

## 2019 年 12 月四级真题（第 1 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 teach English in China. Please recommend a city to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

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### 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 then 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) Many facilities were destroyed by a wandering cow.  
B) A wandering cow knocked down one of its fences.  
C) Some tourists were injured by a wandering cow.  
D) A wandering cow was captured by the police.
2. A) It was shot to death by a police officer.  
B) It found its way back to the park's zoo.  
C) It became a great attraction for tourists.  
D) It was sent to the animal control department.

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

3. A) It is the largest of its kind.  
B) It is going to be expanded.  
C) It is displaying more fossil specimens.  
D) It is starting an online exhibition.
4. A) A collection of bird fossils from Australia.  
B) Photographs of certain rare fossil exhibits.  
C) Some ancient wall paintings from Australia.  
D) Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest.

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

5. A) Pick up trash.  
B) Amuse visitors.  
C) Deliver messages.  
D) Play with children.
6. A) They are especially intelligent.  
B) They are children's favorite.  
C) They are quite easy to tame.  
D) They are clean and pretty.
7. A) Children may be harmed by the rooks.  
B) Children may be tempted to drop litter.  
C) Children may contract bird diseases.  
D) Children may overfeed the rooks.

#### 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.**

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|--|--|
| 8. A) It will be produced at Harvard University. | B) It will be hosted by famous professors.         |
| C) It will cover different areas of science.     | D) It will focus on recent scientific discoveries. |
| 9. A) It will be more futuristic.                | B) It will be more systematic.                     |
| C) It will be more entertaining.                 | D) It will be easier to understand.                |
| 10. A) People interested in science.             | B) Youngsters eager to explore.                    |
| C) Children in their early teens.                | D) Students majoring in science.                   |
| 11. A) Offer professional advice.                | B) Provide financial support.                      |
| C) Help promote it on the Internet.              | D) Make episodes for its first season.             |

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

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|--|---|--|--|
| 12. A) Unsure.                                 | B) Helpless.                                | C) Concerned.                              | D) Dissatisfied.                             |
| 13. A) He is too concerned with being perfect. | B) He loses heart when faced with setbacks. | C) He is too ambitious in achieving goals. | D) He takes on projects beyond his ability.  |
| 14. A) Embarrassed.                            | B) Unconcerned.                             | C) Miserable.                              | D) Resentful.                                |
| 15. A) Try to be optimistic whatever happens.  | B) Compare his present with his past only.  | C) Always learn from others' achievements. | D) Treat others the way he would be treated. |

### 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.**

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|---|---|
| 16. A) They have a stronger sense of social responsibility. | B) They are more likely to succeed in the humanities. |
| C) They are more likely to become engineers.                | D) They have greater potential to be leaders.         |
| 17. A) Praise girls who like to speak up frequently.        | B) Encourage girls to solve problems on their own.    |
| C) Insist that boys and girls work together more.           | D) Respond more positively to boys' comments.         |
| 18. A) Offer personalized teaching materials.               | B) Provide a variety of optional courses.             |
| C) Place great emphasis on test scores.                     | D) Pay extra attention to top students.               |

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

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|--|--|
| 19. A) It often rains cats and dogs.         | B) It seldom rains in summer time.               |
| C) It does not rain as much as people think. | D) It is one of the most rainy cities in the US. |



20. A) They drive most of the time. B) The rain is usually very light.  
C) They have got used to the rain. D) The rain comes mostly at night
21. A) It has a lot of places for entertainment. B) It has never seen thunder and lightning.  
C) It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city. D) It has mild weather both in summer and in winter.

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

22. A) It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity.  
B) It results from exerting one's muscles continuously  
C) It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity.  
D) It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way.
23. A) Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area.  
B) Body movements in the affected area become difficult.  
C) They begin to make repairs immediately.  
D) They gradually become fragmented.
24. A) About one week. B) About two days.  
C) About ten days. D) About four weeks.
25. A) Apply muscle creams. B) Drink plenty of water.  
C) Have a hot shower. D) Take pain-killers.

### 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.

When travelling overseas, do you buy water in plastic bottles or take your chances with tap water? Imagine you are wandering about on a Thai island or 26 the ruins of Angkor. It's hot so you grab a bottle of water from a local vendor. It's the safe thing to do, right? The bottle is 27, and the label says "pure water". But maybe what's inside is not so 28. Would you still be drinking it if you knew that more than 90 percent of all bottled water sold around the world 29 microplastics?

That's the conclusion of a recently 30 study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, 31 an average of 325 plastic particles per litre of water. These microplastics included a 32 commonly known as PET and widely used in the manufacture of clothing and food and 33 containers. The study was conducted at the State University of New York on behalf of Orb Media, a journalism organisation. About a million bottles are bought every minute, not only by thirsty tourists but also by many of the 2.1 billion worldwide who live with unsafe drinking water.

Confronted with this 34, several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. These studies showed that their water did contain microplastics, but far less than the Orb study suggested. Regardless, the World Health Organisation has launched a review into the 35 health risks of drinking water from plastic bottles.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| A) adequate | I) natural   |
| B) admiring | J) potential |



- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| C) contains  | K) released  |
| D) defending | L) revealing |
| E) evidence  | M) sealed    |
| F) instant   | N) solves    |
| G) liquid    | O) substance |
| H) modified  |              |

## Section B

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

### The quiet heroism of mail delivery

[A] On Wednesday, a polar wind brought bitter cold to the Midwest. Overnight, Chicago reached a low of 21 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, making it slightly colder than Antarctica (南极洲), Alaska, and the North Pole. Wind chills were 64 degrees below zero in Park Rapids, Minnesota and 45 degrees below zero in Buffalo, North Dakota, according to the National Weather Service. Schools, restaurants, and businesses closed, and more than 1,000 flights were canceled.

[B] Even the United States Postal Service (USPS) suspended mail delivery. “Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees,” USPS announced Wednesday morning, “the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations.” Twelve regions were listed as unsafe on Wednesday, on Thursday, eight remained.

[C] As global surface temperatures increase, so does the likelihood of extreme weather. In 2018 alone, wildfires, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, mudslides, and other natural disasters cost at least \$49 billion in the United States. As my colleague Vann Newkirk reported, Puerto Rico is still confronting economic and structural destruction and resource scarcity from 2017’s Hurricane Maria. Natural disasters can wreck a community’s infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years. Some services, however, remind us that life will eventually return, in some form, to normal.

[D] Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a *drone* (无人机) caught *footage* (连续镜头) of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area. The video is striking: The operation is familiar, but the scene looks like the end of the world. According to Rae Ann Haight, the program manager for the national-preparedness office at USPS, Smith was fulfilling a request made by some of the home owners to pick up any mail that was left untouched. For Smith, this was just another day on the job. “I followed my route like I normally do,” Smith told a reporter. “As I came across a box that was up but with no house, I checked, and there was mail—outgoing mail—in it. And so we picked those up and carried on.”

[E] USPS has sophisticated emergency plans for natural disasters. Across the country, 285 emergency-management teams are devoted to crisis control. These teams are trained annually using a framework known as the three Ps: people, property, product. After mail service stops due to weather, the agency’s top priority is ensuring that employees are safe. Then it evaluates the health of infrastructure, such as the roads that mail carriers drive on. Finally, it decides when and how to re-open operations. If the destruction is extreme, mail addressed to the area will get sent elsewhere. In response to Hurricane Katrina in 2005, USPS redirected incoming New Orleans mail to existing mail facilities in Houston. Mail that was already processed in New Orleans facilities was moved to an upper floor so it would be protected from water damage.

[F] As soon as it’s safe enough to be outside, *couriers* (邮递员) start distributing accumulated mail on the still-accessible routes. USPS urges those without standing addresses to file change-of-address forms with their new location. After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the



country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.

[G] Every day, USPS processes, on average, 493.4 million pieces of mail—anything from postcards to Social Security checks to medicine. Spokespeople from both USPS and UPS told me all mail is important. But some mail can be extremely sensitive and timely. According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.

[H] It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material. They will coordinate with the Social Security Administration to make sure that Social Security checks reach the right people in a timely fashion. After Hurricane Florence and Hurricane Michael last fall, USPS worked with state and local election boards to make sure that absentee ballots were available and received on time.

[I] Mail companies are *logistics*(物流)companies, which puts them in a special position to help when disaster strikes. In a 2011 USPS case study, the agency emphasized its massive infrastructure as a “unique federal asset” to be called upon in a disaster or terrorist attack. “I think we’re unique as a federal agency,” USPS official Mike Swigart told me, “because we’re in literally every community in this country...We’re obligated to deliver to that point on a daily basis.”

[J] Private courier companies, which have more dollars to spend, use their expertise in logistics to help revitalize damaged areas after a disaster. For more than a decade, FedEx has supported the American Red Cross in its effort to get emergency supplies to areas affected by disasters, both domestically and internationally. In 2012, the company distributed more than 1,200 MedPacks to Medical Reserve Corps groups in California. They also donated space for 3.1 million pounds of charitable shipping globally. Last October, the company pledged \$1 million in cash and transportation support for Hurricanes Florence and Michael. UPS’s charitable arm, the UPS Foundation, uses the company’s logistics to help disaster-struck areas rebuild. “We realize that as a company with people, trucks, warehouses, we needed to play a larger role,” said Eduardo Martinez, the president of the UPS Foundation. The company employs its trucks and planes to deliver food, medicine, and water. The day before I spoke to Martinez in November, he had been touring the damage from Hurricane Michael in Florida with the American Red Cross. “We have an obligation to make sure our communities are thriving,” he said.

[K] Rebuilding can take a long time, and even then, impressions of the disaster may still remain. Returning to a normal life can be difficult, but some small routines—mail delivery being one of them—may help residents remember that their communities are still their communities. “When they see that carrier back out on the street,” Swigart said, “that’s the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal.”

36. The United States Postal Service has a system to ensure its employees’ safety.

37. One official says USPS is unique in that it has more direct reach to communities compared with other federal agencies.

38. Natural disasters can have a long-lasting impact on community life.

39. Mail delivery service is still responsible for the completion of almost half of payments.

40. The sight of a mailman on the street is a reassuring sign of life becoming normal again.

41. After Hurricane Katrina interrupted routine delivery, temporary mail service points were set up.

42. Postal service in some regions in the U.S. was suspended due to extreme cold weather.

43. Private postal companies also support disaster relief efforts by distributing urgent supplies.

44. A dedicated USPS employee was on the job carrying out duties in spite of extreme conditions.

45. Postal services work hard to identify items that require priority treatment.

### 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.

Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. This online course is a core requirement of Georgia Tech's online Master of Science in Computer Science program. Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

Many students drop out of online courses because of the lack of teaching support. When students feel isolated or confused and reach out with questions that go unanswered, their motivation to continue begins to fade. Professor Goel decided to do something to remedy this situation and his solution was to create a virtual assistant named Jill Watson, which is based on the IBM Watson platform.

Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums. At first, the virtual assistant wasn't too great. But Goel and his team sourced the online discussion forum to find all 40,000 questions that had ever been asked since the class was launched. Then they began to feed Jill with the questions and answers. After some adjustments, and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer. The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being. Goel didn't inform them about Jill's true identity until April 26. The students were actually very positive about the experience.

The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum. The name Jill Watson will, of course, change to something else next semester. Professor Goel has a much rosier outlook on the future of artificial intelligence than, say, Elon Musk, Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates or Steve Wozniak.

46. What do we learn about Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence ?

- A) It is a robot that can answer students' questions.
- B) It is a course designed for students to learn online.
- C) It is a high-tech device that revolutionizes teaching.
- D) It is a computer program that aids student learning.

47. What problem did Professor Goel meet with ?

- A) His students were unsatisfied with the assistants.
- B) His course was too difficult for the students.
- C) Students' questions were too many to handle.
- D) Too many students dropped out of his course.

48. What do we learn about Jill Watson ?

- A) She turned out to be a great success.
- B) She got along pretty well with students.
- C) She was unwelcome to students at first.
- D) She was released online as an experiment.

49. How did the students feel about Jill Watson?

- A) They thought she was a bit too artificial.
- B) They found her not as capable as expected.
- C) They could not but admire her knowledge.
- D) They could not tell her from a real person.



50. What does Professor Goel plan to do next with Jill Watson?

- A) Launch different versions of her online.
- B) Feed her with new questions and answers.
- C) Assign her to answer more of students' questions.
- D) Encourage students to interact with her more freely.

### Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Thinking small, being engaging, and having a sense of humor don't hurt. Those are a few of the traits of successful science crowdfunding efforts that emerge from a recent study that examined nearly 400 campaigns. But having a large network and some promotional skills may be more crucial.

Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets. Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schafer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns.

Four traits stood out for those that achieved their goals, the researchers report in *Public Understanding of Science*. For one, they use a crowdfunding platform that specializes in raising money for science, and not just any kind of project. Although sites like Kickstarter take all comers, platforms such as Experiment. com and Petridish. org only present scientific projects. For another, they present the project with a funny video because good visuals and a sense of humor improved success. Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better. And they target a small amount of money. The projects included in the study raised \$4000 on average, with 30% receiving less than \$1000. The more money a project sought, the lower the chance it reached its goal, the researchers found.

Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own. Those two factors are by far more critical than the content on the page. Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.

51. What do we learn about the scientists trying to raise money online for their projects?

- A) They did not raise much due to modest targets.
- B) They made use of mixed fundraising strategies.
- C) Not all of them achieved their anticipated goals.
- D) Most of them put movies online for the purpose.

52. What is the purpose of Mike Schafer's research of recent crowdfunding campaigns?

- A) To create attractive content for science websites.
- B) To identify reasons for their different outcomes.
- C) To help scientists to launch innovative projects.
- D) To separate science projects from general ones.

53. What trait contributes to the success of a crowdfunding campaign?

- A) The potential benefit to future generations.
- B) Its interaction with prospective donors.
- C) Its originality in addressing financial issues.
- D) The value of the proposed project.

54. What did the researchers think of the financial targets of crowdfunding projects?

- A) They should be small to be successful.
- B) They should be based on actual needs.
- C) They should be assessed with great care.
- D) They should be ambitious to gain notice.



55. What motivates people to donate in a crowdfunding campaign ?

- A) The ease of access to the content of the webpage
- B) Their desire to contribute to the cause of science
- C) The significance and influence of the project itself.
- D) Their feeling of connection to the scientists themselves

**Part IV**

**Translation**

**(30 minutes)**

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

中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。许多父母认为应该努力确保孩子受到良好教育。他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资而且花很多时间督促他们学习。多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。由于改革开放越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目以拓宽其视野。通过这些努力,他们期望孩子健康成长,为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。



# 2019 年 12 月四级真题答案与详解

## (第 1 套)

### Part I Writing



推荐信如何  
写? 请看视  
频精讲!

#### 审题思路

本次作文是四级考试中常见的应用文考试题型中的信件写作。此次话题是“给你的外国朋友推荐一个适合教英语的城市”。考生可以利用常见的三段式行文结构写作:第一段引出话题;第二段重点介绍推荐的理由,即具体介绍所推荐城市的优势;第三段总结全文。此外,还要注意书信的基本格式。

#### 词汇素材

与“城市(的优势)”相关	与“推荐或教英语”相关
<b>skyscraper</b> [ˈskaɪ,skreɪpə] <i>n.</i> 摩天大楼 <b>international metropolis</b> 国际大都市 <b>habitable</b> [ˈhæbɪtəbəl] <i>a.</i> 适宜居住的 <b>populous</b> [ˈpɒpjələs] <i>a.</i> 人口众多的 <b>picturesque</b> [ˈpɪktʃəˈresk] <i>a.</i> 风景如画的 <b>multicultural</b> [ˌmʌltiˈkʌltʃərəl] <i>a.</i> 多元文化的 <b>globalization</b> [ˌɡləʊbəlaɪˈzeɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 全球化 <b>have a profound cultural background</b> 有着深厚的文化背景 <b>the extensive and profound traditional Chinese culture</b> 博大精深的中国传统文化	<b>recommend</b> [ˌrekəˈmend] <i>v.</i> 推荐 <b>make a recommendation to sb.</b> 向某人建议 <b>I strongly recommend that...</b> 我强烈推荐…… <b>put forward one's suggestions</b> 提出某人的建议 <b>take these suggestions into account</b> 考虑这些建议 <b>teach English</b> 教英语 <b>English study</b> 英语学习 <b>the growing demand for...</b> 对……持续增加的需求 <b>attach great importance to</b> 非常重视 <b>start one's teaching career</b> 开启某人的教学生涯

#### 写作提纲

第一段:引出话题	收到朋友的来信,推荐首都北京作为工作城市
第二段:具体介绍所推荐城市的优势	1. 北京有许多讲英语的外国人,有助于适应新环境 2. 北京历史文化悠久,可以体验博大精深的中国传统文化 3. 北京的父母重视孩子的英语教育,跨国公司的员工也需要学习英语
第三段:得出结论	总结全文,重申观点

#### 范文与译文

高分范文	参考译文
Dear Tom, On hearing that you are planning to teach English in China and inquire about which city to work in, I'd like to recommend our capital city, Beijing, an international metropolis. The reasons why I recommend Beijing can be listed as follows. First of all, there are a lot of English-speaking foreigners in Beijing, which helps you adapt to life here very quickly. Furthermore, as the capital of several dynasties,	亲爱的汤姆: 听说你打算在中国教英语,并询问在哪个城市工作更好,我想推荐我们的首都北京——一个国际大都市。 我推荐北京的原因如下。首先,北京有很多说英语的外国人,这有助于你很快适应这里的生活。此外,作为几个朝代的首都,北京有着深厚的



Beijing has a profound cultural background, so you can better experience the extensive and profound traditional Chinese culture. Most importantly, parents in Beijing attach great importance to their children's English learning and many people who work in multinational companies also need to learn English.

I truly hope that you can come to Beijing to start your teaching career and I'm looking forward to your arrival. If you have any questions about the city, please feel free to contact me for further information.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

文化背景,所以你可以更好地体验博大精深的中国传统文化。最重要的是,北京的家长非常重视孩子的英语学习,许多在跨国公司工作的人也需要学习英语。

我真的希望你能来北京开启你的教学生涯,也期待你的到来。如果你对这个城市有任何问题,请随时联系我以获得进一步的信息。

你真诚的,  
李明

### 🔍 万能句型

#### ⑤ 引入话题

1. I've learned that you are planning to..., so now I, as a veteran, am writing to put forward my suggestions about how to... 我了解到你正打算……,所以,作为一个有经验的人,我现在写信给你提出一些关于如何……的建议。
2. If you find it hard to..., the following tips may be of great help. 如果你觉得……有困难,下面的这些建议可能会很有帮助。

#### ⑥ 说明原因

1. The first reason that I recommend...is...The next reason is that...Another cause of...is that...我推荐……的第一个原因是……。下一个原因是……。……的另一个原因是……。
2. First of all, ...is the major reason why I recommend...What's more, another significant reason is... Last but not least, ... 首先,我推荐……的最主要原因是……。此外,另一个重要的理由是……。最后但同样重要的是,……。

#### ⑦ 结尾句式

1. I hope you will take these suggestions into account and I'm looking forward to your early reply. 我希望能考虑这些建议,也期待你早日回复。
2. If you have any questions about..., please feel free to contact me. 如果你对……有任何问题,请随时与我联系。

### 📄 高分范文

Dear (收信人姓名),

On hearing that you are planning to (某话题) and inquire about (某话题), I'd like to recommend (引出话题).

The reasons why I recommend (重述话题) can be listed as follows. First of all, (原因1). Furthermore, (原因2). Most importantly, (原因3).

I truly hope that you can (提出希望). If you have any questions about (与话题相关之事), please feel free to contact me for further information.

Yours sincerely,  
(写信人署名)

亲爱的\_\_\_\_\_:

听说你打算\_\_\_\_\_并询问\_\_\_\_\_,我想推荐\_\_\_\_\_。

我推荐\_\_\_\_\_的原因如下。首先,\_\_\_\_\_。此外,\_\_\_\_\_。最重要的是,\_\_\_\_\_。

我真的希望你能\_\_\_\_\_。如果你对\_\_\_\_\_有任何问题,请随时联系我以获得进一步的信息。

你真诚的,  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### News Report One



找到方法  
听力高分  
不用愁。

(1-1) New York City police captured a cow on the loose in Prospect Park on Tuesday after the animal became an attraction for tourists while walking along the streets and enjoying the park facilities. The confused creature and camera-holding humans stared at each other through a fence for several minutes. (1-2) At other times the cow wandered around the 526-acre park and the artificial grass field normally used for human sporting events. Officers used soccer goals to fence the animal in. However, the cow then moved through one of the nets, knocking down a police officer in the process. Police eventually trapped the cow between two vehicles parked on either side of a baseball field's bench area. (2) An officer then shot an arrow to put it to sleep. Then officers waited for the drug to take effect. After it fell asleep, they loaded the cow into a horse trailer. It was not clear where the cow came from or how it got lost. Police turned it over to the animal control department after they caught it.

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

1. What happened in New York's Prospect Park on Tuesday?
2. What do we learn about the cow from the end of the news report?

#### 听前猜测

预览两道题各选项,由反复出现的 a wandering cow 可推测,新闻内容与一头游荡的牛有关;再结合 destroyed、knocked down、injured、captured、shot to death、back to the park's zoo、sent to the animal control department 可进一步推测,新闻内容涉及这头牛造成的破坏以及人们对它的处理方式。

#### 试题详解

1. 星期二,在纽约的展望公园发生了什么?

- A) 一头游荡的牛毁掉了很多设施。 C) 一头游荡的牛伤到了一些游客。  
B) 一头流浪的牛撞倒了一个围栏。 D) 警察抓住了一头游荡的牛。

☞ 详解 D)。新闻开头提到,纽约警察星期二在展望公园抓住了一头牛,这头牛曾在这个 526 英亩的公园里游荡。因此答案为 D)。

2. 从这篇新闻报道的最后我们可以了解到关于这头牛的什么信息?

- A) 它被一名警察开枪打死了。 C) 它对游客很有吸引力。  
B) 它找到了回公园动物园的路。 D) 它被送去了动物管理部门。

☞ 详解 D)。新闻最后提到,警察等待药物生效,牛睡着后,把它装进了一辆运送马匹的拖车。当时并不清楚这头牛来自哪里,也不清楚它是如何走失的。警察抓住它后,把它交给了动物管理部门。turn sth. over to sb. 意为“把某物交给某人”。因此答案为 D)。

#### 词汇注释

on the loose (罪犯或危险动物)在逃  
creature ['kri:tʃə] n. 动物;生物  
artificial [ˌɑ:tɪ'fɪʃəl] a. 人工的,人造的  
soccer goal 足球门

trap [træp] v. 困住  
arrow ['ærəʊ] n. 箭  
take effect 开始起作用  
trailer ['treɪlə] n. 拖车

#### News Report Two

(3-1) Starting April 28th of this year, the National Museum of Natural History will begin renovating its fossil hall. The fossil hall, which displays some of the world's oldest and largest fossil specimens,



receives more than 2 million visitors each year. (3-2) It's one of the museum's most famous attractions. As a result, the museum plans to expand the hall as well as add to its ancient bird collections. Bird lovers, both young and old, have already responded with excitement at the news. The museum's social media account has been flooded with messages of support. In the meantime, the current collection will be closed. However, visitors will be compensated during the closure. Museum's special exhibition area will now be free of charge. (4) This week the resident exhibition is a display of ancient wall paintings on loan from Australia. They celebrate the cultural heritage of the country and will be available to view until Sunday. Next week the exhibition will be taken over by the Wildlife Photographer of the Year Competition. The winner of this year's competition will be awarded a preview of the new fossil hall as well as a cash prize.

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

3. What does the news report say about the fossil hall of the National Museum of Natural History?  
4. What is on display this week in the museum's resident exhibition hall?

### 听前猜测

预览两道题各选项,由 displaying, fossil specimens, exhibition, ancient wall paintings 等词可推测,新闻内容与展览有关。第3题可能考查展览的规模或途径;第4题考查展览的内容。

### 试题详解

3. 关于国家自然历史博物馆的化石展厅,这篇新闻报道说了什么?

- A) 它是同类(展厅)当中最大的。 C) 它会展出更多的化石标本。  
B) 它将进行扩建。 D) 它正在启动一次线上展览。

**详解 B)。**新闻开头提到,国家自然历史博物馆将翻新其化石展厅。接下来又提到,化石展厅是博物馆最著名的景点之一,可知博物馆计划扩建该展厅。因此答案为B)。

4. 博物馆的驻留项目展厅这周展出的是什么?

