

2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write on the topic *Changes in the Way of Education*. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) Many people have been attacked by Devil Firefish.
B) The Mediterranean is a natural habitat of Devil Firefish.
C) Invasive species are driving away certain native species.
D) A deadly fish has been spotted in the Mediterranean waters.
2. A) It could badly pollute the surrounding waters.
B) It could pose a threat to other marine species.
C) It could disrupt the food chains there.
D) It could add to greenhouse emissions.

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

3. A) Cars will not be allowed to enter the city.
B) Pedestrians will have free access to the city.
C) About half of its city center will be closed to cars.
D) Buses will be the only vehicles allowed on its streets.
4. A) The unbearable traffic noise.
B) The worsening global warming.
C) The ever-growing cost of petrol.
D) The rising air pollution in Paris.

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

5. A) His house was burnt down in a fire.
B) Many of his possessions were stolen.
C) His good luck charm sank into the sea.
D) His fishing boat got wrecked on a rock.
6. A) Change his fishing locations.
B) Find a job in a travel agency.
C) Sell the pearl he had kept for years.
D) Spend a few nights on a small island.
7. A) His pearl could be displayed in a museum.
B) His monstrous pearl was extremely valuable.
C) The largest pearl in the world weighs 14 pounds.
D) A New York museum has the world's biggest pearl.



Section B

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

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

- 8. A) It boasts a fairly long history. C) It has 75 offices around the world.
B) It has over 50 business partners. D) It produces construction materials.
- 9. A) It was started by his father. C) It is over 100 years old.
B) It has about 50 employees. D) It is a family business.
- 10. A) Outdated product design. C) Shortage of raw material supply.
B) Loss of competitive edge. D) Legal disputes in many countries.
- 11. A) Introducing innovative marketing strategies.
B) Seeking new ways to increase its exports.
C) Providing training for its staff members.
D) Conducting a financial analysis for it.

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

- 12. A) She is a real expert at house decorations.
B) She is really impressed by the man's house.
C) She is well informed about the design business.
D) She is attracted by the color of the sitting room.
- 13. A) From a construction businessman. C) From home design magazines.
B) From his younger brother Greg. D) From a professional interior designer.
- 14. A) The cost was affordable. C) The effort was worthwhile.
B) The style was fashionable. D) The effect was unexpected.
- 15. A) She'd like him to talk with Jonathan about a new project.
B) She'd like to show him around her newly-renovated house.
C) She wants to discuss the house decoration budget with him.
D) She wants him to share his renovation experience with her.

Section C

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

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

- 16. A) Paying hospital bills for emergency cases.
B) Doing research on ear, nose and throat diseases.
C) Removing objects from patients' noses and ears.
D) Providing routine care for small children.
- 17. A) Children aged one to four are often more curious than older children.
B) Five- to nine-year-olds are the most likely to put things in their ears.
C) Many children like to put foreign objects in their mouths.
D) Many children like to smell things they find or play with.



18. A) They want to attract attention.
B) They tend to act out of impulse.
C) They are unaware of the potential risks.
D) They are curious about these body parts.

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

19. A) It gave her a used bicycle.
B) It paid for her English lessons.
C) It delivered her daily necessities.
D) It provided her with physical therapy.
20. A) Expanding bike-riding lessons.
B) Providing free public transport.
C) Offering walking tours to visitors.
D) Asking local people for donations.
21. A) It is a sports club.
B) It is a language school.
C) It is a counseling center.
D) It is a charity organization.

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

22. A) How animals deal with lack of gravity.
B) How mice interact in a new environment.
C) How low gravity affects the human body.
D) How mice imitate human behavior in space.
23. A) They found the space in the cage too small to stay in.
B) They found it difficult to figure out where they were.
C) They were not used to the low-gravity environment.
D) They were not sensitive to the changed environment.
24. A) They continued to behave as they did in the beginning.
B) They already felt at home in the new environment.
C) They had found a lot more activities to engage in.
D) They tried everything possible to escape from the cage.
25. A) They changed their routines in space.
B) They began to eat less after some time.
C) They behaved as if they were on Earth.
D) They repeated their activities every day.

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.

Trust is fundamental to life. If you can't trust anything, life becomes intolerable. You can't have relationships without trust, let alone good ones.

In the workplace, too, trust is 26. An organization without trust will be full of fear and 27. If you work for a boss who doesn't trust their employees to do things right, you'll have a 28 time. They'll be checking up on you all the time, correcting "mistakes" and 29 reminding you to do this or that. Colleagues who don't trust one another will need to spend more time 30 their backs than doing any useful work.

Organizations are always trying to cut costs. Think of all the additional tasks caused by lack of trust. Audit (审计) departments only exist because of it. Companies keep large volumes of 31 because they don't trust their suppliers, their contractors or their customers. Probably more than half of all



administrative work is only there because of an ever-existing sense that “you can’t trust anyone these days.” If even a small part of such valueless work could be 32, the savings would run into millions of dollars.

All this is extra work we 33 onto ourselves because we don’t trust people—the checking, following through, doing things ourselves because we don’t believe others will do them 34—or at all. If we took all that away, how much extra time would we suddenly find in our life? How much of our work 35 would disappear?

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| A) constantly | F) load | K) removed |
| B) credible | G) miserable | L) stacks |
| C) essential | H) pressure | M) suspicion |
| D) exploring | I) properly | N) tracked |
| E) gather | J) records | O) watching |

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 Place Where the Poor Once Thrived

- A) This is the land of opportunity. If that weren’t already implied by the landscape—rolling green hills, palm trees, sun-kissed flowers—then it’s evident in the many stories of people who grew up poor in these sleepy neighborhoods and rose to enormous success. People like Tri Tran, who fled Vietnam on a boat in 1986, showed up in San Jose with nothing, made it to MIT, and then founded the food-delivery start-up Munchery, which is valued at \$ 300 million.
- B) Indeed, data suggests that this is one of the best places to grow up poor in America. A child born in the early 1980s into a low-income family in San Jose had a 12.9 percent chance of becoming a high earner as an adult, according to a landmark study released in 2014 by the economist Raj Chetty and his colleagues from Harvard and Berkeley. That number—12.9 percent—may not seem remarkable, but it was; Kids in San Jose whose families fell in the bottom *quintile* (五分位数) of income nationally had the best shot in the country at reaching the top quintile.
- C) By contrast, just 4.4 percent of poor kids in Charlotte moved up to the top; in Detroit the figure was 5.5 percent. San Jose had social mobility comparable to Denmark’s and Canada’s and higher than other progressive cities such as Boston and Minneapolis.
- D) The reasons kids in San Jose performed so well might seem obvious. Some of the world’s most innovative companies are located here, providing opportunities such as the one seized by a 12-year-old Mountain View resident named Steve Jobs when he called William Hewlett to ask for spare parts and subsequently received a summer job. This is a city of immigrants—38 percent of the city’s population today is foreign-born—and immigrants and their children have historically experienced significant upward mobility in America. The city has long had a large foreign-born population (26.5 percent in 1990), leading to broader diversity, which, the Harvard and Berkeley economists say, is a good predictor of mobility.



