

# 2015年6月大学英语四级考试真题（第2套）

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions :** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then comment on this kind of modern life. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words.



## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions :** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 1* with a single line through the centre.

1. A) He is pleased to sit on the committee.  
B) He is willing to offer the woman a hand.  
C) He will tell the woman his decision later.  
D) He would like to become a club member.
2. A) Their planned trip to Vancouver is obviously overpriced.  
B) They should borrow a guide book instead of buying one.  
C) The guide books in the library have the latest information.  
D) The library can help order guide books about Vancouver.
3. A) He regrets having taken the history course.  
B) He finds little interest in the history books.  
C) He has trouble finishing his reading assignments.  
D) He has difficulty writing the weekly book report.
4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.  
B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.  
C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.  
D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.
5. A) He has been looking forward to spring.  
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.  
C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.  
D) He will help the woman put things away.
6. A) At a tailor's.  
B) At Bob's home.  
C) In a clothes store.  
D) In a theatre.
7. A) His guests favor Tibetan drinks.  
B) At Bob's home.  
C) Mineral water is good for health.  
D) Plain water will serve the purpose.
8. A) Report the result of a discussion.  
B) Raise some environmental issues.  
C) Submit an important document.  
D) Revise an environmental report.



**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) They pollute the soil used to cover them. C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.  
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods. D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.
10. A) Growing population. C) Changed eating habits.  
B) Packaging materials. D) Lower production cost.
11. A) By saving energy. C) By reducing poisonous wastes.  
B) By using less aluminum. D) By making the most of materials.
12. A) We are running out of natural resources soon.  
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference.  
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us  
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) Miami. B) Vancouver. C) Bellingham. D) Boston.
14. A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.  
B) To inquire about the price of “Super Saver” seats.  
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.  
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.
15. A) Join a tourist group. C) Avoid trips in public holidays.  
B) Choose a major airline. D) Book tickets as early as possible.

## Section B

**Directions :** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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.

### Passage One

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

16. A) There are mysterious stories behind his works.  
B) There are many misunderstandings about him.  
C) His works have no match worldwide.  
D) His personal history is little known.
17. A) He moved to Stratford-on-Avon in his childhood.  
B) He failed to go beyond grammar school.  
C) He was a member of the town council.  
D) He once worked in a well-known acting company.
18. A) Writers of his time had no means to protect their works.  
B) Possible sources of clues about him were lost in a fire.  
C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.  
D) People of his time had little interest in him.

### Passage Two

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

19. A) It shows you have been ignoring your health.  
B) It can seriously affect your thinking process.  
C) It is an early warning of some illness.



- D) It is a symptom of too much pressure.
20. A) Reduce our workload. C) Use painkillers for relief.  
B) Control our temper. D) Avoid masking symptoms.
21. A) Lying down and having some sleep. C) Going out for a walk.  
B) Rubbing and pressing one's back. D) Listening to light music.

### Passage Three

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

22. A) Depending heavily on loans. C) Spending beyond one's means.  
B) Having no budget plans at all. D) Leaving no room for large bills.
23. A) Many of them can be cut. C) They eat up most of the family income.  
B) All of them have to be covered. D) They eat up most of the family income.
24. A) Rent a house instead of buying one. C) Make a conservation plan.  
B) Discuss the problem in the family. D) Move to a cheaper place.
25. A) Financial issues plaguing a family. C) Family budget problems and solutions.  
B) Difficulty in making both ends meet. D) New ways to boost family income.

## Section C

**Directions :** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Perhaps because going to college is so much a part of the American dream, many people go for no 26 reason. Some go because their parents expect it, others because it's what their friends are doing. Then, there's the belief that a college degree will 27 ensure a good job and high pay.

Some students 28 through four years, attending classes, or skipping (逃课) them as the case may be, reading only what can't be avoided, looking for less 29 courses, and never being touched or changed in any important way. For a few of these people, college provides no 30, yet because of parental or peer pressure, they cannot voluntarily leave. They stop trying in the hope that their teachers will make the decision for them by 31 them.

To put it bluntly (直截了当地), unless you're willing to make your college years count, you might be 32 doing something else. Not everyone should attend college, nor should everyone who does attend begin right after high school. Many college students 33 taking a year or so off. A year out in the world helps some people to 34 their priorities and goals. If you're really going to get something out of going to college, you have to make it mean something, and to do that you must have some idea why you're there, what you hope to get out of it, and 35 even what you hope to become.

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

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

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

Ifs our guilty pleasure : Watching TV is the most common everyday activity, after work and sleep, in many parts of the world. Americans view five hours of TV each day, and while we know that spending so much time sitting 36 can lead to obesity (肥胖症) and other diseases, researchers have now quantified just how 37 being a couch potato can be.



In an analysis of data from eight large 38 published studies, a Harvard-led group reported in the that for every two hours per day spent channel 39, the risk of developing Type 2 diabetes Journal of the American Medical Association (糖尿病) rose 20% over 8.5 years, the risk of heart disease increased 15% over a 40, and the odds of dying prematurely 41 13% during a seven-year follow-up. All of these 42 are linked to a lack of physical exercise. But compared with other sedentary (久坐的) activities, like knitting, viewing TV may be especially 43 at promoting unhealthy habits. For one, the sheer number of hours we pass watching TV dwarfs the time we spend on anything else. And other studies have found that watching ads for beer and popcorn may make you more likely to 44 them.

Even so, the authors admit that they didn't compare different sedentary activities to 45 whether TV watching was linked to a greater risk of diabetes, heart disease or early death compared with, say, reading.

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) climbed   | I) previously |
| B) consume   | J) resume     |
| C) decade    | K) suffered   |
| D) determine | L) surfing    |
| E) effective | M) term       |
| F) harmful   | N) terminals  |
| G) outcomes  |               |
| H) passively | O) twisting   |

## 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**.

### Essay-Grading Software Offers Professors a Break

- A. Imagine taking a college exam, and, instead of handing in a blue book and getting a grade from a professor a few weeks later, clicking the “send” button when you are done and receiving a grade back instantly, your essay scored by a software program. And then, instead of being done with that exam, imagine that the system would immediately let you rewrite the test to try to improve your grade.
- B. EdX, the nonprofit enterprise founded by Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) to offer courses on the Internet, has just introduced such a system and will make its automated(自动的) software available free on the Web to any institution that wants to use it. The software uses artificial intelligence to grade student essays and short written answers, freeing professors for other tasks.
- C. The new service will bring the educational consortium(联盟) into a growing conflict over the role of automation in education. Although automated grading systems for multiple-choice and true-false tests are now widespread, the use of artificial intelligence technology to grade essay answers has not yet received widespread acceptance by educators and has many critics.
- D. Anant Agarwal, an electrical engineer who is president of EdX, predicted that the instant-grading software would be a useful teaching tool, enabling students to take tests and write essays over and over and improve the quality of their answers. He said the technology would offer distinct advantages over the traditional classroom system, where students often wait days or weeks for grades. “There is a huge value in learning with instant feedback,” Dr. Agarwal said. “Students are telling us they learn much better with instant feedback.”