- A) 一批来自澳大利亚的鸟类化石。 C) 一些来自澳大利亚的古代壁画。  
B) 一些稀有化石展览的照片。 D) 野生动物摄影比赛获胜者拍摄的照片。

**详解 C)。**新闻中提到,本周博物馆的驻留项目展厅将展出从澳大利亚租借来的古代壁画。因此答案为C)。

### 词汇注释

**renovate** ['renəveɪt] *v.* 翻新;整修  
**display** [dɪ'spleɪ] *v.* 展览,展示,陈列  
**specimen** ['spesɪmɪn] *n.* 标本  
**expand** [ɪk'spænd] *v.* (使)扩大  
**social media account** 社交媒体账号  
**be flooded with** 大量收到某物  
**compensate** ['kɒmpənsət] *v.* 补偿,赔偿

**closure** ['kləʊʒə] *n.* 关闭  
**on loan** 借出(的)  
**cultural heritage** 文化遗产  
**award** [ə'wɔ:d] *v.* 奖,奖赏  
**preview** ['pri:vju:] *n.* 预展  
**cash prize** 现金奖励

### News Report Three

(5) Six birds have just been trained to pick up rubbish at a French historical theme park. According to the park's manager, Mr. Villiers, the goal is not just to clear up the park. He says visitors are already good at keeping things clean. Instead, he wants to show that nature itself can teach us to take care of the environment. (6) He says that rooks, the chosen birds, are considered to be particularly intelligent. In the right circumstances, they even like to communicate with humans and establish a relationship through play. The birds will be encouraged to clean the park through the use of a small box that delivers a small amount of bird food each time the rook deposits a cigarette end or a small piece of rubbish. So far, visitors to the theme park have been excited to see the birds in action.



(7) However, some parents are concerned that it encourages their children to drop litter so they can watch the birds pick it up. Villiers is not concerned about this criticism. He maintains most of the feedback he has received has been overwhelmingly positive. He hopes now to train more birds.

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

5. What have six birds been trained to do at a French historical theme park?
6. Why were rooks chosen by the park manager?
7. What is the concern of some parents?

### 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由反复出现的 rooks 再结合各选项语义可推测,新闻内容与白嘴鸦这种鸟有关。第5题各选项均为动宾结构的短语,可能考查白嘴鸦可以做什么;第6题各选项均为正面的信息,可能考查对白嘴鸦的积极评价;第7题各选项主语均为 children,且谓语动词都是消极词汇,可能考查某件事给孩子带来的不利影响。

### 试题详解

5. 在法国的一家历史主题公园里,人们训练 6 只鸟做什么?

- A) 捡垃圾。 C) 传递信息。  
B) 逗乐游客。 D) 和孩子们玩。

● 详解 A)。新闻开头提到,在法国的一家历史主题公园里,人们刚训练了 6 只鸟去捡垃圾。A) 选项中的 trash 与录音中的 rubbish 属于同义替换,均意为“垃圾”,故为答案。

6. 公园经理为什么选择了白嘴鸦?

- A) 它们特别聪明。 C) 它们很容易被驯服。  
B) 它们是孩子们的最爱。 D) 它们干净又漂亮。

● 详解 A)。新闻中提到,公园经理说,白嘴鸦(被选中的鸟类)尤为聪明,在合适的环境里,它们甚至愿意与人类交流,并在玩耍中和人类建立关系。因此答案为 A)。

7. 有些家长担心什么?

- A) 孩子们可能会被白嘴鸦伤到。 C) 孩子们可能会感染鸟类疾病。  
B) 孩子们可能会被引诱故意丢垃圾。 D) 孩子们可能会过度喂食白嘴鸦。

● 详解 B)。新闻最后提到,有些家长担心这样做会诱使孩子们故意丢垃圾,然后看鸟把垃圾捡起来。B) 选项中的 tempted 和录音中的 encourages 属于同义替换,故为答案。

### 词汇注释

rook [rʊk] *n.* 白嘴鸦

intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] *a.* 聪明的

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] *v.* 把(某物)放在(某地)

cigarette end 烟蒂

in action 在工作;在活动

litter ['lɪtə] *n.* 垃圾

maintain [meɪn'teɪn] *v.* 坚持认为

feedback ['fi:dbæk] *n.* 反馈意见

## Section B

### Conversation One

W: The name of the TV show we wish to produce is *Science Nation*.

M: Please tell us more. What would *Science Nation* be about?

W: (8) It will be about science, all sorts of science. Each episode will focus on a different area of science, and tell us what we know, how we know it, and what we still don't know. The show will have one host only, and this will be Professor Susan Paul from Harvard University. She is a great public speaker.

M: So, just be clear. Will the show's format be like that of a documentary?

W: (9) Kind of. It'll be like a documentary in the sense that it'll be non-fiction and fact-based. However,



our idea is for it to be also fun and entertaining, something which traditional documentaries aren't so much. Please keep in mind this will be a new TV show like nothing ever done before.

M: Okay, so it will be both educational and entertaining, and (10-1) your audience will be anyone interested in science, right?

W: (10-2) That's correct. Yes.

M: Right, thank you. So I think we're more or less clear what the show will be like. Could you please tell us now what exactly you want from us?

W: Yes, of course. (11) Basically what we need from you is financial support. In order to go ahead with this idea, we need two million dollars. This would cover the cost of making all 12 shows in the first season for the first year. If the show is a success, we can then look at making a second season for the following year.

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

8. What do we learn about the TV show *Science Nation*?

9. In what way will the TV show *Science Nation* differ from traditional documentaries?

10. Who will be the intended audience of the TV show *Science Nation*?

11. What does the woman want the man to do for the TV show?

### 听前猜测

预览四道题各选项,由 produced、hosted、episodes、season 以及反复出现的 science 可推测,对话内容与某科学类的电视节目有关。第8题考查该节目的制作情况或主题涵盖的内容;第9题各选项都是比较级,可能考查该节目与其他同类节目的对比;第10题各选项主语为不同的人群,可能考查该节目的目标观众;第11题各选项均为动词短语,结合选项语义可推测,本题考查讲话者期望从某处得到的益处。

### 试题详解

8. 关于《科学国度》这个电视节目,我们了解到什么?

A) 它将在哈佛大学制作。

C) 它将涵盖不同的科学领域。

B) 它将由知名教授主持。

D) 它将聚焦于最新的科学发现。

◆ 详解 C)。对话中,女士介绍说这个节目是有关科学的,每一集都聚焦于一个不同的科学领域。因此答案为C)。

9. 《科学国度》这个电视节目和传统的纪录片有什么不同?

A) 它将会更加科幻。

C) 它将会更有趣。

B) 它将会更系统。

D) 它将会更容易理解。

◆ 详解 C)。男士问女士这个节目的形式是否和纪录片差不多,女士回答说有相同的地方,但是他们会把节目做得更有趣。因此答案为C)。

10. 《科学国度》这个电视节目的目标观众是谁?

A) 对科学感兴趣的人。

C) 十几岁的孩子。

B) 渴望探索的青少年。

D) 理科生。

◆ 详解 A)。对话中男士问女士这个节目的目标观众是不是任何对科学感兴趣的人,女士给出了肯定回答。因此答案为A)。

11. 女士想让男士为这个电视节目做些什么?

A) 提出专业的建议。

C) 帮忙在网络上推广。

B) 提供财务支持。

D) 制作第一季的节目。

◆ 详解 B)。对话最后,男士问女士究竟想让他们做什么,女士回答说主要是想获得他们的财务支持。因此答案为B)。

### 词汇注释

episode ['epɪsəʊd] n. (电视连续剧或广播连载节目中的)一集

format ['fɔ:mæt] n. (电视节目或会议等的)安排,形式



documentary [ˌdɒkjʊ'mentəri] n. 纪录片  
non-fiction [ˌnɒn'fɪkʃən] a. 纪实的  
go ahead with 着手做, 开始做

season ['si:zən] n. (一系列电影、戏剧、电视节目等的) 上演期

## Conversation Two

- W: What's up with you? You don't look very happy.  
M: (12-1) I feel like I'm a failure. I can't seem to do anything very well.  
W: I wouldn't say that. You do very well in a lot of things. That presentation you gave last week was excellent.  
M: Yes, (12-2) but I have this urge to strive for perfection. I really want to push harder and progress further.  
W: Well, that's very admirable. (13) But be careful. Over-concern with being perfect can damage our confidence if we never achieve it.  
M: Yes, I know. I feel awful whenever I make a mistake in whatever I'm trying to do.  
W: Well, think about it. You can't make progress without making mistakes and learning from them. Thomas Edison, the famous inventor, once said, "I've not failed. I've just found 10,000 ways that won't work."  
M: You may well be right. I guess I should recognize my mistakes and learn the lesson they teach me and move forward.  
W: Also, remember a successful ending is not the only thing worthy of a celebration. You need to recognize each step of progress you take towards achieving your goals, and no matter how tiny it is, it's still good news.  
M: (14) I always feel down when I see others' accomplishing things, and I feel miserable about my own achievements. I'm always trying to be as good as others. But I never seem to get there.  
W: Listen, if you always compare yourself with others, you'll never feel good enough. (15) You're the only person you should be comparing yourself with. When you compare your current status with the starting point, you'll find you've made progress, right? That's good enough.  
M: That's great advice. Thank you. I'm feeling better already.

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

12. How does the man feel about himself?  
13. What does the woman think is the man's problem?  
14. How does the man feel when he sees others' accomplishing things?  
15. What does the woman suggest the man do?

### 听前猜测

预览四道题各选项,第12题和第14题选项均为表示人的感受的形容词,可推测这两题考查人物的心理状态或感受;第13题各选项主语均为 he,结合 too concerned with、loses heart、too ambitious、beyond his ability 可推测,本题考查男士的负面问题;第15题各选项均为现在时态的动词短语,且选项中出现了 his 和 he,结合选项语义可推测,本题考查女士对男士的建议。

### 试题详解

12. 男士对自己感觉如何?  
A) 缺乏自信的。 B) 无助的。 C) 忧心忡忡的。 D) 不满意的。  
◆ 详解 D)。对话开头男士说他感觉自己很失败,好像什么事都做不好,之后又说自己有追求完美的冲动,可见他对自己不满意。因此答案为 D)。  
13. 女士认为男士的问题是什么?  
A) 他过于追求完美。 B) 他在面对挫折时会丧失信心。 C) 他在实现目标方面野心太大。 D) 他承担了超出自己能力范围的项目。



● 详解 A)。女士听说男士有追求完美的冲动后告诫男士要小心,并且提到过分追求完美可能会因为不能实现目标而造成自信心受损,可见女士认为男士的问题是过于追求完美。因此答案为 A)。

14. 看到别人取得成就时,男士感觉如何?

A) 尴尬。

C) 痛苦。

B) 不关心。

D) 愤恨。

● 详解 C)。对话中男士提到,当看到其他人取得成就时,他总会感觉很失落,会因为自己的成绩而感觉很痛苦。因此答案为 C)。

15. 女士建议男士怎么做?

A) 无论发生什么都要努力保持乐观。

C) 不断从别人的成就中学习。

B) 只拿自己的现在和自己的过去对比。

D) 己所不欲,勿施于人。

● 详解 B)。对话最后,女士建议男士只跟自己比较:当你将自己的现状和起点对比时,会发现自己已经进步了。因此答案为 B)。

### 词汇注释

failure [ˈfeɪljə] *n.* 失败的人(事)

urge [ɜːdʒ] *n.* 强烈的欲望

strive for 争取,谋求

perfection [pəˈfektʃən] *n.* 完美

admirable [ˈædmərəbəl] *a.* 令人钦佩的

ending [ˈendɪŋ] *n.* 结局,结尾

tiny [ˈtaɪni] *a.* 极小的,微小的

down [daʊn] *a.* 不开心的,伤心的

miserable [ˈmɪzərəbəl] *a.* 痛苦的

starting point 起点

## Section C

### Passage One

Single-sex education can have enormous benefits for female students. Numerous studies have shown that women who attend single-sex schools tend to have stronger self-confidence, better study habits and more ambitious career goals than women who attend co-educational schools. (16) Girls who graduate from single-sex schools are three times more likely to become engineers than those who attend co-educational schools. The reason is that all-girls schools encourage women to enter fields traditionally dominated by men, such as science, technology and engineering. In co-educational schools, girls are often expected to succeed only in humanities or the arts. (17) Research has also shown that in co-educational settings, teachers are more likely to praise and give in-depth responses to a boy's comments in class. In contrast, they might only respond to a girl's comments with a nod. They are also more likely to encourage boys to work through problems on their own, while they tend to step in and help girls who struggle with a problem. In an all-girls setting, girls are more likely to speak up frequently and make significant contributions to class than in a co-educational setting. Girls studying in a single-sex setting also earn higher scores on their College Board and Advanced Placement Exams than girls who study in co-educational settings. (18) All-girls schools tend to be smaller than co-educational schools, which means teachers will be able to tailor the materials to girl students' personal learning styles and interests.

