

2014 年 12 月英语四级考试真题试卷 (1)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay about a campus activity that has benefited you most. You should state the reasons and write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) The woman is fussy about the cleanliness of the apartment.
B) He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.
C) He does not remember when his mother came over.
D) His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.
2. A) The bus stop is only two minutes' walk.
B) The running made him short of breath.
C) They might as well take the next bus.
D) The woman is late by a couple of minutes.
3. A) She is suffering a pain in her neck.
B) She is likely to replace Miss Smith.
C) She has to do extra work for a few days.
D) She is quite sick of working overtime.
4. A) Change her job.
B) Buy a dishwasher.
C) Open a flower shop.
D) Start her own business.
5. A) He forgot where he had left the package.
B) He slipped on his way to the post office.
C) He wanted to deliver the package himself.



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- D) He failed to do what he promised to do.
6. A) The speakers do not agree with each other.
B) The woman does not like horror films.
C) The man pays for the tickets as a rule.
D) The speakers happened to meet in the cinema
7. A) The woman is just as unlucky as the man.
B) The woman is more sensitive than the man.
C) The speakers share a common view on love.
D) The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.
8. A) Preparations for a forum.
B) Participants in the forum.
C) Organizers of a forum.
D) Expectations of the forum.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) France.
B) Scandinavia.
C) Russia.
D) East Europe.
10. A) More women will be promoted in the workplace.
B) More women will overcome their inadequacies.
C) More women will receive higher education.
D) More women will work outside the family.
11. A) Try hard to protect women's rights.
B) Educate men to respect women more.
C) Help women acquire more professional skills.
D) Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

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

12. A) In a restaurant.
B) In a hotel lobby.
C) At the man's office.
D) At the woman's place.
13. A) He is the chief designer of the latest bike model.
B) He has completed an overseas market survey.
C) He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.
D) He has just come back from a trip to Africa
14. A) To select the right model.
B) To get a good import agent.
C) To convince the board members.
D) To cut down production costs.
15. A) His flexibility.
B) His vision.
C) His intelligence.
D) His determination.

Section B



Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

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

- 16. A) How being an identical twin influences one's identity.
B) Why some identical twins keep their identities secret
C) Why some identical twins were separated from birth.
D) How identical twins are born, raised and educated.
- 17. A) Their second wives were named Linda.
B) They grew up in different surroundings.
C) Their first children were both daughters.
D) They both got married when they were 39.
- 18. A) They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.
B) They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.
C) They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart
D) They want to know whether twins can feel each other's pain.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) It is especially attractive to children and the young.
B) It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent
C) It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.
D) It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.
- 20. A) It has a solid plastic frame.
B) It consists of an inner and an outer tent
C) It is very convenient to set up.
D) It is sold to many Continental countries.
- 21. A) A groundsheet.
B) A gas stove.
C) A kitchen extension.
D) A spare tent.

Passage Three

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

- 22. A) It covers 179 square miles.
B) It is as big as New York City.
C) It covers 97 square kilometers.
D) It is only half the size of Spain.
- 23. A) Its geographic features attracted many visitors.
B) Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.





- C) It imported food from foreign countries.
D) It was cut off from the rest of the world.
24. A) The fast development of its neighboring countries.
B) The increasing investment by developed countries.
C) The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.
D) The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.
25. A) They work on their farms.
B) They work in the tourist industry.
C) They raise domestic animals.
D) They make traditional handicrafts.



Section C

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

“Don’t take many English courses; they won’t help you get a decent job.” “Sign up for management classes, so you’ll be ready to join the family business when you graduate”

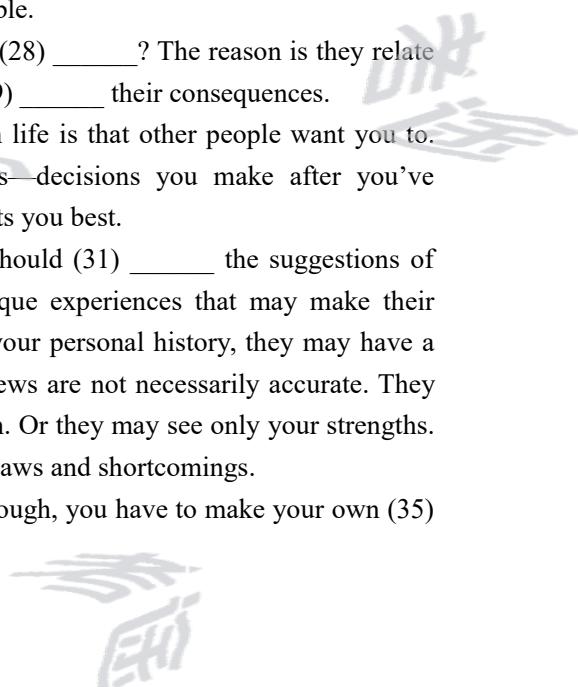
Sound (26) _____? Many of us have heard suggestions like these (27) _____ by parents or others close to us. Such comments often seem quite reasonable.

Why, then, should suggestions like these be taken with (28) _____? The reason is they relate to decisions you should make. You are the one who must (29) _____ their consequences.

One of the worst reasons to follow a particular path in life is that other people want you to. Decisions that affect your life should be your decisions—decisions you make after you’ve considered various (30) _____ and chosen the path that suits you best.

Making your own decisions does not mean that you should (31) _____ the suggestions of others. For instance, your parents do have their own unique experiences that may make their advice helpful, and having (32) _____ in a great deal of your personal history, they may have a clear view of your strengths and weaknesses. Still, their views are not necessarily accurate. They may still see you as a child, (33) _____ care and protection. Or they may see only your strengths. Or, in some unfortunate cases, they may (34) _____ your flaws and shortcomings.

People will always be giving you advice. Ultimately, though, you have to make your own (35) _____.



Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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



Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

One principle of taxation, called the benefit principle, states that people should pay taxes based on the benefits they receive from government services. This principle tries to make public goods similar to 36 goods. It seems reasonable that a person who often goes to the movies pays more in 37 for movie tickets than a person who rarely goes. And 38 a person who gets great benefit from a public good should pay more for it than a person who gets little benefit.

The gasoline tax, for instance, is sometimes 39 using the benefits principle. In some states, 40 from the gasoline tax are used to build and maintain roads. Because those who buy gasoline are the same people who use the roads, the gasoline tax might be viewed as a 41 way to pay this government service.

The benefits principle can also be used to argue that wealthy citizens should pay higher taxes than poorer ones, 42 because the wealthy benefit more from public services. Consider, for example, the benefits of police protection from 43. Citizens with much to protect get greater benefit from police than those with less to protect. Therefore, according to the benefits principle, the wealthy should 44 more than the poor to the cost of 45 the police force. The same argument can be used for many other public services, such as fire protection, national defense, and the court system.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) adapt | B) contribute | C) exerting |
| D) expenses | E) fair | F) justified |
| G) maintaining | H) private | I) provided |
| J) revenues | K) similarly | L) simply |
| M) theft | N) total | O) wealth |

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 Sheet2**.

Growing Up Colored

[A] You wouldn't know Piedmont anymore—my Piedmont, I mean—the town in West Virginia where I learned to be a colored boy.

[B] The 1950s in Piedmont was a time to remember, or at least to me. People were always proud to be from Piedmont—lying at the foot of a mountain, on the banks of the mighty Potomac. We knew God gave America no more beautiful location. In ever knew colored people anywhere who were crazier about mountains and water, flowers and trees, fishing and hunting. For as long as anyone could remember, we could out hunt, out shoot, and out swim the white boys in the valley.

[C] The social structure of Piedmont was something we knew like the back of our hands. It was an immigrant town; white Piedmont was Italian and Irish, with a handful of wealthy WASPs (盎格鲁撒克逊裔的白人新教徒) on East Hampshire Street, and "ethnic" neighborhoods of working-class people everywhere else, colored and white.



[D] For as long as anyone can remember, Piedmont's character has been completely bound up with the West vaco paper mill: its prosperous past and doubtful future. At first glance, the town is a typical dying mill center. Many once beautiful buildings stand empty, evidencing a bygone time of spirit and pride. The big houses on East Hampshire Street are no longer proud, as they were when I was a kid.

