

2019 年 12 月四级真题（第 3 套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to study in China. Please recommend a university to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

特别说明

四级考试每次仅考两套听力

第三套听力试题同第一套或第二套试题一致

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Millions of people travel by plane every single day. If you're planning on being one of them soon, you might not be looking forward to the 26 feeling air travel often leaves you with.

Besides the airport crowds and stress, travelling at a high altitude has real effects on the body. Although the pressure of the cabin is 27 to prevent altitude sickness, you could still 28 sleepiness or a headache. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is 29 to that at 6,000-8,000 feet of altitude. A drop in oxygen pressure can cause headaches in certain 30. To help prevent headaches, drink plenty of water, and avoid alcohol and coffee.

Airplane food might not really be as tasteless as you 31 thought. The air you breathe in a plane dries out your mouth and nose, which can affect your sense of taste. Perception of sweet and salty foods dropped by almost 30 percent in a simulation of air travel. However, you can make your taste buds active again by drinking water. A dry mouth may 32 taste sensitivity, but taste is restored by drinking fluids.

Although in-flight infections 33 in dry environments like airplanes, your risk of getting sick from an airplane is actually low because of the air 34 used. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. However, bacteria have been shown to live on cabin surfaces, so wash your hands 35.

A) adjusted	I) particular
B) channels	J) primarily
C) equivalent	K) reduce
D) experience	L) renovated
E) filters	M) smooth
F) frequently	N) thrive



G) individuals

O) unpleasant

H) originally

## 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**.

### A South Korean city designed for the future takes on a life of its own

[A] Getting around a city is one thing—and then there's the matter of getting from one city to another. One vision of the perfect city of the future is a place that offers easy access to air travel. In 2011, a University of North Carolina business professor named John Kasarda published a book called *Aerotropolis: The Way We'll Live Next*. Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports. The idea, as he has put it, is to offer businesses “rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale.”

[B] “The 18th century really was a *waterborne* (水运的) century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century—and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air,” Kasarda says. Songdo, a city built from scratch in South Korea, is one of Kasarda's prime examples. It has existed for just a few years. “From the outset, it was designed on the basis of connectivity and competitiveness,” says Kasarda. “The government built the bridge directly from the airport to the Songdo International Business District. And the surface infrastructure was built at the same time as the new airport.”

[C] Songdo is a stone's throw from South Korea's Incheon Airport, its main international *hub* (枢纽). But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future. Just building a place as an “international business district” doesn't mean it will become one. Park Yeon Soo *conceived* (构想) this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby. Park sees himself as a visionary. Thirty years after he imagined the city, Park's baby is close to 70 percent built, with 36,000 people living in the business district and 90,000 residents in greater Songdo. It's about an hour outside Seoul, built on former tidal flats along the Yellow Sea. There's a Coast Guard building and a tall trade tower, as well as a park, golf course and university.

[D] Chances are you've actually seen this place. Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea. “Gangnam Style” refers to the fashionable Gangnam district in Seoul. But some of the video was filmed in Songdo. “I don't know if you remember, there was a scene in a subway station. That was not Gangnam. That was actually Songdo,” says Jung Won Son, a professor of urban development at London's Bartlett School of Planning. “Part of the reason to shoot there is that it's new and nice.”

[E] The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out. Songdo's reputation is as a futuristic ghost town. But the reality is more complicated. A bridge with big, light-blue loops leads into the business district. In the center of the main road, there's a long line of flags of the world. On the corner, there's a Starbucks and a 7-Eleven—all of the international brands that you see all over the world nowadays.

[F] The city is not empty. There are mothers pushing baby carriages, old women with walkers—even in the middle of the day, when it's 90 degrees out. Byun Young-Jin chairs the Songdo real estate association and started selling property here when the first phase of the city opened in 2005. He says demand has boomed in the past couple of years. Most of his clients are Korean. In fact, the developer says, 99 percent of the homes here are sold to Koreans. Young families move here because the schools are great. And that's the problem: Songdo has become a popular Korean city—more popular as a residential area than a business one. It's not yet the futuristic international business hub that planners imagined. “It's a great place to live. And it's becoming a great place to work,” says Scott Summers, vice president of Gale International, the developer of the city. The floor-to-ceiling windows of his company's offices overlook Songdo Central Park, with a canal full of small boats and people fishing. *Shimmering* (闪烁的) glass towers line the canal's edge.

[G] “What's happened is that our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here,” Summers says. But there needs to be strong economic incentives for companies to locate here. The city is still unfinished, and it feels a bit like a theme park. It doesn't feel all that futuristic. There's a high-tech



underground trash disposal system. Buildings are environmentally friendly. Everybody's television set is connected to a system that streams personalized language or exercise classes.

[H] But this is not Star Trek. And to some of the residents, Songdo feels hollow. "I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's what we call it in the workplace," says a woman in her 20s. She doesn't want to use her name for fear of being fired from her job. She goes back to Seoul every weekend. "I say I'm prison-breaking on Friday nights." But she has to make the prison break in her own car. There's no high-speed train connecting Songdo to Seoul, just over 20 miles away.

[I] Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too. He says he built South Korea a luxury vehicle, "like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate." But there are lots of other good cars out there, too. The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities trying to attract the biggest international companies.

[J] Songdo's backers contend that it's still early, and business space is filling up—about 70 percent of finished offices are now occupied. Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle. "There have been a lot of *utopian* (乌托邦的) cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that they have vanished entirely." In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.

36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction.
37. The man who conceived Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.
38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo.
39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.
40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor.
41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.
42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace.
43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.
44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what will happen in the future.
45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

### 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 fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will *levy* (征税) 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors.

Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in 2014.

The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise \$410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal pre-kindergarten program for the city.



While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

“The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages—including low-and no-calorie choices,” said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association. “But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it.”

An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a “grocery tax.”

Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. “The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places,” said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. “Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It’s not ‘just Berkeley’ anymore.”

Similar measures in California’s Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado’s Boulder are becoming hot-button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

46. What does the passage say about the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?

- A) It will change the lifestyle of many consumers.
- B) It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.
- C) It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities.
- D) It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business.

47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?

- A) Bargain with the city council.
- B) Refuse to pay additional tax.
- C) Take legal action against it.
- D) Try to win public support.

48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?

- A) It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.
- B) It tried to win grocers’ support against the measure.
- C) It kept sending letters of protest to the media.
- D) It criticized the measure through advertising.

49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?

- A) Alert people to the risk of sugar-induced diseases.
- B) Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.
- C) Add to the fund for their research on diseases.
- D) Benefit low-income people across the country.

50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?

- A) They are becoming rather sensitive issues.
- B) They are spreading panic in the soda industry.
- C) They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.
- D) They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe’s stock of these quick-cooking ovens emit as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem





is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming “status” items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>—the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change—at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. “It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment,” say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behaviour. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing

51. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.
- B) The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.
- C) CO<sub>2</sub> emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.
- D) The use of microwaves emits more CO<sub>2</sub> than people think.

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

- A) They are becoming more affordable.
- B) They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.
- C) They are getting much easier to operate.
- D) They take less time to cook than other appliances.

53. What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

- A) Cooking food of different varieties.
- B) Improving microwave users' habits.
- C) Eating less to cut energy consumption.
- D) Using microwave ovens less frequently.

54. What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

- A) There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.
- B) People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.
- C) The UK produces less CO<sub>2</sub> than many other countries in the EU.
- D) More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

55. What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

- A) It will become less popular in the coming decades.
- B) It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.
- C) It plays a positive role in environmental protection.
- D) It consumes more power than conventional cooking.



