

2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题（第 3 套）

Part I

Writing

(30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the challenges of starting a career after graduation**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明：由于 2018 年 12 月四级考试全国共考了 2 套听力，本套真题听力与前 2 套内容完全一样，只是顺序不一样，因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

A few months ago, I was down with a terrible cold which ended in a persistent bad cough. No matter how many different 26 I tried, I still couldn't get rid of the cough. Not only did it 27 my teaching but also my life as a whole. Then one day after class, a student came up to me and 28 traditional Chinese medicine. From her description, Chinese medicine sounded as if it had magic power that worked wonders. I was 29 because I knew so little about it and have never it before. Eventually, my cough got so much 30 that I couldn't sleep at night, so I decided to give it a try. The Chinese doctor took my pulse and asked to see my tongue, both of which were new 31 to me because they are both non-existent in Western medicine. Then the doctor gave me a scraping (刮) treatment known as "Gua Sha". I was a little 32 at first because he used a smooth edged tool to scrape the skin on my neck and shoulders. A few minutes later, the 33 strokes started to produce a relieving effect and my body and mind began to 34 deeper into relaxation. I didn't feel any improvement in my condition in the first couple of days, but after a few more regular visits to the doctor, my cough started to 35. Then, within a matter of weeks, it was completely gone!

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) deepen | I) remedies |
| B) experiences | J) scared |
| C) hesitant | |
| D) inconvenience | K) sensitive |
| E) lessen | L) sink |
| F) licenses | M) temporary |
| G) pressured | N) tremble |
| H) recommended | O) worse |



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**.

How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth contends that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.

B) While the "five-second rule" might not seem like the most pressing issue for food scientists to get to the bottom of, it's still worth investigating food myths like this one because they shape our beliefs about when food is safe to eat.

C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical threshold (门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.

D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, *The French Chef*, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.

E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles (瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.

G) But how many bacteria actually transfer in five seconds? In 2007, my lab at Clemson University published a study in the *Journal of Applied Microbiology*. We wanted to know if the length of time food is in contact with a contaminated surface affected the rate of transfer of bacteria to the food. To find out, we introduced bacteria to squares of tile, carpet or wood. Five minutes after that, we placed either bacon or bread on the surface for 5, 30 or 60 seconds, and then measured the number of bacteria transferred to the food. We repeated this exact procedure after the bacteria had been on the surface for 2, 4, 8 and 24 hours.

H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.

I) We also found that the kind of surface made a difference as well. Carpets, for instance, seem to be slightly better places to drop your food than wood or tile. When a carpet was contaminated, less than 1% of the bacteria were transferred. But when the food was in contact with tile or wood, 45-70% of bacteria were.



J) Last year, a study from Aston University in the UK used nearly identical parameters (参数) to our study and found similar results. They also reported that 87% of people asked either would eat or had eaten food fallen on the floor.

K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint, if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.

L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing (打喷嚏). Hands, foods and utensils (器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as biofilms and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to sanitizers (清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.

M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.

N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.

36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.

37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.

38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.

39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.

40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.

42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.

43. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.

44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.

45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.

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 and 50 are based on the following passage.



The latest in cat research reveals that the lovely animal seems to have a basic grasp on both the laws of physics and the ins and outs of cause and effect.

According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey (猎物) using both their ears and an inborn (天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

In a recent experiment, Japanese researchers taped 30 domestic cats reacting to a container that a team member shook. Some containers rattled (发出响声); others did not. When the container was tipped over, sometimes an object fell out and sometimes it didn't.

It turns out that the cats were remarkably smart about what would happen when a container was tipped over. When an object did not drop out of the bottom of a rattling container, they looked at it for a longer time than they did when the container behaved as expected.

"Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects," lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release. The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

Scientists have explored this idea with other endearing creatures: babies. Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called "preferential looking"—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

When babies' expectations are violated in experiments like the ones performed with the cats, they react much like their animal friends. Psychologists have shown that babies apparently expect their world to comply with the laws of physics and cause and effect as early as two months of age.

Does the study mean that cats will soon grasp the ins and outs of cause and effect? Maybe. Okay, so cats may not be the next physics faculty members at America's most important research universities. But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

46. What do we learn from a newly published study about cats?

- A) They can be trained to understand the physical world.
- B) They know what kind of prey might be easier to hunt.
- C) They have a natural ability to locate animals they hunt.
- D) They are capable of telling which way their prey flees.

47. What may account for the cats' response to the noise from the containers?

- A) Their inborn sensitivity to noise.
- B) Their unusual sense of direction.
- C) Their special ability to perceive.
- D) Their mastery of cause and effect.

48. What is characteristic of the way cats hunt, according to the Japanese researchers?

- A) They depend on their instincts.
- B) They rely mainly on their hearing.
- C) They wait some time before attack.
- D) They use both their ears and eyes.

49. In what way do babies behave like cats?

- A) They focus on what appears odd.
- B) They view the world as normal.



- C) They do what they prefer to do.
- D) They are curious about everything.
50. What can we conclude about cats from the passage?
- A) They have higher intelligence than many other animals.
- B) They interact with the physical world much like humans.
- C) They display extraordinarily high intelligence in hunting.
- D) They can aid physics professors in their research work.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Imagine you enter a car with no steering wheel, no brake or accelerator pedals (踏板). Under a voice-activated command, you say an address. “The fastest route will take us 15.3 minutes. Should I take it?” You say “yes” and you are on your way. The car responds and starts moving all by itself. All you have to do is sit back and relax.

