

2019 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题试卷(第 1 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 volunteer activity organized by your Student Union to assist elderly people in the neighborhood**. 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) He set a record by swimming to and from an island.
B) He celebrated his ninth birthday on a small island.
C) He visited a prison located on a faraway island.
D) He swam around an island near San Francisco.
2. A) He doubled the reward.
B) He set him an example.
C) He cheered him on all the way.
D) He had the event covered on TV.

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

3. A) To end the one-child policy.
B) To encourage late marriage.
C) To increase working efficiency.
D) To give people more time to travel.
4. A) They will not be welcomed by young people.
B) They will help to popularize early marriage.
C) They will boost China's economic growth.
D) They will not come into immediate effect.

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

5. A) Cleaning service in great demand all over the world.

- B) Two ladies giving up well-paid jobs to do cleaning.
 - C) A new company to clean up the mess after parties.
 - D) Cleaners gainfully employed at nights and weekends.
6. A) It takes a lot of time to prepare. B) It leaves the house in a mess.
- C) It makes party goers exhausted. D) It creates noise and misconduct.
7. A) Hire an Australian lawyer. B) Visit the U. S. and Canada.
- C) Settle a legal dispute. D) Expand their business.

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) He had a driving lesson. B) He got his driver's license.
- C) He took the driver's theory exam. D) He passed the driver's road test.
9. A) He was not well prepared.
- B) He did not get to the exam in time.
- C) He was not used to the test format.
- D) He did not follow the test procedure.
10. A) They are tough. B) They are costly.
- C) They are helpful. D) They are too short.
11. A) Pass his road test the first time.
- B) Test-drive a few times on highways.
- C) Find an experienced driving instructor.
- D) Earn enough money for driving lessons.

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

12. A) Where the woman studies.
- B) The acceptance rate at Leeds.
- C) Leeds' tuition for international students.
- D) How to apply for studies at a university.
13. A) Apply to an American university. B) Do research on higher education.
- C) Perform in a famous musical. D) Pursue postgraduate studies.
14. A) His favorable recommendations. B) His outstanding musical talent.
- C) His academic excellence. D) His unique experience.
15. A) Do a master's degree. B) Settle down in England.
- C) Travel widely. D) Teach overseas.

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 help farmers keep diseases in check.
B) Many species remain unknown to scientists.
C) Only a few species cause trouble to humans.
D) They live in incredibly well-organized colonies.
- 17. A) They are larger than many other species.
B) They can cause damage to people's homes.
C) They can survive a long time without water.
D) They like to form colonies in electrical units.
- 18. A) Deny them access to any food.
B) Keep doors and windows shut.
C) Destroy their colonies close by.
D) Refrain from eating sugary food.

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

- 19. A) The function of the human immune system.
B) The cause of various auto-immune diseases.
C) The viruses that may infect the human immune system.
D) The change in people's immune system as they get older.
- 20. A) Report their illnesses. B) Offer blood samples.
C) Act as research assistants. D) Help to interview patients.
- 21. A) Strengthening people's immunity to infection.
B) Better understanding patients' immune system.
C) Helping improve old people's health conditions.
D) Further reducing old patients' medical expenses.

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

- 22. A) His students had trouble getting on with each other.
B) A lot of kids stayed at school to do their homework.
C) His students were struggling to follow his lessons.
D) A group of kids were playing chess after school.
- 23. A) Visit a chess team in Nashville.
B) Join the school's chess team.
C) Participate in a national chess competition.
D) Receive training for a chess competition.
- 24. A) Most of them come from low-income families.
B) Many have become national chess champions.
C) A couple of them have got involved in crimes.
D) Many became chess coaches after graduation.
- 25. A) Actions speak louder than words. B) Think twice before taking action.
C) Translate their words into action. D) Take action before it gets too late.

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.*

The center of American automobile innovation has in the past decade moved 2,000 miles away. It has 26 from Detroit to Silicon Valley, where self-driving vehicles are coming to life.

In a 27 to take production back to Detroit, Michigan lawmakers have introduced 28 that could make their state the best place in the country, if not the world, to develop self-driving vehicles and put them on the road.

“Michigan’s 29 in auto research and development is under attack from several states and countries which desire to 30 our leadership in transportation. We can’t let that happen,” says Senator Mike Kowall, the lead 31 of four bills recently introduced.

If all four bills pass as written, they would 32 a substantial update of Michigan’s 2013 law that allowed the testing of self-driving vehicles in limited conditions. Manufacturers would have nearly total freedom to test their self-driving technology on public roads. They would be allowed to send groups of self-driving cars on cross-state road trips, and even set up on-demand 33 of self-driving cars, like the one General Motors and Lyft are building.

Lawmakers in Michigan clearly want to make the state ready for the commercial application of self-driving technology. In 34, California, home of Silicon Valley, recently proposed far more 35 rules that would require human drivers be ready to take the wheel, and ban commercial use of self-driving technology.

A) bid
B) contrast
C) deputy
D) dominance
E) fleets
F) knots
G) legislation
H) migrated

I) replace
J) represent
K) restrictive
L) reward
M) significant
N) sponsor
O) transmitted

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**.

How Work Will Change When Most of Us Live to 100

A) Today in the United States there are 72,000 *centenarians*(百岁老人). Worldwide, probably 450,000. If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone. According to the work of Professor James Vaupel and his co-researchers, 50% of babies born in the US in 2007 have a life expectancy of 104 or more. Broadly the same holds for the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Canada, and for Japan 50% of 2007 babies can expect to live to 107.

B) Understandably, there are concerns about what this means for public finances given the associated health and pension challenges. These challenges are real, and society urgently needs to address them. But it is also important to look at the wider picture of what happens when so many people live for 100 years. It is a mistake to simply equate *longevity*(长寿) with issues of old age. Longer lives have implications for all of life, not just the end of it.

C) Our view is that if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life. When people live longer, they are not only older for longer, but also younger for longer. There is some truth in the saying that “70 is the new 60” or “40 the new 30”. If you age more slowly over a longer time period, then you are in some sense younger for longer.

D) But the changes go further than that. Take, for instance, the age at which people make commitments such as buying a house, getting married, having children, or starting a career. These are all fundamental commitments that are now occurring later in life. In 1962, 50% of Americans were married by age 21. By 2014, that *milestone*(里程碑) had shifted to age 29.

E) While there are numerous factors behind these shifts, one factor is surely a growing realization for the young that they are going to live longer. Options are more valuable the longer they can be held. So if you believe you will live longer, then options become more valuable, and early commitment becomes less attractive. The result is that the commitments that previously characterized the beginning of adulthood are now being delayed, and new patterns of behavior and a new stage of life are emerging for those in their twenties.

F) Longevity also pushes back the age of retirement, and not only for financial reasons. Yes, unless people are prepared to save a lot more, our calculations suggest that if you are now in your mid-40s, then you are likely to work until your early 70s; and if you are in your early 20s, there is a real chance you will need to work until your late 70s or possibly even into your 80s. But even if people are able to economically support a retirement at 65, over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to *cognitive*(认知的) and emotional vitality. Many people may simply not want to do it.

G) And yet that does not mean that simply extending our careers is appealing. Just lengthening that second stage of full-time work may secure the financial assets needed for a 100-year life, but such persistent work will inevitably exhaust precious intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness, and friendship.

H) The same is true for education. It is impossible that a single shot of education, ad-

ministered in childhood and early adulthood, will be able to support a sustained, 60-year career. If you factor in the projected rates of technological change, either your skills will become unnecessary, or your industry outdated. That means that everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills.

I) It seems likely, then, that the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages containing two, three, or even more different careers. Each of these stages could potentially be different. In one the focus could be on building financial success and personal achievement, in another on creating a better work/life balance, still another on exploring and understanding options more fully, or becoming an independent producer, yet another on making a social contribution. These stages will span sectors, take people to different cities, and provide a foundation for building a wide variety of skills.

J) Transitions between stages could be marked with *sabbaticals* (休假) as people find time to rest and recharge their health, re-invest in their relationships, or improve their skills. At times, these breaks and transitions will be self-determined, at others they will be forced as existing roles, firms, or industries cease to exist.

K) A multi-stage life will have profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life. An increasingly important skill will be your ability to deal with change and even welcome it. A three-stage life has few transitions, while a multi-stage life has many. That is why being self-aware, investing in broader networks of friends, and being open to new ideas will become even more crucial skills.

L) These multi-stage lives will create extraordinary variety across groups of people simply because there are so many ways of sequencing the stages. More stages mean more possible sequences.

M) With this variety will come the end of the close association of age and stage. In a three-stage life, people leave university at the same time and the same age, they tend to start their careers and family at the same age, they proceed through middle management all roughly the same time, and then move into retirement within a few years of each other. In a multi-stage life, you could be an undergraduate at 20, 40, or 60; a manager at 30, 50, or 70; and become an independent producer at any age.

N) Current life structures, career paths, educational choices, and social norms are out of tune with the emerging reality of longer lifespans. The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today. We believe that to focus on longevity as primarily an issue of aging is to miss its full implications. Longevity is not necessarily about being older for longer. It is about living longer, being older later, and being younger longer.

