

2017年6月大学英语四级真题（卷一）

Part I

Writing

(25 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 an advertisement on your campus website to sell a computer you used at college. Your advertisement may include its brand, specifications/features, condition and price, and your contact information. 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 three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear questions, 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Questions 1 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) The self-driving system was faulty.
B) The car was moving at a fast speed.
C) The man in the car was absent-minded.
D) The test driver made a wrong judgment.
2. A) They have generally done quite well.
B) They have caused several severe crashes.
C) They have posed a threat to other drivers.
D) They have done better than conventional cars.

Questions 3 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

3. A) He is a queen been specialist.
B) He works at a national park.



- C) People were excited to go travelling overseas.
D) Things from the Victorian era came back alive.
17. A) Watching TV at home. B) Meeting people.
C) Drinking coffee. D) Trying new foods.
18. A) He was interested in stylish dresses.
B) He was able to take a lot of money.
C) He was a young student in the 1960s.
D) He was a man full of imagination.

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

19. A) They avoid looking at them.
B) They run away immediately.
C) They show anger on their faces.
D) They make threatening sounds.
20. A) It turns to its owner for help.
B) It turns away to avoid conflict.
C) It looks away and gets angry too.
D) It focuses its eyes on their mouths.
21. A) By observing their facial features carefully.
B) By focusing on a particular body movement.
C) By taking in their facial expressions as a whole.
D) By interpreting different emotions in different ways.

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

22. A) They have to look for food and shelter underground.
B) They take little notice of the changes in temperature.
C) They resort to different means to survive the bitter cold.
D) They have difficulty adapting to the changed environment.
23. A) They have their weight reduced to minimum.
B) They consume energy stored before the long sleep.
C) They can maintain their heart beat at the normal rate.
D) They can keep their body temperature warm and stable.
24. A) By staying in hiding places and eating very little.



I) relatively	J) remains	K)resources	L) staple
M) suggest	N) surprising	O) test	

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

The Blessing and Curse of the People Who Never Forget

A handful of people can recall almost every day of their lives in enormous detail—and after years of research, neuroscientists (神经科学专家) are finally beginning to understand how they do it.

[A] For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.

[B] Ask Nima Veiseh what he was doing for any day in the past 15 years, however, and he will give you the details of the weather, what he was wearing, or even what side of the train he was sitting on his journey to work. “My memory is like a library of video tapes, walk-throughs of every day of my life from waking to sleeping,” he explains.

[C] Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording: 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind: from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. “I could tell you everything about every day after that.”

[D] Needless to say, people like Veiseh are of great interest to neuroscientists hoping to understand the way the brain records our lives. A couple of recent papers have finally opened a window on these people's extraordinary minds. And such research might even suggest ways for us all to relive our past with greater clarity.

[E] “Highly superior autobiographical memory” (or HSAM for short) first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?

[F] McGaugh invited her to his lab, and began to test her: he would give her a date and ask her to tell



him about the world events on that day. True to her word, she was correct almost every time.

[G] It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her "total recall", and thank to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

[H] Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred: although they can remember "autobiographical" life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random (任意选取的) lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from "false memories". Clearly, there is no such thing as a "perfect" memory—their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

[I] Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: fantasy *proneness* (倾向) and absorption. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity to pay complete attention to the sensations (感受) and the experiences. "I'm extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail," explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. "I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person."

[J] The absorption helps them to establish strong foundations for recollection, says Patihis, and the fantasy proneness means that they revisit those memories again and again in the coming weeks and months. Each time this initial memory trace is "replayed", it becomes even stronger. In some ways, you probably go through that process after a big event like your wedding day, but the difference is that thanks to their other psychological tendencies, the HSAM subjects are doing it day in, day out, for the whole of their lives.

[K] Not everyone with a tendency to fantasise will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. "Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became *obsessed* (着迷) with calendars and what happened to them," says Patihis.

[L] The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.



[M] “Imagine being able to remember every painting, on every wall, in every gallery space, between nearly 40 countries, ” he says. “That’s a big education in art by itself.” With this comprehensive knowledge of the history of art, he has since become a professional painter.

[N] Donohue, now a history teacher, agrees that it helped during certain parts of her education. “I can definitely remember what I learned on certain days at school. I could imagine what the teacher was saying or what it looked like in the book.”

[O] Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. “It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments,” says Donohue. “You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can’t turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try.” Veiseh agrees. “It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you,” he says.

[P] This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful “flashbacks”, in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. “Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that’s not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new.”

36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

38. Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.

40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.

42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.

43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.

44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.

45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

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.

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There's only one problem with the cliché (套话). It isn't true.

"In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago," Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The vast bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift "can be exciting, rather than terrifying".

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because "autopilot is death". They choose purpose over happiness — having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer's disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede (逐渐淡化).

Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you've built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, "the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself."

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a "measured haste" to get big new things done while there is still time.

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point—the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

46. What does the author think of the phrase "midlife crisis"?

- A) It has led to a lot of debate.
- B) It is widely acknowledged.
- C) It is no longer fashionable.
- D) It misrepresents real life.



47. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

- A) It may be the beginning of a crisis.
- B) It can be a new phase of one's life.
- C) It can be terrifying for the unprepared.
- D) It may see old-age diseases approaching.

48. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

- A) It can be quite rosy.
- B) It can be burdensome.
- C) It undergoes radical transformation.
- D) It makes for the best part of one's life.

49. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time_____.

- A) to relax
- B) to mature
- C) to harvest
- D) to reflect

50. What does the author say about midlife today?

- A) It is more meaningful than other stages of life.
- B) It is likely to change the narrative of one's life.
- C) It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.
- D) It is likely to be a critical turning point in one's life.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

Some traditions are simple, like the red eggs that get baked into Greek Easter breads. Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered "eggs" that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

One ancient form of egg art comes to us from Ukraine. For centuries, Ukrainians have been drawing complicated patterns on eggs. Contemporary artists have followed this tradition to create eggs that speak to the anxieties of our age: Life is precious, and delicate. Eggs are, too.

"There's something about their delicate nature that appeals to me," says *New Yorker* cartoonist Roz Chast. Several years ago, she became interested in eggs and learned the traditional Ukrainian technique to



draw her very modern characters. “I’ve broken eggs at every stage of the process—from the very beginning to the very, very end.”

But there’s an appeal in that vulnerability. “There’s part of this sickening horror of knowing you’re walking on the edge with this, that I kind of like, knowing that it could all fall apart at any second.” Chast’s designs, such as a worried man alone in a tiny rowboat, reflect that delicateness.

Traditional Ukrainian decorated eggs also spoke to those fears. The elaborate patterns were believed to offer protection against evil.

“There’s an ancient legend that as long as these eggs are made, evil will not prevail in the world,” says Joan Brander, a Canadian egg-painter who has been painting eggs for over 60 years, having learned the art from her Ukrainian relatives.

The tradition, dating back to 300 B.C., was later incorporated into the Christian church. The old symbols, however, still endure. A decorated egg with a bird on it, given to a young married couple, is a wish for children. A decorated egg thrown into the field would be a wish for a good harvest.

51. Why do people in many cultures prize the egg?

- A) It is a welcome sign of the coming of spring.
- B) It is their major source of protein in winter.
- C) It can easily be made into a work of art.
- D) It can bring wealth and honor to them.

52. What do we learn about the decorated “eggs” in Russia?

- A) They are shaped like jewel cases.
- B) They are cherished by the rich.
- C) They are heavily painted in red.
- D) They are favored as a form of art.

53. Why have contemporary artists continued the egg art tradition?

- A) Eggs serve as an enduring symbol of new life.
- B) Eggs have an oval shape appealing to artists.
- C) Eggs reflect the anxieties of people today.
- D) Eggs provide a unique surface to paint on.

54. Why does Chast enjoy the process of decorating eggs?

- A) She never knows if the egg will break before the design is completed.
- B) She can add multiple details to the design to communicate her idea.