- E. But skeptics (怀疑者) the automated system is no match for live teachers. One longtime critic, Les Perelman, has drawn national attention several times for putting together nonsense essays that have fooled software grading programs into giving high marks. He has also been highly critical of studies claiming that the software compares well to human graders.
- F. He is among a group of educators who last month began circulating a petition (呼吁) opposing automated assessment software. The group, which calls itself Professionals Against Machine Scoring of Student Essays in High-Stakes Assessment, has collected nearly 2,000 signatures, including some from famous people like Noam Chomsky.
- G. “Let’s face the realities of automatic essay scoring,” the group’s statement reads in part. “Computers cannot ‘read’. They cannot measure the essentials of effective written communication: accuracy, reasoning, adequacy of evidence, good sense, ethical (伦理的) position, convincing argument, meaningful organization, and clarity, among others.
- H. But EdX expects its software to be adopted widely by schools and universities. It offers free online classes from Harvard, MIT and the University of California–Berkeley; this fall, it will add classes from Wellesley, Georgetown and the University of Texas. In all, 12 universities participate in EdX, which offers certificates for course completion and has said that it plans to continue to expand next year, including adding international schools.
- I. The EdX assessment tool requires human teachers, or graders, to first grade 100 essays or essay questions. The system then uses a variety of machine-learning techniques to train itself to be able to grade any number of essays or answers automatically and almost instantly. The software will assign a grade depending on the scoring system created by the teacher, whether it is a letter grade or numerical (数字的) rank.
- J. EdX is not the first to use the automated assessment technology, which dates to early computers in the 1960s. There is now a range of companies offering commercial programs to grade written test answers, and four states—Louisiana, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—are using some form of the technology in secondary schools. A fifth, Indiana, has experimented with it. In some cases the software is used as a “second reader,” to check the reliability of the human graders.
- K. But the growing influence of the EdX consortium to set standards is likely to give the technology a boost. On Tuesday, Stanford announced that it would work with EdX to develop a joint educational system that will make use of the automated assessment technology.
- L. Two start-ups, Coursera and Udacity, recently founded by Stanford faculty members to create “massive open online courses,” or MOOCs, are also committed to automated assessment systems because of the value of instant feedback. “It allows students to get immediate feedback on their work, so that lean turns into a game, with students naturally(吸引) toward resubmitting the work until they get it right,” said Daphne Roller, a computer scientist and a founder of Coursera.
- M. Last year the Hewlett Foundation, a grant-making organization set up by one of the Hewlett-Packard founders and his wife, sponsored two \$100,000 prizes aimed at improving software that grades essays and short answers. More than 150 teams entered each category. A winner of one of the Hewlett contests, Vik Paruchuri, was hired by EdX to help design its assessment software.
- N. “One of our focuses is to help kids learn how to think critically,” said Victor Vuchic, a program officer at the Hewlett Foundation. “It’s probably impossible to do that with multiple-choice tests. The challenge is that this requires human graders, and so they cost a lot more and they take a lot more time.”
- O. Mark D. Shermis, a professor at the University of Akron in Ohio, supervised the Hewlett Foundation’s contest on automated essay scoring and wrote a paper about the experiment. In his view, the technology—though imperfect—has a place in educational settings.
- P. With increasingly large classes, it is impossible for most teachers to give students meaningful feedback on writing assignments, he said. Plus, he noted, critics of the technology have tended to come from the nation’s best universities, where the level of teaching is much better than at most schools.



- Q. Often they come from very famous institutions where, in fact, they do a much better job of providing feedback than a machine ever could,” Dr. Shermis said. “ There seems to be a lack of appreciation of what is actually going on in the real world.”
46. Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay grading.
47. Using software to grade students’ essays saves teachers time for other work.
48. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading software.
49. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators.
50. Some people don’t believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.
51. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.
52. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.
53. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing.
54. The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.
55. Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

## 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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The endless debate about “work-life balance ” often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won’t make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today’s socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided.

It’s true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it’s still very small : only 0. 8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma(污名)and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it’s a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you’re away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can’t help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn’t raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

Women would make more if they didn’t break their earning trajectory (轨迹 ) by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won’t reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

56. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?
- A. More men taking an extended parental leave.
- B. People changing attitudes towards family.



- C. More women entering business management.  
D. The improvement of their socioeconomic status.
57. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?  
A. Women are better at taking care of children.  
B. Many men value work more than their family.  
C. Their number is too small to make a difference.  
D. Not many men have the chance to stay at home.
58. Why do few men take a long parental leave?  
A. A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.  
B. They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.  
C. The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.  
D. They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too long.
59. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?  
A) Jealousy.      C) Admiration.  
B) Surprise.      D) Sympathy.
60. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?  
A. They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.  
B. They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.  
C. They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.  
D. They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Some of the world's most significant problems never hit headlines. One example comes from agriculture. Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops. A new study by the University of Minnesota and McGill University in Montreal looks at where, and how far, this decline is occurring.

The authors take a vast number of data points for the four most important crops :rice, wheat, com and soyabeans (大豆). They find that on between 24% and 39% of all harvested areas, the improvement in yields that took place before the 1980s slowed down in the 1990s and 2000s.

There are two worrying features of the slowdown. One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most (人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets. That self-sufficiency cannot be taken for granted if yields continue to slow down or reverse.

Second, yield growth has been lower in wheat and rice than in com and soyabeans. This is problematic because wheat and rice are more important as foods, accounting for around half of all calories consumed. Com and soyabeans are more important as feed grains. The authors note that "we have preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world. ",

The report qualifies the more optimistic findings of another new paper which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

Instead, it says, thanks to slowing population growth, land currently ploughed up for crops might be able to revert (回返) to forest or wilderness. This could happen. The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which



may not actually happen.

61. What does the author try to draw attention to?

- A) Food riots and hunger in the world. C) The decline of the grain yield growth.
- B) News headlines in the leading media. D) The food supply in populous countries.

62. Why does the author mention India and China in particular?

- A. Their self-sufficiency is vital to the stability of world food markets.
- B. Their food yields have begun to decrease sharply in recent years.
- C. Their big populations are causing worldwide concerns.
- D. Their food self-sufficiency has been taken for granted.

63. What does the new study by the two universities say about recent crop improvement efforts?

- A. They fail to produce the same remarkable results as before the 1980s.
- B. They contribute a lot to the improvement of human food production.
- C. They play a major role in guaranteeing the food security of the world.
- D. They focus more on the increase of animal feed than human food grains.

