that suits you.</u></p> <p>W: Okay. Yes, that should be fine. I have a friend coming round in the afternoon, but I'll be at home. So the day after tomorrow will be great. Do I need to pay for the package?</p> <p>M: No, you don't. It says here that you paid for it when you ordered it online.</p> <p>W: Oh, yes, I did. I got mixed up.</p> <p>M: (11) <u>So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.</u></p> <p>W: Okay, great. See you the day after tomorrow then.</p> <p>M: Yes, see you then.</p>	<p>女: 你好, 我是艾玛。你是哪位?</p> <p>男: 你好, 艾玛。我是保罗, 来自 Emingl 送货服务公司的派件员。这里有你的一个包裹。你在家吗? 可以收吗?</p> <p>女: 哦, 对不起, 保罗。我现在出去了。你能把它放到我邮箱里吗?</p> <p>男: 恐怕不能。很抱歉, 这个包裹太大了, 它需要签名确认你已经收到了, 所以我需要在你在家的时候把它交给你。</p> <p>女: 好的, 但是我今天一整天都在外面, 我在明天出去吃午饭前应该都在家。下午晚些时候我还会在家。这两个时间你方便吗?</p> <p>男: 太不巧了, 我很抱歉这两个时间都不行。我明天不会在附近, 因为明天我在镇子的另一边还有其他的货物要送。如果你时间方便的话, 我可以后天来。</p> <p>女: 好的。没问题。我下午有个朋友过来, 但我会在家。所以后天是可以的。我需要付包裹费吗?</p> <p>男: 不, 你不用。上面写着你在网上订购的时候已经付过了。</p> <p>女: 哦, 好的。我搞混了。</p> <p>男: 你只需要在表格上签名表示已签收就行了。</p> <p>女: 可以, 太好了。那就后天见。</p> <p>男: 好的, 到时见。</p>

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

8. Why is the man making the phone call?
9. Why can't the woman meet the man today?
10. Why is the man unable to see the woman tomorrow?
11. What should the woman do to receive her purchase?

答案详解

8. 男士为什么给女士打电话?

- A) 确认紧急预约。
- B) 从女士那里收取包裹。
- C) 要求女士签署一份文件。
- D) 安排包裹的派送。

【答案】D

【解析】根据文章中：“我是保罗，来自 Emingl 送货服务公司的派件员。这里有你的一个包裹”，可知，男士给女士打电话是想要派送快递，D 项正确。delivery 和 package 为原词复现。B 项为弱干扰项，不是从女士那收包裹，而是给她送包裹，故排除。AC 两项并未提及。

9. 为什么女士今天不能和男士见面?

- A) 她正在购物。
- B) 她正在拜访一位朋友。
- C) 她不在家。
- D) 她不舒服。

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章中：“哦，对不起，保罗。我现在出去了。你能把它放到我邮箱里吗”，可知，女士今天不能和男士见面是因为她没在家，C 项正确。文中 out 与 C 项 not at home 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及。

10. 为什么男士明天不能见女士?

- A) 他全天休息。
- B) 他将在其他地方工作。
- C) 他将不得不修理他的汽车。
- D) 他太忙了，抽不出时间。

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章中：“我明天不会在附近，因为明天我在镇子的另一边还有其他的货物要送”，可知，男士明天将在其他地方工作，B 项正确。文中 other side of town 与 B 项 somewhere else 为同义替换。AC 两项并未提及。D 项为过度推理，文中只说男士明天在镇子另一边送快递，并未说明是因为太忙，也可能是跨镇路程远，故排除。

11. 女士应该怎么接收她的物品?

- A) 签名。
- B) 在线确认。
- C) 支付一小笔费用。
- D) 亲自到场。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致，sign 为原词复现。根据文章中：“你只需要在表格上签名表示已签收就行了”，可知，女士签名确认就可以取到快递，A 项正确。文中说的是 order it online 和 don't pay for it，故可以排除 BC 两项。D 项并未提及。

Conversation Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>M: Hi, Emily, (12) <u>I hear you are leaving for Italy soon.</u> Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear? It'd be really nice for us to hang out together before you go.</p>	<p>男: 嗨, 艾米丽, 我听说你马上就要去意大利了。你打算在你离开之前举办一个告别派对吗? 在你走之前我们一起出去玩一次真的很好。</p>
<p>W: I'm not sure. I'm leaving in just two more days, and I'm going to miss all my friends here and especially this place. Why don't you come over? (13) <u>I'm feeling rather sad, actually. I'm currently sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe, listening to the rain and watching people passing by.</u></p>	<p>女: 我不确定。我再过两天就要走了, 我会想念这里所有的朋友, 尤其是这个地方。你为什么不过来找我? 实际上, 我感到很难过。我现在独自坐在黑猫咖啡厅外的一张桌子旁, 听着雨声, 看着路过的人。</p>
<p>M: I'm sorry. (14) <u>I can't iust now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind.</u> Anyhow, cheer up. You're not leaving for good, and you'll absolutely love Italy.</p>	<p>男: 对不起。我现在不能过去。我要在星期一之前完成作业, 我已经远远落后了。不管怎样, 振作起来。我们不会一直分开的, 而且你一定会爱上意大利的。</p>
<p>W: Yeah, you're right. But I just feel like I'm not quite ready to go. (12) <u>And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.</u></p>	<p>女: 是的, 你说的对。但我只是觉得我还没准备好去。在外国学习似乎有点令人担忧。</p>
<p>M: Just think of your life in Milan. In the mornings, you can go down to a small local cafe, soaking up the sun's rays and drinking coffee. I envy you. You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.</p>	<p>男: 想想你在米兰的生活。早上, 你可以去当地的一家小咖啡馆, 边喝咖啡边晒太阳。我真的很羡慕你。你可以买很多漂亮的意大利衣服。</p>
<p>W: That does sound nice. And of course I can keep in touch with everyone through Facebook. Maybe you can all come visit me.</p>	<p>女: 听起来不错。我可以通过 Facebook 和所有人保持联系。也许你们都能来看我。</p>
<p>M: Of course we will. When is your flight?</p>	<p>男: 当然, 我们会的。你的航班是什么时候?</p>
<p>W: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.</p>	<p>女: 在星期六, 午饭后, 1 点 45 分。</p>
<p>M: Okay, (15) <u>I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off.</u> I'll give you a call that morning no matter what.</p>	<p>男: 好的。我会设法在星期六到机场为你送行。不管怎样, 我早上都会给你打电话的。</p>

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

12. What is the woman going to do?
13. How does the woman feel at the moment?
14. Why can't the man meet the woman now?
15. What will the man possibly do on Saturday?