- C) She always derives great pleasure from designing something new.
- D) She is never sure what the final design will look like until the end.

55. What do we learn from the passage about egg-painting?

- A) It originated in the eastern part of Europe.
- B) It has a history of over two thousand years.
- C) It is the most time-honored form of fancy art.
- D) It is especially favored as a church decoration.

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*.

黄河是亚洲第三、世界第六长的河流。“黄”这个字描述的是其河水浑浊的颜色。黄河发源于青海，流经九个省份，最后注入渤海。黄河是中国赖以生存的几条河流之一。黄河流域(river basin)是中国古代文明的诞生地，也是中国早期历史上最繁荣的地区。然而，由于极具破坏力的洪水频发，黄河曾造成多次灾害。在过去几十年里，政府采取了各种措施防止灾害发生。



2017年6月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第1套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

这是一篇应用文写作,广告题材有些出乎考生意料,但是无论怎么考,四级作文考试万变不离其宗,主要还是考查考生的英语水平和语言组织运用能力。题目中明确告知了考生写作内容为“销售二手自行车”,因此,只需要将题干规定的要点有序地组织起来就可以了。

写作提纲

一、开门见山,简要介绍自行车的品牌以及出售原因:毕业季到了(my graduation is approaching)

- 二、详细介绍自行车特征和状况
1. 特征:专为运动爱好者设计(specially designed for people loving sports), 结实的车身和灵活的刹车器(strong frames and flexible brakes),可折叠(can be folded)
 2. 状况:尽管是二手,但是功能完好(despite a second-hand one, fully functioning)

三、标明价格和联系方式:价格便宜(a real bargain),有问题可电话联系(contact sb. on...)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">A Second-hand Bicycle for Sale</p> <p>① <u>This is a classic Forever mountain bicycle which accompanied me through my last year of college life and has to be sold as my graduation is approaching.</u></p> <p>② <u>Specially designed for people loving sports</u>, the bicycle owns many wonderful features, such as strong frames and flexible brakes, ③ <u>which makes it possible for its owner to ride fast and safely.</u> Moreover, it can be folded, which means you can bring it into your dorm, not afraid of your bike being stolen. ④ <u>In terms of its condition, despite a second-hand one</u>, it is quite new and fully functioning because I bought it last year and cherished it very much.</p> <p>⑤ <u>The bike only asks for 400 yuan</u>, almost half price of those sold on Taobao website, <u>making it a real bargain.</u> ⑥ <u>If you have interest about the bike, please contact me on 1888888.</u></p>	<p>① 开门见山,介绍自行车品牌、出售原因等信息。</p> <p>② 分词作状语使文章语言简洁,并增加句式的多样性。</p> <p>③ 使用 make it possible for sb. to do sth. 句型介绍该车的优点。</p> <p>④ In terms of 用于话题转换,属于衔接手段, despite 表让步,使内容丰富真实。</p> <p>⑤ 标明价格,这也是二手商品出售的卖点所在。</p> <p>⑥ 留下联系方式,以便感兴趣的同学联系卖主。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>accompany 陪伴</p> <p>approach 接近,靠近</p> <p>brake 刹车,车闸</p> <p>in terms of 就……来说;关于……</p> <p>bargain 便宜货</p>

全文翻译

二手自行车待售

这是一辆经典款的永久牌山地自行车,它陪我度过大学的最后一年,因毕业临近,不得已割爱出售。

该车专为运动爱好者设计,拥有很多不错的性能,如坚固的车身、灵活的刹车闸,可以使车主骑得既快又安全。而且,该车可以折叠,这就意味着你可以将它带回宿舍,没有被偷车的后顾之忧。说到自行车的具体状况,



虽然这是一辆二手车,但是它很新而且功能健全,因为我去年才买并且十分爱惜它。

本车售价400元,仅是淘宝网同款车型的半价左右,绝对便宜。如果您对这辆车感兴趣,请拨打电话:1888888。

拓展空间

主题词汇	句式拓展
environmental friendly 环保型	1. ...was founded in 1940, and has established a worldwide reputation for...,—one of the largest and best established bicycle companies in the world. 某某公司成立于1940年,因为……而建立了世界声誉,是世界上最大、口碑最佳的自行车公司。
folding bicycle 折叠式自行车	2. I'd like to sell...for..., and proper bargain is accepted. 我要把……以……(价格)出售,可以适当谈价。
supplier 供货商	
bicycle sharing system 公共自行车系统	
inquiry 询问,询盘	
in excellent condition 使用状况良好	
sturdy 牢固的	
latest 最新的	
conveniently 便捷地	

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

One of Google's self-driving cars crashed into a bus in California last month. There were no injuries. It is not the first time one of Google's famed self-driving cars has been involved in a crash, but it may be the first time it has caused one. On February 14th the self-driving car, traveling at 2 mph, pulled out in front of a public bus going 15 mph. (1-1) The man in the Google vehicle reported that he assumed the bus would slow down to let the car out, and so he did not switch to the manual mode. In a statement, Google said, "We clearly bear some responsibility, because if our car hadn't moved, there wouldn't have been a crash. (1-2) That said, our test driver believed the bus was going to slow or stop to allow us to merge into the traffic, and that there would be sufficient space to do that." (2) The company's self-driving cars have done well over a million miles across various states in the US, and until now have only reported minor accidents.

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由 self-driving, fast speed, car, test driver, crashes 等词可以初步判断,该新闻与自动驾驶汽车有关;结合各选项语义可以进一步推测,第1题可能考查自动驾驶汽车出现事故的原因;第2题考查的内容与自动驾驶汽车的运行状况有关。

1. According to Google, what was the cause of the accident?

D)。**详解** 新闻中提到,谷歌表示,自动驾驶汽车在并道时,随车测试人员认为公交车会减速或停下,以便让自动驾驶汽车并入车流,因此测试人员并没有转换到人工驾驶模式。由此可知,测试人员判断失误是导致事故发生的原因,答案为D)。

2. How have Google's self-driving cars performed so far?

A)。**详解** 新闻末尾提到,自动驾驶汽车在美国各州超过100万英里的行驶里程中运行良好,目前也只是出现过小事故。由此可知,总体来说,自动驾驶汽车运行得比较好,答案为A)。

News Report Two

Thousands of bees left a town after landing on the back of a car when their queen got stuck in its boot.



(3) Tom Moses, who works at a nearby national park, noticed a “brown patch” on the back of the car after the owner parked it to do some shopping. When he looked closer, he realized it was a huge group of bees. Moses said, “I’ve never seen that many bees in one spot. It was very unusual. (4) They were very close together and there was a lot of noise and movement. It was interesting to see such a strange sight, but there were a lot of people around and I was a bit worried about the bees and the people stopping to look. I thought that someone might do something stupid.” Moses called two local bee specialists who helped remove the bees by attracting them into a box. Moses spent three hours looking after the bees and was stung five times. He said, “my stings are a bit painful but I’m pleased it all worked out and I could help. People need to realize that bees are valuable and they should be looked after.”

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 bees 等词可推测,新闻内容与蜜蜂有关。结合选项语义可知,第3题考查 He 的身份或行为;第4题各选项中的主语 They 指蜜蜂,该题考查蜜蜂的行为动作。

3. What do we learn about Tom Moses?

B)。**详解** 新闻中提到, Tom Moses 在附近的一个国家公园工作,故答案为 B)。

4. What do we know about the bees on the back of the car?

A)。**详解** 新闻中, Tom Moses 说他第一次看到这么多蜜蜂聚集在一个地方,它们挨得非常近,飞来飞去发出很多噪音。因此答案为 A)。

News Report Three

(5) A new species of snake has been discovered on a remote island in the Bahamas. Scientists identified 20 of the one-meter-long snakes during two trips to the Caribbean islands. The second trip was made in October last year. (6) One of the creatures made a dramatic appearance by moving onto the head of the team leader as he slept. (7) The snake has been named Silver Boa because it is metal-colored and the first specimen found was climbing a silver palm tree. The team was led by Dr. Graham Reynolds from Harvard University. The scientist confirmed the snake was a previously unknown species after conducting a genetic analysis of tissue samples. Commenting on the find, snake expert Robert Henderson, from the Milwaukee Museum of Natural History, said: “Worldwide, new species of frogs are being discovered and described quite regularly. New species of snakes, however, are much rarer.”

