

2016 年 6 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

【范文】

Dear Tom,

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

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

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

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : CABAD

6 ~ 10 : BCDBA

11 ~ 15 : CBACD

16 ~ 20 : ACDBD

21 ~ 25 : CBDAC

Section A

News Report One

[1] The International Labor Organization says the number of people without jobs is increasing. In its latest update on Global Employment Trends, the agency says projections of the number of unemployed people this year range from 210 million to nearly 240 million people. The report warns that 200 million poor workers are at risk of joining the ranks of people living on less than 2 dollars per day in the past 3 years. The director general of the International Labor Organization, Juan Somavia, notes that some countries have taken measures to address the effects of the global crisis.

[2] However, he points out that many countries have not done so. And based on past experiences, it takes four to five years after economic recovery for unemployment to return to pre-crisis levels. Mr. Somavia says the International Labor Organization is proposing a global jobs agreement to deal with unemployment. "Its key objective is to place at the center of recovery efforts, measures that would generate higher levels of employment and provide basic social protection for the most vulnerable."

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

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. What does Juan Somavia, director general of the International Labor Organization, say?

News Report Two

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

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

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

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

3. What are big fast-food chains in New York City required to do according to the new rule?
4. What will happen to big restaurant chains that violate the new rule?

News Report Three

Almost all companies recognize the importance of innovation today. [5]But not many are able to integrate innovation into their business.

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

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

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

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

6. What do many people tend to think of innovation?
7. What does the company Procter&Gamble owe its success to?

Section B

Conversation One

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

W: Yeah, I text message a lot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M: What?

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

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

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

8. What does the man say about himself?
9. What does the woman tend to do while she is on the phone?
10. Why did the man text message all his friends when he first got his cell phone?
11. What does the woman's father think of text messaging?

Conversation Two

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

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

W: What seems to be the problem?

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

W: I'm sorry to hear that.

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

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

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

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

M: Yes, absolutely.

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

13. What is the man's chief complaint?

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

15. What does the woman advise the man to do?

Section C

Passage One

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

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

Sleeping better may help fight off illnesses. "When people are sleep-deprived, there are

higher levels of stress hormones in their bodies, which can decrease immune function,” says Dr. Felice of Northwestern University in Chicago.

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

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

- 16. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
- 17. What do we learn from the talk about today’s Americans?
- 18. What does the speaker say will happen to people who lack sleep?

Passage Two

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 19. What is the first decision you should make in preparing to apply for a place at university?
- 20. What is the most important part of the application?
- 21. What must applicants do in their personal statements?

Passage Three

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

By 1905, cars began to look like cars of today with head lamps, wind screen, rubber tyres and number plates. [24]Henry Ford’s “Model T”, introduced in America in 1909, was cheaper because it was made on the assembly line. It brought cars closer towards the reach of ordinary

people. With the popularity of the car, registration became a must in 1903 with a Motor Car Act. Competency tests were introduced in 1935.

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

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

- 22. What does the speaker say about the first motor car?
- 23. What was the problem with the early cars in Britain?
- 24. Why did Henry Ford's "Model T" cars cost less?
- 25. What do we learn about the Preston Bypass?

Part III Reading Comprehension

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

Section A

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

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

- 26. O) 空格所在处为 that 引导的宾语从句,该句中主语 children 缺少谓语动词,且该动词后可接不定式。文章首句指出,有证据证明体育活动也对大脑有益处,因此推断此处表示“锻炼得越多的孩子越有可能获得更高的分数”。结合备选项可知,tend to do sth. 意为“倾向于做某事;易于做某事”符合句意,故选 O)。
- 27. M) 空格前为冠词 a,后面是介词 of,因此空格处应填入可数名词单数,且以辅音音素开头。