[E] Like the Italians and the Irish, most of the colored people migrated to Piedmont at the turn of the 20th century to work at the paper mill, which opened in 1888. All the colored men at the paper mill worked on "the platform"—loading paper into trucks until the craft unions were finally integrated in 1968. Loading is what Daddy did every working day of his life. That's what almost every colored grown-up I knew did.

[F] Colored people lived in three neighborhoods that were clearly separated. Welcome to the Colored Zone, a large stretched banner could have said. And it felt good in there, like walking around your house in bare feet and underwear, or snoring right out loud on the couch in front of the TV—enveloped by the comforts of home, the warmth of those you love.

[G] Of course, the colored world was not so much a neighborhood as a condition of existence. And though our own world was seemingly self-contained, it impacted on the white world of Piedmont in almost every direction. Certainly, the borders of our world seemed to be impacted on when some white man or woman showed up where he or she did not belong, such as at the black Legion Hall. Our space was violated when one of them showed up at a dance or a party. The rhythms would be off. The music would sound not quite right: attempts to pat the beat off just so. Everybody would leave early.

[H] Before 1955, most white people were just shadowy presences in our world, vague figures of power like remote bosses at the mill or tellers at the bank. There were exceptions, of course, the white people who would come into our world in ritualized, everyday ways we all understood. Mr. Mail Man, Mr. Insurance Man, Mr. White-and-Chocolate Milk Man, Mr. Landlord Man, Mr. Police Man: we called white people by their trade, like characters in a mystery play. Mr. Insurance Man would come by every other week to collect premiums on college or death policies, sometimes 50 cents or less.

[I] "It's no disgrace to be colored," the black entertainer Bert Williams famously observed early in the century, "but it is awfully inconvenient." For most of my childhood, we couldn't eat in restaurants or sleep in hotels, we couldn't use certain bathrooms or try on clothes in stores. Mama insisted that we dress up when we went to shop. She was carefully dressed when she went to clothing stores, and wore white pads called shields under her arms so her dress or blouse would show no sweat. "We'd like to try this on," she'd say carefully, uttering her words precisely and properly. "We don't buy clothes we can't try on," she'd say when they declined, and we'd walk out in Mama's dignified (有尊严的) manner. She preferred to shop where we had an account and where everyone knew who she was.

[J] At the Cut-Rate Drug Store, no one colored was allowed to sit down at the counter or tables, with one exception: my father. I don't know for certain why Carl Dadisman, the owner, wouldn't stop Daddy from sitting down. But I believe it was in part because Daddy was so light-colored, and in part because, during his shift at the phone company, he picked up orders for food and coffee for the operators. Colored people were supposed to stand at the counter, get their food to go, and leave. Even when Young Doc Bess would set up the basketball team with free Cokes after one of many victories, the colored players had to stand around and drink out of paper cups while the



white players and cheerleaders sat down in comfortable chairs and drank out of glasses.

[K] I couldn't have been much older than five or six as I sat with my father at the Cut-Rate one afternoon, enjoying two scoops of caramel ice cream. Mr. Wilson, astony-faced, brooding Irishman, walked by."Hello, Mr. Wilson," my father said."Hello, George."

[L] I was genuinely puzzled. Mr. Wilson must have confused my father with somebody else, but who? There weren't any Georges among the colored people in Piedmont."Why don't you tell him your name, Daddy?" I asked loudly. "Your name isn't George.""He knows my name, boy," my father said after a long pause. "He calls all colored people George."

[M] I knew we wouldn't talk about it again; even at that age, I was given to understand that there were some subjects it didn't do to worry to death about. Now that I have children, I realize that what distressed my father wasn't so much the Mr. Wilsons of the world as the painful obligation to explain the racial facts of life to someone who hadn't quite learned them yet. Maybe Mr. Wilson couldn't hurt my father by calling him George; but I hurt him by asking to know why.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy.
47. There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.
48. One reason the author's father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't look that dark.
49. Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.
50. In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the author's family managed to live a life of dignity.
51. The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he was wrongly addressed.
52. The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.
53. Colored people called white people by the business they did.
54. Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.
55. The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhood.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Children are a delight. They are our future. But sadly, hiring someone to take care of them while you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.

Earlier this month, it was reported that the cost of enrolling an infant or small kid at a childcare center rose 3% in 2012, faster than the overall cost of living. There are now large strips of the country where daycare for an infant costs more than a tenth of the average married couple's income.



This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one. The price of professional childcare has been rising since the 1980s. Yet during that time, pay for professional childcare workers has stood still. Actually caregivers make less today, in real terms, than they did in 1990. Considering that labor costs are responsible for up to 80% of a daycare center's expenses, one would expect flat wages to have meant flat prices. So who's to blame for higher childcare costs?

Childcare is a carefully regulated industry. States lay down rules about how many children each employee is allowed to watch over, the space care centers need per child, and other minute details. And the stricter the regulations, the higher the costs. If it has to hire a caregiver for every two children, it can't really achieve any economies of scale on labor to save money when other expenses go up. In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire one teacher for every three infants, the price of care averaged more than \$16,000 per year. In Mississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants, the price of care averaged less than \$5,000.

Unfortunately, I don't have all the daycare-center regulations handy. But I wouldn't be surprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen. The trade off (交换) might be worth it in some cases; after all, the health and safety of children should probably come before cheap service. But certainly, it doesn't seem to be an accident that some of the cheapest daycare available is in the least regulated South.

56. What problem do parents of small kids have to face?

- A) The ever-rising childcare prices.
- B) The budgeting of family expenses.
- C) The balance between work and family.
- D) The selection of a good daycare center.

57. What does the author feel puzzled about?

- A) Why the prices of childcare vary greatly from state to state.
- B) Why increased childcare prices have not led to better service.
- C) Why childcare workers' pay has not increased with the rising childcare costs.
- D) Why there is a severe shortage of childcare professional in a number of states.

58. What prevent childcare centers from saving money?

- A) Steady increase in labor costs.
- B) Strict government regulations.
- C) Lack of support from the state.
- D) High administrative expenses.

59. Why is the average cost of childcare in Mississippi much lower than in Massachusetts?

- A) The overall quality of service is not as good.
- B) Payments for caregivers there are not as high.
- C) Living expenses there are comparatively low.
- D) Each teacher is allowed to care for more kids.

60. What is the author's view on daycare service?

- A) Caregivers should receive regular professional training.
- B) Less elaborate rules about childcare might lower costs.
- C) It is crucial to strike a balance between quality and costs.
- D) It is better for different states to learn from each other.



Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Alex Pang's amusing new book *The Distraction Addiction* addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer. And that, he claims, is pretty much all of us. When we're not online, where we spend four months annually, we're engaged in the stressful work of trying to get online.

The *Distraction Addiction* is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination of the danger of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness. A "professional futurist", Pang urges an approach which he calls "contemplative (沉思的) computing." He asks that you pay full attention to "how your mind and body interact with computers and how your attention and creativity are influenced by technology."

Pang's first job is to free you from common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done. What is commonly called multitasking is, in fact, switch-tasking, and its harmful effects on productivity are well documented. Pang doesn't advocate returning to a preinternet world. Instead, he asks you to "take a more ecological (生态的) view of your relationships with technologies and look for ways devices or media may be making specific tasks easier or faster but at the same time making your work and life harder."

The *Distraction Addiction* is particularly fascinating on how technologies have changed certain field of labor—often for the worse. For architects, computer-aided design has become essential but in some ways has cheapened the design process. As one architect puts it, "Architecture is first and foremost about thinking... and drawing is a more productive way of thinking" than computer-aided design. Somewhat less amusing are Pang's solutions for kicking the Internet habit. He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program. Keep logs to study your online profile and decide what you can knock out, download a program like Freedom that locks you out of your browser, or take a "digital Sabbath (安息日)" ; "Unless you're a reporter or emergency-department doctor, you'll discover that your world doesn't fall apart when you go offline."

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. Alex Pang's new book is aimed for readers who _____.