36. An extended lifespan in the future will allow people to have more careers than now.

37. Just extending one's career may have both positive and negative effects.

38. Nowadays, many Americans have on average delayed their marriage by some eight years.

39. Because of their longer lifespan, young people today no longer follow the pattern of life of their parents or grandparents.

40. Many more people will be expected to live over 100 by the mid-21st century.
41. A longer life will cause radical changes in people's approach to life.
42. Fast technological change makes it necessary for one to constantly upgrade their skills.
43. Many people may not want to retire early because it would do harm to their mental and emotional well-being.
44. The close link between age and stage may cease to exist in a multi-stage life.
45. People living a longer and healthier life will have to rearrange their work and life.

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.

In the classic marriage vow(誓约), couples promise to stay together in sickness and in health. But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife-not the husband-becomes seriously ill.

"Married women diagnosed with a serious health condition may find themselves struggling with the impact of their disease while also experiencing the stress of divorce," said researcher Amelia Karraker.

Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham analyzed 20 years of data on 2,717 marriages from a study conducted by Indiana University since 1992. At the time of the first interview, at least one of the partners was over the age of 50.

The researchers examined how the *onset*(发生) of four serious physical illnesses affected marriages. They found that, overall, 31% of marriages ended in divorce over the period studied. The incidence of new *chronic*(慢性的) illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.

"We found that women are doubly vulnerable to marital break-up in the face of illness," Karraker said. "They're more likely to be widowed, and if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced."

While the study didn't assess why divorce is more likely when wives but not husbands become seriously ill, Karraker offers a few possible reasons. "Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses," Karraker said. "And because of the imbalance in marriage markets, especially in older ages, divorced men have more choices among prospective partners than divorced women."

Given the increasing concern about health care costs for the aging population, Karraker believes policymakers should be aware of the relationship between disease and risk of divorce.

"Offering support services to spouses caring for their other halves may reduce marital stress and prevent divorce at older ages," she said. "But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs."

46. What can we learn about marriage vows from the passage?
A) They may not guarantee a lasting marriage.
B) They are as binding as they used to be.
C) They are not taken seriously any more.
D) They may help couples tide over hard times.
47. What did Karraker and co-author Kenzie Latham find about elderly husbands?
A) They are generally not good at taking care of themselves.
B) They can become increasingly vulnerable to serious illnesses.
C) They can develop different kinds of illnesses just like their wives.
D) They are more likely to contract serious illnesses than their wives.
48. What does Karraker say about women who fall ill?
A) They are more likely to be widowed.
B) They are more likely to get divorced.
C) They are less likely to receive good care.
D) They are less likely to bother their spouses.
49. Why is it more difficult for men to take care of their sick spouses according to Karraker?
A) They are more accustomed to receiving care.
B) They find it more important to make money for the family.
C) They think it more urgent to fulfill their social obligations.
D) They expect society to do more of the job.
50. What does Karraker think is also important?
A) Reducing marital stress on wives.
B) Stabilizing old couples' relations.
C) Providing extra care for divorced women.
D) Making men pay for their wives' health costs.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a *sibling's* (兄弟姐妹的) name. How could she not know you? Did it mean she loved you less?

Probably not. According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common *cognitive* (认知的) error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.

The study, published online in April in the journal *Memory and Cognition*, found that the “wrong” name is not random but is invariably fished out from the same relationship pond: children, siblings, friends. The study did not examine the possibility of deep psychological significance to the mistake, says psychologist David Rubin, “but it does tell us who’s in and who’s out of the group.”

The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob. Physical resemblance between people was not a factor. Nor was gender.

The researchers conducted five separate surveys of more than 1,700 people. Some of the

surveys included only college students; others were done with a mixed-age population. Some asked subjects about incidents where someone close to them—family or friend—had called them by another person's name. The other surveys asked about times when subjects had themselves called someone close to them by the wrong name. All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.

In general, the study found that undergraduates were almost as likely as old people to make this mistake and men as likely as women. Older people and women made the mistake slightly more often, but that may be because grandparents have more grandchildren to mix up than parents have children. Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms. There was no evidence that errors occurred more when the misnamer was frustrated, tired or angry.

51. How might people often feel when they were misnamed?
A) Unwanted. B) Unhappy.
C) Confused. D) Indifferent.
52. What did David Rubin's research find about misnaming?
A) It is related to the way our memories work.
B) It is a possible indicator of a faulty memory.
C) It occurs mostly between kids and their friends.
D) It often causes misunderstandings among people.
53. What is most likely the cause of misnaming?
A) Similar personality traits B) Similar spellings of names.
C) Similar physical appearance. D) Similar pronunciation of names.
54. What did the surveys of more than 1,700 subjects find about misnaming?
A) It more often than not hurts relationships.
B) It hardly occurs across gender boundaries.
C) It is most frequently found in extended families.
D) It most often occurs within a relationship group.
55. Why do mothers misname their children more often than fathers?
A) They suffer more frustrations.
B) They become worn out more often.
C) They communicate more with their children.
D) They generally take on more work at home.

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**.

剪纸是中国民间艺术的一种独特形式,已有 2000 多年历史。剪纸很可能源于汉代,继纸张发明之后。从此,它在中国的许多地方得到了普及。剪纸用的材料和工具很简单:纸和剪刀。剪纸作品通常是用红纸做成的,因为红色在中国传统文化中与幸福相联。因此,在婚礼、春节等喜庆场合,红颜色的剪纸是门窗装饰的首选。

2019 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题试卷(第 1 套)
答案与解析

Part I

Writing

写作思路

第一段:介绍了学生会组织去敬老院的志愿活动。

第二段:志愿者在活动中履行的职责。

第三段:此次活动的成功将带动后续活动。

参考范文(建议背诵黑体字)	全文翻译
<p>An Activity in Home for the Elderly</p> <p>The student union organized an voluntary activity to assist elderly people in the neighborhood during the summer holiday. And it's a great success in that all the volunteers and elders were having a great time together.</p> <p>All the volunteers were familiar with the theme and procedure of this practice. All the volunteers had strong sense of responsibility, so the division of labor was clear-cut; some were responsible for the purchase of fruits and flowers for those elders, and others had been actively involved in chatting with the elderly and helping clean the place where those elderly were living. During the whole process, all the volunteers successfully fulfilled those requirements including efficient communication ability, proper manners and diligence and they were also in charge of the timetable and the safety of all the members involving in this activity.</p> <p>Due to the success of this activity, the student union is now going to organize another voluntary activity and priority and preference will be given to those experienced, either in organizing students' activities in school or other similar activities.</p>	<p>敬老院活动</p> <p>学生会在暑假期间组织了一项帮助附近的老年人的志愿活动。所有的志愿者和长者在一起度过了美好的时光,活动非常成功。</p> <p>所有志愿者都熟悉这个实践活动的主题和步骤。所有志愿者都有强烈的责任感,他们分工明确:有的负责给老人购买水果和鲜花,有的积极和老人们聊天,并帮助老人打扫生活场所。在整个过程中,所有志愿者都成功地实现了高效的沟通能力、得体的举止和勤奋的要求,他们还负责本次活动所有成员的时间安排和安全问题。</p> <p>由于这项活动的成功,学生会现在将组织另一项志愿活动,并优先考虑那些在学校组织的学生活动或是其他类似活动中有经验的人。</p>

闪亮词汇

(1) voluntary [ˈvɒlənt(ə)rɪ] *adj.* 志愿的

(2) familiar [fəˈmɪlə] *adj.* 熟悉的

- (3) procedure [prə'si:dʒə(r)] n. 步骤
- (4) requirement [rɪ'kwaɪəmənt] n. 要求
- (5) communication [kə,mju:ni'keɪʃn] n. 交流
- (6) diligence ['dɪlɪdʒəns] n. 勤奋
- (7) preference ['prefrəns] n. 偏爱
- (8) experienced [ɪk'spiəriənst] adj. 有经验的

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A
News Report One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(1) A nine-year-old central California boy braved strong currents and cold water to swim from San Francisco to Alcatraz Island and back. A California television station in Fresno, reported Tuesday that (1) James Savage, set a record as the youngest swimmer to make the journey to the former prison. The TV station reported that by completing the swim, the fourth-grade student from Los Banos broke a record previously held by a 10-year-old boy. James said that waves in the San Francisco Bay hitting him in the face 30 minutes into this swim, made him want to give up. His father said, he had offered his son \$ 100 as a reward. (2) To encourage his struggling son, he doubled it to \$ 200. James pushed forward, making it to Alcatraz Island and back in a little more than 2 hours. Alcatraz is over a mile from the mainland.</p>	<p>美国加利福尼亚州中部一名 9 岁男孩冒着湍急的水流和冰冷的海水,从旧金山游到了恶魔岛,然后又游了回来。加州恩弗雷斯诺电视台周二报道称,詹姆斯·萨维奇创下了前往这座恶魔岛的最年轻游泳者的纪录。据电视台报道,来自洛斯巴尼奥斯的四年级学生游完全程,打破了此前由一名 10 岁男孩保持的纪录。詹姆斯说,在 30 分钟的游泳过程中,旧金山湾的海浪不停地拍打着他的脸,这使他想要放弃。他的父亲说,他给儿子 100 美元作为奖励。为了鼓励面对困难依旧前进的儿子,他把奖金提高了一倍到 200 美元。詹姆斯勇往直前,到达了恶魔岛,两个多小时后返回。恶魔岛距离大陆有一英里多路程。</p>

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

- 1. What did the boy from central California do according to the report?
- 2. What did the father do to encourage his son?