**Part IV**  
**minutes)**

**Translation**

**(30**

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**

中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。中文姓名的特点是，姓总是在前，名跟在其后。千百年来，父姓一直世代相传。然而，如今，孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。一般来说，名有一个或两个汉字，通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人，或者期望他们过什么样的生活。父母非常重视给孩子取名，因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。



# 2019 年 12 月四级真题答案与详解

## (第 3 套)

### Part I Writing



扫码看老师  
讲解建议信  
的写法。

#### 审题思路

此次四级考试要求写的是一篇应用文,是考试题型中常见的信件写作,主题是“为要来中国求学的外国朋友推荐一所大学”。考生可以利用常见的三段式结构进行写作:第一段指出收到朋友来信并引出主题;第二段具体写所推荐的大学以及原因;第三段表达自己的希望和期盼并总结全文。此外,还要注意书信写作的基本格式。

#### 词汇素材

与“学校”相关	与“求学(生活)”相关
<b>campus</b> [ˈkæmpəs] <i>n.</i> 校园	<b>convenient</b> [kənˈviːniənt] <i>a.</i> 方便的,便利的
<b>curriculum</b> [kəˈrɪkjələm] <i>n.</i> 课程	<b>native</b> [ˈneɪtɪv] <i>n.</i> 当地人 <i>a.</i> 当地的
<b>scholarship</b> [ˈskɒləʃɪp] <i>n.</i> 奖学金;学术研究	<b>facility</b> [fəˈsɪləti] <i>n.</i> 设施,设备
<b>accommodation</b> [əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 住宿	<b>native language</b> 本地语言;母语
<b>library</b> [ˈlaɪbrəri] <i>n.</i> 图书馆,图书室	<b>shopping mall</b> 大型购物中心
<b>lecture</b> [ˈlektʃə] <i>n.</i> 讲座,演讲	<b>delicious food</b> 美食
<b>seminar</b> [ˈseminɑː] <i>n.</i> 研讨班,研讨会	<b>local climate</b> 当地气候
<b>teaching staff</b> 教职员工	<b>job opportunity</b> 就业机会
<b>academic competence</b> 学术能力	<b>public transportation</b> 公共交通
<b>extracurricular activity</b> 课外活动	

#### 写作提纲

第一段:引出朋友来信和主题	1. 收到朋友来信 2. 写信目的是为了推荐合适的学校
第二段:推荐学校并说明理由	1. 综合性大学,负有盛名,学科齐全,学习氛围好 2. 学校所在城市的气候与外国朋友的家乡相似 3. 作者也在这个学校,能一起学习、品尝美食和教朋友中文
第三段:提出希望并总结全文	希望建议有用,并期盼见到收信人





高分范文	参考译文
<p>Dear Tom,</p> <p>I have just received your letter and I am so excited to hear that you plan to study in a Chinese university. Now I am writing to recommend a university to you. That is Peking University.</p> <p>There are several reasons for my recommendation. To begin with, as a renowned comprehensive university in the capital of China, it boasts a wide range of academic disciplines and an excellent learning atmosphere. What's more, Beijing, where the university is located, enjoys a good climate with four distinct seasons, similar to your hometown, which means you can adapt to it quite well. Finally, I am now studying on this campus. If you come, we can study and eat delicious food together. And I can't wait to teach you to speak Chinese.</p> <p>I hope you will find these proposals useful and I am looking forward to meeting you on our campus.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Li Hua</p>	<p>亲爱的汤姆:</p> <p>我刚刚收到你的来信,得知你打算来中国上大学,我非常兴奋。现在我写信向你推荐一所大学。那就是北京大学。</p> <p>我的推荐有几个理由。首先,北京大学位于中国首都,作为一所负有盛名的综合性大学,它拥有众多学科和极好的学习氛围。此外,它所在的北京市四季分明,和你家乡的气候相似,这意味着你可以很好地适应它。最后,我现在就在这所大学学习。如果你来,我们可以一起学习,一起吃美味的食物。我都等不及要教你说中文了。</p> <p>我希望这些建议对你有用,期盼在我们的学校见到你。</p> <p>你真诚的, 李华</p>

### 万能句型

#### ◎ 引入话题

- I'm so glad to receive your letter and excited to hear that you plan to... 我很高兴收到你的来信,得知你打算……,我很激动。
- I am writing to recommend you the right school. 我写信是为了向你推荐合适的学校。

#### ◎ 说明理由

- Several reasons account for my recommendation. First, ... Second, ... Third, ... 我的推荐有几个理由。第一,……。第二,……。第三,……。
- There are two reasons why I recommend this university. On the one hand, ... On the other hand, ... 我推荐这所大学有两个原因。一方面,……。另一方面,……。

#### ◎ 结尾句式

- I hope you will take these suggestions into account and I'm looking forward to your early reply. 我希望你能考虑这些建议,期待你早日回复。
- If you have any questions about this university, please feel free to contact me. 如果你对这所大学有任何疑问,请随时与我联系。



<p>Dear (收信人姓名),</p> <p>I have just received your letter and I am so excited to hear that you plan to (写信背景). Now I am writing to recommend (提出建议).</p> <p>There are several reasons for my recommendation. To begin with, (理由 1). What's more, (理由 2). Finally, (理由 3).</p> <p>I hope you will find these proposals useful and I am looking forward to (提出期盼).</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Sincerely yours, (写信人署名)</p>	<p>亲爱的_____:</p> <p>我刚刚收到你的来信,得知你打算_____,我非常兴奋。现在我写信向你推荐_____。</p> <p>我的推荐有几个理由。首先,_____.其次,_____.最后,_____。</p> <p>我希望这些建议对你有用,期盼_____。</p> <p style="text-align: right;">你真诚的, _____</p>
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## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 总体分析

本文选自 2019 年 3 月 19 日刊登在 *www.thehealthy.com* 网站上一篇标题为 11 Things Traveling on a Plane Does to Your Body (乘飞机给身体带来的 11 种影响) 的文章。本文主要讲述了乘坐飞机时会遇到的一些问题。第一段引入主题:乘坐飞机会带给人不愉快的感受;第二至四段具体介绍乘坐飞机会遇到的一些问题,并给出了相应的建议。

#### 选项归类

词性		选项	词义
名词	单数/不可数	C) equivalent	等同物,等价物
		D) experience	经验,经历
		I) particular	细节,详情
	复数	B) channels	途径,频道
		E) filters	过滤器
		G) individuals	个人



扫码看老师为你指点迷津。





词性		选项	词义
动词	原形	D) experience	感受,经历
		K) reduce	减少,缩小
		M) smooth	使平滑,使光滑
		N) thrive	蓬勃发展,旺盛
	第三人称单数	B) channels	引导,输送
		E) filters	过滤
	-ed 形式	A) adjusted	调整,适应
		L) renovated	修复,翻新
形容词		C) equivalent	等同的,相当的
		I) particular	特别的,挑剔的
		M) smooth	平滑的,光滑的
		O) unpleasant	令人不快的,不舒服的
副词		F) frequently	频繁地,经常
		H) originally	原来,起初
		J) primarily	主要地,根本地