- E) Indeed, the streets of San Jose seem, in some ways, to embody the best of America. It's possible to drive in a matter of minutes from *sleek* (光亮的) office towers near the airport where people pitch ideas to investors, to single-family homes with orange trees in their yards, or to a Vietnamese mall. The libraries here offer programs in 17 languages, and there are areas filled with small businesses owned by Vietnamese immigrants, Mexican immigrants, Korean immigrants, and Filipino immigrants, to name a few.
- F) But researchers aren't sure exactly why poor kids in San Jose did so well. The city has a low prevalence of children growing up in single-parent families, and a low level of concentrated poverty, both factors that usually mean a city allows for good intergenerational mobility. But San Jose also performs poorly on some of the measures correlated with good mobility. It is one of the most unequal places out of the 741 that the researchers measured, and it has high degrees of racial and economic *segregation* (隔离). Its schools underperform based on how much money there is in the area, said Ben Scuderi, a predoctoral fellow at the Equality of Opportunity Project at Harvard, which uses big data to study how to improve economic opportunities for low-income children. "There's a lot going on here which we don't totally understand," he said. "It's interesting, because it kind of defies our expectations."
- G) The Chetty data shows that neighborhoods and places mattered for children born in the San Jose area of the 1980s. Whether the city still allows for upward mobility of poor kids today, though, is up for debate. Some of the indicators such as income inequality, measured by the Equality of Opportunity Project for the year 2000, have only worsened in the past 16 years.
- H) Some San Jose residents say that as inequality has grown in recent years, upward mobility has become much more difficult to achieve. As Silicon Valley has become home to more successful companies, the flood of people to the area has caused housing prices to skyrocket. By most measures, San Jose is no longer a place where low-income, or even middle-income families, can afford to live. Rents in San Jose grew 42.6 percent between 2006 and 2014, which was the largest increase in the country during that time period. The city has a growing homelessness problem, which it tried to address by shutting down "The Jungle," one of the largest homeless *encampments* (临时住地) in the nation, in 2014. Inequality is extreme. The Human Development Index—a measure of life expectancy, education and *per capita* (人均的) income—gives East San Jose a score of 4.85 out of 10, while nearby Cupertino, where Apple's headquarters sits, receives a 9.26. San Jose used to have a happy mix of factors—cheap housing, closeness to a rapidly developing industry, tightly-knit immigrant communities—that together opened up the possibility of prosperity for even its poorest residents. But in recent years, housing prices have skyrocketed, the region's rich and poor have segregated, and middle-class jobs have disappeared. Given this, the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did.
- I) Leaders in San Jose are determined to make sure that the city regains its status as a place where even poor kids can access the resources to succeed. With Silicon Valley in its backyard, it certainly has the chance to do so. "I think there is a broad consciousness in the Valley that we can do better than to leave thousands of our neighbors behind through a period of extraordinary success," San Jose Mayor Sam Liccardo said.
- J) But in today's America—a land of rising inequality, increasing segregation, and *stagnating* (不增长的) middle-class wages—can the San Jose region really once again become a place of opportunity?



- K) The idea that those at the bottom can rise to the top is central to America's ideas about itself. That such mobility has become more difficult in San Jose raises questions about the endurance of that foundational belief. After all, if the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed, what does that say for the rest of America?
36. According to some people living in San Jose, it has become much harder for the poor to get ahead due to the increased inequality.
37. In American history, immigrants used to have a good chance to move upward in society.
38. If the problems of San Jose can't be solved, one of America's fundamental beliefs about itself can be shaken.
39. San Jose was among the best cities in America for poor kids to move up the social ladder.
40. Whether poor kids in San Jose today still have the chance to move upward is questionable.
41. San Jose's officials are resolved to give poor kids access to the resources necessary for success in life.
42. San Jose appears to manifest some of the best features of America.
43. As far as social mobility is concerned, San Jose beat many other progressive cities in America.
44. Due to some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose, the prospects for its poor people have dimmed.
45. Researchers do not have a clear idea why poor children in San Jose achieved such great success several decades ago.

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.

Three children in every classroom have a diagnosable mental health condition. Half of these are behavioural disorders, while one third are emotional disorders such as stress, anxiety and depression, which often become outwardly apparent through self-harm. There was an astonishing 52 per cent jump in hospital admissions for children and young people who had harmed themselves between 2009 and 2015.

Schools and teachers have consistently reported the scale of the problem since 2009. Last year, over half of teachers reported that more of their pupils experience mental health problems than in the past. But teachers also consistently report how ill-equipped they feel to meet pupils' mental health needs, and often cite a lack of training, expertise and support from the *National Health Service* (英国国家医疗服务体系).

Part of the reason for the increased pressure on schools is that there are now fewer 'early intervention (干预)' and low-level mental health services based in the community. Cuts to local authority budgets since 2010 have resulted in a significant decline of these services, despite strong evidence of their effectiveness in preventing crises further down the line.

The only way to break the pressures on both mental health services and schools is to reinvest in early intervention services inside schools.

There are strong arguments for why schools are best placed to provide mental health services. Schools see young people more than any other service, which gives them a unique ability to get to hard-to-reach children and young people and build meaningful relationships with them over time. Recent studies have



shown that children and young people largely prefer to see a counsellor in school rather than in an outside environment. Young people have reported that for low-level conditions such as stress and anxiety, a clinical setting can sometimes be *daunting* (令人却步的).

There are already examples of innovative schools which combine mental health and wellbeing provision with a strong academic curriculum. This will, though, require a huge cultural shift. Politicians, policymakers, commissioners and school leaders must be brave enough to make the leap towards reimagining schools as providers of health as well as education services.

46. What are teachers complaining about?

- A) There are too many students requiring special attention.
- B) They are under too much stress counselling needy students.
- C) Schools are inadequately equipped to implement any intervention.
- D) They lack the necessary resources to address pupils' mental problems.

47. What do we learn from the passage about community health services in Britain?

- A) They have deteriorated due to budget cuts.
- B) They facilitate local residents' everyday lives.
- C) They prove ineffective in helping mental patients.
- D) They cover preventative care for the local residents.

48. Where does the author suggest mental health services be placed?

- A) At home.
- B) At school.
- C) In hospitals.
- D) In communities.

49. What do we learn from the recent studies?

- A) Students prefer to rely on peers to relieve stress and anxiety.
- B) Young people are keen on building meaningful relationships.
- C) Students are more comfortable seeking counselling in school.
- D) Young people benefit from various kinds of outdoor activities.

50. What does the author mean by a cultural shift (Line 2, Para. 6)?

- A) Simplification of schools' academic curriculums.
- B) Parents' involvement in schools' policy-making.
- C) A change in teachers' attitudes to mental health.
- D) A change in the conception of what schools are.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Picture this: You're at a movie theater food stand loading up on snacks. You have a choice of a small, medium or large soda. The small is \$ 3.50 and the large is \$ 5.50. It's a tough decision: The small size may not last you through the whole movie, but \$ 5.50 for some sugary drink seems ridiculous. But there's a third option, a medium soda for \$ 5.25. Medium may be the perfect amount of soda for you, but the large is only a quarter more. If you're like most people, you end up buying the large (and taking a bathroom break midshow).

If you're wondering who would buy the medium soda, the answer is almost no one. In fact, there's a good chance the marketing department purposely priced the medium soda as a *decoy* (诱饵), making you more likely to buy the large soda rather than the small.

I have written about this peculiarity in human nature before with my friend Dan Ariely, who studied this phenomenon extensively after noticing pricing for *subscriptions* (订阅) to *The Economist*. The digital



subscription was \$ 59, the print subscription was \$ 125, and the print plus digital subscription was also \$ 125. No one in their right mind would buy the print subscription when you could get digital as well for the same price, so why was it even an option? Ariely ran an experiment and found that when only the two “real” choices were offered, more people chose the less-expensive digital subscription. But the addition of the bad option made people much more likely to choose the more expensive print plus digital option.

Brain scientists call this effect “asymmetric dominance” and it means that people gravitate toward the choice nearest a clearly inferior option. Marketing professors call it the decoy effect, which is certainly easier to remember. Lucky for consumers, almost no one in the business community understands it.

The decoy effect works because of the way our brains assign value when making choices. Value is almost never absolute; rather, we decide an object’s value relative to our other choices. If more options are introduced, the value equation changes.

51. Why does the author ask us to imagine buying food in the movie theater?

- A) To illustrate people’s peculiar shopping behavior.
- B) To illustrate the increasing variety of snacks there.
- C) To show how hard it can be to choose a drink there.
- D) To show how popular snacks are among movie fans.

52. Why is the medium soda priced the way it is?

- A) To attract more customers to buy it.
- B) To show the price matches the amount.
- C) To ensure customers drink the right amount of soda.
- D) To make customers believe they are getting a bargain.

53. What do we learn from Dan Ariely’s experiment?

- A) Lower-priced goods attract more customers.
- B) *The Economist*’s promotional strategy works.
- C) *The Economist*’s print edition turns out to sell the best.
- D) More readers choose the digital over the print edition.

54. For what purpose is “the bad option” (Line 7, Para. 3) added?

- A) To cater to the peculiar needs of some customers.
- B) To help customers to make more rational choices.
- C) To trap customers into buying the more pricey item.
- D) To provide customers with a greater variety of goods.

55. How do we assess the value of a commodity, according to the passage?

- A) By considering its usefulness.
- B) By comparing it with other choices.
- C) By taking its quality into account.
- D) By examining its value equation.

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**.