64. What does the Food and Agriculture Organisation say about world food production in the coming decades?

- A. The growing population will greatly increase the pressure on world food supplies.
- B. The optimistic prediction about food production should be viewed with caution.
- C. The "slowdown of the growth in yields of major food crops will be reversed.
- D. The world will be able to feed its population without increasing farmland.

65. How does the author view the argument of the Food and Agriculture Organisation?

- A. It is built on the findings of a new study.
- B. It is based on a doubtful assumption.
- C. It is backed by strong evidence.
- D. It is open to further discussion.

## 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*.

据报道, 今年中国快递服务 (courier services) 将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11 日, 中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此, 快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。



# 2015年6月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

## Part I Writing

### 审题思路

这是一篇四级考试中常见的议论文。此次通过漫画所呈现出的话题 computer (电脑) 是考生日常生活中耳熟能详的话题, 因此写起来并不难。行文中, 考生应将重点放在第二段阐述电脑与日常生活的关系上。联系实际分析可知, 二者关系为: 电脑为日常生活提供了便利, 但不能完全占据人们的日常生活。

### 写作提纲

- 一、提出观点: 电脑在日常生活中虽然重要但并非必不可少 (an important but not indispensable role)
- 一、论证观点: 1、过度沉迷于电脑对我们的健康不利 (exert a negative impact on our health)
- 2、过度使用电脑会将我们隔离在社交圈之外 (isolate us from the social circles)
- 三、总结观点: 1、电脑确实改善了我们的生活 (really promote our life)
- 2、不应该在电脑上花费过多的时间而舍弃享受美好的生活 (should not spend too much time on it at the expense of savoring our good life)

### 范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p><b>This Modern Life</b></p> <p>① In the picture is a person using his computer all day, whether he is at work, at home, playing or in his sleep. ② This drawing vividly depicts a common phenomenon that computers nowadays deeply penetrate into our daily life and we can not do without it even for a minute. ③ However, from my perspective, computers play an important but not indispensable role in our modern life.</p> <p>④ It is true that computers make our life convenient and provide instant assistance. But it is not a necessity. ⑤ To start with, excessive addiction to computers may exert a negative impact on our health. Instead of taking exercise in our spare time, we may be intrigued by the various contents on it. ⑥ Furthermore, indulging in computers may isolate us from the social circles. Since we can chat with the virtual friends via computers, we may not bother to communicate with families or friends around us.</p> <p>⑦ In conclusion, as the product of the high technology, computer really promotes our life. ⑧ Nevertheless, we should not spend too much time on it at the expense of savoring our good life.</p>	<p>① 对漫画进行描述: 一天当中人们无时无刻不在使用电脑。</p> <p>② 揭示漫画隐含的信息: 电脑现在深深地渗透到我们的日常生活中。</p> <p>③ 使用 from my perspective 提出观点: 电脑在日常生活中虽然重要但并非必不可少。</p> <p>④ 承上启下, 论证观点。</p> <p>⑤⑥ 使用 to start with 和 furthermore, 从两个方面展开论证, 层次分明。</p> <p>⑦⑧ 使用 in conclusion 和 nevertheless 总结观点并提出建议。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>penetrate into 渗入, 渗透 ;</p> <p>from one's perspective 在某人看来;</p> <p>indispensable 必不可少的;</p> <p>instant assistance 及时帮助 ;</p> <p>necessity 必需品;</p> <p>be intrigued by. 对...着迷;</p> <p>savor 享受, 欣赏</p>



漫画中是一个人，一天当中他无时无刻不在使用电脑，不论是在工作时、在家时、玩游戏时，还是在睡眠中。这幅漫画生动地描述了一种普遍现象：电脑现在深深地渗透到我们的日常生活中，我们甚至一分钟都不能没有它。尽管如此，在我看来，电脑在现代生活中虽然重要但并非必不可少。

诚然，电脑使我们的生活方便，并提供及时帮助。但它并非生活必需品。首先，过度沉迷于电脑对我们的健康不利。我们可能着迷于电脑上五花八门的内容而忽略了在业余时间锻炼身体。此外，过度使用电脑会将我们隔离在社交圈之外因为我们可以通过电脑与虚拟世界中时朋友交谈，所以我们可能不会费心去与身边的亲朋好友交流。

总之，作为高科技的产物，电脑确实改善了我们的生活。但是我不应该在电脑上花费过多的时间而舍弃享受美好的生活。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. 听力原文: W: Tom, would you be interested in serving on the membership committee this year?

M: Can I get back to you on that in a few days?

Q: What does the man mean?

1. A) He is pleased to sit on the committee.
- B) He is willing to offer the woman a hand.
- C) He will tell the woman his decision later.
- D) He would like to become a club member.

**【预测】**四个选项主语均为 **he**，通过 A) 中的 **committee** 和 D) 中的 **club member** 可以推测本题与某协会会员的委员会相关，再结合 B) 中的 **offer the woman a hand** 和 C) 中的 **tell the woman his decision** 可知，是女士在向男士提出某种请求，男士对其作出回应，所以答案应该在男士的话里，注意听男士的话。

**【精析】**C。女士询问男士今年是否有兴趣在会员委员会中任职，而男士提出能否过几天再给女士答复。由此可知，男士希望晚些时候再告诉女士他的决定故答案为 C。

2. W: We should buy a good guide book and study it before our trip to Vancouver.

M: We could. But they are overpriced. What about the library?

Q: What does the man mean?

2. A) Their planned trip to Vancouver is obviously overpriced.
- B) They should borrow a guide book instead of buying one.
- C) The guide books in the library have the latest information.
- D) The library can help order guide books about Vancouver.

**【预测】**四个选项中出现了 **trip**、**Vancouver** 和 **guide books** 等词，可以推测对话内容与温哥华之行的旅行指南相关，而由 **borrow**、**buying** 和 **order** 等词又可以推测对话涉及借阅、购买或订购书籍。因此，可以基本确定对话在讨论获取温哥华之行的旅行指南的方式。

**【精析】**B)。女士提议在动身去温哥华之前应该购一本旅行指南，并好好研究一下，而男士则说这样的书都很贵，提议去图书馆借阅。因此，男士认为他们应该借阅旅游指南。故答案为 B)。



3. 听力原文：W：You took a history course this term, didn't you? What can you say about it?

M：Well, the trouble is that I never get through the weekly reading list, though some books are quite interesting.

Q：What does the man mean?

3. A) He regrets having taken the history course.  
B) He finds little interest in the history books.  
C) He has trouble finishing his reading assignments.  
D) He has difficulty writing the weekly book report.

【预测】四个选项均以 he 开头，且出现了 regrets, history course, little interest, trouble, reading assignments, difficulty 和 book report 等，由此可推测对话内容与男士在历史课上所碰到的问题相关。男士的话是解题的关键，需要特别注意。

【精析】C)。女士问男士他这学期选修了历史课，感觉如何，男士说他从未完成每周的阅读作业，尽管有些书很有意思。因此，可以了解男士所碰到的问题在于难以完成阅读作业。故答案为 C)。

4. 听力原文：M：I'm taking my girlfriend to the fancy new restaurant for her birthday tonight.