- 结合句意:调查人员在_____……研究报告后发现。调查人员要得出一个发现,应是对 14 份研究进行“回顾”,故选 M),in a review of 意为“回顾,审查”。
28. L) 空格前为形容词 academic,因此空格处应填入 academic 修饰的名词,且与前面的 physical activity“体育锻炼”相对应。根据下文提到孩子运动越多,他们在学校的成绩就越好,说明此处所表达的是运动与学习成绩的关系,结合备选项可知,academic performance 意为“学业表现,学业成绩”符合句意,故选 L)。
29. K) 空格所在句结构完整,因此应填入副词,结合句意:_____在数学、英语和阅读这样的基础学科方面,说明此处与上一句为递进关系,表示学生在基础学科中尤其如此,结合备选项可知,particularly“尤其”符合句意,故选 K)。本题的强干扰项为 B) consequently“因此,结果”,但 consequently 表示因果关系,故排除。
30. N) 空格处位于 struggle to do sth.的短语结构中,应填入动词原形。根据空格后提到的 smaller budgets“预算更少”,而空格前的“取消体育课”可理解为在 smaller budgets 的情况下存活的一种方式,故选 N) survive“存活,生存”。
31. E) 空格位于 with 引导的独立主格结构中,standardized test scores 为主语,因此空格处应与前面的主语构成主谓关系,且为动词分词形式。结合句意:随着近年来美国标准化考试成绩的_____,一些教育管理人员认为学生需要花更多的时间在课堂上,而不是在操场上。可知,此处想表达的是“学生的成绩不好”,结合备选项可知,dropping 意为“下降”符合句意,故选 E)。本题的强干扰项为 D) depressing“使沮丧;降低”,但该词通常指人的精神状态或经济萧条,与 scores“分数”不搭配,且该词为及物动词,在形式上也应用过去分词,而不能用现在分词,因此排除。
32. J) 空格前为 be 动词,后面为形容词,因此空格处应填入副词来修饰 exclusive“排斥的”。上下文多次提到,其实做运动可以提高学习成绩,因此两者不是对立的,并不会互相排斥或抵触,结合备选项可知,mutually“相互地”符合句意,故选 J)。
33. H) 空格应填入名词,与 blood 共同构成动词 improve 的宾语,结合备选项可知,blood flow 为固定搭配,意为“血液流动”,符合句意,故选 H)。本题的强干扰项为 C) current,该词作名词也有“流”的意思,但通常表示“水流、气流和电流”,因此排除。
34. F) 空格前为 are,空格后是介宾结构 to learning,因此空格处应填入形容词,与后面的介词 to 搭配。后文提到的 which can also help learning 中的“also”提示空格处的意思跟 help 相近,表明这些能力对学习的重要性,结合备选项可知,essential“必要的”符合句意,故选 F)。
35. I) 空格处应填入名词作及物动词 improve 的宾语,且与 relieve stress“缓解压力”并列,结合备选项可知,mood“心情,情绪”符合句意,improve mood 意为“改善情绪”,故选 I)。

Section B

找到合适的家——同时也能找到满足

- A) 当有年迈的亲属需要住进某种长期护理中心时——无论是父母还是孩子,都多少会感到害怕——此时,你希望把所有情况都弄清楚。
- B) [38]支援性住宅质量真的是大大优于养老院吗,或者仅仅是用了更好的室内设计师呢?养老院真的像人们担心的那样糟糕?还是说这只是人们过时的偏见?做好资料搜集就能带家人找到最好的地方?[38]这真的很难知道。