- A) find their work online too stressful
- B) go online mainly for entertainment
- C) are fearful about using the cellphone or computer
- D) can hardly tear themselves away from the Internet

62. What does Alex Pang try to do in his new book?

- A) Offer advice on how to use the Internet effectively.
- B) Warn people of the possible dangers of Internet use.
- C) Predict the trend of future technological development.
- D) Examine the influence of technology on the human mind.

63. What is the common view on multitasking?

- A) It enables people to work more efficiently.
- B) It is in a way quite similar to switch-tasking.
- C) It makes people's work and life even harder.



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- D) It distracts people's attention from useful work.
64. What does the author think of computer-aided design?
- A) It considerably cuts down the cost of building design.
 - B) It somewhat restrains architects' productive thinking.
 - C) It is indispensable in architects' work process.
 - D) It can free architects from laborious drawing.
65. What is Ales Pang's recommendation for Internet users?
- A) They use the Internet as little as possible.
 - B) They keep a record of their computer use time.
 - C) They exercise self-control over their time online.
 - D) They entertain themselves online on off-days only.

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**.

越来越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。年轻游客数量的不断增加，可以归因于他们迅速提高的收入和探索外部世界的好奇心。随着旅行多了，年轻人在大城市和著名景点花的时间少了，他们反而更为偏远的地方所吸引。有些人甚至选择长途背包旅行。最近调查显示，很多年轻人想要通过旅行体验不同的文化、丰富知识、拓宽视野。



2014年12月大学英语四级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

审题思路

本篇题目一改过去常写的议论文，要求写对自己影响最大的大学同学。根据题目要求，写作重点应当是描述，而不是议论。考生首先应直接或间接地引出主题，然后通过具体事例阐释该同学对“我”产生重大影响的原因，最后发表议论，照应前文，升华主题。由此可知，题目要求写一篇夹叙夹议，以叙述为主的作文。

写作提纲

一、提出观点：同学“Tom”改变了“我”(be subject to being pessimistic, strive to encourage, appreciate)

二、阐释主题：1、在他的帮助下，我发现英语没那么难(be confused about, make progress)

2、他教我如何面对挫折(live through setbacks)

三、升华主题：1、“Tom”让我认识到了自信和乐观的重要性(the significance of self-confidence and optimism)

2、这种态度使人受益终身(benefit people all his life)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">A Classmate Who Has Influenced Me Most in College</p> <p>① <u>Once upon a time</u>, I was not so confident about my study and was subject to being pessimistic when confronted with frustrations. ② <u>However, I found myself gradually changing</u> as Tom, one of my classmates in college, strived to encourage me. ③ I really appreciate his help.</p> <p>④ I used not to be good at English ; however, whenever I was confused about the teacher's explanation, he always interpreted it to me in- an explicit way. Gradually, I found English not so difficult and made progress day by day. ⑤ <u>In addition</u>, it was Tom who kept guiding me how to live through all kinds of setbacks in life. ⑥ I'll never forget the very day when I failed my speech contest and I was overwhelmed and ashamed. ⑦ Tom told me that nobody can defeat a person if he is determined to stand up to every failure. ⑧ With his encouragement, I regained confidence, realizing that optimism was always the key to success.</p> <p>⑨ <u>Thanks to Tom</u>, I eventually learned the significance of self-confidence and optimism. They not only serve as indispensable characteristics of personality but also will benefit people all his life.</p>	<p>① ② 通过描述那个曾经缺乏自信而且悲观的“我”渐渐地有所改变引出文章主题——对“我”影响最大的大学同学，他竭尽全力鼓励“我”。</p> <p>③ 承接上句，表达对他的感激之情。</p> <p>④ 列举具体事例：在英语学习方面对“我”的帮助。</p> <p>⑤ 使用 in addition 衔接，不仅使语义连贯，而且层次分明。</p> <p>⑥ ⑦ 列举具体事例：演讲比赛失败后他对“我”的鼓励。</p> <p>⑧ 说明他对“我”的影响：在他的鼓励下，“我”重拾了信心，认识到乐观的重要性。</p> <p>⑨ 升华主题：他使“我”认识到自信和乐观的重要性。这种态度使人终身受益</p> <p style="text-align: center;">加分亮点</p> <p>be subject to 有…倾向 appreciate 感激 interpret 解释 indispensable 不可或缺的</p>

全文翻译

对我影响最大的大学同学

我曾经对自己的学习并不那么自信，而且遇到挫折时就容易悲观。然而，当我的一个大学同学汤姆竭尽全力鼓励我的时候，我发现自己渐渐地有所改变。我非常感激他对我的帮助。



以前我的英语不好，然而每当我对老师的讲解感到迷惑不解时，汤姆总是用清晰明了的方式给我解释。渐渐地，我发现英语并没那么难，并一天天地取得进步。不仅如此，汤姆还一直引导我如何应对生活中各种各样的挫折。我永远也忘不了我演讲比赛失败那一天，我当时不知所措，觉得很羞愧。汤姆告诉我，没有谁能打败一个在每一次失败面前都坚定地站起来的人。在他的鼓励下，我重拾了信心，认识到乐观常常是成功的关键。多亏汤姆，我最终认识到了自信和乐观的重要性。它们不仅是人们必备的品格，而且还将使人终身受益。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. 听力原文：W：When was the last time you dusted the apartment?

M：When was the last time my mother came over?

Q：What does the man imply?

1. A) The woman is fussy about the cleanliness of the apartment.
- B) He has not cleaned the apartment since his mother's visit.
- C) He does not remember when his mother came over.
- D) His mother often helps him to clean the apartment.

【预测】四个选项反复出现 clean 和 his mother，可以推测对话内容涉及打扫卫生及男士的母亲。四个选项中有两个以 he 开头，一个以 his 开头，且 B)、C)、D) 选项内容一般为 he 自己才能说出的信息，所以答案应该在男士的话里，注意听男士的话。A) 选项以 the woman 开头，和其他三珍选项有明显区别，可以初步排除。

【精析】B。女士问男士上次打扫公寓是什么时候，男士没有直接回答，而是抛出一个问题：我妈妈上次来是什么时候？言外之意就是他妈妈上次来看他的时候打扫了卫生，之后没再打扫，故答案为 B)。

2. W：Hurry up, Mark. There's a bus coming now.

M：Why run? There'll be another one in 2 or 3 minutes.

Q：What does the man mean?

2. A) The bus stop is only two minutes' walk.
- B) The running made him short of breath.
- C) They might as well take the next bus.
- D) The woman is late by a couple of minutes.

【预测】四个选项中出现了 bus, walk, miming 和 late 等词，可以推测对话和乘坐公交车相关，有可能是怕迟到而赶公交车。

【精析】C。女士提醒男士快点，因为公交车就要开过来了。男去反问为什么要跑呢？两三分钟后就会有另一辆公交车了。由此可知，男士认为没有必要着急赶这班公交车，可以乘坐下一班公交车，故答案为 C)。

3. 听力原文：M：Laura, it seems that you are up to your neck in work, how come you've been so busy?

W：Miss Smith has asked for a sick leave, and I have to take over her work for a couple of days.

Q：What do we learn about the woman?

3. A) She is suffering a pain in her neck.
- B) She is likely to replace Miss Smith.
- C) She has to do extra work for a few days.
- D) She is quite sick of working overtime.

【预测】四个选项中的 replace, extra work 和 working overtime 暗示该题和工作过多相关。四个选项均以 she 开头，因此女士的话应为听音重点。

【精析】C。男士指出女士工作忙得不可开交，询问女士为什么会如此忙。男士的话中出现了短语 be up to one's neck，意为“忙得不可开交”，此处很容易造成误解，应注意。女士回答说因为 Miss Smith 请了病假，她必须接管 Miss Smith 的工作。由此可推断，女士必须做额外的工作，故答案为 C)。

4. 听力原文：W：Washing dishes at the cafeteria every day is really boring.

M：Why don't you quit and deliver flowers with me?

Q：What does the man suggest the woman do?



4. A) Change her job.

B) Buy a dishwasher.

C) Open a flower shop.