答案详解

12. 女士打算做什么?

- A) 意大利度假。 B) 出国留学。
C) 开告别聚会。 D) 去米兰时装秀。

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章开头,男士提到他听说女士要去意大利了,以及之后女士说对出国留学有些担忧,可知,女士打算出国留学,B项正确。文中 studying in a foreign country 对应 B 项 study abroad。文中确实提到了 Italy, farewell 和 Milan 三个词,仅仅是用这三个词作干扰,因为文中并未说到要度假、看时装秀,告别聚会也不一定开,故 ACD 三项都可以排除。

13. 女士现在感觉如何?

- A) 昏昏欲睡。 B) 非常兴奋。
C) 相当沮丧。 D) 几乎筋疲力尽。

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章中:“实际上,我感到很难过。我现在独自坐在黑猫咖啡厅外的一张桌子旁,听着雨声,看着路过的人”,可知,女士现在相当沮丧,不开心,C项正确。文中 sad 对应 C 项 depressed。

14. 为什么男士现在不能见女士?

- A) 他必须参加一个聚会。 B) 他必须去见一个朋友。
C) 他必须作报告。 D) 他必须完成作业。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中:“我现在不能过去。我要在星期一之前完成作业,我已经远远落后了”,可知,男士不能现在见女士因为他要完成作业,D项正确。文中 get this assignment finished 与 D 项 finish an assignment 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及。

15. 男士星期六很可能做什么?

- A) 到机场送别女士。 B) 在黑猫咖啡馆见女士。
C) 开车送女士去机场。 D) 和女士一起吃午饭。

【答案】A

【解析】根据文章中:“我会设法在星期六到机场为你送行”,可知,男士会到机场送别女士,A项正确。文中 see off 与 A 项 say goodbye to 为同义替换,airport 为原词复现。B 项为弱干扰项,文中前半部分提到了 Black Cat Cafe,但只是女士独自坐那喝咖啡,故排除。CD 两项并未提及。

Section C
Passage One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth. The mountain has been in a state of near continuous eruption for half a million years. Exploring the Etna geographical area reveals a history written in fire. Before the eruptions, it was covered by forests of pine trees. Located in southern Italy, Etna is the highest active volcano in Europe. (16) <u>However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.</u> Few volcanoes in the world have an eruption history so thoroughly documented by historical records—Etna’s eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC. Some 200 eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, but compared with other volcanoes, most of its eruptions have so far been fairly light in terms of death and destruction. Only about 100 deaths have been attributed to the volcano. The mountain hasn’t been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascalì. (17) <u>Over the centuries, Etna’s lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts.</u> Local people have also carved out over 200 caves in the soft rock and used them for everything from sacred burial places to food storage. Large mammals once wandered the volcano’s slopes, but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits and mice are more common. (18) <u>Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.</u></p>	<p>埃特纳火山是地球上最活跃的火山之一。这座火山近 50 万年来一直处于持续喷发状态。探索埃特纳的地理区域揭示了一段关于火山的历史。在火山爆发之前,它被松树林所覆盖。埃特纳火山位于意大利南部,是欧洲最高的活火山。然而,埃特纳火山的高度经常随着火山物质在喷发过程中积累和随后的崩塌而发生变化。世界上很少有火山有如此完整的喷发历史记录——埃特纳火山的喷发历史可以追溯到公元前 1500 年。几个世纪以来,记录了约 200 次火山喷发,但与其他火山相比,迄今为止,埃特纳火山爆发的死亡和破坏程度相当轻微。只有大约 100 人死于火山爆发。然而,这座山并非完全无害,1928 年,它摧毁了马斯卡利镇。几个世纪以来,埃特纳缓坡经历了人类的改造,人们利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果。当地居民还在这块松软的岩石上凿出了 200 多个洞穴,从神圣的墓地到食品储藏室,什么用途都有。大型哺乳动物曾经在火山斜坡上游荡。但是今天,狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠更常见了。这些小型哺乳动物中有的是被捕食者,使像金雕这样的大鸟得以生存。</p>

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

16. What does the speaker say about Mount Etna?

17. What do we learn about the lower slopes of Mount Etna?

18. What does the speaker say about big birds like golden eagles at Mount Etna?

答案详解

16. 关于埃特纳山说话者说了些什么?

A) 几个世纪以来,它一直在增长。

B) 它的顶部隐藏在火山烟雾的云层中。

C) 它的高度随每次火山喷发而变化。

D) 它有 1500 年的记录历史。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致,its height changes 和 volcanic eruption 均为原词复现。根据文章中:“然而,埃特纳火山的高度经常随着火山物质在喷发过程中积累和随后的崩塌而发生变化”,可知,C 项正确。文中说的是火山爆发的历史有 1500 年,而不是埃特纳山有 1500 年历史,故排除 D 项。AB 两项并未提及。

17. 关于埃特纳山的缓坡,我们知道些什么?