How weird would it be if, one day in the future, everyone had such a car? No crazy driving, no insults, no cutting in; traffic laws would be respected and driving much safer. On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

A new technology has the potential to change modern society in radical ways. There’s no question that self-driving vehicles could be an enormous benefit. The potential for safer cars means accident statistics would drop: some 94% of road accidents in the U.S. involve human error. Older drivers and visually-or physically-impaired people would gain a new level of freedom. Maintaining safe speeds and being electric, self-driving cars would drastically reduce pollution levels and dependency on non-renewable fuels. Roads would be quieter, people safer.

But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, in May 2015 there were 505,560 registered school bus drivers. The American Trucking Association lists approximately 3.5 million professional truck drivers in the U.S.

The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology. This is similar to what’s happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

New technologies will, and should, be developed. This is how society moves forward. However, progress can’t be one-sided. It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

51. What would be the impact of the extensive use of driverless cars?
- A) People would be driving in a more civilized way.
- B) It would save local governments a lot of money.
- C) More policemen would be patrolling the streets.
- D) Traffic regulations would be a thing of the past.
52. How would the elderly and the disabled benefit from driverless cars?
- A) They could enjoy greater mobility.
- B) They would suffer no road accidents.



C) They would have no trouble driving.

D) They could go anywhere they want.

53. What would be the negative impact of driverless cars?

A) The conflict between labor and management would intensify.

B) The gap between various sectors of society would be widened.

C) Professional drivers would have a hard time adapting to new road conditions.

D) Numerous professional drivers would have to find new ways of earning a living.

54. What is the result of the introduction of new technologies in energy industries?

A) Political dissatisfaction.

B) Retraining of employees.

C) Fossil fuel conservation.

D) Business restructuring.

55. What does the author suggest businesses and the government do?

A) Keep pace with technological developments.

B) Make new technologies affordable to everyone.

C) Enable everyone to benefit from new technologies.

D) Popularize the use of new technologies and devices.

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**.

过去几年里，移动支付市场在中国蓬勃发展。随着移动互联网的出现，手机购物逐渐成为一种趋势。18 到 30 岁的年轻人构成了移动支付市场的最大群体。由于现在用手机付款很容易，许多消费者在购物时宁愿用手机付款，而不愿用现金或信用卡。为了鼓励人们多消费，许多商店给使用移动支付的顾客打折。专家预测，中国移动支付市场未来仍有很大发展潜力。



2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第 3 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

话题作文是四级考试中常见的议论文考试形式。此次话题为“毕业后开始工作的挑战”，对于大学生来说，可能每个人都考虑过这个问题，因此应该有话可说。考生可以从人际关系、职场的适应性或者创业等角度进行分析。具体行文方面，考生可以选择议论文常见的三段式：第一段引出话题；第二段为核心段，具体阐述大学毕业后所面临的职场挑战；第三段总结全文，提出建议和展望。

写作提纲

一、描述现象，引出话题：大学生毕业后成功开启事业 (successfully start their career) 的人数大大增加，但也有很多人没有成功 (fail to do so)，因为从学生到职员的转变 (the transition from a student to an employee) 充满挑战 (full of challenges)

二、详细阐述大学生毕业后面临的职场挑战

1. 并非所有的同事都会喜欢你 (not be popular with every colleague)，这将令职场新人非常沮丧
2. 学校学到的知识和职场要求可能存在差距 (a gap between what you've learned at school and what you are required at work)
3. 你可能会手头拮据 (difficult to make ends meet, on a tight budget)

三、给出建议，提出展望：如果能够成功应对挑战，将为你未来的事业发展扫清障碍 (clear the path for future career development)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Challenges of Starting a Career After Graduation</p> <p>① Recent years have witnessed a sharp rise in the number of college students who successfully start their career after graduation. ② However, many others fail to do so because the transition from a student to an employee is actually full of challenges.</p> <p>③ First of all, you might not be popular with every colleague, which is frustrating for a newcomer of the workplace. So you'd better try to make a good first impression on all of your workmates, especially your boss. ④ Furthermore, there probably is a gap between what you've learned at school and what you are required at work. You have to learn actively and quickly, and avoid making too many mistakes. ⑤ Finally, the low payment for a new graduate and various living expenses make it difficult to make ends meet, so you may find yourself always on a tight budget.</p> <p>⑥ As the old proverb goes, "Well begun is half done." ⑦ If you can handle these challenges successfully after graduation, you will clear the path for future career development, such as job promotion or starting your own business. ⑧ So hold on and never give up!</p>	<p>① 描述现象：毕业生成功开启事业的人数大大增加。</p> <p>② 用 however 进行转折，引入话题，提出观点：从学生到职员的转变充满挑战。</p> <p>③④⑤ 使用 first of all, furthermore, finally 分别论述毕业生进入职场后会面临的三个挑战，层次清晰。</p> <p>⑥ 引用古语，增添文采。</p> <p>⑦⑧ 提出建议，展望未来。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>witness 见证</p> <p>fail 失败</p> <p>transition 过渡，转变</p> <p>frustrating 令人沮丧的</p> <p>first impression 第一印象</p> <p>require 要求，规定</p> <p>make ends meet 收支相抵</p> <p>on a tight budget 预算紧张，手头紧</p> <p>handle 处理，应对</p> <p>promotion 晋升</p>



全文翻译

毕业后开始工作的挑战

近年来,大学生毕业后成功开启事业的人数大大增加。然而,还有许多人并没有成功,因为从学生到职员的变化实际上充满了挑战。

首先,可能并不是所有的同事都会喜欢你,这对刚进入职场的新人来说是十分沮丧的。因此,你最好努力给所有同事留下良好的第一印象,尤其是给你的老板。其次,你在学校所学的知识和工作中的要求可能存在差距。你必须主动并快速学习,少犯错误。最后,刚毕业的学生薪酬较低,各种生活支出让你很难做到收支平衡,所以你可能会发现你总是手头拮据。

正如古语所言:“良好的开端是成功的一半。”如果你能在毕业之后成功地应对这些挑战,你将会为以后的职业发展扫清障碍,如升职或创业。所以坚持下去,不要放弃!