- C) 我说的话也许将会使事情更复杂。[43] 我认为老人居住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。成年子女在开始搜寻信息时,他们着眼的特点不一定会让住进去的父母感到有什么差别。允许我赶紧补充一点,我不是在讨论护理质量。没有人能在一个有不负责护理人员和安全记录很差的糟糕环境中健康生活。但是大量的研究表明,不同类型的老人护理中心的差异对于其居住者的健康生活并无实际影响。
- D) 《应用老年医学杂志》最近刊登了一些研究,它们调查了康涅狄格州的 150 名分别住在支援性住宅、养老院和小型护理之家(在一些州被称为寄宿护理中心或者成人护理院)的老人。来自康涅狄格大学健康中心的研究人员围绕这些居住者的生活品质、情绪状况、社交情况以及所在护理中心质量,询问了大量问题。
- E) “我们原以为能在不同类型的护理中心之间看到差异。”该项研究的第一作者、大学的医学副教授朱莉·罗宾森说。[36] 这是一个合理的假设——很多家庭都努力避免选择养老院,如果避免不了就会心生愧疚,难道不是吗?
- F) 起初,支援性住宅的老人反馈是积极的。比起其他护理中心,他们更少有抑郁倾向,也很少会觉得无聊或孤独。[42] 他们在社交互动部分得分更高。
- G) 但是当研究人员加入其他一些变量时,这些差异就消失了。他们发现造成老人不同反馈的原因不是护理中心的类型。“老人身处的具体环境特点,加上他们自身的性格特点——他们自我感觉的健康状况、年龄、婚姻状况,都是造成不同反馈的原因。”罗宾森博士解释说。[45] 老人能否参与搬进护理中心的决定以及他们在那里住了多久也有很大影响。
- H) 因此,一个自我感觉身体状况不佳的老人会觉得支援性住宅和养老院一样,也会令她抑郁(即使她的孩子觉得支援性住宅更好)。在其他因素不变的情况下,如果能参与到搬去何处的决定中,有时间适应新环境,那老人在养老院和小型护理之家都能够愉快生活。[39] 老人生活体验的好坏与护理中心类型本身无关,而是由人与护理中心的互动决定。罗宾森博士说:“你不能简单地说,‘让我们把她送去护理中心而不是养老院——这样她会生活得更好’”。她补充道:“最重要的是人们搬进去的状态和他们的适应状况。”
- I) [44] 这种有悖于常理的发现之前出现过。例如,在一个关于跨州支援性住宅的研究中,北卡罗来纳大学的研究人员发现了许多变量——护理中心的类型、大小或年限;是否属于连锁机构;周边环境的吸引力——与居住者的患病、智力下降、住院治疗或是死亡都无重大关联。最重要的是居住者的身心健康状况。老人们搬来之前的状态比他们入住之后的遭遇起到的影响更大。
- J) 当我正在思考这些问题时,我注意到桌上一份来自权威研究机构的新闻稿,[41] 该新闻稿宣称,联邦医疗保险在 2008 年开发的五星评级系统也与居住者和其家人的满意程度无关。这一系统旨在帮助家庭对比养老院的质量。事实上,比起五星级护理中心,消费者对等级最低的一星级护理中心满意度更高。(更多关于这项研究和星级评定的信息将会出现在后续的报告中。)
- K) 在我们集体抓狂之前——在如此令人困惑的局面中应该怎样找到出路?——北卡罗来纳大学的老年病学专家菲利普·斯隆给出了他的答案:“在某种程度上,那是对家庭的解放。”
- L) [37] 儿女为了尽孝,当然想参观护理中心,和管理者、居住者还有其他家庭沟通。但他们没必要把自己变成私家侦探或是国会的小组委员会成员。斯隆博士说:“家人应该找能让老人快