A) 它们现在是一个旅游目的地。

B) 它们吸引了许多候鸟。

C) 它们为农民提供住所。

D) 它们是很好的农田。

【答案】D

【解析】根据文章中:“几个世纪以来,埃特纳缓坡经历了人类的改造,人们利用肥沃的土壤种植葡萄、苹果和坚果”,可知,D 项正确。文中 take advantage of rich soils, growing grapes, apples and nuts 分别与 D 项 make good fields, farming 为同义替换。其他三项并未提及。

18. 关于埃特纳山的像金雕这样的大型鸟,说话者说了什么?

A) 它们在火山的斜坡上筑巢。

B) 它们以某些小型哺乳动物为食。

C) 它们互相竞争食物。

D) 它们的力量堪比大型哺乳动物。

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章中:“这些小型哺乳动物中有的被捕食者,使像金雕这样的大鸟得以生存”,可知金雕以小型哺乳动物为食,B 项正确。文中 small mammals 为原词复现,small mammals help to sustain big birds 等同于 big birds feed on small mammals,属于调换主语的同义转述。A 项文中说的是大鸟在斜坡上 wandered,而不是 nest,故排除。CD 两项并未提及。

Passage Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>My name is Brendan Leonard and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. (19) <u>I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love.</u> We have a popular saying in America which goes, "Do what you love and you'll never work a day in your life." (20) <u>But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.</u> In my line of work, you hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we've mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy. Here's why: if you see someone doing something really well, you would say it's because they're talented. You think they're somehow special. You discount the tremendous amount of work they've done to get to where they are. (21) <u>Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work.</u> I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent. There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens. I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually, special things will happen. They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.</p>	<p>我叫布伦丹·伦纳德,是一名作家、杂志作家、电影制片人和公共演说家。我受雇于自己,这意味着我为自己工作,做我喜欢做的事。在美国有这样一个流行的说法:“做你喜欢做的事,你的一生中就不会有一天感觉自己在工作。”但我在这里要告诉你们的是,与其专注于做我们热爱的事情,我认为我们更应该专注于热爱我们所做的事情。在我的工作中,你会听到很多关于天赋的说法,这是一个我们发明出来给自己懒惰找的借口。原因如下:如果你看到有人做得很好,你会说这是因为他们很有天赋。你觉得他们很特别。你低估了他们为达到现在的成就所做的巨大努力。研究表明,天赋离开了努力,什么都不是。我选择相信努力工作,但不太相信天赋。世上没有特别的人,只有那些在特殊的事情发生之前付出足够努力的人。我可以向你保证一件事,无论你选择什么职业,如果你努力工作,最终都会有意外的收获。它们可能不会像你希望的那么快发生,而且它们可能和你一开始想象的完全不同,但它们会发生。</p>

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

- 19. What do we learn about the speaker?
- 20. What is the speaker's advice to his audience?
- 21. What does the speaker say about talent?

答案详解

19. 关于说话者我们了解到了什么?

- A) 他是自由职业者。
- B) 他是一位职业顾问。
- C) 他研究天赋。
- D) 他有一本杂志。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中:“我受雇于自己,这意味着我为自己工作,做我喜欢做

的事”,可知,A项正确。self-employed 为原词复现,work for myself 也再次强调 A 项。文中说的是他是一名杂志作家,而非有一本杂志,故排除 D 项。BC 两项未提及。

20. 演讲者对听众有什么建议?

- A) 做他们最喜欢的事。 B) 热爱他们所做的工作。
C) 不为失败找借口。 D) 遵循着他们的本能。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中:“但我在这里要告诉你们的是,与其专注于做我们热爱的事情,我认为我们更应该专注于热爱我们所做的事情”,可知,B 项正确。文中 loving what we do 对应 B 项 loving the work they do。

21. 说话者对天赋有什么看法?

- A) 不努力工作就会一事无成。
B) 它可能被证明与努力工作是完全不同的。
C) 这是一种只有一些特殊的人才能拥有的天赋。
D) 直到一些特别的事情发生,它才会来到你身边。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中:“研究表明,天赋离开了努力,什么都不是”,可知,不努力工作,就会一事无成,A 项正确。文中 nothing 与 A 项 not anything 为同义替换,without hard work 为原词复现。其他三项都是逻辑干扰项,但事实上都不是作者的看法。

Passage Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>A question we often ask others and are also frequently asked by others is “What do you normally do after school or work?” Some common-place answers are, “Well, I go to the gym.” “Umm, I just go home and watch TV.” “I meet my friends for dinner.” or “I just go to bed because it’s so late and I’m tired.” Unlike any of these typical responses, I’m proud to say that I love to dance Salsa after a long and tiring day of work. (22) <u>Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York.</u> (23) <u>My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing.</u> So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six. I fell in love with it instantly and continued with ballet dancing for about 10 years. (24) <u>Then I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.</u> It wasn’t until I</p>	<p>我们经常问别人的一个问题,也是别人经常问的一个问题是“你放学或下班后通常做什么?”一些常见的回答是,“嗯,我去健身房。”“嗯,我只是回家看看电视。”“我和朋友们一起吃晚饭。”或者“我只是上床睡觉,因为太晚了,我很累。”与这些典型的回答不同,我很自豪地说,在漫长而疲惫的一天工作之后,我喜欢跳萨尔萨舞。<u>萨尔萨舞是 20 世纪 70 年代中期在纽约发展起来的一种舞蹈。</u>我的舞蹈生涯不是因为我想跳舞才开始的,而是因为我妈妈讨厌看到我放学后无所事事地跑来跑去。所以她在我六岁的时候给我报了芭蕾班。我立刻爱上了它,并继续跳了大约 10 年的芭蕾舞。然后,我离开了我的祖国新西兰,开始了我的英语教师生涯,这最终使我的舞蹈生活停止了。直到</p>

rediscovered Salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing. Since then I have been trying to attend dancing classes twice a week after work. (25) It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

我在亚洲工作时,在一个可爱的工作室里重新发现了萨尔萨舞,我才重新燃起了对舞蹈的热情。从那以后,我一直试着每周两次下班后去上舞蹈课。对我来说,跳舞是一种很好的减压方式,让我重新充满活力和快乐。

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

22. What does the speaker say about the dance Salsa?
23. Why did the speaker's mother enroll her in a ballet course?
24. When did the speaker's dancing life come to a halt?
25. In what way has Salsa dancing benefited the speaker?