### 试题详解

26. O) unpleasant. **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前是定冠词 the,后面是名词,因此应填入形容词。本句意为“如果你打算不久之后成为他们中的一员,你也许并不会期待乘飞机通常给你带来的\_\_\_\_\_感受。”由此可知,乘飞机带来的感受是不好的,而且下文也有提到乘飞机可能会导致头疼、味觉失调等问题,因此本空应填入含贬义的形容词。备选形容词中,O) unpleasant“令人不快的,不舒服的”符合题意,故为答案。
27. A) adjusted. **详解** 动词辨析题。空格前是 is,因此应填入形容词或动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。空格所在部分意为“尽管机舱的气压已\_\_\_\_\_以防止高空病”。为了乘客的舒适,飞行时机舱内的气压肯定要调整,不能与外部气压相同,因此本空应填入含有“调整”意义的词,故本题答案为 A) adjusted。
28. D) experience. **详解** 动词辨析题。空格前是情态动词 could,因此应填入动词原形。空格所在部分意为“你仍然会\_\_\_\_\_昏昏欲睡或头疼”。sleepiness 和 headache 都是个人感受到的,因此本空应填入含有“感受”意义的动词原形,故本题答案为 D) experience。
29. C) equivalent. **详解** 形容词辨析题。空格前是 is,因此应填入形容词或动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。根据句意,此处是将“飞机机舱内更低的氧气压”与“海拔 6,000 至 8,000 英尺的气压”进行比较,备选项中,表示比较且符合句意的只有 C) equivalent“等同的,相当的”。
30. G) individuals. **详解** 名词辨析题。空格前是介词 in 和形容词 certain,因此应填入名词。本句意为“氧气压的下降会导致某些\_\_\_\_\_头疼。”由此推断,应是飞机上的乘客感到头疼,因此本空应填入含有“人,乘客”意义的名词,故本题答案为 G) individuals。





31. H) originally. 详解 副词辨析题。空格前面是该从句的主语 you, 后面是谓语动词 thought, 因此应填入副词修饰动词。本句意为“飞机餐不一定像你\_\_\_\_\_想的那样真的毫无味道。”由下文可知, 因为乘坐飞机会降低人的味觉敏感度, 所以飞机餐不一定像人们原本想象的那么难吃。由此推断, 本空应填入含有“原来, 原本”意义的副词, 故本题答案为 H) originally。
32. K) reduce. 详解 动词辨析题。空格前是情态动词 may, 因此本空应填入动词原形。空格所在部分意为“干燥的嘴巴会\_\_\_\_\_味觉敏感度”。本段第二句提到, 干燥的嘴巴会影响味觉。第三句提到, 在一次模拟空中旅行中, 人们对甜食和咸的食物的感知下降了大约 30%。因此, 本空应填入含有“降低, 减少”意义的动词原形, 故本题答案为 K) reduce。
33. N) thrive. 详解 动词辨析题。空格前面是 although 引导的让步状语从句的主语 infections, 后面是地点状语, 并无宾语, 而且主句用的是一般现在时, 因此应填入不及物动词的原形。空格所在部分意为“虽然飞机上飞行途中的传染病在像飞机这样的干燥环境中\_\_\_\_\_, 但因此生病的风险实际上很低”。两个分句是转折关系, 由此可推断, 传染病在飞机上传播得很快, N) thrive “蓬勃发展, 旺盛”符合题意。
34. E) filters. 详解 名词辨析题。空格位于“because of...”结构中, 其前是 the air, 其后是过去分词 used (作后置定语), 推断空格所填词应是名词, 与 the air 一起组成名词短语, 也可能是副词, 修饰 used。空格所在部分意为“你生病的风险实际上很低, 因为使用了空气\_\_\_\_\_”。由此推断, 传染病一般通过空气传播, 飞机上要使用空气过滤器, 才能保证乘客不被传染, 故本题答案为 E) filters。
35. F) frequently. 详解 副词辨析题。空格所在部分是一个结果状语从句, 谓语动词和宾语都不缺, 因此应填入副词。该句前后两部分是因果关系, 前半句提到“细菌被证明能在机舱表面生存”, 那么后半句应是说“要多洗手”, 故本题答案为 F) frequently。

#### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>每一天都有数百万人乘飞机出行。如果你打算不久之后成为他们中的一员, 你也许并不会期待乘飞机通常给你带来的不愉快感受。</p> <p>除了机场拥挤的人群和紧张的气氛, 在高海拔飞行对身体有实际的影响。尽管机舱的气压已经过调整以防止高空病, 你仍然会感到昏昏欲睡或头疼。飞机机舱内更低的氧气压相当于海拔 6,000 至 8,000 英尺的气压。氧气压的下降会导致某些人头疼。大量饮水有助于预防头疼, 但要避免酒精和咖啡。</p> <p>飞机餐不一定像你原来想的那样真的毫无味道。你在飞机上呼吸的空气令你的嘴巴和鼻子干燥, 进而会影响味觉。在一次模拟空中旅行中, 人们对甜食和咸的食物的感知下降了大约 30%。但是, 你可以通过饮水使味蕾重新活跃起来。干燥的嘴巴会降低味觉敏感度, 但是饮水可以恢复味觉。</p> <p>虽然飞机上飞行途中的传染病在像飞机这样的干燥环境中传播得很快, 但因此生病的风险实际上很低, 因为使用了空气过滤器。除非你坐在咳嗽或打喷嚏的人旁边, 否则你不用太担心会生病。但是, 细菌被证明能在机舱表面生存, 所以要经常洗手。</p>	<p>altitude [ˈæltɪtjuːd] n. 海拔, 海拔高度</p> <p>cabin [ˈkæbɪn] n. 机舱, 驾驶舱</p> <p>oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən] n. 氧气</p> <p>alcohol [ˈælkəhɒl] n. 酒, 含酒精饮品</p> <p>perception [pəˈsepʃən] n. 知觉, 感知</p> <p>simulation [ˌsɪmjʊˈleɪʃən] n. 模拟, 仿真</p> <p>taste buds 味蕾</p> <p>sensitivity [ˌsensəˈtɪvəti] n. 敏感性</p> <p>restore [rɪˈstɔː] v. 恢复</p> <p>fluid [ˈfluːɪd] n. 液体</p> <p>in-flight a. 飞行途中的</p> <p>sneeze [sniːz] v. 打喷嚏</p> <p>bacteria [bækˈtɪəriə] n. 细菌</p> <p>surface [ˈsɜːfɪs] n. 表面</p>





## 难句分析

1. The lower oxygen pressure found in an aircraft cabin is equivalent to that at 6,000–8,000 feet of altitude. (P2S3)

**分析** 本句主干是“The lower oxygen pressure...is equivalent to that at 6,000–8,000 feet of altitude”。found in an aircraft cabin 是过去分词短语作后置定语,修饰 oxygen pressure, that 指代 oxygen pressure。

**译文** 飞机机舱内更低的氧气压相当于海拔 6,000 至 8,000 英尺的气压。

2. Unless you're sitting next to someone who is coughing or sneezing, you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick. (P4S2)

**分析** 本句主干是“...you shouldn't worry too much about getting sick”。句首 unless 引导的是条件状语从句, who 引导的限制性定语从句修饰 someone。

**译文** 除非你坐在咳嗽或打喷嚏的人旁边,否则你不用太担心会生病。

## Section B

### 总体分析

本文选自 *www.npr.org* 网站。本文主要探讨了韩国的未来之城松岛的设计理念和发展现状,以及对未来的发展预期。A)、B) 段指出未来之城的典型特征为发达的航空运输; C) 段介绍了松岛城的创始人派克最初的城市规划以及目前该城市的发展现状; D) 段指出松岛城曾经出现在很多有名的音乐录影视频中; E) ~ G) 段主要指出松岛城作为一个居住区比商业区更受欢迎; H) 段指出松岛城的工作者并不享受在此工作的经历; I) 段指出松岛城的创始人派克对于该城市发展低于预期的无奈; J) 段指出松岛城的支持者对于其未来发展的积极态度。

### 试题详解

36. F) **译文** 松岛之所以受欢迎更多取决于其生活品质而非商业吸引力。

**定位** 由题干中的 *quality of life* 和 *business attraction* 定位到文章 F) 段第八句: And that's the problem: Songdo has become a popular Korean city—more popular as a residential area than a business one.

