

# 2016 年 12 月大学英语四级真题（卷一）

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. Suppose you have two options upon graduation: one is to go to a graduate school. You are to make a choice between the two. Write an essay to explain the reasons for your choice. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

## Part II Listening Comprehension (25minutes)

### 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 to 2 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. A) It was dangerous to live in | C) He could no longer pay the rent.    |
| B) It was going to be renovated.  | D) He had sold it to the royal family. |
| 2. A) A strike.                   | C) A forest fire.                      |
| B) A storm.                       | D) A terrorist attack.                 |

**Questions 3 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

3. A) They lost contact with the emergency department.  
B) They were trapped in an underground elevator.  
C) They were injured by suddenly falling rocks.  
D) They sent calls for help via a portable radio.
4. A) They tried hard to repair the elevator.      B) They released the details of the accident.  
C) They sent supplies to keep the miners warm.      D) They provided the miners with food and water.

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. A) Raise postage rates.                         | B) Improve its services.                 |
| C) Redesign delivery routes.                       | D) Close some of its post offices.       |
| 6. A) Shortening business hours.                   | B) Closing offices on holidays.          |
| C) Stopping mail delivery on Saturdays.            | D) Computerizing mail sorting processes. |
| 7. A) Many post office staff will lose their jobs. | B) Many people will begin to complain.   |
| C) Taxpayers will be very pleased.                 | D) A lot of controversy will arise.      |

### 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 conversations and the question-s 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) He will be kept from promotion. B) He will go through retraining.  
C) He will be given a warning. D) He will lose part of his pay.  
9. A) He is always on time. B) He is a trustworthy guy.  
C) He is an experienced press operator. D) He is on good terms with his workmates.  
10. A) She is a trade union representative. B) She is in charge of public relations.  
C) She is a senior manager of the shop. D) She is better at handling such matters.  
11. A) He is skilled and experienced. B) He is very close to the manager.  
C) He is always trying to stir up trouble. D) He is always complaining about low wages.

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

12. A) Open. B) Friendly. C) Selfish. D) Reserved.  
13. A) They stay quiet. B) They read a book.  
C) They talk about the weather. D) They chat with fellow passengers.  
14. A) She was always treated as a foreigner. B) She was eager to visit an English castle.  
C) She was never invited to a colleague's home. D) She was unwilling to make friends with workmates.  
15. A) Houses are much more quiet. B) Houses provide more privacy.  
C) They want to have more space. D) They want a garden of their own.

**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 conversation you have just heard.**

16. A) They don't have much choice of jobs. B) They are likely to get much higher pay.  
C) They don't have to go through job interviews. D) They will automatically be given hiring priority.  
17. A) Ask their professors for help. B) Look at school bulletin boards.  
C) Visit the school careers service. D) Go through campus newspapers.  
18. A) Helping students find the books and journals they need.  
B) Supervising study spaces to ensure a quiet atmosphere.



C) Helping students arrange appointments with librarians.

D) Providing students with information about the library.

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

19. A) It tastes better.

B) It is easier to grow.

C) It may be sold at a higher price.

D) It can better survive extreme weathers.

20. A) It is healthier than green tea.

B) It can grow in drier soil.

C) It will replace green tea one day.

D) It is immune to various diseases.

21. A) It has been well received by many tea drinkers.

B) It does not bring the promised health benefits.

C) It has made tea farmers' life easier.

D) It does not have a stable market.

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

22. A) They need decorations to show their status.

B) They prefer unique objects of high quality.

C) They decorate their homes themselves.

D) They care more about environment.

23. A) They were proud of their creations.

B) They could only try to create at night.

C) They made great contributions to society.

D) They focused on the quality of their products.

24. A) Make wise choices.

B) Identify fake crafts.

C) Design handicrafts themselves.

D) Learn the importance of creation.

25. A) To boost the local economy.

B) To attract foreign investments.

C) To arouse public interest in crafts.

D) To preserve the traditional culture.

**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.

Many men and women have long bought into the idea that there are “male” and “female” brains, believing that explains just about every difference between the sexes. A new study 26 that belief, questioning whether brains really can be distinguished by gender.

In the study, Tel Aviv University researchers 27 for sex differences the entire human brain.



And what did they find? Not much. Rather than offer evidence for 28 brains as “male” or “female,” research shows that brains fall into a wide range, with most people falling right in the middle.

Daphna Joel, who led the study, said her research found that while there are some gender-based 29 , many different types of brain can't always be distinguished by gender.

While the “average” male and “average” female brains were 30 different, you couldn't tell it by looking at individual brain scans. Only a small 31 of people had “all-male” or “all-female” characteristics.

Larry Cahill, an American neuroscientist (神经科学家), said the study is an important addition to a growing body of research questioning 32 beliefs about gender and brain function. But he cautioned against concluding from this study that all brains are the same, 33 of gender.

“There's a mountain of evidence 34 the importance of sex influences at all levels of brain function,” he told The Seattle Times.

If anything, he said, the study 35 that gender plays a very important role in the brain “even when we are not clear exactly how.”

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) abnormal     | I) regardless   |
| B) applied      | J) searched     |
| C) briefly      | K) similarities |
| D) categorizing | L) slightly     |
| E) challenges   | M) suggests     |
| F) figure       | N) tastes       |
| G) percentage   | O) traditional  |
| H) proving      |                 |

## 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.

### Can Burglars Jam Your Wireless Security System?

[A]Any product that promises to protect your home deserves careful examination. So it isn't surprising that you'll find plenty of strong opinions about the potential vulnerabilities of popular home-security systems.

[B]The most likely type of burglary (入室盗窃) by far is the unsophisticated crime of opportunity, usually involving a broken window or some forced entry. According to the FBI, crimes like these accounted roughly two-thirds of all household burglaries in the US in 2013. The wide majority of the rest were illegal, unforced entries that resulted from something like a window being left open. The odds of a criminal using technical means to bypass a security system are so small that the FBI doesn't even track those statistics.