答案详解

22. 说话者说了关于萨尔萨舞的什么问题?

A) 它很难学。

B) 在新西兰,它很受欢迎。

C) 这是一种传统的芭蕾舞。

D) 它是在 20 世纪 70 年代中期发展起来的。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致, evolved in the mid-1970s 为原词复现。根据文章中:“萨尔萨舞是 20 世纪 70 年代中期在纽约发展起来的一种舞蹈”,可知, D 项正确。

23. 为什么说话者的母亲要让她参加芭蕾舞课程?

A) 她想让她成为一名芭蕾舞演员。

B) 她自己曾经是个芭蕾舞演员。

C) 她不愿意看到她无所事事。

D) 她太忙了,没时间照顾她。

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章中:“我的舞蹈生涯不是因为我想跳舞才开始的,而是因为我和妈妈讨厌看到我放学后无所事事地跑来跑去”,可知, C 项正确。文中 tired of seeing me doing nothing 与 C 项 hated to see her idling about 为同义替换。AB 两项只是用 ballet dancer 作干扰词,但文中并未提及,故排除。

24. 演讲者的舞蹈生涯是什么时候停止的?

A) 在她开始教英语之后。

B) 在她去新西兰之前。

C) 当她搬到纽约的时候。

D) 一旦她开始独立生活。

【答案】A

【解析】根据文章中:“然后,我离开了我的祖国新西兰,开始了我的英语教师生涯,这最终使我的舞蹈生活停止了”,可知, A 项正确。文中 start my career as an English teacher 与 A 项 started teaching English 为同义替换。B 项为干扰项,文中说的是离开新西兰并开始教师生涯之后,故排除。CD 两项并未提及。

25. 萨尔萨舞对说话者有什么益处?

A) 它重新点燃了她对生活的热情。

B) 它使她快乐,精力充沛。

C) 它帮她结交新朋友。

D) 它使她能够开始新的事业。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致, energetic and happy 为原词复现。根据文章中:“对我来说,跳舞是

一种很好的减压方式,让我重新充满活力和快乐”,可知,B项正确。A项为干扰项,文中说的是 renew passion for dancing,并非 for life,故排除。CD两项并未提及。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】G 本题考查的是名词。释义为暗礁是水肺式潜泳和保护海洋栖息地的理想选择。habitat 表示“栖息地”,与题意相符,故选 G。
27. 【答案】M 本题考查的是一般过去时的被动语态。释义为这架挖空了的 A300 客机被剥离掉了所有可能对环境有潜在危害的东西。空格前为动词 was,空格处与 sunk 为并列关系,故应填入动词的过去分词形式。be stripped of 表示“被剥去、被除去”,与题意相符,故选 M。
28. 【答案】A 本题考查的是动词。释义为这架沉没的飞机不仅将为人工珊瑚礁的生长创造完美的骨架,当局还希望这一新的水下景点将吸引游客到该地区。空格前为助动词 will,故应填入动词原形。本句是倒装句,create 表示“创造”,与题意相符,故选 A。
29. 【答案】L 本题考查动词的第三人称单数形式。释义为这架飞机总长 54 米。由句子结构可知,空格处所在主句缺少谓语动词,故应填入动词。stretch 表示“延展”,与题意相符,故选 L。
30. 【答案】C 本题考查的是副词。释义为经验丰富的水肺潜水者最终将能在机舱内和飞机外部探险。由句子结构可知,空格处所在从句不缺主干成分,故应填入副词充当状语修饰。eventually 表示“最终”,与题意相符,故选 C。
31. 【答案】F 本题考查的是名词。释义为经验丰富的水肺潜水者最终将能在机舱内和飞机外部探险。空格前为名词所有格 the plane's,故应填入名词。exterior 表示“外部”,与题意相符,故选 F。
32. 【答案】J 本题考查的是名词。释义为艾登市当局以不到 10 万美元的价格从一家私人公司购买了这架飞机,但他们希望通过旅游业获得投资回报。空格前为代词 that,故应填入名词。investment 表示“投资”,与题意相符,故选 J。
33. 【答案】O 本题考查的是名词。释义为几次致命的恐怖袭击使土耳其成为了受害者,因此预计今年全土耳其的旅游业都会衰退。空格前为定冠词 the,后为介词 of,故应填入名词。victim 表示“受害者”,与题意相符,故选 O。
34. 【答案】I 本题考查的是副词。释义为这架空客 A300 是有史以来最大的人为沉没的飞机。空格前为形容词最高级 the largest,后为动词的过去分词 sunk,故应填入副词。intentionally 表示“故意地、人为地”,与题意相符,故选 I。
35. 【答案】E 本题考查的是动名词作主语。释义为在水下旅行,探索一架沉没的 A300 客机的内部会是一次冒险。空格前为连词 and,后为名词词组 the inside of...,故应填入动词 ing 形式,与句首保持一致。and 连接前后两个并列成分,explore 为动词,表示“探索”,与题意相符,故选 E。

词汇分析

名 词:D) experiences 经历; F) exterior 外部; G) habitats 栖息地; J) investment 投资; 投入; N) territory 领土,领地; O) victim 受害者

动 词:A) create 创建,创造; E) exploring 探险; H) innovate 革新; K) revealing 揭示; L) stretches 延伸; M) stripped 拆除