D) Start her own business.

【预测】四个选项均为动词短语，可推测该题可能会对建议或计划进行提问。选项中出现了 job, open a...shop 和 start...business，可推测对话和工作相关。

【精析】A)。女士抱怨每天在自助餐厅刷盘子很无聊，男士用 why don't...句型向女士提建议：为什么不辞职和我一起送花呢？由此可以推断，男士认为女士应该换个工作，故答案为 A)。

5. 听力原文：W：Rod, you said you'd take this package to the post office yesterday.

M：Oh, no. It must have slipped my mind.

Q：What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

5. A) He forgot where he had left the package.

C) He wanted to deliver the package himself.

B) He slipped on his way to the post office.

D) He failed to do what he promised to do.

【预测】四个选项反复出现 package 和 post office 等词，可推测对话应涉及邮局取送包裹的内容。四个选项均以 he 开头，且选项内容为一般为 he 自己才能说出的信息，所以答案应该在男士的话里，注意听男士的话。

【精析】D)。通过女士的话可知，男士昨天说过他会把包裹送到邮局，男士的回答中有一个短语 slip one's mind，意为“意外地忘记”，理解了这个短语，该题就迎刃而解了。根据男士的回答“肯定是把这事忘了”可推测，男士并没有帮女士把包裹送到邮局，也就是说男士没有兑现自己的承诺，故答案为 D)。

6. 听力原文：M：I'm not surprised you didn't like that movie. I find it really scary myself.

W：So did I. I don't care much for horror movies as a rule.

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

6. A) The speakers do not agree with each other.

C) The man pays for the tickets as a rule.

B) The woman does not like horror films.

D) The speakers happened to meet in the cinema.

【预测】四个选项中出现了 films, tickets 和 cinema 等词，可以推测对话内容与看电影有关。四个选项中 A)、D) 均以 the speakers 开头，B)、C) 分别以 the woman 和 the man 开头，可推测本题并非针对男士或女士的话进行提问，很有可能是对整个对话的理解。特别是对一些容易引起歧义的短语的理解。因此，男士和女士的话都是听音重点。

【精析】B)。男士表示他对女士不喜欢那部电影并不奇怪，他自己也觉得那部电影很恐怖，女士用 so did I 对男士的说法表示同意，并指出自己通常不喜欢恐怖电影。其中 care for 意为“喜欢”，as a rule 意为“通常”，正确理解了这两个短语就很容易得出答案了，故答案为 B)。

7. 听力原文：M：My life experience tells me that love is filled with happiness but it hurts you too.

W：Your words remind me of the saying honey is sweet but the bee stings.

Q：What do we learn from the conversation?

7. A) The woman is just as unlucky as the man.

C) The speakers share a common view on love.

B) The woman is more sensitive than the man.

D) The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.

【预测】四个选项中出现了 unlucky, sensitive, love 和 I unhappy 这些表示感情的词汇，可推测对话将涉及感情问题。四个选项中 A)、B) 均以 the woman 开头，将 the woman 和 the man 进行对比，C)、D) 均以 the speakers 开头，对两个说话者进行描述，可推测本题考查对整个对话的理解。因此，男士和女士的话都是听音重点。

【精析】C)。男士指出自己的生活经验表明爱情充满甜蜜但也会伤害人，女士说男士的话使自己想到一句谚语：蜂蜜很甜，但是蜜蜂会蛰人。这句谚语中蜂蜜代表爱情，这说明女士也认为爱情有甜蜜、有伤痛，和男士的观点一致，故答案为 C)。

8. 听力原文：M：How many more chairs should I bring in for the forum, six or seven?



W : Bring in all you can find. I'm expecting at least 20 participants.

Q : What are the speakers talking about?

8. A) Preparations for a forum. C) Organizers of a forum.
B) Participants in the forum. D) Expectations of the forum.

【预测】四个选项均为名词短语，且都和 forum 有关，由此可推测对话会提问和讨论会相关的情况，选项没有明确的针对性，因此男士和女士的话都是听音重点。

【精析】A)。男士问女士讨论会还需要几把椅子，女士让男士把能找到的所有椅子都拿来，她预计至少会有 20 名参会者。由此可推断他们谈论的是讨论会的准备工作，故答案为 A)。

Conversation One

9-12. 听力原文：

M : Do you think there's discrimination against women in England today?

W : Certainly, and not just in education and work either, in many other fields as well. The tax situation for women is very unfair, for example.

M : Are women better off in other countries then?

W : It depends on the country. (9) There's certainly much less discrimination in Scandinavia, and maybe in America, too.

M : Do you think the position of English women will improve?

W : In some ways it will of course. (10) I'm sure more women will go out to work in the next 20 years. But women have a much greater problem than this to solve.

M : What's that?

W : The problem of men's attitudes. We can earn more money in the future, but I'm not sure we can change men's attitudes. You see, most men really think that women are inferior. Maybe we are physically weaker, but I don't think this means we are inferior. Then there's another problem.

M : Yes?

W : The problem of women's attitudes. Lots of women are unhappy with their present situation, but most of them probably don't want to fight for change. (11) It could be that the women's liberation movement has to spend more time changing women's attitudes than it spends in changing men's.

M : One last question, some supporters of the women's liberation movement believed that marriage should be abolished. Do you agree?

W : No, I don't. It can't happen. What may and should happen is that we teach men to spend more time looking after children and doing housework.

9. Where are women said to be less discriminated against?

- A) France. C) Russia.
B) Scandinavia. D) East Europe.

B. 【精析】对话开头男士问女士在英国女性有没有受歧视的现象，女士肯定有这种现象并举例证明。男士接着提问其他国家的情况，女士认为这要视国家而定，在斯堪的纳维亚和美国，女性受歧视的现象少一些，故 B) 为答案。

10. What will happen in England in 20 years according to the conversation?

- A) More women will be promoted in the workplace.
B) More women will overcome their inadequacies.
C) More women will receive higher education.
D) More women will work outside the family.



D。【精析】对话中男士问女士英国女性的地位能否得到改善，女士给出了肯定的回答，认为接下来20年会有越来越多的女性外出工作，故D)为答案。

11. What does the woman think the women's liberation movement should do?

- A) Try hard to protect women's rights.
- B) Educate men to respect women more.
- C) Help women acquire more professional skills.
- D) Spend more time changing women's attitudes.

D。【精析】对话中女士提到女性所面临的问题不仅是男性对女性的性别歧视，还有女性自身的态度，尽管很多女性对目前状况不满意，但是大部分人都不会为改变而战，女士接下来对妇女解放运动提出了建议，需要花更多时间改变女性自身的态度，故D)为答案。

Conversation Two

听力原文：

M : (12) Cheers, Shirley.

W : Cheers, Paul. What a lovely place for a business lunch. I hope I can concentrate in this heat.

M : I'm sure you will when I tell you about my ideas.

W : You know, I must say I was pleased to hear from you, but from what you said on the phone, everything is so sudden.

M : Well, (13) my father-in-law, who is also the Managing Director of Jayal Motors, has given me two weeks to prepare a report on the possibility of moving into the export market.

W : Ah, now, just one thing, Paul. Have you really thought the whole idea through?

M : Of course I have.

W : (14) Now the key thing in the whole operation is to get a good import agent, and you say the bank will help?

M : I'm almost sure of it.

W : Preliminary studies are all very good, Paul. But if the product can't sell, then there's little use in expanding the factory.

M : Yes, I realize that, Shirley. But we have a very good product. The chief designer has just completed a new improved model.

W : I know your bikes have a very good reputation here, but you have to build up a reputation and market in Africa.

M : Yes, of course. But the immediate problem is that my father-in-law wants a detailed report by next Monday. Two weeks isn't enough time to prepare a report, so I need your help.

W : OK, Paul. You've convinced me. (15) I must say I admire your determination.