乐的护理中心。[37]让未来的入住者参与寻找过程十分重要。

- M) 对于什么能让父母幸福,我们都有自己的想法。父母也有他们的想法。最近,我的一个朋友带她母亲参观了我们镇附近的一间昂贵的支援特性住宅/养老院。我去过这个地方——里里外外都很体面。虽然这次参观已被安排妥善,但我朋友和她的母亲到达时,没有人迎接她们;也没人把她们介绍给其他居住者。当她们在食堂用餐时,她们单独坐在一桌。
- N) 女儿担心母亲会被冷落,所以她决定送母亲去一家更友好的护理中心。[40]基于上述研究的一些表现,这可能是一个非常理性的决定。
36. E) 根据题目意思:如果找不到养老院以外的地方让父母居住,许多人会觉得愧疚。可知本题与人们对送父母进养老院的看法有关。根据题干线索词 guilty 和 a nursing home 定位至 E) 段末句。该句指出,很多家庭都努力避免选择养老院,如果避免不了就会心生愧疚,故答案选 E)。其中 a nursing home 与原文的 nursing homes 相对应,feel guilty 与原文的 suffer real guilt 相对应。
37. L) 根据题目意思:尽管子女调查护理中心是有好处的,但在做决定的时候让父母参与也十分重要。可知本题与选择护理中心的考虑因素有关。根据题干线索词 investigate care facilities 和 very important 定位至 L)段末句,该段中的“But”一词引出末句提到的,让未来的入住者参与寻找过程十分重要。此处的“future resident”与题目中“their parents”同义,故答案选 L)。
38. B) 根据题目意思:支援性住宅是否比养老院更好,这真的很难说。可知本题比较支援性住宅和养老院的优劣。根据题干线索词 difficult to tell 定位至 B)段末句。该段以问句形式质疑两者的优劣,最后得出结论,这真的很难知道。其中 really difficult to tell 与原文的 genuinely hard to know 同义,故答案选 B)。
39. H) 根据题目意思:居住者的感受如何取决于他们与所在护理中心的互动。可知本题谈及居住者的感受。根据题干线索词 interaction 定位至 H)段第三句。该句提到,老人生活体验的好坏与护理中心类型本身无关,而是由人与护理中心的互动决定。其中 themselves 与原文的 the person 相对应,the care facility 与原文的 the place 相对应,故答案选 H)。
40. N) 根据题目意思:作者认为她的朋友选择一个更加友好的地方而不是外表体面的支援性住宅是一个理性的选择。可知本题是关于作者对其朋友选择的评价。根据题干线索词 rational decision 定位至 N)段末句。前文提到作者的朋友担心母亲会被冷落,所以她决定送母亲去一家更友好的护理中心。作者在段末给出的评论是:这可能是一个非常理性的决定。故答案选 N)。其中 hospitable 与原文的 welcoming 同义。
41. J) 根据题目意思:联邦医疗保险开发的养老院质量评级系统对于寻找令人满意的地方作用不大。根据题干线索词 Medicare 定位至 J)段首句。该句指出,联邦医疗保险在 2008 年开发的五星评级系统也与居住者和其家人的满意程度无关。而且下文还提到了消费者甚至对一星级护理中心更满意。故答案选 J)。其中 rate nursing home quality 与原文的 help families compare nursing home quality 相对应。
42. F) 根据题目意思:研究人员在最近的研究发现,起初,支援性住宅的居住者在社交方面得分更高。可知本题与支援性住宅的居住者的研究结果有关。根据题干线索词 higher scores 和 social interaction 定位至 F)段末句。该段先指出,起初,支援性住宅的老人反馈是积极的。随后同其他护理中心对比,最后得出他们在社交部分得分更高的结论。故答案选 F)。其中

At first 与原文的 In the initial results 相对应。

43. C) 根据题目意思:老人所入住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。可知本题与护理中心类型的重要性有关。根据题干线索词 care facility 和 old people 定位至 C)段首句。该句指出,我认为老人居住的护理中心类型可能没有我们认为的那么重要。故答案选 C)。其中 may be less important 与原文的 may matter less 相对应,think 与 assumed 同义。
44. D) 根据题目意思:最新的研究发现与早前关于跨州支援性住宅的研究发现相似。可知本题谈论的是最新研究和之前跨州研究的关系。根据题干线索词 multi-state study 定位至 D)段前两句。首先指出这种有悖于常理的发现之前出现过,接着举出跨州支援性住宅的研究发现的例子。故答案选 D)。其中 similar 与原文的 surfaced before 相对应。
45. G) 根据题目意思:居住者对护理中心的满意度与他们是否参与搬进护理中心的决定和在那里住了多久有关。可知本题谈论的是居住者的满意度。根据题干线索词 the decision to move in 和 how long they had stayed 定位至 G)段末句。末句提到,老人能否参与搬进护理中心的决定以及他们在那里住了多久也有很大影响。故答案选 G)。其中 has much to do with 与原文的 proved significant 相对应。