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 animal species, frog, snake 等词可以推测,新闻内容与动物物种有关;结合各选项语义可以进一步推测,该新物种很有可能是蛇类。

5. What is the news report mainly about?

D)。**详解** 新闻开头提到,科学家在巴哈马群岛的一个偏远小岛上发现了蛇类新物种,之后报道了科学家对这一新物种的发现过程及研究。由此可知,新闻的主要内容是关于蛇类新物种的发现,答案为 D)。

6. What do we learn about the scientific team leader?

B)。**详解** 新闻中提到,科学家在两次加勒比群岛之旅中发现了 20 条新物种蛇,在他们的第二次旅途中,一条蛇戏剧性地出现了,它在队长睡觉时爬到了他的头上。因此答案为 B)。

7. How did the newly discovered creature get its name?

C)。**详解** 新闻中提到,科学家把新物种的蛇命名为银蟒,主要是因为它的颜色类似金属,而且科学家发现第一条银蟒时,它正在一棵银色的棕榈树上往上爬。由此可知,科学家主要是根据颜色给这一新物种蛇命名的,答案为 C)。



Section B

Conversation One

W: Did you enjoy your stay with us, Mr. Brown?

M: Yes, very much. I had a wonderful time here. Now I'm going to the airport. (8) My flight leaves in less than two hours, so could you tell me what's the quickest way to get there?

W: Well, we can call a taxi for you. We also have a free airport shuttle service.

M: That sounds great. But will the shuttle get me to the airport in time?

W: Yes, it should. The next shuttle leaves in 15 minutes, and it takes some 25 minutes to get to the airport.

M: Fantastic! I'll just wait in the lobby. Will you please let me know when it's leaving?

W: Of course, sir.

M: Now I would like to settle my mini-bar bill. How much is that?

W: Let's see. It comes to \$37.50. How would you like to pay for it?

M: (9) I'll pay with my credit card. Thanks. (10) But I'll need a receipt so I can charge it to my company.

W: Absolutely! Here you are, sir. If you like, you can leave your bags with the porter and he can load them onto the shuttle for you when it arrives.

M: That would be great. Thank you.

W: (11) Would you like to leave a comment on our webpage when you have time?

M: Sure. I had a really good stay here and I'd like to recommend your hotel to my friends and colleagues.

W: That's very kind of you. Thank you again for staying at Sheraton Hotel.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 airport, hotel, flight, check, cash, credit card, traveler, luggage, porter 等词可以推测,对话内容与出行相关,内容可能涉及住宿、航班、付款方式等。

8. **Why does the man ask about the quickest way to the airport?**

B)。**详解** 对话开头部分,男士说自己要去机场,因航班离起飞时间不足两小时,故而询问女士去机场的最快方法。因此答案为 B)。

9. **How is the man going to pay his bill?**

B)。**详解** 对话中女士询问男士如何支付酒吧账单,男士说用信用卡。因此答案为 B)。

10. **What did the man ask the woman to do?**

C)。**详解** 男士说自己需要收据才能到公司报销。由此可知,男士需要女士出具收据,答案为 C)。

11. **What favor does the woman ask of the man?**

A)。**详解** 对话结尾,女士给男士收据后,请男士方便时在酒店的网站上留言评论,这就是女士请男士帮忙,因此答案为 A)。

Conversation Two

M: (12) You know, Ben's given up making those terrible faces he used to make. The other day, he came home from school almost in tears. His teacher said if he went on like that, his face would get stuck when the winds changed.

W: And he believed her?

M: Yeah, he is only a little boy. Don't you remember all those things we used to believe when we were little? (13) I remember my aunt Mary used to say if you swallow a cherry stone, a tree will grow out of your mouth. And I'm still terrified today, sort of subconsciously, you know, if I swallow one by mistake.

W: Yeah, I suppose you're right. (14) The one that used to get me was that swans could break your leg with



a blow of the wing.

M: They can, can't they? I always thought they could.

W: No, they are not that strong. But there is another one even more terrifying. That is if you put a postage stamp on upside down, you'll go to prison.

M: No, never heard of that, but my grandmother was a terror for that kind of thing. For example, she would say you'll get a spot on your tongue if you tell a lie. If you eat stale bread, your hair will curl. And here is one more. We went on a camping trip once in Italy and my wife spent the whole time worrying about bats getting into her hair. (15) She said her grandmother reckoned you had to shave your head to get it out. My wife was really terrified.

W: Silly, isn't it? But that's how some parents try to keep their kids from doing the wrong thing or getting into trouble.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,发现各题之间的联系并不大。第12题各选项多与 He 的身份或行为有关;第13题各选项均为动词短语结构,可能考查某种建议或行为;第14题考查 They 的能力,且 They 是一种动物;第15题各选项可能考查某一行为的后果。

12. **What does the man say about Ben?**

D)。 **详解** 对话开头,男士说 Ben 一改过去的做法,不再做吓人的鬼脸了。因此答案为 D)。

13. **What did aunt Mary use to do when the man was a child?**

A)。 **详解** 对话中男士说, Mary 阿姨过去常说如果误吞了樱桃核,樱桃树就会从嘴里长出来。结合 Ben 的经历可知, Mary 阿姨说此话的目的是警告男士吃樱桃核会有危险,答案为 A)。

14. **What does the woman believe swans could do?**

D)。 **详解** 对话中女士提到了自己被大人吓住的经历,第一个就是天鹅挥动翅膀的时候会把人的腿打断。因此答案为 D)。

15. **What did the grandmother of the man's wife say?**

C)。 **详解** 对话末尾,男士说他妻子的祖母说如果蝙蝠钻进头发里,就只能剃光头把它弄出来,这令妻子很害怕。因此答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One

If I could go back in history and live when I liked, I wouldn't go back very far. (16) In fact, I'd like to relive a period I've already lived—the 1960s. I was in my twenties and everything was being renewed. People were coming out of a formal and almost Victorian attitude, and you really felt anything was possible. (17) Meeting people was the thing, and you went to coffee bars where you met friends and spent the evening. The cinema, the theater...all that was very exciting with new things coming out. In fact, we seemed to be out all the time. (18) I don't really remember working—of course I was a student—or sitting around at home very much. That just wasn't where the scene was, even eating. It was the first time ordinary people started going out to eat. We were beginning to be adventurous about food, but we were more interested in meeting people than in eating or drinking. And dress, yes, that was the revolution. I mean girls went around in really short skirts and wore flowers in their hair. And men were in jeans, and could wear their hair long too. It was a wonderful period. It was like living in an age you could never have imagined, and that never has come back. We didn't have much money but it didn't matter, and there was plenty of opportunity to do whatever you felt like doing.