12. Where does the conversation most probably take place?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| A) In a restaurant. | C) At the man's office. |
| B) In a hotel lobby. | D) At the woman's place. |

A。【详解】对话开头男士和女士都说了cheers“干杯”，这个词通常用在饮酒时，女士接着提到了business lunch，意为“商业午餐，工作午餐”。两者结合可以推测两人的会话地点应该在饭店，故A)为答案。

13. What do we learn about the man's father-in-law?

- A) He is the chief designer of the latest bike model.
- B) He has completed an overseas market survey.
- C) He is the Managing Director of Jayal Motors.



D) He has just come back from a trip to Africa.

C. 【详解】根据问题可知, he 指代男士的岳父, 男士明确提到他的岳父是 Jayal Motors 的总经理, 故 C) 为答案。

14、What does the woman think is important in the whole operation?

A) To select the right model.

C) To convince the board members.

B) To get a good import agent.

D) To cut down production costs.

B. 【详解】对话中女士明确提到目前经营中最关键的就是征招一个好的进口代理商, 故 B) 为答案。

15、What does the woman admire in the man?

A) His flexibility.

C) His intelligence.

B) His vision.

D) His determination.

D. 【详解】根据题干可知“他”指代男性说话者。对话末尾女士表示自己非常钦佩男士的决心, 故 D) 为答案。

Section B

Passage One

(16) Scientists understand how *twins* are born. Now though, they are trying to explain how being half of a biological pair influences a twin's identity. They want to know why many identical twins make similar choices even when they don't live near each other. For example, Jim Springer and Jim Louis are identical twins. They were separated when they were only 4-month old. (17) The two Jims grew up in different families and did not meet for 39 years. When they finally met, they discovered some surprising similarities between them. Both men were married twice, their first wives were named Linda, and their second wives were both named Betty. Both twins named their first sons James Allen. Scientists want to know what influences our personality. (18) They study pairs of identical twins who grew up in different surroundings, like Jim Springer and Jim Louis. These twins help scientists understand the connection between environment and biology. Researchers at the University of Minnesota, study 350 sets of identical twins who did not grow up together. They discovered many similarities in their personalities. Scientists believe that personality characteristics such as friendliness, shyness and fears are not a result of environment. These characteristics are probably inherited. Scientists continue to study identical twins because they are uncertain about them and have many questions. For example, they want to know “can twins really communicate without speaking” “can one twin really feel another twin's pain”. Perhaps with more research, scientists will find the answers.

【预测】 预览三道题各选项, 由选项中出现的 *identity*, *identical twins*, *distinguish* 和 *communicate* 等词可以推测, 短文可能与同卵双胞胎相关, 可能涉及他们的异同点。

16、What are scientists trying to explain according to the passage?

- A) How being an identical twin influences one's identity.
- B) Why some identical twins keep their identities secret.
- C) Why some identical twins were separated from birth.
- D) How identical twins are born, raised and educated.

A. 【详解】短文开头提到, 科学家已经弄明白双胞胎是如何形成的, 他们现在正在研究的是双胞胎中的一方如何影响另一方, 全文就此展开论述, 故 A) 为答案。

17、What do we learn about the twin Jims?

- A) Their second wives were named Linda.
 - B) They grew up in different surroundings.
 - C) Their first children were both daughters.
 - D) They both got married when they were 39.
- B. 【详解】短文以 Jim Springer 和 Jim Louis 这对双胞胎为例, 详细说明了他们的异同点。他们 4 个月大时分开, 39 年未曾谋面, 却有着惊人的相似点: 他们都结婚两次, 第一任妻子都叫 Linda, 第二任妻子都叫



Betty, 第一个儿子都叫 James Allen。对照选项, 可知 B) 为答案。

18、Why are scientists interested in studying identical twins raised in different families?

- A) They want to find out the relationship between environment and biology.
- B) They want to see what characteristics distinguish one from the other.
- C) They want to understand how twins communicate when far apart.
- D) They want to know whether twins can feel each others pain.

A. 【详解】短文提到, 科学家研究了多对生活环境迥异的双胞胎, 其目的是了解生活环境和生物因素的关系, 并提出了今后研究的许多课题, 故 A) 为答案。

Passage Two

Today I'm going to talk about tents. (19) Camping is still one of the cheapest ways of having a holiday. And each year, over 3 million people take camping vacations, either here in Britain or abroad, mostly on the Continent. Obviously, camping can't be as comfortable as living in a permanent house, but modern tents can be very comfortable indeed, with windows, bedrooms, kitchens and sitting rooms. (20) The most popular tent sold in Britain is the frame tent with 2 bedrooms and sleeping accommodation for 4 people. There is usually an outer tent of water-proofed fabric and a lighter inner tent or tents with a built-in groundsheet. The outer tent fits over the frame work. This is made of metal poles which are fitted together. The inner tent is attached to this frame. Generally, the inner tent is about half the area of the outer tent. The other half of the outer tent is the living area. This doesn't usually have a groundsheet but you can buy one to fit, though it costs extra. The ordinary 4-bed frame tent doesn't usually have a separate kitchen area, but the larger ones often do. (21) You can buy a kitchen extension for many tents, and it's worth buying one if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days.

19、What does the speaker say about camping?

- A) It is especially attractive to children and the young.
- B) It is the first choice of vacationers on the Continent.
- C) It is as comfortable as living in a permanent house.
- D) It is an inexpensive way of spending a holiday.

D. 【详解】短文开头交代了主题: 露营。露营是最便宜的度假方式之一, 帐篷是露营的必需品, 故 D) 为答案。

20、What does the passage tell us about the most popular tent sold in Britain?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A) It has a solid plastic frame. | C) It is very convenient to set up. |
| B) It consists of an inner and an outer tent. | D) It is sold to many Continental countries. |

B. 【详解】短文提到, 在英国最受欢迎的帐篷有两个卧室, 可容纳四人。这种帐篷通常由防水的外层纤维结构和较轻的里层帐篷或带有内置防潮布的帐篷构成, 故 B) 为答案。

21、What does the speaker suggest buying if you plan to stay camping in one place for more than a few days?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| A) A groundsheet. | C) A kitchen extension. |
| B) A gas stove. | D) A spare tent. |

C. 【详解】文最后给度假者提出建议: 如果打算在一个地方露营几天的话, 最好购买一套厨房设备, 故 C) 为答案。

Passage Three

Andorra, one of the smallest countries in the world, is located high in the mountains between France and Spain. (22) The country covers only 179 square miles. That is less than half the size of New York City. High, rocky mountains surround Andorra. (23) Until the 1930s, travelers had difficulty reaching the country. Up until that time, people in Andorra lived the way they had lived for centuries. Most Andorrans worked as farmers. Things did not change quickly. (24) When roads were built from France and Spain to Andorra in the 1930s, life picked up speed.



Tourists began to visit the small country. These tourists brought in a lot of money to spend while visiting. Many people in Andorra found new jobs in shops or hotels. These changes helped to keep young people in Andorra. There were many more jobs than before the roads were built. Today tourists provide 80 to 90 percent of Andorra's income. More than a million people visit each year. They come to view the rough mountains. They enjoy the quiet way of life. Most people are also interested in the ancient buildings. There are many shops for tourists to browse in. Clothes, watches, wines and other items are sold at low prices in Andorra. Import fees are low, so tourists enjoy the inexpensive shopping. Most of the businesses in Andorra are owned by its citizens. There are not many foreign businesses. Some Andorrans still farm and raise sheep and cattle. (25) But most are now involved with the tourist trade.

22、How big does the speaker say Andorra is?

- A) It covers 179 square miles.
- C) It covers 97 square kilometers.
- B) It is as big as New York City.
- D) It is only half the size of Spain.

A。【详解】短文主要介绍了位于法国和西班牙之间的一个小国家：安道尔。其面积为 179 平方英里，不及纽约市面积的一半，故 A) 为答案。

23、What can be said about Andorra before the 1930s?

- A) Its geographic features attracted many visitors.
- B) Its citizens enjoyed a peaceful, comfortable life.
- C) It imported food from foreign countries.
- D) It was cut off from the rest of the world.

D。【详解】短文提到，上世纪 30 年代之前，游客很难到达安道尔，那个时候，那里的居民仍然以几百年前的生活方式生活着。由此可推测，过去安道尔与外界联系甚少，故 D) 为答案。

24、What event changed the situation in Andorra?