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

16. What advantage does the speaker say girls from single-sex schools have over those from co-educational schools?

17. What do teachers tend to do in co-educational settings?

18. What are teachers more likely to do in an all-girls school?

### 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由 girls、speak up、boys、teaching materials、optional courses、test scores、top students 等词可推测,短文内容与教育有关。第 16 题各选项均是比较级,且描述的是学生的成就,听音时应留意相关方面含有比较的地方;第 17 题各选项均是动词短语,而且涉及对待男生和女生的不同方式,因



此在听音时需要留意老师对男、女学生区别对待的地方;第18题各选项均是动词短语,内容涉及教材、分数等,因此可能考查老师在教学过程中的某些做法或者建议。

### ■ 试题详解

16. 讲话者认为,来自女子学校的女生相比于来自男女同校的学校的女生有什么优势?

- A) 她们的社会责任感更强。 C) 她们更有可能成为工程师。  
B) 她们更有可能在人文学科取得成功。 D) 她们更具有成为领导的潜力。

◆ 详解 C)。短文开头提到,毕业于单性别学校(女子学校)的女生成为工程师的概率是毕业于男女同校的学校的女生的三倍,即女子学校的女生更有可能成为工程师。因此答案为C)。

17. 在男女同校的教学环境中,教师有什么倾向?

- A) 表扬经常发言的女生。 C) 坚持男生和女生应该多在一起学习。  
B) 鼓励女生独立解决问题。 D) 回应男生的想法更积极。

◆ 详解 D)。短文中提到,在男女同校的教学环境中,教师更可能表扬男生,并深度回应男生的意见。而对于女生的意见,教师可能仅仅是点头回应。教师更有可能鼓励男生独立解决问题,却插手帮助女生解决问题。因此答案为D)。

18. 女子学校中的老师更有可能做什么?

- A) 提供个性化的教学材料。 C) 非常注重考试分数。  
B) 开设各种各样的选修课程。 D) 更关注尖子生。

◆ 详解 A)。短文最后提到,女子学校一般比男女同校的学校规模更小,这就意味着教师可以根据女学生的个人学习风格和兴趣来定制教学材料。因此答案为A)。

### ⊕ 词汇注释

single-sex school 单性别学校

co-educational school 男女同校的学校

dominate [ˈdɒmɪneɪt] v. 主宰,支配

in-depth [ˈɪndepθ] a. 彻底的;深入的

nod [nɒd] n. 点头

step in 介入,干涉,插手

College Board 美国大学理事会

Advanced Placement Exams 大学预修课程考试

tailor...to... 根据……量身定制

### Passage Two

(19-1) Today I found out that Seattle doesn't really get that much rain compared with most US cities. In fact, Seattle ranks 44th among major US cities in average annual rainfall. Cities that get more rainfall than Seattle include Houston, Memphis, Nashville, and pretty much every major city on the eastern coast, such as New York, Boston and Miami. (19-2) So why does everyone think of Seattle as a rainy city? The primary root of this misconception lies in that Seattle has a relatively large number of days per year with rainfall compared with New York and Boston, which get an average of about 16% more rain per year than Seattle, but also average between them about 36 fewer days a year of rainfall. (20) So it rains a lot less in Seattle, and the rain is spread out over more days than those cities. This is why few locals in Seattle carry an umbrella generally. When it does rain, it tends to be a very light rain. That isn't troublesome. It almost never really rains as most people think. (21) On top of that, it never really storms in Seattle, either. Seattle gets an average of a mere seven days a year with thunder. So in short, if you like sunny but not too hot summers, mild winters but with lots of cloudy days, Seattle's the place to be. Anyway, if you visit Seattle, don't bring an umbrella. People will look at you, thinking you're funny.

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

19. What does the speaker find out about Seattle?  
20. Why do local people in Seattle seldom carry an umbrella?  
21. Why does the speaker say Seattle is a good place to be?



## 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由 rains cats and dogs, seldom rains in summer time, not rain as much as people think, most rainy cities in the US 可推测,短文内容与美国某城市的降雨量有关。

## 试题详解

19. 关于西雅图,讲话者有什么发现?

A) 经常下倾盆大雨。

B) 夏天很少下雨。

C) 没有人们认为的那么多雨。

D) 是美国降雨最多的城市之一。

☞ 详解 C)。短文开头讲话者指出,跟美国其他城市相比,西雅图的雨水没有那么多,西雅图的年平均降雨量在美国的主要城市中排名第44。接下来讲话者提出疑问:“为什么人们都认为西雅图是个多雨的城市呢?”言外之意,讲话者发现,西雅图并没有人们认为的那么多雨。因此答案为C)。

20. 为什么西雅图当地人很少带雨伞?

A) 他们多数时间都开车。

B) 雨通常都很小。

C) 他们已经习惯了下雨。

D) 大多都是晚上下雨。

☞ 详解 B)。讲话者提到,跟其他雨量多的城市相比,西雅图降雨量要少很多,而且降雨期比较分散,这就是当地人通常很少带伞的原因。即使下雨,也往往是小雨。因此答案为B)。

21. 讲话者为什么说西雅图是个好地方?

A) 那里有很多娱乐场所。

B) 那里从来没有雷电天气。

C) 比其他的沿海城市阴天少。

D) 夏天和冬天的天气都很温和。

☞ 详解 D)。讲话者提到,西雅图从没有暴风雨,平均一年只有7天打雷。如果你喜欢晴朗但又不是很热的夏天,温和但有很多阴天的冬天,西雅图就是这样的地方。因此讲话者认为西雅图夏天和冬天的天气都比较温和,答案为D)。

## 词汇注释

average annual rainfall 年平均降雨量

primary ['præməri] a. 首要的,主要的

root [ru:t] n. 根源

misconception [,mɪskən'sepʃən] n. 误解

lie in 在于

troublesome ['trʌbəlsəm] a. 令人烦恼的

thunder ['θʌndə] n. 雷声

## Passage Three

After a tough workout or a day full of physical activity, it's common to find your muscles aching. But where do these pains come from? (22) According to a German professor, the soreness comes from straining your muscles in an uncommon way, for example, jumping on a bicycle for a ride, because you haven't ridden in a long time. Soreness occurs since your leg muscles aren't used to that movement. When muscles perform an activity they aren't regularly exposed to, the tiny fibres that are inside them are being torn apart. As muscle soreness develops, the body has to work to repair the muscle tears. But this doesn't happen immediately. First, the body must realise the muscles are damaged. (23) When the body realises the muscles are hurt, the response is to increase blood flow to the area and increase body heat. Damaged cells are then cleaned up and the body sends cells specially designed to break down the large muscle fibre fragments. Healing can take place after this. It takes about a day until these cells make it to your aching muscles. That's why there is most often a delay associated with muscle soreness. (24) Repair of damaged cells takes about two days, and afterwards the soreness disappears. Unfortunately, there is little that can be done to relieve muscle soreness. (25) Pain-relieving creams don't work, but a hot shower or warm bath can provide some relief.

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

22. What does the German professor say about muscle soreness?

23. What happens when muscles are damaged according to the passage?



24. How long does it take for damaged cells to heal?  
25. What does the speaker suggest one do to relieve muscle soreness?

🔊 听前猜测

预览四道题各选项,由反复出现的 **muscles** 和 **activity** 可知,短文内容与肌肉和运动有关;再结合 **uncommon activity**、**straining**、**unusual way**、**affected area**、**repairs**、**pain-killers** 等词可进一步推测,短文内容可能涉及不合理的运动方式造成的肌肉损伤,以及如何修复损伤的肌肉。

📖 试题详解

22. 关于肌肉酸痛,这位德国教授说了什么?

- A) 它发生于人们做重复的动作时。 C) 它发生于人们做不常见的动作时。  
B) 它是因人们不断地使用肌肉而造成的。 D) 它源自人们以不常见的方式拉伤肌肉。

🔍 详解 D)。短文中提到,一位德国教授认为,以一种不常见的方式拉伤肌肉会引起肌肉酸痛。因此答案为 D)。

23. 根据这篇文章,肌肉损伤后会发生什么?

- A) 受损区域的血流加快、体温上升。 C) 它们立即开始修复。  
B) 受损区域的肢体活动变得困难。 D) 它们逐渐变得支离破碎。

🔍 详解 A)。短文中提到,当身体意识到肌肉受损,身体的反应是加快受损区域的血液流动,这一区域的体温也会升高。因此答案为 A)。

24. 受损细胞痊愈需要多长时间?

- A) 大约一个星期。 C) 大约十天。  
B) 大约两天。 D) 大约四个星期。

🔍 详解 B)。短文中提到,修复受损细胞大约需要两天,之后酸痛就会消失。因此答案为 B)。

25. 讲话者建议人们做什么来缓解肌肉酸痛?

- A) 敷肌肉药膏。 C) 冲热水澡。  
B) 大量饮水。 D) 吃止痛药。

🔍 详解 C)。讲话者在最后提到,止痛药膏不管用,但洗个热水澡或泡个温水澡能够有所缓解。因此答案为 C)。

📖 词汇注释

**workout** ['wɜ:kəʊt] *n.* 锻炼

**ache** [eɪk] *v.* 疼痛

**strain** [streɪn] *v.* 拉伤,扭伤

**uncommon** [ʌn'kɒmən] *a.* 罕见的,不平常的

**fragment** ['frægmənt] *n.* 碎片

**delay** [dɪ'leɪ] *n.* 推迟

**pain-relieving cream** 止痛药膏

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

📖 总体分析

本文选自 *www.traveller.com.au* 网站。文章主要讲述瓶装水安全的问题。第一段举例引出话题,指出瓶装水并不安全,里面含有塑料微粒;第二段介绍了针对这一问题的最新研究,并介绍了其研究对象、实施主体和研究结果;第三段介绍了瓶装水制造商自己的研究,指出他们发现塑料微粒含量没有那么高,但是世界卫生组织已经就饮用塑料瓶装水的潜在健康风险展开了审查。



词性		选项	词义
名词	单数/不可数	E) evidence	证据,证明
		F) instant	瞬间,片刻
		G) liquid	液体
		J) potential	可能性,潜力
		O) substance	物质,物品
动词	第三人称单数	C) contains	包含,容纳
		N) solves	解决,解答
	-ed 形式	H) modified	修改,更改
		K) released	公开,释放
		M) sealed	密封,盖章
	-ing 形式	B) admiring	欣赏,钦佩
		D) defending	防御,防卫
		L) revealing	揭示,展示
	形容词	A) adequate	足够的,胜任的
F) instant		立即的,立刻的	
G) liquid		液体的	
I) natural		天然的,天生的	
J) potential		潜在的,可能的	
L) revealing		揭露性的,揭示内情的	
M) sealed		密封的,封闭的	

## 试题详解

26. B) admiring. 详解 动词辨析题。空格前面有 or, 说明空格所在部分与 wandering about on a Thai island 构成并列结构, 而并列结构前后成分要一致, 因此本空应填入动词的-ing 形式。本句意为“想象一下你在泰国的一个小岛上散步, 或者\_\_\_\_\_吴哥遗址。”由此可知, 本句是设想在海外旅游的情形, 因此应填入含有“欣赏, 游览”意义的动词, 故本题答案为 B) admiring。另外两个备选的动词-ing 形式不符合句意, 因此排除。
27. M) sealed. 详解 形容词/动词辨析题。空格前面是 is, 因此空格处可填形容词或者动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。本句意为“瓶子是\_\_\_\_\_, 标签上写着‘纯净水’。”本句中的 the bottle 是指上文所说的随手从街头小贩那里买的 a bottle of water, 由此可以推断瓶子是“密封的, 未打开的”, 故本题答案为 M) sealed。
28. I) natural. 详解 形容词辨析题。空格前有系动词 is 和副词 so, 因此应填入形容词。本句意为“但是瓶子里的水不一定这么\_\_\_\_\_。”本句与前一句构成转折关系。前一句提到, 标签上写着“纯净水”。由此可知, 本句想说明里面的水不一定是纯净的, 因此应填入与“纯净”意义相近的形容词, 故本题答案为 I) natural。