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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,第16题选项均为描述过去的句子,考查人们过去的经历;第17题各选项均为动名词短语,强调动作,考查人们的行为;第18题描述了He的兴趣、能力、身份等信息,考查某男士的相关细节。

16. Why does the speaker say he would like to relive the 1960s?

A)。 **详解** 讲话者说如果能回到从前他喜欢的年代,他想重温20世纪60年代,那时候他20来岁,一切都在复兴,复兴表明充满了变化,因此答案为A)。

17. What does the speaker say was the most popular thing to do at that time?

B)。 **详解** 讲话者提到晚上去咖啡厅和朋友见面是最流行的事。短文中的“was the thing”是口语表达,意思是“很火,很流行”,因此答案为B)。

18. What do we learn about the speaker?

C)。 **详解** 讲话者提到他在20世纪60年代时是个学生,不用出去工作,也不会闲坐在家里。因此答案为C)。

Passage Two

(19) Dogs, man's best friends, have a clear strategy for dealing with angry owners—they look away. New research shows that dogs limit their eye contact with angry humans. The scientists suggest this may be an attempt to calm humans down. This behavior may have evolved as dogs gradually learned they could benefit from avoiding conflicts with humans. To conduct the tests, the University of Helsinki researchers trained 31 dogs to rest in front of a video screen. Facial photos of dogs and humans were displayed on the screen for 1.5 seconds. They showed threatening, pleasant and neutral expressions. Nearby cameras tracked the dogs' eye movements. Dogs in the study looked most at the eyes of humans and other dogs to sense their emotions. (20) When dogs looked at the expressions of angry dogs, their eyes rested more on the mouth, perhaps to interpret the threatening expressions. And when looking at angry humans, they tended to turn away their gaze. Dogs may have learned to detect threat signs from humans and respond by trying to make peace, according to researcher Sanni Somppi. Avoiding conflicts may have helped dogs develop better bonds with humans. (21) The researchers also note that dogs scan faces as a whole to sense how people are feeling, instead of focusing on a given feature. They suggest this indicates that dogs aren't sensing emotions from a single feature, but piecing together information from all facial features just as humans do.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 make threatening sounds 和 its owner 可初步推断,短文内容与某种动物有关。结合各选项语义可进一步推测,第19题考查 They 在某种情况下的行为;第20题考查 It 解决问题的办法;第21题选项均是由 By 引出的介词短语结构,旨在考查做某事的方式或方法。

19. What do dogs do when they are faced with angry humans?

A)。 **详解** 短文开头提到,狗是人类最好的朋友,在遇到主人生气时,它们有一个很明显的应对策略,那就是把目光移开。新研究表明,在遇到生气的人时,狗会减少与他们的目光交流。因此答案为A)。

20. What does a dog do when it sees the expressions of angry dogs?

D)。 **详解** 赫尔辛基大学的研究者们训练了31只狗用于实验,观察它们见到威胁、高兴或中性表情时的反应。实验表明,看到狗生气的表情时,它们的目光会更多地落在对方的嘴巴上。因此答案为D)。

21. How does a dog sense people's feelings?

C)。 **详解** 短文末尾提到,研究者们说,狗通过整体地看人脸的表情来判断人的情绪,而不是只聚焦在人类所表现出来的某一表情特征。这表明狗不是通过某一个表情特征而是像人类一样收集多种面部表情特征来判断人们的情绪的。因此答案为C)。



Passage Three

Winter in many places is very cold. There is lots of snow around and the ground freezes, which can make life difficult for animals. People in cold places live in warm houses and have learned to adapt. What do animals do? (22) There are three main ways that animals survive the cold in winter: sleep, adapt or migrate.

Some animals such as bears, frogs and snakes, sleep all winter. They sleep very deeply, and need little or no food. While sleeping, their body temperature drops and their heart beat slows down. (23) To prepare for this before winter, these animals eat extra food to become fat which gives them the energy they need while they sleep.

Other animals adapt, for example by staying active in winter. (24) It is often hard for them to find food, so some animals such as mice collect extra food before winter and hide it. When winter comes, they return to the hiding places to eat the food. Some animals grow thicker fur, or live in tree holes or underground to stay warm.

Some birds migrate by flying to a warmer place for the winter, where they can find more food. Some fly very long distances, including one kind of bird that flies from the remote north of the world all the way to the distant south. (25) Some birds fly in groups for safety, while others fly alone.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由 survive the bitter cold, eating very little, seeking food, thicker hair, storing enough food 等表达可推测,短文内容与动物如何过冬有关,可能会涉及不同动物过冬的方式。

22. What does the speaker say about animals in winter?

C)。 **详解** 短文中提到动物有三种方式度过寒冷的冬天,分别是冬眠、适应环境和迁徙。这说明动物在冬季会寻求不同的方法来应对寒冷,答案为 C)。

23. What do we learn about animals that sleep through winter?

B)。 **详解** 短文中提到,在冬天来临之前,选择冬眠的动物会多吃食物以变胖,这样可以提供它们在冬眠的时候所需要的能量。由此可知,冬眠的动物在冬眠时消耗的是冬眠前储存的能量,答案为 B)。

24. How do animals like mice adapt to the severe winter?

D)。 **详解** 短文中提到,像老鼠这样适应环境的动物在冬天到来之前会收集更多的食物并把食物储藏起来;冬天到来后,它们再去藏匿地点吃这些食物。即老鼠通过提前储备足够的食物来过冬,答案为 D)。

25. Why do some birds fly in groups for migrating according to the speaker?

A)。 **详解** 短文结尾处提到,有些鸟考虑到安全因素会成群结队地迁徙。因此答案为 A)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

制造啤酒的方法随着时间的流逝而改变。例如啤酒花,这种给许多现代啤酒增添了一丝苦味的东西,其实是在(26) 相当近的时间才加到这种饮品中去的。九世纪关于酿造的参考材料中首次提到这一点。今天,研究人员在有着5 000年历史的啤酒酿造设备的残留物中发现了一种(27) 惊人的成分。在挖掘位于中国中原地带的两处遗址坑时,科学家们发现了一些罐子和其他容器的碎片。这些容器的不同形状(28) 表明它们是用来酿造、过滤和储存啤酒的。它们或许是古代的“制酒工具”,是中国啤酒酿制的最早的(29) 直接证据,研究者在《美国国家科学院学报》中这样写到。为了(30) 证实这一理论,团队成员检验了容器内黄色、干燥的(31) 残留物。其中约80%的谷物来自谷类作物例如大麦,另有约10%为小块的根茎,(32) 包括百合的根茎,科学家们说,这会让啤酒带有甜味。大麦是个出乎意料的发现:据研究人员所述,这种作物在西欧亚大陆被培育出来,大约



2 000 年前才成为中国中部地区的(33) 主要粮食。据时间估算,他们认为大麦在最初(34) 抵达该地区时并非当作食物,而是用作啤酒酿制的(35) 原材料。

选项归类

名词: J) remains 残留物,遗址; K) resources 资源

动词: A) arrived 到达; B) consuming 消费,消耗; E) including 包括; F) inform 通知,告知; H) reached 达到; M) suggest 表明,暗示; O) test 证实,测试