W：I went there last weekend. I found it rather disappointing.

Q：What does the woman mean?

4. A) The man had better choose another restaurant.  
B) The new restaurant is a perfect place for dating.  
C) The new restaurant caught her fancy immediately.  
D) The man has good taste in choosing the restaurant.

【预测】四个选项中多次出现了 restaurant，由 A) “男士最好另选一家饭店”、B) “新饭店是约会的绝佳场所”、C) “她一眼就喜欢上了新饭店”和 D) “男士选择饭店的眼光很好”可以推测出对话内容与男士和女士对于某家新饭店的评价和印象有关。

【精析】A)。男士说他今晚打算带女朋友去那家新开的饭店过生日，而女士则对他说，她上周末去过，结果很是失望。由此可以判断，女士话语中暗含的意思是“男士最好另选一家饭店”。故答案为 A)。

5. 听力原文：W：Winter is over at last. Time to put away my gloves and boots.

M：I've been waiting for this for months.

Q：What does the man mean?

5. A) He has been looking forward to spring.  
B) He has been waiting for the winter sale.  
C) He will clean the woman's boots for spring.  
D) He will help the woman put things away.

【预测】四个选项主语均为 he，结合 A) 和 C) 中出现的 spring 以及 B) 中出现的 winter sale 可以推测出对话涉及冬春之交这一时间段，而题目是针对男士的动作行为或心理状态进行提问，应该侧重听男士的话。

【精析】A)。女士说冬天终于过去了，是时候把手套和靴子收起来，男士感叹说对此他已经等了数月，言外之意是他终于盼来了春天。故答案为 A)。



6.听力原文: M : Look, the curtain is going up slowly and all the lights over the stage are lit up.

W : Yeah, the play is starting. Oh, something caught my sleeve. Give me a hand please, Bob.

Q : Where are the speakers now?

6. A) At a tailor's. C) In a clothes store.  
B) At Bob's home. D) In a theatre.

【预测】快速浏览四个选项,可以发现选项内容均为地点,可以确定本题是针对对话所涉及的地点进行提问。听对话时抓住关键词,有助于确认答案。

【精析】D)。男士说幕布慢慢升起,舞台上的灯也都亮起来了,女士说戏剧就要开演了,可她的袖子被挂住了,请求男士帮她一下。由对话中的 stage 和 play 这两个关键词可以确定对话发生在剧院。故答案为 D)。

7.听力原文: W : You only have water to serve your guests?

M : This isn't just plain water. This is mineral water from Tibet.

Q : What does the man imply?

7. A) His guests favor Tibetan drinks. C) Mineral water is good for health.  
B) At Bob's home. D) Plain water will serve the purpose.

【预测】选项中多次出现了 water 一词,而 A) 中的 Tibetan drinks 也与饮品有关,再结合 his guests 可以推测对话与男士用什么饮料招待客人相关。

【精析】B)。女士问男士难道他只打算用水招待客人吗,男士说这不是一般的水,是来自西藏的矿泉水。也就是说,他用来招待客人的水不同寻常。故答案为 B)。

8.听力原文: W: When do you have time to discuss our environmental report? I think we will have to make some revisions.

M: I'll be free at 3 o'clock this afternoon. But what exactly needs to be changed?

Q : What are the speakers going to do this afternoon?

8. A) Report the result of a discussion. C) Submit an important document.  
B) Raise some environmental issues. D) Revise an environmental report.

【预测】四个选项均为原形动词短语,且出现了 report, environmental issues 以及 document 等词,可以判断本题内容与某份环境报告相关,考查的是对话中的两人打算怎样处理这份报告,或是针对这份报告将采取什么行动,是“汇报结果”、“提出问题”、“上交文件”还是“进行修改”。

【精析】D)。女士问男士什么时候有时间讨论环境报告,她认为还需要做一些修改,男士说他下午三点钟有空,并且询问报告中哪些地方需要修改。由此可知,两人下午应该会针对环境报告进行修改。故答案为 D)。

### Conversation One

9-12.听力原文:

W : Why is it important to recycle?

M : There are many reasons. Recycling is one way to keep waste out of landfills. Landfills are places to dump waste.



(9) But they are unpopular, because they can pollute the soil used to cover them and that's bad for people who may build new homes there. Recycling also reuses valuable raw materials, such as aluminum and paper. Finally, recycling can leave a lower garbage bill. Recycling lowers the amount of waste put into landfills, therefore, less money is spent for garbage disposal.

W : How has recycling changed over the years?

M : (10) Ten or twenty years ago, you could buy milk in returnable, refillable glass bottles, and many people recycled voluntarily. Now you buy milk and other products in plastic bottles or paper containers. Because of the high cost of disposing of these things in landfills, many city governments now have recycling programs.

W : How does recycling help the environment?

M : (11) Recycling helps the environment mainly by saving energy. For example, it takes 95 percent less energy to produce recycled aluminum than to produce new aluminum.

W : Can one person really make a difference? If only a few people recycle, then what's the point?

M : If not you, then who? (12) If we combine our efforts, we can make a difference. Each of us contributes to the waste problem. All the millions of tons of waste that go into landfills started as an old pair of slippers, a broken TV set, or a used magazine that came from somebody's house—maybe yours!

9. Why are landfills unpopular according to the man?

- A) They pollute the soil used to cover them.                      C) The rubbish in them takes long to dissolve.  
B) They are harmful to nearby neighborhoods.                  D) The gas they emit is extremely poisonous.

A。【精析】男士明确提到 landfills “垃圾填埋” 不受欢迎, 因为这种垃圾处理方式最终会污染覆盖垃圾的土壤, 也不利于可能在那里建新家的人, 故 A) 是答案。

10. What does the man say has contributed to the increasing amount of waste over the years?

- A) Growing population.    C) Changed eating habits.  
B) Packaging materials.     D) Lower production cost.

B。【精析】对话中男士说十年或二十年前, 人们所使用的包装材料本身就是可以回收反复利用的, 而现在, 不论是塑料包装还是纸质包装, 大多属于抛弃型包装, 这增大了污染处理难度。因此, 包装材料的变化导致废品数量增加, 故 B) 是答案。

11. According to the man, how does recycling help the environment?

- A) By saving energy.    C) By reducing poisonous wastes.  
B) By using less aluminum.    D) By making the most of materials.

A。【精析】对话中女士询问男士循环使用怎样对环境产生有利的影响, 男士明确答复循环利用主要通过节约能源来达到保护环境的效果, 故 A) 是答案。

12. Why does the man say everybody should make an effort to recycle?

- A) We are running out of natural resources soon.  
B) Only combined efforts can make a difference.  
C) The waste problem will eventually hurt all of us  
D) All of us can actually benefit from recycling.