副 词:C) eventually 终于,最终; I) intentionally 故意地

形容词:B) depressed 沮丧的

参考译文

船只沉没通常是为了创造水下暗礁,这是水肺式潜泳和保护海洋(26)栖息地的理想选择。土耳其当局刚刚沉没了一个与船只略有不同的东西,而且正常来说不会碰到水,那就是一架空客 A300。这架挖空了的 A300 客机被(27)剥离掉了所有可能对环境有潜在危害的东西,并于今天沉没在爱琴海沿岸。这架沉没的飞机不仅将为人工珊瑚礁的生长(28)创造完美的骨架,当局还希望这一新的水下景点将吸引游客到该地区。

这架飞机(29)总长 54 米,经验丰富的水肺潜水者(30)最终将能在机舱内和围绕着飞机(31)外部探险。艾登市当局以不到 10 万美元的价格从一家私人公司购买了这架飞机,但他们希望通过旅游业获得(32)投资回报。几次致命的恐怖袭击使土耳其成为了(33)受害者,因此预计今年全土耳其的旅游业都会下滑。就所有沉没的飞机而言,这架空客 A300 是有史以来最大的(34)人为沉没的飞机。

在水下旅行,(35)探索一架沉没的 A300 客机的内部将会是一次冒险,这正是土耳其当局希望这个景点能让人们思考的。这个新的人工空客礁吸引众多冒险者和经验丰富的潜水员,将成为一个水肺潜水员的天堂。

Section B

36. 【答案】E 释义为创客空间是人们根据自己的兴趣来做东西的地方。这与段落 E 中的“*It's a place where you get to make things based on your interest and on what you're learning to do.*”相符。题干中的 *A maker space is where people make things* 是对定位段 *It's a place where you get to make things* 的同义转述。
37. 【答案】L 释义为教师的角色在创客空间中得到加强,因为他们必须在这个过程中进行监控和督促。这与段落 L 中的“*I think it's a heightened role.*”相符。题干中的 *the teachers' role is enhanced* 是对定位段 *it's a heightened role* 的同义转述。
38. 【答案】H 释义为提出自己的想法或从他人那里获得想法并改进是“创造”概念的关键。这与段落 H 中的“*I really believe the core idea of making is to have an idea within your head—or you just borrow it from someone—and begin to develop it, repeat it and improve it.*”相符。题干中的 *coming up with an idea of one's own or improving one from others* 是对定位段 *the core idea of making is to have an idea within your head—or you just borrow it from someone* 的同义转述。
39. 【答案】F 释义为与结构化学习相反,通过实践来学习是高度个性化的。这与段落 F 中的“*Learning from experience is something that takes time and patience. It's very individualized.*”相符。题干中的 *is highly individualized* 是对定位段 *very individualized* 的同义转述。
40. 【答案】A 释义为美国是一个以自力更生而闻名的国家。这与段落 A 中的“*We've always been a hands-on, do-it-yourself kind of nation.*”相符。题干中的 *making things by oneself* 是对定位段 *do-it-yourself* 的同义转述。
41. 【答案】J 释义为除非学生们能自己掌控,否则创作将会很无聊。这与段落 J 中的“*Making should be student-directed and student-led, otherwise it's boring.*”相符。题干中的 *students are able to take charge* 是对定位段 *making should be student-directed and student-led* 的同义转述。
42. 【答案】G 释义为创作可以与一个项目相关,但它是由学生自己创造和执行的。这与段落 G 中的“*The difference lies in whether the project is in a sense defined and developed by the student or whether it's assigned by a teacher.*”相符。题干中的 *it is created*

and carried out by students 是对定位段 developed by the student 的同义转述。

43. 【答案】N 释义为作者建议将创客空间的概念纳入学校课程。这与段落 N 中的“If teachers keep it form-free and student-led, it can still be tied to a curriculum and an educational plan.”相符。题干中的 incorporating the idea of a maker space into a school curriculum 是对定位段 it can still be tied to a curriculum and an educational plan 的同义转述。
44. 【答案】D 释义为创客概念是古代哲学思想的现代版本。这与段落 D 中的“The maker philosophy echoes old ideas advocated by John Dewey, Montessori, and even ancient Greek philosophers, as we pointed out recently.”相符。题干中的 a modern version of some ancient philosophical ideas 是对定位段 echoes old ideas advocated by John Dewey, Montessori, and even ancient Greek philosophers 的同义转述。
45. 【答案】I 释义为在学校里,当学生被要求根据课本做出一些对他们来说毫无意义的东西时,他们并没有认真对待。这与段落 I 中的“Once you are done demonstrating whatever concept was in the textbook, you throw away the pipe cleaners, the straws, the cardboard tubes.”相符。题干中的 making is not taken seriously in school 是对定位段 you throw away the pipe cleaners, the straws, the cardboard tubes 的同义转述。

参考译文

在尝试中边做边学

A) (40)我们一直是一个亲力亲为、自力更生的国家。美国开国元勋之一本·富兰克林不仅发明了避雷针,还发明了眼镜、创新炉灶等更多物品。

B) 富兰克林很大程度上是自学成才的,他可能是个天才,但对于美国人的制造和创造力来说,他并不是一个例外。

C) 个人电脑革命和硅谷颠覆性创新的理念,在一定程度上是由成立于门洛帕克一间车库的自制电脑俱乐部创造出来的。20 世纪 70 年代中期,包括乔布斯和沃兹尼亚克等会员们开始在加州制造和发明他们买不到的东西。

D) 因此,创客运动现在在美国各地的社区和一些学校蓬勃发展也就不足为奇了。那些不在大型公司、大型国防实验室、研究型大学的普通人也可以进行制造。(44)正如我们最近指出的,创客哲学与约翰·杜威、蒙台梭利,甚至古希腊哲学家的旧思想相呼应。

E) 这些创客空间通常位于教室之外,具有重要的教育功能。创客运动正在重新发现“边做边学”,这是杜威 100 年前的名言。我们正在重新认识杜威和蒙台梭利,以及他们开创的许多被遗忘或至少被搁置的实践。创客空间可以在学校里,但它看起来不像教室。它可以在图书馆里、在社团中出现。这里有工具和材料。(36)在这里,你可以根据自己的兴趣和正在学习的内容来制作东西。