29. C) contains. 详解 动词辨析题。空格所在部分是 that 引导的宾语从句,其中缺乏谓语动词,又因主语是 90 percent of all bottled water,因此应填入动词的第三人称单数形式。本句意为“如果你知道世界上所有出售的 90% 以上的瓶装水中都\_\_\_\_\_塑料微粒,你还会喝吗?”本句承接上一句,说明瓶装水并不纯净,90% 以上的瓶装水中含有塑料微粒,因此应填入含有“包含,含有”意义的动词,故本题答案为 C) contains。另外一个动词第三人称单数形式 N) solves 不符合句意,因此排除。
30. K) released. 详解 动词辨析题。空格前有副词 recently,后面有名词 study,因此应填入形容词或动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。空格所在部分意思是“这是最近\_\_\_\_\_一项研究的结论”。研究只有公开了人们才能知道它的结论,因此可推断本空应填入含有“公开,公布”意义的词,故本题答案为 K) released。在备选项中,L) revealing 也有类似含义,但是 study 应该是“被公开”,因此排除。
31. L) revealing. 详解 动词辨析题。空格后面是名词词组,因此空格处应填入动词,又因空格所在句主干结构完整,因此空格处所填词应为动词的非谓语形式,作句子状语。结合空格所在部分的意思“\_\_\_\_\_每升水中平均有 325 个塑料微粒”可知,这是该研究的结果,本空应填入含有“发现”意义的动词,故本题答案为 L) revealing。
32. O) substance. 详解 名词辨析题。空格前面有不定冠词 a,后面是过去分词短语作后置定语,因此应填入名词。空格所在部分意为“这些塑料微粒包括一种通常被称为 PET 的\_\_\_\_\_”。PET 应该是一种化学物质,因此本空应填入含有“物质,材料”意义的名词,故本题答案为 O) substance。因为空格前冠词是 a,可以排除 E) evidence 和 F) instant; G) liquid 和 J) potential 不符合句意,因此排除。
33. G) liquid. 详解 名词辨析题。分析句子成分可知, clothing 与 containers 并列,而 food 与空格所填词并列一起修饰 containers,因此应填入名词。空格所在部分意为“……广泛用于生产衣物以及盛装食品和\_\_\_\_\_的容器”。由上文可知, PET 是在瓶装水中发现的,由此可推断 PET 也可用于生产盛装液体的容器,故本题答案为 G) liquid。
34. E) evidence. 详解 名词辨析题。空格前有限定词 this,因此应填入名词单数形式或不可数名词。本句意为“面对这一\_\_\_\_\_,包括雀巢、可口可乐在内的几家瓶装水生产商利用同样的方法进行了他们自己的研究。”由此可知,空格处所填词指的就是第二段该研究的结果,所以本空应填入含有“发现,结论,结果”意义的名词,备选项中只有 E) evidence 意义相近,故为答案。
35. J) potential. 详解 形容词辨析题。空格前有定冠词 the,后面有名词词组,因此应填入形容词。本句意为“不管怎样,世界卫生组织已经发起了一项关于饮用塑料瓶装水的\_\_\_\_\_健康风险的审查。”前一句提到,瓶装水生产商自己的研究发现含有的塑料微粒比奥博媒体研究表明的要少得多,但是无论多少,水中的塑料微粒对人体健康都是有害的,因此世界卫生组织发起这项审查,不过目前风险还不明确,因此本空应填入含有“潜在的,隐藏的”意义的形容词,故本题答案为 J) potential。

## 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>在海外旅行时,你是买塑料瓶装水还是冒险喝自来水?想象一下你在泰国的一个小岛上散步,或者在欣赏吴哥遗址。天气太热了,你就从街头小贩那里随手拿了一瓶水。这是安全的,对吧?瓶子是密封的,标签上写着“纯净水”。但是瓶子里的水不一定这么天然。如果你知道世界上所有出售的 90% 以上的瓶装水都含有塑料微粒,你还会喝吗?</p> <p>这是最近公布的一项研究的结论,该研究分析了在九个国家出售的 11 个品牌的 259 瓶水,发现每升水中平均有 325 个塑料微粒。这些塑料微粒包括一种通常被称为 PET 的物质,广泛用于生产衣物以及盛装食品和液体的容器。该研究代表奥博媒体(一家新闻机构)在纽约州立大学进行。人们每分钟会购买约 100 万瓶水,不仅有口渴的游客,还有许多人是世界上 21 亿生活中缺乏安全饮用水的人中的一员。</p> <p>面对这一证据,包括雀巢、可口可乐在内的几家瓶装水</p>	<p>take one's chances 冒险</p> <p>wander ['wɒndə] v. 漫步</p> <p>the ruins of Angkor 吴哥遗址</p> <p>grab [græb] v. 取,抓住</p> <p>vendor ['vendə] n. 小贩</p> <p>analyse ['ænal-aɪz] v. 分析</p> <p>particle ['pɑ:tɪkl] n. 颗粒,微粒</p> <p>container [kən'teɪnə] n. 容器</p> <p>conduct [kən'dʌkt] v. 实施</p> <p>on behalf of 代表</p> <p>(be) confronted with 面对(某事物)</p> <p>undertake [ˌʌndə'teɪk] v. 从事</p> <p>methodology [ˌmeθə'dɒlədʒi] n. 方法</p> <p>regardless [rɪ'gɑ:dləs] ad. 不管怎样</p>



生产商利用同样的方法进行了他们自己的研究。这些研究表明,他们出售的瓶装水中确实含有塑料微粒,但是比奥博媒体研究表明的要少得多。不管怎样,世界卫生组织已经发起了一项关于饮用塑料瓶装水的潜在健康风险的审查。

无论如何  
launch [lɔːntʃ] v. 发起  
review [rɪˈvjuː] n. 检查,审查

### 难句分析

1. That's the conclusion of a recently released study, which analysed 259 bottles from 11 brands sold in nine countries, revealing an average of 325 plastic particles per litre of water. (P2S1)

**分析** 本句主干是“That's the conclusion of a recently released study...”。which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰 study, “revealing...” 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

**译文** 这是最近公布的一项研究的结论,该研究分析了在九个国家出售的 11 个品牌的 259 瓶水,发现每升水中平均有 325 个塑料微粒。

2. Confronted with this evidence, several bottled-water manufacturers including Nestle and Coca-Cola undertook their own studies using the same methodology. (P3S1)

**分析** 本句主干是“...several bottled-water manufacturers...undertook their own studies...”。confronted with this evidence 是过去分词短语作伴随状语;including Nestle and Coca-Cola 是后置定语,修饰 manufacturers;using the same methodology 是现在分词短语作方式状语。

**译文** 面对这一证据,包括雀巢、可口可乐在内的几家瓶装水生产商利用同样的方法进行了他们自己的研究。

## Section B

### 总体分析

本文选自 *The Atlantic* (《大西洋月刊》)。文章主要探讨了美国邮件递送在遭受极端恶劣天气和自然灾害时默默工作,让人们的生活回归正常。A)、B) 段指出美国近来的一场寒潮令美国邮政管理局也暂停了邮件递送;C)、D) 段以美国邮政管理局员工在一场火灾后的工作场景为例,讲述了在遭受自然灾害后,邮政服务帮助人们回归正常生活的作用;E)~H) 段介绍了美国邮政管理局在面对自然灾害时的应急计划及美国邮政管理局和联合包裹速递公司在特殊情况下如何处理重要邮件;I)~K) 段指出美国邮政管理局和私人快递公司在灾情处理过程中及灾区重建方面起到的重要作用。

### 试题详解

36. E) **译文** 美国邮政管理局有一个体系来保证其员工的安全。

**定位** 由题干中的 United States Postal Service 和 employees' safety 定位到文章 E) 段第四句: After mail service stops due to weather, the agency's top priority is ensuring that employees are safe.

**详解** 定位句提到,在由于天气原因邮寄服务中止后,该机构的首要任务是确保员工的安全。原文中的 the agency 指 the United States Postal Service。题干中的 ensure its employees' safety 对应原文中的 ensuring that employees are safe,故答案为 E)。

37. I) **译文** 一位官员说,与其他联邦机构相比,美国邮政管理局在与社区有更直接接触方面是独一无二的。

**定位** 由题干中的 unique、communities 和 federal agencies 定位到文章 I) 段最后三句: In a 2011 USPS case study, the agency emphasized its massive infrastructure as a “unique federal asset” to be called upon in a disaster or terrorist attack. “I think we're unique as a federal agency,” USPS official Mike Swigart told me, “because we're in literally every community in this country... We're obligated to deliver to that point on a daily basis.”

**详解** 定位句指出,“我认为我们作为一个联邦的机构来说是独一无二的,”美国邮政管理局官员麦克·斯威格特告诉作者,“因为我们确实存在于这个国家的每一个社区……我们有责任每天”



看视频精讲,  
教你如何利  
用关键词快  
速定位。



把邮件送到这些地方。”题干中的 one official 指的是原文中的 USPS official Mike Swigart。题干中 more direct reach to communities 对应定位句中的 we're in literally every community in this country, 故答案为 I)。

38. C) ① 译文 自然灾害对社区生活有着持久的影响。

② 定位 由题干中的 natural disasters 和 community life 定位到文章 C) 段倒数第二句: Natural disasters can wreck a community's infrastructure, disrupting systems for months or years.

③ 详解 定位句指出, 自然灾害能够破坏一个社区的基础设施, 扰乱系统达几个月或几年之久。由此可知, 自然灾害对社区生活有着持久的影响。题干是对定位句的总结概括, 故答案为 C)。

39. G) ① 译文 邮递服务仍要负责几乎一半的支付的完成。

② 定位 由题干中的 mail delivery service 和 payments 定位到文章 G) 段最后一句: According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed.

③ 详解 定位句指出, 根据 2017 年 1 月份公布的数据, 56% 的账单是网上支付的, 这意味着就有近一半的支付仍然依靠邮政服务来完成。由此可知, 邮递服务仍要负责几乎一半的支付的完成。题干中的 responsible for 和 almost half of payments 分别对应定位句中的 rely on 和 just under half of payments, 故答案为 G)。

40. K) ① 译文 看到街上出现了邮递员是生活开始回归正常的可靠信号。

② 定位 由题干中的 on the street、sign 和 life becoming normal 定位到文章 K) 段最后一句: “When they see that carrier back out on the street,” Swigart said, “that's the first sign to them that life is starting to return to normal.”

③ 详解 定位句指出, “当他们看到邮递员再次出现在街上,” 斯威格特说, “那对他们来说就是生活开始回归正常的第一个信号。”题干中的 a mailman 对应原文中的 carrier。题干中的 sight 和 becoming normal again 分别对应定位句中的 see 和 return to normal, 故答案为 K)。

41. F) ① 译文 在“飓风卡特里娜”中断了日常邮递之后, 建立了临时邮递服务点。

② 定位 由题干中的 Hurricane Katrina 和 temporary mail service points 定位到文章 F) 段最后一句: After Hurricane Katrina hit in 2005, mail facilities were set up in dozens of locations across the country in the two weeks that USPS was unable to provide street delivery.

③ 详解 定位句指出, 在 2005 年“飓风卡特里娜”袭击后两周之内全国范围内几十个地点新建了邮件设施, 这段时间内美国邮政管理局无法提供街道递送。题干中的 interrupted routine delivery 和 temporary mail service points 分别对应定位句中的 USPS was unable to provide street delivery 和 mail facilities, 故答案为 F)。

42. B) ① 译文 在美国一些地区的邮递服务由于极寒天气而暂停了。

② 定位 由题干中的 suspended 和 extreme cold weather 定位到文章 B) 段: Even the United States Postal Service (USPS) suspended mail delivery. “Due to this arctic outbreak and concerns for the safety of USPS employees,” USPS announced Wednesday morning, “the Postal Service is suspending delivery Jan. 30 in some 3-digit ZIP Code locations.” Twelve regions were listed as unsafe on Wednesday; on Thursday, eight remained.

③ 详解 定位句指出, 甚至美国邮政管理局也暂停了邮件递送。“由于这次极寒天气爆发以及出于对员工的安全考虑,” 美国邮政管理局周三早上宣布, “1 月 30 日在一些三位数邮政编码的地方暂停邮递服务。”周三, 被列为不安全地区的有 12 个, 周四时只剩下 8 个。题干中的 some regions 和 extreme cold weather 分别对应定位句中的 twelve regions 和 arctic outbreak, 故答案为 B)。

43. J) ① 译文 私人邮递公司也通过分配紧急供应来支持赈灾工作。

② 定位 由题干中的 disaster relief efforts 和 urgent supplies 定位到文章 J) 段第一至六句: Private courier companies, which have more dollars to spend, use their expertise in logistics to help revitalize damaged areas after a disaster. For more than a decade, FedEx has supported the American Red Cross in its effort to get emergency supplies to areas affected by disasters, both domestically and internationally. In 2012, the company distributed more than 1, 200



MedPacks to Medical Reserve Corps groups in California. They also donated space for 3.1 million pounds of charitable shipping globally. Last October, the company pledged \$1 million in cash and transportation support for Hurricanes Florence and Michael. UPS's charitable arm, the UPS Foundation, uses the company's logistics to help disaster-struck areas rebuild.

