

2018年6月大学英语四级真题（第1套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the importance of reading ability and how to develop it*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) The return of a bottled message to its owner's daughter.
B) A New Hampshire man's joke with friends on his wife.
C) A father's message for his daughter.
D) The history of a century-old motel.
2. A) She wanted to show gratitude for his kindness.
B) She wanted to honor her father's promise.
C) She had been asked by her father to do so.
D) She was excited to see her father's handwriting.

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

3. A) People were concerned about the number of bees.
B) Several cases of Zika disease had been identified.
C) Two million bees were infected with disease.
D) Zika virus had destroyed some bee farms.
4. A) It apologized to its customers.
B) It was forced to kill its bees.
C) It lost a huge stock of bees.
D) It lost 2.5 million dollars.

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

5. A) It stayed in the air for about two hours.
B) It took off and landed on a football field.
C) It proved to be of high commercial value.
D) It made a series of sharp turns in the sky.
6. A) Engineering problems.
B) The air pollution it produced.



- C) Inadequate funding.
 - D) The opposition from the military.
7. A) It uses the latest aviation technology.
- B) It flies faster than a commercial jet.
 - C) It is a safer means of transportation.
 - D) It is more environmentally friendly.

Section B

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

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

8. A) It seems a depressing topic.
- B) It sounds quite alarming.
 - C) It has little impact on our daily life.
 - D) It is getting more serious these days.
9. A) The man doesn't understand Spanish.
- B) The woman doesn't really like dancing.
 - C) They don't want something too noisy.
 - D) They can't make it to the theatre in time.
10. A) It would be more fun without Mr. Whitehead hosting.
- B) It has too many acts to hold the audience's attention.
 - C) It is the most amusing show he has ever watched.
 - D) It is a show inappropriate for a night of charity.
11. A) Watch a comedy.
- B) Go and see the dance.
 - C) Book the tickets online.
 - D) See a film with the man.

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

12. A) Most of her schoolmates are younger than she is.
- B) She simply has no idea what school to transfer to.
 - C) There are too many activities for her to cope with.
 - D) She worries she won't fit in as a transfer student.
13. A) Seek advice from senior students.
- B) Pick up some meaningful hobbies.
 - C) Participate in after-school activities.
 - D) Look into what the school offers.
14. A) Give her help whenever she needs it.
- B) Accept her as a transfer student.
 - C) Find her accommodation on campus.
 - D) Introduce her to her roommates.
15. A) She has interests similar to Mr. Lee's.
- B) She has become friends with Catherine.



- C) She has chosen the major Catherine has.
- D) She has just transferred to the college.

Section C

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

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

- 16. A) To investigate how being overweight impacts on health.
- B) To find out which physical drive is the most powerful.
- C) To discover what most mice like to eat.
- D) To determine what feelings mice have.

17. A) When they are hungry.

- B) When they are thirsty.
- C) When they smell food.
- D) When they want company.

18. A) They search for food in groups.

- B) They are overweight when food is plenty.
- C) They prefer to be with other mice.
- D) They enjoy the company of other animals.

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

19. A) Its construction started before World War I.

- B) Its construction cost more than \$ 40 billion.
- C) It is efficiently used for transport.
- D) It is one of the best in the world.

20. A) To improve transportation in the countryside.

- B) To move troops quickly from place to place.
- C) To enable people to travel at a higher speed.
- D) To speed up the transportation of goods.

21. A) In the 1970s.

- B) In the 1960s.
- C) In the 1950s.
- D) In the 1940s.

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

22. A) Chatting while driving.

- B) Messaging while driving.
- C) Driving under age.
- D) Speeding on highways.

23. A) A gadget to hold a phone on the steering wheel.

- B) A gadget to charge the phone in a car.
- C) A device to control the speed of a vehicle.
- D) A device to ensure people drive with both hands.

24. A) The car keeps flashing its headlights.



- B) The car slows down gradually to a halt.
 C) They are alerted with a light and a sound.
 D) They get a warning on their smart phone.
25. A) Installing a camera.
 B) Using a connected app.
 C) Checking their emails.
 D) Keeping a daily record

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with 10 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.*

An office tower on Miller Street in Manchester is completely covered in solar panels. They are used to create some of the energy used by the insurance company inside. When the tower was first __26__ in 1962, it was covered with thin square stones. These small square stones became a problem for the building and continued to fall off the face for 40 years until a major renovation was __27__. During this renovation the building's owners, CIS, __28__ the solar panel company, Solar century. They agreed to cover the entire building in solar panels. In 2004, the completed CIS tower became Europe's largest __29__ of vertical solar panels. A vertical solar project on such a large __30__ has never been repeated since.

Covering a skyscraper with solar panels had never been done before, and the CIS tower was chosen as one of the "10 best green energy projects". For a long time after this renovation project, it was the tallest building in the United Kingdom, but it was __31__ overtaken by the Mill bank Tower.

Green buildings like this aren't __32__ cost-efficient for the investor, but it does produce much less pollution than that caused by energy __33__ through fossil fuels. As solar panels get __34__, the world is likely to see more skyscrapers covered in solar panels, collecting energy much like trees do. Imagine a world where building the tallest skyscraper wasn't a race of __35__, but rather one to collect the most solar energy.

- A) cheaper B) cleaner C) collection D) competed E) constructed F) consulted
 G) dimension H) discovered I) eventually J) height K) necessarily L) production
 M) range N) scale O) undertaken

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.*



Some College Students Are Angry That They Have to Pay to Do Their Homework

- A) Digital learning systems now charge students for access codes needed to complete coursework, take quizzes, and turn in homework. As universities go digital, students are complaining of a new hit to their finances that's replacing—and sometimes joining—expensive textbooks: pricey online access codes that are required to complete coursework and submit assignments.
- B) The codes—which typically range in price from \$ 80 to \$ 155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.
- C) But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos (观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of. While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.
- D) "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250 (for a print textbook) you're paying \$ 120," said Senack. "But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out."
- E) Sarina Harpet, a 19-year-old student at Virginia Tech, was faced with a tough dilemma when she first started college in 2015—pay rent or pay to turn in her chemistry homework. She told BuzzFeed News that her freshman chemistry class required her to use Connect, a system provided by McGraw Hill where students can submit homework, take exams and track their grades. But the code to access the program cost \$ 120—a big sum for Harper, who had already put down \$ 450 for textbooks, and had rent day approaching.
- F) She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$ 150- \$ 200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. "It's a balancing act," she said. "Can I really afford these access codes now?" She didn't hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.
- G) The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$ 140 million revenue in 2015 "was derived from digital products."
- H) A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that "digital materials are less expensive and a



good investment" that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn't respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that "in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over."

D) The textbook industry insists the online systems represent a better deal for students. "These digital products aren't just mechanisms for students to submit homework, they offer all kinds of features," David Anderson, the executive director of higher education with the Association of American Publishers, told BuzzFeed News. "It helps students understand in a way that you can't do with print homework assignments."

J) David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn't require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. "I try to make things as inexpensive as possible," said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. "The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I'm giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most."

K) A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$ 500-\$ 600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. This year she said she spent \$ 900 on access codes to books and programs. "That's two months of rent," she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$ 30 - \$ 50 and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money. "

L) Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that "it's ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework." Many of the access codes he's purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. "Often it's only 10% of your grade in class," he said. "You're paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn't have it, it would affect your grades enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C." Wolverton said he spent \$ 500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

M) Harper, a poultry (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$ 20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases: \$ 120 and \$ 85.



N) She still remembers the sting of her first experience skipping an assignment due to the high prices. "We don't really have a missed assignment policy," she said. "If you miss it, you just miss it. I just got zeros on a couple of first assignments. I managed to pull everything back up. But as a scared freshman looking at their grades, it's not fun."

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months.
37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system.
38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments.
39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.
40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.
41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.
42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.
43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.
44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students.
45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business.

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 and 50 are based on the following passage.

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Losing your ability to think and remember is pretty scary. We know the risk of dementia (痴呆症) increases with age. But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

After age 50, it's quite common to have trouble remembering the names of people, places and things quickly, says Dr. Kirk Daffner of Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain. And blood flow can be reduced as blood vessels narrow.



Forgetting the name of an actor in a favorite movie, for example, is nothing to worry about. But if you forget the plot of the movie or don't remember even seeing it, that's far more concerning, Daffner says.

When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

But even then, Daffner says, people shouldn't panic. There are many things that can cause confusion and memory loss, including health problems like temporary stoppage of breathing during sleep, high blood pressure, or depression, as well as medications (药物) like antidepressants.

You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory. And the best defense against memory loss is to try to prevent it by building up your brain's cognitive (认知的) reserve, Daffner says.

"Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways," he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.

46. Why does the author say that one needn't be concerned about memory slips?

- A. Not all of them are symptoms of dementia.
- B. They occur only among certain groups of people.
- C. Not all of them are related to one's age.
- D. They are quite common among fifty-year-olds.

47. What happens as we become aged according to the passage?

- A. Our interaction skills deteriorate.
- B. Some parts of our brain stop functioning.
- C. Communication within our brain weakens.
- D. Our whole brain starts shrinking.

48. Which memory-related symptom should people take seriously?

- A. Totally forgetting how to do one's daily routines.
- B. Inability to recall details of one's life experiences.
- C. Failure to remember the names of movies or actors.
- D. Occasionally confusing the addresses of one's friends.

49. What should people do when signs of serious memory loss show up?

- A. Check the brain's cognitive reserve.
- B. Stop medications affecting memory.
- C. Turn to a professional for assistance.
- D. Exercise to improve their well-being.

50. What is Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss?



- A. Having regular physical and mental checkups.
 - B. Taking medicine that helps boost one's brain.
 - C. Engaging in known memory repair activities.
 - D. Staying active both physically and mentally.
- Passage Two

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A letter written by Charles Darwin in 1875 has been returned to the Smithsonian Institution Archives (档案馆) by the FBI after being stolen twice.

"We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing," says Effie Kapsalis, head of the Smithsonian Institution Archives. "It was noted as missing and likely taken by an intern (实习生), from what the FBI is telling us. Word got out that it was missing when someone asked to see the letter for research purposes," and the intern put the letter back. "The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it."

Decades passed. Finally, the FBI received a tip that the stolen document was located very close to Washington, D.C. Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.

The letter is in fairly good condition, in spite of being out of the care of trained museum staff for so long. "It was luckily in good shape," says Kapsalis, "and we just have to do some minor things in order to be able to unfold it. It has some glue on it that has colored it slightly, but nothing that will prevent us from using it. After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online."

It would now be difficult for an intern, visitor or a thief to steal a document like this. "Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s," says Kapsalis, "and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to."

51. What happened to Darwin's letter in the 1970s?

- A. It was recovered by the FBI.
- B. It was stolen more than once.
- C. It was put in the archives for research purposes.
- D. It was purchased by the Smithsonian Archives.

52. What did the FBI do after the recovery of the letter?

- A. They proved its authenticity.
- B. They kept it in a special safe.



C.They arrested the suspect immediately.

D.They pressed criminal charges in vain.

53.What is Darwin's letter about?

A.The evolution of Yellowstone National Park.

B.His cooperation with an American geologist.

C.Some geological evidence supporting his theory.

D.His acknowledgement of help from a professional.

54.What will the Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter according to Kapsalis?

A.Reserve it for research purposes only.

B.Turn it into an object of high interest.

C.Keep it a permanent secret.

D.Make it available online.

55. What has the past half century witnessed according to Kapsalis?

A.Growing interest in rare art objects.

B.Radical changes in archiving practices.

C.Recovery of various missing documents.

D.Increases in the value of museum exhibits.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on Answer Sheet 2.

过去, 乘飞机出行对大多数中国人来说是难以想象的。如今, 随着经济的发展和生活水平的提高, 越来越多的中国人包括许多农民和外出务工人员都能乘飞机出行。他们可以乘飞机到达所有大城市, 还有很多城市也在筹建机场。航空服务不断改进, 而且经常会有廉价机票。近年来, 节假日期间选择乘飞机外出旅游的人数在不断增加。



2018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:

这个话题贴近学生学习, 比较容易入手。通过审题可知, 文章需要着重从两个方面展开, 分别为阅读能力的重要性以及如何提高阅读能力。其中, 如何提高阅读能力应该分层次重点阐述。另外, 文章结尾需要总结全文, 进一步强调方法的重要性。

范文点评:

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Importance of Reading Ability and How to Develop It</p> <p>① <u>As the most frequently used way to get access to original materials</u>, reading has always been considered one of the most important parts of language learning, ② <u>which can facilitate expansion</u> of lexical items, enhancement of grammar, and accumulation of social and cultural awareness. ③ <u>This also explains the reason why</u> reading skills should be highly emphasized.</p> <p>④ <u>In order to improve your reading ability</u>, there are some tips to follow. ⑤ <u>First of all</u>, scan the material before you begin reading. Whatever the purpose of your reading is, take a few minutes to look the piece over, and check and see how the work is structured and presented. ⑥ <u>Secondly</u>, try not to reach for the dictionary when you come across a word you don't know. Instead, try to guess the meaning of the word based on the context. ⑦ <u>Last but not least</u>, write a few sentences to summarize what you've read since it is a way of checking if you have completely understood.</p> <p>⑧ <u>Above all</u>, reading has great benefits that can help you learn the language faster and more thoroughly. Every language learner can try the above methods to develop their reading skills.</p>	<p>①开门见山, 提出阅读的重要性。</p> <p>②用 which 引导的定语从句具体阐述阅读的重要作用。</p> <p>③承上启下, 指出阅读技能应该受到重视。</p> <p>④引出下文: 提高阅读能力有几点建议。</p> <p>⑤⑥⑦分别用 First of all、Secondly、Last but not least 具体阐述提高阅读能力的三点建议。</p> <p>⑧用 Above all 总结全文, 进一步阐述阅读有很大益处, 并强调学习者应该提高阅读技能。</p> <p>加分两点</p> <p>frequently 频繁地</p> <p>enhancement 提高, 改进</p> <p>cultural awareness 文化意识</p> <p>context 上下文, 语境</p> <p>summarize 总结</p>

全文翻译:

阅读能力的重要性以及如何提高阅读能力

作为获取原始材料最常使用的方式, 阅读一直被认为是语言学习中最重要的一部分。它能够促进词汇的拓展、语法的提高以及社会和文化意识的积累。这也正好解释了为什么应该高度重视阅读技能。

为了提高你的阅读能力, 有以下几点建议。首先, 在阅读之前先快速浏览材料。不管你的阅读目的是什么, 用几分钟来整体把握文章的结构和呈现方式。其次, 当遇到不认识的词汇时先不要急于查词典。相反, 试着根据语境猜测词义。最后同样重要的是, 写一些句子来总结你读过的内容, 因为这也是检验你是否完全读懂的一个方法。

总之, 阅读有很大益处, 可以帮助你更快、更全面地学习语言。每一个语言学习者都可以按照上面提到的方法来提高自己的阅读技能。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

(1) A message in a bottle sent out to sea by a New Hampshire man more than five decades ago was found 1,500 miles away and has been returned to his daughter. The long-lost message was discovered by Clint Buffington of Utah while he was vacationing. Buffington says he found a soda bottle half buried in the sand that “looked like it had been there since the beginning of time.”

The note inside the bottle said, “Return to 419 Ocean Street and receive a reward of \$150 from Richard and Tina Pierce, owners of the Beachcomber Motel.”

The motel was owned by the parents of Paula Pierce in 1960. Her father had written the notes as a joke and had thrown

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考路艰辛, 征途有我



it into the Atlantic Ocean. Buffington flew to New Hampshire to deliver that message to Pola Pierce. (2)She held up to her father's promise, giving Buffington that reward. But the biggest reward is the message in a bottle finding its way back home.

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

未听先知: 预览两道题个选项, 由 return、bottled message 和 history 等词可以初步判断, 该新闻与归还漂流瓶里的便条有关。第 1 题各选项均为概括性比较强的名词短语, 可能考查新闻的主旨; 第 2 题各选项的主语均为 She, 结合 wanted to、asked by her father to do so 可推测, 此题考查女士做某事的原因。

1. What is the news report mainly about?

答案: A

详解: 新闻开篇指出, 新罕布什尔州的一位先生把一个装有便条的瓶子扔到海里, 五十年后有人在 1,500 英里外的海滩捡到并归还给这位先生的女儿。由此可知, 新闻的主要内容是漂流瓶中的便条归还主人女儿, 答案为 A。

2. Why did Paula Pierce give Clint Buffington the reward?

答案: B

详解: 新闻中提到, Buffington 飞往新罕布什尔州, 将便条给了 Paula Pierce。Paula Pierce 遵守父亲的承诺, 给予 Buffington 便条中所说的 150 美元的奖励。由此可知, Paula Pierce 给 Buffington 奖励就是为了遵守父亲当年的承诺, 答案为 B。

News Report Two

Millions of bees have died in South Carolina during aerial insect spraying operations that were carried out to combat the Zika virus. (3) The insects spraying over the weekend left more than 2 million bees dead on the spot in Dorchester County, South Carolina, where four travel-related cases of Zika disease have been confirmed in the area. (4) Most of the deaths came from Flower Town Bee farm, a company in Somerville that sells bees and honey products. Juanita Stanley who owns the company said the farm "looks like it's been destroyed." The farm lost about 2.5 million bees. Dorchester County officials apologized for the accidental mass killing of bees. Dorchester County is aware that some beekeepers in the area that was sprayed on Sunday lost their bee colonies. County manager Jason Ward said in a statement. "I'm not pleased that so many bees were killed."