[C]One of the main theoretical home-security concerns is whether or not a given system is vulnerable to being blocked from working altogether. With wired setups, the fear is that a burglar (入室盗贼) might be able to shut your





system down simply by cutting the right cable. With a wireless setup, you stick battery-powered sensors up around your home that keep an eye on windows, doors, motion, and more. If they detect something wrong while the system is armed, they'll transmit a wireless alert signal to a base station that will then raise the alarm. That approach will eliminate most cord-cutting concerns—but what about their wireless equivalent, jamming? With the right device tuned to the right frequency, what's to stop a thief from jamming your setup and blocking that alert signal from ever reaching the base station?

[D] Jamming concerns are nothing new, and they're not unique to security systems. Any device that's built to receive a wireless signal at a specific frequency can be overwhelmed by a stronger signal coming in on the same frequency. For comparison, let's say you wanted to “jam” a conversation between two people—all you'd need to do is yell in the listener's ear.

[E] Security devices are required to list the frequencies they broadcast on—that means that a potential thief can find what they need to know with minimal Googling. They will, however, need to know what system they're looking for. If you have a sign in your yard declaring what setup you use, that'd point them in the right direction, though at that point, we're talking about a highly targeted, semi-sophisticated attack, and not the sort forced-entry attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. It's easier to find and acquire jamming equipment for some frequencies than it is for others.

[F] Wireless security providers will often take steps to help combat the threat of jamming attacks. SimpliSafe, winner of our Editor's Choice distinction, utilizes a special system that's capable of separating incidental RF interference from targeted jamming attacks. When the system thinks it's being jammed, it'll notify you via push alert (推送警报). From there, it's up to you to sound the alarm manually.

[G] SimpliSafe was singled out in one recent article on jamming, complete with a video showing the entire system being effectively bypassed with handheld jamming equipment. After taking appropriate measures to contain the RF interference to our test lab, we tested the attack out for ourselves, and were able to verify that it's possible with the right equipment. However, we also verified that SimpliSafe's anti-jamming system works. It caught us in the act, sent an alert to my smartphone, and also listed our RF interference on the system's event log. The team behind the article and video in question make no mention of the system, or whether or not it detected them.

[H] We like the unique nature of that software. It means that a thief likely wouldn't be able to Google how the system works, then figure out a way around it. Even if they could, SimpliSafe claims that its system is always evolving, and that it varies slightly from system to system, which means there wouldn't be a universal magic formula for cracking it. Other systems also seem confident on the subject of jamming. The team at Frontpoint addresses the issue in a blog on its site, citing their own jam protection software and claiming that there aren't any documented cases of successful jam attack since the company began offering wireless security sensors in the 1980s.

[I] Jamming attacks are absolutely possible. As said before, with the right equipment and the right know-how, it's possible to jam any wireless transmission. But how probable is it that someone will successfully jam their way into your home and steal your stuff?

[J] Let's imagine that you live in a small home with a wireless security setup that offers a functional anti-jamming system. First, a thief is going to need to target your home, specifically. Then, he's going to need to know the technical details of your system and acquire the specific equipment necessary for jamming your specific setup. Presumably, you keep your doors locked at night and while you're away. So the thief will still need to break in. That means defeating the lock somehow, or breaking a window. He'll need to be jamming you at this point, as a broken window or opened door would normally release the alarm. So, too, would the motion detectors in your home,



so the thief will need to continue jamming once he's inside and searching for things to steal. However, he'll need to do so without tripping the anti-jamming system, the details of which he almost certainly does now have access to.

[K]At the end of the day, these kinds of systems are primarily designed to protect against the sort of opportunistic smash-and-grab attack that makes up the majority of burglaries. They're also only a single layer in what should ideally be a many-sided approach to securing your home, one that includes common sense things like sound locks and proper exterior lighting at night. No system is impenetrable, and none can promise to eliminate the worst case completely. Every one of them has vulnerabilities that a knowledgeable thief could theoretically exploit. A good system is one that keeps that worst-case setting as improbable as possible while also offering strong protection in the event of a less-extraordinary attack.

36. It is possible for burglars to make jamming attacks with the necessary equipment and skill.

37. Interfering with a wireless security system is similar to interfering with a conversation.

38. A burglar has to continuously jam the wireless security device to avoid triggering the alarm, both inside and outside the house.

39. SimpliSafe provides devices that are able to distinguish incidental radio interference from targeted jamming attacks.

40. Only a very small proportion of burglaries are committed by technical means.

41. It is difficult to crack SimpliSafe as its system keeps changing.

42. Wireless devices will transmit signals so as to activate the alarm once something wrong is detected.

43. Different measures should be taken to protect one's home from burglary in addition to the wireless security system.

44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone.

45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search.

### 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.

As a person who writes about food and drink for a living, I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

I hate tipping.

I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.



Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more upfront for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.

46. What can we learn about Bill Perry from the passage?

- A) He runs a pub that serves excellent beer.
- B) He intends to get rid of the tipping practice.
- C) He gives his staff a considerable sum for tips.
- D) He lives comfortably without getting any tips.

47. What is the main reason why the author hates tipping?

- A) It sets a bad example for other industries.
- B) It adds to the burden of ordinary customers.
- C) It forces the customer to compensate the waiter.
- D) It poses a great challenge for customers to do math.

48. Why do many people love tipping according to the author?

- A) They help improve the quality of the restaurants they dine in.
- B) They believe waiters deserve such rewards for good service.
- C) They want to preserve a wonderful tradition of the industry.
- D) They can have some say in how much their servers earn.

49. What have some waiters come to realize according to a survey?

- A) Service quality has little effect on tip size.
- B) It is in human nature to try to save on tips.
- C) Tips make it more difficult to please customers.
- D) Tips benefit the boss rather than the employees.

50. What does the author argue for in the passage?

- A) Restaurants should calculate the tips for customers.



- B) Customers should pay more tips to help improve service.
- C) Waiters deserve better than just relying on tips for a living.
- D) Waiters should be paid by employers instead of customers.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the past, falling oil prices have given a boost to the world economy, but recent forecasts for global growth have been toned down, even as oil prices sink lower and lower. Does that mean the link between lower oil prices and growth has weakened?

Some experts say there are still good reasons to believe cheap oil should heat up the world economy. Consumers have more money in their pockets when they're paying less at the pump. They spend that money on other things, which stimulates the economy.