【详解】定位句指出,私人快递公司利用它们在物流领域的专业性,帮助灾后受破坏地区恢复活力。十几年以来,联邦快递努力支持着美国红十字会把应急物资运往国际和国内灾区。而联合包裹基金会使用了公司的物流来帮助灾区重建。题干中的 private postal companies、support disaster relief efforts 和 urgent supplies 分别对应定位句中的 private courier companies、supported the American Red Cross in its effort 和 emergency supplies,题干是对 J) 段的总结概括,故答案为 J)。

44. D) 【译文】尽管在极端天气条件下,一名敬业的美国邮政管理局员工仍在工作岗位上履行职责。

【定位】由题干中的 USPS employee was on the job 和 extreme conditions 定位到文章 D) 段第一句: Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a drone (无人机) caught footage (连续镜头) of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area.

【详解】定位句指出,在 2017 年加利福尼亚圣罗莎那场致命火灾过后几天,一名叫特雷弗·史密斯的美国邮政管理局员工开着那辆熟悉的白色货车穿梭在焚毁的房子中间,收集灾区内的邮件。题干中的 USPS employee 和 on the job 分别对应定位句中的 USPS worker 和 collecting mail in an affected area,故答案为 D)。

45. H) 【译文】邮政服务努力识别出需要优先处理的物品。

【定位】由题干中的 identify items 和 priority treatment 定位到文章 H) 段第一句: It can be hard to identify which parcels are carrying crucial items such as Social Security checks, but USPS and UPS try their best to prioritize sensitive material.

【详解】定位句指出,很难识别出哪些包裹装着重要物品,例如社保账单,但是美国邮政管理局和联合包裹速递公司都会尽最大努力来优先处理敏感材料。题干中的 work hard 和 priority treatment 分别对应定位句中的 try their best 和 prioritize,故答案为 H)。

## 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p><b>默默无闻的英雄主义——邮件递送</b></p> <p>A) 周三,一场极风给美国中西部地区带来了酷寒。一夜之间,芝加哥气温跌至零下 21 华氏度,其温度甚至比南极洲、阿拉斯加和北极地区稍冷一些。根据美国国家气象局报道,在明尼苏达州的帕克拉皮兹,风寒指数达到了零下 64 华氏度,北达科他州的布法罗达到零下 45 华氏度。学校、餐馆和企业都关了门,1,000 多个航班也取消了。</p> <p>B) (42) 甚至美国邮政管理局也暂停了邮件递送。“由于这次极寒天气爆发以及出于对员工的安全考虑,”美国邮政管理局周三早上宣布,“1 月 30 日在一些三位数邮政编码的地方暂停邮递服务。”周三,被列为不安全地区的有 12 个,周四时只剩下 8 个。</p> <p>C) 随着全球地表温度上升,极端天气发生的可能性也升高了。仅 2018 年,野火、火山喷发、飓风、泥石流以及其他自然灾害在美国就花费了至少 490 亿美元。正如我的同事范思·纽柯克报道的,自 2017 年的“飓风玛丽亚”以来,波多黎各仍面临着经济和结构性破坏以及资源匮乏。(38) 自然灾害能够破坏一个社区的基础设施,扰乱系统达几个月或几年之久。然而,一些服务却提醒着我们生活最终还是会以某种形式回归正常的。</p>	<p>bitter cold 酷寒,严寒</p> <p>chill [tʃɪl] n. 寒冷</p> <p>suspend [sə'spend] v. 延缓,推迟,暂停</p> <p>delivery [dɪ'lɪvəri] n. 递送</p> <p>arctic [ˈɑːktɪk] a. 极冷的,严寒的</p> <p>outbreak [ˈaʊtbreɪk] n. 爆发</p> <p>likelihood [ˈlaɪklihʊd] n. 可能性</p> <p>extreme [ɪk'striːm] a. 极端的</p> <p>eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃən] n. 爆发,喷发</p> <p>hurricane [ˈhʌrɪkən] n. 飓风</p> <p>mudslide [ˈmʌdslaɪd] n. 泥石流</p> <p>confront [kən'frʌnt] v. 面对,遭遇</p> <p>scarcity ['skeəsəti] n. 不足,缺乏</p> <p>wreck [rek] v. 破坏,摧毁</p> <p>infrastructure [ˈɪnfə'strʌktʃə] n. 基础设施</p>



D) (44) 在2017年加利福尼亚州圣罗莎那场致命火灾过后几天,一架无人机捕捉到了一名美国邮政管理局员工特雷弗·史密斯的连续镜头,他正开着那辆熟悉的白色货车穿梭在焚毁的房子中间,收集灾区内的邮件。这个视频很震撼:这一行动很熟悉,但是这样的场景看起来像是世界末日。据美国邮政管理局国家准备办公室项目经理瑞伊·安·海特称,史密斯正在完成一些业主的要求,找到没有被火烧毁的所有邮件。对于史密斯来说,这只是工作中又一个平常的一天而已。“像往常一样,我沿着我的路线走,”史密斯告诉一个记者。“我遇见一个朝上的邮箱在那里,但是房子已经不在,我检查了一下,里面有要发的邮件。所以我就把它们捡起来继续往前走。”

E) 对于自然灾害,美国邮政管理局有着复杂的应急计划。全国范围内,有285个应急管理团队致力于危机处理。这些团队每年都会接受一个名为“3P”的框架训练,也就是“人民、财产和产品”。(36) 在由于天气原因邮寄服务中止后,该机构的首要任务是确保员工的安全。然后它会评估基础设施的运转状况,如邮递员开车经过的道路。最后,它会决定何时和如何重新开展行动。如果某地遭到了极度破坏,那么发往该地的邮件将会发往其他地方。为响应2005年的“飓风卡特里娜”,美国邮政管理局将发至新奥尔良的邮件重新发往了休斯敦现存的邮件设施。已经在新奥尔良的设施处理的邮件被移至上层楼面,以保护其免受水的损坏。

F) 一旦外面足够安全,邮递员就开始从仍可使用的路线分发积攒的邮件。美国邮政管理局会催促那些没有常用地址的人用他们新的地址填写地址更改表格。(41) 在2005年“飓风卡特里娜”袭击后两周之内全国范围内几十个地点新建了邮件设施,这段时间内美国邮政管理局无法提供街道递送。

G) 美国邮政管理局每天平均处理4.934亿个邮件——包括从明信片到社保账单再到药品的一切东西。美国邮政管理局和联合包裹速递公司的发言人告诉我,所有的邮件都很重要。但是有一些邮件会极其敏感和具有时效性。(39) 根据2017年1月份公布的数据,56%的账单是网上支付的,这意味着就有近一半的支付仍然依靠邮政服务来完成。

H) (45) 很难识别出哪些包裹装着重要物品,例如社保账单。但是美国邮政管理局和联合包裹速递公司都会尽最大努力来优先处理敏感材料。它们会与社保局协调,以确保社保账单及时地送至相应的人手中。去年秋天在“飓风佛罗伦萨”和“飓风迈克尔”袭击后,美国邮政管理局与各州及当地选举委员会共同努力,确保缺席选举人票有效并按时收到。

I) 邮政公司是物流公司,这也就让它们灾难袭来时处于一个特殊的位置来伸出援手。(37) 在2011年美国邮政管理局的案例研究中,该机构强调其大规模的基础设施在一场灾难或恐怖袭击中是一种可号召的“独一无二的联邦资产”。“我认为我们作为一个联邦的机构来说是独一无二的,”美国邮政管理局官员麦克·斯威格特告诉我,“因为我们确实存在于这个国家的每一个社区……我们有责任每天把邮件送到这些地方。”

J) (43) 私人快递公司有更多钱,利用它们在物流领域的专业性,帮助灾后受破坏地区恢复活力。十几年以来,联邦快递努力支持着美国红十字会把应急物资运往国际和国内灾区。2012

**disrupt** [dɪs'rʌpt] *v.* 破坏  
**deadly** ['dedli] *a.* 致命的  
**affected** [ə'fektɪd] *a.* 受到影响的  
**striking** ['straɪkɪŋ] *a.* 惊人的,显著的,惹人注目的  
**outgoing** [aʊt'ɡəʊɪŋ] *a.* 出发的,往外去的  
**carry on** 继续  
**sophisticated** [sə'fɪstɪkətɪd] *a.* 复杂的  
**emergency** [ɪ'mɜːdʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况,突发事件  
**be devoted to** 致力于  
**priority** [praɪ'ɒrəti] *n.* 优先,优先权  
**address** [ə'dres] *v.* 写(收信人的)姓名地址  
**in response to** 响应,对……作出回应  
**distribute** [dɪ'strɪbjʊt] *v.* 分发  
**accumulate** [ə'kju:mjələt] *v.* 积累,积聚  
**standing address** 常用地址  
**sensitive** ['sensətɪv] *a.* 敏感的  
**timely** ['taɪmli] *a.* 及时的  
**identify** [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] *v.* 确定,识别  
**crucial** ['kruːʃəl] *a.* 至关重要的,决定性的  
**prioritize** [praɪ'ɒrətaɪz] *v.* 按优先顺序列出,确定(任务)优先顺序  
**coordinate** [kəʊ'ɔːdɪneɪt] *v.* 协调,配合  
**absentee** [æbsən'tiː] *n.* 缺席者  
**ballot** ['bælət] *n.* 无记名投票  
**literally** ['lɪtərəli] *ad.* 的确,确实  
**obligate** [ˈɒblɪɡeɪt] *v.* 使……有义务(做某事)  
**expertise** [ˌeksɜː'tiːz] *n.* 专门知识,专门技术  
**revitalize** [rɪ'vʌtəlaɪz] *v.* 使……复兴,使……恢复生气  
**domestically** [də'mestɪkli] *ad.* 国内地  
**charitable** [ˈtʃærətəbəl] *a.* 慈善的  
**pledge** [pledʒ] *v.* 保证,承诺支付  
**warehouse** ['weəhaʊs] *n.* 仓库



年,该公司将1,200多个医疗包分发给加利福尼亚的医疗后备队小组。它们还为全球捐赠了价值310万英镑的慈善航运空间。去年10月份,该公司承诺给飓风“佛罗伦萨”和“迈克尔”提供100万美元现金和运输支持。联合包裹速递公司的慈善部门——联合包裹基金会使用了公司的物流来帮助灾区重建。“我们发现,作为一个由人、卡车和仓库组成的公司,我们需要发挥更大作用,”联合包裹基金会主席爱德华多·马丁内斯说道。该公司使用了它的卡车和飞机来递送食物、药品和水。11月我与马丁内斯通话的前一天,他一直与美国红十字会一起巡回视察佛罗里达州的“飓风迈克尔”造成的损坏。“我们有义务确保我们的社区保持繁荣,”他说。

K) 重建工作可能需要花费很长时间,即使到那时,灾难的痕迹还是存在。回归正常生活可能会很困难,但是一些小的日常工作——邮递就是其中一种——可能会帮助居民记住他们的社区仍是他们的社区。(40)“当他们看到邮递员再次出现在街上,”斯威格特说,“那对他们来说就是生活开始回归正常的第一个信号。”

**obligation** [ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃən] *n.* 责任, 义务  
**thriving** [θraɪvɪŋ] *a.* 欣欣向荣的, 兴旺发达的  
**impression** [ɪmˈpreʃən] *n.* 印象  
**routine** [ruːˈtiːn] *n.* 惯例, 常规, 例行公事  
**resident** [ˈrezɪdənt] *n.* 居民

### 难句分析

1. Days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California, a drone caught footage of a USPS worker, Trevor Smith, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area. (DS1)

**分析** 本句主干是“...a drone caught footage of a USPS worker...”,其中 days after the deadly 2017 wildfires in Santa Rosa, California 是时间状语, driving through burned homes in that familiar white van, collecting mail in an affected area 为现在分词短语作伴随状语。

**译文** 在2017年加利福尼亚州圣罗莎那场致命火灾过后几天,一架无人机捕捉到了一名美国邮政管理局员工特雷弗·史密斯的连续镜头,他正开着那辆熟悉的白色货车穿梭在焚毁的房子中间,收集灾区内邮件。

2. According to data released in January 2017, 56 percent of bills are paid online, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed. (GS4)

**分析** 本句主干是“...56 percent of bills are paid online...”,其中 according to data released in January 2017 是状语, which means that just under half of payments still rely on delivery services to be completed 为非限制性定语从句。

**译文** 根据2017年1月份公布的数据,56%的账单是网上支付的,这意味着就有近一半的支付仍然依靠邮政服务来完成。

## Section C

### Passage One



老师教你如  
何快速排除  
干扰项。

### 总体分析

本文选自2016年5月9日刊登在 [www.georgiatech.com](http://www.georgiatech.com) 网站上的一篇标题为 Artificial Intelligence Course Creates AI Teaching Assistant(人工智能课程创造了人工智能助教)的文章。本文主要介绍了乔治亚理工学院的阿肖克·戈埃尔教授开发了一个人工智能助教,来帮助处理在线课程中大量的学生问题。第一、二段介绍戈埃尔教授开发虚拟助教的目的和背景;第三段介绍了虚拟助教吉尔·沃森的改进过程;第四段阐述戈埃尔教授的未来计划。



46. 关于“基于知识的人工智能”，我们了解到什么？

- A) 它是一个能回答学生问题的机器人。 C) 它是一种革新教学的高科技设备。  
B) 它是一门为学生在线学习而设计的课程。 D) 它是一个帮助学生学习的计算机程序。

**定位** 由题干中的 Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 定位到第一段第一句：Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence.