拓展空间

主题词汇

job-hunting 找工作

job-hopping 跳槽

gender discrimination 性别歧视

fund 资金

investor 投资人

internship 实习

prospect 前景

go bankrupt 破产

resume 个人简历

stress management 压力管理

句式拓展

1. Students polled in a recent survey said their biggest fear about...is..., followed by... 在最近的一次调查中,学生们说他们对……最大的恐惧是……,其次是……。
2. Students should seek out opportunities to...while in school, which can help differentiate themselves from others once they start their career after graduation. 学生们在校期间应该寻求……的机会,这样毕业后开始工作时,可以帮助他们脱颖而出。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

几个月前,我得了很严重的感冒,最终演变成了持续的咳嗽。不管我尝试了多少种不同的(26) 药物,我还是无法摆脱咳嗽的状况。这不仅给我的教学(27) 带来不便,而且整体来看也影响了我的生活。然后有一天课后,一个学生找到我,并向我(28) 推荐了传统中医。从她的描述中,中医听上去仿佛有着神奇的力量,能够制造奇迹。我很(29) 犹豫,因为我对中医知之甚少,并且从未尝试过。最终,我的咳嗽变得(30) 更加严重,以至于我晚上无法入睡,因此我决定尝试一下。中医为我把脉并看了我的舌头,这对我而言是全新的(31) 经历,因为在西医中,从未有过这些方法。然后,医生给我进行了所谓的“刮痧”疗法。我一开始有点(32) 害怕,因为他用一种边缘平滑的工具刮我颈部和肩膀的皮肤。几分钟后,这种(33) 有力的按压开始产生一种让人放松的效果,我的身心都开始深深地(34) 沉浸在放松状态之中。在最初的几天里,我并没有感到情况有何好转,但之后几次定期去医生那里治疗后,我的咳嗽开始(35) 减少。又过了几周,咳嗽就完全消失了!

选项归类

名词: B) experiences 经历; D) inconvenience 不便,麻烦; F) licenses 许可证,执照; I) remedies 药物,补救措施; L) sink 洗涤槽; O) worse 更差(坏)的事物

动词: A) deepen 加深; B) experiences 经历,体验; D) inconvenience 带来不便,添麻烦; E) lessen 减少,降低; G) pressured 对……施加压力; H) recommended 推荐,建议; I) remedies 补救,纠正; J) scared 使惊恐,吓唬; L) sink 下沉,沉浸; N) tremble 颤抖,摇晃

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考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



形容词: C) hesitant 犹豫的; G) pressured (感到)有压力的; J) scared 害怕的, 畏惧的; K) sensitive 敏感的; M) temporary 暂时的, 短暂的; O) worse 更坏的, 更糟的

■ 详解详析

26. I) remedies. (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前面是 how many different, 后面是 I tried, 故推断该词为名词, 且为复数形式。根据上文语义, 作者因感冒而引发严重的咳嗽, 那么尝试的事情应与疾病相关, 名词选项中 remedies 一词意为“药物”, 且为复数形式, 从语义和语法角度均适合, 故为答案。
27. D) inconvenience. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前为主语 it, 空格后为宾语 teaching, 故推断该词为动词, 且该句为倒装句, not only did it 后面应为动词原形。根据上文, 作者的咳嗽一直无法痊愈, 那么带来的结果一定是不好的, inconvenience 有“带来不便, 添麻烦”的意思, 可以和后面的宾语 teaching 搭配, 且符合句意, 故为答案。
28. H) recommended. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前为连词 and, 后面为 traditional Chinese medicine, 故推断该词为动词, 且 and 前后的并列关系决定了该词应为动词过去式。结合上文语义, 作者咳嗽不见好转, 给工作和生活带来了困扰, 她的学生因此推荐中医疗法, recommended 意为“推荐”, 且为过去式, 故为答案。
29. C) hesitant. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为 was, 空格后为 because 引导的原因状语从句, 故推测该词为形容词或动词分词形式。根据 because 后的从句句意, 可知作者对中医知之甚少, 且从未尝试过, 那么必然对此疗法心存疑虑, hesitant 意为“犹豫的”, 符合语境, 故为答案。作者对中医知之甚少, 且从未尝试过, 所以作者只是犹豫要不要尝试中医疗法, 还未达到害怕的程度, 故排除 J) scared “害怕的, 畏惧的”。
30. O) worse. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为 my cough got so much, 故推断该词为形容词。根据上下文, 作者起初并未尝试过刮痧, 而后来却尝试了这种疗法, 可见一定是病情加重了, worse 为 bad 的比较级, 且可被 much 修饰, 故为答案。
31. B) experiences. (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前为 be 动词 were 和形容词 new, 故推测该处为名词复数。上文提及中医为作者把脉、看舌头, 下文又提到这些在西医里并不存在, 因此此处应填入 experiences “经历”。
32. J) scared. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为 I was a little, 空格后为 because 引导的原因状语从句, 故推断该词为形容词。根据 because 从句含义, 医生用一种边缘平滑的工具刮我的颈部和肩膀的皮肤, 由此推断作者感受为 scared “害怕的”。
33. G) pressured. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为定冠词 the, 空格后为名词 strokes, 故推测该词为形容词或动词分词形式。该句描述作者接受刮痧治疗后的感受, 根据上文对刮痧的描述, 医生用工具刮病人的皮肤, 那么这种按压应非常有力, pressured 表示“有压力的”, 除了表示心理感受, 也可以表示身体感受, 故为答案。
34. L) sink. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前为不定式符号 to, 空格后为 deeper into relaxation, 故推断该词为动词原形, 为不及物动词, 且和 into 搭配。根据句意, 这种有力的按压开始产生一种让人放松的效果, 故推断作者的身心都开始深深地沉浸在放松状态之中。sink 表示“下沉, 沉浸”, 可以和 into 搭配, 故为答案。
35. E) lessen. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前为不定式符号 to, 空格后无宾语, 故推断该词为动词原形, 且为不及物动词。作者首先指出, 在最初的几天里, 并没有感到情况有何好转, 之后用 but 连词进行转折, 推断后文表示病情有所好转, 咳嗽情况有所减少。lessen 意为“减少, 降低”, 符合句意。

Section B

■ 全文翻译

吃掉在地上的食物真的没事吗?