The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil producing countries, cancelling out the gains? Not necessarily, says economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and subsidies(补贴)for their consumers."

But not all oil producers have big reserves, In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

- A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
- B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
- C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
- D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

- A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
- B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.



- C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
- D) Consumers will spend their saving from cheap oil on other commodities.
53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?
- A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
- B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
- C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
- D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

54. How does Carl Weinberg view the current oil price plunge?

- A) It is one that has seen no parallel in economic history.
- B) Its negative effects more than cancel out its positive effects.
- C) It still has a chance to give rise to a boom in the global economy.
- D) Its effects on the global economy go against existing economic laws.

55. Why haven't falling oil prices boosted the global economy as they did before?

- A) People are not spending all the money they save on gas.
- B) The global economy is likely to undergo another recession.
- C) Oil importers account for a larger portion of the global economy.
- D) People the world over are afraid of a further plunge in oil prices.

#### 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.

在中国文化中，红色通常象征着好运、长寿和幸福。在春节和其他喜庆场合，红色到处可见。人们把现金作为礼物送给家人或亲密朋友时，通常放在红信封里。红色在中国流行的另一个原因是人们把它与中国革命和共产党相联系。然而，红色并不总是代表好运和快乐。因为从前死者的名字常用红色书写，用红墨水书写中国人名被看成是一种冒犯行为。





## 2016 年 12 月大学英语四级考试答案与解析(第 1 套)

### Part I Writing

#### 【范文】

Upon graduation, virtually all college students will confront the problem of the career choice, which is truly a tough choice. Students' opinions differ greatly on this issue. Some hold that priority should be given to take a job, but others take the attitude that going to a graduate school is the most critical factor influencing their future career choices.

As to myself, I prefer the latter view, namely, going to a graduate school to continue my education. First, further education can equip me with more solid and profound knowledge for my future job, so the education in a graduate school can actually serve as a stepping stone in my future job hunting. Furthermore, experience of an internship during the school can also develop my social skills of communicating and cooperating with my workmates. In a larger sense, the increasingly competitive job market is gradually raising its standards for the job hunters. To serve the burgeoning job market, it is high time that we should take effective measures to improve our own competitiveness. Taking all these into account, the advantages seem to lie with the candidates with higher degrees.

As the famous saying goes: "Slow down to speed up." That is to say, further study may slow us down when entering the job market, but it does speed us up on our way to success!

### Part II Listening Comprehension

1 ~ 5 : ABBCD

6 ~ 10 : CADBD

11 ~ 15 : CDACB

16 ~ 20 : DCBCA

21 ~ 25 : DBBAA

#### Section A

##### News Report One

[1]A 16th century castle in Scotland is close to collapsing after lumps of soil were washed away by floods, threatening its foundations. On Sunday, the castle's owner John Gordon, 76, was forced to move out of his property after the River Dee swept away about 60 feet of land, leaving the castle dangerously close to the river, according to the *Scottish Daily Record*.

Abergeldie Castle, located in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, was built by Sir Alexander Gordon of Midmar who later became the Earl of Huntly. The castle, which is located on 11,700 acres, was leased to members of the royal family between 1848 and 1970, including King Edward VII and George V. The Scottish Environment Protection Agency has issued more than 35 flood warnings covering several regions, [2]as Scotland continues to clean up after Storm Frank hit the country last Wednesday. "This means that rivers will rise more slowly, but then stay high for much longer," the environmental agency said.





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

1. Why did John Gordon move out of Abergeldie Castle?
2. What happened in Scotland last Wednesday?

### **News Report Two**

[3] Rescue efforts were underway Thursday morning for 17 miners who were stuck in an elevator below ground at Cargill rock salt mine near Lansing, New York, according to Marcia Lynch, public information officer with Tompkins County's emergency response department. Emergency workers have made contact with the miners via a radio, and they all appear to be uninjured, said Jessica Verfuss, the emergency department's assistant director.

[4] Crews have managed to provide heat packs and blankets to the miners so that they can keep warm during the rescue operation, Verfuss said. Details about what led to the workers' being trapped in the elevator weren't immediately available. The mine, along New York's Cayuga Lake, processes salt used for road treatment. It produces about 2 million tons of salt that is shipped to more than 1,500 places in the northeastern United States. The rock salt mine is one of three operated by Cargill with the other two in Louisiana and Ohio.

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

3. What does the news report say about the salt miners?
4. What did the rescue team do?

### **News Report Three**

[5] The U.S. Postal Service announced today that it is considering closing about 3,700 post offices over the next year because of falling revenues.

Facing an \$8.3 billion budget deficit this year, closing post offices is one of several proposals the Postal Service has put forth recently to cut costs. Last week, for example, [6] Postmaster General Pat Donahoe announced plans to stop mail delivery on Saturdays, a move he says could save \$3 billion annually. "We are losing revenue as we speak," Donahoe said. "We do not want taxpayer money. We want to be self-sufficient. So like any other business, you have to make choices."

Dean Granholm, the vice president for delivery and post office operations, said the first wave of closings would begin this fall. [7] He estimated that about 3,000 postmasters, 500 station managers and between 500 and 1,000 postal clerks could lose their jobs.

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

5. What is the U.S. Postal Service planning to do?
6. What measure has been planned to save costs?
7. What will happen when the proposed measure comes into effect?

## **Section B**

### **Conversation One**

M: Mrs. Hampton, we've got trouble in the press room this morning.

W: Oh dear, what about?



M: [8]One of the press operators arrived an hour and a half late.

W: But that's a straightforward affair. [8]He will simply lose part of his pay. That's why we have a clock in system.

M: But the point is the man was clocked in at 8 o'clock. We have John standing by the time clock, and he swears he saw nothing irregular.

W: [9]Is John reliable?

M: [9]Yes, he is. That's why we chose him for the job.

W: Have you spoken to the man who was late?

M: Not yet. I thought I'd have a word with you first. He's a difficult man, and I think there's been some trouble on the shop floor. I've got a feeling that trade union representative is behind this. The manager told me that Jack Green's been very active around the shop the last few days.

W: Well, what do you want me to do?

M: I was wondering if you'd see Smith—the man who was late—[10]because you are so much better at handling things like this.