B)。【精析】对话中男士说我们每个人都是垃圾制造者，因此，只有我们共同努力，才能真正取得良好的效果，故 B)是答案。

### Conversation Two

听力原文：

W : (13) Could you please give me information on airfares from Miami to Bellingham, Washington? (14) We'd like to buy somehow good flight as cheaply as possible.

M : Let's see. I want to advise you to pay the normal one-way economy class fare of \$ 555. (15) If you can fly on a Tuesday or Wednesday and buy your tickets at least 21 days in advance, I suggest you book a round- trip excursion flight.

W : But we may not need the return tickets.

M: That's all right. Even if you don't use them, you should be able to save \$89 over the one-way fare. (15) Of course, I'd recommend early booking. You ought to try to reserve the " Super Saver" seats. There are only a few of them and they are 50% cheaper than the others.

W : That sounds like a good idea.

M : Wait, to save another hundred dollars or so, why don't you book a flight to Vancouver, Canada?

W : But that's farther than where we want to go.

M: I know, but you can take a bus from Vancouver back to Bellingham and still save money. And if you are travelling with children, you might be able to get a discount if you fly economy class. But they don't get any discount. (15) But to take the advantage of the airliners guarantee fare policy, you'd have to make reservations and pay for your tickets at least 6 weeks in advance. Try and begin the search for available seats...

W : No, thank you.

M : Excuse me?

W: I may call you back if we don't decide to drive.

【预测】预览三道题各选项，第 13 题的四个选项均为地点，第 14 题中的 one-way tickets, price of...seats 和 fly 以及第 15 题中的 airline，都可以推测对话围绕出行目的地，机票价格及航线展开。

13、Where is the woman planning to go?

- A) Miami. B) Vancouver. C) Bellingham. D) Boston.

C)。【详解】对话开头部分，女士明确告诉男士她想获取由迈阿密飞往华盛顿贝灵翰的机票情况，由此确定她的目的地是 Bellingham，故 C)是答案。

14、What is the woman's purpose in calling the man?

- A) To get information on one-way tickets to Canada.  
B) To inquire about the price of " Super Saver" seats.  
C) To get advice on how to fly as cheaply as possible.  
D) To inquire about the shortest route to drive home.





C) His works were adapted beyond recognition.

D) People of his time had little interest in him.

B. 【详解】短文中提到 1666 年伦敦的一场大火把很多重要文件烧毁了，而这些本来可能是了解莎士比亚的线索，因此莎士比亚一部分的生活将永远不为人所知。故 B) 为答案。

### Passage Two

Almost everyone suffers from a headache occasionally. But some people suffer from repeated, frequent headaches. (19) A headache is important because it can be the first warning of a serious condition that could probably be controlled if discovered early. If a person removes the warning, day after day, with a painkiller, he or she may pass the point of easy control. The professional name for covering up a symptom is “masking”. (20) A headache specialist once said, “Masking symptoms is not the best way of treatment. Sometimes it is wiser to stand still than to advance in darkness.” A headache often interferes needlessly with normal, happy living. The employee with a headache does less work. In a flash of temper he or she may upset fellow workers or customers, causing a direct or indirect loss to the organization. The mother with a headache suffers and disturbs the family. She upsets her husband and children. Rest, quiet, and fresh air stop many common headaches. (21) Lying down and possibly falling asleep may help. One can often handle tension headaches by rubbing and pressing back neck muscles. Heat from an electric pad or a warm bath can also help. Because hunger may be overlooked as a headache source, one must make a habit of regular meals. If a meal must be postponed for more than an hour, a snack helps to avoid a hunger headache.

【预测】预览三道题各选项，由第 19 题中的 ignoring your health 和 early warning of some illness 可以判断，短文与健康 and 疾病相关，第 20 题和第 21 题的选项与治疗 and 休息相关，因此确定本文讲述的是健康问题与保健方法。

19、Why does the speaker say a headache is important?

- A) It shows you have been ignoring your health.
- B) It can seriously affect your thinking process.
- C) It is an early warning of some illness.
- D) It is a symptom of too much pressure.

C. 【详解】短文开头部分提到，头痛不容忽视，因为它可能是某种严重疾病的先兆，如果能够引起重视，就可以早发现、早治疗，故 C) 是答案。

20、What do specialists suggest we do with headaches?

- A) Reduce our workload.
- B) Control our temper.
- C) Use painkillers for relief.
- D) Avoid masking symptoms.

D. 【详解】短文中提到，专家认为不应该使用止痛药来缓解头痛，这样反而遮掩了某些症状，与其在不知情的情况下盲目行动，不如先不采取行动，故 D) 是答案。

21、What does the speaker say helps relieve the symptoms of common headaches?

- A) Lying down and having some sleep.
- B) Rubbing and pressing one's back.
- C) Going out for a walk.
- D) Listening to light music.

A. 【详解】短文提到，躺下来休息一下，睡一会儿会有所帮助，故 A) 是答案。

### Passage Three

(25) If your paycheck seems to be disappearing into thin air, you may be stuck in money traps. But don't despair. Most people can get unstuck without going bankrupt. (22) The biggest budget mistake is no budget at all. As one reader put it, we just put all the bills in a pile, and try to decide which to pay. As she and others have learned, however, the money usually runs out before the bills do. The same problem plagues many who do have budget In letter after



letter we read, "It looks good on paper, but it never seems to work." Why not? Often because the budgets are unrealistic. The solution: Make a detailed record of where all your money goes now; then study it carefully. Look for expenses that can be cut back. (23) And don't give up in the face of high fixed expenses. Many of these can be reduced too. In fact, it's often easier to save on essentials than on enjoyable extras. (24) If housing takes more than 25 percent of your income, for example, consider moving to a cheaper place, or renting out an extra room. If utility bills are high, get the whole family involved in a conservation plan. Some bills can be eliminated altogether. When one mother realized that cable TV was costing her \$ 500 a year, she decided that network TV wasn't so bad. If you question every expense, you can find a few that can be reduced.

【预测】预览四道题各选项，由 loans, spending, payment, income, financial 和 family budget 等词，可以初步判断短文与财务问题相关，由第 22 题的四个选项可以了解到短文以家庭财务困境开篇，而接下来第 24 题各选项给出了一些建议，由此可知文章针对开篇所提到的财务困难给出了解决方案。

22、What does the speaker say is the biggest budget mistake?

- A) Depending heavily on loans.
- B) Having no budget plans at all.
- C) Spending beyond one's means.
- D) Leaving no room for large bills.

B。【详解】短文开头部分提到，最糟糕的预算错误就是根本没有预算，故 B) 为答案。

23、What does the speaker say about the so-called fixed expenses?

- A) Many of them can be cut.
- B) All of them have to be covered.
- C) They eat up most of the family income.
- D) They eat up most of the family income.