**详解** 定位句提到,那就是问题所在:松岛已经成为一个受欢迎的韩国城市——作为一个居住区比商业区更受欢迎。定位句和题干中都提到了松岛城受欢迎的原因,定位句中的 a residential area 和 a business one 分别对应题干中的 *quality of life* 和 *business attraction*, 故答案为 F)。

37. I) **译文** 构想松岛城的人由于它并未达到预期而感到失望。

**定位** 由题干中的 *the man who conceived Songdo* 和 *disappointed* 定位到文章 I) 段前四句: Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, feels frustrated, too. He says he built South Korea a luxury vehicle, “like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate.”

**详解** 定位句指出,第一个构想松岛城的人派克也感到很沮丧。他说他为韩国建造了一辆豪华车,“就像奔驰和宝马。现在它是一辆好车。但是我们正在等待一个能够加速的好司机。”题干中的 *the man who conceived Songdo* 即定位句中提到的 Park Yeon Soo, the man who first imagined Songdo, 根据定位句可知,派克认为他构想的城市由于缺乏一种好的运行而没有达到福



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想的效果,题干中的 *fallen short of his expectations* 即为此意,故答案为 I)。

38. D) **【译文】** 在一个流行的韩国音乐视频里的一个场景是在松岛城拍摄的。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *a popular South Korean music video* 定位到文章 D) 段第五至七句: “I don't know if you remember, there was a scene in a subway station. That was not Gangnam. That was actually Songdo,” ...

**【详解】** 定位句指出,有一个在地铁站的场景实际上是在松岛城拍摄的。结合该段前文,音乐视频“江南 Style”中地铁站的场景是在松岛城拍摄的,故答案为 D)。

39. G) **【译文】** 松岛仍然缺乏财政刺激来促使企业在那里建厂。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *financial stimulus* 和 *businesses to set up shop there* 定位到文章 G) 段第二句: But there needs to be strong economic incentives for companies to locate here.

**【详解】** 定位句指出,但是需要有更强的经济诱因让公司开设在这里。定位句中的 *economic incentives* 和题干中的 *financial stimulus* 为同义转述,定位句中的 *companies to locate here* 和题干中的 *businesses to set up shop there* 也为同义转述,故答案为 G)。

40. B) **【译文】** 一位教授认为,飞机将会逐步成为主要的交通方式。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *airplanes*、*the chief means of transportation* 和 *a professor* 定位到文章 B) 段第一句: “The 18th century really was a *waterborne* (水运的) century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century—and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air,” Kasarda says.

**【详解】** 定位句指出,卡萨达说,“18 世纪是水运的世纪,19 世纪是铁路运输的世纪,20 世纪是高速公路的世纪,而随着世界逐步变得被空运连通,21 世纪将会继续成为航空运输的世纪。”根据前文可知,定位句中提到的卡萨达为一位教授,而他提出的 21 世纪将会继续成为航空运输的世纪,意味着飞机将会成为主要的交通工具,故答案为 B)。

41. E) **【译文】** 松岛城的实际情况和预想的不一致。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *different from the city it was supposed to be* 定位到文章 E) 段前两句: The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out.

**【详解】** 定位句指出,这个城市理应是国际公司的枢纽,拥有来自世界各地的员工。但事实并非如此。根据第二句可知,松岛城事实上和预想不符,故答案为 E)。

42. H) **【译文】** 一些在松岛城工作的人抱怨工作场所的无聊。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *some of the people who work in Songdo* 和 *boredom in the workplace* 定位到文章 H) 段第三、四句: “I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's what we call it in the workplace,” says a woman in her 20s.

**【详解】** 定位句指出,一位二十多岁的女性说,“我每个工作日都像是在监狱里。这就是我们所谓的工作场所。”该句中提到的女性可以代表一部分在松岛城工作的人,她将工作场所描述为监狱,可见她非常厌恶日常的工作状况,故答案为 H)。

43. A) **【译文】** 一位商业领域的教授说未来的城市应该能够很容易地使用跨国交通工具。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *a business professor* 和 *easy access to international transportation* 定位到文章 A) 段第二句: One vision of the perfect city of the future is a place that offers easy access to air travel.

**【详解】** 定位句指出,对于完美的未来城市的一种观点是它是一个能够轻松进行空中旅行的地方。





后文介绍了持此观点的人是 a University of North Carolina business professor, 定位句中的 offers easy access to air travel 和题干中的 have easy access to international transportation 为同义转述, 故答案为 A)。

44. J) **译文** 一位城市规划教授认为, 城市规划者很难预见未来会发生什么。

**定位** 由题干中的 an urban design professor 和 foresee what will happen in the future 定位到文章 J) 段第二句: Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle. 和最后一句: In other words, when it comes to cities—or anything else—it is hard to predict the future.

**详解** 定位句指出, 麻省理工学院教授城市设计的布伦特·瑞恩指出, 当我们提及城市或是任何其他的事情时, 都很难去预测未来。定位句中的 Brent Ryan 即为城市规划方面的教授, 定位句中的 hard to predict the future 和题干中的 “it is difficult...to foresee what will happen in the future” 为同义转述, 故答案为 J)。

45. C) **译文** 构想松岛城的派克, 感觉到和这个城市有一种亲子的联系。

**定位** 由题干中的 a parental connection with the city 定位到文章 C) 段第四、五句: Park Yeon Soo conceived (构想) this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby.

**详解** 定位句指出, 派克早在 1986 年就开始构想未来之城。他将松岛城视为自己的孩子。该句中的 “He considers Songdo his baby.” 和题干中的 a parental connection 表达含义一致, 故答案为 C)。

#### 全文翻译及重点词汇

##### 全文翻译

一个为未来设计的韩国城市正在生机勃勃

A) 在城市内游玩是一件事——然后才会有从一个城市到另一个城市。(43) 对于完美的未来城市的一种观点是它是一个能够轻松进行空中旅行的地方。2011 年, 北卡罗莱纳州大学商科教授约翰·卡萨达出版了一本名为《航空城: 我们将来的居住方式》的书。卡萨达说, 城市应该被有意地建在机场附近。正如他所说, 这是为了给商业提供“大规模快速的、远程的连通性”。

B) (40) 卡萨达说, “18 世纪是水运的世纪, 19 世纪是铁路运输的世纪, 20 世纪是高速公路的世纪, 而随着世界逐步变得被空运连通, 21 世纪将会继续成为航空运输的世纪。”松岛, 韩国一个从零开始的城市, 是卡萨达的最主要例子之一。它刚刚存在几年的时间。卡萨达说, “从一开始, 它是基于连通性和竞争性而建立。政府在机场和松岛城国际商业区之间直接建立起一座桥梁。基础设施和新机场同时建立。”

C) 松岛距离韩国的主要国际枢纽仁川机场非常近。但是想要成为未来之城仅有一个距离近的机场还远远不够。把一个地方建成“国际商业区”并不意味着它会成为这样一个区域。(45) 派克早在 1986 年就开始构想未来之城。他将松岛城视为自己的孩子。派克认为自己是一个有远见的人。在他构想这一城市的 30 年后, 他的“孩子”已经建成近 70%, 36,000 人住在商业区, 而 90,000 人住在松岛城的更大部分区域。这距离首尔约 1 小时路程, 建于黄海沿线的海滩之上。有一个海岸警卫大楼和贸