W: Oh, alright. I'll see him. I must say I agree with you about there being bad feelings in the works. [11]I've had the idea for some time that Jack Green's been busy stirring things up in connection with the latest wage claim. He's always trying to make trouble. Well, I'll get the manager to send Smith up here.

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

8. What will happen to the press operator who was late for work according to the woman?

9. What does the man say about John who stands by the time clock?

10. Why does the man suggest the woman see the worker who was late?

11. What does the woman say about Jack Green?

### **Conversation Two**

W: Our topic today is about something that foreigners nearly always say when they visit Britain. [12]It's "Why are the British so cold?" And they're talking about the British personality—the famous British "reserve". It means that we aren't very friendly... we aren't very open.

M: So do you think it's true?

W: It's a difficult one. So many people who visit Britain say it's difficult to make friends with British people. They say we're cold, reserved, unfriendly...

M: I think it's true. Look at Americans or Australians. They speak the same language, but they're much more open. And you see it when you travel. People—I mean strangers—speak to you on the street or on the train. [13]British people seldom speak on the train, or the bus. Not in London, anyway.

W: "Not in London". That's it. Capital cities are full of tourists and are never friendly. People are different in other parts of the country.

M: Not completely. [14]I met a woman once, an Italian. She's been working in Manchester for





two years, and no one—not one of her colleagues—had ever invited her to their home. They were friendly to her at work, but nothing else. She couldn't believe it. She said that would never happen in Italy.

W: You know what they say—"an Englishman's home is his castle". It's really difficult to get inside.

M: Yeah. [15] It's about being private. You go home to your house and your garden and you close the door. It's your place.

W: That's why the British don't like flats. They prefer to live in houses.

M: That's true.

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

12. What do foreigners generally think of British people according to the woman?

13. What may British people typically do on a train according to the man?

14. What does the man say about the Italian woman working in Manchester?

15. Why do British people prefer houses to flats?

## Section C

### Passage One

In college, time is scarce, and consequently, very precious. At the same time, expenses in college pile up surprisingly quickly. A part-time job is a good way to balance costs while ensuring there is enough time left over for both academic subjects and after-class activities.

If you are a college student looking for a part-time job, the best place to start your job search is right on campus. [16] There are tons of on-campus job opportunities, and as a student, you'll automatically be given hiring priority. Plus, on-campus jobs eliminate commuting time, and could be a great way to connect with academic and professional resources at your university. [17] Check with your school's careers service or employment office for help to find a campus job. Of course, there are opportunities for part-time work off-campus, too. If you spend a little time digging for the right part-time jobs, you'll save yourself time when you find a job that leaves you with enough time to get your school work done, too.

If you are a college student looking for work but worried you won't have enough time to devote to academic subjects, consider working as a study hall or a library monitor. [18] Responsibilities generally include supervising study spaces to ensure that a quiet atmosphere is maintained. It's a pretty easy job, but one with lots of downtime—which means you'll have plenty of time to catch up on reading, do homework or study for an exam.

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

16. What does the speaker say about college students applying for on-campus jobs?

17. What can students do to find a campus job according to the speaker?

18. What does the speaker say is a library monitor's responsibility?

### Passage Two

Agricultural workers in green tea fields near Mount Kenya are gathering the tea leaves. It is beautiful to see. The rows of tea bushes are straight. All appears to be well. But the farmers



who planted the bushes are worried.

Nelson Kibara is one of them. He has been growing tea in the Kerugoya area for 40 years. [19]He says the prices this year have been so low that he has made almost no profit. He says he must grow different kinds of tea if he is to survive.

Mr. Kibara and hundreds of other farmers have been removing some of their tea bushes and planting a new kind of tea developed by the Tea Research Foundation of Kenya. Its leaves are purple and brown. When the tea is boiled, the drink has a purple color.

[19]&[20]Medical researchers have studied the health benefits of the new tea. They say it is healthier than green tea and could be sold for a price that is three to four times higher than the price of green tea.

But Mr. Kibara says he has not received a higher price for his purple tea crop. [21]He says the market for the tea is unstable. And he is often forced to sell his purple tea for the same price as green tea leaves. He says there are not enough buyers willing to pay more for the purple tea.

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

19. Why have tea farmers in Kenya decided to grow purple tea?
20. What do researchers say about purple tea?
21. What does Mr. Kibara find about purple tea?

### **Passage Three**

[22]Today's consumers want beautiful handcrafted objects to wear and to have for their home environment. They prefer something unique and they demand quality. Craftsmen today are meeting this demand. People and homes are showing great change as more and more unique handcrafted items become available.

Handicrafts are big business. [23]No longer does a good craftsman have to work in a job he dislikes all day, and then try to create at night. He has earned his professional status. He is now a respected member of society. Part of the fun of being a craftsman is meeting other craftsmen. They love to share their ideas and materials and help others find markets for their work.

[24]Craftsmen have helped educate consumers to make wise choices. They help them become aware of design and technique. They help them relate their choice to its intended use. They often involve consumers in trying the craft themselves.

When a group of craftsmen expands to include more members, a small craft organization is formed. Such an organization does a lot in training workshops in special media, craft marketing techniques, craft fairs and sales, festivals, TV appearances and demonstrations. [25]State art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals which draw crowds of tourist consumers. This boosts the local economy considerably because tourists not only buy crafts, but they also use the restaurants and hotels and other services of the area.