- A) The fast development of its neighboring countries.
- B) The increasing investment by developed countries.
- C) The building of roads connecting it with neighboring countries.
- D) The establishing of diplomatic relations with France and Spain.

C。【详解】由短文可知，安道尔过去相当封闭，连接安道尔与法国和西班牙的公路改变了这一切，使得游客开始到访这个小国家，故 C) 为答案。

25、What do most people in Andorra do nowadays?

- A) They work on their farms.
- C) They raise domestic animals.
- B) They work in the tourist industry.
- D) They make traditional handicrafts.

B。【详解】短文末尾提到安道尔的变化，尤其是旅游业发展之快。多数人开始从事与旅游业相关的生意，故 B) 为答案。

Section C

26、familiar。【详解】此处应该填入形容词，作系动词 sound 的表语。familiar 意为“熟悉的”。

27、put forward。【详解】此处应该填入动词过去分词形式，作 these 的后置定语，these 指代第一段提到的建议。put forward 意为“提出”。

28、caution。【详解】此处应该填入名词，与前面的 with 构成介词短语。caution 意为“小心，谨慎”。

29、live with。【详解】此处应该填入动词原形，作定语从句的谓语。live with 为固定搭配，意为“接受，忍受”。

30、alternatives。【详解】此处应该填入复数形式的名词。alternatives 意为“可供选择的事物”。

31、ignore。【详解】此处应该填入动词原形，作宾语从句的谓语。ignore 意为“忽视”。

32、participated。【详解】此处应该填入动词过去分词形式，构成完成时。participate in 是固定搭配，意为“参加，参与；分享”。

33、in need of。【详解】此处应该填入介词短语，与后面的 care and protection 一起作 child 的定语。in need



of 是固定搭配，意为“需要……”。

34、focus only on。【详解】此处应该填入动词或动词短语，作句子的谓语。focus on 意为“集中，关注”。

35、judgments。【详解】此处应该填入名词，作动词 make 的宾语。make judgments 意为“做出判断”，故答案为 judgments，也可以写作 judgements。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

答案详解：

36、H) private。【详解】形容词辨析题。空格后面 goods 为名词，因此空格处应填入形容词，用以修饰 goods “物品”。文章首句介绍了受益原则的具体内容，即纳税人根据受益大小交纳税收。空格下一句以个人购买电影票的花费为例，详细阐述了受益原则的内容。结合上文的 public goods，可以确定形容词 private 为本题答案，意思是“私人的，个人的”。备选形容词中，fair 意思是“公平的”，与文意不符，可以排除。

37、N) total。【详解】固定搭配题。本句意在通过私人物品来阐述受益原则的内容：一个经常去看电影的人购票费用总额多于很少去看电影的人。in total 是固定搭配，意思是“总数”。

38、K) similarly。【详解】副词辨析题。空格所在句为一个完整句子，并不缺少句子成分。由此可知，空格处可填入副词修饰整个句子。上文通过个人消费实例阐述了受益原则的内容，本句意在进一步阐述，两者构成并列关系，故 similarly 为答案。备选项中只有两个副词：similarly 和 simply。simply 意思是“仅仅，只是”，无法与前文构成并列关系，可以排除。

39、F) justified。【详解】动词辨析题。根据空格前后的 is 和 using 可以判断格处应填入副词修饰动词，或填入动词过去分词构成被动语态。similarly 和 simply 两个副词均与文意不符，故考虑使用 justified 或 provided 构成被动语态。provided 后面不能使用现在分词形式，故可排除。因此 Justified 为答案，意思是“证明……合理”，承接第一段内容，本句意为“燃油税的征收遵循受益原则就是合理的 justify doing sth. 是常用结构，意为“证明做……合理”。

40、J) revenues。【详解】名词辨析题。分析句子结构可知，are used to 为被动结构，空格处应填入名词作主语，且应为复数形式。备选名词中只有两个复数名词：expenses 和 revenues。expenses 意思是“费用”，revenues 意思是“税收”，结合上文提到的税收问题，可知 revenues 为本题答案。备选名词 revenues 与文中 tax 是同一概念。

41、E) fair。【详解】形容词辨析题。结合空格前的冠词 a 和空格后的 way 可知，空格处应填入形容词作定语。根据受益原则，受益越多的纳税人交纳的税额也应该更多，这自然是非常合理的做法，故 fair “公平的” 为本题答案。备选形容词中 private 在第 36 题已使用，可以直接排除。

42、L) simply。【详解】副词辨析题。本段意在通过富人纳税更多的实例来阐释受益原则。simply 意为“仅仅，只是”，符合文意，为本题答案。备选副词中，similarly 在第 38 题已使用，可以直接排除。

43、M) theft。【详解】名词辨析题。此处通过富人在警察保护个人财产方面受益更多的例子，进一步阐述受益原则。根据文意可知，警察保护私人财产安全的服务就应该遵循受益原则。结合句中的 police protection，可知 theft 符合文意，即“警察保护财产不被盗窃”。

44、B) contribute。【详解】动词辨析题。空格处位于情态动 should 之后，故应填入动词原形，备选项中只有两个，即 adapt 和 contribute，两词均可与 to 搭配。adapt to 意思是“适应”，不符合文意“富人应交纳更多的税额”，故 contribute 为本题答案。contribute to 是常用搭配，意为“贡献，捐献”。

45、G) maintaining。【详解】动词辨析题。个现在分词，exerting 意为“运用，行使”，其宾语常为工具或权力，不符合文意，故 maintaining 为本题答案。maintain 意为“供养，维持”，此处 maintaining the police force 意为“维持警力”。

Section B

Passage One

46、The author felt as a boy that his life in a separated neighborhood was casual and cozy

K)。【译文】作者觉得孩童时期在一个独立的黑人社区的生活随意而舒适。

【精析】B) 段第一句提及，20世纪50年代的皮德蒙特是值得回忆的，接着开始回忆那个时候也就是作者孩



童时期的皮德蒙特。F)段首先陈述了一个事实:黑人居住在三个独立的社区。然后描述了人们在这里生活的感受:生活在这里感觉不错,就像你可以赤着脚、穿着内衣在屋子里走动,或者躺在电视机前的沙发上打鼾睡觉——处处充满着家的舒适和你所爱的人的温暖。由此可见,作者小时候认为黑人社区的生活的确比较随意、舒适。题干是对 F)段画线部分的总结,故答案为 F)。

47、There is every sign of decline at the paper mill now.

D)。【译文】如今造纸厂处处充斥着没落的迹象。

【精析】本段首先陈述皮德蒙特的命运完全与维实伟科造纸厂联系在一起:它的过去非常辉煌,未来却难以捉摸。然后说明其没落的状况:许多过去代表着辉煌和自豪的宏伟建筑已是人去楼空,东汉普郡大街的大型建筑已经不像我小时候那样辉煌。题干是对 D)段画线部分的总结,故答案为 D)。

48、One reason the authors father could sit and eat at the drug store was that he didn't look that dark

J)。【译文】汉堡王将开始出售西雅图最好咖啡来提高销售额。

【精析】文章描述了黑人受到的歧视:折扣药店不允许黑人坐在柜台或者桌子旁。但作者的父亲却是个例外,作者相信一部分原因是他的肤色并不太黑。题干中的 one reason 对应原文中的 in part because;题干中的 didn't look that dark 是原文中 light-colored 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

49、Piedmont was a town of immigrants from different parts of the world.

C)。【译文】皮德蒙特是由来自世界各地的人们组成的一个移民小镇。

【精析】定本段介绍了皮德蒙特的社会结构,画线处提到皮德蒙特是一个移民小镇,并说明这些移段来何处:由人是意大利人和爱尔兰人,东汉普郡大街住着一牲富有的盎格鲁撒克逊裔的由人新教徒,少数族裔的工薪阶层(包括白人和黑人)分布在其他地方。题干中的 a town of immigrants 是原文中 an immigrant town 的同义转述,而题干中 different parts of the world 是画线处提到的具体地点的概括,故答案为 C)。

50、In spite of the awful inconveniences caused by racial prejudice, the authors family managed to live a life of dignity.