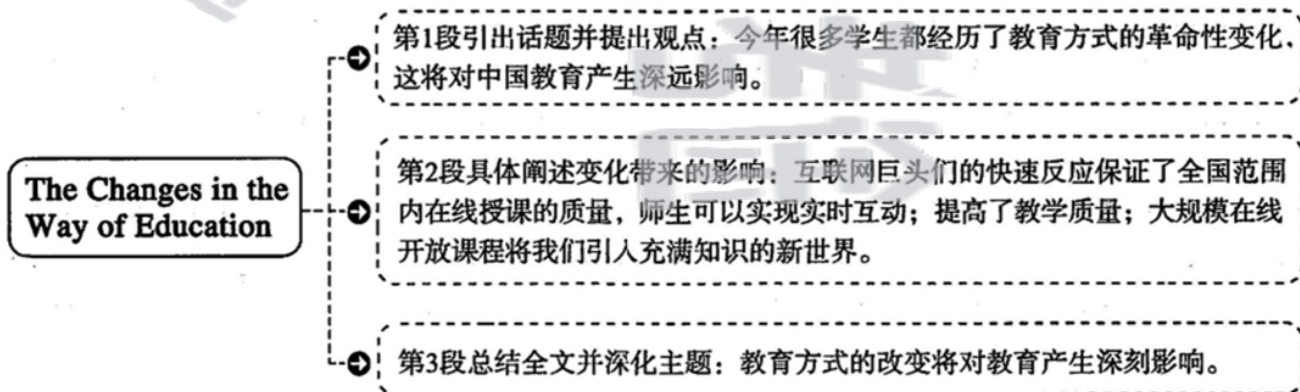
生活在中国不同地区的人们饮食多种多样。北方人主要吃面食,南方人大多吃米饭。在沿海地区,海鲜和淡水水产品人们在饮食中占有相当大的比例,而在其他地区人们的饮食中,肉类和奶制品更为常见。四川、湖南等省份的居民普遍爱吃辛辣食物,而江苏和浙江人更喜欢甜食。然而,因为烹饪方式各异,同类食物的味道可能会有所不同。



2020 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>The Changes in the Way of Education</p> <p>【1】 This year, almost each and every student in China has witnessed the revolutionary changes in the way of education, from offline to online. 【2】 In my perspective, these changes have far-reaching influence on our education.</p> <p>【3】 Firstly, thanks to the advanced technology, the fast reaction of Internet giants guarantees the constantly improving quality of online courses on a national scale. As a result, teachers and students can have real-time interaction in their own home, 【4】 which could not have happened before. 【5】 Secondly, inspired by the changes of modes of education, many teachers began to integrate their teaching with MOOCs, contributing to an enhancement of teaching quality. 【6】 Finally, the increasing popularity of MOOCs leads us to a new world of knowledge full of educational resources online today so that everyone could have free access to invaluable knowledge.</p> <p>【7】 To conclude, the changes in the way of education will continue to exert a profound impact on education.</p>	<p>【1】 引出话题, 今年几乎每个学生都见证了教育从线下到线上的革命性变化。</p> <p>【2】 用 In my eyes 表明观点, 这种变化对教育有深远影响。</p> <p>【3】 【5】 【6】 分别使用 Firstly、Secondly 和 Finally 引出三个分论点, 论证文章主旨。</p> <p>【4】 准确使用非限制性定语从句和虚拟语气, 彰显语言功底, 是表达亮点。</p> <p>【7】 用 To conclude 总结全文, 教育方式的变化将继续对教育产生其深刻影响。</p>

话题词汇:

lecture 讲座

feedback 反馈

collaborative learning 合作学习

evaluation 评估

straight-A student 全优生

educational equality 教育公平



teacher-student relationship 师生关系

facilitate 促进

critical thinking 批判性思维

COVID-19 新冠肺炎

fair access to education 教育公平

thought-provoking 发人深省的,引起思考的

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

(1) A poisonous fish which has a sting strong enough to kill a human is invading the Mediterranean, warn scientists. The International Union for Conservation of Nature has raised concerns after the poisonous fish was spotted in the waters around Turkey, Cyprus, and the eastern Mediterranean. Native to the South Pacific and Indian Ocean, the potentially deadly fish has poisonous hooks and a painful sting capable of killing people. Although fatalities are rare, the stings can cause extreme pain and stop people breathing. The fish, often known as Devil Firefish, is a highly invasive species, (2) and environmentalists fear its arrival could endanger other types of marine life. After being spotted in the Mediterranean, a marine scientist says, "The fish is spreading, and that's a cause for concern."

答案详解

1. What is reported in the news?

D) 【精析】主旨大意题。新闻开头为主旨句,指出一种带刺的有毒鱼类正在入侵地中海水域,其毒性足以致人死亡。接下来新闻提到这种鱼类的原产地,并指出这种鱼正在地中海水域扩散,令人担忧。由此可知,新闻围绕在地中海水域发现的致命鱼类而

展开。

2. What is the environmentalist concerned about the spread of Devil Firefish in the Mediterranean?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻末尾提到,海洋专家称魔鬼火鱼正在地中海水域扩散,环保主义者担心这种鱼的到来可能危及其他的海洋生物。

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

(3-1) Almost half the center of Paris will be accessible only by foot or bicycle this Sunday to mark World Car-Free Day. (4) This is in response to rising air pollution that made Paris the most polluted city in the world for a brief time. Mayor Anne Hidalgo promoted the first World Car-Free Day last year. Hidalgo also has supported a "Paris Breathes" day. On the first Sunday of every month, Paris clears traffic from eight lanes of the main road. (3-2) About 400 miles of streets will be closed to cars. It is expected to bring significant reduction in pollution levels. Last year's car-free day showed a 40 percent drop in pollution levels in some parts of the city, according to an independent air pollution monitor, reports *The Guardian*—and sound levels dropped by 50 percent in the city's center.

答案详解

3. What will happen on World Car-Free Day in Paris?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,为纪念世界无车日,本周日巴黎市中心大约一半的道路仅允许步行或骑自行车通行。大约 400 英里的街道将禁

止汽车通行。

4. What motivated the mayor of Paris to promote the first World Car-Free Day in her city?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻提到,为了应对日益严重的空气污染,巴黎市长去年推广了首个世界无车日。

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

(5) A Philippine fisherman was feeling down on his luck when a house fire forced him to clear out his possessions and change locations. Then a good luck charm that he had kept under his bed changed his life. The



unidentified man had fished out a giant pearl from the ocean when his anchor got stuck on the rock while sailing off the coastal island in the Philippines ten years ago. (6) When he was forced to sell it, (7) the shocked tourist agent at Puerto Princesa told him that the 77-pound giant pearl that he'd kept hidden in his run-down wooden house was the biggest pearl in the world, which was valued at 76 million pounds. The pearl of Allah which is currently on display in a New York museum only weighs 14 pounds. That is 5 times smaller than the pearl that the fisherman just handed in. The monstrous pearl measured at one foot wide and 2.2 feet long is going to be verified by local experts and international authorities before hopefully going on display to attract more tourists in the little town.

答案详解

5. What happened to the Philippine fisherman one day?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。新闻开头提到,一位菲律宾渔民感到不幸,因为房屋大火迫使他清理财产并搬家。由此推断,他的房子被大火烧毁了。

6. What was the fisherman forced to do?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,十年前渔民在

菲律宾海岛沿岸捕鱼时打捞上来一颗大珍珠,后来被迫卖掉。

7. What did the fisherman learn from the tourist agent?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻提到,当渔民被迫卖掉珍珠的时候,旅游代理商非常震惊,告诉渔民他藏在家里的珍珠是世界上最大的珍珠,它非常值钱。

Section B

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

W: Mr. Smith, it's a pleasure meeting you.

M: Nice to meet you, too. What can I do for you?

W: Well, I'm here to show you what our firm can do for you. (8) Astra Consultants has branches in over 50 countries, offering different business services. We are a global company with 75 years of history, and our clients include some of the world's largest companies.

M: Thank you, Mrs. Houston. I know Astra Consultants is a famous company. But you said you would show me what you could do for me. Well, what exactly can your firm do for my company?

W: We advise businesses on all matters, from market analysis to legal issues, anything a business like yours could need. Our firm offers expert advice. Could I ask you, Mr. Smith, to tell me a little about your company and the challenges you face? That way I could better respond as to how we can help you.

M: Okay, sure. (9) This is a family business started by my grandfather in 1950. We employ just over 100 people. We manufacture and export stone for buildings and other constructions. Our clients usually want a special kind of stone cut in a special design. And that's what we do in our factory. (10) Our main challenge is that our national currency is rising, and we're losing competitive advantage to stone producers in India.