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

22. What does the speaker say about today's consumers?
23. What does the speaker say about good craftsmen in the past?





24. What do craftsmen help consumers do?  
25. Why do state art councils help sponsor local arts and crafts festivals?

### Part III Reading Comprehension

- 26~30 : EJDKL      31~35 : GOIHM      36~40 : IDJFB  
41~45 : HCKGE      46~50 : BCDAD      51~55 : CDCBA

#### Section A

许多男性和女性早就接受了有“男性大脑”和“女性大脑”这种观点,并相信这几乎解释了性别间的所有差异。一项新的研究[26]挑战了这种信念,质疑大脑是否真的可以通过性别来区分。

在研究中,特拉维夫大学的研究人员在所有人类大脑中[27]搜寻性别方面的差异。

他们发现了什么?并不多。他们不能提供能把大脑[28]分类为“男性”或“女性”的证据,而研究表明,大脑分布在一个很宽泛的范围内,大多数人的大脑其实都处在中间的位置。

领导这项研究的达芙娜·乔尔说,她的研究发现,虽然有一些基于性别的[29]相似之处,但许多不同类型的大脑并不能根据性别来区分。

虽然“普通的”男性大脑和“普通的”女性大脑[30]略有不同,但你不能通过只看个体性的大脑扫描图就下定论。只有极少[31]比例的人具有“完全男性”或“完全女性”的特点。

美国神经科学家拉里·卡希尔说,这项研究对那些质疑[32]传统的性别和大脑功能理念的研究是一个重要补充。但他告诫不要从这项研究中得出[33]不管性别如何,所有的大脑都是相同的结论。

“有大量的证据[34]证明性别影响对于所有层面的大脑功能的重要性,”他告诉《西雅图时报》。

他说,总之,这项研究[35]暗示出性别在大脑中扮演着非常重要的作用——“即使目前我们不确定是如何起作用的。”

26. E) 空格前的名词 A new study 作句子主语,空格后的名词 that belief 作宾语,因此空格处应填入动词作谓语。根据句意:一项新的研究\_\_\_\_\_了这种信念,质疑大脑是否真的可以通过性别来区分。可知,空格处动词的词义应与“质疑”相近,且为第三人称单数形式,故选 E)。  
M) suggests 意为“建议,暗示”,与后面的 questioning 无关,故排除。
27. J) 空格前为名词 researchers,后面是介词 for,故空格处应填入动词,且与 for 构成搭配。根据句意:在研究中,特拉维夫大学的研究人员在所有人类大脑中\_\_\_\_\_性别方面的差异,并结合备选项可知,search for 意为“搜寻”符合句意,故选 J)。applied for 虽也可构成搭配,但意为“申请”,不符合句意,故排除。
28. D) 空格前为介词 for,后面为名词 brains,且跟随 as 结构。故空格处应填入动名词形式,并能与 as 构成搭配。根据句意:他们不能提供能把大脑\_\_\_\_\_为“男性”或“女性”的证据,结合备选项可知,categorizing 与 as 搭配,意为“把……分类/归类为……”,符合句意,故选 D)。
29. K) 空格前为形容词 gender-based,且该句为 there are...句型,故空格处应填入复数名词。根据句意:虽然有一些基于性别的\_\_\_\_\_,但许多不同类型的大脑并不能根据性别来区分。while 在句中表示“虽然,尽管”,说明句子前后为转折关系,结合备选项可知,similarities 意为“相似之处”符合句意,故选 K)。N) tastes 虽也为名词复数,但意为“品尝,品味”,不符合





句意,故排除。

30. L) 空格前为 be 动词 were, 空格后为形容词 different, 故空格处应填入副词, 修饰形容词 different。根据句意: 虽然“普通的”男性大脑和“普通的”女性大脑 \_\_\_\_\_ 不同, 但你不能通过只看个体性的大脑扫描图就下定论。可知, 男女大脑间的区别不明显, 结合备选项可知, slightly 意为“轻微地”, 故选 L)。C) briefly 意为“短暂地, 简略地”, 不适合修饰形容词 different, 故排除。
31. G) 空格前为 a small, 后面为 of, 故空格处应填入名词单数, 并可与前后词搭配, 共同修饰后面的 people。根据句意: 只有极少 \_\_\_\_\_ 的人具有“完全男性”或“完全女性”的特点。a small percentage of 意为“少数比例的, 一小部分”, 符合句意, 故选 G)。
32. O) 空格前为动词 questioning, 空格后为名词 beliefs, 故空格处应填入形容词修饰 beliefs。根据句意: 这项研究对那些质疑 \_\_\_\_\_ 性别和大脑功能理念的研究是一个重要补充。文中提到的是新的研究, 必定质疑了“传统的”理念, 故选 O)。
33. I) 空格前面为完整句子, 空格后为 of gender, 故空格处应填入副词, 并与 of 构成搭配。根据句意: 但他告诫不要从这项研究中得出 \_\_\_\_\_ 性别如何, 所有的大脑都是相同的结论。结合备选项可知, regardless of 意为“不管……”符合句意, 故选 I)。
34. H) 空格所在句子的主干结构完整, 前面为名词 evidence, 后面为名词 the importance, 故空格处应填入动词的分词形式, 与后面构成非谓语动词短语, 作 evidence 的定语。结合备选项可知, proving 意为“证明”, 与前面的 a mountain of evidence 搭配意为“有大量的证据证明……”, 符合句意, 故选 H)。
35. M) 空格前为名词 the study, 空格后为 that... 从句, 故空格处应填入动词作谓语, 且为第三人称单数形式。根据句意: 这项研究 \_\_\_\_\_ 出性别在大脑中扮演着非常重要的作用——“即使目前我们不确定是如何起作用的。可知, suggests 意为“暗示, 建议”符合句意, 故选 M)。

## Section B

### 入室盗窃者可以阻断你的无线安保系统吗?

- A) 任何承诺能够保护你家的产品都值得仔细检查。因此, 当你发现大量关于流行的家庭安保系统存在潜在漏洞的强烈意见时, 不要惊讶。
- B) 到目前为止, 最有可能的入室盗窃类型是简单的投机式犯罪, 通常是破窗而入或其他的暴力入室。据联邦调查局称, 在 2013 年的美国, 像这样的犯罪行为大约占有入室盗窃的三分之二。其他大部分都是如因窗户敞开而发生的非法性且非暴力性的入室。[40] 犯罪分子使用技术手段绕过安保系统的可能性非常小, 以至于联邦调查局甚至不屑于跟踪这些数据。
- C) 理论上, 家庭安保方面最主要的担忧之一是, 一个系统是否容易被完全阻断而不能工作。使用有线设置, 令人担心的是, 入室窃贼可能仅仅通过切断线路就轻而易举的关闭了你的系统。使用无线设置, 你可以将电池供电的传感器安置在家里的各个地方, 保持对窗户, 门以及所有活动的监视。[42] 如果在系统布防时检测到异常情况, 它们将向基站发送无线报警信号, 然后基站将引发报警。这种方法将消除大多数线路被切断的担忧——但万一他们的无线信号被阻断了呢? 一个合适的设备调到一个合适的频率时, 怎样才能阻止窃贼破坏你的装置, 阻止警报信号传达至基站呢?
- D) 信号阻断担忧并不是什么新鲜话题, 它们也不是安保系统所独有的。任何以特定频率接收无