答案详解

- 1. 根据报告,这个来自加利福尼亚中部的男孩做什么了?
 - A) 他游泳往返一个岛,创造了一项纪录。
 - B) 他在一个小岛上庆祝他的九岁生日。
 - C) 他参观了一个位于遥远岛屿上的监狱。
 - D) 他在旧金山附近的一个小岛上游泳。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据新闻中所述,美国加利福尼亚州中部一名 9 岁男孩战胜湍急的

水流和冰冷的海水,从旧金山游到了恶魔岛,然后又游了回来,他创下了前往这座恶魔岛的最年轻游泳者的纪录。所以 A 项正确。set a record 和 swim to and from an island 为原词复现。文中只提到这男孩 9 岁,并未提及在小岛过生日,故排除 B 项。文中也并未提及他参观了岛上的监狱,故 C 排除。D 项为干扰项,文中说的是 swim from San Francisco,不是 swim near,故排除。

2. 这位父亲做了什么来鼓励他的儿子?

- A) 他把奖金加倍了。 B) 他给他树立榜样。
C) 他一路上给他加油打气。 D) 他在电视上报道了这件事。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据新闻中所述,为了鼓励面对困难依旧前进的儿子,他把奖金提高了一倍,达到 200 美元。所以 A 项正确。reward 和 double 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

News Report Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>On the 1st of January, new regulations will come into effect which eliminate an annual leave bonus for people who put off marrying until the age of 23 for women, and 25 for men, the <i>South China Morning Post</i> reports. (3) <u>The holiday bonus was designed to encourage young people to delay getting married in line with China's one child policy. But with that policy now being abolished, this holiday incentive is no longer necessary, the government says.</u></p> <p>In Shanghai, a young couple at a marriage registration office told paper they decided to register their marriage as soon as possible to take advantage of the existing policy, because an extra holiday was a big deal for them. In Beijing, one registration office had about 300 couples seeking to get married the day after the changes were announced rather than the usual number of between 70 and 80. (4) <u>But one lawyer tells the paper that the changes still have to be adopted by local governments and these procedures take time. So people who are rushing to register for marriage can relax.</u></p>	<p>据《南华早报》报道,1 月 1 日起,新规定生效,取消原本奖励给 23 岁以后结婚的女士和 25 岁以后结婚的男士的休假福利。<u>休假福利是为了鼓励年轻人推迟结婚,这符合中国的独生子女政策。但政府说,随着这项政策被废除,这种假期激励不再有必要。</u></p> <p>在上海,一对在婚姻登记处的年轻夫妇告诉该报,他们决定尽快登记结婚以享受现有政策的福利,因为额外的假期对他们来说非常重要。在北京,政策宣布后,一个婚姻登记处每天大约有 300 对夫妇想要结婚,而平常每天只有 70 到 80 对。<u>但一位律师告诉该报,政策的改变仍需地方政府去推行,这个过程需要一些时间。所以那些急于登记结婚的人可以放松一下。</u></p>

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

3. What was the purpose of the annual leave bonus in China?
4. What do we learn about the new regulations?

答案详解

3. 在中国,晚婚假奖励的目的是什么?

- A) 结束独生子女政策。 B) 鼓励晚婚。
C) 提高工作效率。 D) 给人们足够时间去旅游。

【答案】B

【解析】根据新闻中所述,晚婚假是为了鼓励年轻人推迟结婚,这符合中国的独生子女政策。所以 B 项正确。文中 encourage to delay getting married 与 B 项 encourage late marriage 为同义替换。A 项为干扰项,根据文中所提到的,晚婚假是为了促进独生子女政策,而不是为了终止该政策,故排除。CD 两项未提及。

4. 关于新规定我们了解到什么?

- A) 新规定不受年轻人欢迎。 B) 新规定有助于普及早婚。
C) 新规定将促进中国经济增长。 D) 新规定将不会立即生效。

【答案】D

【解析】根据新闻中所述,这些政策仍需地方政府去推行,这些过程需要一些时间。所以 D 项正确。文中 these procedures take time 与 D 项 will not come into immediate effect 为同义替换。A 项与原文不符,文中说的是由于新规定,原来每天七八十对结婚的,现在增长到了 300 对,说明受年轻人欢迎,故排除。新规定就是为了帮助实行晚婚的,并不是普及早婚,故排除 B 项。C 项并未提及。

News Report Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(5) Everyone loves a good house party. But the cleaning up the next morning isn't as enjoyable. (6) Now however a New Zealand based startup company aims to bring messy homes and even splitting headaches back to normal. The properly named startup Morning After Maids was launched about a month ago in Auckland by roommates Rebecca Foley and Catherine Ashurst.</p> <p>Aside from cleaning up, the two will also cook breakfast and even get coffee and painkillers for recovering merrymakers. Although they are both gainfully employed they fit cleaning jobs into their nights and weekends, which is when their service is in most demand, anyway.</p> <p>Besides being flooded with requests from across the country, Foley and Ashurst have also received requests from the U. S. and Canada to provide services there. (7) They are reportedly meeting with lawyers to see how best to take the business forward.</p>	<p>每个人都喜欢美好的家庭聚会。但是第二天早上的清理就不那么愉快了。现在一家新西兰的创业公司正致力于让凌乱的家庭,甚至让人头痛欲裂的情况恢复正常。大约一个月前,丽贝卡·福利和室友凯瑟琳·阿舍斯特在奥克兰创办了一家名为“晨间女佣”的公司。</p> <p>除了清理工作,她们两个也会做早餐,甚至为恢复中的狂欢者拿咖啡和止痛药。虽然她们都从事有收入的职业,但是她们在有人需要她们服务的时候都会将清洁工作一直做到晚上和周末。无论什么情况,皆是如此。</p> <p>除了收到来自全国各地的大量请求外,福利和阿舍斯特还收到了来自美国和加拿大需要服务的请求。据报道,她们正在与律师会面,商讨如何更好地推进业务。</p>

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

5. What is the news report mainly about?
6. What is a common problem with a house party?
7. What are Rebecca Foley and Catherine Ashurst planning to do?

答案详解

5. 这篇新闻主要报道了什么？

- A) 清洁服务在世界各地都有很大的需求。
- B) 两位女士放弃了高薪工作去做清洁工作。
- C) 一家新公司来清理聚会后留下的烂摊子。
- D) 清洁工在晚上和周末都有收入。

【答案】C

【解析】根据新闻中所述,每个人都喜欢美好的家庭聚会。但是第二天早上的清理就不那么愉快了。紧接着一家专门负责清洁卫生的公司应运而生。接下来都是围绕这个公司展开详述。所以 C 项正确。文中 start-up, bring messy homes back to normal 分别与 C 项 new, clean up the mess after parties 为同义替换。AD 两项为干扰项,虽文中提及清洁服务需求很大,以及清洁工在晚上和周末都会工作,但这都并不是该新闻的主要内容。B 项文中未提及。

6. 家庭聚会的常见问题是什么？

- A) 它需要花费很多时间去准备。
- B) 它把房子弄得一团糟。
- C) 这使参加聚会的人筋疲力尽。
- D) 它产生噪声和不当行为。

【答案】B

【解析】根据新闻中所述,现在一家新西兰的创业公司正致力于让凌乱的家庭,甚至让人头痛欲裂的情况恢复正常。由此可知,聚会后的房间是一团糟的。所以 B 项正确。文中 messy homes 对应 B 项 leave the house in a mess。其他三项均未提及。

7. 丽贝卡·福利和凯瑟琳·阿舍斯特打算做什么？

- A) 雇佣澳大利亚律师。
- B) 访问美国和加拿大。
- C) 解决法律纠纷。
- D) 拓展他们的业务。

【答案】D

【解析】根据新闻中所述她们正在与律师会面,商讨如何更好地推进业务。所以 D 项正确。文中 take the business forward 与 D 项 expand business 为同义替换。B 项为干扰项,文中说的是 received the requests from the U. S. and Canada, 而不是 visit, 故排除。AC 两项均未提及。