I)。【译文】尽管种族歧视带来了诸多不便,但作者一家设法过着有尊严的生活。

【精析】本段第一句道出了该段主旨:黑人在生活中会遭遇诸多不便。作者随后列举了不能在餐馆就餐,不能去旅馆住宿,不能使用某些卫生间,不能在服装店里试穿衣服等种种不便。作者一家去买衣服时不卑不亢,如果店员拒绝他们试穿,他们会说,“我们不买不能试穿的衣服。”接着很有尊严地走出服装店。题干中的 inconveniences 是原文中 inconvenient 的同义转述;live a life of dignity 是原文中 in Mama's dignified manner 的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

51、The author later realized he had caused great distress to his father by asking why he was wrongly addressed.

M)。【译文】作者后来意识到对于父亲被叫错名字的提问使父亲很受伤。

【精析】文章 K)段提到父亲与威尔逊先生打招呼时,威尔逊叫父亲乔治这件事,L)段说明了作者对这件事的困惑并询问父亲,M)段则给出了作者的领悟:让父亲伤心的并不是世界上像威尔逊先生那样的人,而是必须痛苦地向一个不懂事的孩子解释种族歧视这个事实。或许威尔逊先生叫父亲乔治并没有伤害到他,但是“我”的问题着实让他受伤。题干是对该段画线部分的总结,故答案为 M)。

52、The author took pride in being from Piedmont because of its natural beauty.

B)。【译文】作者因皮德蒙特的自然美景而为来自此地感到自豪。

【精析】本段描述了作者对 20 世纪 50 年代的皮德蒙特的美好回忆:人们总是以来自皮德蒙特为荣——你可以躺在山脚下或者躺在浩瀚的波拖马可河岸边尽情享受。我们知道这是上帝赐予美国最美的地方。题干中的 took pride in being from Piedmont 是原文 were always proud to be from Piedmont 的同义转述;natural beauty 可由原文 God gave America no more beautiful location 得知,故答案为 B)。

53、Colored people called white people by the business they did.

H)。【译文】黑人按白人的职业称呼他们。

【精析】本段重点描述了白人对黑人生活的影响。画线部分指出,比如邮递员、保险推销员、送奶工、房



东和警察:我们通常按他们的职业称呼那些白人,就像神秘剧里的角色一样。题干中的 called white people by the business they did 是原文中 called white people by their trade 的同义转述,故答案为 H)。

54、Colored people who lived in Piedmont did heavy manual jobs at the paper mill.

E) 【译文】生活在皮德蒙特的黑人在造纸厂从事繁重的体力劳动。

【精析】本段重点描述了皮德蒙特黑人的工作状况:他们在 20 世纪初来到 1888 年开办的皮德蒙特造纸厂工作,1968 年之前,造纸厂的所有黑人都在“平台”上工作——把纸装上卡车。题干中的 heavy manual jobs at the paper mill 对应原文中的 loading paper into trucks,故答案为 E)。

55、The colored people felt uneasy at the presence of the whites in their neighborhoods..

G) 【译文】黑人对白人出现在他们社区感到不安量。

【精析】本段主要讲述了黑人和白人之间的相互影响,并举例说明。当白人出现在不属于他们的社区时,比如黑人退伍军人协会大厅,黑人的世界似乎就受到影响了。当白人来到黑人举办的舞会或者晚会时,他们侵犯了黑人的空间。舞会节奏就会被打破。播放的音乐听起来也会变得异常。人们很早就会离开。这些例子表明,当白人出现在黑人社区的时候,黑人会感到不安,题干是 G)段画线部分的总结,故答案为 G)。

Section C

Passage One

答案详解:

56、A)。定位:由题干定位到文章第一段第三句:But sadly, hiring someone to take care of them while you go to work is getting more expensive by the year.

详解:推理判断题。文章开头指出,有孩子是件乐事,接着用 but 进行转折,总述当前形势:雇人照看孩子的费用却逐年升高。第二段承接第一段,用数据进行详细说明:2012 年婴幼儿在托儿所的报名费上涨了 3%,上涨速度比生活总成本的上涨速度还快。由此可知,幼儿父母必须面临的问题是不断上涨的保育价格,故答案为 A)。

点睛: B) “家庭支出预算”、C) “工作和家庭之间的平衡”和 D) “挑选好的日托中心”在文中均没有提及,可以排除。

57、C)。定位:由题干中 feel puzzled 定位到文章第三段:This is not necessarily a new trend, but it is a somewhat puzzling one...

详解:推理判断题。文章第三段首句提到,这种情况却有些令人不解,接下来具体说明这种情况:虽然保育费用逐年上涨,但是保育员的工资并没有相应提高,故答案为 C)。

点睛: A) “为什么各州之间的保育价格差别巨大”,第五段指出,保育价格受法律影响,法规越严格,费用越高,而各州保育法规不尽相同,导致了保育价格差别巨大,但作者并未对此感到疑惑,可以排除;B) “为什么增长的保育价格没能带来更好的服务”,文章重点讨论了保育价格的增长及其原因,未涉及服务质量问题,可以排除;D) “为什么在许多州保育专业人员严重短缺”,文章未提及,可以排除。

58、B)。定位:由题干中的 childcare centers 和 saving money 定位到文章第五段第四句:If it has to hire a caregiver for every two children, it can[^] really achieve any economies of scale on labor to save money when other expenses go up.

详解:推理判断题。题干“是什么妨碍保育中心省钱?”正是第四段“谁该为上涨的儿童保育价格负责呢?”的同义转述,第四段提出设问,第五段进行回答。第五段指出,儿童保育属于受严格管控的行业,政府制定的相关法规越严格,保育费用越高。因此严格的政府法规是儿童保育价格上涨的原因,在严格的法规下,保育中心必须严格按照法律规定的教师与学生的比例来雇佣保育员,想通过压缩劳动力成本来省钱是不可能的,故答案为 B)。

点睛: A) “劳动力成本的平稳增长”,文章明确指出,保育中心不可能通过压缩劳动力成本来省钱,上文也提到保育员的工资并没有随保育费用的增加而相应提高,可以排除;C) “缺乏州政府的支持”和“高额的行政开支”在文章中都没有提及,可以排除。



59、D)。定位：由题干中的 average cost, Mississippi 和 Massachusetts 定位到文章第五段最后两句：In Massachusetts, where childcare centers must hire one teacher for every three infants...In Mississippi, where centers must hire one teacher for every five infants..

详解：推理判断题。第五段阐释了保育价格上涨的原因，指出保育法规越严格，保育价格越高。最后两句以两个州为例，马萨诸塞州规定一名老师只能照看3个孩子，这样每年的平均保育费用超过 16000 美元。密西西比州允许一名老师照看5个孩子，平均保育费用则低于 5000 美元。两个州的保育费用差别巨大，原因就在于法律规定的教师与学生的比例不同，密西西比州允许一名老师照看的孩子数量多，所以保育费用低，故答案为 D)。

点睛：A) “总体服务质量不如马萨诸塞州好”、B) “保育员的薪资没有马萨诸塞州高”和 C) “该州生活费用相对较低”文章都没有提及，可以排除。

60、B)。定位：由题干中的 view 和 daycare service 定位到文章最后一段第每句：But I wouldn't be surprised if as the rules have become more elaborate, prices have risen.

详解：点态度题。题干是作者对日托服务持什么样的观点。通读全文可知，作者重点分析了日托中心费用高昂的原因。最后一段总结：法规条例越详尽，价格也随之上涨，相应地孩子的健康和安全也更有保障；反之，法规越宽松，费用越便宜，故答案为 B)。

点睛：A) “保育员应当接受定期的专业培训”，文章没有提及，可以排除；C) “取得质量和花费之间的平衡至关重要”，文章最后作者认为收费越高，孩子的健康和安全越有保障，这种交换是值得的，而选项中的 strike a balance between quality and costs 是期望花费少，服务好，根据文章，这在保育行业很难实现，可以排除；D) “不同州之间最好相互学习”，文章只是客观陈述了各州由于法律规定不同，保育价格也不同，并没有表达各州需要相互学习的观点，可以排除。

Passage Two

答案详解：

61、D)。定位：由题干中的 Alex Pang's new book 和 aimed for 定位到文章第一段第一句：Alex Pang's amusing new book *The Distraction Addiction* addresses those of us who feel panic without a cellphone or computer.