线信号的设备都可能被在相同频率上进入的更强的信号所覆盖。[37]做个比较来说,假设你想“阻断”两个人之间的谈话——你需要做的就是对着听者的耳朵大喊。

- E) [45]安保设备被要求列出它们发出信号的频率——这意味着潜在的窃贼可以通过简单的在谷歌上搜索一下,就能找到他们需要的信息。然而,他们需要知道正在寻找的系统是什么。如果你的院子里有一个标志,能看出你使用的是什么装置,这将为他们指出了明确的方向,尽管我们谈论的是一个目的性很强的,半精心策划的攻击,而不是入室抢劫情况中最多的强行入室。某些频率比其他频率更容易找到并获取阻断其信号的设备。
- F) 无线安保供应商通常会采取措施帮助应对阻断攻击的威胁。[39]SimpliSafe 系统获得了我们“编辑推荐奖”的殊荣,它应用一个特殊的系统,能够分离出来自目标信号攻击者的偶然的无线电频率干扰。当系统认为它正在被阻断时,它会通过推送警报来通知你。届时,你就可以自行决定是否要手动拉响警报。
- G) SimpliSafe 在最近的一篇关于信号阻断的文章中被选出,连同一个视频展示了整个系统是如何被手持式阻拦设备有效地绕开的。在采取适当措施抑制发射到我们的测试实验室的无线电干扰信号以后,我们独立检测到了攻击,并且验证了在使用合适的设备的情况下,阻断信号是有可能的。然而,我们还验证了 SimpliSafe 的反阻断系统是奏效的。[44]它在运行中搜索到了我们,并向我的手机发出警报,并在系统的事件记录中列出了我们的无线电干扰。这篇文章和视频的幕后团队并没有提到此系统以及它是否检测到了他们。
- H) 我们喜欢那个软件的独特性。这意味着一个窃贼可能无法用谷歌搜索到系统是如何工作的并无法找到突破口。即使他们可以找到,[41]SimpliSafe 声称其系统总是在不断优化的,并且系统之间会略有不同,这意味着不会有一个通用的公式来破解这些系统。其他系统似乎对信号阻断方面也很有信心。Frontpoint 的团队在其网站的博客中提及了这一问题,引用了自己的阻断保护软件并声称自 20 世纪 80 年代公司开始提供无线安保传感器以来,就没有受到任何成功的阻断攻击。
- I) [36]信号阻断攻击是绝对有可能的。正如之前所述,使用合适的设备和合适的技术,任何无线传输都是可能被阻断的。但是,一个人成功地阻断你家的安保系统并偷走财物的可能性到底有多大呢?
- J) 让我们想象一下,你住在一个配有反阻断功能的无线安保系统的小房子里。首先,窃贼需要将你家锁定为目标。然后,他需要知道你家系统的技术细节,并取得能阻断系统具体设置的特定设备。大概你会在晚上或离开时锁门,因此窃贼仍需要破门而入。这意味着无论如何都要撬锁或者打破窗户。[38]这时他需要阻断你的安保系统,因为破碎的窗户或被撬开的门必然会引发警报。同理,你家内部的运动传感器也会报警。因此,在窃贼进入室内,四处寻找可偷的东西时,仍然需要不断阻断系统。然而,这一切都需要在他不触碰反阻断系统的前提下,其实他对于该系统的细节一无所知。
- K) 归根结底,这种系统的设计初衷是阻碍那些投机取巧式的破窗而入的盗窃,它们占了盗窃案例的大多数。[43]而这些也只是家庭安保诸多方面之中的一个层面,这些方法很多都是常识性的东西,如声音锁和夜间户外照明设备。没有一个系统是不可破解的,谁也不能保证完全消除最坏的情况。它们中的每一种都有缺陷,任何一个有点知识的窃贼在理论上都可以去攻克。一个好的系统是把最坏的情况尽可能降到最低,同时在面临一次不同寻常的攻击时提供强大的保护措施。





36. I) 根据题目意思:窃贼在使用合适的设备和技术的条件下成功实施阻断性攻击是有可能的。根据题干线索词 make jamming attacks 和 necessary equipment and skill 定位至 I) 段。该段提到,信号阻断攻击是绝对有可能的。正如之前所述,使用合适的设备和合适的技术,任何无线传输都是可能被阻断的。与题干同义,且原文及题干均提到了 possible 一词,故答案选 I)。
37. D) 根据题目意思:干扰一个无线安保系统类似于干扰一段对话一样。根据题干线索词 interfering with a conversation 定位至 D) 段。该段提到,假设你想“阻断”两个人之间的谈话——你需要做的就是对着听者的耳朵大喊。题干中的 similar to 将前后进行对比,与 D) 段定位句中的 for comparison 作用一致,都是将两件事情相提并论,故答案选 D)。其中 interfere 与原文中的 jam 同义。
38. J) 根据题目意思:一个窃贼不得不持续地阻断无线安保设备以避免触发警报,不管是在室内还是在室外。根据题干线索词 both inside and outside the house 定位至 J) 段。该段提到,窃贼在进入室内时需要阻断你的安保系统,因为破碎的窗户或被撬开的门必然会引发警报。同理,你家内部的运动传感器也会报警。因此,在窃贼进入室内,仍然需要不断阻断系统。也就是说从室外到室内,需要不断地进行信号阻断行为,故答案选 J)。其中题干中 continuously 与原文中的 continue 都表明了行为的持续性。
39. F) 根据题目意思:SimpliSafe 提供了能够区分偶发性信号干扰和有目的性的信号阻断攻击设备。根据题干线索词 incidental, interference 和 targeted jamming attacks 定位至 F) 段。题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 F)。其中题干中的 distinguish 与原文中的 separating 相对应。
40. B) 根据题目意思:只有很少比例的人室盗窃是通过技术手段来实施的。根据题干线索词 technical means(技术手段)定位至 B) 段。该段提到,犯罪分子使用技术手段绕过安保系统的可能性非常小,以至于联邦调查局甚至不屑于跟踪这些数据。其中,题干中的 proportion 与原文中的 odds 都表示使用技术手段实施盗窃可能性,故答案选 B)。
41. H) 根据题目意思:由于系统不断变化,很难破解 SimpliSafe。根据题干线索词 keeps changing 定位至 H) 段。该段提到,SimpliSafe 声称其系统总是在不断优化的……这意味着不会有一个通用的公式来破解这些系统。说明 SimpliSafe 很难破解,故答案选 H)。
42. C) 根据题目意思:一旦有异常的情况被检测到,无线设备将会发出信号去触发警报。根据题干线索词 once something wrong is detected 定位至 C) 段。该段提到,如果在系统布防时检测到异常情况,它们将向基站发送无线报警信号,然后基站将引发报警,故答案选 C)。其中题干中的 activate the alarm 与原文中的 raise the alarm 同义。
43. K) 根据题目意思:除了无线安保系统,应采取不同的措施来防止家里被盗。题干主要强调的是“其他的”保护措施来预防家里被盗。而 K) 段中提到的“声音锁和夜间户外照明设备”正是除了无线安保系统以外的保护措施。其中“many-sided”也表示还有很多其他方法可以防止家里被盗。故答案选 K)。
44. G) 根据题目意思:SimpliSafe 设备可以向房主的手机发送警告。根据题干线索词 send a warning to the house owner's cellphone 定位至 G) 段。该段提到,SimpliSafe 在运行中搜索到了我们,并向我的手机发出警报。说明题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 G)。
45. E) 根据题目意思:窃贼可以轻易地通过网络搜索来获得安保设备的频率。根据题干线索词 Internet search 定位至 E) 段。该段提到,安保设备被要求列出它们发出信号的频率——这