W: I see. That's very interesting. (11) I would suggest that you let us first conduct a financial analysis of your company, together with an analysis of your competitors in India. That way we could offer the best advice on different ways forward for you.

答案详解

8. What do we learn about the woman's company?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话开头,女士向男士介绍自己所在的公司有 50 多个国家设有分公司,提供不同的商业服务,是一家拥有 75 年历史的跨国公司,客户包括一些世界级大公司。

9. What does the man say about his own company?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中,男士介绍说自己的

公司是一个家族企业,1950 年由他的祖父创建,其员工有 100 多人,主要制造和出口建筑类石料。

10. What is the main problem with the man's company?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中,男士提及自己公司主要面临的挑战是由于本国货币升值,公司和印度的石料制造商相比失去了竞争优势。

11. What does the woman suggest doing to help the



man's company?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话末尾以 suggest 一词引

出女士对男士公司提出的建议,即首先对男士的公司和其在印度的竞争对手进行财务分析。

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

W: Wow, congratulations, Simon! (12-1) The place looks absolutely amazing!

M: Really? You think so?

W: Of course. (12-2) I love it. It looks like you had a professional interior designer. But you didn't, did you?

M: No. I did it all by myself with a little help from my brother Greg. He's actually in the construction business, which was really helpful.

W: (12-3) I honestly am impressed. I know I could probably repaint the walls in my house over a weekend or something, but not a full renovation. Where did you get your ideas? I wouldn't know where to start.

M: (13) Well, for a while now, I've been regularly buying home design magazines. Every now and then, I'd save a picture I liked. Believe it or not, I had a full notebook of magazine pages. Since my overall style was quite minimal, I thought and hoped a whole renovation wouldn't be too difficult. And sure enough, with Greg's help, it was very achievable.

W: Was it very expensive? I've imagined a project like this could be.

M: (14) Actually it was surprisingly affordable. I managed to sell a lot of my old furniture and put that extra money towards the new material. Greg was also able to get some discount materials from a recent project he was working on as well.

W: (15) Great. If you don't mind, I'd like to pick your brains a bit more. Jonathan and I are thinking of renovating our sitting room, not the whole house, not yet anyway. And we'd love to get some inspiration from your experience. Are you free to come over for a coffee early next week?

答案详解

12. What do we learn about the woman from the conversation?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话开头女士首先夸赞,根据后面的对话可以推测女士正在参观男士刚装修的房子。女士用 amazing、I love it、professional 等词表达对男士房子装修的称赞和喜爱,并表示对男士的房子印象深刻。

13. Where did the man get his ideas for the project?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士问男士是从哪里获得的装修想法,男士告诉女士自己一直定期购买家居设计杂志,时常把自己喜欢的图片收藏起来。

14. What did the man say about the project he recently

completed?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中,女士询问男士装修是否昂贵,男士回答说完全能负担得起。他卖掉了一些旧家具来买新材料,并且他弟弟还帮忙买到了一些打折的材料。

15. Why does the woman invite the man to her house next week?

D) 【精析】目的原因题。对话末尾,女士提到自己和 Jonathan 正在考虑翻新客厅,希望从男士的经验中获得灵感,并询问男士下周是否有时间来家里喝咖啡。由此可知,女士邀请男士去她家是希望男士能和她分享装修经验。

Section C

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

(16) Removing foreign objects from ears and noses costs England almost three million pounds a year, a study suggests. Children were responsible for the vast majority of cases—95% of objects removed from noses and 85% from ears. Every year an average of 1,218 nose and 2,479 ear removals took place between 2010 and 2016. (17) According to England's Hospital Episode Statistics, children aged one to four were the most likely to need help from doctors for a foreign object in their nose. Five- to nine-year-olds come to the hospital with something in their ears the most. Jewellery items accounted for up to 40% of cases in both the ears and noses of children. Paper and plastic toys were the items removed next most from noses. Cotton buds and pencils were



also found in ears. (18) According to the study, the occurrence of foreign objects in children is generally attributed to curiosity. Children have an impulse to explore their noses and ears. This resulted in the accidental entry of foreign objects. Any ear, nose and throat surgeon has many weird stories about wonderful objects found in the noses and ears of children and adults. Batteries can pose a particular danger. In all cases prevention is better than cure. This is why many toys contain warnings about small parts. Recognizing problems early and seeking medical attention is important.

答案详解

16. What does England spend an annual three million pounds on?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头指出,一项研究显示,英格兰每年花费三百万英镑用于为患者取出塞入耳朵和鼻子中的异物。

17. What do we learn from England's Hospital Episode Statistics?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。短文提到,根据英格兰医院统计数据,一到四岁的孩子最有可能因鼻中塞入

异物来找医生帮忙取出,五到九岁的孩子则最可能因耳朵里塞入异物去医院就诊。由此推测,五到九岁的孩子最有可能把东西放到耳朵里。

18. What is generally believed to account for children putting things in their ears or noses?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到,根据研究,儿童往鼻子和耳朵里塞入异物通常是由于好奇,他们有探索自己鼻子和耳朵的冲动。

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

Good morning. (21) Today, I would like to talk to you about my charity ReBicycle. But before that, let me introduce someone. This is Leila Rahimi. She was so scared when she first moved to New Zealand that she struggled to leave the house and would spend days working up the courage to walk to the supermarket for basic supplies. After a few months of being quite down and unhappy, she was invited to join a local bike club. At this time, (19) ReBicycle got involved and gave Leila a second-hand bicycle. Within weeks, her depression had begun to ease as she cycled. The bicycle totally changed her life, giving her hope and a true feeling of freedom. To date, (20) ReBicycle has donated more than 200 bikes to those in need, and is now expanding bike-riding lessons as demand soars. With a bike, newcomers here can travel farther but for almost no cost. The three hours a day, they used to spend walking to and from English language lessons, has been reduced to just one hour. Our bike-riding lessons are so successful that we are urgently looking for more volunteers. Learning to ride a bike is almost always more difficult for an adult, and this can take days and weeks, rather than hours. So if any of you have some free time during the weekend, please come join us at ReBicycle and make a difference in someone's life.

答案详解

19. What did ReBicycle do to help Leila Rahimi?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文首先介绍慈善团体 ReBicycle,通过讲述 Leila Rahimi 搬家后面临的困境引出自行车俱乐部,当她受邀加入当地自行车俱乐部后,ReBicycle 介入并送给她一辆二手自行车,Leila Rahimi 由此获得帮助,生活得到改变。

20. What is ReBicycle doing to help those in need?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,ReBicycle 已经为需要帮助的人捐赠了 200 多辆自行车,目前随着需求激增正在拓展自行车骑行课程。

21. What do we learn from the passage about ReBicycle?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到 ReBicycle 是慈善组织。

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

Thanks to the International Space Station, we know quite a bit about the effects of low gravity on the human body, (22) but NASA scientists want to learn more. To that end, they have been studying how other species deal with low gravity, specifically focusing on mice. The results are both interesting and humorous. The scientists first sent some mice in a specially designed cage to the International Space Station. The cage allowed



them to study the behavior of the mice remotely from Earth via video. (23) As you'll notice in the video, the mice definitely seem uncomfortable at the beginning of the experiment. They move around clumsily, drifting within the small confines of the cage, and do their best to figure out which way is up, but without success. However, it's not long before the mice begin to catch on. They adapt remarkably well to their new environment and even use the lack of gravity to their advantage as they push themselves around the cage. That's when things really get wild. (24) The eleventh day of the experiment shows the mice are not just dealing with the gravity change but actually seem to be enjoying it. Several of the mice are observed running around the cage walls. (25) The scientists wanted to see whether the mice would continue doing the same kinds of activities they were observed doing on Earth. The study showed that the mice kept much of their routines intact, including cleaning themselves and eating when hungry.