A。【详解】短文在讲到“fixed expenses”时，表明态度就是“不要以为某些支出看上去是固定的，就认为无法节省了”，故 A) 是答案。

24、What does the speaker suggest people do to save housing expenses?

- A) Rent a house instead of buying one.
- B) Discuss the problem in the family.
- C) Make a conservation plan.
- D) Move to a cheaper place.

D。【详解】短文在后半部分提到，如果住房支出超过了收入的 25%，那么就要考虑搬去更便宜的地方，或把多余的房间租出去，故 D) 是答案。

25、What is mainly discussed in the talk?

- A) Financial issues plaguing a family.
- B) Difficulty in making both ends meet.
- C) Family budget problems and solutions.
- D) New ways to boost family income.

C。【详解】短文开篇点题，指出最糟糕的预算错误是根本没有预算，接着解释了人们出现家庭财务危机的原因，并提供了一些解决方案和建议，故 C) 是答案。

### Section C

26、particular。【详解】此处应该填入形容词，修饰名词 reason。particular 意为“特别的，特定的”。

27、automatically。【详解】此处应该填入副词，修饰动词 ensure。automatically 意为“自动地”。

28、drag。【详解】此处应该填入动词，充当句子的谓语。drag 意为“拖拉，吃力地行走”。

29、demanding。【详解】此处应该填入形容词，修饰名词 courses。demanding 意为“要求高的”。

30、satisfaction。【详解】空格位于 no 之后，应该填入名词。satisfaction 意为“满意”。

31、failing。【详解】空格前面为介词 by，后面为人称代词 them 作宾语，应该填入动名词，构成介词短语，充当句子的状语。fail 意为“使某人不及格”。

32、better off。【详解】空格位于系动词 be 之后，应该填入形容词或形容词短语。be better off doing sth. 是固定搭配，意为“最好做某事”。

33、profit from。【详解】此处应该填入动词或动词短语，充当句子的谓语。Profit from 意为“从……中获益”。



34、sort out。【详解】此处应该填入动词原形，与前面的 to 构成不定式短语。sort out 是固定搭配，意为“理清，整理”。

35、probably。【详解】此处应该填入副词，充当句子的状语。probably 意为“可能”。

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

答案详解：

36、H) passively。【详解】解副词辨析题。空格位于动词 sitting 后面，此处应填入副词。由上文可知“花这么多时间坐着”是指坐着看电视，这不是积极的活动，所以答案是 H) passively “消极地”。备选副词中，previously 意为“先前”，与文意不符，因此排除。

37、F) harmful。【详解】形容词辨析题。在 how 引导的宾语从句中，being a couch potato 是主语，can be 是谓语，how 是表语，而 how 是关系副词，因此本空应填入形容词。由上文可知，看电视会导致肥胖症和其他疾病，a couch potato 指“长时间坐在沙发上看电视的人”，由此可推断，本句是在说长时间看电视的坏处，因此答案是 F) harmful。解答本题的关键在于理解 a couch potato 的意思。此外，备选形容词中 effective 意为“有效的，与文意不符，因此排除。

38、I) previously。【详解】副词辨析题。空格位于 large 和 published 之间，用来修饰 published，因此应填入副。published 意为“已发布的”，那么应该是以前发布的，因此答案是 I) previously。

39、L) surfing。【详解】名词辨析题。空格位于名词 channel 后面，应该填入外一个名词根据文意可知，本段在列举看电视的坏处的量化结果，因此空格表达的内容应该与“看电视”有关，channel 在此处意为“频道”，而且 channel surfing 是固定搭配，意为“频繁更换电视频道（以寻找有趣节目）”，因此答案是 L) surfing。

40、C) decade。【详解】解名词辨析题。空格位于不定冠词 a 之后，应填入名词。分析上下文可知，本句与前一句及后一句是哈佛大学领导的小组的研究结果，另外两句的研究结果都是历经一段时间的，本句也不例外。因此，本空应填入表示时间的词，备选词中表示时间的词只有 C) decade，由此得出答案。

41、A) climbed。【详解】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语，所以空格处应填入动词作谓语。根据文意可知，本句仍然指看电视带来的坏处，因此过早死亡的几率应该是增加的，故答案是 A) climbed。

42、G) outcomes。【详解】名词辨析题。空格位于代词 these 之后，应填入复数名词。these 一般指代上文中出现的内容，而前一句在介绍哈佛大学领导的小组的研究结果，因此空格处应填入含有“结果”意义的名词，由此得出答案是 G) outcomes 备选复数名词中，terminals 意为“航空站，终点站”，与文意不符，因此排除。

43、E) effective。【详解】形容词辨析题。空格位于副词和介词之间，be 动词之后，所以应填入形容词。空格前一句提到，所有上述结果都与缺乏体育锻炼有关。本句进行转折，指出与其他久坐不动的行为比起来，看电视可能在促成不健康的习惯方面尤其。由句意可推断出，看电视可能在使人们养成不健康的习惯方面尤其有效，因此答案是 E) effective。

44、B) consume。【详解】动词辨析题。空格位于 make you more likely to 和 them 之间，应填入动词原形。本句意思是，其他研究表明，观看啤酒和爆米花的广告使人更有可能\_\_\_\_\_它们。由句意可知，them 指代 beer and popcorn，空格处应填入含有“吃，喝”意义的动词，因此答案是 B) consume。

45、D) determine。【详解】动词辨析题。空格位于 to 和 whether 引导的从句之间，应填入动词。本句 even so 意思是“即便如此”，接着指出研究者们并没有比较不同的久坐不动的活动，因此并不能确定看电视是否有更高的风险患糖尿病、心脏病或过早死亡，因此答案是 D) determine。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、Some professionals in education are collecting signatures to voice their opposition to automated essay



grading.

F)。【译文】一些教育专家正在收集签名以表明他们反对自动化短文评分。

【精析】F)段提到，一个教育工作者团体从上个月起开始散发反对自动化评估软件的请愿书。该团体已收集到了近2000个签名，包括诺姆·乔姆斯基等知名人士在内。题干是对该段的概括，故答案为F)。

47. Using software to grade students' essays saves teachers time for other work.

B)。【译文】利用软件给学生的作文评分可以节约教师的时间来开展其他工作。

【精析】B)段介绍EdX这家非营利性组织引入了自动评分软件，然后简要介绍该软件利用人工智能对学生的短文和简答题进行评分，将教授们解放出来以开展其他工作。题干中的saves teachers time for other work是原文中freeing professors for other tasks的同义转述，故答案为B)。

48. The Hewlett contests aim at improving essay grading Software.

M)。【译文】休利特竞赛旨在改良作文评分软件。

【精析】M)段提到，休利特基金会赞助了两个金额10万美元的奖项，旨在对短文和简答题评分软件进行改进。本段最后一句将这种比赛称为Hewlett contest，而且题干中的essay grading software是原文中的software that grades essays and short answers的同义转述，故答案为M)。

49. Though the automated grading system is widely used in multiple-choice tests, automated essay grading is still criticized by many educators.