##### 重点词汇

vision [ˈvɪʒən] n. 观点, 构想, 设想

access [ˈækses] n. 通道, 入口

connectivity [ˌkɒnekˈtɪvɪti] n. 连通性

massive [ˈmæsɪv] a. 巨大的, 强大的

scale [skeɪl] n. 范围, 规模, 程度

aviation [ˌævɪˈeɪʃən] n. 航空, 航空学

infrastructure [ˈɪnfraˌstrʌktʃə] n. 基础设施

visionary [ˈvɪʒənəri] n. 有预见的人, 有远见的人

tidal flats n. 潮滩

reputation [ˌrepjuˈteɪʃən] n. 名誉, 名望





易塔,同时有一个公园、高尔夫球场和大学。

D) 你很有可能见过这个地方。松岛在出自韩国的最有名的音乐视频里出现过。“江南 Style”指的是首尔时尚的江南区。但是音乐视频的一部分是在松岛城拍摄的。伦敦巴特利特特学校的城市发展教授郑元森说,“(38) 我不知道你们是否记得,有一个在地铁站的场景。那不是江南。那里实际上是松岛城。之所以在那里拍摄,一部分原因是那里很新、很漂亮。”

E) (41) 这个城市理应是国际公司的枢纽,拥有来自世界各地的员工。但事实并非如此。松岛素有未来鬼城之称。真实情况更为复杂。一座带有大的浅蓝色灯带的桥梁直通商业区。在主路中心,有一排世界各国的旗帜。在一个角落里,有星巴克和 7-Eleven——所有你能在全世界看到的国际品牌。

F) 这个城市并不是空城。有推着婴儿车的妈妈,拄着拐杖的老人——甚至在中午,外面气温 90 度的时候。卞英瑛担任松岛房地产协会主席,在 2005 年城市一期开放时,就开始售卖不动产。他说在过去的几年里需求正在上涨。他的大部分客户都是韩国人。开发商说,事实上 99% 的房产都是售卖给韩国人。年轻的家庭搬到这里因为这里的学校很好。(36) 那就是问题所在:松岛已经成为一个受欢迎的韩国城市——作为一个居住区比商业区更受欢迎。它还不是设计者想象中的未来国际商业枢纽。盖尔国际公司副总裁,城市的发展者斯科特·萨摩斯说,“这是一个居住的好地方。而且正在成为工作的好地方。”从他办公室的落地窗能够俯瞰松岛中央公园,里面有运河,满是小船和钓鱼的人们。闪烁的玻璃塔在运河边缘排成一排。

G) 萨摩斯说,“事实上发生的事情是,我们对于打造生活品质的首要关注使得居民愿意居住在这里。”(39) 但是需要要有更强的经济诱因让公司开设在这里。这个城市还未完工,看上去像是一个主题公园。并不是完全未来化的。有一个高科技的地下垃圾处理系统。高楼都是环保的。每个人的电视机都是和个人语言和锻炼课系统相连的。

H) 但是这并不是星际旅行。对于一些居民而言,松岛是空的。(42) 一位二十多岁的女性说,“我每个工作日都像是在监狱里。这就是我们所谓的工作场所。”她不想用自己的名字,因为害怕被解雇。她每个周末回到首尔。“我会将每周五的晚上称为越狱。”但是她不得不开着自己的私家车越狱。松岛和首尔之间距离 20 公里,但是却没有高速列车相连。

I) (37) 第一个构想松岛城的人派克也感到很沮丧。他说他为韩国建造了一辆豪华车,“就像奔驰和宝马。现在它是一辆好车。但是我们正在等待一个能够加速的好司机。”但是有很多其他的好车。全世界都分布着未来的、高科技的城市,试图吸引最大的国际连锁公司。

J) 松岛城的支持者说现在还早,商业区正在逐步填满——大约 70% 的写字楼正在被利用。(44-1) 麻省理工学院教授城市设计的布伦特·瑞恩说,松岛城证实了一个普遍规律。“历史上有很多乌托邦的城市。其中很多我们无从得知是因为它们已经完全消失了。”换句话说,(44-2) 当我们提及城市或是任何其他的事情时,都很难去预测未来。

futuristic [ˌfjuːtʃəˈrɪstɪk]

a. 未来主义的

complicated

[ˈkɒmplɪkətɪd] a. 复杂的,难处理的

real estate n. 房地产,不动产

property [ˈprɒpəti] n. 不动产,房地产

demand [dɪˈmɑːnd] n. 需求,需要

residential [ˌrezɪˈdenʃəl]

a. 住宅的,住宅区的

floor-to-ceiling a. 落地式的

overlook [ˌəʊvəˈlʊk] v. 俯瞰,俯视

incentive [ɪnˈsentɪv] n. 动机,刺激,鼓励

environmentally friendly a. 环境友好的

frustrated [frʌˈstreɪtɪd]

a. 沮丧的,懊恼的

luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] n. 奢华,奢侈

vehicle [ˈviːɪkəl] n. 车辆,交通工具

accelerate [əkˈseləreɪt] v. (使)加速,(使)加快

universal [ˌjuːnɪˈvɜːsəl]

a. 普遍的,全体的,共同的

principle [ˈprɪnsəpəl] n. 原则,原理

vanish [ˈvænɪʃ] v. 消失,突然不见



## 难句分析

1. "What's happened is that our focus on creating that quality of life first has enabled the residents to live here," Summers says. (GS1)

**分析** 本句主干是 "...Summers says", 引号部分为直接引语。该直接引语中, 主干是 "What's happened is that...", 其中 what's happened 是 what 引导的主语从句, is 为系动词, that 引导的从句为表语从句。该表语从句的主干为 "our focus...has enabled the residents to live here", 其中 on creating that quality of life 为 focus 的后置定语。

**译文** 萨摩斯说, “事实上发生的事情是, 我们对于打造生活品质的首要关注使得居民愿意居住在这里。”

2. The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities trying to attract the biggest international companies. (IS6)

**分析** 本句主干是 "The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities...". "trying to..." 为现在分词短语作 cities 的后置定语。

**译文** 全世界都分布着未来的、高科技的城市, 试图吸引最大的国际连锁公司。

## Section C

### Passage One



如何解答事实  
细节题? 快来  
了解一下!

## 总体分析

本文选自 Quartz 新闻网。文章主要介绍了对于美国碳酸饮料税收政策支持者和反对者的意见。第一至三段主要介绍了美国碳酸饮料税收政策的产生背景和相关规定; 第四至六段论述了该政策反对者的看法和举措; 第七、八段论述了该政策支持者的看法以及对未来的积极预期。

## 试题详解

46. 文章针对费城最新获批的碳酸饮料税收说了什么?

- A) 它将改变很多消费者的生活方式。
- B) 它将鼓励其他美国城市效仿。
- C) 它将削减低收入群体对于碳酸饮料的消费。
- D) 它可能会影响碳酸饮料企业的营销策略。

**定位** 由题干中的 the newly-approved soda tax in Philadelphia 定位到第二段前两句: Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country.

**详解** 事实细节题。文章第二段前两句提到, 费城的新举措在市议会投票选举中以 13 比 4 的比例获得批准。它为全国范围内的类似提案树立了新的标杆。由此可见, 该举措不仅得到了市议会的批准, 而且相应措施也鼓励了该税收政策在全国范围内的展开, 其他城市会陆续效仿, 故答案为 B)。

**干扰项排除** 文章通篇都在讲述该政策支持者和反对者的意见, 并未提及任何个体消费者的消费情况或是生活方式的改变, 故排除 A) 项和 C) 项; 文章第六段提到, 一项有行业支持的反税收运动花费了大量广告费, 但目的是反对这项税收政策, 而非推广产品, 第七段中提到, 从那些推销引发糖尿病、肥胖症和心脏病的产品厂商那里重新获取一小部分利润来再投资这些碳酸饮料的消费者群体, 这是这项税收政策的作用, 也并非碳酸饮料企业营销策略的改变, 综合可知, D) 项错误。



47. 反对者可能会采取什么行动来应对碳酸饮料税收提议?