A) 当你把食物掉在了地上, 如果你在五秒之内捡起来并吃掉, 真的没事吗? 一种关于食物的都市神话声称, 如果食物仅在地上停留几秒钟, 灰尘和细菌还没有多少机会去污染它。(40) 我们实验室的研究关注食物是

2018. 12 / 8 (第3套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



如何被污染的,且我们已就这一特别的普遍观念开展了一些工作。

B) 尽管“五秒法则”看上去并不像是食品科学家们最为迫切需要深究的问题,但是调查类似的食物传言还是值得的,因为这形成了我们对于何时吃食物是安全的理念。

C) 那么地上5秒钟是否是区分可食用食物和有毒食物的关键门槛?事实比这个要更复杂。(37) 这取决于有多少细菌会在几秒内从地上到达食物上以及地面到底有多脏。

D) (43) 想知道食物在掉到地上之后是否可以食用是一个很普遍的经历。同时可能也不是什么新鲜事了。一个众所周知但并不准确的关于茱莉亚·查尔德的故事也许造成了这个食物流言。她的烹饪秀电视节目《法国厨师》的一些观众坚持说他们看到查尔德把羊肉掉在了地上并捡起来,建议说如果他们是独自在厨房里,他们的客人是不会知道的。

E) 事实上,那是一个土豆饼,且它是掉落在灶台上,而不是地上。查尔德把它放回到平底锅里后说,“你每次都可以把它捡起来,而且如果你是一个人在厨房,谁又会看到呢?”但是这个被记错的故事依旧流传着。更难确定的是这个经常被引用的五秒法则的起源,(39) 但是2003年的一项研究报告指出,被调查的70%的女性和56%的男性对五秒法则很熟悉,而且女性比男性更有可能吃掉在地上的食物。

F) 那么科学告诉我们地上几秒钟到底对食品安全意味着什么?最早期的对五秒法则的研究报告被认为是吉利安·克拉克写的——她是一名参加伊利诺斯大学的一项研究项目的高中生。克拉克和她的同事们把细菌注入到地砖上,然后把饼干放在地砖上持续不同的时间长度。(36) 她们的报告指出细菌在五秒之内从地砖转移到了饼干上,但是并未指出从地砖到饼干上的具体细菌量。

G) 但是到底在五秒之内转移了多少细菌呢?在2007年,我在克莱姆森大学的实验室在《应用微生物学杂志》上发表了一项研究。我们想知道食物接触被污染的表面的时间长度是否影响了细菌转移到食物上的速率。为了查明真相,我们把细菌注入到方砖、地毯或木制品上。五分钟后,我们把培根肉或面包放在表面上5秒、30秒或60秒,然后测算转移到食物上的细菌量。在细菌分别停留在表面上2小时、4小时、8小时和24小时后,我们精确重复了这个过程。

H) (45) 我们发现转移到任何一种食物上的细菌数量并不那么取决于食物接触被污染表面的时间长短——不管是几秒钟还是整个一分钟。在这个表面上的细菌总数起到更大的作用,而且在开始注入细菌后,这个数量会随着时间的流逝而减少。看上去问题的焦点更少在于食物停留在地上的时间长短,而更多在于那片地上到底被细菌污染到什么程度。

I) 我们还发现,接触表面的种类也会有不同的影响。比如,地毯和木制品、瓷砖相比,似乎是一个相对更好一点的掉落食物的地方。当地毯被污染时,少于1%的细菌会被转移。但是,当食物接触到瓷砖或木制品时,48%到70%的细菌会被转移。

J) 去年,英国阿斯顿大学的一项研究使用了和我们的研究几乎一样的参数并得出了相似的结论。他们的报告也指出87%的受访者会吃或吃过掉在地上的食物。

K) 那么你会吃掉在地上的食物吗?从食品安全的角度考虑,如果地面上有几百万个甚至更多的细菌,其中0.1%的量就足以使你生病。(44) 而且,某些种类的细菌极为有害,只需要一点点就可以让你生病。比如,十个或更少的某种尤其致命的细菌就能导致免疫系统缺乏抵抗力的人患上严重的疾病甚至死亡。但是这类细菌停留在大多数物体表面的可能性是很低的。

L) (38) 而且也不仅仅是把食物掉在地上就会引起细菌污染。细菌会被各种不同的“媒介”携带,包括生的食物、留有细菌的潮湿表面、我们的双手和皮肤以及咳嗽和打喷嚏。双手、食物和器皿会携带个别生存在保护性薄膜下的细菌。这些微小的能够承载细菌的薄层被称为生物薄膜,它们常见于大多数表面上和物体上。生物薄膜组织可以让细菌停留更长时间,而且很难被清除掉。和依赖自身的细菌相比,在这些组织里的细菌还对清洁剂和抗生素有更强的抵抗力。