F) 尽管杜威、蒙台梭利、柏拉图、亚里士多德等人的观点已经很久远,但“边做边学”的思想仍难以成为主流教育思想,在美国的背景下,拉尔夫·爱默生,谈经验和自我克制的价值。这并不是一种有效的学习方法。从某种意义上说,我们通过反复试验来学习。(39)从经验中学习需要时间和耐心。它非常个性化。如果你的目标是标准化的学习方法,每个人在同一时间以同一种方式学习同一件事,那么通过实践来学习并不符合教科书的模式。这不是教科书的世界,也不是试验的世界。

G) 从实践中学习可能并不高效,但它是有效的。基于项目的学习在教师和管理人员中越来越受欢迎。然而,以项目为基础的学习虽然有联系,但也有区别。(42)区别在

于这个项目是由学生定义和开发的,还是由老师指定的。我们都要让孩子们造一条小船。我们都要学习 X,Y 和 Z。这往往是一种基于项目的学习形式。

H) (38)我真的相信,创造的核心思想是在你的头脑中产生一个想法,或者你只是从别人那里借用了它,然后开始发展它、重复它、改进它,然后以某种方式实现这个想法。你做的东西对你很有价值,你可以和别人分享它。我感兴趣的是这些事物是如何表达制作者的想法,以及他们与世界的互动。

I) 在某些方面,学校里很多形式上的创造变得毫无意义。你做的东西对你没有价值。(45)一旦你演示完课本上的概念,你就会扔掉管道清洁器了、吸管、硬纸管了。

J) (41)创作应该以学生为中心,以学生为主导,否则会无聊,学生也不会有积极性。我并不是说学生不应该学习概念或技能。但是要真正激发他们的积极性还是要建立在他们的兴趣之上的。这是为了让他们能掌握自己的学习。

K) 教师应该致力于为学生做这项工作建立一个支持性的、创造性的环境。在一个非常社会化的环境里,他们可以互相学习。当他们遇到问题时,不一定要老师介入来解决的。他们有责任去解决那个问题。也许他们必须和班上的其他学生交流才能得到答案。

L) 教师的角色更像是一个教练或观察者。有时候,对人们来说,这听起来像是教师的角色被削弱了。(37)我认为这是一个更重要的角色。你创造的环境就像一个创客空间。有 20 个孩子在做不同的事情。你看着他们,实际上你看到的是人类的行为。他们投入吗?他们是否在改进和重复他们的项目?他们受挫了吗?他们需要一些他们没有的东西吗?你能帮助他们意识到他们在哪里吗?

M) 我相信,创作的目标不是让每个孩子都动手,而是让我们成为优秀的学习者。真正有价值的不是知识,而是学习新事物和理解事物运作方式的实践。这些都是你获得能力的过程,这样随着时间的推移,你就能够处理更有趣、更有挑战性的问题,这些问题需要很多人、很多技能,而不是一个人、一项技能就能解决的。

N) (43)如果教师保持形式自由和学生主导,它仍然可以与课程和教育计划相联系。我认为创客空间更像是一个图书馆,里面有很多主题,你可以学到很多东西。学校似乎缺少的是如何融合这些学科,如何以任何有意义的方式将它们融合在一起。与其说这是科学,不如说这是历史,我看到学校采纳了这一观点并展望:他们如何支持儿童在更高水平的中学习?

O) 我觉得这是一种从以学科为基础的课程向体验式课程或体验式学习的转变。它还处于早期阶段,但我认为它正在改变孩子们的学习方式,而不是他们学了什么。

Section C

Passage One

46. “全程书画”项目邀请人们做什么?

A) 忘记他们的绘画训练。

B) 参加州涂鸦展览。

C) 用涂鸦覆盖一座老房子的墙壁。

D) 在旧房子里展出他们的艺术创作。

【答案】C 事实细节题。根据文中第一段第二句“...this summer, a group of culture addicts, artists and community organizers are inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor's Island.”可知,今年夏天,一群文化爱好者、艺术家和社区组织者邀请纽约人在总督岛的一所老房子墙上涂鸦。所以 C 项正确。文中 write all over 与 C 项 cover with graffiti 为同义替换, the walls of an old house 为原词复现。A 项所问非所答,是孩子们或许该忘记这种训练了,不是这个项目邀请人们做的事儿,故排除。文中说的是画涂鸦,而不是参加涂鸦展览,故排除 B 项。D 项文中没有提及。

47. 我们对于项目的参与者有哪些了解?

- A) 他们只是文化爱好者。
- B) 他们是涂鸦迷。
- C) 他们是作家和艺术家。
- D) 他们大都是过路人。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第三段第一句“Most of the participants are people who are just walking by or are on the island for other reasons, or they just kind of happen to be there,”可知,大多数参与者只是路过这里,或者是因为其他原因来到岛上,或者只是碰巧在那里。所以D项正确。文中people who are just walking by与D项passers-by为同义替换。AB项是该活动的组织者,不是参与者。C项文中没有提及。

48. 在2016年赛季中,项目参与者都做什么了?

- A) 他们可以随心所欲地在墙上涂鸦。
- B) 他们以涂鸦的形式就每一届活动的主题表达自己的想法。
- C) 他们学习合作写作的技巧。
- D) 他们被要求与其他创作者合作。

【答案】B 事实细节题。根据文中第四段第二句“Each session has a theme, and participants are given a variety of materials and prompts and asked to cover surfaces with their thoughts and art.”可知,每届活动都有一个主题,参与者会得到各种各样的材料和提示,并要求用他们的思想和艺术去涂鸦,所以B项正确。文中cover surfaces with their thoughts与B项expressed their thoughts in graffiti为同义替换,each session为原词复现。A项为干扰项,文中意思是参与者不是随心所欲地涂鸦,而是要围绕一定的主题去涂鸦,故排除。CD两项文中没有提及。

49. 总督岛是一个什么样的地方?