意味着潜在的窃贼可以通过简单的在谷歌上搜索一下,就能找到他们需要的信息。说明题干为该段内容的同义转述,故答案选 E)。其中题干中的 Internet search 与原文中的 Googling 同义。

## Section C

### Passage One

作为一个以写饮食为生的人,我无法告诉你有关比尔·佩里的任何事或他卖的啤酒是否是优质的。但我可以告诉你的是,我喜欢这个人。[46]这是因为打算取消小费,以支付其雇员真正可以维持生计的工资来取代小费。

我讨厌给小费。

我讨厌它,因为它是一个伪装成自由选择的义务。我讨厌它要求我在餐后做数学功课。[47]&[50]但我讨厌小费最主要的原因是,我认为如果员工的薪酬同其他行业一样,完全由其雇主决定,我将会处在一个更舒适的位置。

你们中的大多数人可能也认为自己讨厌给小费。研究表明并非如此。你们真的很喜欢给小费! [48]你很喜欢对为你服务的员工收入多少有发言权的感觉。无论实际如何,你坚持认为带有小费体制的餐厅有着更高的品质,这使得那些想取消小费制度的餐馆和酒吧很难达成这一目标。

一项你经常从赞成小费的人群中听到的理论似乎很合乎逻辑:当服务生们看重小费时,服务会更周到,可能是因为他们看到了成功掩饰对你轻视之后得到的好处。那么,如果这是真的,我们在离开医生办公室的时候,都会悄悄留下几百美元的钞票了。但是,事实证明,当服务生做了相对于本职工作而言更多的事情时,却看到小费只有微小的波动。服务员,人性敏锐的观察者,他们正抓住了这一点;[49]在一项调查中,30%的受访者认为他们做的工作和收到的小费之间没有太大的关系。

所以伙计们:让我们一同抛弃过时的小费制度吧。为您的啤酒或汉堡提前多支付一点钱。支持比尔·佩里的酒吧,以及其他任何不会让你醉熏熏地做数学功课的酒吧或餐厅吧。

46. B) 题目就我们能了解到比尔·佩里的哪些信息提问。根据题干关键词 Bill Perry 定位至首段。该段提到,比尔·佩里打算取消小费,故答案选 B) 项。A) 项“他经营一家供应优质啤酒的酒吧”根据首句可知作者无法告知比尔·佩里卖的啤酒是否是优质的,故排除;C) 项“他给他的工作人员相当多的小费”和 D) 项“他在没有收到任何小费的情况下生活得非常舒适”在文中并未提及,故排除。

47. C) 题目就作者讨厌小费最主要的原因提问。根据题干关键词 hates tipping 定位到第三段末句。该句提到,作者希望服务员的报酬由雇主来决定,而非消费者。说明小费制度强迫消费者给服务人员支付劳动报酬,故答案选 C) 项。A) 项“它为其他行业树立了一个坏榜样”文中虽提及了其他行业,但是以其他行业为例,说明雇主给雇员支付劳动报酬的合理性,并未提及小费制度造成的影响,故排除;B) 项“它增加了普通消费者的负担”在文中并未提及,故排除;D) 项“让消费者们做数学功课给他们带来了很大的挑战”,作者虽在第三段第二句中提到支付小费需要消费者做数学功课,但这并不是作者讨厌小费的主要原因,故排除。

48. D) 题目就作者认为,为什么许多人喜欢给小费提问。根据题干关键词 many people love tipping 定位至第四段第三、四句。该句提到,你们真的很喜欢给小费! 后一句为喜欢给小费的原因,即你很喜欢对为你服务的员工收入多少有发言权的感觉,故答案选 D) 项。A) 项“他





们帮助提高了他们就餐餐厅的质量”，文章第四段提到，你坚持认为带有小费体制的餐厅有着更高的品质，是说消费者认为有小费的餐厅质量偏高，而不是说消费者提高了餐厅质量，故排除；B)项“他们认为服务生们提供好的服务就应该得到这样的报酬”和 C)项“他们想要保留该行业的优良传统”，在文中并未提及，因此排除。