Section B
Conversation One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>W: (8) <u>Kyle, how did your driver's theory exam go? It was yesterday, right?</u></p> <p>M: Yes. I prepared as much as I could, but I was so nervous since it was my second try. The people who worked at the test center were very kind, though. We had a little conversation, which calmed me down a bit, and that was just what I needed. Then, after the exam they printed out my result, but I was afraid to open it until I was outside. It was such a relief to pass.</p> <p>W: Congratulations. I knew you could do it. I guess you underestimated how difficult it would be the first time, didn't you? (9) <u>I hear a lot of people make that mistake and go in underprepared, but good job in passing the second time. I'm so proud of you. Now, all you have to do next is your road test. Have you had any lessons yet?</u></p> <p>M: Yes, thanks. I'm so happy to be actually on the road now. I've only had two driving lessons so far and my instructor is very understanding, so I'm really enjoying it and I can't wait for my next session, (10) <u>although the lessons are rather expensive, 20 pounds an hour. And the instructor says I'll need about 30 to 40 lessons in total. That's what—six to eight hundred pounds! So this time (11) I'll need to make a lot more effort and hopefully will be successful the first time.</u></p> <p>W: Well, good luck.</p>	<p>女:凯尔,你的驾驶员理论考试考得怎么样? 是昨天,对吧?</p> <p>男:是的。我尽我所能地做了准备,但我太紧张了,因为这是我的第二次考试。但是在考试中心的工作人员都很友好。我们聊了一会儿,这让我平静下来一点,这正是我需要的。考试结束后,他们把我的成绩打印出来,但我一直不敢打开,直到我到了外面。通过了考试我真是松了一口气。</p> <p>女:恭喜你,我就知道你能做到。我猜你第一次是低估了考试难度,是吧? 我听说很多人都犯了这个错误,在准备不足的时候就参加了考试,但是在第二次的时候做得很好,所以就通过了。我为你感到骄傲。现在你接下来要做的就是路考。你上过课了吗?</p> <p>男:上过,谢谢。我现在已经上路了,我真的很高兴。虽然课程很贵,每小时 20 英镑,教练说我总共需要 30 ~ 40 节课,也就是需要 600 ~ 800 英镑! 到目前为止,我上过两次驾驶课,但我的教练非常善解人意,我非常喜欢驾驶课,我等不及上下一节课了。<u>这次我要更加努力,希望我一次就能成功。</u></p> <p>女:好吧,祝你好运。</p>

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

- 8. What did the man do yesterday?
- 9. Why did he failed the exam the first time?
- 10. What does the man say about his driving lessons?
- 11. What does the man hope to do next?

答案详解

8. 这位男士昨天做了什么？

- A. 他上驾驶课。 B. 他得到了驾照。
C. 他参加了驾驶员理论考试。 D. 他通过了驾驶员路考。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致, the driver's theory exam 为原词复现。对话开始, 女士问男士昨天的驾驶员理论考试考得怎么样, 所以 C 项正确。

9. 为什么他第一次考试失败了？

- A. 他没准备好。 B. 他没及时参加考试。
C. 他不熟悉考试模式。 D. 他没遵循考试过程。

【答案】A

【解析】对话中, 女士说很多人的第一次考试都因为准备不足而失败, 所以 A 项正确。文中 go in underprepared 对应 A 项 not well prepared。其他三项均未提及。

10. 关于驾驶课程, 这位男士说什么了？

- A. 课程很难。 B. 课程很贵。
C. 课程很有用。 D. 课程太短。

【答案】B

【解析】对话中, 男士说课程很贵, 并说出课程单价为 20 英镑/小时, 所以 B 项正确。文中 rather expensive 与 B 项 costly 为同义替换。

11. 这位男士接下来希望做什么？

- A. 一次通过路考。
B. 在高速公路上试驾几次。
C. 找寻一位有经验的驾驶指导师。
D. 赚足钱来参加驾驶课程。

【答案】A

【解析】对话末尾, 男士表示需要更加努力, 让路考一次成功, 所以 A 项正确。文中 be successful 与 A 项 pass the road test 为同义替换, the first time 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

Conversation Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>M: Emma, I got accepted to the University of Leeds. Since you're going to university in England, (12) <u>do you know how much it is for international students to study there?</u></p> <p>W: Congratulations! Yes, I believe for international students, you'll have to pay around 13,000 pounds a year. It's just a bit more than the local students.</p>	<p>男: 埃玛, 我被利兹大学录取了。既然你要去英国留学, <u>那你知道国际学生在那里学习要多少钱吗?</u></p> <p>女: 恭喜你! 是的, 我想对于国际学生来说, 你每年要支付大约 13000 英镑, 只比当地学生多一点。</p>

M: Ok, so that's about 17,000 dollars for the tuition and fees. (13) Anyway, I'm only going to be there for a year doing my masters, so it's pretty good. If I stayed in the U. S. , it'd take two years and cost at least \$ 50,000 in tuition alone. Also, I have a good chance of winning a scholarship at Leeds, which would be pretty awesome, the benefits of being a music genius.

W: (14) Yeah, I heard you're a talented piano player. So you're doing a post-graduate degree now? I'm still in my last year graduating next June. Finally, I'll be done with my studies and could go on to earn loads of money.

M: Are you still planning on being a teacher? No money in that job then?

W: You'd be surprised. I'm still going to be a teacher. (15) But the plan is to work at an international school overseas after I get a year or so of experience in England. It's better pay and I get to travel, which reminds me I'm late for my class and I've got some documents I need to print out first. I'd better run.

男:好的,所以学杂费用大约是17000 美元。不管怎样,我只花一年时间在那儿攻读硕士学位,所以还好。如果我留在美国的话,需要两年的时间,光学费就要至少 50000 美元。而且,在利兹大学我正好有机会获得奖学金,这将是非常棒的,这是成为音乐天才的好处。

女:是的,我听说你是位有天赋的钢琴演奏家。所以你现在正在攻读研究生学位吗?我现在是最后一年,明年六月毕业。最后,我将完成我的学业,然后可以继续赚大量的钱。

男:你还打算当老师吗?那工作赚不了什么钱吧?

女:你一定会惊讶的,我仍然会成为一名教师。但我的计划是先在英格兰取得一两年的经验之后,再去一所外国的国际学校任教。这样可以赚更多,我还可以去旅行。我上课要迟到了,还有一些文件需要先打印出来。我最好快跑。

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

12. What does the man want to know?
13. What is the man going to do?
14. What might qualify the man for a scholarship at Leeds University?
15. What is the woman planning to do after graduation?

答案详解

12. 这位男士想知道什么?

- A. 这位女士在哪里学习。
- B. 利兹大学的录取率。
- C. 利兹大学国际学生的学费。
- D. 如何申请到一所大学进行学习。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。对话开始,男士询问女士国际学生在利兹大学学习要多少钱,所以C项正确。文中 how much 与 C 项 tuition 为同义替换,for international students 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

13. 这位男士打算做什么？
- A. 申请到一所美国大学。
B. 研究高等教育。
C. 在一场著名的音乐剧中表演。
D. 追求研究生阶段的学习。

【答案】D

【解析】对话中，男士主要是希望只花一年时间在利兹大学攻读硕士学位，所以 D 项正确。文中 doing my masters 与 D 项 pursue postgraduate studies 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及。

14. 这位男士有什么资格获得利兹大学的奖学金？
- A. 他有利的推荐信。 B. 他出色的音乐才能。
C. 他学术精湛。 D. 他独特的经历。

【答案】B

【解析】对话中，女士提及到男士是一位有天赋的钢琴演奏家，所以 B 项正确。文中 a music genius, a talented piano player 都与 B 项 outstanding musical talent 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及。

15. 这位女士毕业后计划做什么？
- A. 考取硕士学位。 B. 在英格兰定居。
C. 广泛旅行。 D. 到海外教书。

【答案】D

【解析】对话末尾，女士打算先在英格兰取得一两年的经验之后，再去一所外国的国际学校任教，所以 D 项正确。文中 to be a teacher, work at an international school 与 D 项 teach 为同义替换，overseas 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

Section C
Passage One

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>Scientists have identified thousands of known ants species around the world and only a few of them bug humans.</p> <p>Most ants live in the woods or out in nature. There, they keep other creatures in check, distribute seeds and clean dead and decaying materials from the ground. (16) <u>A very small percentage of ants do harm to humans</u>, but those are incredibly challenging to control. They are small enough to easily slip inside your house, live in colonies that number in the tens of thousands to the hundreds of thousands and reproduce quickly.</p>	<p>科学家们已经在世界各地发现了数千种目前已知的蚂蚁，其中只有少数是有害物种。</p> <p>大多数蚂蚁生活在森林里或大自然中，在那里，它们约束着其他生物，将植物种子带往各地，清除地上的死亡和腐烂物质。<u>极少数蚂蚁会对人类造成伤害</u>，但这些都是难以控制的。它们很小，可以很容易地溜进你的房子里，聚集在一起数量可达到数万到数十万个，繁殖很快。</p>

That makes them good at getting in and hard to kick out. Once they settle in, these insects start affecting your home. In addition to biting ants, other species can cause different kinds of damage. (17) Some, like carpenter ants, can undermine a home structure, while others interfere with electrical units.

Unfortunately our homes are very attractive to ants, because they provide everything the colony needs to survive, such as food, water and shelter.

So how can we prevent ants from getting into our homes. (18) Most important of all avoid giving ants any access to food, particularly sugary food, because ants have a sweet tooth. We also need to clean up spills as soon as they occur, and store food in airtight containers.