形容词: C) direct 直接的; G) raw 生的,未经加工的; L) staple 主要的,基本的; N) surprising 令人惊讶的

副词: D) exclusively 专门地,排外地; I) relatively 相对地,相当地

详解详析

26. **I) relatively.** **详解** 副词辨析题。空格前面是不定冠词 a,后面为形容词 recent,因此空格处需要填入副词,以修饰其后的形容词。前一句中提到啤酒花给现代啤酒增添了一丝苦味,后面说这一点在九世纪关于酿造的参考材料中被首次提到,由此推出啤酒花的出现年代并不久远,而是相当近的,因此 I) relatively“相对地,相当地”符合句意。在备选副词中,exclusively“专门地,排外地”与此处要表达的“相当地”意思不符合,可以排除。
27. **N) surprising.** **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前面有不定冠词 a,后面是名词 ingredient“成分”,因此空格处需填入形容词来修饰后面的名词。句中提到,研究人员在 5 000 年前的啤酒酿造设备的残留物中发现了这一成分,说明该成分还是很令人吃惊的,因此 N) surprising 符合句意。在备选形容词中,direct 和 raw 不能与 ingredient 搭配使用,而 staple 与句意不符,故均排除。
28. **M) suggest.** **详解** 动词辨析题。空格前面是名词短语 different shapes of the containers“容器的不同形状”,空格后面是一个完整的从句 they were used to...,由此推出空格处应填入动词作整个句子的谓语。空格前面提到“容器的不同形状”,后面提到“它们是被用来酿造、过滤和储存啤酒的”,由此推出 M) suggest“表明,暗示”符合句意,即“不同的形状表明它们有各自的用途”。在备选动词中,consuming 和 including 为动名词形式,均不能作谓语,可以排除;其他动词 arrived、inform、reached、test 均与句意不符,可以排除。
29. **C) direct.** **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前为形容词最高级,空格后为名词,由此推断仍需填入形容词,与前面的 the earliest 一起修饰 evidence。空格所在句意为“这些容器可能就是古代的酿酒工具,这也成为中国古代酿酒最早的证据”。根据句意可知,容器也是非常直接的证据,故 C) direct“直接的”为答案。备选项中其他的形容词 raw, surprising 和 staple 无法与 evidence 搭配,均排除。
30. **O) test.** **详解** 动词辨析题。空格前面有不定式符号 to,后面是名词短语 that theory,由此可知空格处应填入动词原形。上文中提到了考古研究人员的一些发现,下文中提到团队又对某些物质进行了检验,由此推出研究人员应该是想通过检验来证实这些理论,故 O) test“证实,测试”符合句意。在备选动词中,inform 也是动词原形,但用在此处与句意不符,故排除。
31. **J) remains.** **详解** 名词辨析题。空格前有形容词 yellowish 和 dried,其后是介词短语 inside the vessels,由此推出空格处应填入名词作宾语。该句提到这是容器中一种黄色、干燥的物质,再结合备选项可知,J) remains“残留物,遗址”符合句意。而 K) resources“资源”与句意不符,可以排除。
32. **E) including.** **详解** 动词辨析题。空格所在句位于由 and 连接的并列句中,且其前为名词 roots,其后为名词 lily,故此处只能填入动词的现在分词或过去分词形式表示从属关系。句子表达的意思是“约 80% 为谷物,约 10% 为植物的根茎”。而“百合”恰好属于根茎类植物,由此推出 E) including“包含”符合句意。备选项中的 arrived、consuming 和 reached 均与句意不符,可以排除。
33. **L) staple.** **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前面有不定冠词 a,后面为名词 food,因此空格处应填入形容词,用于修饰其后的名词 food。空格前提到这种农作物是在西欧亚大陆被培育出来的,由此推出并非是当时中国中原地区的主要食物来源,故 L) staple“主要的,基本的”符合句意。备选项中的形容词 raw 虽可与 food 搭配,但与句意不符,可以排除。



34. **A) arrived.** **详解** 动词辨析题。空格处于 indicate 后的宾语从句中,其前面为助动词 have,其后为介词短语 in the region,由此推出应填入动词的过去分词作从句的谓语。备选项中动词的过去分词只有 arrived 和 reached,而 reached 不能与后面的介词 in 搭配,因此 A) arrived 为答案。
35. **G) raw.** **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前面有介词 as,后面有不可数名词 material,由此推出应填入形容词修饰后面的名词 material。句中提到大麦最初传入这一地区并不是作为食物,而是作为酿酒的材料,raw material 为固定搭配,意为“原材料”,故 G) raw“生的,未经加工的”为答案。

Section B

全文翻译

拥有超强记忆之人的福与祸

有少数人几乎能回忆起他们生活中每天的大量细节。经过多年研究之后,神经科学专家终于开始了解他们是怎么做到的。

A) (41) 对于大多数人而言,记忆就像一本逐渐模糊、褪色的人生画册。无论我们多想要抓住过去,即使最痛苦的时刻也会随着时间消逝。

B) 但是,如果你问妮玛·维瑟过去 15 年中任意一天在做什么,他会告诉你从当时的天气状况到他的衣着,甚至去上班时他坐在火车的哪一侧等细节。“我的记忆就像一个存放录像带的图书馆,完全记录我生活中从睁眼醒来到入睡的每一天,”他解释道。

C) (38) 维瑟甚至能说出这些“录像带”开始录像的时间:2000 年 12 月 15 日。那天他在最好朋友的 16 岁生日晚会上遇见了初恋女友。他之前记忆力就一直很好,但是年轻爱情的兴奋感似乎拨动了他脑中的某个机关。从那以后,他开始能记录一生中的每个细节。“我能告诉你从那以后每天发生的所有事。”

D) 毋庸多言,神经科学专家对维瑟这样的人抱有极大的兴趣,因为他们想了解大脑是如何记录人类生活的。最近一些学术论文终于揭开了这些人非凡记忆力的冰山一角。这些研究甚至可能指引我们找到更加清晰地重现我们过去生活的方法。

E) (43) 这种“超级自传体记忆”(简称 HSAM) 首次进入公众视野是在 21 世纪初。一天,一位名叫吉尔·普莱斯的年轻女士给神经科学专家兼记忆研究员吉姆·麦克高夫发邮件,声称她能记起 12 岁以来每一天的生活。麦克高夫能否帮助解释她的经历呢?

F) 麦克高夫邀请她来他的实验室,并开始对她进行测试:他给出一个日期,让她说出那天发生的世界大事。结果不悖其言,她几乎每次都能回答正确。

G) (39) 没过多久,杂志和纪录片导演便来了解她的“全面回忆”。得益于这些媒体后续的兴趣,几十个其他的受试者(包括维瑟)自告奋勇与加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的研究团队取得了联系。

H) (36) 有趣的是,他们的记忆是高度自我中心化的:尽管他们能够非常详细地记住“自传式”生活事件,但是在记忆非个人信息方面,比如随机排列的单词,他们似乎不比普通人强。再如,他们也不能更好地记住一圈饮料的顺序。尽管这些人的记忆力非常强大,他们仍然很可能会承受“虚假记忆”之苦。很明显,世界上不存在什么“完美无瑕”的记忆——他们产生非凡记忆力的工具和我们普通人所依赖的是一样有瑕疵的。问题在于,怎么会这样?

I) (45) 南密西西比大学的劳伦斯·帕特西斯近来研究了约 20 位拥有 HSAM 者,发现他们在幻想倾向和专注力两方面得分特别高。幻想倾向可以理解为想象和做白日梦的倾向,而专注力则是使自己的思维全神贯注于某种活动(对感受和经历投入全部的关注的倾向)。“我对声音、气味和视觉信息非常敏感,”尼古拉·唐纳休解释道,他参加了不少这样的研究,“我对事物的感知的确比常人更强烈。”

J) 专注力帮助他们筑建起记忆的牢固基础,帕特西斯说,幻想倾向则意味着他们在接下来的几周或几个月反复重现这些记忆。初次记忆轨迹每被“重播”一次,记忆就变得越来越强大。某种程度上,在某件大事,比如你的婚礼过后,你也可能会经历这种“重播”过程——但不同的是,拥有 HSAM 者会在一生中的每一天都进行“重播”,这是他们的其他心理倾向造成的。

K) (37) 但是,不是每一个有幻想倾向的人都能发展出“超级自传体记忆”,所以帕特西斯认为一定存在某些东西



触发他们不停回忆过去。“也许他们童年时代的某种经历使得他们着迷于日历和发生过的事情，”帕特西斯说。

L) (42) 我所采访的拥有 HSAM 者肯定都会赞同这种能力福祸相依。好的方面是它可以使人重温最改变人生、最丰富的经历。比如维瑟，他年轻的时候去过很多地方。他一有空就去参观当地美术馆，而那些画作现在深深扎根于他自传式记忆中。

M) “想象一下能够记起近 40 个国家的每一个美术馆中每一面墙上的每一幅画，”他说。“这本身就是宏大的艺术教育。”凭借着对艺术史的渊博学识，他成为一名专业画家。

N) 唐纳休现在是一名历史教师，她同意 HSAM 对她教育的特定方面有帮助：“我能清楚记得某天在学校学到的东西。我能想象老师在说什么，以及书本上看起来是什么样。”