- A) 这是一个吸引游客和艺术家的历史遗址。
- B) 这是一个只有旅游车辆才能进入的区域。
- C) 这是纽约上湾的一个地方,以前是流亡者的居住地。
- D) 这是一个开放的地方,让游客一年到头都能尽情享受。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第五段第一、二句“Governor's Island is a national historic landmark district long used for military purposes. Now known as New York's shared space for art and play.”可知,现在总督岛是一个历史遗址,被称为“纽约艺术和娱乐的共享空间”,所以A项正确。B项不正确,文中说的是总督岛closed to cars,是禁止车辆的,C项不正确,总督岛以前是用于军事目的的地方。D项不对,总督岛对前来参加节日、野餐、冒险活动以及这些“合法涂鸦”活动的夏季游客开放。

50. 查辛对这个项目有何看法?

- A) 它只关注黑人女性的痛苦。
- B) 它扩展了涂鸦艺术的影响。
- C) 它开创了许多创意艺术家的职业生涯。
- D) 它创造了一些有意义的艺术作品。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中倒数第二段最后一句“Though Chasin says the focus of the work is on the activity of writing, rather than the text that ends up getting written, some of the work that comes out of the sessions has stuck with her.”可知,查辛认为这些环节中产生的一些作品一直让他无法忘记,所以D项正确。A为干扰项,关注黑人女性痛苦只是其中的一次主题活动,题目问的是对整个项目有何看法,故排除。BC项文中没有提及。

难点词汇表

- (1) participatory [pɑːtɪsɪ'peɪtəri] *adj.* 供人分享的;吸引参与的
(2) feature ['fi:tʃə(r)] *vt.* 使有特色;描写……的特征
(3) domestic [də'mestɪk] *adj.* 国内的;家庭的
(4) prompt [prɒmpt] *n.* 提示;提示性操作
(5) collaborative [kə'læbə'reɪtɪv] *adj.* 合作的,协作的
(6) military ['mɪlətri] *adj.* 军事的
(7) session ['seʃn] *n.* 会议;(进行某活动连续的)一段时间
(8) focus ['fəʊkəs] *v.* 集中;调整

参考译文

大多数孩子在成长过程中都被教导不能在墙上画画。但或许是时候忘记这种训练了——今年夏天,一群文化爱好者、艺术家和社区组织者邀请纽约人在总督岛的一所老房子墙上涂鸦。

这个活动叫做“全程书画”,该项目自 2013 年以来,每年夏天都在总督岛举行,是一个参与式书写项目 and 艺术实验。

“大多数参与者只是路过这里,或者是因为其他原因来到岛上,或者只是碰巧在那里,”该项目的艺术总监亚历山德拉·查辛告诉史密森网站。

2016 年的这一季将持续到 6 月 26 日,一些项目因有从舞者到家政工人等不同人员的参与而极具特色。每一个项目都有一个主题,参与者会得到各种各样的材料和提示,并要求用他们的思想和艺术涂鸦墙面。今年的项目主题内容有:针对这栋老房子进行一次合作尝试,探索流亡的意义。

总督岛是国家历史地标区,长期以来一直用于军事目的。这座岛位于纽约上湾的曼哈顿和布鲁克林之间,现在被称为“纽约艺术和娱乐的共享空间”。该岛对汽车不开放,但对前来参加节日、野餐、冒险活动以及这些“合法涂鸦”活动的夏季游客开放。

在墙上涂鸦的笔记和艺术作品是一种自我表达的实验。到目前为止,参与者的年龄从 2 岁到 85 岁不等。虽然查辛说这项工作的重点是写作活动,而不是最终写出来的文本,但活动中产生的一些作品一直让他无法忘记。

查辛说:“最令我震撼的一届是黑人妇女和黑人女孩遭受国家暴力的题材。”他解释说:在一个房间里,人们写下了因暴力而被杀害者的名字。“人们做出漂亮的作品,留下美好的信息。”

Passage Two

51. 最近的研究对在线 CBT 项目有什么看法?

- A) 病人可能无法进行有效的治疗。 B) 病人不使用电脑就无法与他们交流。
C) 他们可以省去病人拜访医生的麻烦。 D) 他们受到许多病人的欢迎。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第一段第二句“While they sound efficient and cost-saving, a recent study reports that they are not effective, primarily because depressed patients are not likely to engage with them or stick with them.”可知最近的一项研究报告称,在线 CBT 项目并没有效果,主要是因为抑郁症患者不太可能与它们打交道或坚持下去。所以 A 项正确。文中 stick with 与 A 项 carry through 为同义替换。BC 项文中没有提及。D 项的结论不是最近的研究对 CBT 项目的看法,文中对 CBT 的看法含贬义色彩,也可排除 D 项。

52. 什么使 CBT 在线课程越来越受欢迎?

- A) 它们在对抗抑郁症方面的效果。 B) 传统谈话疗法效率低下。
C) 患者可以方便而廉价地使用它们。 D) 初级保健医生的建议。

【答案】C 事实细节题。根据文中第三段第二句“However, online CBT programs have been gaining popularity, with the attraction of providing low-cost help wherever someone has access to a computer.”可知在线 CBT 项目越来越受欢迎,只要有人能使用电脑,就能提供低成本帮助,所以 C 项正确。文中 low-cost, wherever someone has access to a computer 分别与 C 项 inexpensive, easy access 为同义替换。A 项不正确,与文章内容不符,研究表明在线 CBT 在治疗抑郁症的疗效上效果不明显。BD 项不正确,表述与文章内容相悖。

53. 约克大学研究人员的主要发现是什么?