**详解** 事实细节题。根据第一段第一句可知，Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 是 the online class 的同位语，也就是说，“基于知识的人工智能”是一个在线课程，故答案为 B)。

**干扰项排除** 第一段第一句提到，乔治亚理工学院的阿肖克·戈埃尔教授开发了一个人工智能助教来帮助处理在线课程中大量的学生问题，由此可知，能回答学生问题的是人工智能助教，而不是“基于知识的人工智能”这个在线课程，故排除 A)；由第一段第一句可知，人工智能助教是高科技设备和计算机程序，而“基于知识的人工智能”是一个在线课程的名称，故排除 C) 和 D)。

47. 戈埃尔教授遇到了什么问题？

- A) 他的学生对他的助教不满意。 C) 学生的问题太多了，处理不完。  
B) 他的课程对学生来说太难了。 D) 太多的学生退出了他的课程。

**定位** 由题干中的 problem 和 Professor Goel 定位到第一段最后一句：Professor Goel already had eight teaching assistants, but that wasn't enough to deal with the overwhelming number of daily questions from students.

**详解** 推理判断题。第一段最后一句提到，戈埃尔教授已经有了八名助教，但这还不足以应付学生每天提出的海量问题。由此可知，学生的问题太多了，处理不完，故答案为 C)。

**干扰项排除** 根据第二段第一、二句可知，许多学生因为缺乏教学支持而退出了网络课程，而且提出问题却没有人能解答，由此可知，学生对网络课程不满意，而文中并未提到对助教不满意，也没有提到学生觉得课程太难了，故排除 A) 和 B)；第二段第一句指出，许多学生因为缺乏教学支持而退出了网络课程，而非太多的学生退出了他的课程，D) 说法过于绝对，故排除。

48. 关于吉尔·沃森，我们了解到了什么？

- A) 她最后成为一个巨大的成功。 C) 她起初不受学生欢迎。  
B) 她和学生们相处得非常好。 D) 她被作为实验发布到网上。

**定位** 由题干中的 Jill Watson 定位到第三段第五、六句：After some adjustments and sufficient time, Jill was able to answer the students' questions correctly 97% of the time. The virtual assistant became so advanced and realistic that the students didn't know she was a computer.

**详解** 推理判断题。文章第三段第五、六句指出，经过一些调整和一段充足的时间（调试）后，吉尔 97% 的时间都能正确回答学生的问题。虚拟助教变得如此先进、真实，以至于学生们都不知道她是一台电脑。由此可知，吉尔最后成为一个巨大的成功，故答案为 A)。

**干扰项排除** 第三段第五、六句指出，吉尔·沃森 97% 的时间都能正确回答学生的问题，虚拟助教变得如此先进、真实，以至于学生们都不知道她是一台电脑，但无法据此推出她和学生相处得很好，B) 为过度推断，故排除；第三段第二句指出，一开始，这个虚拟助教做得并不太好，但并没有说明学生不喜欢吉尔·沃森，故排除 C)；文中并未说明吉尔·沃森被作为实验发布到网上，故排除 D)。

49. 学生们对吉尔·沃森的感觉如何？

- A) 他们认为她有点太假了。 C) 他们不得不钦佩她的知识。  
B) 他们发现她不如预期的那么能干。 D) 他们无法将她与真人区分开来。

**定位** 由题干中的 students feel about Jill Watson 定位到第三段倒数第三句：The students, who were studying artificial intelligence, were interacting with the virtual assistant and couldn't tell it apart from a real human being.

**详解** 推理判断题。第三段倒数第三句提到，即使是学习人工智能的学生与虚拟助教进行互动，也无法将其与真人区分开来，故答案为 D)。

**干扰项排除** 第三段倒数第四句指出，虚拟助教非常先进、真实，学生们都不知道她是一台电脑，



与原文语义相悖,故排除;第三段第五句指出,吉尔·沃森 97% 的时间都能正确回答学生的问题,可知其非常能干,B)与原文语义相悖,故排除;C)在原文中并未提及,故排除。

# 50. 戈埃尔教授下一步打算对吉尔·沃森做什么?

- A) 在网上发布她的不同版本。 C) 让她回答更多学生的问题。  
B) 给她输入新的问题和答案。 D) 鼓励学生更自由地与她互动。

**定位** 由题干中的 Professor Goel plan to do next 和 Jill Watson 定位到最后一段第一句: The goal of Professor Goel's virtual assistant next year is to take over answering 40% of all the questions posed by students on the online forum.

**详解** 推理判断题。最后一段第一句指出,戈埃尔教授的虚拟助教明年的目标是回答在线论坛上学生提出的 40% 的问题。由此可知,戈埃尔教授会让虚拟助教回答更多学生的问题,故答案为 C)。

**干扰项排除** 最后一段第二句指出,吉尔·沃森这个名字在下学期会换成别的名字,而非戈埃尔教授的目标是发布不同的版本,故排除 A); B) 和 D) 在原文中并未提及,故排除。

## 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>(46) 乔治亚理工学院的阿肖克·戈埃尔教授开发了一个人工智能助教来帮助处理名为“基于知识的人工智能”这个在线课程中大量的学生问题。这个在线课程是乔治亚理工学院计算机科学在线硕士项目的核心课程。(47) 戈埃尔教授已经有了八名助教,但这还不足以应付学生每天提出的海量问题。</p> <p>许多学生因为缺乏教学支持而退出了网络课程。当学生感到孤立或困惑、提出问题却没有人能解答时,他们继续学习的动力就开始减弱了。戈埃尔教授决定做点什么来改善这种情况,而他的解决办法是基于 IBM 沃森平台创建一个名为吉尔·沃森的虚拟助教。</p> <p>戈埃尔和他的团队开发了吉尔·沃森的几个版本,然后才把她发布到网上论坛。一开始,这个虚拟助教做得并不太好。但戈埃尔和其团队在网上论坛上找到了这门课开设以来被问到的四万个问题。然后他们开始向吉尔输入这些提问和回答。(48) 经过一些调整和一段充足的时间(调试)后,吉尔 97% 的时间都能正确回答学生的问题。虚拟助教变得如此先进、真实,以至于学生们都不知道她是一台电脑。(49) 即使是学习人工智能的学生与虚拟助教进行互动,也无法将其与真人区分开来。戈埃尔直到 4 月 26 日才告诉他们吉尔的真实身份。学生们实际上对这次经历反响很积极。</p> <p>(50) 戈埃尔教授的虚拟助教明年的目标是回答在线论坛上学生提出的 40% 的问题。当然,吉尔·沃森这个名字在下学期会换成别的名字。与埃隆·马斯克、斯蒂芬·霍金、比尔·盖茨或史蒂夫·沃兹尼亚克等人相比,戈埃尔教授对人工智能的未来有着更为乐观的看法。</p>	<p><b>artificially</b> [ˌɑːtɪˈfɪʃəli] <i>ad.</i> 人工地 <b>intelligent</b> [ɪnˈtelɪdʒənt] <i>a.</i> 智能的 <b>assistant</b> [əˈsɪstənt] <i>n.</i> 助理 <b>handle</b> [ˈhændl] <i>v.</i> 处理 <b>enormous</b> [ɪˈnɔːməs] <i>a.</i> (数量)巨大的 <b>core</b> [kɔː] <i>a.</i> 核心的 <b>overwhelming</b> [ˌəʊvəˈwelmɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 巨大的,压倒性的 <b>drop out of</b> 从……中退出 <b>isolated</b> [ˈaɪsəleɪtɪd] <i>a.</i> 孤立的 <b>fade</b> [feɪd] <i>v.</i> 逐渐消失 <b>remedy</b> [ˈremədi] <i>v.</i> 补救,改善 <b>platform</b> [ˈplætfɔːm] <i>n.</i> 平台 <b>version</b> [ˈvɜːʃən] <i>n.</i> 版本 <b>release</b> [rɪˈliːs] <i>v.</i> 发布 <b>source</b> [sɔːs] <i>v.</i> 找出……的来源 <b>adjustment</b> [əˈdʒʌstmənt] <i>n.</i> 调整 <b>tell...apart</b> 区分,辨别 <b>rosy</b> [ˈrəʊzi] <i>a.</i> 充满成功希望的,美好的 <b>outlook</b> [ˈaʊtlʊk] <i>n.</i> 看法,观点</p>

## 难句分析

### 1. Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online class, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence. (P1S1)

**分析** 本句主干是“Professor Ashok Goel of Georgia Tech developed an artificially intelligent teaching assistant...”,其中 to help handle the enormous number of student questions in the online



class 为目的状语, Knowledge-Based Artificial Intelligence 为同位语, 补充说明 the online class。

【译文】乔治亚理工学院的阿肖克·戈埃尔教授开发了一个人工智能助教来帮助处理名为“基于知识的人工智能”这个在线课程中大量的学生问题。

2. Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson before releasing her to the online forums. (P3S1)

【分析】本句主干是“Goel and his team developed several versions of Jill Watson...”, 其中 before releasing her to the online forums 是时间状语。

【译文】戈埃尔和他的团队开发了吉尔·沃森的几个版本, 然后才把她发布到网上论坛。

## Passage Two

### 总体分析

本文选自 2017 年 1 月 12 日刊登在 [www.sciencemag.org](http://www.sciencemag.org) 网站上的一篇标题为 Thinking of Crowdfunding Your Science? Study Suggests Some Tips (想众筹资助你的科学? 一项研究给出了一些建议) 的文章。本文主要介绍了一项关于成功的科学众筹特征的研究。第一段引出话题: 成功的科学众筹的特征; 第二段指出科学众筹成败参半; 第三至五段介绍对成功的科学众筹特征的研究。

### 试题详解

51. 关于科学家们试图在网上为其项目筹集资金, 我们可以了解到什么?

A) 由于目标不高, 他们没有筹集到多少资金。 C) 不是所有科学家都达成了预期的目标。  
B) 他们采用了混合筹资策略。 D) 大多数科学家为了这个目的而把电影放到网上。

【定位】由题干中的 the scientists 和 raise money online 定位到第二段第二、三句: Scientists have tried to tap Internet donors, too, with mixed success. Some raised more than twice their goals, but others have fallen short of reaching even modest targets.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第二段第二、三句指出, 科学家们也曾尝试利用互联网找到捐助者, 但成败参半。有些科学家筹到的资金比目标多了一倍多, 但其他人却连不太大的目标都没达成。由此可知, 并非所有的科学家都达成了预期目标, 故答案为 C)。

【干扰项排除】第二段最后一句提到, 有些科学家筹到的资金比目标多了一倍多, 但其他人却连不太大的目标都没达成, 由此可知, 他们没有筹集到多少资金, 并非由于目标不高, 故排除 A); 第二段第二句提到, 科学家众筹成败参半 (with mixed success), 并未提及采用了混合筹资策略, B) 是利用 mixed 设置的干扰项, 故排除; 第二段第一句提到, 众筹在从制作电影到生产节水设备的各个领域蓬勃发展, 而非大多数科学家为了这个目的而把电影放到网上, D) 是利用 movies 设置的干扰项, 故排除。

52. 迈克·沙费尔研究最近的众筹活动的目的是什么?