详解：事实细节题。第一段第一句指出，亚历克斯·彭的新书《分心成瘾》很有趣，书中讲的是那些离开手机或电脑就感到恐慌的人，也就是指离不开手机或电脑的人。D) “很难让自己远离互联网”对应原文中的 feel panic without a cellphone or computer，故为答案。

点睛：A) “发现自己在线工作压力过大”，这个选项具有迷惑性，第一段最后一句出现了 stressful work 这个短语，但是其后有个介词短语作后置定语，表达的意思是“努力丈量”，也就是说造成这个压力的原因是不能上网，而不是“在线工作压力大”，故排除；B) “上网的主要目的是娱乐”，文章没有提及，故排除；C) “害怕使用手机或电脑”和原文中“离开手机或电脑就感到恐慌”表述正好相反，故排除。

62、D)。定位：由题干中的 try to do 和 new book 定位到文章第二段第一、二句：The Distraction Addiction is not framed as a self-help book. It's a thoughtful examination of the dangers of our computing overdose and a historical overview of how technological advances change consciousness.

详解：事实细节题。文章第二段概括了《分心成瘾》这本书的性质和主要内容：并非励志类图书的它是对我们过度使用电脑的危害的深入审视，也是对科技进步如何改变意识的历史性概述，D) “审视科技对人类意识的影响”是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

点睛：A) “对如何有效利用互联网提出建议”，综观全文可知，新书中并未涉及如何有效利用互联网的问题，故排除；B) “提醒人们使用互联网的潜在危险”，这个选项迷惑性较大，第二段指出，彭的新书是对我们过度使用电脑的危害的深入审视，这是指人们过度使用电脑会对其产生依赖，有上瘾的危险，而不是正常使用互联网带来的潜在危险，故排除；C) “预测未来科技发展的趋势”，文中只提到了科技对人的影响，没有预测其发展趋势，故排除。

63、A)。定位：由题干中的 common view 和 multitasking 定位到文章第三段第一句：Pang's first job is to free you from the common misconception that doing two things at once allows you to get more done.

详解：事实细节题。根据该段第一句可知，常见的错误认识是“同时做两件事效率更高”。题干中的 multitasking



指的是原文中的 doing two things at once。而 A) 中的 work more efficiently 与原文中的 get more done 意思相近，几大家普遍认为多任务处理会使工作更有效，故答案为 A)。

点睛：B) “它在某种程度上与任务切换非常相似”，第三段第二句指出，通常所说的多任务处理方式实际上是任务切换，quite similar to “非常相似”与原文表述不一致，故排除；C) “它使人们的工作和生活更困难”，第三段最后一句中出现了相似的表达，是彭对使用设备或媒介的认识，与 common view “普遍观点”的说法不符，故排除；D) “它使人们的注意力离开有用的工作”，该选项在文中未提及，故排除。

64、B)。定位：由题干中的 computer-aided design 定位到文章第四段第二、三句：For architects, computer-aided design has become essential...Architecture...drawing is a more productive way of thinking than computer-aided design.

详解：推理判断题。第四段首先指出，新书在科技如何改变劳动力的特定领域方面格外吸引人，接着举例说明这一观点。彭认为电脑辅助设计对建筑师来说是非常重要的，但在某种程度上使用电脑辅助贬低了设计过程。作者引用一位建筑师的话对此做出解释：“建筑学首要的是思考，与电脑辅助设计相比，绘图是更有成效的思维方式”，也就是说建筑师在绘图的过程中更能发挥想象力去思考，而电脑辅助设计则限制了创造性思维，故答案为 B)。

点睛：A “它极大地降低了建筑设计成本”，第四段第二句中出现了 cheapened 一词，意为“贬低”，贬低的是设计过程，没有提及设计成本的问题，故排除；C) “它是建筑师工作过程中不可缺少的部分”，原文中使用的是 essential 一词，意为“重要的”，而该选项用了 indispensable 一词，意为“不可缺少的”，两者有明显差别，故排除；D) “它能使建筑师从费力的绘图中解放出来”，文中没有提及，故排除。

65、C)。定位：由题干中的 recommendation 和 Internet users 定位到文章第四段倒数第三句：He recommends the usual behavior-modification approaches, familiar to anyone who has completed a quit-smoking program.

详解：理判断题。第四段中彭为戒除上网习惯提出了解决方法。他建议使用常见的行为矫正法——一种为完成戒烟项目的人所熟知的方法，并提供了具体的做法：记录下你的上网日志以研究你的上网概况并确定你所能剔除的内容，下载一个类似“自由”的程序来锁住浏览器，或选择一个“数字安息日”。网民通过这些方法或者某些程序的帮助减少上网时间，即对上网时间进行自我控制，故答案为 C)。

点睛：A) “他们应该尽可能少地使用互联网”，文章中推荐的做法，比如做记录、下载软件锁住浏览器等只能是对上网时间进行控制，不可能所有网民都能做到尽可能少地使用互联网，文章最后也提出像一些特殊职业，如记者或急诊室医生是不能离开互联网的，故排除；B) “他们记录下使用电脑的时间”，文中提到记录下你的上网日志以研究你的上网概况并确定你所能剔除的内容，而不是记录下使用电脑的时间，故排除；D) “他们只在休息日上网娱乐”，文中并未提及，故排除。

Part IV Translation

越来越多的中国年轻人正对旅游产生兴趣，这是近年来的新趋势。年轻游客数量的不断增加，可以归因于他们迅速提高的收入和探索外部世界的好奇心。随着旅行多了，年轻人在大城市和著名景点花的时间少了，他们反而更为偏远的地方所吸引。有些人甚至选择长途背包旅行。最近调查显示，很多年轻人想要通过旅行体验不同的文化、丰富知识、拓宽视野。

It is a new trend in recent years that more and more Chinese young people are getting interested in traveling. The increasing number of young travelers can be attributed to the rapid growth of their income and their curiosity for exploring the outside world. While traveling more, youngsters spend less time in big cities and famous scenic spots. Instead, they are attracted to remoter places. Some of them would even choose long-distance backpacking. A recent survey shows that many young people want to experience different cultures, enlarge their knowledge and broaden their horizons through traveling.

难点注释：

1、翻译第一句时，首先确定句子的结构。逗号前为主句，逗号后“这”指的是前面整个句子，可翻译成 that 引导的主语从句，it 作形式主语。然后确定句子的时态，也为全文的时态定下基调。句中的“正”表示正



在发生，因此 本句主句时态应为现在进行时。“对…产生兴趣”可以选择短语 get/become interested in sth..

2、翻译第二句时，主干为“数量的增加归因于收入和好奇心”，其中“收入”和“好奇心”为并列宾语；谓语“归因于”可译为固定短语 be attributed to...；“探索外部世界的”是“好奇心”的定语，当定语过长时，可译为后置定语，即 curiosity for exploring the outside worlds。

3、翻译第三句时，注意句子过长且较复杂时，可以先进行拆分。本句可以拆分为两个句子：第一个句子到第二个逗号结束，其后为第二个句子。第一个句子中，“随着旅行多了”作状语；主句中应注意使用比较级，“在……花的时间少了”译为 spend less time in...；“景点”的固定表达为 scenic spots。第二个句子中，“反而”表示对比，此处可用 instead 连接两个句子；“为…所吸引”译为 be attracted to...。

4、第四句比较简单，注意主语的选择，根据上下文有些人”中的“人”就是指前文所提到的年轻人，可以用 some of them 作主语，代词的使用会使译文衔接更加流畅。“长途背包旅行”译为 long-distance backpacking。

5、最后一句可以用一般现在时陈述事实。该句的难点在于三个并列的动宾结构，“体验不同的文化”译为 experience different cultures，“丰富知识”译为 enlarge their knowledge，“拓宽视野”译为 broaden their horizons。