答案详解

22. What do NASA scientists want to learn about?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到,人们通过国际空间站了解到低重力对人体的影响,但是美国航空航天局科学家想进一步研究其他物种是如何应对低重力环境的。

23. What does the passage say about the mice at the beginning of the experiment?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。短文提到,在实验初期老鼠显然是不自在的,它们笨拙地在笼子的小范围内漂移,竭尽全力也没法弄清楚方向。由此可以看出老鼠在实验初期不习惯低重力环境。

24. What was observed about the mice on the eleventh day of the experiment?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。短文提到,实验第 11 天,老鼠不仅能应对重力的变化,而且看起来享受着这一变化,科学家观察到一些老鼠在笼壁上跑步。由此可知,老鼠在实验的第 11 天已经适应了失重环境并感到自在。

25. What did the scientists find about the mice from the experiment?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。短文最后提到,研究人员想看看这些老鼠是否会继续做它们在地球上的那些活动。研究表明在太空中这些老鼠大部分的日常活动未受影响,包括自我清洁和饥饿时进食。由此可知,它们的举止行为和地球上一样。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自 2020 年 7 月 10 日发表在 www.lifehack.org 网站上的一篇标题为“The Importance of Trust”(《信任的重要性》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要讲述了信任在工作场所的重要性。

① 第1段开篇点题,指出信任的重要性。

② 第2—4段指出信任在工作场所的重要性:如果我们信任他人,将大大减少我们的工作量及工作压力。

【词性分析】

名 词: F) load 负载物;工作量; H) pressure 压力; J) records 记录,档案; L) stacks 一摞,一堆; M) suspicion 怀疑,嫌疑

动 词: D) exploring 探讨,探究; E) gather 集合;搜集; F) load (把大量……)装上;承载; H) pressure 对……施加压力,强迫; J) records 记录;录制; K) removed 移走,去掉; L) stacks 使整齐地堆起,叠起; N) tracked 跟踪;追踪; O) watching 留心,注意



形容词: B) credible 可信的,可靠的; C) essential 极其重要的,必不可少的; G) miserable 令人不快的;痛苦的
副词: A) constantly 持续不断地,经常地; D) properly 正确地,适当地;充分地

答案详解

26. 【考点】语义推断题。

C) 【语法判断】空格所在句是一个主系表结构,空格处可以填入名词或形容词作表语。

【语义判断】第一段提到信任是生活的基础,没有信任就无法建立关系。本句中的 too 说明本句承接第一段,因此本空应填入含有“重要的”意义的词,故本题答案为 C) essential。

27. 【考点】名词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】本空位于 and 之后,与 fear 共同作 be full of 的宾语,因此应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:一个没有信任的组织将充满恐惧和_____。由句意可知,本空应填入与 fear 意义并列或相近、与“信任”意义相反的名词,故本题答案为 M) suspicion。

28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】本空位于定冠词 a 之后,名词 time 之前,因此应填入形容词修饰 time。

【语义判断】本句意为:如果你的老板不信任员工能把事情做好,那么你将过得_____。由下一句可知,不信任员工的老板会一直监督你,纠正“错误”。根据常识可以判断,这样肯定过得不轻松,因此本空应填入含有“不舒服,难受”意义的形容词。备选形容词中只有 G) miserable 符合句意,故本题答案为 G)。

29. 【考点】副词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】本句句子结构完整,因此应填入副词。

【语义判断】本句主要描述不信任员工的老板的表现:他们会一直监督你,纠正“错误”,并_____提醒你做这个或那个。由语境可判断,本空所填副词应与前面的 all the time 意义相近,故本题答案为 A) constantly。

30. 【考点】固定搭配题。

O) 【语法判断】本空位于 spend more time 之后,符合 spend time doing sth. 结构,因此应填入 v.-ing 形式。

【语义判断】根据句意并结合常识可知,如果同事之间缺少信任,那么他们就要防范别人在背后暗算,而 watch one's back 是个固定搭配,意为“小心背后(因可能有人暗算)”,符合句意,故本题答案为 O) watching。而另一个备选的 v.-ing 形式 exploring 与 their backs 搭配讲不通,因此排除。

31. 【考点】名词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】本空位于词组 volumes of 之后,因此应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:公司保留大量_____是因为他们不信任他们的供应商、承包商或客户。由常识可知,公司不信任供应商、承包商或客户等人,通常会把相关的交易记录等保存下来。因此,本空应填入含有“记录”意义的名词,故本题答案为 J) records。volumes of 后面应该跟名词的复数形式,而另外一个名词复数形式 L) stacks “一摞,一堆”不符合句意,因此排除。

32. 【考点】语义推断题。

K) 【语法判断】本空位于 could be 之后,可能填入动词的过去分词构成被动语态,也可能填入形容词作表语。

【语义判断】本段着重描述了缺乏信任给组织机构带来的额外任务。本句中的 such valueless work 指的就是额外工作,结合常识可知,只有额外工作减少了,才会为组织节省钱。因此,本空应填入含有“减少”意义的动词过去分词或形容词,故本题答案为 K) removed。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】本空所在部分是一个定语从句,该定语从句的主语是 we,缺少谓语动词,因此本空应填入动词。

【语义判断】由句意可知,因为我们不信任别人,才会需要做一些额外的工作。也就是说,这些额外的工作是自己加给自己的。结合备选词,可知 load 有“(把大量……)装上”的意思,符合句意,故本题答案为 F) load。

34. 【考点】副词辨析题。

I) 【语法判断】本空位于 believe 后的宾语从句中,该从句结构完整,因此应填入副词修饰动词 do。

【语义判断】结合文章主题“信任”可知,此处是说自己动手做事是因为不相信别人。也就是说,不相信别人能做好,因此本空应填入含有“准确,好”意义的副词,故本题答案为 I) properly。

35. 【考点】名词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】空格所在句是一个疑问句,空格处所填词和 our work 一起作主语,应填入名词。



【语义判断】本句意为：我们有多少工作_____会消失？由上一句可知，如果我们减少这些因缺乏信任产生的额外工作，我们会多出很多空余时间。由常识可知，这样我们可以集中精力做真正

有价值的工作，从而减少工作压力，故本题答案为 H) pressure。本空填 F) load 也符合句意，但是第 33 题只能填 load，其他动词均不符合。因此，本题只能填 H) pressure。

参考译文

信任是生活的基础。如果你不能相信任何东西，生活就会变得无法忍受。没有信任就无法建立关系，更不用说好的关系了。

在工作场所，信任也是必不可少的。一个没有信任的组织将充满恐惧和怀疑。如果你的老板不信任员工能把事情做好，那么你将过得很痛苦。他们会一直监督你，纠正“错误”，并不断提醒你做这个或那个。互不信任的同事们需要花更多的时间小心提防他人，而不是做任何有用的工作。

组织总是在试图削减成本。想想那些由于缺乏信任而导致的额外任务吧。审计部门的存在只是因为缺乏信任。公司保留大量记录是因为他们不信任他们的供应商、承包商或客户。大概有一半以上的行政工作只是因为一种一直存在的感觉——现在不能相信任何人。如果即使这种毫无价值的工作的一小部分被移除，也能节省数百万美元。

所有这些我们强加在自己身上的额外工作都是因为我们不信任别人——检查、全程跟踪、自己完成工作，因为我们不相信别人能把事情做好——或者根本就不做。如果我们减少所有这些工作，我们的生活中会突然多出多少时间？我们有多少工作压力会消失？

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2016 年 2 月刊登在 www.theatlantic.com (《大西洋月刊》官网) 上的一篇标题为“San Jose's Intergenerational Mobility”(《圣何塞的代际流动》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要探讨了圣何塞社会流动性的变化：随着不平等的加剧，穷人变得越来越难出人头地，社会流动性变差。

- ① A) 段用特里·特兰的例子引出圣何塞曾是一个充满机遇之地。
- ② B) — E) 段用具体数据来证明圣何塞曾是美国最适合穷人成长的地方之一。
- ③ F) 段指出圣何塞存在的问题：在一些与良好流动性相关的指标上表现不佳。
- ④ G) — K) 段指出，随着社会不平等加剧，穷人在圣何塞变得越来越难出人头地，社会阶层流动性变差。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 much harder 和 increased inequality 定位到文章 H) 段第一句。

H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，一些圣何塞居民说，随着近年来不平等的加剧，向上流动变得更加困难。题干中的 some people living in San Jose 对应定位句中的 Some San Jose residents，题干中

的 has become much harder 对应定位句中的 has become much more difficult to achieve，题干中的 the increased inequality 对应定位句中的 inequality has grown，故答案为 H)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 American history、immigrants 和 move upward 定位到文章 D) 段倒数第二句。



- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,圣何塞是一个移民城市,在美国历史上,移民及其子女经历了社会中显著的向上流动。题干中的 used to have a good chance to move upward in society 是对定位句中 have historically experienced significant upward mobility 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。
38. 【定位】由题干中的 the problems of San Jose and America's fundamental beliefs 定位到 K) 段。
- K) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段提到,美国自我观念的核心是认为底层的人可以上升到上层。而这种流动性在圣何塞变得越来越困难,这引起了人们对该基本信念的持久性质疑。如果无法修复这片曾经的机会之地,那对美国其他地区来说又意味着什么呢? 题干中的 the problems of San Jose can't be solved 是对定位段中 the one-time land of opportunity can't be fixed 的归纳概括,题干中的 America's fundamental beliefs 对应定位句中的 that foundational belief, 故答案为 K)。
39. 【定位】由题干中的 the best cities、poor kids、move up 和 social ladder 定位到 B) 段。
- B) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段第一句提到,数据显示圣何塞是美国最适合穷人成长的地方之一。接着第二、三句用具体数据来证明:圣何塞低收入家庭的孩子成年后成为高收入者的概率为 12.9%,圣何塞那些收入在全国最低的五分之一的家庭的孩子,最有可能成为全国收入最高的五分之一。换言之,在美国,圣何塞是最适合贫困儿童在社会阶梯上升迁的城市之一,故答案为 B)。
40. 【定位】由题干中的 poor kids in San Jose、move upward 和 questionable 定位到 G) 段第二句。
- G) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,如今这座城市是否还允许贫困儿童向上流动,还有待商榷。题干中的 move upward 和 questionable 分别对应定位句中的 upward mobility 和 up for debate。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 G)。
41. 【定位】由题干中的 San Jose's officials、access to the resources 和 success 定位到 I) 段第一句。
- I) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,圣何塞的领导人决心确保该市重新获得它的地位,再次成为一个即使是贫穷的孩子也可以获取成功资源的地方。题干中的 San Jose's officials 对应定位句中的 Leaders in San Jose, 题干中的 give poor kids

access to the resources 对应定位句中的 poor kids can access the resources, 题干中的 success 是对定位句中 succeed 的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 manifest 和 the best features of America 定位到 E) 段第一句。

E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,在某些方面,圣何塞的街道似乎体现了美国最好的一面。题干中的 manifest 对应定位句中的 embody, 题干中的 the best features of America 对应定位句中的 the best of America, 故答案为 E)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 social mobility 和 other progressive cities 定位到 C) 段最后一句。

C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,圣何塞的社会流动性可与丹麦和加拿大相提并论,高于波士顿和明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市。题干中的 beat many other progressive cities in America 是对定位句中 higher than other progressive cities 的同义转述,故答案为 C)。

44. 【定位】由题干中 housing prices 和 prospects 定位到 H) 段最后两句。

H) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,近年来房价飞涨,该地区贫富分化,中产阶级工作岗位消失。鉴于此,该地区穷人的未来看起来不像以前那么光明了。题干中的 some changes like increases in housing prices in San Jose 是对定位段倒数第二句中 housing prices have skyrocketed, the region's rich and poor have segregated, and middle-class jobs have disappeared 的概括归纳,题干中的 the prospects for its poor people have dimmed 是对定位段最后一句中 the future for the region's poor doesn't look nearly as bright as it once did 的同义转述,故答案为 H)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 Researchers、poor children in San Jose 和 achieved such great success 定位到 F) 段第一句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,研究人员并不能完全确定为什么圣何塞的穷孩子做得这么好。题干中的 Researchers do not have a clear idea why 对应定位句中的 researchers aren't sure exactly why, 题干中的 poor children in San Jose achieved such great success 对应定位句中的 poor kids in San Jose did so well, 故答案为 F)。



一个穷人曾经欣欣向荣的地方

- A) 这是一片充满机遇的土地。即便这里的风景——连绵起伏的青山、棕榈树、阳光亲吻的花朵——没有暗示出这样的机遇,那么从许多在这些寂静的社区里成长,并获得了巨大成功的穷人的故事就可以明显地看出这一点。特里·特兰等人于 1986 年乘船逃离越南,到达圣何塞时一无所有,然后成功地进入麻省理工学院,之后创立了送餐初创公司 Munchery(吃不厌的外卖订餐网站),目前估值 3 亿美元。
- B) (39)事实上,数据显示这是美国最适合穷人成长的地方之一。2014 年,哈佛大学及伯克利分校的经济学家拉吉·切蒂及其同事发布了一项具有里程碑意义的研究。根据这项研究,20 世纪 80 年代初出生于圣何塞低收入家庭的孩子成年后成为高收入者的概率为 12.9%。这一数字——12.9%——似乎并不令人瞩目,但它确实令人瞩目;圣何塞那些收入在全国最低的五分之一的家庭的孩子,最有可能成为全国收入最高的五分之一。
- C) 相比之下,夏洛特市只有 4.4% 的贫困儿童升入顶端;底特律的这一比例为 5.5%。(43)圣何塞的社会流动性可与丹麦和加拿大相提并论,高于波士顿和明尼阿波利斯等其他进步城市。
- D) 圣何塞的孩子表现如此出色的原因似乎是显而易见的。一些世界上最具创新精神的公司都坐落在这里,提供了这样的机会。比如:12 岁的山景城居民史蒂夫·乔布斯就抓住了这样的机会。当时,他给威廉·休利特打电话申请备用件,随后获得了一份暑期工作。(37)这是一个移民城市——如今该市 38% 的人口是在外国出生的——在美国历史上,移民及其子女经历了社会中显著的向上流动。长期以来,这座城市拥有大量的外国出生人口(1990 年为 26.5%),这导致了更广泛的多样性,哈佛大学和伯克利分校的经济学家说,这是一个很好的预测流动性的指标。
- E) (42)的确,在某些方面,圣何塞的街道似乎体现了美国最好的一面。人们可以在机场附近时尚光亮的写字楼里向投资者推销创意,也可以在几分钟内驱车前往院子里种着橘子树的独户住宅,或者到一个越南购物中心。这里的图书馆提供 17 种语言的项目,并且这里到处都是由越南移民、墨西哥移民、韩国移民、菲律宾移民(举几个例子)经营的小企业。
- F) (45)但研究人员并不能完全确定为什么圣何塞的穷孩子做得这么好。这座城市的单亲家庭儿童比例较低,集中贫困程度较低,这两个因素通常意味着一个城市能够实现良好的代际流动。但圣何塞在一些与良好流动性相关的指标方面也表现不佳。在研究人员测量的 741 个地方中,它是最不平等的地方之一,它有着高度的种族和经济隔离。哈佛大学机会均等项目利用大数据研究如何改善低收入儿童的经济机会。该项目博士预科研究员本·斯库德利表示,根据该地区的资金状况,这里的学校表现不佳。他说:“这里有很多我们不能完全理解的事情。这很有趣,因为这有点儿出乎我们的意料。”
- G) 切蒂的数据显示,对于 20 世纪 80 年代出生在圣何塞地区的孩子来说,社区和地方至关重要。(40)不过,如今这座城市是否还允许贫困儿童向上流动,还有待商榷。一些指标,如 2000 年机会平等项目衡量的收入不平等,在过去 16 年里恶化了。
- H) (36)一些圣何塞居民说,随着近年来不平等的加剧,向上流动变得更加困难。随着硅谷成为更多成功企业的发源地,大量人口涌入该地区,导致房价飙升。从大多数标准来看,圣何塞已不再是低收入甚至中等收入家庭能够负担得起生活的地方。2006 年至 2014 年期间,圣何塞的房租上涨了 42.6%,是该国同期租金涨幅最大的。这座城市无家可归的问题日益严重,人们在 2014 年试图通过关闭美国最大的无家可归者临时居住地之一“丛林”来解决这个问题。不平等现象极为严重。人类发展指数——衡量预期寿命、受教育程度和人均收入的指标——为东圣何塞打出 4.85 分(满分为 10 分),而附近的苹果总部所在地库比蒂诺得分为 9.26 分。圣何塞过去曾经拥有许多令人愉快的因素——廉价的住房、靠近快速发展的工业、紧密联系的移民社区——这些共同为即使是最贫困的居民带来了繁荣的可能性。(44)但近年来,房价飞涨,该地区贫富分化,中产阶级工作岗位消失。鉴于此,该地区穷人的未来看起来不像以前那么光明了。



- I) (41) 圣何塞的领导人决心确保该市重新获得它的地位,再次成为一个即使是贫穷的孩子也可以获取成功资源的地方。硅谷就在它的后院,它当然有机会做到这一点。圣何塞市长萨姆·利卡多说:“我认为,硅谷有一个广泛意识,我们可以做得更好,而不是让成千上万的邻居在一个非凡的成功时期被抛在身后。”
- J) 但是在今天的美国——一个不平等加剧、种族隔离日益严重、中产阶级工资停滞不前的国家——圣何塞地区真的能再次成为一个机会之地吗?
- K) (38) 认为底层的人可以上升到上层的想法是美国自我观念的核心。这种流动性在圣何塞变得越来越困难,引发了人们对该基本信念的持久性质疑。毕竟,如果无法修复这片曾经的机会之地,那对美国其他地区来说又意味着什么呢?