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、disease、lost 等词可推测, 新闻内容与蜜蜂的遭遇有关。

3. Why were spraying operations carried out in Dorchester County?

答案: B

详解: 新闻开头提到, 在进行针对寨卡病毒的空中昆虫喷洒操作期间, 南卡罗来纳州多彻斯特县 200 多万只蜜蜂因此死亡, 该地区已确认了四例寨卡病毒病, 由此可知, 空中喷洒的原因是该地区已经确认了多例寨卡病毒, 答案为 B。

4. What does the news report say about Flowertown Bee Farm?

答案: C

详解: 新闻中提到, 大部分死亡的蜜蜂来自一个叫作 Flowertown 的养蜂场, 死亡蜜蜂约 250 万只。因此答案为 C。

News Report Three

The world's largest aircraft has taken to the skies for the first time. (5) The Air lander 10 spent nearly two hours in the air, having taken off from Coddington Airfield in Bedfordshire. During its flight, it reached 3,000 feet and performed a series of gentle turns all over a safe area. The aircraft is massive—as long as a football field and as tall as six double decker buses and capable of flying for up to five days. (6) It was first developed for the US government as a long-range spy aircraft, but was abandoned following budget cutbacks. (7) The aircraft cost 25 million pounds and can carry heavier loads than huge jet planes while also producing less noise and emitting less pollution. The makers believe it's the future of aircraft and one day we'll be using them to go places. But there's still a long way to go. The Air lander will need to have 200 hours' flying time before being allowed to fly by the aviation administration. If it passes though, we can hope we'll all get some extra legroom.

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

未听先知: 预览三道题各选项, 由 stayed in the air、took off、landed 和 aviation technology 等词可以推测, 新闻内容与飞机有关。第 5 题各选项主语均为 It, 结合新闻主题可知, It 指飞机, 听音时留意对飞机的描述; 结合第 6 题和

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第7题各选项语义可推测，两题分别考查该飞机的问题和优点，听音时应注意捕捉。

5. What do we learn about the first flight of the Airlander 10?

答案：A

详解：新闻开头指出，世界上最大的飞机 Airlander 10 第一次升空。该飞机在英国贝德福德郡的科丁顿机场起飞，飞行了将近两个小时。因此答案为 A。

6. What cause the US government to abandon the Airlander 10 as a spy aircraft?

答案：C

详解：新闻中提到，Airlander 10 最初是作为远程间谍飞机被美国政府开发的，但（政府）预算削减后就被放弃了。由此可知，美国政府放弃 Airlander 10 的原因是资金不足，答案为 C。

7. What is the advantage of the Airlander 10 over huge jet planes?

答案：D

详解：新闻中提到，Airlander 10 耗资 2,500 万英镑，比大型喷气飞机载重大，然而它的噪音却更小，污染也更少。由此可知，Airlander 10 为更加环保型的飞机，答案为 D。

Section B

Conversation One

M: Do you feel like going out tonight?

W: Yeah, why not? We haven't been out for ages, What's on?

M: Well, there's a film about climate change. Does it sound good to you?

W: Oh, not really. It doesn't really appeal to me. What's it about? Just climate change?

M: I think it's about how climate change affects everyday life. I wonder how they make it entertaining.

W: Well, (8) it sounds really awful. It's an important subject, I agree, but I'm not in the mood for anything depressing. What else is on?

M: There's a Spanish Dance Festival.

W: Oh, I love dance. That sounds really interesting.

M: Apparently, it's absolutely brilliant. Let's see what it says in the paper. "Anna Gomez leads in an exciting production of the great Spanish love story, Garmen."

W: Ok, then. What time is it on?

M: At 7:30.

W: Well, that's no good. (9) We haven't got enough time to get there. Is there anything else?

M: There's a comedy special on.

W: Where's it on?

M: It's at the City Theater. It's a charity comedy night with lots of different acts. It looks pretty good. (10) The critic in the local the paper says it's the funniest thing he's ever seen. It says here "Roger Whitehead is an amazing host to a night of fun performances."

W: Mm... I'm not keen on him. He's not very funny.

M: Are you sure your fancy going out tonight? You are not very enthusiastic.

W: Perhaps you are right. (11) Okay, let's go to see the dance. But tomorrow, not tonight.

M: Great, I'll book the tickets online.

Questions 8 and 11 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，由 daily life、dancing、theatre、amusing show、comedy 和 tickets 等词可以推测，对话为日常生活类，内容可能涉及各种娱乐活动。

8. What does the woman think of climate change?

答案：A

详解：对话开头，男士说有一场关于气候变化的电影，问女士要不要去看，女士说气候变化是个重要的话题，但是她没有心情看令人沮丧的内容，即女士认为气候变化是一个令人沮丧的话题，答案为 A。

9. Why do the speakers give up going to the Spanish Dance Festival tonight?

答案：D

详解：对话中女士表示不喜欢有关气候变化的电影，继而追问是否还有其他娱乐项目，当男士告知女士 7 点半有西班牙舞蹈节表演的时候，女士表示没有足够的时间赶到那里。因此答案为 D。

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10. What does the critic say about the comedy performed at the City Theatre?

答案: C

详解: 对话中, 男士告知女士剧院今晚喜剧特别节目, 评论员在当地报纸上说这是他看过的最滑稽的表演。因此答案为 C。

11. What does the woman decide to do tomorrow?

答案: B

详解: 对话末尾, 女士说出自己的决定: 明天晚上去看舞蹈表演。因此答案为 B。

Conversation Two

W: Good morning, Mr. Lee, May I have a minutes of your time?

M: Sure, Catherine, What can I do for you?

W: (12) I'm quiet anxious about transferring over to our college. I'm afraid I won't fit in.

M: don't worry, Catherine. It's completely normal for you to be nervous about transferring schools. This happens to many transfer students.

W: Yes, I know, but I'm younger than most students in my year. And that worries me a lot.

M: (13) Well, you may be the only younger one in your year, but, you know, we have a lot of after-school activities you can join in. And so, this way, you will be able to meet new friends of different age groups.

W: That's nice. I love games and hobby groups.

M: I'm sure you do. So you'll be just fine. Don't worry so much and try to make the most of what we have on offer here. Also, (14) remember that you can come to me anytime of the day if you need help.

W: Thanks so much. I definitely feel better now. As a matter of fact, I've already contacted one of the girls who'd be living in the same house with me, and she seemed really nice. I guess living on campus, I'll have a chance to have a close circle of friends, since we'll be living together.

M: All students are very friendly with new arrivals. Let me check who would be living with you in your flat. Okay, there are Hannah, Kelly, and Bree. (15) Bree is also a new student here. like you. I'm sure you two will have more to share with each other.

Questions 12 and 15 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知: 预览四道题各选项, 由反复出现的 transfer 和 transfer student 可推测, 对话内容与转学有关。结合第 12 题各选项语义可推测, 女士为转校生, 该题考查女士的情况, 听音时应留意对话开头语女士相关的描述; 第 13 题和第 14 题各选项均为动词短语结构, 结合语义可推测, 13 题考查女士将要做什么, 14 题考查男士为女士做某事, 听音时要留意捕捉相关信息; 第 15 题各选项主语均为 She, 且均为现在完成时, 因此考查 She 已经完成的行为动作。

12. Why does Catherine feel anxious?

答案: D

详解: 对话中, 男士询问女士能帮她做些什么, 女士表示她担心自己作为转校生会不合群。因此答案为 D。

13. What does Mr. Lee encourage Catherine to do?

答案: C

详解: 女士非常担心自己年龄小不能适应新学校的生活。男士说她可以参加学校的各种课外活动, 这样就能认识不同年龄段的朋友。由此可知, 男士鼓励女士参加课外活动, 故答案为 C。

14. What does Mr. Lee promise to do for Catherine?

答案: A

详解: 对话中, 男士建议女士参加课外活动, 并安慰女士不要太担心, 尽量充分利用学校提供的一切, 并告诉女士如果需哟啊帮助可以随时找他。因此答案为 A。

15. What do we learn about Catherine's schoolmate Bree?

答案: D

详解: 对话末尾, 男士指出, Bree 和女士一样, 也是新来的学生。因此答案为 D。

Section C

Passage One

Have you ever felt like you would do just about anything to satisfy your hunger? A new study in mice may help to explain why hunger can feel like such a powerful motivating force. (16) In the study, researchers found that hunger outweighed other physical drives, including fear, thirst and social needs. To determine which feeling won out, the

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researchers did a series of experiments. In one experiment, the mice were both hungry and thirsty. When given the choice of either eating food or drinking water, the mice went for the food, the researchers found. However, when the mice were well-fed but thirsty, they opted to drink, according to the study. In the second experiment meant to pit the mice's hunger against their fear, hungry mice were placed in a cage that had certain "fox-scented" areas and other places that smelled safer (in other words, not like an animal that could eat them) but also had food. (17) It turned out that, when the mice were hungry, they ventured into the unsafe areas for food. But when the mice were well-fed, they stayed in areas of the cage that were considered "safe." Hunger also outweighed the mice's social needs, the researchers found. (18) Mice are usually social animals and prefer to be in the company of other mice, according to the study. When the mice were hungry, they opted to leave the company of other mice to go get food.