C)。【译文】尽管自动化评分系统广泛应用于选择题测验中，但是短文自动评分仍然受到很多教育工作者的批评。

【精析】C)段第二句指出，虽然现在针对选择题和判断正误题的自动评分系统已经非常普遍，但利用人工智能技术对短文进行评分尚未得到教育工作者的广泛认可，而且批评声也很多。由B)段可知，人工智能技术就是短文自动化评分系统，因此题干是对C)段画线部分的概括，故答案为C)。

50. Some people don't believe the software grading system can do as good a job as human graders.

E)。【译文】一些人认为软件评分系统做得没有人工打分那么好。

【精析】E)段提到，怀疑人士表示，自动化系统比不上活生生的老师。莱斯·佩雷尔曼就是其中一人，他将文理不通的文章组合在一起，而软件评分程序不明就里，给出了很高的分数。此外，对于有关软件评分优于人力评分的研究，他也持强烈的批评态度。题干是对本段最后一句话的同义转述，故答案为E)。

51. Critics of automated essay scoring do not seem to know the true realities in less famous universities.

Q)。【译文】短文自动评分的批评者似乎不知道不那么著名的大学里的真实现状。

【精析】舍米斯博士认为批评者们大多来自于非常著名的机构，他们给出的反馈的确优于机器的反馈。但是他们似乎缺乏对现实世界中真实情况的了解。Q)段最后一句中的appreciation意思是“理解”，in the real world指的是教学条件不是很好的学校，题干与该句意思相符，故答案为Q)。

52. Critics argue many important aspects of effective writing cannot be measured by computer rating programs.

G)。【译文】批评者认为有效写作的很多重要方面无法被计算机评分程序所衡量。

【精析】G)段提到了反对短文自动化评分软件的理由。他们称计算机不能“阅读”，计算机无法衡量有效书面表达的基本要素：准确性、逻辑、充足的论据、完整的意义、伦理立场等。题干中的important aspects和原文中的the essentials是同义转述，writing和written communication是同义转述，故答案为G)。

53. As class size grows, most teachers are unable to give students valuable comments as to how to improve their writing.

P)。【译文】随着课堂规模的增大，大多数老师不能就如何提高写作给予学生宝贵的评论。

【精析】P)段第一句提到，随着班级规模的不断扩大，大多数老师都不太可能就学生的作文给出有意义的反馈。题干中的give students valuable comments是对原文中的give students meaningful feedback的同义转



述，故答案为 P)。

54、The automated assessment technology is sometimes used to double check the work of human graders.

J)。【译文】自动化评分技术有时被用来 检验人工打分的工作。

【精析】J 段介绍了短文自动评分系统的使用情况。很多商业公司和美国五个州的中学都在使用。最后一句提到,在某些情况下,该软件充当了“第二阅卷者”的角色,用来检验人工评分的可靠性。题干是对本句的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

55、Students find instant feedback helps improve their learning considerably.

D)。【译文】学生们发现即时反馈有助于极大地提高他们的学习。

【精析】D)段提到,EdX 总裁阿加瓦尔博士认为短文自动评分软件的优点是能够给予即时反馈,学生们也告诉他们说了有了即时反馈,他们学得更好。题干与本段最后一句是同义转述,故答案为 D)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解:

56、B)。定位:由题干中的 hope 和 balance 定位到首段第一、二句:The endless debate about “work-life balance” often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will.

详解:推理判断题。由文章第一段第一、二句可知,全职父亲的增多给女性职工在工作和家庭之间进行选择的两难境地带来了一丝希望。根据常识可知,在传统的观念里,女性更多地承担家庭责任,选项 B)“人们对于家庭的态度转变”,也就是文中所述的越来越多的男性回归家庭,故答案为 B)。

点睛:A)“更多的男性休延长的产假”,首段中提到的是 full-time fathers “全职父亲”,而非非休产假的父亲,可以排除;C)“更多的女性加入企业管理层”,文中并未提及,可以排除;D)“她们的社会经济地位的提升”,首段最后一句提到,基于现在的社会经济趋势,这种希望是被误导的,其暗指的意思是,在大的趋势下,女性并不能从家庭中真正解放出来,可见该选项的意思正好与文章意思相悖,可以排除。

57、C)。定位:立由题干中的 misguided 定位到第一段最后一句:But based on today's socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided. 和第二段第一句:It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small...

详解:推理判断题。文章第一段最后一句提到了 misguided 一词,接着第二段第一句提到,近十年里放弃工作成为全职父亲的人数翻倍的确是事实,但是这个数字仍然很小,该句是解释这种希望是被误导的原因。选项 C)“这个数字太小以至于产生不了什么影响”,是原文的同义转述,故答案为 C)。

点睛:A)“女性在照顾孩子方面更擅长”,虽然从常识判断该选项正确,但是文中没有提及,并且这也不是女性能够从家庭中被解放出来的原因,可以排除;B)“很多男人相比家庭而言更看重事业”,文中并未提及,可以排除;D)“没有很多男人有机会待在家里”,从文中信息判断越来越多的男性成为全职父亲,从趋势上看,该选项意思与文意并不相符,可以排除。

58、A)。定位:由题干中的 parental leave 定位到文章第四段前四句:Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you.

详解:推理判断题。文章第四段前四句指出,这样的选择(即长期休假)会影响到那些在组织中希望晋升的



人。当你离开的时候，其他人会承担你的工作，替你完成销售，照顾你的客户。这些并不能有助于你的工作。这只能伤害你。由此可知，答案为 A)。

点睛：B) “他们在工作中有太多的职责要去履行”，文章中并未提及，可以排除；C) “经济损失会让一个家庭无法承担”，文中并未提及男性停止工作后在经济上有很多的损失，可以排除；D) “如果长时间脱离工作岗位，他们可能会被解雇”，根据文中信息，男性长期休假回来后会遭到某些非议或不满，但并不至于被解雇，可以排除。

59. B)。定位：由题干中的 *returning from an extended parental leave* 定位到文章第四段最后一句：*But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.*

详解：详解推理判断题。文章第四段最后一句中 *raise eyebrows* 表示“惊讶”，*surprise* 是该词组的同义转述，故答案为 B)。

点睛：A) “嫉妒”，C) “崇敬”，和 D) “同情”均与原文意思不符，可以排除。

60. D)。定位：由题干中的 *high-potential women* 和 *not-too-distant future* 定位到最后一段最后一句：*...but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.*

详解：推理判断题。文章最后一段最后一句提到，在可以预见的未来，全职父亲可能会给个体家庭带来改变，但是他们的存在并不能减少那些在工作和家庭之间被迫做选择的很有潜力的女性的数量。选项 D)