Even garbage attracts ants, so empty your trash as often as possible. And store your outside garbage in a lidded can, well away from doors and windows.

这使得它们很容易进入,却很难被踢出。一旦它们定居下来,它们就开始影响你的家。除了这种蚂蚁,其他种类的蚂蚁也会造成不同种类的伤害。有些像木蚁一样会破坏房屋结构,而另一些则会干扰电器。

不幸的是,我们的家对蚂蚁非常有吸引力,因为它们提供了蚁群生存所需的一切,如食物、水和住所。

那么,我们怎样才能阻止它们进入我们的家呢?最重要的是,要避免让蚂蚁接触食物,特别是含糖食物,因为蚂蚁喜欢甜的东西。我们还需要尽快清理溢出物,并将食物储存在密封容器中。

甚至垃圾也会吸引蚂蚁,所以尽可能经常清空垃圾。把你的垃圾放在远离门窗的带盖的罐里。

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

16. What does the passage say about ants?
17. What do we learn from the passage about carpenter ants?
18. What can we do to prevent ants from getting into our homes?

答案详解

16. 这篇文章说了关于蚂蚁的什么?

- A) 它们帮助农民控制疾病。
- B) 许多物种对科学家来说仍然是未知的。
- C) 只有少数物种会给人类带来麻烦。
- D) 它们住在组织良好的蚁群中。

【答案】C

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中“极少数蚂蚁会对人类造成伤害”,可知,C项正确。文中 a few of them bug humans 与 C 项 only a few species cause trouble to humans 为同义替换。其他三项均未提及。

17. 我们从这篇文章中学到了关于木蚁的什么?

- A) 它们比许多其他物种都要大。
- B) 它们会对人们的家园造成破坏。
- C) 它们可以在没有水的情况下生存很长时间。
- D) 它们喜欢在电器中形成种群。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中“除了这种蚂蚁,其他种类的蚂蚁也会造成不同种类的伤害。有些像木蚁一样会破坏房屋结构,而另一些则会干扰电器”,它们会对人们的家园造成破坏。cause damage, homes 为原词复现,其次后文中的 undermine a home's structure 和 interfere with electrical units 都是对 B 项 cause damage to people's homes 的细节性替换,都可以判断出 B 项为正确答案。D 项为干扰项,文中提到的是它们会干扰电器,但并不是在电器中,故排除。

18. 我们能做些什么来防止蚂蚁进入我们的家?

- A) 避免让它们接触任何食物。 B) 保持门窗紧闭。
C) 摧毁附近的种群。 D) 不要吃含糖的食物。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中“最重要的是,要避免让蚂蚁接触食物,特别是含糖食物,因为蚂蚁喜欢甜的东西”,可知应该是避免让它们接触任何食物,故 A 项正确。文中 avoid giving ants any access to food 对应 A 项 deny them access to any food。B 项文中说的是把垃圾放在远离门窗的地方,而不是紧闭门窗,故排除。D 项文中说的是不要让蚂蚁接近含糖的食物,而不是人们不吃含糖食物,偷换主语,故排除。C 项文中未提及。

Passage Two

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>(19) <u>My research focus is on what happens to our immune system as we age. So the job of the immune system is to fight infections. It also protects us from viruses and from autoimmune diseases.</u></p> <p>We know that as we get older, it's easier for us to get infections. So older adults have more chances of falling ill. This is evidence that our immune system really doesn't function so well when we age. In most of our work, when we're looking at older adults who've got an illness, we always have to have health controls. So we worked very closely with a great group of volunteers called The One Thousand Elders. These volunteers are all 65 or over but in good health. (20) <u>They come to the university to provide us with blood samples to be interviewed and to help us carry out a whole range of research.</u> (21) <u>The real impact of our research is going to be on health in old age. At the moment we're living much longer, life expectancy is increasing at 2 years for every decade, that means an extra 5 hours a day.</u></p>	<p>我的研究重点是随着年龄增长我们的免疫系统会发生什么变化。免疫系统的工作就是对抗感染。它还可以保护我们免受病毒和自身免疫性疾病的侵害。</p> <p>我们知道随着年龄的增长,我们更容易感染。因此,老年人患病的概率更大。这表明当我们变老时,我们的免疫系统确实不能很好地发挥作用,而我们的大部分工作是在看那些患了疾病的老年人的时候,我们总是必须对他们进行健康管理。因此,我们与一个叫做“千位老人”的志愿者团队密切合作。这些志愿者年龄都是 65 岁或 65 岁以上,但健康状况良好。他们来到大学为我们提供接受检查的血样,并帮助我们进行一系列的研究。我们研究的真正影响将是改善老年人的健康状况。现在我们活得更长了,平均寿命每十年就增加两年,这意味着每天多活五个小时。</p>

<p>I want to make sure that older adults are still able to enjoy their old age, and that they're not spending time in hospital with infections feeling unwell and being generally weak.</p> <p>We want people to be healthy even when they are old.</p>	<p>我想确保老年人仍能享受他们的老年生活,并且他们不会因感染感到不适和身体虚弱而在医院里待太久。</p> <p>我们希望人们即使老了也能保持健康。</p>
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Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 19. What is the focus of the speaker's research?
- 20. What are the volunteers asked to do in the research?
- 21. What does the speaker say will be the impact of his research?

答案详解

19. 作者的研究重点是什么?

- A) 人体免疫系统的功能。
- B) 各种自身免疫疾病的病因。
- C) 可能感染人类免疫系统的病毒。
- D) 随着人们年龄的增长,免疫系统的变化。

【答案】D

【解析】根据文章中“我的研究重点是随着年龄增长,我们的免疫系统会发生什么变化”,可知,D项正确。文中 what happens to our immune system as we age 对应 D 项 the change in people's immune system as they get older。关于 B 项 auto-immune diseases 文中只提到了免疫系统保护我们免受自身免疫疾病的侵害,并未提及病因,也不是研究重点,故排除。AC 两项未提及。

20. 志愿者在研究中被要求做什么?

- A) 报告他们的病情。
- B) 提供血样。
- C) 担任研究助理。
- D) 帮助采访病人。

【答案】B

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中“他们来到大学为我们提供接受检查的血样,并帮助我们进行一系列的研究”,可知志愿者被要求提供血样,所以,B项正确。文中 provide with 与 B 项 offer 为同义替换,blood samples 为原词复现。其他三项均未提及。

21. 作者说他的研究会产生什么影响?

- A) 增强人们对感染的免疫力。
- B) 更好地理解病人的免疫系统。
- C) 帮助改善老年人的健康状况。
- D) 进一步降低老年患者的医疗费用。

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章中“我们研究的真正影响将是改善老年人的健康状况”,可知,C项正确。文中 going to be on health in old age 与 C 项 improve old people health conditions 为同义替换。针对于研究的影响,文中并未提到免疫力、免疫系统和医疗费用相关信息,故其他三项都不选。

Passage Three

听力原文	听力原文译文
<p>When Ted Kamada started teaching 14 years ago at Killip elementary. He didn't know how to manage a classroom and was struggling to connect with students. (22) <u>He noticed a couple of days after school that a group of kids would get together to play chess.</u> "I know how to play chess. Let me go and show these kids how to do it," he said. Now Kamada coaches the school's chess team. The whole program started as a safe place for kids to come after school.</p> <p>(23) <u>And this week dozens of those students are getting ready to head out to Nashville Tennessee to compete with about 5,000 other young people at the Super Nationals of Chess.</u> The competition only happens every four years and the last time the team went, they won the third place in the nation. Kamada says chess gives him and his students control. (24) <u>The school has the highest number of kids from low-income families.</u> Police frequent the area day and night as two months ago, a young man was shot just down the street. (25) <u>Kamada likes to teach his students that they should think about their move before they do it.</u> The lessons proved valuable outside the classroom as well. Many parents see these lessons translate into the real world. Students are more likely to think about their actions and see whether they will lead to trouble.</p>	<p>泰德·卡玛达 14 年前开始在凯兰小学教书。他不知道如何管理班级,很难与学生建立联系。他<u>注意到很多天一群孩子放学后聚在一起下棋。</u>他说:“我知道怎么下棋。让我教这些孩子怎么下棋。”现在他是学校国际象棋队的教练。整个活动开始成为孩子放学后可以参与的<u>安全的事情。</u></p> <p><u>本周,几十名学生正准备前往田纳西州纳什维尔,与大约 5000 名年轻人在国际象棋超级国家赛上比赛。</u>这个比赛每四年才举行一次,最后一次,他们赢得了全国第三名。卡玛达说国际象棋让他和他的学生体会到了掌控全场的感觉。<u>这所学校来自低收入家庭的孩子人数最多。</u>自从 2 个月前一名年轻人在街上被枪杀,警察日夜不停地在该地区巡逻。<u>卡玛达喜欢教他的学生要三思而后行。</u>这些课程在课堂外也很有价值。许多父母看到这些课程被应用到现实中。学生更有可能思考自己的行为,看看他们的行为是否会导致麻烦。</p>

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

22. What did Ted Kamada notice one day after he started teaching at Killip elementary?
23. What are dozens of students from Kamada's school going to do this week?
24. What do we learn about the students of Killip elementary?
25. What have the students learned from Kamada?
22. 泰德·卡玛达在凯兰小学开始教书后某一天注意到了什么?
- A) 他的学生们相处不好。 B) 许多孩子留在学校做作业。
- C) 他的学生很难跟上他的课。 D) 一群孩子放学后在下棋。

【答案】D

【解析】视听一致, a group of kids get together to play chess after school 为原句复现。根据文章中“他注意到很多天一群孩子放学后聚在一起下棋”可知, D 项正确。其他三项并未提及。

23. 本周卡玛达学校的几十名学生打算做什么?