M) (42) 所以下次当你考虑吃掉在地上的食物时,对你有利的可能性是吃掉后你也不会生病。但是也有极少的可能是,就在你掉落食物的地方,存在的微生物组织会使你患病,你可以非常确定虫子就在你即将放入嘴里的食物上。

N) (41) 研究或常识告诉我们,最好的方法是,让你的双手、器皿和其他任何表面保持干净。



■ 详解详析

36. A research project found bacteria made their way to the food on the floor in five seconds.

【译文】一个研究项目发现细菌能够在五秒内移动到地上的食物上。

【定位】由题干中的 a research project、bacteria 和 in five seconds 定位到文章 F) 段画线处。

F) So what does science tell us about what a few moments on the floor means for the safety of your food? The earliest research report on the five-second rule is attributed to Jillian Clarke, a high school student participating in a research project at the University of Illinois. Clarke and her colleagues introduced bacteria to floor tiles (瓷砖) and then placed cookies on the tiles for varying times. They reported bacteria were transferred from the tiles to the cookies within five seconds, but didn't report the specific amount of bacteria that made it from the tiles to the food.

【详解】F) 段最后一句提到了最早期的对五秒法则的研究报告。她们的报告指出细菌在五秒之内从地砖转移到饼干上。题干中指出的细菌能够在五秒内移动到地上的食物上是对原文的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

37. Whether food is contaminated depends much on the number of bacteria that get onto it.

【译文】食物是否被污染很大程度上取决于到达其上面的细菌数量。

【定位】由题干中的 depends much on the number of bacteria 定位到文章 C) 段画线处。

C) So is five seconds on the floor the critical *threshold* (门槛) that separates a piece of eatable food from a case of food poisoning? It's a bit more complicated than that. It depends on just how many bacteria can make it from floor to food in a few seconds and just how dirty the floor is.

【详解】C) 段定位句指出,这(指食物是否被污染)取决于有多少细菌会在几秒内从地上到达食物上以及地面到底有多脏。题干中的 the number of bacteria that get onto it 与原文中的 how many bacteria can make it from floor to food 属于同义转述,故答案为 C)。

38. Food contamination may result from various factors other than food dropping on the floor.

【译文】除了掉在地上的食物以外,各种不同的因素也可能导致食物污染。

【定位】由题干中的 food contamination 和 result from 定位到文章 L) 段画线处。

L) And it's not just dropping food on the floor that can lead to bacterial contamination. Bacteria are carried by various "media", which can include raw food, moist surfaces where bacteria have been left, our hands or skin and from coughing or sneezing (打喷嚏). Hands, foods and *utensils* (器皿) can carry individual bacteria living in communities contained within a protective film. These microscopic layers of deposits containing bacteria are known as biofilms and they are found on most surfaces and objects. Biofilm communities can harbor bacteria longer and are very difficult to clean. Bacteria in these communities also have an enhanced resistance to *sanitizers* (清洁剂) and antibiotics compared to bacteria living on their own.

【详解】题干是关于食物污染的起因,由定位句中的 lead to bacterial contamination 可推断 L) 段是在探讨什么因素导致了食物被细菌污染的问题。定位句指出,不仅仅是把食物掉在地上就会引起细菌污染,细菌会被各种不同的“媒介”携带,这与题干的内容相同,故答案为 L)。



39. Males are less likely than females to eat food that may have been contaminated.

【译文】男性和女性相比,有更大的可能性去吃被污染的食物。

【定位】由题干中的 males 和 females 定位到文章 E) 段画线处。

E) In fact it was a potato pancake, and it fell on the stovetop, not on the floor. Child put it back in the pan, saying, "But you can always pick it up and if you're alone in the kitchen, who's going to see it?" But the misremembered story persists. It's harder to pin down the origins of the oft-quoted five-second rule, but a 2003 study reported that 70% of women and 56% of men surveyed were familiar with the five-second rule and that women were more likely than men to eat food that had dropped on the floor.

【详解】根据定位句的含义,2003 年的一项研究报告指出,女性比男性更有可能吃掉地上的食物。题干中的 food that may have been contaminated 和原文中的 food that had dropped on the floor 属于同义转述,而题干中的 males are less likely than females 和原文中的 women were more likely than men 也属于同义转述,故答案为 E)。

40. The author's research centers around how food gets contaminated.

【译文】作者的研究围绕食物如何被污染而展开。

【定位】由题干中的 the author's research 和 how food gets contaminated 定位到文章 A) 段画线处。

A) When you drop a piece of food on the floor, is it really OK to eat if you pick it up within five seconds? An urban food myth contends that if food spends just a few seconds on the floor, dirt and germs won't have much of a chance to contaminate it. Research in my lab has focused on how food becomes contaminated, and we've done some work on this particular piece of wisdom.

【详解】A) 段定位句指出,作者的实验室的研究关注食物是如何被污染的。题干中的 centers around 和定位句中的 focused on 是同义转述,且后面宾语内容一致,故答案为 A)。

41. Keeping everything clean is the best way to stay healthy.

【译文】让所有事物保持干净是保持健康的最好途径。

【定位】由题干中的 keeping everything clean 和 the best way to stay healthy 定位到文章 N) 段。

N) Research or common sense tells us that the best thing to do is keep your hands, utensils and other surfaces clean.

【详解】结合上几段内容,作者一直在谈论如何远离疾病、保持健康的方法,而定位段指出,最好的方法是,让你的双手、器皿和其他任何表面保持干净,这与题干所述内容一致,故答案为 N)。

42. Chances are you will not fall sick because of eating food picked up from the floor.

【译文】你有可能不会因为吃从地上捡起的食物而患病。

【定位】由题干中的 chances 和 not fall sick 定位到文章 M) 段画线处。

M) So the next time you consider eating fallen food, the odds are in your favor that you can eat it without getting sick. But in the rare chance that there is a micro-organism that can make you sick on the exact spot where the food dropped, you can be fairly sure that the bug is on the food you are about to put in your mouth.