“女性仍然会面临家庭和事业的两难选择”是对文章意思的合理推断，故答案为 D)。

点睛：A) “她们会受益于更多全职父亲这一趋势”，与文意相悖，可以排除；B) “她们会找到高薪的更利于家庭生活的职业”，文中第四段中只是提到如果高薪职业更有利于家庭生活，女性会得到很好的发展，而这只是一种假设，并不一定会实现，可以排除；C) “她们不可能为了家庭而中断自己的事业发展”，与原文不符，可以排除。

## Passage Two

答案详解：

61. C)。定位由题干中的 *draw attention to* 定位到第一段第三至五句：*Food riots and hunger make news. But the trend lying behind these matters is rarely talked about. This is the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops.*

详解：推理判断题。由第一段第三、四句可知，食物短缺引发的暴乱和饥饿通常是大新闻。但是很少有人谈论这些事情背后的发展趋势。第五句中的 *this* 指的就是第四句中的 *the trend lying behind these matters*，所以作者想让大家关注的是 *the decline in the growth in yields of some of the world's major crops*，故答案为 C) “粮食产量增速下”。

点睛：A) “世界上食物引发的暴乱和饥饿”通常是新闻报道的关注点，但并不是作者关心的问题；B) “主流媒体的新标题”与原文内容无关；D) “人口众多的国家的食物供应”是原文第三段提到的粮食产量增速减缓的特点之一，过于片面，因此排除。

62. A)。定位：由题干中的 *India and China* 定位到原文第三段第二、三句：*One is that it has been particularly sharp in the world's most populous (人口多的) countries, India and China. Their ability to feed themselves has been an important source of relative stability both within the countries and on world food markets.*

详解：推理判断题。由第三段第二句可知，研究发现印度和中国粮食产量增速下降尤其剧烈。第三句进一步解释这一点为什么令人担心，原因在于这两个国家人口众多，它们养活自己的能力是保证两国内和世界粮食市场相对稳定的重要来源，故答案为 A) “他们的自给自足对世界粮食市场的稳定性至关重要”。

点睛：B) “它们的粮食产量在最近几年急剧下降”不符合原文，原文提到的是粮食产量增速下降，而不是实际产量下降；C) “它们的众多人口引起了世界广泛的关注”不符合文意；D) “他们粮食能够自给自足被认为是理所当然的”不符合文意，因此排除。

63. D)。定位：由题干中的 *crop improvement efforts* 定位到原文第四段第四句：*The authors note that “We have*



preferentially focused our crop improvement efforts on feeding animals and cars rather than on crops that feed people and are the basis of food security in much of the world.

详解：推理判断题。由第四段第四句可知，研究者们认为人们偏向专注于提高喂养动物和为汽车提供能源的农作物的产量，而不是能养活人类的农作物的产量，故答案为 D) “他们更加关注动物饲料而不是人类粮食产量的增加”。

点睛：A) “他们没能达到同 20 世纪 80 年代之前同样出色的结果”、B) “他们对增加人类粮食产量做出了巨大贡献”和 C) “他们在保证世界食品安全方面扮演了重要角色”在原文中均未提及，因此排除。

64、D)。定位：由题干中的 the Food and Agriculture Organisation 定位到原文第五段：The report...which suggests that the world will not have to dig up a lot more land for farming in order to feed 9 billion people in 2050, as the Food and Agriculture Organisation has argued.

详解：推理判断题。第五段中 which suggests 后面即是联合国粮食农业组织的观点，它认为人们不需要再开垦更多的土地来耕种以养活到 2050 年的 90 亿人口，故答案为 D) “不增加农田世界也能养活 所有人口”。

点睛)：A) “不断增长的人口将会大大地增加世界粮食供应的压力”和 C) “主要粮食作物产量增速的下降将被逆转”在原文中均未提及，故排除；B) “应该谨慎对待对粮食生产的乐观预测”是作者的观点，而不是联合国粮食农业组织的观点，因此排除。

65、B)。定位：由题干中的 the author view the argument 定位到原文最后一段第三句：The trouble is that the forecast assumes continued improvements in yields, which may not actually happen.

详解：观点态度题。原文第五段提到了联合国粮食农业组织的乐观预测，最后一段第一、二句首先说明这一预测是有可能发生的，而第三句才是作者真正的观点，即该预测的问题在于假设产量会持续增加，但是这未必会发生。故答案为 B) “它是基于不可靠的假设”。

点睛：A) “它是基于一项新研究的发现”是原文第五段提到的事实，并不是作者的观点；C) “它有强有力的证据支持”和 D) “它有待于进一步讨论”在原文中均未提及，因此排除。

## Part IV Translation

据报道，今年中国快递服务 (courier services)将递送大约 120 亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在 11 月 11 日，中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此，快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

It is reported that courier services in China will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year, which makes it possible for China to overtake the United States and become the largest market for courier services in the world. Most of the parcels contain items purchased online. China offers millions of online retailers opportunities to sell their products at significantly competitive prices. Chinese consumers bought \$ 9 billion worth of commodities from the nation's largest shopping platform just on the day of 11th November. Since there are many such special shopping days in China, it is no wonder that China's courier services have expanded.

难点注释：

1、第一句中，“据报道”译为 It is reported that...。“120 亿”译为 12 billion，这里应注意英文中的数字与汉语中的数字表达的差异。“包裹”可以用 parcel 或 package 等词来表达。

2、在翻译第二句时，由于该句与第一句关系密切，故可以将该句处理为一个由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句。“使有可能”采用 make it possible for sb. to do sth. 句式，其中 it 是形式宾语，for sb. to do sth. 是真正宾语。也可以将该句单独译为 China could overtake the United States to become the world's largest express delivery market.

3、第三句中，“装着”可译为 contain, be filled with 或 be full of。“网上订购的物品”译为 items purchased/ordered online，英语中过去分词短语作定语修饰名词时后置。



- 4、第四句中，“给…零售商…的机会”译法较多，可以用 offer sb. sth.或 provide sth. to sb.，即译为 China provides opportunities to millions of online retailers to sell goods at significantly competitive prices。
- 5、在翻译第五句时，应注意英文中习惯将时间状语放在句尾，因此需要调整语序。如果为了强调，也可以置于句首。“从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值 90 亿美元的商品”也可以意译为 spent \$9 billion on the largest shopping platform of the nation。
- 6、第六句和第七句是明显的因果关系，因此可以利用连词 since 将两句合并为一句。第六句中“有”的含义是“存在”，而不是“拥有”，因此本句最好用 there be 句型。
- 7、第七句也可以独立成句，用 therefore 或 thus 等与上文衔接。第七句中“不足为奇”可译为 It/ There is no wonder that...，其中 that 引导的从句是真正主语。也可以保持原句语序，译为 The expansion of China's express industry is not surprising at all.