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2016 年 2 月 18 日刊登在 www.newstatesman.com (《新政治家》网站) 上一篇标题为 “As children face a mental health crisis, should schools take the lead in fighting it?” (《当孩子们面临心理健康危机时,学校应该带头与之抗争吗?》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了英国青少年遭受的心理健康问题,并提出了有效的应对措施。

- ➡ 第1段用具体数字阐述了英国青少年面临的严重的心理健康问题。
- ➡ 第2、3段指出学校和老师在帮助学生应对心理健康问题时的难处,以及造成这种状况的原因。
- ➡ 第4—6段阐述了应对学生心理健康问题的一项有效措施——学校内部的早期干预服务。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 teachers 和 complaining 定位到第二段最后一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,老师们也经常报告他们感觉自己在满足学生的心理健康需求方面能力欠缺,并且经常提到缺乏英国国家医疗服务体系的培训、专业知识和支持。由此可见,老师们抱怨的是他们缺乏解决学生心理问题的必要资源,故答案为 D) “他们缺乏解决学生心理问题的必要资源”。

【避错】第二段第二句提到,去年,超过半数的老师报告说,有心理健康问题的学生比过去更多。并不是需要特别关注的学生数量多,故排除 A) “有太多需要特别关注的学生”。第二段第三句提到,老师们在满足学生的心理健康需求方面能力欠缺,在解决学生心理问题方面缺少必要资源,但并未提到老师在辅导需要关爱的学生方面压力太

大,故排除 B) “他们在辅导需要关爱的学生方面承受了太大的压力”。第三、四段提到,学校在帮助学生应对心理健康问题方面压力增大,应加强学校内部的早期干预服务。换言之,学校可以通过实施干预措施来帮助学生,并非没有能力采取任何措施,故排除 C) “学校没有足够的能力来实施任何干预措施”。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 community health services 定位到第三段。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段第一句提到,现在社区的“早期干预”和初级心理健康服务越来越少,接下来在第二句分析了原因,自 2010 年以来,地方政府预算的削减导致了这些服务的大幅下降,故答案为 A) “由于预算削减,它们情况恶化了”。

【避错】定位段提到这些服务在帮助学校应对学生心理健康问题方面的重要作用,但并未提及社区



卫生服务对当地居民的影响,故排除 B)“它们方便了当地居民的日常生活”。定位段第二句提到,有强有力的证据表明这些服务在帮助应对学生心理健康问题上有效,故排除 C)“事实证明,它们在帮助有心理问题的病人方面是无效的”。文中没有提到社区卫生服务对当地居民的预防性护理,故排除 D)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 mental health services 和 be placed 定位到第五段倒数第二句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,最近的研究表明,儿童和年轻人在很大程度上更喜欢在学校里找辅导员,而不是在校外,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章第五段最后两句指出,比起在校外,孩子和年轻人在很大程度上更喜欢在学校里看到辅导员。年轻人报告说,对于压力和焦虑等初级状况,临床环境有时会令人望而生畏。由此可知,青少年更喜欢在学校接受心理辅导,故可以排除 A)、C)和 D)三项。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 recent studies 定位到第五段最后两句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,最近的研究表明,儿童和年轻人在很大程度上更喜欢在学校里找辅导员,而不是在校外。年轻人报告说,对于压力和焦虑等初级状况,临床环境有时会令人望而生畏。由此可知,青少年在学校环境下接受心理辅导会感到更自在,故答案为 C)。

【避错】定位句提到,学生更喜欢在学校接受心理辅导,并未提及他们是否更喜欢依靠同龄人来缓解压力和焦虑,故排除 A)“学生更喜欢依

靠同龄人来缓解压力和焦虑”。第五段第二句提到,学校比其他任何公共服务系统都更关注年轻人,这使它们拥有一种独特的能力去接触难以接触的儿童和年轻人,并逐渐与他们建立有意义的关系。此处指学校与年轻人建立有意义的关系,而非年轻人热衷于建立有意义的关系,故排除 B)“年轻人热衷于建立有意义的关系”。文中并未提及 D)“年轻人从各种户外活动中受益”,故排除。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 a cultural shift 和 Para. 6 定位到最后一段。

D) 【精析】语义理解题。定位段第二句指出,这将需要巨大的文化转变。第三句接着对“文化转变”作出了阐释:政治家、政策制定者、部长和学校领导必须足够勇敢,向着将学校重新塑造为健康和教育服务提供者的方向飞跃。由此可知,这种文化转变是将学校重新塑造为健康和教育服务提供者,故答案为 D)“对学校观念的转变”。

【避错】定位段第一句指出,已经有一些创新学校将心理健康和福利保障与强大的学术课程相结合,并不是简化课程,故排除 A)“简化学校的学术课程”。文中并未提及家长该如何做,故排除 B)“家长参与学校决策”。定位段第三句指出,政治家、政策制定者、部长和学校领导必须足够勇敢,向着将学校重新塑造为健康和教育服务提供者的方向飞跃。由此可知,这种文化转变是将学校重新塑造为健康和教育服务提供者,而不是老师对心理健康态度的转变,故排除 C)“老师对心理健康态度的转变”。

参考译文

每个教室都有三个孩子被诊断出有心理健康问题。其中一半是行为障碍,而三分之一是情绪障碍,如紧张、焦虑和抑郁,这些症状往往通过自残变得从表面上看很明显。2009年至2015年间,孩子和年轻人因自残而住院的人数猛增了52%,令人吃惊。

自2009年以来,学校和老师一直在报告这个问题的严重程度。去年,超过半数的老师报告说,有心理健康问题的学生比过去更多。(46)但是,老师们也经常报告他们感觉自己在满足学生的心理健康需求方面能力欠缺,并且经常提到缺乏英国国家医疗服务体系的培训、专业知识和支持。

学校压力增大的部分原因是,现在社区的“早期干预”和初级心理健康服务越来越少。(47)尽管有强有力的证据表明这些服务在防止危机进一步恶化方面是有效的,但自2010年以来,地方政府预算的削减导致了这些服务的大幅下降。

减轻心理卫生服务和学校压力的唯一方法是重新投资学校内部的早期干预服务。



对于为什么学校最适合提供心理健康服务,有强有力的论据。学校比其他任何公共服务系统都更关注年轻人,这使它们拥有一种独特的能力去接触难以接触的儿童和年轻人,并逐渐与他们建立有意义的关系。(48)(49)最近的研究表明,儿童和年轻人在很大程度上更喜欢在学校里找辅导员,而不是在校外。(49)年轻人报告说,对于压力和焦虑等初级状况,临床环境有时会令人望而生畏。

已经有一些创新学校的例子,它们将心理健康和福利保障与强大的学术课程相结合。(50)不过,这将需要巨大的文化转变。政治家、政策制定者、部长和学校领导必须有足够的勇气,向着将学校重新塑造为健康和教育服务提供者的方向飞跃。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 8 月 9 日刊登在 www.usatoday.com (《今日美国》网站) 上一篇标题为“The decoy effect: Why your brain chooses what you don't really want”(《诱饵效应:为什么你的大脑会选择你并不真正想要的东西》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了人类一种独特的购物行为“诱饵效应”。

- ① 第1、2段举例引出人们一种独特的购物行为。
- ② 第3段用《经济学人》的例子进一步阐释这一行为。
- ③ 第4、5段对“不对称优势”和“诱饵效应”进行了科学解释。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 buying food in the movie theater 定位到第一段第一句。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段描写了一个场景:人们在电影院购买汽水时,一般都会选择比中杯稍贵的大杯;第二段接着分析中杯的汽水很可能是营销人员的诱饵,引诱你买大杯汽水;第三段提到作者和朋友对人性的这种独特性行为进行过研究。由此可知,作者让我们想象在电影院买食物是为了引出人们一种独特的购物行为,故答案为 A)“以说明人们独特的购物行为”。