O) (44) 但不是每一个拥有 HSAM 的人都能体会这些好处。对过去记得太清楚则很难从痛苦和遗憾中解脱出来。“很难忘记那些尴尬的瞬间，”唐纳休说，“你会体会那些一样鲜活的情绪……无论多么努力去尝试，你都无法关掉回忆的闸门。”维瑟同意地说道：“就像带着永远无法愈合的伤口——它们已经成为你的一部分。”

P) (40) 这意味着他们常常不得不出额外的努力来放下过去。例如：比尔就常常遭遇痛苦的“闪回”，不想要的回忆入侵他的意识，不过总体上他选择视其为避免犯同样错误的最佳方法。“有些人沉浸于过去而不愿意开启新的记忆，但我不会这样，我期盼每一天，期盼体验新鲜事物。”

■ 详解详析

36. People with HSAM have the same memory as ordinary people when it comes to impersonal information.

【译文】涉及非个人信息时，拥有 HSAM 者和普通人记忆水平相同。

【定位】由题干中的 memory 和 impersonal information 定位到原文画线处。

H) Interestingly, their memories are highly self-centred; although they can remember “autobiographical” life events in extraordinary detail, they seem to be no better than average at recalling impersonal information, such as random (任意选取的) lists of words. Nor are they necessarily better at remembering a round of drinks, say. And although their memories are vast, they are still likely to suffer from “false memories”. Clearly, there is no such thing as a “perfect” memory—their extraordinary minds are still using the same flawed tools that the rest of us rely on. The question is, how?

【详解】定位句说明了拥有 HSAM 者的记忆特征是高度自我中心化的：尽管他们能够非常详细地记住“自传式”生活事件，但是在记忆非个人信息方面，比如随机排列的单词，他们似乎不比普通人强。题干中的 have the same memory as ordinary people 是对定位句中 seem to be no better than average 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。

37. Fantasy proneness will not necessarily cause people to develop HSAM.

【译文】幻想倾向不一定能使人具有“超级自传式记忆”的能力。

【定位】由题干中的 Fantasy 和 develop HSAM 定位到原文画线处。

K) Not everyone with a tendency to fantasies will develop HSAM, though, so Patihis suggests that something must have caused them to think so much about their past. “Maybe some experience in their childhood meant that they became *obsessed* (着迷) with calendars and what happened to them,” says Patihis.

【详解】定位句提到，不是每一个有幻想倾向的人都能具有“超级自传体记忆”的能力。题干中的 Fantasy proneness 对应定位句中 a tendency to fantasise; not necessarily 对应定位句中的 Not everyone, 故答案为 K)。

38. Veiseh began to remember the details of his everyday experiences after he met his first young love.

C) Veiseh can even put a date on when those tapes started recording; 15 December 2000, when he met his first girlfriend at his best friend's 16th birthday party. He



译文 自从遇到他少年时的初恋, 维瑟开始能记住自己每天的生活细节。

定位 由题干中的 Veiseh 和 first young love 定位到原文画线处。

had always had a good memory, but the thrill of young love seems to have shifted a gear in his mind; from now on, he would start recording his whole life in detail. "I could tell you everything about every day after that."

详解 定位段主要介绍了维瑟的超强记忆启动的经历: 在最好朋友的生日晚会上遇到自己的初恋后, 维瑟开始能记住生活中的每个细节。题干是对定位段的总结, 故答案为 C)。

39. Many more people with HSAM started to contact researchers due to the mass media.

译文 大众传媒促使更多拥有 HSAM 者开始和研究者取得联系。

定位 由题干中的 contact, due to 和 media 定位到原文画线处。

G) It didn't take long for magazines and documentary film-makers to come to understand her "total recall", and thanks to the subsequent media interest, a few dozen other subjects (including Veiseh) have since come forward and contacted the team at the University of California, Irvine.

详解 由定位段可知, 得益于这些媒体后续的兴趣, 几十个其他的受试者(包括维瑟)自告奋勇与加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的研究团队取得了联系。题干中的 due to the mass media 是对定位句中 thanks to the subsequent media interest 的同义转述; researchers 对应定位句中的 the team, 故答案为 G)。

40. People with HSAM often have to make efforts to avoid focusing on the past.

译文 拥有 HSAM 者常常必须努力避免专注于过去。

定位 由题干中的 have to make efforts 和 the past 定位到原文画线处。

P) This means they often have to make a special effort to lay the past to rest. Bill, for instance, often gets painful "flashbacks", in which unwanted memories intrude into his consciousness, but overall he has chosen to see it as the best way of avoiding repeating the same mistakes. "Some people are absorbed in the past but not open to new memories, but that's not the case for me. I look forward to each day and experiencing something new."

详解 定位句提到, 这意味着他们常常不得不付出额外的努力来放下过去。根据上下文可知, they 指的就是题干中的 People with HSAM。题干中的 avoid focusing on the past 是对定位句中 lay the past to rest 的同义转述, 为故答案为 P)。

41. Most people do not have clear memories of past events.

译文 大部分人对过去发生的事件没有清晰的记忆。

定位 由题干中的 Most people, memories 和 past 定位到原文画线处。

A) For most of us, memory is a mess of blurred and faded pictures of our lives. As much as we would like to cling on to our past, even the saddest moments can be washed away with time.

详解 定位段指出, 对于大多数人而言, 记忆就像一本逐渐模糊、褪色的人生画册。无论我们多想要抓住过去, 即使最痛苦的时刻也会随着时间消逝。也就是说, 大部分人对过去发生的事件没有清晰的记忆。题干是对定位段的概括, 故答案为 A)。

42. HSAM can be both a curse and a blessing.

L) The people with HSAM I've interviewed would certainly agree that it can be a mixed blessing. On the plus side, it allows you



译文 HSAM 是福也是祸。

定位 由题干中的 HSAM 和 blessing 定位到原文画线处。

to relive the most transformative and enriching experiences. Veiseh, for instance, travelled a lot in his youth. In his spare time, he visited the local art galleries, and the paintings are now lodged deep in his autobiographical memories.

详解 定位句提出了文章主题:拥有 HSAM 的人福祸相依。下文分别举例解释福和祸的具体内容。题干中的 both a curse and a blessing 是对定位句中 a mixed blessing 的同义转述,故答案为 L)。

43. A young woman sought explanation from a brain scientist when she noticed her unusual memory.

译文 当一位年轻的女士注意到自己非凡的记忆力时,她曾向一位大脑科学家寻求解释。

定位 由题干中的 A young woman, explanation 和 brain scientist 定位到原文画线处。

E) “Highly superior autobiographical memory” (or HSAM for short), first came to light in the early 2000s, with a young woman named Jill Price. Emailing the neuroscientist and memory researcher Jim McGaugh one day, she claimed that she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12. Could he help explain her experiences?

详解 定位段提到,一位名叫吉尔·普莱斯的年轻女士给神经科学专家兼记忆研究员吉姆·麦克高夫发邮件,声称她可以回忆起 12 岁以来每一天的生活。麦克高夫能否帮助解释她的经历呢? 题干中的 her unusual memory 是对定位段中 she could recall every day of her life since the age of 12 的概括。整个题干是对定位段的概括归纳,故答案为 E)。

44. Some people with HSAM find it very hard to get rid of unpleasant memories.

译文 一些拥有 HSAM 的人发现很难忘记不开心的记忆。

定位 由题干中的 HSAM 和 find it very hard 定位到原文画线处。

O) Not everyone with HSAM has experienced these benefits, however. Viewing the past in high definition can make it very difficult to get over pain and regret. “It can be very hard to forget embarrassing moments,” says Donohue. “You feel the same emotions—it is just as raw, just as fresh... You can’t turn off that stream of memories, no matter how hard you try.” Veiseh agrees: “It is like having these open wounds—they are just a part of you,” he says.