- A) 和市议会商谈。 C) 采取法律行动来对抗。  
B) 拒绝支付额外税收。 D) 试图获得公众支持。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *opponents* 和 *respond to the soda tax proposal* 定位到第四段: *While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.* 和第五段第二、三句: *“...it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it.”*

**【详解】** 事实细节题。文章第四段提到,反对者对该税收政策提出了尖锐批评,并发誓要在法庭上挑战这一政策。第五段又引用美国饮料协会发言人劳伦·凯恩的话指出,该税收政策是违法的,饮料协会会支持费城中占绝大多数的反对此项税收的人,并采取法律措施来阻止这项税收政策。综合可知,答案为 C)。

**【干扰项排除】** 第四段提到,该举措的反对者,包括碳酸饮料的说客,对此提出了尖锐批评,并发誓要在法庭上挑战这一税收政策,并未提及和市议会商谈,故排除 A) 项;文中只提到反对者不赞同该税收政策,并未提及他们拒绝支付额外税收,故排除 B) 项;第五段第二句提到,饮料协会发言人说他们会支持费城中占绝大多数的反对此项税收的人,并采取法律措施来阻止这项税收,这是支持反对意见的公众并寻求法律支持,而非寻求公众支持,故排除 D) 项。

48. 有行业支持的反税收运动针对碳酸饮料税收政策做了什么?

- A) 它试图引发消费者的敌意。  
B) 它试图赢得食杂店主的支持来反对这一举措。  
C) 它持续给媒体发送抗议信。  
D) 它通过广告来批判这一举措。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *industry-backed anti-tax campaign* 定位到文章第六段: *An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a “grocery tax.”*

**【详解】** 事实细节题。文章第六段指出,一项有行业支持的反税收运动已经花费了至少 400 万美元用于广告。这些广告批判了这一举措,将其描述为“食杂类税收”,故答案为 D)。

**【干扰项排除】** 反税收运动刊登广告的目的是批判税收政策,而非引发消费者的敌意,故排除 A) 项;第六段第二句中 *grocery* 一词指的是反税收运动做的广告将该税收称为“食杂类税收”,与食杂店主无关,故排除 B) 项;C) 项在文中未提及。

49. 公共健康组织认为碳酸饮料税收会有什么作用?

- A) 警示人们糖类引发疾病的风险。 C) 为他们对于疾病的研究增加资金。  
B) 帮助人们解决某些长期的健康问题。 D) 使全国的低收入人群受益。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 *public health groups* 定位到第七段首句: *Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans.*

**【详解】** 事实细节题。第七段首句指出,公共卫生组织赞成这项获批的税收政策,将其称为解决某些长期困扰美国人健康问题的重要一步,故答案为 B)。

**【干扰项排除】** 第七段第二句指出,美国健康食品公司的执行董事吉米·克里格说,“从那些推销导致一些贫困群体糖尿病、肥胖症和心脏病的产品厂商那里重新获取一小部分利润来再投资这些群体的举动,对于其他很多地方而言是鼓舞人心的。”这里提到了一些糖类引发的疾病和再投资的问题,但是重在说明该项税收的作用,而非警示人们疾病风险,故排除 A) 项;税收资金的用处是再投资到这些患病人群,而非用于有关疾病的研究,也非让全国低收入人群受益,故排除 C) 项和 D) 项。





50. 有关其他城市针对碳酸饮料征税的类似举措,我们了解到什么?

A) 它们成了非常敏感的话题。

C) 它们降低了糖类引发的疾病的患病几率。

B) 它们在碳酸饮料行业引发了恐慌。

D) 它们从碳酸饮料行业拿走了大量利润。

**定位** 由题干中的 similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities 定位到最后一段第一句: Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues.

**详解** 事实细节题。最后一段第一句指出,类似的举措在加利福尼亚州的奥尔巴尼、奥克兰、旧金山和科罗拉多州的博尔德已经成为热点问题。定位句中的 hot-button 和选项中的 sensitive 在该语境中表达含义一致,故答案为 A)。

**干扰项排除** 文中最后一段仅仅指出,健康倡导组织暗示更多的举措将会出现,B)、C)、D) 三项内容在文中均未提及,故均排除。

### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>美国第五大城市通过了一项重要的碳酸饮料税收提案,对经销商征收每盎司液体 1.5 美分的税收。</p> <p>(46) 费城的新举措在市议会投票选举中以 13 比 4 的比例获得批准。它为全国范围内的类似提案树立了新的标杆。这足以证明对于含糖饮料的征税能够在超级自由主义领域之外获得大力支持。迄今为止,唯一一个在 2014 年成功通过并实施碳酸饮料征税的城市是加利福尼亚州的伯克利。</p> <p>该税收将适用于普通或低糖碳酸饮料,以及其他加糖饮料,比如佳得乐或冰茶。在未来五年里预计会征收 4.1 亿美元,其中大部分资金会用于资助该城市的一项普适学前幼儿园项目。</p> <p>(47-1) 尽管市议会投票在议事厅里获得了掌声,该举措的反对者,包括碳酸饮料的说客,对此提出了尖锐批评,并发誓要在法庭上挑战这一税收政策。</p> <p>“今天通过的税收政策很不公平地挑出了一些饮料——包括低热量和无热量的饮料,”美国饮料协会发言人劳伦·凯恩说。(47-2) “但最重要的是,这是违法的。因此我们会支持费城中占绝大多数的反对此项税收的人,并采取法律措施来阻止这项税收政策。”</p> <p>(48) 一项有行业支持的反税收运动已经花费了至少 400 万美元用于广告。这些广告批判了这一举措,将其描述为“食杂类税收”。</p> <p>(49) 公共卫生组织赞成这项获批的税收政策,将其称为解决某些长期困扰美国人健康问题的重要一步。“从那些推销导致一些贫困群体糖尿病、肥胖症和心脏病的产品厂商那里重新获取一小部分利润来再投资这些群体的举动,对于其他很多地方而言是鼓舞人心的,”美国健康食品公司的执行董事吉米·克里格说。“事实上,我们已经收到了来自他们当中的一些反馈。伯克</p>	<p>proposal [prə'pəʊzəl] n. 提议,提案</p> <p>distributor [dɪ'strɪbjətə] n. 经销商,批发商</p> <p>city council 市议会</p> <p>set a new bar 树立了新的标杆</p> <p>initiative [ɪ'nɪʃətɪv] n. 公民提案程序</p> <p>substantial [səb'stænʃəl] a. 大量的,多的</p> <p>implement ['ɪmplɪment] v. 实施,执行</p> <p>diet sodas 低糖汽水</p> <p>universal [juːnɪ'vɜːsəl] a. 普遍的,通用的</p> <p>applause [ə'plɔːz] n. 喝彩,掌声</p> <p>lobbyist ['lɒbɪst] n. 游说者,说客</p> <p>single out 挑出,选出</p> <p>beverage ['bevərɪdʒ] n. 饮料</p> <p>side with 支持,站在……一边</p> <p>oppose [ə'pəʊz] v. 反对;阻碍</p> <p>campaign [kæm'peɪn] n. 运动</p> <p>characterize ... as ... 把……描绘成……</p> <p>applaud [ə'plɔːd] v. 称赞,赞许</p> <p>fix [fɪks] v. 解决</p> <p>plague [pleɪg] v. 折磨,不断困扰</p> <p>recapture [rɪː'kæptʃə] v. 重新获得</p>