Questions 16 and 18 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由 investigate 和反复出现的 mice 可推测，短文内容与拿老鼠做实验有关。第 16 题各选项均为不定式结构，考查实验的目的；第 17 题各选项均为表示时间的句子，考查老鼠做某事的时间；第 18 题各选项都是描述喜好的句子，考查老鼠的习性。

16. What is the researchers' purpose in carrying out the series of experiments with mice?

答案：B

详解：短文中提到，对老鼠的一项新研究解释了为什么饥饿是强大的动力源泉，饥饿战胜了其他身体本能的需求，包括恐惧、口渴和社交需求。为了确定哪种感觉的影响更胜一筹，研究人员做了一系列的实验。因此答案为 B。

17. In what circumstances, do mice venture into unsafe areas?

答案：A

详解：短文中提到，在第二个实验中研究者把老鼠的饥饿与恐惧作对照研究，结果表明，当老鼠饿了的时候，它们会冒险进入不安全的地方寻找食物。因此答案为 A。

18. What is said about mice at the end of the passage?

答案：C

详解：短文末尾提到，老鼠通常是群居动物，喜欢成群结伴。因此答案为 C。

Passage Two

(19) The United States has one of the best highway systems in the world. Interstate highways connect just about every large and mid-sized city in the country. Did you ever wonder why such a complete system of excellent roads exists? For an answer, you would have to go back to the early 1920s. (20) In those years, just after World War I, the military wanted to build an American highway system for national defense. Such a system could, if necessary, move troops quickly from one area to another. It could also get people out of cities in danger of being bombed. So-called roads of national importance were designated, but they were mostly small country roads. In 1944, Congress passed a bill to upgrade the system, but did not fund the plan right away. In the 1950s, the plan began to become a reality. Over \$25 billion was appropriated by Congress, and construction began on about 40,000 miles of new roads. The idea was to connect the new system to existing expressways and freeways. And, though the system was built mostly to make car travel easier, defense was not forgotten. For instance, highway overpasses had to be high enough to allow trailers carrying military missiles to pass under them. (21) By 1974, this system was mostly completed. A few additional roads would come later. Quick and easy travel between all parts of the country was now possible.

Questions 19 and 21 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 construction、transport、transporation、higher speed 等词可推测，短文内容与建造道路有关。第 19 题考查某道路的建造情况或者影响；第 20 题均为不定式结构，考查道路建造的目的；第 21 题各选项均为时间，可能考查道路建成的时间，听音时要留意出现时间的地方。

19. What does the speaker say about the American highway system?

答案：D

详解：短文开头指出，美国拥有世界上最好的高速公路系统之一。因此答案为 D。

20. What was the original purpose of building a highway system?

答案：B

详解：短文中提到，美国的公路建造可追溯到 20 世纪 20 年代初，在第一次世界大战后的那些年里，军方想要建造一个国防高速公路系统，以便在必要时迅速转移部队，也可以让人民离开有被轰炸危险的城市。由此可知，美国



建造公路的最初动机是部队转移的需求，答案为 B。

21. When was the Interstate Highway System mostly completed?

答案：A

详解：短文末尾提到，从 20 世纪 50 年代起，美国国会拨款建造公路系统，直到 1974 年，公路系统建造基本完成。因此答案为 A。

Passage Three

(22) Texting while driving was listed as a major cause of road deaths among young Americans back in 2013. A recent study said that 40% of American teens claim to have been in a car when the driver used a cell phone in a way that put people in danger. This sounds like a widespread disease but it's one that technology may now help cure. T.J. Evarts, a 20-year-old inventor, has come up with a novel solution that could easily put texting drivers on notice. (23) It's called Smart Wheel, and it's designed to fit over the steering wheel of most standard vehicles to track whether or not the driver has two hands on the wheel at all times. (24) Evarts' invention warns the drivers with a light and a sound when they hold the wheel with one hand only, but as soon as they place the other hand back on the wheel, the light turns back to green and the sound stops. It also watches for what's called "close by hands", where both hands are close together near the top of the wheel, so the driver can type with both thumbs and drive at the same time. (25) All the data Smart Wheel collects is also sent to a connected app. So any parents who install Smart Wheel can keep track of the teen's driving habits. If they try to remove or damage the cover, that's reported as well.

Questions 22 and 25 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，由 driving、highways、steering wheel 和 vehicle 等词可推测，短文内容与驾驶车辆有关。第 22 题各选项描述均为危险驾驶行为，听音时应留意相关描述；第 23 题各选项均为对某物性质的描述，听音时需要确定某物所指；由第 24 题选项中的 keeps flashing、alerted、warning 推测，此题考查驾驶员的某种行为可触发警报；第 25 题各选项均为动名词短语，结合语义可推测，此题考查做某事的方法。

22. What is a major cause of road deaths among young Americans?

答案：B

详解：短文开头提到，开车时发短信被列为 2013 年美国年轻人死于交通事故的一个主要原因。因此答案为 B。

23. What is Smart Wheel?

答案：D

详解：短文中提到，为提醒开车时发短信的驾驶员，Evarts 发明了智能方向盘 (Smart Wheel)，该设备适用于多数标准车辆的方向盘，可以检测驾驶员是否一直用双手驾驶。因此答案为 D。

24. What happens if the driver has one hand on the wheel?

答案：C

详解：短文中提到，当驾驶员单手驾驶时，智能方向盘就会亮灯并发出声音以示警告；当驾驶员重新双手驾驶时，灯就会重新变为绿色，声音也会消失。因此答案为 C。

25. How do parents keep track of their teen's driving habits?

答案：B

详解：短文末尾提到，智能方向盘收集的数据都会传到相应的 App，父母只要安装了这个应用程序，就能追踪到孩子的驾驶习惯。因此答案为 B。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译：

曼彻斯特米勒街的一座办公大楼完全被太阳能电池板覆盖。它们被用来制造楼内保险公司所用的部分能源。当这座大楼于 1962 年首次 (26) **建造** 时，它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板。但这些方形的小石板成了大楼的问题，四十年来不断从外墙脱落，直到一项重大的翻新工程 (27) **开始进行**。在这次翻新期间，大楼的所有者 CIS 公司 (28) **咨询** 了太阳能电池板公司 Solarcentury。他们就用太阳能电池板覆盖整栋大楼达成一致。2004 年，完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板 (29) **组群**。自那以后，再也没有如此大 (30) **规模** 的垂直太阳能电池板工程了。

用太阳能电池板覆盖一幢摩天大楼以前从来没有做过，CIS 大楼当选为“十大最佳绿色能源项目”之一。这次翻新项目后的很长一段时间里，它都是英国最高的大楼，但是它 (31) **最终** 被米尔班克塔超越了。

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像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不(32) **一定**划算,但是它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料来(33) **产生**能源所造成的污染少。随着太阳能电池板变得(34) **更加便宜**,世界上有可能会看到更多被太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼,像树一样收集能源。想象这样一个世界:建造最高的摩天大楼不再是一个关于(35) **高度**的竞赛,而是一个关于收集最多太阳能的竞赛。

选项归类:

名词: C)collection 收集,采集,组群; G)dimension 方面,部分; J)height 高度; L)production 生产,产生; M)range 范围,界限; N)scale 规模,程度

动词: D)competed 竞争,争夺; E)constructed 建造,构筑; F)consulted 咨询,商量; H)discovered 发现,找到
M)range 包括,涉及; N)scale 攀登; O)undertaken 开始进行,着手做

形容词: A)cheaper 更便宜; B)cleaner 更干净,更清洁

副词: I)eventually 最终,终于; K)necessarily 必然,必定

详解详析:

26.答案: E)constructed 建造,构筑

详解: 动词辨析题。空格前有系动词 was,因此空格处应填入形容词作表语或动词的分词形式与 was 一起作谓语,备选项中的两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式。本句意为,当这座大楼于 1962 年首次____时,它的外墙都是薄薄的方形石板。接下来提到了“翻新”(renovation),由此推知,1962 年是首次建造,故答案为 E)constructed 建造,构筑。备选项中的其他动词均不符合文意,故排除。

27.答案: O)undertaken 开始进行,着手做

详解: 动词辨析题。空格前是系动词 was,因此空格处应填入形容词作表语或动词的分词形式与 was 一起作谓语,但备选项中的两个形容词均不符合句意,因此应填入动词的分词形式。本句意为,但这些方形的小石板成了大楼的问题,四十年来不断地从外墙脱落,直到一项重大的翻新工程____。由下文可知,翻新之后大楼外墙的石板换成了太阳能电池板,那么直到翻新开始进行之前外墙都是石板,因此答案为建造,构筑。备选项中的其他动词均不符合文意,故排除。

28.答案: F)consulted 咨询,商量

详解: 动词辨析题。空格前是名词词组 the building's owners,空格后仍然是名词词组 the solar panel company,句子缺少谓语,因此空格处应填入动词。本句意为,在这次翻新期间,大楼的所有者 CIS 公司____太阳能电池板公司 Solarcentury。下一句提到,他们就用太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼达成一致。由此推断,CIS 公司向 Solarcentury 公司咨询了相关事情,两家公司商量后达成一致,故答案为 F)consulted 咨询,商量。由时间状语 during this renovation 可知,空格处应填入动词的过去式,而且是及物动词,因此排除 D)competed、M)range 和 N)scale; 又因为 Solarcentury 这家公司一直存在,并不是新发现的,所以排除 H)discovered。

29.答案: C)collection 收集,采集,组群

详解: 名词辨析题。空格前是形容词的最高级 largest,因此应填入名词。本句意为,2004 年,完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板____。由上文可知,太阳能电池板覆盖整幢大楼,因此此处应填入含有“集合体”意义的名词,C)collection 收集,采集,组群,符合句意,故为答案。剩余备选名词中,G)dimension 和 J)height 不能与 largest 搭配; CIS 大楼并没有生产太阳能电池板,排除 L)production; M)range 和 N)scale 不符合此处句意,故均排除。

30.答案: N)scale 规模,程度

详解: 名词辨析题。空格前有形容词 large,因此应填入名词。本句意为,自那以后,再也没有如此大____的垂直太阳能电池板工程了。前一句提到,完工后的 CIS 大楼成为欧洲最大的垂直太阳能电池板组群,因此此处表达的意思是这个工程规模很大,所以本题答案为 N)scale 规模,程度, on a large scale 是固定搭配,意为“大规模的”。

31.答案: I)eventually 最终,终于;

详解: 副词辨析题。空格位于谓语 was overtaken 的中间,因此应填入副词。本句意为,这次翻新项目后的很长一段时间里,CIS 大楼都是英国最高的建筑物,但是它____被米尔班克塔超越了。由句意可知,空格处所填的副词应于 for a long time 形成对比,因此答案为 I)eventually 最终,终于; 备选项中的 K)necessarily 不符合此处句意,故排除。

32.答案: K)necessarily 必然,必定

详解: 副词辨析题。空格前是 aren't,后面是形容词 cost-efficient,因此应填入副词修饰形容词。此处意为,像这样的绿色建筑对投资者来说不____划算。but 前后形成对比,but 之后用 does 来强调动词 produce,可以推断 but 之前的内容应该不是十分确定。由此可知,空格处填入的副词应与前面的 not 一起表示“不一定”的含义,故答案



为 K)necessarily 必然，必定，not necessarily 是习惯用法，意为“不一定，未必”。

33.答案：L)production 生产，产生

详解：名词辨析题。空格前是介词 by，后面应该跟名词词组，因此空格处应填入名词。此处意为，但是它产生的污染确实比通过化石燃料来_____能源所造成的污染少。由句意可知，这里是对比两种方式产生能源的污染情况，因此答案为 L)production 生产，产生。energy 是从 fossil fuels 中得来的，因此空格处应填入由动词转化来的名词，其余备选名词均不符合，故排除。

34.答案：A)cheaper 更便宜

详解：形容词辨析题。空格前是动词 get，可以填入名词作宾语，但备选名词均不符合此处句意，而 get 也可以作为系统词，后面跟形容词作表语，因此此处应填入形容词。此处意为，随着太阳能电池板变得_____，世界上有可能会看到更多被太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼。本段第一句提到，这种绿色建筑未必划算，而本句又提到以后会有更多太阳能电池板覆盖的摩天大楼，说明太阳能电池板的成本会降低，故答案为 A)cheaper 更便宜。太阳能电池板本身就是清洁能源，不可能“更清洁”，因此排除 B)cleaner。

35.答案：J)height 高度

详解：名词辨析题。空格前是介词 of，后面应该跟名词或动名词，备选项中只有动名词，因此空格处应填入名词。本句意为，想象这样一个世界：建造最高的摩天大楼不再是一个关于_____的竞赛，而是一个关于收集最多太阳能的竞赛。由空格前的 tallest 可知，摩天大楼比的是高度，因此本题答案为 J)height 高度。其余备选名词均不符合此处句意，故排除。

Section B

全文翻译：

一些大学生对他们必须付费做作业感到气愤

A) 如今数字学习系统对学生完成课程作业、测验和提交作业所需的访问代码进行收费。随着高校逐渐数字化，学生们在抱怨新一轮的财务冲击正在取代——或者有时是加入到——他们昂贵的教科书：完成课程作业和提交作业所需的昂贵的在线访问代码。

B) 这些代码——每门课程价格一般在 80 美元至 155 美元之间不等——可以让学生在网络上使用由麦格劳·希尔和培生这样的教育公司开发的系统。(40) 这些公司作为教科书出版商长期以来收益颇丰，现在吹嘘他们新的在线服务代表着教育行业的未来，同时将这些在线服务通过与他们合作的高校推广至学生。

C) (45) 但批评家认为这些数字访问代码代表着和教科书生意相同的寻利观念，甚至令学生更难不参与其中。曾经他们可以购买二手课本，或者和朋友共享复印本，但数字系统根本无法避免。

D) (37) “说起这些访问代码，我们认为这是教科书垄断的新形式，是一种把学生锁在这个系统中的新方式，”美国公共利益研究集团高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克对 BuzzFeed 新闻说道。“你要支付 120 美元，而不是 250 美元（印刷课本的价格），”斯奈克说道。“但是因为全部数字化，这就淘汰了旧书市场，消除了任何形式的共享。而且由于作业和考试是通过一个访问代码进行的，所以也消除了任何不参与其中的可能。”

E) 萨日娜·哈珀是弗吉尼亚理工学院的一名 19 岁的学生，她在 2015 年刚上大学时面临着进退两难的处境——是付房租还是付钱提交化学作业。她告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，她大一的化学课要求她使用由麦格劳·希尔公司提供的 Connect 系统，学生在这个系统里提交作业、参加考试和跟踪成绩。但是，访问这个程序的代码要花费 120 美元，这对哈珀来说是一笔不小的数目，她已经花了 450 美元买课本，而且很快又要交房租了。

F) (43) 她决定等待下次的勤工助学的工资，一般是 150 美元至 200 美元，用这笔钱来支付这个代码。她知道她的化学成绩可能会因此面临一次下滑。“只能这样平衡了，”他说道。“我现在真的能负担得起这些访问代码吗？”她没有提交前两次的化学作业，这使她开始这门课时成绩就不合格。

G) 这些访问代码或许又是一笔让学生头疼的财务问题，但是对教科书企业来说，它们才是未来。(39) 麦格劳·希尔公司掌握着 21% 的高等教育市场，它在 3 月份报告称其数字内容的销售在 2015 年时首次超过了印刷品的销售。该公司称，2015 年 1.4 亿美元的收入中 45% “来自数字产品”。

H) 培生公司的一名发言人告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻，“数字材料更便宜，是很好的投资”，它可以提供新的特色，如音频文本、个性化知识检查以及专家视频等。(42) 相比传统的印刷教材，其数字课程材料能为学生节省 60% 的开销，该公司补充道。麦格劳·希尔公司没有对评论的请求进行回应，但是其首席执行官大卫·莱文在 8 月份时告诉《金融时报》，“在高等教育中，印刷教材的时代现在已经结束了。”

I) 教科书行业坚持认为，线上系统对学生来说更实惠，“这些数字产品不只是学生提交作业的机制，它们还有各种特色，”美国出版商协会高等教育执行理事大卫·安德森告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻。“它以印刷作业任务无法实现



的方式帮助学生们更好地理解。”