详解 定位句提到,不是每一个拥有 HSAM 的人都能体会这些好处。对过去记得太清楚就会很难从痛苦和遗憾中解脱出来。题干中的 get rid of unpleasant memories 对应定位句中的 get over pain and regret。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 O)。

45. A recent study of people with HSAM reveals that they are liable to fantasy and full absorption in an activity.

译文 近期一项对拥有 HSAM 者的研究表明,他们易于幻想,在活动中易于全神贯注。

定位 由题干中的 fantasy, absorption 和 in an activity 定位到原文画线处。

I) Lawrence Patihis at the University of Southern Mississippi recently studied around 20 people with HSAM and found that they scored particularly high on two measures: **fantasy proneness** (倾向) and **absorption**. Fantasy proneness could be considered a tendency to imagine and daydream, whereas absorption is the tendency to allow your mind to become fully absorbed in an activity—to pay complete attention to the sensations (感受) and the experiences. “I’m extremely sensitive to sounds, smells and visual detail,” explains Nicole Donohue, who has taken part in many of these studies. “I definitely feel things more strongly than the average person.”



详解 定位句指出,南密西西比大学的劳伦斯·帕特西斯近来研究了约 20 位拥有 HSAM 者,发现他们在幻想倾向和专注力两方面得分特别高。幻想倾向可以理解为想象和做白日梦的倾向,而专注力则是使自己的思维全神贯注于某种活动(对感受和经历投入全部的关注)的倾向。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译

(46-1) “中年危机”这个短语几近完美地诠释了它自身。它是旅途的中间阶段,人们感到青春正在消逝,未来的前景越来越暗淡,死亡即将来临。

(46-2) 这个老生常谈的说法只有一个问题,那就是它并不是真实的。

芭芭拉·哈格蒂在她的新书《重新构想生活》中写道:“事实上,除了几十年前进行的几个小的实验性研究外,几乎没有确凿的证据证明中年危机的存在”。大部分实验表明人在四五十岁时可能会有一个暂停,或者换挡,但是这种转换将“会让人感到兴奋而非恐惧”。

(47) 芭芭拉·哈格蒂对人们在中年重获新生的一些特征进行了研究。他们打破常规,因为“机械性地走下去就是死亡了”。与幸福相比,他们更愿意选择目标——有清晰的目标甚至可以降低患阿尔茨海默病的风险。他们认为到了这个年纪,事业逐渐淡化,他们更看重与他人的关系。

(48) 《重新构想生活》描绘的中年并不令人沮丧。中年就像是生命中第二个决定的阶段。你的个性已经形成;你已经积累了足够的资源;并且现在有机会承担更大的风险,因为你已经为此打下了牢固的根基。

卡尔·巴特曾精准地描述了中年生活。人到中年,他写道,“种子已经播好,现在是收获的季节。助跑已经完成,现在是起跳的时刻。万事俱备,现在是将事业做得风生水起的时候。”

(49) 中年人,巴特继续写道,可以遥望远处的死亡,但是他们趁还有大好时光,以“慎重而缓慢的节奏”去完成那些远大而新生的事业。

(50-1) 几十年前巴特所写的内容在今天看来更为真实。人们更健康也更精力充沛。我们的总统候选人在参加他们的第一轮竞选时分别是 68,69 和 74 岁。更长的寿命正在改变生命本身的叙事模式。(50-2) 曾被认为是下坡路开始的时刻现在则是充满潜力的转折点——一个你全副武装要好好去利用的转折点。

详解详析

46. D)。 **定位** 由题干中的 the phrase “midlife crisis” 定位到首段: The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It's the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching. 和第二段: There's only one problem with the cliché (套话). It isn't true.

详解 推理判断题。第一段指出“中年危机”这个短语几近完美地诠释了它自身。在旅途中段,人们感到青春消逝,未来暗淡。第二段讲述了这个老生常谈的话题只有一个问题,那就是它不是真实的。由此推出作者认为它错误地阐述了真实的人生,故答案为 D)。

点睛 A) “它引起了大量的讨论”,文中并没有提到,故排除;B) “它已被大众认可”,本文主要针对“中年危机”这一概念做出了讨论,并未提及这一术语本身是否被认可,故排除;C) “它已不再流行”,文中提到人们对这一时期的感受,说明这一概念并未过时,故排除。

47. B)。 **定位** 由题干中的 view midlife 定位到第四段第一句: Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth.

详解 事实细节题。定位句表达的意思是芭芭拉·哈格蒂对那些在中年时期重获新生的人们所共有的一些特征进行了研究。由此可知,在她看来,中年生活是重新开始人生的好时机,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A) “它或许是危机的开始”,文中并没有提到,故排除;C) “对于没有准备好的人来说它是很



可怕的”,第三段最后一句提到,她认为这种转变将是非常令人激动的,而非可怕的,故排除;D)“中年预示着那些满身病痛的老年时代即将来临”,作者在文章首段中确实提到了这一点,但是紧随其后作者就表达了自己的观点——“这并不是真的”,故排除。

48. C)。【定位】由题干中的 *midlife pictured* 和 *life Reimagined* 定位到第五段: *Life Reimagined paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy...is already secure.*

【详解】推理判断题。定位段主要写了《重新构想生活》一书中描述的中年生活并不令人沮丧。中年似乎成了人生中的第二个决策阶段。此时你的个性已然形成;你已经积累了足够的资源;因为根基牢固你可以承担更大的风险。此外,第三段最后一句:大量研究表明,四五十岁时,可能会出现停滞或转变,但这种转变是振奋人心的,而不是令人恐慌的,故选 C)“它经历了巨大的改变”。

【点睛】文中只是提到中年生活将是一个重生,是一个设定更清晰目标的阶段,至于中年生活是否非常美好并未提及,可以排除 A)和 D);B)“它充满了负担”,文中并没有提到,故排除。

49. B)。【定位】由题干中的 *Karl Barth* 和 *midlife is the time* 定位到文章第七段。

【详解】推理判断题。定位段提到,巴特认为人处中年,可以遥望到远处的死亡,但是他仍会在大好时光里以“慎重而缓慢的节奏”去完成那些远大而新鲜的事业。由此推出,在卡尔·巴特眼中,中年时代是更“成熟的”面对生活,故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A)“放松”和 D)“反思”均未在文中提及,故排除;C)“收获”只是在第六段中卡尔·巴特描写中年生活的一个表象,并非重点表达的主题,故排除。

50. D)。【定位】由题干中的 *midlife today* 定位到第八段第一句: *What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today.* 和最后一句: *What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point...*

【详解】推理判断题。在这两句中作者提到,芭芭拉几十年前所写的内容在今天看来更加符合现实。曾被认为是下坡路开始的时刻现在则是充满潜力的转折点。由此可知,如今的中年生活是生命当中一个关键的转折点,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A)“它比生命中的其他阶段更有意义”,文中没有对生命中的各个阶段进行比较,故排除;B)“它会改变生活的叙述模式”,根据定位段第三句可知,改变这一模式的并非中年时期,而是人们更长的寿命,故排除;C)“对于寿命更长的人来说中年时期更为重要”与文意不符,故排除。

⊕ 高频词汇及短语

crisis [ˈkraɪsɪs] *n.* 危机

vanish [ˈvænɪʃ] *v.* 消失

prospect [ˈprɒspekt] *n.* 前景

other than 除……以外

routine [ruːˈtiːn] *n.* 常规,日常事务

identity [aɪˈdentəti] *n.* 身份

in the distance 在远方

lifespan [ˈlaɪfspæn] *n.* 寿命

turning point 转折点

take advantage of 利用

Passage Two

全文翻译

(51) 春天来了,母鸡们又开始下蛋了,这些鸡蛋在冬天结束时为我们提供源源不断的蛋白质。毫无疑问,在全世界文化中,人们都愿意通过赞扬鸡蛋来欢庆春天的到来。

有些传统很简单,例如把红皮鸡蛋拿来烤希腊复活节面包。(52) 在其他习俗中,人们把鸡蛋上升到华丽的艺术层面。例如,19世纪起,俄罗斯人喜欢用珠宝来装饰鸡蛋。

有一种古老的鸡蛋艺术形式来自乌克兰。几个世纪以来,乌克兰人一直在鸡蛋上描绘出复杂的图案。(53) 当代的艺术家们纷纷追随这一传统,通过彩蛋艺术向我们诉说着这个时代的焦虑:生命珍贵且脆弱,鸡蛋也是如此。