- A) 在线 CBT 项目并不比常规的物理治疗更有效。
B) 治疗抑郁症的过程往往比预期的要复杂。
C) 传统 CBT 与计算机 CBT 的结合是最有效的。
D) 抑郁症是一种精神疾病,治疗时要特别谨慎。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第五段“After four months, the patients using the computerized CBT programs had no improvement in depression levels over the patients who were only getting usual care from their doctors.”可知四个月后,使用计算机 CBT 程序的患者的抑郁程度并没有比只接受医生常规治疗的患者有所改善。因此 A 项正确。文中 computerized, had no improvement in depression, usual care from their doctors 分别与 A 项 online, no more effective than, regular care from physicians 为同义替换, CBT programs 为原词复现。BD 项文中没有提及。C 项不正确,该结论与文章所述相悖。

54. 道里克教授对在线 CBT 课程有什么建议?

- A) 在初级保健中不应忽视它们。
B) 它们的效果不应该被高估。
C) 它们应严格按照说明书使用。
D) 医生和治疗师应该鼓励患者使用它们。

【答案】B 事实细节题。根据文中第五段第一句“It’s an important, cautionary note that we shouldn’t get too carried away with the idea that a computer system can replace doctors and therapists...”可知利物浦大学初级医疗护理教授克里斯托弗·道里克表示:“这是一个重要的警示,我们不应过于相信计算机系统可以取代医生和治疗师。因此 B 项正确。AD 项不正确,表述与文章内容相悖。C 项文中没有提及。

55. 对一个情感脆弱的人来说,什么更重要?

- A) 积极的心态。 B) 适时地鼓励。
C) 适当的药物治疗。 D) 人际互动。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中最后一段最后一句“‘When you’re emotionally vulnerable, you’re even more in need of a caring human being.’”可知当你情绪脆弱时,你更需要一个有爱心的人,因此 D 项正确。AB 项文中没有提及。C 项不正确,文章主要讲述的是关于抑郁症情绪方面的治疗,没提及相关药物治疗。

难点词汇表

(1) commercially [kə'mɜːʃəli] *adj.* 商业上;通商上

- (2) engage with 交战;与……接洽
 (3) cognitive ['kɒɡnətɪv] *adj.* 认知的,认识的
 (4) randomized ['rændəmaɪzd] *adj.* 随机化的,随机的
 (5) interaction [ˌɪntər'ækʃən] *n.* 交互,相互作用
 (6) vulnerable ['vʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 易受伤的;脆弱的

参考译文

对抗抑郁症的在线项目已经实现商业化。虽然这些方法听起来很有效,而且节省了成本,但最近的一项研究报告称,它们并没有效果,主要是因为抑郁症患者不太可能与它们打交道或坚持下去。

这项研究观察了计算机辅助认知行为疗法,发现它在治疗抑郁症方面并不比普通的初级保健医生的治疗更有效。

传统的 CBT 被认为是治疗抑郁症的一种有效的谈话疗法,帮助人们挑战消极的想法,通过改变他们的思维方式,从而改变他们的情绪和行为。然而,在线 CBT 项目越来越受欢迎,只要有人能使用电脑,就能提供低成本帮助。

约克大学的一组研究人员对英国 83 名内科医生的 691 名抑郁症患者进行了随机对照试验。患者被分成三组:一组只接受内科医生的常规治疗,另外两组除接受内科医生的常规治疗外,另加两个计算机 CBT 程序之一的治疗。参与者在年龄、性别、受教育程度、抑郁的严重程度和持续时间以及抗抑郁药物的使用等方面进行了平衡。

四个月,使用计算机 CBT 程序的患者的抑郁程度并没有比只接受医生常规治疗的患者有所改善。

利物浦大学初级医疗护理教授克里斯托弗·道里克表示:“这是一个重要的警示,我们不应过于相信计算机系统可以取代医生和治疗师。”他说:“我们仍然需要人与人之间的接触或互动,尤其是当人们感到沮丧的时候。”

沮丧意味着感觉“迷失在自己狭小、消极、黑暗的世界里,”道里克说。让一个人而不是一台电脑主动与你接触,对克服这种孤立感尤为重要。“当你情绪脆弱时,你更需要一个有爱心的人,”他说。

Part IV

Translation

译文

Lion Dance has been a special form of traditional Chinese Folk Art with a history of more than 2000 years. During the dance, the two performers wear one lion uniform with one controlling the head and the other controlling the body and the tail. They cooperate skillfully with each other to imitate the various moves of the lion. Being the King of all beasts, the lion represents happiness and good fortune; therefore, Lion Dance is usually performed during the Spring Festival and other festivals. It may also appear in other important occasions like business opening and wedding ceremony, which attracts many people to watch.

【精简结构】

- 舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史。

主语 谓语

宾语

主干是:舞狮作为……表演已有……年历史。

- 在狮子舞中,两位表演者同披一件狮子服,一个舞动头部,另一个舞动身体和尾巴。

主语 谓语 宾语

状语

主干是:在狮子舞中,……表演者……披……狮子服,一个舞动……,另一个舞动……。

3. 他们熟练配合,模仿狮子的各种动作。

主语 谓语

主干是:他们……配合,模仿……动作。

4. 狮子是兽中之王,象征幸福和好运,所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

主语 谓语 宾语 状语 谓语 主语

主干是:狮子……,象征……,所以人们……在……期间表演狮子舞。

5. 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合,如商店开业和结婚典礼,往往吸引许多人观赏。

主语 谓语 状语 定语

主干是:狮子舞……出现在……场合,如……,……吸引……观赏。

【重点词汇】

control [kən'trəʊl] *n. & v.* 控制

performer [pə'fɔ:mə(r)] *n.* 表演者

cooperate [kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt] *v.* 合作

tail [teɪl] *n.* 尾巴

imitate ['ɪmɪteɪt] *v.* 模仿

skillfully ['skɪlfʊli] *adv.* 有技巧地

represent [ˌreprɪ'zent] *v.* 象征;代表

beast [bi:st] *n.* 猛兽

ceremony ['serəməni] *n.* 典礼

occasion [ə'keɪʒn] *n.* 场合