【避错】定位句让读者想象在电影院的食物台前买零食的场景,并不是为了说明电影院小吃种类越来越多,故排除 B)“说明那里的小吃种类越来越多”。第一段提到,在面对大杯、中杯和小杯汽水时,大部分人都会买大杯,并没有难以做出选择,故排除 C)“显示在那里选择一种饮料有多困难”。第一段描写了人们在电影院购买不同型号汽水的场景,借以引出人们一种独特的购物行为,并不是为了表明小吃有多受欢迎,故排除 D)“展示小吃在影迷中有多受欢迎”。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 the medium soda 和 priced 定位到第二段最后一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,市场营销部很有可能故意以中杯汽水作为诱饵,让你更有可能购买大杯汽水而不是小杯。第一段倒数第二句提到,大杯汽水只比中杯的贵 0.25 美分。由此可知,之所以这样给中杯定价,是为了让消费者认为买大杯更合算,故答案为 D)“为了让顾客相信他们买得很合算”。

【避错】定位句提到,市场营销部很有可能故意以中杯汽水作为诱饵,让你更有可能购买大杯汽水而不买小杯或中杯汽水,故排除 A)“为了吸引更多的顾客购买中杯汽水”。第一段倒数第二句提到,大杯汽水只比中杯的贵了 0.25 美分,由此可知,中杯定价并不符合常理,故 B)“为了显示价格配得上容量”说法错误,可排除。第一段末句提到,喝了大杯汽水后,会在电影中间上厕所,由此可知,顾客喝了过量的汽水,故排除 C)“为了确保顾客饮用适量的汽水”。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 Dan Ariely's experiment 定位到第三段最后两句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,艾瑞里做了一个实验,发现当只提供两个“真实的”选项时,更多的人选择了价格较低的数字版订阅。但是不良选



项的增加使人们更有可能选择更昂贵的印刷版加数字版这一选项。由此可知,在面《经济学人》提供的三个选项时,人们更倾向于选择订阅印刷版加数字版,即《经济学人》的宣传策略奏效了,故答案为 B)。

【避错】第三段第二、三句指出,《经济学人》数字版订阅费是 59 美元,印刷版订阅费是 125 美元,印刷版加数字版订阅费也是 125 美元。在可以用同样的价格买到印刷版加数字版的情况下,没有一个头脑正常的人会购买印刷版,由此可知,价格最低的数字版并没有吸引到更多顾客,故可以排除 A)“低价商品吸引更多顾客”。定位句指出,不良选项(印刷版订阅费 125 美元)的增加使人们更有可能选择印刷版加数字版这一选项,由此可知,读者更倾向于选择印刷版加数字版,故可以排除 C)和 D)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 the bad option 和 Para. 3 定位到第三段最后一句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,不良选项(印刷版订阅费 125 美元)的增加使人们更有可能选择更昂贵的印刷版加数字版这一选项。由此可知,添加“不良选项”是为了诱使顾客购买价格较

高的商品,故答案为 C)“诱使顾客购买价格较高的商品”。

【避错】文中没有提到顾客的特殊要求,故排除 A)。由定位句可知,添加不良选项是为了诱使顾客购买价格较高的商品,不是为了让顾客做出更理性的选择,也不是为了给顾客提供更多种类的商品,故排除 B)“帮助客户做出更理性的选择”和 D)“为顾客提供更多种类的商品”。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 the value of a commodity 定位到最后一段最后两句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,价值几乎从来不是绝对的;相反,我们是相对于其他选择来确定某一物品的价值。如果引入更多选项,则价值等式将发生变化。由此可知,我们是通过比较不同的选择来评估某一商品的价值,故答案为 B)“通过与其他选择进行比较”。

【避错】由定位句可知,我们是相较于其他选择来确定某一物品的价值。如果引入更多选项,价值等式则将发生变化,而不是单独考虑其实用性、质量,故排除 A)和 C)。D)是根据最后一段最后一句中的 value equation 捏造的干扰项,但价值等式是相较于其他商品而言的,故排除。

参考译文

(51)想象一下:你在电影院的食物台前,正在买大量零食。你可以选择小杯、中杯或大杯的汽水。小杯的 3.5 美元,大杯的 5.5 美元。这是一个艰难的决定:小杯的汽水可能不能撑到你看完整部电影,但 5.5 美元的含糖饮料似乎很离谱。但你还有第三种选择,一杯 5.25 美元的中杯汽水。中杯的汽水对你来说可能是最合适的,但是大杯的只贵了 0.25 美元。如果你和大多数人一样,你最终会买大杯的(并在电影中间去趟厕所)。

如果你想知道谁会买中杯汽水,答案是几乎没有人。(52)事实上,市场营销部很有可能故意以中杯汽水作为诱饵,让你更有可能购买大杯汽水而不是小杯。

我曾和我的朋友丹·艾瑞里写过关于这一人性独特性的文章,他在注意到订阅《经济学人》的价格后,对这一现象进行了广泛的研究。数字版订阅费是 59 美元,印刷版订阅费是 125 美元,印刷版加数字版订阅费也是 125 美元。在可以用同样的价格买到印刷版加数字版的情况下,没有一个头脑正常的人会购买印刷版,那么为什么它还会成为一个选项呢?(53)艾瑞里做了一个实验,发现当只提供两个“真实的”选项时,更多的人选择了价格较低的数字版订阅。(54)但是不良选项的增加使人们更有可能选择更昂贵的印刷版加数字版这一选项。

脑科学家称这种效应为“不对称优势”,这意味着人们会被吸引到最接近明显次等选项的选项。市场营销教授称之为诱饵效应,这样当然更容易记住。对于消费者来说,幸运的是,商界几乎没有人理解这一点。

诱饵效应之所以起作用,是因为我们的大脑在做出选择时确定价值的方式。(55)价值几乎从来不是绝对的;相反,我们是相对于其他选择来确定某一物品的价值。如果引入更多选项,则价值等式将发生变化。



参考译文与难点注释

People living in different parts of China have a variety of eating habits. People in the north mainly eat food made from flour, while people in the south mostly eat rice. In coastal areas, seafood and freshwater products account for a large proportion of people's diet, while in other areas, meat and dairy products are more common. Residents in provinces such as Sichuan and Hunan generally prefer spicy food, while people in Jiangsu and Zhejiang have a sweet tooth. However, similar foods may have different tastes due to different cooking methods.

1. 第一句较短,指出中国人饮食多样化的特点。主语“生活在中国不同地区的人们”的定语较长,译成英文时应注意将其处理为现在分词作后置定语,即将主语译为 People living in different parts/places of China,以符合英文表达习惯。
2. 第二句说明中国北方人和南方人的不同饮食特点。本句的两个分句构成鲜明对比,结构整齐,翻译时可用 while 连接,以显示二者的对比与不同。“主要”和“大多”意思相近,译文中选用 mainly 和 mostly,形式相近但不完全相同,以使译文用词多样且结构整齐。“面食”可翻译为 food made from flour。
3. 第三句承接上句,说明沿海地区和其他地区的饮食差异。“在人们饮食中占有相当大的比例”可译为 account for a large proportion/part of people's diet。后半句“而在其他地区人们的饮食中……”与前半句形成对比,其中的“人们的饮食中”已暗含在句意中,为使句意更简练、句式结构更整齐,可将这部分略去不译。“更为常见”可用 common 的比较级形式,即 commoner 或 more common(more common 更常见)。
4. 第四句继续说明在几个典型省份人们的饮食习惯。“四川、湖南等省份”这类含“等”字的表列举的表达,可用“可数名词复数 + such as”来表达。“爱吃”可译为 like/enjoy。“更喜欢”可用 prefer 来表达。“喜欢甜食”常翻译为 have a sweet tooth。
5. 最后一句是一个含因果关系的句子。其中,表原因的部分“因为烹饪方式各异”可处理为原因状语 due to/because of different cooking methods/the differences in cooking methods 或原因状语从句 because there are differences in cooking methods/the cooking methods are different。

话题词汇

Chinese food 中餐

organic food 有机食品

convenience food 方便食品

food shortage 食物短缺

food culture 饮食文化

cuisine 烹饪(法)

“clean your plate” campaign “光盘”行动

cooking art 烹饪艺术