“正是它们脆弱的本性吸引了我”，《纽约客》动画家罗兹·查斯特说。数年前，她开始对绘制鸡蛋感兴趣，并且学会了用传统的乌克兰技法来画现代人物形象。“从开始制作到最终完成，这个过程每个阶段我都会打碎鸡蛋。”

(54) 然而，在这种脆弱中存在着一种吸引力。“知道你随时处在危险的边缘，知道鸡蛋可能随时碎掉，从某种程度上说我甚至喜欢这种令人厌恶的恐慌。”在查斯特的设计中，有一位面色忧虑的人独自坐在一艘小船上，就恰好反映了这种脆弱。

乌克兰人传统的彩蛋绘制也表达了这种恐惧。人们认为这些精美的图案可以保护他们战胜恶魔。

“有一个古老的传说：只要一直制作彩蛋，恶魔将不会在世上横行作乱，”加拿大的彩蛋绘制师琼·布兰德说道。从乌克兰亲戚那儿学到这门艺术起，她已经画了60多年了。

(55) 这一传统可以追溯到公元前300年，后来被融入基督教文化中。然而，这些古老的象征仍然在日常生活中存在着。送给新婚夫妇的彩蛋上画上了小鸟，寓意早生贵子；把彩蛋扔到田地里则是祝愿会有一个好收成。

■ 详解详析

51. A)。【定位】由题干中的 prize the egg 定位到第一段：In spring, chickens start laying again, bringing a welcome source of protein at winter's end. So it's no surprise that cultures around the world celebrate spring by honoring the egg.

【详解】推理判断题。定位段第一句提到鸡蛋是蛋白质的重要来源，接下来指出在全世界文化中，人们都愿意通过赞扬鸡蛋的方式来庆祝春天的到来，故答案为A)。

【点睛】B)“鸡蛋是人们冬季获取蛋白质的主要来源”，文中提到的是在冬季即将结束时鸡蛋才成为蛋白质来源的，故排除；C)“鸡蛋很容易制成艺术品”，曲解了原文的意思，故排除；D)“它可以给人们带来财富和荣誉”，文中并未提到，故排除。

52. D)。【定位】由题干中的 the decorated “eggs” in Russia 定位到第二段第二句：Others elevate the egg into a fancy art, like the heavily jewel-covered “eggs” that were favored by the Russians starting in the 19th century.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出，其他的文化将鸡蛋上升到华丽的艺术层面，例如俄罗斯人喜欢用珠宝来装饰鸡蛋，故答案为D)。

【点睛】A)“鸡蛋被制成首饰盒的形状”、B)“它们被富人珍藏起来”和C)“它们被重重地涂成红色”，这三点内容文中都没有提及，故排除。

53. C)。【定位】由题干中的 contemporary artists 和 continued the egg art tradition 定位到第三段第三句。

【详解】推理判断题。第三段第一句中提到，装饰彩蛋这种艺术形式源于乌克兰。接下来定位句中指出，现代艺术家们追随这一传统创造出各种各样的鸡蛋就是为了表达当代生活中的焦虑，故答案为C)。

【点睛】A)“鸡蛋是新生命的长久象征”、B)“椭圆形的鸡蛋吸引了艺术家”和D)“鸡蛋提供的独特表面可以用来绘画”原文中都没有提及，故排除。

54. A)。【定位】由题干中的 Chast 和 process of decorating eggs 定位到第五段前两句：But there's an appeal in that vulnerability. “There's part of this sickening horror...that I kind of like, ...”

【详解】事实细节题。本题问的是为什么查斯特喜欢装饰鸡蛋的过程，定位句中提到正是这种脆弱让它(装饰鸡蛋)具有吸引力，这种让人害怕的恐惧也正是她所喜欢的，故答案为A)。

【点睛】B)“她可以在设计时增添许多细节来表达自己的观点”和C)“她总是从设计新作品中得到很大的乐趣”，文中并没有提到，故均排除；D)“不到最后她也无从知道最终的设计是什么样子”，文中提到在设计的过程中鸡蛋可能随时会碎掉，所以她无法确定每个鸡蛋最后是否都能成为艺术品，这是她不能确定的东西，该选项与文意不符，故排除。

55. B)。【定位】由题干及各选项可定位至最后一段第一句。

【详解】事实细节题。定位句提到，这一传统可以追溯到公元前300年，那么计算一下，距今恰好有两



千多年的历史了,故答案为B)。

点睛 A)“它起源于欧洲东部”,乌克兰虽位于欧洲东部,但这并不等同于乌克兰就是绘制彩蛋这门艺术的起源地,故排除;C)“这是一种最受大家夸赞的精美艺术形式”,文中并没有把鸡蛋装饰这种艺术与别的艺术形式进行比较,故排除;D)“这一形式尤其被教堂装饰所青睐”,文中提到彩蛋装饰这一传统后来被融入基督教文化中,但并没有提到教堂喜欢用它来进行装饰,故排除。

高频词汇及短语

no surprise 无疑

elevate [ˈelɪveɪt] *v.* 提升,升高

contemporary [kənˈtempərəri] *adj.* 当前的,当代的

speak to 表达

vulnerability [ˌvʌlnərəˈbɪləti] *n.* 脆弱

fall apart 倒塌,破碎

reflect [rɪˈflekt] *v.* 反映

elaborate [ɪˈlæbəreɪt] *adj.* 复杂的,精致的

prevail [prɪˈveɪl] *v.* 盛行

endure [ɪnˈdjʊə] *v.* 存在,忍受

Part IV Translation

参考译文

The Yellow River is the third-longest in Asia and the sixth-longest in the world. “Yellow” describes the color of the muddy river. The river originates in Qinghai, runs through nine provinces before it empties into the Bohai Sea. The Yellow River is one of the several rivers that sustain life and livelihood in China. The river basin is the cradle of China’s ancient civilization and was once the most prosperous region in early history of China. However, the Yellow River had triggered many disasters due to frequent catastrophic floods. As such, over the past several decades, the Chinese government has taken a host of steps to prevent such disasters.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,可以省略“河流”的翻译。
2. 翻译第二句时,“描述的是”还可用 *depicts* 和 *captures* 来表达。
3. 翻译第三句时要注意“最后”一词,这里实际指的是“流经九个省份”之后注入渤海,因此用 *before* 连接前后的信息,使逻辑上更加清晰。“发源于”还可译为 *finds its source in...*。“流经”还可译为 *winds its way through*。
4. 翻译第四句时,“中国赖以生存的几条河流之一”不是说“中国依赖黄河”,而是指“黄河支撑着中国人的生活和生计”。
5. 翻译第五句时,注意基础词汇的表达。“诞生地”用 *cradle* 或者 *birthplace* 均可。同时要注意时态的切换:“……诞生地”讲述的是客观现实,前半句用一般现在时;“早期历史上”指的是过去,后半句要用过去时。
6. 翻译第六句时,“洪水频发”译成 *frequent floods*,这符合中文多用动词、英文多用静态语言的表述习惯。中文中的“冲突频发、极端天气频发”等,往往都是用 *frequent* 加相关名词,“频发”这一概念基本不会用动词来表示。“极具破坏力的”还可译为 *destructive* 或者 *devastating*。“造成”还可译为 *caused*,也可以用 *be responsible for* 或 *be blamed for* 结构来表达。
7. 翻译最后一句时,“防止灾害发生”并不是说 *prevent the happening of disasters*，“发生”一词属于中文里的虚词,因此在翻译过程中要果断删掉这个词。另外,注意时态的判断:“在过去的多少年里”是典型的完成时提示符,千万不要处理为过去时。“防止灾害发生”还可以用 *keep disasters at bay* 来表达。