- A) 参观纳什维尔的一个国际象棋队。 B) 加入学校的国际象棋队。
C) 参加全国国际象棋比赛。 D) 为国际象棋比赛接受训练。

【答案】C

【解析】根据文章中“本周, 几十名学生正准备前往田纳西州纳什维尔, 在国际象棋超级国家赛上与大约 5000 名年轻人比赛”, 可知学生们要参加全国国际象棋比赛, C 项正确。文中 compete with 与 C 项 competition 为词性上的同义替换, national chess 为原词复现。A 项文中说的是去纳什维尔参加比赛, 而不是参观象棋队, 故排除。BD 两项均未提及。

24. 我们对凯兰小学的学生有何了解?

- A) 他们大多数来自低收入家庭。 B) 许多人已经成为国家象棋冠军。
C) 他们中的一些人卷入了犯罪。 D) 许多人毕业后成为国际象棋教练。

【答案】A

【解析】视听一致。根据文章中“这所学校的大多数孩子来自低收入家庭”, 可知, A 项正确。文中 the highest number of kids 与 A 项 most of them 为同义替换, from low-income families 为原词复现。

25. 学生们从卡玛达身上学到了什么?

- A) 事实胜于雄辩。 B) 三思而后行。
C) 把他们的话转化为行动。 D) 趁早采取行动。

【答案】B

【解析】根据文章中“卡玛达喜欢教他的学生要三思而后行”, 可知, B 项正确。文中 think about their move before they do it 对应 B 项 think twice before taking action。C 项文中说的是 these lessons translate into the real world, 这些课程被应用到现实中, 并未提及把他们的话转化为行动, 故排除。选 C 项的考生百分之九十可能是把 word 和 world 听混了, 所以做题时要集中注意力, 同时切忌先入为主。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. 【答案】H 本题考查的是动词。释义为它已经从底特律迁移到了硅谷, 在那里, 自动驾驶汽车正在焕发生机。由句子结构可知, 空格处位于助动词 has 之后, 介词 from 之前, 故应填入动词的过去分词, migrated from 意为“从(某处)迁移”, 与题意相符, 故选 H。

27. 【答案】A 本题考查的是名词。释义为为了让汽车生产回到底特律, 密歇根州的议员们提出了立法……空格前为不定冠词 a, 故此处应填入可数名词单数。in a bid 意为“为了”, 与题意相符, 故选 A。

28. 【答案】G 本题考查的是名词。释义为密歇根州的议员们提出了立法,该立法可能会让密歇根州成为美国,如果不是全世界,开发自动驾驶汽车并让它们上路的最佳地点。空格前为谓语动词 introduced,空格后为 that 引导的从句,故此处应填入名词。legislation 意为“立法;法律”,与题意相符,故选 G。
29. 【答案】D 本题考查的是名词。释义为密歇根州在汽车研发方面的主导地位受到几个州和国家的威胁。空格前为所有格,空格后为介词 in,故此处应填入名词。dominance 意为“主导地位”,与题意相符,故选 D。
30. 【答案】I 本题考查的是动词。释义为这些州和国家希望取代我们在交通领域的领导地位。空格前为不定式符号 to,空格后为名词短语 our leadership,故此处应为动词原形。replace 意为“取代;代替”,与题意相符,故选 I。
31. 【答案】N 本题考查的是名词。释义为最近提出的四项法案的主要发起人,参议员迈克·科瓦尔说。空格前为名词短语 the lead,空格后为介词 of,故此处应为名词,且该名词与表示身份的含义有关。sponsor 意为“发起人”,与题意相符,故选 N。
32. 【答案】J 本题考查的是动词。释义为在所有四项法案中,它们都将代表密歇根州 2013 年法律的重大更新,该法律允许在公共道路上测试自动驾驶技术。空格前为情态动词 would,空格后为名词短语 a substantial update,故应填入动词原形。represent 意为“代表”,与题意相符,故选 J。
33. 【答案】E 本题考查的是名词。释义为他们甚至可以按需组建自动驾驶汽车车队,正如通用汽车和莱福特正在建设的车队。空格前为形容词 on-demand,空格后为介词 of,故此处应为名词。fleet 意为“车队,舰队”,与题意相符,故选 E。
34. 【答案】B 本题考查的是固定搭配。释义为与此相反,硅谷之乡加州最近却提出了更为严格的规定。由句子结构可知,该句不缺主干成分,即此处应为状语。in contrast 意为“与此相反”,与题意相符,故选 B。
35. 【答案】K 本题考查的是形容词。释义为与此相反,硅谷之乡加州最近却提出了更为严格的规定,要求人类驾驶员做好驾驶准备,并禁止在商业上使用自动驾驶技术。空格前为比较级标志词 far more,空格后为名词 rules,故此处空格处应填入形容词。restrictive 意为“严格的;约束的”,与题意相符,故选 K。

词汇分析

名 词:A) bid 努力; B) contrast 对比; C) deputy 代理人; D) dominance 优势,显要,突出; E) fleets 车队; 船队,舰队; G) legislation 法律,法规; L) reward 回报; N) sponsor 发起

动 词:F) knots 打结; H) migrated 移居,迁移; I) replace 接替,取代; J) represent 等于,相当于,意味着; O) transmitted 传输,发送

形容词:K) restrictive 限制的; M) significant 重要的

参考译文

在过去的十年里,美国汽车创新的中心已经搬到了 2000 英里之外。它已经从底特律(26)迁移到了硅谷,在那里,自动驾驶汽车正在焕发生机。

(27)为了让汽车生产回到底特律,密歇根州的议员们提出了(28)立法,该立法可能

会让密歇根州成为美国,如果不是全世界,开发自动驾驶汽车并让它们上路的最佳地点。

“密歇根州在汽车研发方面的(29)主导地位受到几个州和国家的威胁,这些州和国家希望(30)取代我们在交通领域的领导地位。我们不能让这种情况发生。”最近提出四项法案的主要(31)发起人,参议员迈克·科瓦尔说。

在所有四项法案中,它们都将(32)代表密歇根州 2013 年法律的重大改革,该法律允许在有限的条件下测试自动驾驶汽车。制造商将几乎可以完全自由地在公共道路上测试他们的自动驾驶技术。他们将被允许派遣自动驾驶汽车小组进行跨州公路旅行,甚至可以按需组建自动驾驶汽车(33)车队,比如通用汽车和莱福特正在建设的车队。

密歇根州的立法者显然想让该州为自动驾驶技术的商业应用做好准备。(34)与此相反,硅谷之乡加州最近却提出了更为(35)严格的规定,要求人类驾驶员做好驾驶准备,并禁止将自动驾驶技术用于商业用途。

Section B

36. 【答案】I 释义为未来寿命的延长将使人们拥有比现在更长的职业生涯。这是 I 段中 It seems likely, then, that the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages containing two, three, or even more different careers. 的同义转述。
37. 【答案】G 释义为仅仅延长一个人的职业生涯可能会产生积极和消极的影响。这是 G 段中 And yet that does not mean that simply extending our careers is appealing. 的概括。
38. 【答案】D 释义为如今,许多美国人平均推迟结婚 8 年左右。这是 D 段中 In 1962, 50% of Americans were married by age 21. By 2014, that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29. 的概括。
39. 【答案】N 释义为因为寿命更长,今天的年轻人不再遵循父母或祖父母的生活方式。这是 N 段中 The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents,... 的同义转述。
40. 【答案】A 释义为到 21 世纪中叶,预计将有更多的人活到 100 岁以上。这是 A 段中 If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone. 的同义转述。
41. 【答案】K 释义为长寿会使人们的生活方式发生根本性的变化。这是 K 段中 A multi-stage life will have profound changes not just in how you manage your career, but also in your approach to life. 的同义转述。
42. 【答案】H 释义为快速的技术变革使人们有必要不断提高自己的技能。这是 H 段中 That means that everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills. 的同义转述。
43. 【答案】F 释义为许多人可能不想提前退休,因为这会损害他们的精神和情感健康。这是 F 段中 But even if people are able to economically support a retirement at 65, over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality. Many people may simply not want to do it. 的同义转述。
44. 【答案】M 释义为年龄和阶段之间的紧密联系可能会在多阶段的生活中消失。这是

M 段中 With this variety will come the end of the close association of age and stage. 的同义转述。