A) 为科学网站创作有吸引力的内容。 C) 帮助科学家开展创新项目。  
B) 找出造成不同结果的原因。 D) 将科学项目与一般项目区分开来。

【定位】由题干中的 Mike Schäfer's research 定位到第三段: To determine what separates science crowdfunding triumphs from failures, a team led by science communications scholar Mike Schäfer of the University of Zurich examined the content of the webpages for 371 recent campaigns.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第三段提到, 为了找出科学众筹成功与失败的原因, 迈克·沙费尔领导的一个团队对最近发布的 371 个活动网页进行了仔细的调查。由此可知, 迈克·沙费尔做该项研究是为了找出造成不同结果的原因, 故答案为 B)。

【干扰项排除】文章第三段提到对最近发布的 371 个活动网页进行了仔细的调查, 并未提及为科学网站创作有吸引力的内容, 故排除 A); C) 在文中并未提及, 故排除; 第四段第二句提到, 成功的众筹会使用一个专门为科学筹集资金的众筹平台, 而不是用于任意项目的众筹平台, 但这并非迈克·沙费尔研究的目的, 故排除 D)。

53. 什么特征有助于众筹活动的成功?

A) 对后代有潜在好处。 C) 在解决金融问题上有独创性。  
B) 与潜在的捐助者有互动。 D) 所提议的项目有价值。

【定位】由题干中的 trait 和 contributes to 定位到第四段第一句: Four traits stood out for those that



achieved their goals, the researchers report in *Public Understanding of Science*. 和第五句: Most of them engage with potential donors, since projects that answered questions from interested donors fared better.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第四段第一句提到,达成目标的众筹有四个显著特征。接着第五句指出,大多数成功的科学众筹项目都会与潜在的捐助者建立密切联系,因为回答捐助者感兴趣的问题的项目会更成功。由此可知,与潜在的捐助者有互动有助于众筹活动的成功,故答案为 B)。

【干扰项排除】文章第四段提到,成功的众筹活动的四个显著特征分别是使用一个专门为科学筹集资金的众筹平台、制作一个有趣的视频来展示自己的项目、与潜在的捐助者建立密切联系以及众筹的目标金额很小,而 A)、C) 和 D) 三项在文中均未提及,故排除。

#### 54. 研究人员如何看待众筹项目的财务目标?

A) 为了成功,它们应该是小目标。

C) 它们应该被极其小心地评估。

B) 它们应该基于实际需要。

D) 为了获得关注,它们应该是宏伟的目标。

【定位】由题干中的 financial targets of crowdfunding projects 定位到第四段倒数第三句: And they target a small amount of money.

【详解】事实细节题。第四段倒数第三句提到,成功的科学众筹项目的目标金额很小。由此可知,研究人员认为科学众筹要想成功,目标金额宜少,故答案为 A)。

【干扰项排除】B)、C) 两项在文中均未提及,故排除;文中提到,成功的科学众筹项目的目标金额宜少不宜多,D) 表述与原文意思相悖,故排除。

#### 55. 在众筹活动中,人们捐款的动机是什么?

A) 访问网页内容的便利性。

C) 项目本身的意义和影响。

B) 他们想为科学事业作出贡献的愿望。

D) 他们感觉与科学家本身有联系。

【定位】由题干中的 motivates 和 donate 定位到最后一段最后一句: Crowdfunding can be part of researchers' efforts to reach the public, and people give because "they feel a connection to the person" who is doing the fundraising—not necessarily to the science.

【详解】推理判断题。最后一段最后一句指出,众筹可以成为研究人员努力接触公众的一部分,人们捐款是因为“他们感觉与筹款人有联系”——而不一定与科学有联系。由此可知,人们捐款是因为他们感觉与科学家本身有联系,故答案为 D)。

【干扰项排除】最后一段第二句提到了“页面上的内容”,但并未提到“访问网页内容的便利性”,也不是人们捐款的动机,故排除 A); 最后一段最后一句指出,人们捐款是因为“他们感觉与筹款人有联系”——而不一定与科学有联系,由此可知,人们捐款不是因为他们想为科学事业作出贡献,故排除 B); C) 在文中没有提及,故排除。

#### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>小处着手,有趣,有点幽默感,这些都没有坏处。以上是一些成功的科学众筹的特征,这些研究结果来自于最近一项针对近 400 个科学众筹活动的研究。但更为关键的是,要拥有一个庞大的网络和一些推销技巧。</p> <p>近年来,众筹,即通过网络募捐呼吁为某个项目筹集资金,在从制作电影到生产节水设备的各个领域蓬勃发展。(51) 科学家们也曾尝试利用互联网找到捐助者,但成败参半。有些科学家筹到的资金比目标多了一倍多,但其他人却连不太大的目标都没达成。</p> <p>(52) 为了找出科学众筹成功与失败的原因,苏黎世大学的科学传播学学者迈克·沙费尔领导的一个团队对最近发布的 371 个活动网页进行了仔细的调查。</p> <p>(53-1) 研究人员在《公众对科学的理解》杂志上发表的研究报告认为,达成目标的众筹有四个显著特征。首先,它们会使用一</p>	<p>engaging [m'geɪdʒɪŋ] a. 有趣的,迷人的</p> <p>trait [treɪt] n. 特征,特点</p> <p>crowdfunding [ˌkraʊd'fʌndɪŋ] n. 众筹</p> <p>emerge from 自……出现</p> <p>campaign [kæm'peɪn] n. 活动</p> <p>promotional skills 推销技巧</p> <p>crucial [ˈkruːʃəl] a. 至关重要的,关键性的</p> <p>appeal [ə'piːl] n. 募捐呼吁</p> <p>gadget [ˈɡædʒɪt] n. 小器械(装置)</p>



个专门为科学筹集资金的众筹平台,而不是用于任意项目的众筹平台。尽管诸如 Kickstarter 这样的网站会吸引所有人,但 Experimental. com 和 Petridish. org 这样的平台只展示科学项目。其次,它们会制作一个有趣的视频来展示自己的项目,因为良好的视觉效果和幽默感可以提升成功率。(53-2) 它们中的大多数都会与潜在的捐助者建立密切联系,因为回答捐助者感兴趣的问题的项目会更成功。(54) 它们的目标金额很小。该研究所研究的项目平均筹集资金为 4,000 美元,其中 30% 的项目获得的资金不足 1,000 美元。研究人员发现,一个项目寻求的资金越多,实现目标的机会就越低。

其他因素也可能会对项目的成功产生重大影响,其中最显著的是科学家的个人人脉和职业网络的规模以及研究人员自身对项目的推动程度。这两个因素比页面上的内容重要得多。(55) 众筹可以成为研究人员努力接触公众的一部分,人们捐款是因为“他们感觉与筹款人有联系”——而不一定与科学有联系。

tap [tæp] v. 采用  
donor [ˈdəʊnə] n. 捐赠者  
fall short of 达不到  
modest [ˈmɒdɪst] a. 不太大的  
separate [ˈseɪpəreɪt] v. 分清,  
把……区分开来  
triumph [ˈtraɪəmf] n. 胜利,凯旋  
specialize in 专门从事  
engage with sb. 与某人建立密切  
联系  
fare better 更成功  
significantly [ˌsɪɡˈnɪfɪkəntli] ad.  
显著地  
notably [ˈnəʊtəbli] ad. 显著地  
fundraising [ˈfʌndˌreɪzɪŋ] n. 募捐

### 难句分析

1. Crowdfunding, raising money for a project through online appeals, has taken off in recent years for everything from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets. (P2S1)

分析 本句主干是“Crowdfunding...has taken off in recent years for everything...”,其中 raising money for a project through online appeals 是 crowdfunding 的同位语;from making movies to producing water-saving gadgets 是 everything 的后置定语。

译文 近年来,众筹,即通过网络募捐呼吁为某个项目筹集资金,在从制作电影到生产节水设备的各个领域蓬勃发展。

2. Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success, most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own. (P5S1)

分析 本句主干是“Other factors may also significantly influence a project's success...”,其中 most notably, the size of a scientist's personal and professional networks, and how much a researcher promotes a project on their own 对 factors 进行补充说明。

译文 其他因素也可能会对项目的成功产生重大影响,其中最显著的是科学家的个人人脉和职业网络的规模以及研究人员自身对项目的推动程度。

## Part IV Translation



看老师讲解  
如何处理翻  
译难点。

### 参考译文

Chinese families attach great importance to their children's education. Many parents believe that they should work hard to ensure that their children are well educated. Not only are they very willing to invest in their children's education, but they also spend a lot of time urging them to learn. Most parents hope that their children will attend a prestigious university. Due to the reform and opening-up, more and more parents can send their children abroad to study or participate in international exchange programs to broaden their horizons. Through these efforts, they expect their children to grow healthily and contribute to the development and prosperity of the country.

### 逐句精析

1. 中国家庭十分重视孩子的教育。

词汇难点 十分重视 attach great importance/much significance to .../take... very seriously/put...



place/set a high value on.../put a lot of emphasis on.../treat...as very important

● **表达难点** 本句指出中国家庭对孩子教育的重视。注意“十分重视”的处理方式:这一表达在英文中没有太匹配的直译,一般通过词性转换的翻译方法,将动词“重视”转译成名词“重要性”importance/significance/value/emphasis等,与之搭配的动词和定语有相应的不同表达;也可将其灵活译成“take...very seriously”(非常认真对待……)。当英文中没有直接对应词汇时,我们需要采取转换词性或意译的方式来翻译。

2. 许多父母认为应该努力工作,确保孩子受到良好教育。

● **词汇难点** 认为 think/believe/hold/be of the opinion that.../in sb.'s opinion/in the eyes of sb./to sb.'s eye(s)/according to sb.;努力工作 work hard;确保 ensure/make sure;受到良好教育 be well educated/receive/get a good education

● **表达难点** 本句指出父母重视孩子教育的表现之一——为了孩子的教育而努力工作。分析汉语语义可知,“孩子受到良好教育”是“父母努力工作”的目的。根据这一逻辑关系,译成英文时,可用不定式 to do 作目的状语或用 so (that) 引导的结果状语从句将两个分句的逻辑关系体现出来,即译成 work hard to ensure that their children are well educated 或 work hard so (that) their children can receive/get a good education。

3. 他们不仅非常情愿为孩子的教育投资,而且花很多时间督促他们学习。

● **词汇难点** 情愿 be willing (to do);为……投资 invest in...;督促 urge/push (sb. to do)

● **表达难点** 本句指出父母重视孩子教育的另一表现——投资孩子的教育且督促孩子学习。本句中的“不仅……而且……”可用英文句式“Not only...but (also)…”来翻译。需要注意的是,not only 置于句首时,其后采用倒装语序——先谓语,后主语。“为……投资”可译为 invest in sth.,也可意译为 spend much money on sth.。“督促他们学习”可以译为 urge/push them to learn。

4. 多数家长希望孩子能上名牌大学。

● **词汇难点** 希望 hope/expect;上名牌大学 attend/go to/study at a top/leading/prestigious university

● **表达难点** 本句指出中国家长对孩子的一个普遍期望。“多数家长”可译为 most parents 或 most of the parents。“某人希望……”可以用“sb. hope/expect that…”来翻译,也可以用“It is sb.'s hope/expectation that…”来翻译,或者译为“sb. want sb. to do…”;“名牌大学”一般译为 prestigious university,也可译为 top/leading university,常与 attend/go to/study at 搭配使用。

5. 由于改革开放,越来越多的家长能送孩子到国外学习或参与国际交流项目,以拓宽其视野。

● **词汇难点** 由于 due to/because of/owing to;改革开放 the reform and opening-up;国外 abroad/overseas;参与 participate in/take part in;国际交流项目 international exchange programs;拓宽视野 broaden/expand sb.'s horizons/broaden sb.'s mind

● **表达难点** 本句指出中国教育的一个趋势。本句相对较长,翻译之前需理清句间逻辑关系。句首的“由于改革开放”为原因状语,可译为 due to/because of/owing to the reform and opening-up。句中的“越来越多的……项目”为句子主干,可译为 more and more/an increasing number of parents can send their children abroad to study or participate in international programs。句末的“以拓宽其视野”为目的状语,可翻译为(in order) to broaden/expand their horizons。

6. 通过这些努力,他们期望孩子健康成长,为国家的发展和繁荣作出贡献。

● **词汇难点** 通过 through/by way of;努力 effort;健康成长 grow healthily;发展 development;繁荣 prosperity;作出贡献 make contribution/contribute to

● **表达难点** 本句指出中国家长作出这些努力的目的。句首的“通过这些努力”为方式状语,可以译为 through/by way of these efforts。句子的主干是“他们期望孩子健康成长和为国家作出贡献”,其中“孩子健康成长”和“为国家作出贡献”并列作“期望”的宾语,译成英文时,可以处理成并列的不定式“to grow healthily and contribute to…”。