J) 大卫·亨特是奥古斯塔州立大学的社会学副教授，该大学在数字系和心理学系已经全面使用数字教材。他告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说。他明白使用这些需要访问代码的系统的功用。但是，他没有要求他的学生们购买控制课程作业的学习程序。“我努力让教材尽可能便宜一些，”亨特说道。他在课上使用免费的数字教材，但是他们设计了自己的课程。(44) “线上系统或许能让我的生活轻松很多，但是我觉得好像自己不再有控制权。课上讨论才是我的专业专业知识最能带给学生益处的地方。”

K) 佐治亚大南方大学一名 20 岁的大三学生告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻，她一般在课程的访问上代码花费 500 美元至 600 美元。有一次，教授没有要求学生购买教科书，只让买一个访问代码来提交作业。(36) 她说这一年她在书本和程序的访问代码上花费了 900 美元。“那可是两个月的房租啊，”她说道。“哪一个你不也不能转手卖掉。一本传统的教科书你能卖到 30 美元至 50 美元，这些钱能帮你购买新学期的书。用访问代码的话，你就没有这个那个钱了。”

L) (41) 本杰明·沃尔弗顿是南卡罗来纳大学的一名 19 岁的学生，他告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，“这太可笑了，我们已经付了好几万的学费，却还要支付所有这些访问代码的费用来做作业。”他购买的很多代码仅被要求用来完成作业或者测试。“这通常只占课程成绩的 10%,”他说。“你为一些对你的成绩几乎没有影响的东西花了太多的钱——但是如果你没有的话，它却足以影响你的成绩。如果刚开始就得 B 或者 C 会很糟糕。”沃尔弗顿说他这个学期在数字课本的和程序的访问代码上已经花了 500 美元。

M) (38) 哈珀学的是家禽科学专业，今年要重修化学，她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交家庭作业。她租的经济学课本和统计学课本各花了约 20 美元。但是，她用来交作业的访问代码既不能租，也不能买二手的，这才是她最贵的开销：分别是 120 美元和 85 美元。

N) 她仍记得第一次因为价格太高而没有交作业所经历的那种刺痛。“我们其实没有一个漏交作业的规定，”她说。“如果你没有交，那就错过了。我在几门课程的第一次作业中就得了零分。我努力拉回了分数。但是作为一个恐慌地关注着自己成绩的新生，这并不好玩。”

详解详析：

36. A student's yearly expenses on access codes may amount to their rent for two months. 译文：学生每年在访问代码上的花费可能相当于他们两个月的房租。 定位：由题干中 rent 和 two months 定位到原文画线处。	[K] A 20-year-old junior at Georgia Southern University told BuzzFeed News that she normally spends \$500-\$600 on access codes for class. In one case, the professor didn't require students to buy a textbook, just an access code to turn in homework. <u>This year she said she spent \$900 on access codes to books and programs.</u> "That's two months of rent," she said. "You can't sell any of it back. With a traditional textbook you can sell it for \$30-50\$ and that helps to pay for your new semester's books. With an access code, you're out of that money."
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详解：K)段第三、四句指出，佐治亚南方大学一名 20 岁的大三学生这一年在书本和程序的访问代码上花费了 900 美元。“那可是两个月的房租啊，”她说道。由此可知，学生每年在访问代码上花费可能相当于两个月的房租。题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 K)。

37. The online access codes may be seen as a way to tie the students to the digital system. 译文：线上访问代码可以被看作是一种将捆绑在数字系统上的方式。 定位：由题干中的 a way to tie the students 定位到原文画线处。	[D] "When we talk about the access code we see it as the new face of the textbook monopoly (垄断), a new way to lock students around this system," said Ethan Senack, the higher education advocate for the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, to BuzzFeed News. "Rather than \$250(for a print textbook)you're paying \$120,"said Senack. "But because it's all digital it eliminates the used book market and eliminates any sharing and because homework and tests are through an access code, it eliminates any ability to opt out."
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详解：D)段第一句提到，“说起这些访问代码，我们认为这是教科书垄断的新形式，是一种把学生锁在这个系统中的新方式，”美国公共利益研究集团高等教育倡导者伊桑·斯奈克对 BuzzFeed 新闻说道。题干中的 tie the students to the digital system 对应原文中的 lock students around this system，故答案为 D)。

38. If a student takes a course again, they may have to buy a new access code to submit their assignments. 译文：如果学生重修一门课程，那么他们可能不得不购买一个新的访问代码来提交作业。 定位：由题干中的 takes a course again 和 buy a new access code 定位到原文画线处。	[M] Harper, a poultry (家禽) science major, is taking chemistry again this year and had to buy a new access code to hand in her homework. She rented her economics and statistics textbooks for about \$20 each. But her access codes for homework, which can't be rented or bought second-hand, were her most expensive purchases.\$120 and \$85.
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详解：M)段第一句提到，哈珀学的是家禽科学专业，今年要重修化学，她不得不买一个新的访问代码来提交家庭作业。由此可知，学生重修一门课程需要重新购买一个新的访问代码来提交作业。题干中的 submit their assignments 是对原文中 hand in her homework 的同义转述，故答案为 M)。

39. McGraw Hill accounts for over one-fifth of the market share of college textbooks.

译文：麦格劳·希尔公司占大学教材市场份额的五分之一以上。

定位：由题干中的 McGraw Hill 和 the market share of college textbooks 定位原文画线处。

[G]The access codes may be another financial headache for students, but for textbook businesses, they're the future. McGraw Hill, which controls 21% of the higher education market, reported in March that its digital content sales exceeded print sales for the first time in 2015. The company said that 45% of its \$140 million revenue in 2015 “was derived from digital products.”

详解：定位句提到，麦格劳·希尔公司掌握着 21% 高等教育市场。由此可知，麦格劳·希尔公司占大学教材市场份额的五分之一以上，题干中的 accounts for 对原文中的 controls; over one-fifth 是对原文中 21% 的同义转述，故答案为 G)。

40. Many traditional textbook publishers are now offering online digital products, which they believe will be the future of the publishing business.

译文：很多传统教材出版商现在提供线上数字产品，他们认为这些产品是出版行业的未来。

定位：由题干中的 textbook publishers、offering online digital products 和 future 定位到原文画线处。

[B]The codes—which typically range in price from \$80 to \$155 per course—give students online access to systems developed by education companies like McGraw Hill and Pearson. These companies, which long reaped big profits as textbook publishers, have boasted that their new online offerings, when pushed to students through universities they partner with, represent the future of the industry.

详解：B)第二句提到，这些公司作为教科书出版商长期以来收益颇丰，现在吹嘘他们新的在线服务代表着教育行业的未来，同时将这些在线服务通过与他们合作的高校推广至学生。题干中的 online digital products 对应原文中的 new online offerings; be the future 是对原文中 represent the future 的同义转述，故答案为 B)。

41. One student complained that they now had to pay for access codes in addition to the high tuition.

译文：一名学生抱怨道，他们现在除了要支付高额的学费外，还不得不支付访问代码的费用。

定位：由题干中的 student 和 the high tuition 定位到原文画线处。

[L] Benjamin Wolverton, a 19-year-old student at the University of South Carolina, told BuzzFeed News that “it’s ridiculous that after paying tens of thousands in tuition we have to pay for all these access codes to do our homework.” Many of the access codes he’s purchased have been required simply to complete homework or quizzes. “Often it’s only 10% of your grade in class,” he said. “You’re paying so much money for something that hardly affects your grade—but if you didn’t have it, it would affect your grade enough. It would be bad to start out at a B or C.” Wolverton said he spent \$500 on access codes for digital books and programs this semester.

详解：L)段首句提到，本杰明·沃尔弗顿告诉 BuzzFeed 新闻说，“这太可笑了，我们已经付了好几万的学费，却还要支付所有这些访问代码的费用来做作业。”题干中的 One student 指代 Benjamin Wolverton; 题干中的 complained 和 the high tuition 分别对应原文中的 it’s ridiculous that 和 tens of thousands in tuition，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 L)。

42. Digital materials can cost students less than half the price of traditional printed books according to a publisher.

译文：据一个出版商称，学生在数字材料商花费不到传统印刷书本一半的价格。

定位：由题干中的 Digital materials 和 traditional printed books 定位到原文画线处。

[H] A Pearson spokesperson told BuzzFeed News that “digital materials are less expensive and a good investment” that offer new features, like audio texts, personalized knowledge checks and expert videos. Its digital course materials save students up to 60% compared to traditional printed textbooks, the company added. McGraw Hill didn’t respond to a request for comment, but its CEO David Levin told the Financial Times in August that “in higher education, the era of the printed textbook is now over.”