45. 【答案】C 释义为生活得更长更健康的人将不得不重新安排他们的工作和生活。这是 C 段中 Our view is that if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then this will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life. 的同义转述。

参考译文

当我们大多数人可以活到 100 岁时,工作会怎样改变

A) (40)今天在美国有 7.2 万位百岁老人,全世界大概有 45 万。如果当前的趋势继续下去,那么到 2050 年,仅美国就将有 100 多万的百岁老人。根据詹姆斯·沃佩尔教授及其同事的研究表明,2007 年美国出生的婴儿中,50% 的预期寿命在 104 岁以上。英国、德国、法国、意大利和加拿大的情况大致相同,2007 年日本 50% 的婴儿预计能活到 107 岁。

B) 可以理解的是,考虑到相关健康问题和对于养老金的挑战,人们担心这会对公共财政意味着什么。这些挑战都是实实在在的,而且社会迫切需要解决这些挑战。但同样重要的是,我们要更广泛地了解这么多人活了 100 年后会发生什么。简单地将长寿等同于老年问题是错误的。更长久的生命不仅仅是对生命的终结有着意义,而是对生命的每个阶段都有意义。

C) (45)我们的观点是,如果许多人活得更长、保持健康的时间更久,那么将不可避免地导致我们工作和生活会被重新规划。当人们活得更久了以后,他们不仅老年的时间更长,年轻的时间也 longer。“之前的 70 岁当作现在的 60 岁”或“之前的 40 岁是现在的 30 岁”,这话是有道理的。如果在一段较长的时间内,你衰老的速度变慢了,那么在某种意义上来说,你年轻的时间也 longer。

D) 但变化远不止这些。举例来说,人们所做出的诸如买房、结婚、生孩子或开始事业的承诺,都是越来越晚才会出现的基本承诺。(38) 1962 年,50% 的美国人在 21 岁时结婚。到 2014 年,结婚的里程碑已经转移到 29 岁。

E) 虽然这些转变的背后有许多因素,但对于年轻人来说,其中一个因素无疑就是他们越来越认识到他们将活得更久。他们能够掌握选择的时间越长,选择越重要。因此,如果你相信你会活得更久,那么选择就变得更更有价值,而早先的承诺就变得不那么有吸引力了。其结果是,以前标志着长大成人的承诺现在被推迟了,二十几岁的人出现了新的行为模式和新的生活阶段。

F) 长寿也会推迟退休年龄,而这不仅是因为经济原因。是的,除非人们准备多储蓄,否则我们的计算表明,如果你现在四十几岁,那么你很可能要工作到七十多岁;如果你现在二十出头,那么你很可能需要工作到七十几岁,甚至到 80 岁。(43)但是即使人们在经济上能够支持自己在 65 岁退休,三十多年潜在性的不活动对认知和情感活力也是有有害的。很多人可能根本不想这样做。

G) (37)但这并不意味着简单地延长我们的职业生涯是有吸引力的。只要延长第二阶段的全职工作,就可以确保 100 年生活所需的金融资产,但这种持久的工作将不可避免地耗尽像生产技能、活力、幸福和友谊这类宝贵的无形资产。

H) 教育也是如此。在儿童时期和成年早期进行的一次性教育不可能支撑一个持续的 60 年的职业。如果你考虑到技术变革的预期速度,不是你的技能将变得无用,就是你的行业已经过时。(42)这意味着在生活中的某个时刻,每个人都必须对自己的技能进行大量的再投资。

I) (36)那么,传统的三阶段生活可能会演变成包含两个、三个,甚至更多不同职业的多个阶段。每个阶段都可能是不同的。其中一个阶段的重点可能是建立财务成功和个人成就,另一个阶段的重点是更好地平衡工作与生活,还有一个阶段的重点则是更充分地探索和理解选择,或者成为独立的制作人,还有就是为社会做出贡献。这些阶段将跨越行业,把人们带到不同的城市,并为建立各种各样的技能提供基础。

J) 阶段之间的过渡可以用休假来标记,因为人们有时间休息并恢复健康,重新投资于他们的关系,或者提高他们的技能。有时,这些中断和转变将是自行决定的,而在其他情况下,随着现有角色、公司或产业的消失,这些中断和转变将会被强制执行。

K) (41)多阶段的生活不仅对你的职业生涯,也对你的生活方式产生深刻的影响。一个越来越重要的技能将是你处理甚至欢迎变化的能力。三阶段的生活很少有过渡,而多阶段的生活有很多过渡。这就是为什么产生自我意识、扩展朋友交际圈和解放思想将成为更重要的技能。

L) 这些多阶段的生活将在不同的人群中创造出非凡的多样性,这仅仅是因为有太多的方法可以对阶段进行排序。更多的阶段意味着更多可能的序列。

M) (44)随着这种多样性的到来,年龄和阶段将不再密切相关。在三阶段的生活里,人们在同一时间和同一年龄离开大学,他们倾向于在同一年龄开始他们的事业和家庭,他们在大致相同的时间进入中层管理,然后互相之间在几年内进入退休状态。而在一个多阶段的生活里,你可以在 20 岁、40 岁或 60 岁的时候成为大学生;在 30 岁、50 岁或 70 岁的时候成为经理;在任何年龄都可以成为独立的制作人。

N) 当前的生活结构、职业道路、教育选择和社会规范与新出现的长寿现实格格不入。(39)包含全日制教育,紧接着就是连续工作,然后彻底退休的三阶段生活,可能更适合我们的父母甚至祖父母,但这些与如今无关。我们认为,把重点放在长寿这一主要的老龄化问题上就忽视了它全部的含义。长寿不一定意味着变老的时间更长,而是关乎活得更久、变老得更迟和年轻得更久。

Section C

Passage One

46. 从这篇文章中我们可以了解到关于婚姻誓言的什么内容?

- A) 它们可能不能保证长久的婚姻。 B) 它们像以前一样有约束力。
C) 它们不再被认真对待。 D) 它们可以帮助夫妻度过困难时期。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第一段最后一句“But a new study finds that the risk of divorce among older couples rises when the wife—not the husband—becomes seriously ill.”可知,新的研究发现,当妻子而不是丈夫病情严重时,老年夫妇离婚的风险会上升。他们的婚姻誓言可能会被瓦解。据此可知,A 项正确。文中说的是妻子生病时候老年夫妇离婚率会增加,含贬义色彩,故直接排除 BD 两项。C 项并未提及。

47. 卡拉克和合著者肯齐拉坦对年老的丈夫有什么发现?

- A) 他们通常不善于照顾自己。
- B) 他们会越来越容易患上严重的疾病。
- C) 他们会像他们的妻子一样患上各种各样的疾病。
- D) 他们比他们的妻子更容易患重病。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第四段最后一句“The incidence of new chronic illness onset increased over time as well, with more husbands than wives developing serious health problems.”可知,新的慢性病发病率也随着时间的推移而增加,与妻子们相比,更多的丈夫出现严重的健康问题。据此可知,D项正确。文中 develop 和 D项 contract 为同义替换,serious illnesses 为原词复现。A项并未提及。B项为干扰项,文中意思是与妻子相比,男性容易患病,并非自己本身越来越容易患病,故排除。文中丈夫和妻子患病率不是同级比较,故C排除。

48. 关于患病的女人卡拉克是怎么说的?

- A) 她们更有可能成为寡妇。
- B) 她们更容易离婚。
- C) 她们不太可能得到良好的照顾。
- D) 她们不太可能打扰她们的配偶。

【答案】B 事实细节题。根据文中第五段最后一句“if they're the ones who become ill, they're more likely to get divorced.”可知,如果她们生病了,她们更有可能被离婚。据此可知,B项正确。A项为干扰项,文中说的是“女性在患病时更容易出现婚姻破裂,她们更有可能成为寡妇”,题干问的是患病的女人,与A项无关。CD两项并未提及。

49. 为什么卡拉克认为男人照顾他们生病的配偶更困难?

- A) 他们更习惯于接受照顾。
- B) 他们发现为家庭赚钱更重要。
- C) 他们认为履行社会义务更紧迫。
- D) 他们希望社会做更多的工作。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第六段第二句中“Gender norms and social expectations about caregiving may make it more difficult for men to provide care to sick spouses.”可知,性别规范和社会对照顾的期望可能会让男性更难照顾生病的配偶。也就是说社会预期是女性照顾男性更多,即男性配偶更习惯于接受照顾。据此可知,A项正确。其他三项均未提及。

50. 卡拉克认为什么也很重要?