利将不再会是唯一的城市。”

(50) 类似的举措在加利福尼亚州的奥尔巴尼、奥克兰、旧金山和科罗拉多州的博尔德已经成为热点问题。健康倡导组织已在暗示更多的举措将会出现。

diabetes [ˌdaɪəˈbiːtiːz] n. 糖尿病

obesity [əʊˈbiːsəti] n. 肥胖症

inspirational [ˌɪnspəˈreɪʃənəl] a. 鼓舞人心的

### ■ 难句分析

1. It's expected to raise \$ 410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal pre-kindergarten program for the city. (P3S2)

**分析** 本句主干是“It's expected to raise \$ 410 million...”, 其中 it 为形式主语, 真正主语为 to raise \$ 410 million, over the next five years 为时间状语, most of which 引导的定语从句修饰主句中的 \$ 410 million。

**译文** 在未来五年里预计会征收 4.1 亿美元, 其中大部分资金会用于资助该城市的一项普适学前幼儿园项目。

2. “The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places,” said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. (P7S2)

**分析** 本句主干是“...said Jim Krieger...”, executive director of Healthy Food America 是 Jim Krieger 的同位语。引号部分为直接引语, 在该直接引语中, 句子主干为“The move...will sure be inspirational to many other places”, 其中 to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry 为主语 the move 的后置定语; that pushes a product 为定语从句, 修饰 an industry, that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities 是 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 a product, 其后 in order to reinvest in those communities 为该定语从句中的目的状语。

**译文** “从那些推销导致一些贫困群体糖尿病、肥胖症和心脏病的产品厂商那里重新获取一小部分利润来再投资这些群体的举动, 对于其他很多地方而言是鼓舞人心的,” 美国健康食品公司的执行董事吉米·克里格说。

## Passage Two

### △ 总体分析

文章主要探讨了对于微波炉的碳排放量和汽车碳排放量之间对比的一些争议问题。第一段提出微波炉的碳排放量问题, 同时指出其销售量在增长现状; 第二段通过曼彻斯特大学的一项研究证明了微波炉的碳排放量之巨大; 第三段借用碳管理方面的教授大卫·雷伊的观点提出微波炉节能环保的优点。

### ■ 试题详解

51. 新研究的发现是什么?

- A) 快速烹饪微波炉变得越发受欢迎。
- B) 频繁使用微波炉可能对我们的健康有害。
- C) 二氧化碳排放构成了对环境的严重威胁。
- D) 微波炉的使用释放出比人们想象中更多的二氧化碳。

**定位** 由题干中的 the new study 定位到首段第一句: Popping food into the microwave for a





couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emit as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found.

**【详解】** 推理判断题。文章首段第一句指出,把食物放在微波炉里加热几分钟看上去全然无害,但是一项新研究发现,欧洲的这些快速烹饪炉具释放的碳物质相当于 700 万辆小轿车的排放量。该句中的转折连词 but 体现出前后句的关系,前句是对微波炉的积极评价,而后句则为消极评价,通过对比可以看出微波炉的碳排放量高于人们的想象,故答案为 D)。

**【干扰项排除】** 首段中虽然提到微波炉的销售量在增长,但并非新研究的发现,不符合题干信息,故排除 A) 项;文中未提及微波炉的使用对健康造成的伤害,故排除 B) 项;虽然文中多次提及二氧化碳的排放问题,但并未指出这是对环境的严重威胁,故排除 C) 项。

52. 微波炉的销售量为何会上涨?

- A) 它们变得越来越便宜。 C) 它们变得越来越容易操作。  
B) 它们比其他家用电器有着更短的生命周期。 D) 它们比其他家用电器花费更少的时间烹饪。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 the sales of microwaves 定位到首段第三、四句: With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming "status" items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

**【详解】** 事实细节题。文章首段第三、四指出,随着成本的降低和厨房用具变成体现“社会地位”的物品,在使用 8 年后,使用者们会扔掉微波炉。这会促使在本年代结束前,欧盟每年的新微波炉的销售量达到 1.35 亿。可知微波炉销售量上涨的其中一个原因是成本的降低,即微波炉价格的降低,故答案为 A)。

**【干扰项排除】** 定位句提及了使用者们会在平均 8 年的使用时间后扔掉微波炉,提及了使用寿命,但并未和其他家用电器进行比较,故排除 B) 项; C) 项和 D) 项在文中并没有提到,故均排除。

53. 曼彻斯特大学的研究提出了什么建议?

- A) 烹饪不同种类的食物。 C) 吃得更少一些来减少能量消耗。  
B) 改进微波炉使用者的习惯。 D) 减少微波炉的使用频率。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 the study by the University of Manchester 定位到第二段最后两句: According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behaviour. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

**【详解】** 事实细节题。文章第二段最后两句指出,曼彻斯特大学的研究表明,降低消耗的努力应聚焦在改进消费者的意识和行为上。比如,消费者可以用一种更有效的方式调整烹饪时间来使用这些器具,故答案为 B)。

**【干扰项排除】** 第二段最后一句举例说明如何改变消费者的习惯,其中提到了调整烹饪时间,而未提及调整使用频率或是烹饪的食物种类,更未提及让消费者吃得更少等建议,故 A)、C) 和 D) 三项均可排除。

54. 大卫·雷伊教授试图提出何种论述?

- A) 汽车的碳排放量远大于微波炉。 C) 英国比欧盟其他很多国家产生更少的二氧化碳。  
B) 人们应该被说服更少地使用小客车。 D) 需要更多的数据来证明微波炉是否有害。

**【定位】** 由题干中的 Professor David Reay 和 argue 定位到第三段第一句: However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars.

**【详解】** 事实细节题。第三段第一句提到,碳管理方面的教授大卫·雷伊认为,尽管微波炉使用大量能量,它们的排放量和汽车相比微乎其微,故答案为 A)。



【干扰项排除】文章第三段第四句虽然提到英国的客车在2015年排放了6,900万吨二氧化碳,但未建议人们更少地使用小客车,故排除B)项;C)项和D)项文章并未提及,故均排除。

55. 大卫·雷伊教授如何看待微波炉的使用?

- A) 未来几十年里它将变得不再受欢迎。 C) 它在环保方面起到一种积极作用。  
B) 它让每天的烹饪更方便。 D) 它比传统烹饪消耗更多的能量。

【定位】由题干中的 Professor David Reay 和 the use of microwaves 定位到最后一段最后两句: Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

【详解】推理判断题。最后一段最后两句指出,在所有常见的厨房烹饪用具中,微波炉是最节能的,其次是炉子,最后是标准的烤箱。这样一来,提高微波炉的销售量可以被视为一种积极的举措。整篇文章在论述微波炉的碳排放量问题,即微波炉的使用对于环境的影响。根据定位句可知,微波炉是最节能的,也就是碳排放量最小,即对环境危害最小,故答案为C)。