Section C

Passage One

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

46. C) 题目就作者关于机器人造成的威胁的看法提问。根据题干关键词 the threat of robots 定位至首段。该段首句指出,机器人可能成为威胁;接着引用 Stuart Russell 教授的观点。说明这个威胁是可以避免的,条件是弄清如何将人类的价值观转化成可编入计算机的代码。故选 C)项“如果将人类价值观转化成机器人的语言,危险就可以避免”,C)项将原文的主动句转化为被动句,其中 translated into 与原文 turn...into...同义。
47. D) 题目就我们如何看待入侵我们私人空间的人提问。根据题干关键词 personal space 定位至第四段末句。该句指出,但假设你正在与另一个人交谈,它们逐渐进入你的个人空间,你会认为有教养的人是不会这样做的。说明在作者看来,入侵他人私人空间的人是没有教养的,故选 D)项。A)项 aggressive“侵略的”、B)项的 outgoing“外向的”和 C)项 ignorant“无知的”均不符合题意,因此排除。
48. C) 题目就机器人如何学习人类价值观提问。根据题干关键词 learn human values 定位至第六段首句。该句指出,机器人也可以从人类行为的巨型数据库中获取行为模式,从而学到人类的价值观。C)项中的 picking up 与原文的 drawing 同义, massive 与 large sets 同义,故选 C)项。A)项“在日常生活情境下与人类互动”、B)项“通过遵循讲文明人类的日常习惯”和 D)项“通过模仿有教养的人类行为”在文中并未提及,故排除。
49. B) 题目就一个编程良好的机器人在面对异常状况时会怎么做提问。根据题干关键词 an unusual situation 定位至倒数第二、三段。倒数第三段提到,在特殊情况时,机器人能与人类沟通以采取正确的行动。倒数第二段提到具体的例子,机器人会暂停,发出嘟嘟声,并向人类寻求指导。故选 B)项“停下来向人类寻求建议”。
50. A) 题目就把人类价值观编进计算机的最大难点是什么提问。根据题干关键词 most difficult 定位至末段首句。该句明确指出,将价值观编入计算机最困难的步骤是确定公认的道德标准,以及如何创建一套道德行为准则。故选 A)项“确定什么是合乎道德和伦理的”。

Passage Two

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

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

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

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

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

出来的孩子寿命更短。

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

51. A) 题目就《美国老年病学会杂志》所做的研究的目的是什么提问。根据 *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society* 定位至首段。该段提到两个问题,“性格对寿命有没有影响”和“某些性格是否会让人更长寿”,这两个问题实际上是在探讨性格与寿命的关系。末句说《美国老年病学会杂志》上的新研究探讨了这个问题,其中的 this question 就是指代上述的问题,故选 A)项“为了了解人的性格是否影响寿命”。
52. D) 题目就作者对外向和富同情心的人有哪些暗示提问。根据题干关键词 outgoing and sympathetic people 定位至第二段第三句。该句提到,那些喜欢结交朋友、乐于助人的人拥有足够的资源,帮他们渡过难关。D)项中 get over hardship“克服困难”是“渡过难关”的同义替换,故选 D)项“他们更有可能克服困难”。
53. C) 题目就研究当中哪些发现是出乎我们意料的提问。根据题干关键词 out of our expectation 定位至第三段第二句。第三段段首的 however 暗示该处结论与上文相反,第二句提到了自律和思想开放对寿命没有影响。故选 C)项“如自律这类性格对长寿没有影响”。
54. D) 题目就对挪威母亲们的研究有哪些发现提问。根据题干关键词 Norwegian mothers 定位至第五段末句。该段最终得出的结论是:性情压抑的母亲培养出来的孩子寿命更短。故选 D)项“母亲的负面性格会影响孩子的寿命”。
55. B) 题目就我们从这两项新的研究中可以了解到什么提问。根据题关键词 two new studies 定位至末段末句。该句指出,这两项研究表明,长寿不仅仅是身体健康的问题,也是心理健康的问题。故选 B)项“寿命取决于一个人的心理健康和身体健康”。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

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