【详解】定位句中的假设是吃掉地上的食物后你不会生病,但是也提到了只是有一定的可能性。题干中的 chances 和原文中的 odds 是近义词,题干中的 will not fall sick 和原文中的 without getting sick 是同义转述,故答案为 M)。



3. For a long time people have had the experience of deciding whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor.

【译文】 长时间以来,人们都有决定是否吃从地上捡起的食物的经历。

【定位】 由题干中的 experience 和 whether or not to eat food picked up from the floor 定位到文章 D) 段画线处。

D) Wondering if food is still OK to eat after it's dropped on the floor is a pretty common experience. And it's probably not a new one either. A well-known, but inaccurate, story about Julia Child may have contributed to this food myth. Some viewers of her cooking show, *The French Chef*, insist they saw Child drop lamb on the floor and pick it up, with the advice that if they were alone in the kitchen, their guests would never know.

【详解】 根据定位句的含义,想知道食物在掉到地上之后是否可以食用是一个很普遍的经历,同时可能也不是什么新鲜事了。原文中的 a pretty common experience 和 not a new one 即表示人们都有一个很普遍的经历,并不是什么新鲜事了,这与题干中的 for a long time people have had the experience 含义相同,故答案为 D)。

44. Some strains of bacteria are so harmful that a tiny few can have deadly consequences.

【译文】 某些菌种如此有害,以至于极少量就可以带来致命的后果。

【定位】 由题干中的 harmful 和 deadly consequences 定位到文章 K) 段画线处。

K) Should you eat food fallen on the floor then? From a food safety standpoint, if you have millions or more bacteria on a surface, 0.1% is still enough to make you sick. Also, certain types of bacteria are extremely harmful, and it takes only a small number to make you sick. For example, 10 bacteria or less of an especially deadly strain of bacteria can cause severe illness and death in people with compromised immune systems. But the chance of these bacteria being on most surfaces is very low.

【详解】 根据 K) 段定位句,某些种类的细菌极为有害,只需要一点点就可以让你生病。接着举例说明,十个或更少的某种尤其致命的细菌就能导致免疫系统缺乏抵抗力的人患上严重的疾病甚至死亡。题干是对原文的概述,故答案为 K)。

45. Researchers found how many bacteria got onto the food did not have much to do with how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor.

【译文】 研究者们发现到达食物上的细菌量与食物在被污染的地面上停留的时间长短并无太大关系。

【定位】 由题干中的 bacteria got onto the food 和 how long the food stayed on a contaminated floor 定位到文章 H) 段画线处。

H) We found that the number of bacteria transferred to either kind of food didn't depend much on how long the food was in contact with the contaminated surface—whether for a few seconds or for a whole minute. The overall number of bacteria on the surface mattered more, and this decreased over time after the initial introduction. It looks like what's at issue is less how long your food stays on the floor and much more how contaminated with bacteria that patch of floor happens to be.

【详解】 H) 段定位句指出,我们发现转移到任何一种食物上的细菌数量并不那么取决于食物接触被污染表面的时间长短。题干中的 stayed on 和定位句中的 was in contact with 是同义转述,且结论一致,故答案为 H)。



全文翻译

对于猫的最新研究表明,这种可爱的动物看起来对于物理定律以及因果关系的详情有着基本的理解。

(46) 根据一项最新发布的研究,猫似乎能够通过自己的耳朵以及一种天生的对于物理世界如何运转的理解力来预测隐藏猎物的位置。

在最近一项实验中,日本的研究者将 30 只家猫对于团队成员摇晃容器的反应进行了录像。一些容器发出声响,另一些则不发出声响。当容器被打翻,有时会有物体掉出来,而有时则不会。

结果表明,猫对于容器被打翻时会发生什么反应极其敏捷。当物体没有从发出响声的容器底部掉出时,它们盯着容器看的时间要比当容器如预期的那样表现时盯着看的时间长。

(47) 首席研究员高木佐保在一次新闻发布会上说道,“猫利用对于噪音或声音的一种因果逻辑理解来预测看不见的物体的出现。”(48) 研究者们总结说,猫的捕猎方式也许是通过使用它们的听觉,基于它们的常识能力来推断猎物的位置而培养起来的。

科学家们用其他的可爱生物(婴儿)探究了这种想法。(49) 和猫一样,婴儿似乎也会进行所谓的“优先注视”——对有趣的或不同寻常的事物的注视时间要比对他们认为寻常的事物的注视时间要久。

在实验中,当婴儿的预期被扰乱时,正如对猫所做的一样,他们的反应与其动物朋友们一样。心理学家们已经表明,早在 2 个月大时,婴儿就似乎期望周围的世界符合物理定律以及因果关系。

这项研究是否意味着猫很快就会理解因果关系的详情? 也许会。好吧,所以猫也许不会成为美国最重要的研究型大学的物理学教员。(50) 但是,通过展示它们的常识能力,它们已经证明了猫和人类之间的区别也许并没有那么大。

详解详析

46. C)。【定位】由题干中的 a newly published study about cats 定位到第二段: According to a newly published study, cats seem to be able to predict the location of hiding prey (猎物) using both their ears and an inborn (天生的) understanding of how the physical world works.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,根据一项最新发布的研究,猫似乎能够通过自己的耳朵以及一种天生的对于物理世界如何运转的理解力来预测隐藏猎物的位置。这里提及的 prey 和 C) 选项中的 animals they hunt 为同义转述,而 an inborn understanding 和 C) 选项中的 a natural ability 也是同义转述,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A) “它们可以被训练去理解物理世界”,这里的 be trained 和定位句中的 inborn 矛盾,故排除; B) “它们知道何种猎物更易捕获”,定位句中虽然提及猎物,但并未对猎物进行区分,故排除; D) “它们能够辨别猎物逃走的方向”,定位句中提到 predict the location of hiding prey (预测隐藏猎物的位置),而非猎物逃走的方向,故排除。

47. D)。【定位】由题干中的 account for 和 cats' response to the noise 定位到第五段首句: “Cats use a causal-logical understanding of noise or sounds to predict the appearance of invisible objects,” lead researcher Saho Takagi says in a press release.