详解：H)段第二句指出，相比传统的印刷教材，其数字课程材料能为学生节省 60% 开销。由此推知，数字材料花费不到传统印刷书本一半的价格。题干中的 cost students less than half the price 对应原文中的 save students up to 60%; a publisher 指代 Pearson，题干是对定位句的推理判断，故答案为 H)。

43. One student decided not to buy her access code until she received the pay for her part-time job.

译文：一名学生决定在收到她的兼职工资后再购买

[F] She decided to wait for her next work-study paycheck, which was typically \$150-\$200, to pay for the code. She knew that her chemistry grade may take a dive as a result. “It’s a balancing act”



访问代码。 定位： 由题干中的 the pay for her part-time job 定位到原文画线处。	she said. “Can I really afford these access codes now?” She didn’t hand in her first two assignments for chemistry, which started her out in the class with a failing grade.
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详解：定位句提到，哈珀决定等待下次勤工助学的工资，一般是 150 美元至 200 美元，用这笔钱来支付这个代码。题干中的 the pay for her part-time job 对应原文中的 work-study paycheck，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 F)。

44. Online systems may deprive teachers of opportunities to make the best use of their expertise for their students. 译文： 线上系统可能会剥夺老师们充分利用专业知识为学生服务的机会。 定位： 由题干中的 Online systems 和 expertise 定位到原文画线处。	[J] David Hunt, an associate professor in sociology at Augusta University, which has rolled out digital textbooks across its math and psychology departments, told BuzzFeed News that he understands the utility of using systems that require access codes. But he doesn’t require his students to buy access to a learning program that controls the class assignments. “I try to make things as inexpensive as possible,” said Hunt, who uses free digital textbooks for his classes but designs his own curriculum. “The online systems may make my life a lot easier but I feel like I’m giving up control. The discussions are the things where my expertise can benefit the students most.”
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详解：定位句提到，亨特老师指出，“线上系统或许能让我的生活轻松很多，但是我觉得好像自己不再有控制权。课上讨论才是我的专业知识最能带给学生益处的地方。”由此推断，线上系统可能会剥夺老师们充分利用专业知识为学生服务的机会。题干中的 deprive...of opportunities to 是对原文中 giving up control 的同义转述，故答案为 J)。

45. Digital access codes are criticized because they are profit-driven just like the textbook business. 译文： 数字访问代码受到批判是因为它们是以利益为导向的，正如教材生意一样。 定位： 由题干中的 criticized、profit-driven 和 the textbook business 定位到原文画线处。	[C] <u>But critics say the digital access codes represent the same profit-seeking ethos (观念) of the textbook business, and are even harder for students to opt out of.</u> While they could once buy second-hand textbooks, or share copies with friends, the digital systems are essentially impossible to avoid.
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详解：C)段首句提到，但批评家认为这些数字访问代码代表着和教科书生意相同的寻利观念。由此可知，数字访问代码受到批判是因为它们和教科书生意一样都寻求利益。题干中的 criticized 和 profit-driven 分别对应原文中的 critics 和 profit-seeking，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

丧失思考和记忆能力是相当可怕的。我们知道随着年龄增长，患痴呆症的风险就会增大。(46) 但是，如果你有时健忘，您很可能不需要担心。因为痴呆症的症状与年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状有明很明显的区别。

波士顿布列根妇女医院的科克·达夫勒医生说，五十岁以后，人们在快速记住姓名、地点和物品方面有困难是很普遍的。

(47) 大脑像身体的其它部位一样衰老。某些部分会萎缩，尤其是大脑中那些对学习、记忆和计划十分重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。而且随着血管变窄，血流也会减少。

例如，忘记你最喜欢的电影中一个演员的名字并没有什么需要担心的。但是，如果你忘记了电影的情节或是甚至不记得看过这部电影，那才需要更加关注，达夫勒说。

(48) 他说，当你忘记整个经历，那就是“一面红色的信号旗，意味着可能存在更严重的问题。”忘记如何操作一个熟悉的物品，如微波炉，或者忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过有很多次的朋友家时，这也是大脑出现问题的征兆。

达夫勒说，但是即使到了那个时候，人们也不应该惊慌。有很多情况会造成混乱和记忆缺失，包括一些健康问题，比如睡眠中的呼吸暂停、高血压或抑郁症以及服用抗抑郁的药物。

(49) 你不必自己弄明白这些事情。达夫勒建议人们去看医生，检查药物、健康问题和其他可能会影响记忆的因素。达夫勒说，应对记忆缺失最好的办法就是通过建立自己大脑的认知储备来努力预防。

(50) 他说：“读书、看电影、培养新的兴趣或活动都可以迫使一个人用新奇的方式思考。”换言之，让你的大脑忙碌和运转起来。同样，身体也要动起来，因为锻炼是著名的大脑助推器。

详解详析：

46. 答案：A



定位：由题干中的 memory slips 定位到首段第三、四句：But if you have memory slips, you probably needn't worry. There are pretty clear differences between signs of dementia and age-related memory loss.

详解：事实细节题。文章首段第三、四句指出，如果你有时健忘，你很可能不需要担心。因为痴呆症的症状与年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状有很明显的区别。由此可见，健忘并不一定是痴呆症的症状，故答案为 A。

点睛：B) “它们只发生在一些特定的人群身上”，第一段第二句虽然指出随着年龄增长，患痴呆症的风险会增大，但是并没有说哪一类人会患痴呆症，故排除；C) “并不是所有的健忘都与年龄有关”，首段最后一句只提到跟年龄相关的记忆缺失的症状与痴呆症的症状有很明显的区别，并未说明健忘与年龄的关系，故排除；D) “它们在五十岁的人群中特别普遍”，文章第二段提到五十岁以后，人们在快速记住姓名、地点和物品方面有很困难是很普遍的，并不是说健忘在 50 岁人群中很普遍，故排除。

47. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 as we become aged 定位到第三段：The brain ages just like the rest of the body. Certain parts shrink, especially areas in the brain that are important to learning, memory and planning. Changes in brain cells can affect communication between different regions of the brain....

详解：事实细节题。文章第三段指出，大脑像身体的其它部位一样衰老。某些部位会萎缩，尤其是大脑中那些对学习、记忆和计划十分重要的区域。脑细胞的变化会影响大脑不同区域之间的交流。由此可见，大脑中不同区域间的交流会逐渐衰退，故答案为 C。

点睛：A) “我们的互动技巧会退化”，根据第三段第三句可知，是大脑内部不同区域之间的交流在逐渐衰退，而不是人与人之间的互动交流在退化，故排除；B) “我们大脑中某些部位停止工作”，第三段第二句提到某些部位会萎缩，但萎缩并不意味着完全停止工作，不排除；D) “我们整个大脑开始萎缩”，第三段第二句提到是某些部位会萎缩，并不是整个大脑，故排除。

48. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 memory-related symptom 和 take seriously 定位到第五段：When you forget entire experiences, he says, that's "a red flag that something more serious may be involved." Forgetting how to operate a familiar object like a microwave oven, or forgetting how to drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before can also be signs of something going wrong.

详解：事实细节题。文章第五段指出，当你忘记整个经历，那就是“一面红色的信号旗，意味着可能存在更严重的问题。”忘记如何操作一个熟悉的物品，如微波炉，或是忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的朋友家时，这也是大脑出现问题的征兆。选项 A) 中的 do one's daily routines 是对原文中 operate a familiar object like a microwave oven 和 drive to the house of a friend you've visited many times before 的概括，故答案为 A。

点睛：B) “无法回忆起人生经历中的细节”，文中明确提到当你忘记整个经历时意味着可能存在更严重的问题，而不是细节，故排除；C) “无法记住电影的名称或演员的名字”，第四段第一句提到忘记你最喜欢的电影中一个演员的名字并没有什么需要担心的，所以这并不是什么严重的事情，故排除；D) “偶尔弄混朋友的地址”，第五段第二句后半部分提到，忘记如何开车到一个你以前拜访过很多次的朋友家时，这也是大脑出现问题的征兆，而不是偶尔弄地址，故排除。

49. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 people do 和 signs of serious memory loss show up 定位到第七段第一、二句：You don't have to figure this out on your own. Daffner suggests going to your doctor to check on medications, health problems and other issues that could be affecting memory.

详解：事实细节题。第七段前两句提到，你不必自己弄明白这些事情。达夫勒建议人们去看医生，检查药物、健康问题和其它会影响记忆的因素。由此可见，当出现严重的记忆缺失症状时，人们应该寻求专业人士的帮助，故答案为 C。

点睛：A) “检查大脑的认知储存”，第七段最后一句提到应对记忆缺失最好的办法就是通过建立自己大脑的认知储备来努力预防，这是提前预防，而不是在已经出现症状时应采取的措施，故排除；B) “停止使用影响记忆的药物”文中并未提及，故排除；D) “锻炼身体以改善他们的健康状况”，文章最后一段末句提到身体也要动起来，因为锻炼是著名的大脑助推器，但这也是预防的办法，并非已经出现症状时应采取的措施，故排除。

50. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 Dr. Daffner's advice for combating memory loss 定位到最后一段：“Read books, go to movies, take on new hobbies or activities that force one to think in novel ways,” he says. In other words, keep your brain busy and working. And also get physically active, because exercise is a known brain booster.