【干扰项排除】A)项和B)项在文中没有提及,故均排除;根据定位句可知,微波炉是最节能的,其次是炉子,最后是标准的烤箱,D)项和文意不符,故排除。

## 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>(51) 把食物放在微波炉里加热几分钟看上去全然无害,但是<u>一项新研究发现,欧洲的这些快速烹饪炉具释放的碳物质相当于700万辆小轿车的排放量。而且这一问题在持续增长。</u>(52) <u>随着成本的降低和厨房用具变成体现“社会地位”的物品,在使用8年后,使用者们会扔掉微波炉。这会促使在本十年结束前,欧盟每年的新微波炉的销售量达到1.35亿。</u></p> <p>曼彻斯特大学的一项研究计算了二氧化碳的排放量——导致全球变暖的主要温室气体——在微波炉使用的每个阶段,从被生产制造到废物处理。作者们说,“是微波炉的用电量造成了对环境的最大影响。”作者们也计算出了一年当中使用19个微波炉的排放量相当于一辆汽车的排放量。(53) <u>同一研究表明,降低消耗的努力应聚焦在改进消费者的意识和行为上。比如,消费者可以用一种更有效的方式调整烹饪时间来使用这些器具。</u></p> <p>(54) <u>然而,碳管理方面的教授大卫·雷伊认为,尽管微波炉使用大量能量,它们的排放量和汽车相比微乎其微。仅在英国,有大约3,000万辆汽车。这些汽车的排放量要比整个欧盟所有微波炉的排放量还要多。支持此观点的最新数据表明,英国的客车在2015年排放了6,900万吨二氧化碳。这是在最新的微波炉研究中估算的欧盟所有微波炉排放量的十倍之多。甚至,微波炉使用的能量要比其他任何炉具都要低。</u>(55) <u>在所有常见的厨房烹饪用具中,微波炉是最节能的,其次是炉子,最后是标准的烤箱。这样一来,提高微波炉的销售量可以被视为一种积极的举措。</u></p>	<p>harmless [ˈhɑːmləs] a. 无害的, 不致伤的</p> <p>emit [ɪˈmɪt] v. 释放, 散发, 发出</p> <p>carbon [ˈkɑːbən] n. 碳</p> <p>appliance [əˈplaɪəns] n. 家用电器, 家用器具</p> <p>annually [ˈænjuəli] ad. 每年地, 一年一度地</p> <p>calculate [ˈkælkjuleɪt] v. 计算, 核算; 估计</p> <p>greenhouse gas 温室气体</p> <p>consumption [kənˈsʌmpʃən] n. (能源、油电等的) 消耗量</p> <p>awareness [əˈweənɪs] n. 意识, 认识</p> <p>adjust [əˈdʒʌst] v. 调整, 调节, 适应</p> <p>minor [ˈmaɪnə] a. 小的, 不很重要的</p> <p>efficient [ɪˈfɪʃənt] a. 有效率的, 高效能的</p> <p>standard [ˈstændəd] a. 标准的</p>





### 难句分析

1. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade. (P1S4)

**分析** 本句主干是“This is pushing sales of new microwaves...”,其后 which are expected to reach 135 million 是限制性定语从句,修饰 sales of new microwaves;annually in the EU 和 by the end of the decade 均为状语。

**译文** 这会促使在本十年结束前,欧盟每年的新微波炉的销售量达到 1.35 亿。

2. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. (P3S7)

**分析** 本句主干是“...microwaves are the most energy efficient...”。句首 among common kitchen appliances 为状语,used for cooking 为过去分词短语作 kitchen appliances 的后置定语;followed by a stove and finally a standard oven 为过去分词结构作伴随状语。

**译文** 在所有常见的厨房烹饪用具中,微波炉是最节能的,其次是炉子,最后是标准的烤箱。

## Part IV Translation



老师逐句  
精讲,让  
你翻译不  
再只会蒙。

### 参考译文

The full name of the Han people in China consists of their first name and last name. A characteristic of the Chinese name is that the last name always comes first and is followed by the first name. For thousands of years, fathers' family name has been passed down from generation to generation. Today, however, it's not uncommon for children to take their mothers' family name. Generally speaking, a first name includes one or two Chinese characters, which usually reflects the parents' wishes and expectations for their children. From the first name of a child we can infer what kind of people the parents want the child to be or what kind of life they expect the child to live. Parents attach great importance to naming their children for the reason that names often accompany their whole lives.

### 逐句精析

1. 中国汉族人的全名由姓和名组成。

**词汇难点** 中国汉族人 the Han People in China;全名 full name;由……组成 consist of/be made up of;姓 last name/family name/surname;名 first name

**表达难点** 本句指出中国最大的民族——汉族人姓名的构成。句子主干是“全名由姓和名组成”,“中国汉族人的”为定语,修饰主语“全名”,译为介词短语 of the Han people in China;“由 A 和 B 组成”一般译为 consist of A and B 或 be made up of A and B,也可灵活地译为 sth. include/contain A and B。

2. 中文姓名的特点是,姓总是在前,名跟在其后。

**词汇难点** 中文姓名 Chinese name;特点 characteristic/feature;在前 come first;在……后 follow sth.

**表达难点** 本句介绍中文姓名的特点。翻译主语“特点”时,需要注意中英文的差别,由于 characteristic 或 feature 都是可数名词,翻译时需要补译冠词 a,表示“一个特点”;表语部分为完整的句子“姓总是在前,名跟在其后”,需要处理为表语从句;翻译表语从句时,为使句子结构更为紧凑,将第二



一个小分句处理为被动语态,与第一个小分句共用主语“姓”,译为 the last name always comes first and is followed by the first name。

3. 千百年来,父姓一直世代相传。

**词汇难点** 千百年来 for thousands of years; 父姓 fathers' family name; 世代相传 be passed down from generation to generation/be handed down from one generation to the next

**表达难点** 本句说明“中文姓名中父姓为重”的悠久历史。“一直”暗示本句应采用现在完成时态;此外,“父姓”是“被人们世代相传”,因此译成英文时使用被动语态。“世代相传”有多种译法,最常见的为 be passed down from generation to generation/from one generation to the next,也可译为 be handed down through generations。

4. 然而,如今,孩子跟母亲姓并不罕见。

**词汇难点** 跟……姓 take sb. 's family name; 罕见 uncommon/unusual

**表达难点** 本句介绍中文姓名发生的变化。“孩子跟母亲姓”主谓结构完整,可处理为主语从句 that children take their mothers' family name,也可像译文那样采用“it's not uncommon for sb. to do sth.”的结构;“……并不罕见”可保留原有的双重否定,译为“it's not uncommon...”或直接译成肯定形式“it's common...”。

5. 一般来说,名有一个或两个汉字,通常承载父母对孩子的愿望。

**词汇难点** 一般来说 generally (speaking)/usually/on the whole; 有 include; 汉字 Chinese character; 承载 reflect/express/carry; 愿望 wishes and expectations

**表达难点** 本句说明中文“名”的组成和寓意。句子主干是两个小分句,可直接译成两个并列分句,用 and 连接,即“a first name includes...and it often reflects...”,也可像译文那样将第二个分句处理成 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,对“名”进行进一步说明。

6. 从孩子的名字可以推断出父母希望孩子成为什么样的人,或者期望他们过什么样的生活。

**词汇难点** 推断 infer/guess; 过……的生活 live a...life

**表达难点** 本句承接上句,指出名字隐含父母对子女的期望。句子主干为“推断出……”,补充完整应为“我们/人们可以推断出……”,故需补译主语 we/people 或译成被动语态“it can be inferred that...”。

7. 父母非常重视给孩子取名,因为名字往往会伴随孩子一生。

**词汇难点** 非常重视 attach great importance to.../take...very seriously/place a high value on...; 给孩子取名 name a child; 因为 because/as/for/since/for the reason that; 往往 often/usually/tend to/more often than not; 伴随 accompany; 一生 whole life

**表达难点** 本句说明名字的重要性。“非常重视……”一般译为“attach great importance to...”,这里的 to 为介词,其后接名词或动名词,故“非常重视给孩子取名”可译为 attach great importance to naming their children。