【详解】推理判断题。第五段主要围绕实验结论阐述原因。定位句指出,猫利用对于噪音或声音的一种因果逻辑理解来预测看不见的物体的出现。定位句中的 causal-logical 和 D) 项中的 cause and effect 为同义替换,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A) “它们天生对噪音的敏感性”,文中强调的是猫对因果关系的理解,并非对噪音的敏感性,故排除; B) “它们不同寻常的方向感”,文中未提及猫对方向的辨别能力,故排除; C) “它们特殊的察觉能力”,该选项内容过于宽泛,并未指出察觉什么,且定位句中的动词 predict 和 perceive 并非同义,故排除。



48. B)。【定位】由题干中的 characteristic of the way cats hunt 和 the Japanese researchers 定位到第五段第二句: The researchers conclude that cats' hunting style may have developed based on their common-sense abilities to infer where prey is, using their hearing.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出, 研究者们总结说, 猫的捕猎方式也许是通过使用它们的听觉, 基于它们的常识性能力来推断猎物的位置而培养起来的, 由此推断出猫捕猎时主要依靠听觉, 故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A) “它们依靠直觉”, 根据定位句, 猫基于它们的常识性能力来推断猎物的位置, 而非依靠直觉, 故排除; C) “它们在攻击前等待一段时间”, 文中未提及, 故排除; D) “它们用耳朵和眼睛”, 文中提及了听觉, 未提及视觉, 故排除。

49. A)。【定位】由题干中的 babies behave like cats 定位到第六段第二句: Like cats, babies appear to engage in what's called “preferential looking”—looking longer at things that are interesting or unusual than things they perceive as normal.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出, 和猫一样, 婴儿似乎也会进行所谓的“优先注视”, 对有趣的或不同寻常的事物注视更久。A) 选项中的 focus on 和原文中的 looking longer 为同义替换, odd 和 interesting or unusual 也是同义替换, 故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B) “它们将世界看作是正常的”, 虽然文中提及它们会对不同寻常的事物注视更久, 并未提及它们将世界看作是正常的, 故排除; C) “它们做自己更喜欢的事情”, 文中未提及, 可以排除; D) “它们对所有事物都感到好奇”, 文中只是提到猫对不同寻常的事物注视更久, 未指出猫对所有事物都好奇, 故排除。

50. B)。【定位】由题干中的 conclude about cats 定位到末段最后一句: But by demonstrating their common sense, they've shown that the divide between cats and humans may not be that great after all.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出, 猫通过展示它们的常识能力, 它们已经证明了自己和人类之间的区别也许并没有那么大。这里的“区别”需要联系全文来理解。文章主要讨论猫和人类对声音的产生的因果判断, 也就是 B) 选项提到的 interact with the physical world, 故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A) “它们比很多其他动物有更高的智力”, 文中未对不同动物的智力进行比较, 故排除; C) “它们在捕猎方面展现了超高的智力”, 文中强调猫对因果的推断能力, 并非智力, 故排除; D) “它们能够在研究方面辅助物理学教授”, 定位段提到, 猫不会成为物理学教员, 故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

cause and effect 因果关系

prey [preɪ] n. 猎物

container [kən'teɪnə] n. 容器

remarkably [rɪ'mɑ:kəbli] adv. 显著地

invisible [ɪn'vɪzəbəl] adj. 看不见的

perceive...as 把……视作

grasp [grɑ:sp] v. 掌握

faculty ['fækəlti] n. 全体教员

common sense 常识

divide [dɪ'vaɪd] n. 区别, 差异

Passage Two

全文翻译

设想一下, 你进入一辆没有方向盘、刹车和油门踏板的汽车。在一个声控系统控制下, 你说出一个地址。“最快的路线将耗时 15.3 分钟。是否选择此路线?” 你说“是的”, 然后你便启程了。汽车响应后便开始完全自主地移动。你需要做的只是坐下来进行放松。

如果未来有一天, 每个人都有这样一辆车, 会有多奇怪? 没有疯狂驾驶, 没有辱骂, 没有强行超车; 交通规则会受到尊重, 驾驶变得安全得多。(51) 另一方面, 设想一下所有这些没有超速和违规停车罚单的情况对于当地警力和市镇预算的成本节约。

一项新技术具有从根本上改变现代社会的能力。毫无疑问, 无人驾驶汽车益处无穷。更安全汽车的潜力意味着事故数据的下降: 美国大约 94% 的道路事故涉及人为失误。(52) 老年司机和视力或身体上有残疾的人将

2018. 12 / 14 (第 3 套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



获得新程度的自由。只要保证安全车速和电动,无人驾驶汽车将会大大降低污染程度以及对不可再生能源的依赖。道路会变得更安静,人们会更安全。

(53-1) 但是我们也必须考虑到这种新技术对那些以驾驶为生的人的影响。根据美国劳动局的数据,2015年5月共有505,560个注册的校车司机。美国货运协会名单上列有全美将近350万职业货车司机。

(53-2) 开发无人驾驶汽车的公司应该和州以及联邦政府合作,对这些将被新技术取代的众多劳动力提供再培训。(54) 这类似于煤炭和石油行业的状况,它引发了很多当前国内在政治上的不满情绪。

新兴技术将会,也应该被发展。这是社会向前发展的方式。然而,进步不应该是单方面的。(55) 相关企业和国家机构有必要考虑一下这些潜在的变化所带来的伦理问题,从而创造一个对所有人都更美好的未来。

详解详析

51. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 impact 和 the extensive use of driverless cars 定位到第二段第三句: On the other hand, imagine the cost savings for local police enforcement and town budgets without all those speeding and parking tickets.