- A) 减轻妻子的婚姻压力。
- B) 稳定老夫妻的关系。
- C) 为离婚妇女提供额外照顾。
- D) 让男人为妻子的健康买单。

【答案】C 事实细节题。根据文中最后一段最后一句“But it's also important to recognize that the pressure to divorce may be health-related and that sick ex-wives may need additional care and services to prevent worsening health and increased health costs.”可知,但同样重要的是要认识到,离婚的压力可能与健康有关,患病的离婚妇女可能需要额外的护理和服务,以防止健康状况恶化和医疗成本增加。为离婚妇女提供额外照顾很重要。据此可知,C项正确。文中 additional care 与 C项 extra care 为同义替换。文中只说离婚的压力可能与健康有关,并未提到减轻压力重要,故排除A。BD两项未提及。

难点词汇表

- (1) marriage [ˈmæɪɪdʒ] *n.* 婚姻
- (2) promise [ˈprɒmɪs] *n.* 诺言
- (3) struggle [ˈstrʌɡl] *v.* 为……奋斗
- (4) vulnerable [ˈvʌlnərəbl] *adj.* 脆弱的;易受……伤害的
- (5) expectation [ˌekspekˈteɪʃn] *n.* 期望
- (6) recognize [ˈrekəɡnaɪz] *v.* 认知

参考译文

在经典的结婚誓言中,夫妻双方承诺无论疾病或健康都会在一起。新的研究发现,当妻子而不是丈夫病情严重时,老年夫妇离婚的风险会上升。

研究人员阿米莉亚·卡拉克说:“被诊断出患有严重疾病的已婚女性可能会发现,她们在与疾病作斗争的同时,也在承受离婚压力。”

阿米莉亚·卡拉克和合著者肯齐拉坦分析了印第安纳大学自1992年以来进行的一项研究中的2717对婚姻的20年数据。在第一次采访时,至少有一位参与者年龄超过50岁。

研究人员测试了四个具有严重生理疾病的案例是如何影响婚姻的。他们发现,总的来说,31%的婚姻在研究期间以离婚告终。新的慢性病发病率也随着时间的推移而增加,与妻子相比,更多的丈夫出现严重的健康问题。

卡拉克说:“我们发现,女性在患病时更容易出现婚姻破裂。”“她们更有可能成为寡妇,如果她们生病了,她们更有可能被离婚。”

虽然这项研究没有评估为什么当妻子而不是丈夫患重病时离婚的可能性更大,但卡拉克给出了几个可能的原因。“性别规范和社会对照顾的期望可能会让男性更难照顾生病的配偶,”卡拉克说,“而且由于婚姻市场的不平衡,尤其是在老年人中。离婚男性比离婚女性在未来的伴侣中有更多的选择。”

考虑到人们对人口老龄化带来的医疗成本日益增加的担忧,卡拉克认为,政策制定者应该意识到疾病与离婚风险之间的关系。

她说:“为照顾配偶的另一半提供服务可能会减轻婚姻压力,防止他们在老年时离婚。”“但同样重要的是要认识到,离婚的压力可能与健康有关,患病的离婚妇女可能需要额外的护理和服务,以防止健康状况恶化和医疗成本增加。”

Passage Two

51. 当人们被误称时,他们通常会有什么感觉?

- A) 不受欢迎的。
- B) 不开心的。
- C) 困惑的。
- D) 漠不关心的。

【答案】B 事实细节题。根据文中第一段第一句“If you were like most children, you probably got upset when your mother called you by a sibling’s name.”可知,如果你像大多数孩子一样,你可能因为妈妈把你的名字叫成了你兄弟或者姐妹的名字而感到沮丧。可知当人们被误称时,他们通常会不开心,据此可知,B项正确。文中upset与B项unhappy为同义替换。

52. 大卫·鲁宾的关于叫错名字的研究发现了什么？

- A) 这与我们记忆的工作方式有关。
- B) 这可能是记忆错误的一个迹象。
- C) 主要发生在孩子和他们的朋友之间。
- D) 它经常引起人们的误解。

【答案】A 事实细节题。根据文中第二段第二句“According to the first research to tackle this topic head-on, misnaming the most familiar people in our life is a common cognitive error that has to do with how our memories classify and store familiar names.”可知,根据第一个针对这个主题的研究,在我们的生活中叫错最熟悉的人的名字是一种常见的认知错误,与我们的记忆如何分类和存储熟悉的名字有关。据此可知,A项正确。文中 do with, classify and store 分别与 A 项 related to, work 为同义替换。文中讲的是名字误用的研究没有深层次揭示可能性,B 项与之不符,故排除。C 项为干扰项,文中说的是叫错名字发生在孩子中、兄弟姐妹中和朋友中,而不是孩子和他们的朋友之间,混淆了范围,故排除。D 项文中未提及。

53. 叫错名字最可能是什么原因？

- A) 相似的人格特征。
- B) 相似的外表。
- C) 相似的名词拼写。
- D) 名字发音的相似性。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中第四段第一句“The study also found that within that group, misnamings occurred where the names shared initial or internal sounds, like Jimmy and Joanie or John and Bob.”可知,研究还发现,在这个群体中,名字的首字母或内部发音相同的时候会出现错误,比如 Jimmy 和 Joanie,或者 John 和 Bob。据此可知,D 项正确。文中 sounds 与 D 项 pronunciation 为同义替换。C 项与文中内容不符,文中明确说明外表的相似并不是叫错名字的原因。AB 两项未提及。

54. 对 1700 多个被试者关于叫错名词的调查发现了什么？

- A) 这往往会伤害人际关系。
- B) 几乎不跨越性别界限。
- C) 在大家庭中最常见。
- D) 它通常发生在一个关系组中。

【答案】D 事实细节题。根据文中倒数第二段最后一句“All the surveys found that people mixed up names within relationship groups such as grandchildren, friends and siblings but hardly ever crossed these boundaries.”可知,所有的调查都发现,人们在孙辈,朋友和兄弟姐妹等关系群体中混淆了名字,但几乎没有跨越这些界限。within a relationship group 为原词复现。据此可知,D 项正确。B 项 gender boundaries 不对,文中说的是“grandchildren, friends and siblings boundaries”。AC 两项并未提及。

55. 为什么母亲比父亲更容易弄错他们孩子的名字？

- A) 她们遭受更多挫折。
- B) 她们更容易疲劳。
- C) 她们与孩子沟通的更多。
- D) 她们通常在家里做更多工作。

【答案】C 事实细节题。根据文中最后一段倒数第二句“Also, mothers may call on their children more often than fathers, given traditional gender norms.”可知,而且,考虑到传统的性别规范,母亲叫孩子名字的情况或许多于父亲。她们与孩子沟通得更多。据此可知,C 项正确。AB 项与文中内容不符,文中说的是“没有证据表明叫错名字的

人会更沮丧、更疲惫、更愤怒”。D 项文中未提及。

参考译文

如果你像大多数孩子一样,你可能因为妈妈把你的名字叫成了你兄弟或者姐妹的名字而感到沮丧。她怎么会不认识你呢?是不是意味着她对你的爱变少了?

很可能并非如此。根据第一个针对这个主题的研究,在我们的生活中叫错最熟悉的人的名字是一种常见的认知错误,与我们的记忆如何分类和存储熟悉的名字有关。

这项研究于今年 4 月发表在《记忆与认知》杂志网络版上。错误的名字不是随机的,而是总是出现在同一个关系群中,例如孩子、兄弟姐妹、朋友。大卫·鲁宾说:“这项研究并没有检验出对这个错误的心理影响的可能性,但是它确实告诉了我们谁在群组里,谁不在群组里。”

研究还发现,在这个群体中,名字的首字母或内部发音相同的时候会出现错误,比如 Jimmy 和 Joanie,或者 John 和 Bob。外表的相似并不是叫错名字的原因,而且和性别也无关。

研究人员对 1700 多人进行了五项独立的调查,其中一些调查对象仅包括大学学生,另一些调查对象是混合年龄段的人。一些人询问与他们关系密切的家人或朋友叫错他们名字的事件。另一些调查询问他们在什么时候用错误的名字称呼他们身边的人。所有的调查都发现,人们在孙辈、朋友和兄弟姐妹等关系群体中混淆了名字,但几乎没有跨越这些界限。

总的来说,研究发现,大学生和老年人犯这种错误的概率几乎是相同的,男性和女性犯错概率也几乎是相同的。老年人和女性犯这种错误的概率略高一些,但这可能是因为祖父母要抚养的孙辈比父母要抚养的孩子多,而且,考虑到传统的性别规范,母亲叫孩子名字的情况或许多于父亲。没有证据证明,当叫错名字者感到沮丧、疲倦或愤怒时,错误发生得更多。

难点词汇表

- (1) probably ['prɒbəbli] *adv.* 很可能
- (2) resemblance [rɪ'zeɪbləns] *n.* 相像
- (3) incident ['ɪnsɪdənt] *n.* 事件
- (4) boundary ['baʊndri] *n.* 界限
- (5) undergraduate [ˌʌndə'grædʒuət] *n.* 大学生
- (6) frustrated [frʌ'streɪtɪd] *adj.* 懊恼的

Part IV

Translation

译文

Paper-cutting is a special form of Chinese Folk Arts with a history of more than 2,000 years. It is assumed that following the invention of paper, paper-cutting probably aroused in Han dynasty. It has been widely popularized in many areas of China since then. The materials and tools for paper, cutting are simple: paper and scissors. Red paper is often used in the works of paper-cutting, since red is linked to happiness in Chinese traditional culture. There-