49. A) 题目就调查可知，一些服务生意识到了什么提问。根据题干关键词 waiters come to realize 和 a survey 定位至倒数第二段末句。该句提到，在一项调查中，30%的受访者认为他们做的工作和收到的小费之间没有太大的关系。故答案选 A)项“服务质量对小费的多少几乎没有影响”。B)项“节省小费是人的本性”、C)项“小费使消费者们更难被取悦”和 D)项“小费让老板受益而非服务员”在文中均未提及，因此排除。
50. D) 题目就作者支持的观点提问，根据题干关键词 author argue for 可知，开篇作者就提到他支持比尔·佩里打算取消小费的举动，且第三段末句提到，如果雇员的工资完全由雇主来决定，消费者会处于一个更舒适的位置。故答案选 D)项“服务人员的报酬应由雇主支付而非消费者”。A)项“餐厅应该替消费者计算小费”和 C)项“服务员们应得到更好的待遇，而不是依赖小费为生”在文中并未提及，故排除；B)项“消费者应该支付更多的小费以帮助改善服务”，与作者观点相反，故排除。

## Passage Two

[51]过去，油价下跌推动了世界经济的发展，但最近尽管油价一降再降，全球经济增长的预期却已经被调低。这是否意味着油价下降和经济增长之间的联系已经减弱了呢？

[52]一些专家说，仍然有充分的理由相信低油价会促进世界经济。消费者在加油站上的花费少了，他们的口袋里有更多的钱。他们把这笔钱消费在其他方面，从而刺激经济。

更多的收益流向了石油进口大国，如中国，日本和印度。但这些国家消费者的口袋里多余的钱难道不意味着与产油国有同等的损失吗？抵消了所得？经济研究员莎拉·约翰逊说，不一定，[53]“许多石油生产国在价格高时建立巨额储备基金，因此当价格下跌时，他们将利用储备金来支撑政府开支并补贴消费者。”

但并不是所有的石油生产国都有巨额的储备金。在委内瑞拉，油价的剧跌已使其经济呈自由落体式下滑。

[54]经济学家卡尔·温伯格认为，油价暴跌所带来的负面影响远远大于低油价所带来的积极影响。其隐蔽的影响是全球贸易急剧下降，部分原因是因为石油生产国不能像以往那样承担进口。

莎拉·约翰逊承认，全球经济因油价下跌而获得的利益大不如前。其中一个原因是，现在越来越多的国家成为了石油生产国，所以这些国家受油价下跌的影响占全球经济的更大比重。

[55]消费者们，至少在美国的消费者，非常谨慎地对待在加油站里省下的钱，因为最近的经济萧条仍令他们记忆犹新。而许多石油生产国正在减少汽油补贴并增加税收，因此给全球消费者的获益就并不像油价下跌所预示的那样多了。

51. C) 题目就整篇文章作者主要论述的主题是什么提问。通读文章可知，作者在文中主要讨论了石油价格与经济发展之间的关系。首段就通过用过去与现在对比的方式，提出石油价格的降低对全球经济增长的贡献已经弱化，并提出油价下降和经济增长之间的联系已经减弱的问题，故答案选 C)项“低油价对全球经济增长的影响”。A)项“油价暴跌背后的原因”、B)项“刺激全球经济的可行办法”和 D)项“油价下跌对消费者支出的影响”均不能概括文意，因此排除。





52. D) 题目就为什么一些专家认为低油价会刺激全球经济提问。根据题干关键词 experts 和 cheap oil will stimulate the global economy 定位至第二段。该段提到专家的看法,消费者们在加油站花的钱少了,他们的口袋里有更多的钱。他们把这笔钱消费在其他方面,从而刺激经济。故答案选 D) 项“消费者会将从低油价中省出钱花在其他商品中”。A) 项“生产商们可以制造更低成本的消费品”在文中并未提及,故排除;B) 项“降低油价总是能够促进全球经济的增长”,根据首段首句提到的,如今油价下跌对于经济的上升影响并不明显了,可排除;C) 项“油价可能上升或下降,但经济规律不会改变”,通读文章可知,经济受到油价影响较大,与选项所述意思相反,因此排除。
53. C) 题目就当石油价格下跌时,石油出口国会怎样提问。根据题干关键词 oil-exporting countries 和 oil prices go down 定位至第三段末句。该句提到,许多石油生产国在价格下跌时,将利用储备金来支撑政府开支并补贴消费者。故答案选 C) 项“他们利用储备金来援助消费者”。A) 项“他们延缓从海外进口必需品”、B) 项“他们通过减少产量从而提高油价”和 D) 项“他们试图阻止经济直线下滑”在文中均未提及,因此排除。
54. B) 题目就卡尔·温伯格对石油价格暴跌的看法提问。根据题干关键词 Carl Weinberg 和 the current oil price plunge 定位至第五段首句。该句提到,经济学家卡尔·温伯格认为,油价暴跌所带来的负面影响远远大于低油价所带来的积极影响。B) 项中的 more than cancel out(远远抵消了)表明了“负面影响”与“积极影响”之间,前者远大于后者的关系,故答案选 B) 项。A) 项“这在历史上史无前例”和 D) 项“它对全球经济的影响与现有经济规律不符”在文中并未提及,故排除;C) 项“它仍然有可能让全球经济增长”与原文意思相反,故排除。
55. A) 题目就为何油价下跌不像以前那样促使全球经济增长提问。通读文章可知,油价下跌带来的经济增长大不如前,其原因是油价下跌影响了越来越多的石油出口国,而人们从油价中节省下来的钱又由于担心经济危机而不愿意消费,故答案选 A) 项。B) 项“全球经济很有可能经历另一次衰退”和 D) 项“全球人民都担心油价的进一步下跌”在文中并未提及,故排除;C) 项“石油进口国在全球经济中占更大的比例”,根据文章倒数第二段末句提到的,越来越多的国家成为了石油生产国,所以这些国家受油价下跌的影响占全球经济的更大比重,而选项中提到的是“进口国”,故排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

The color of red in Chinese culture usually symbolizes good luck, longevity, and happiness. Red can be found everywhere during Chinese Spring Festival and other joyous occasions. Cashes are often put in red envelopes and sent to family members or close friends as gifts. The popularity of red in China can also be attributed to the fact that people associate it with the Chinese Revolution and the Communist Party. However, red does not signify good luck and joy all the time in that the name of the dead used to be written in red. Thus it is regarded as an offense to write the names of Chinese people in red ink.