详解：推理判断题。文章最后一段指出，读书、看电影、培养新的兴趣或活动都可以迫使一个人用新奇的方式思考。换言之，就是让大脑忙碌和运转起来。同样，身体也要动起来，因为锻炼是著名的大脑助推器。由此推断，要应对记忆的缺失，人们需要在精神和身体两个方面保持积极状态，故答案为 D。

点睛：A) “定期进行身体和精神方面的检查”，文中提到让大脑忙碌和运转起来，身体也要动起来，并非进行身体和精神方面的检查，故排除；B) “吃帮助促进大脑功能的药物”和 C) “投身于著名的记忆修复活动”文中并未提及，故均排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

美国联邦调查局将一封查尔斯·达尔文在 1875 年写的信归还给了史密森学会档案馆，这封信已被偷了两次。

(51) 史密森学会档案馆的负责人艾菲·卡普萨里斯说：“我们在二十世纪七十年代中期发现这封信丢失了。联邦调查局告诉我们，这封信丢了，并且很有可能是被一个实习生拿走了。据说，当有人请求借阅这封信做研究时，才发现这封信丢了。”但这个实习生归还了这封信。“这个实习生很有可能在没有人看管时又将这封信拿走了。”

数十年过去了。终于，联邦调查局收到线报说这封被偷的信件就在距离华盛顿特区很近的地方。(52) 他们的艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信，但是却不能提起诉讼，因为已经过了诉讼的时限。联邦调查局与档案馆密切合作，最终确定该信件为真迹，并且肯定为史密森学会所有。

(53) 达尔文写这封信是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家费迪纳得·万德韦尔·海登博士，感谢他给自己寄送的一个区域地质研究的复印件，该区域后来成为黄石公园。

虽然很长一段时间里，该信件没有受到专业博物馆员工的维护，但是其状况良好。卡普萨里斯说：“很幸运，它状况良好，我们仅需做一些很小的努力就能展开它。这封信上有一些胶水，对信件有一些轻微的染色，但并不影响我们使用它。(54) 将它修复后，我们会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上供大家所用。我们的目标之一就是那些具有高度研究价值或人们感兴趣的东西上传至公共网络。

现在实习生、参观者或盗贼想要偷窃这样的信件是很困难的。卡普萨里斯说：“自从二十世纪七十年代以来，档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化，我们现在将高价值的文件放在甚至连我都接触不到的保险柜里。”

详解详析：

51. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 Darwin's letter 和 in the 1970s 定位到第二段：“We realized in the mid-1970s that it was missing.” … “The intern likely took the letter again once nobody was watching it.”

详解：推理判断题。第二段首句指出，史密森学会档案馆的负责人艾菲·卡普萨里斯说：“我们在二十世纪七十年代中期发现这封信丢失了。”该段末句指出，“这个实习生很有可能在没人看管时又将这封信拿走了。”由此可见，这封信被盗了不止一次，故答案为 B)。

点睛：A) “它被美国联邦调查局找回”，虽然文章第三段第三句指出美国联邦调查局的艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信，但这是数十年以后的事情了，并不是发生在二十世纪七十年代的事情，故排除；C) “它被放在档案馆以供研究”，文章第二段倒数第二句虽然提到有人请求借阅这封信做研究，但这并不等同于它放在档案馆里就是为了做研究，故排除；D) “史密森学会档案馆购买”文中并未提及，故排除。

52. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 FBI do after the recovery of the letter 定位到第三段第三、四句：Their art crime team recovered the letter but were unable to press charges because the time of limitations had ended. The FBI worked closely with the Archives to determine that the letter was both authentic and definitely Smithsonian's property.

详解：事实细节题。文章第三段第三、四句指出，艺术品犯罪小组找回了这封信，但是却不能提起诉讼，因为已经过了诉讼的时限。联邦调查局与档案馆密切合作最终确定该信件为真迹，故答案为 A)。

点睛：B) “他们将它放在一个特殊的保险柜中”，文章最后一段最后一句提到自从二十世纪七十年代以来，档案管理流程已经发生了巨大的变化，档案馆现在将高价值的文件放在保险柜里，可见并不是联邦调查局处理这封信件的保管问题，故排除；C) “他们立刻逮捕了嫌疑人”，文中并未提及嫌疑人后来的行踪，故排除；D) “他们提起了诉讼，但却是徒劳”，第三段第三句明确指出因为过了诉讼的时限所以不能提起诉讼，该项原文表述不符，故排除。

53. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 Darwin's letter about 定位到第四段：The letter was written by Darwin to thank an American geologist, Dr. Ferdinand Vandever Hayden, for sending him copies of his research into the geology of the region that would become Yellowstone National Park.



详解：事实细节题。第四段提到，达尔文写这封信是为了感谢美国的一位地质学家费迪纳得·万德韦尔·海登博士，感谢他给自己寄送一个区域地质研究的复印件。由此可见，这封信是一封感谢信。故答案为D。

点睛：A)“黄石公园的演变”，第四段提到该区域之后才成为黄石公园，因此这封信的内容与黄石公园的演变无关，故排除；B)“他与美国一位地质学家的合作”，文中虽然提到了美国的一位地质学家，但没有提及两人的合作，故排除；C)“一些支撑他的理论的地质资料”文中并未提及，故排除。

54. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 *Smithsonian Institution Archives do with the letter* 和 *according to Kapsalis* 定位到第五段第四句：*After it is repaired, we will take digital photos of it and that will be available online. One of our goals is to get items of high research value or interest to the public online.*

详解：实施细节题。文章第五段第四句提到，将它修复后，档案馆会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上为大家所用。由此可见，档案馆修复文件后，会将这封信的电子版本上传至网络，为大众所用。故答案为D。

点睛：A)“只为了研究目的保存它”文中并未提及，故排除；B)“将它变成一个让人们很感兴趣的物品”，第五段最后一句提到档案馆的目标之一就是要把那些具有高度研究价值或人们很感兴趣的東西上传至网络，并不是将其变成人们很感兴趣的物品，故排除；C)“将它作为永远的秘密”，定位句明确提到会拍摄数码照片并将其上传至网上，该项与原文意思不符，故排除。

55. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 *the past half century* 和 *according to Kapsalis* 定位到文章最后一段第二句：“*Archiving practices have changed greatly since the 1970s,*” says Kapsalis, “*and we keep our high value documents in a safe that I don't even have access to.*”

详解：实施细节题。最后一段第二句提到，自从二十世纪七十年代以来，档案馆流程已经发生了巨大的变化，故答案为B。

点睛：A)“对稀有艺术品日益增长的兴趣”、C)“找回各种各样丢失的文件”和D)“博物馆展品价值的提升”文中均未提及，故排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

In the past, traveling by plane was unimaginable for most Chinese people. Nowadays, with the development of China's economy and the improvement of people's living standards, more and more Chinese people, including many farmers and migrant workers, can travel by air. They can fly to all major cities, and many other cities are also planning to build airports. Air services continue to improve, and there are often cheap flights. So in recent years, the number of people choosing to travel by air during holidays has been increasing.

难点注释

1. 第一句中，有时态提示词“过去”，因此要用过去时；“乘飞机出行”可以译为 *travel by plane/air* 或 *air travel*；“难以想象的”可以译为 *unimaginable* 或 *unthinkable*。
2. 第二句中，时态提示词是“如今”，因此要用一般现在时；“随着……”给出事实背景，可以译为 *with/as...*；“越来越多的中国人……都能乘飞机出行”作句子主干；“外出务工人员”可译为 *migrant workers*。
3. 翻译第三句时，注意逗号前后属于并列关系，可用 *and* 链接，也可以用 *with* 结构作补充说明，译为 *with many other cities also planning to build airports*；“筹建机场”可译为 *planning to build/construct airports*。
4. 第四句中，“航空服务”可译为 *air services*；“廉价机票”可译为 *cheap flights*、*cheap/affordable air fares/tickets* 或 *hugely discounted airfares*。
5. 翻译最后一句时，根据事态提示词“近年来”判断该句要用现在完成时；句子主干为“人数在不断增加”，可以译为 *the number of people has been increasing/on the increase*；“选择乘飞机外出旅游”可以译为 *choosing to travel by air/plane*。