详解 推理判断题。定位句提到,设想一下所有这些没有超速和违规停车罚单的情况对于当地警力和市镇预算的成本节约。由此可知,无人驾驶汽车的广泛使用将可以为当地政府省下很多钱,故答案为B)。

点睛 A)“人们将会以更文明的方式开车”,题干中出现的 driverless cars 说明人们不用亲自开车,故排除;C)“更多的警察将会在街上巡逻”,和后文所述节省警力矛盾,故排除;D)“交通规则将成为历史”,虽然文中描绘了一番和谐交通的前景,但并不意味着交通规则会被取缔,此项属于无中生有,故排除。

52. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 the elderly and the disabled 定位到第三段第四句: Older drivers and visually- or physically-impaired people would gain a new level of freedom.

详解 推理判断题。第三段指出,无人驾驶汽车益处无穷,老年司机和视力或身体上有残疾的人将获得新程度的自由。根据上下文语境可推断,这里的 freedom 指的是这些特殊群体将不受驾驶技术限制而可以自由出行,也就是说,他们将享有更大的活动性,故答案为A)。

点睛 B)“他们将免于道路事故”,文中并未完全否认道路事故的可能性,故排除;C)“他们将在驾驶方面没有困难”,根据文章,无人驾驶汽车并不需要人驾驶,选项和文意不符,故排除;D)“他们可以去任何想去的地方”,虽然定位句中提到了 freedom,但根据推断可知,这里指的是无需驾驶即可出行的“自由”,文章并未说他们可以去任何地方,故排除。

53. D)。**定位** 由题干中的 the negative impact 定位到第四段首句: But we must also consider the impact of the new technology on those who now depend on driving for their livelihoods. 和第五段首句: The companies developing self-driving vehicles should be partnering with state and federal authorities to offer retraining for this massive workforce, many of whom will be displaced by the new technology.

详解 推理判断题。第四段首句指出,我们也必须考虑到这种新技术对那些以驾驶为生的人的影响。第五段首句又提到,这些驾驶员中很多人将会被新技术取代。由此可以推断,大量的职业司机将需要另谋出路来维持生计,故答案为D)。

点睛 A)“劳资双方的矛盾将加剧”,文章主要关注无人驾驶这一新技术的应用对于职业司机的影响,未提及劳资关系,故排除;B)“不同社会行业之间的差距将扩大”,文章未提及,故排除;C)“职业司机适应新路况将很困难”,文中提及他们的潜在威胁是失业,而非对新路况的适应,故排除。

54. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 result 和 energy industries 定位到第五段第二句: This is similar to what's happening in the coal and oil industries, a situation that fuels much of the current political discontent in this country.

详解 事实细节题。定位句指出,这(无人驾驶汽车的开发)类似于煤炭和石油行业的状况,它引发



了很多当前国内在政治上的不满情绪,可见能源行业对新技术的应用也引起了政治上的不满情绪,A)选项中的 dissatisfaction 和原文中的 discontent 为同义替换,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B)“员工再培训”、C)“化石燃料保护”和 D)“企业重组”在文中均未提及,故均排除。

55. C)。【定位】由题干中的 businesses and the government 定位到最后一段末句:It is necessary for the companies and state agencies involved to consider the ethical consequences of these potential changes to build a better future for all.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,相关企业和国家机构有必要考虑一下这些潜在的变化所带来的伦理问题,从而创造一个对所有人都更美好的未来。由此可推断,企业和政府应当确保每个人都能从新技术中受益,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A)“和技术发展保持同步”,文中未提及,故排除;B)“让每个人都承担得起新技术”,文中只是提到对大家均有益处,并未特指经济上可以承担,故排除;D)“普及新技术和设备的使用”,文中强调新技术所带来的伦理问题,未强调其使用,故排除。

高频词汇及短语

steering wheel 方向盘

accelerator pedals 油门踏板

police enforcement 警力

budget ['bʌdʒɪt] *n.* 预算

non-renewable [ˌnɒnrɪ'nju:əbəl] *adj.* 不可再生的

livelihood ['lɪvliːhʊd] *n.* 生计

registered ['redʒɪstəd] *adj.* 注册的

workforce ['wɜ:kfɔ:s] *n.* 劳动力

one-sided [ˌwʌn'saɪdɪd] *adj.* 单方面的

ethical ['eθɪkəl] *adj.* 伦理的,道德的

Part IV Translation

参考译文

The mobile payment market has thrived in China during the past few years. With the advent of the mobile Internet, mobile shopping has gradually become a trend. Young people aged from 18 to 30 have constituted the largest group of the mobile payment market. Because it is quite easy to make a payment by phone, many consumers would rather pay by mobile phone than in cash or by credit card. In order to encourage people to spend more, many stores offer discounts to consumers who use the mobile payment. As is predicted by experts, the mobile payment market in China still has great potential for development in the future.

难点注释

1. 第一句中的“过去几年里”提示,翻译时要用现在完成时。此句比较简单,句中的“蓬勃发展”可以用 thrive、prosper 等词表示。
2. 翻译第二句时,“随着……的出现”可用固定表达方式“with the advent of...”译出;“成为一种趋势”可简单地翻译为 become a trend。
3. 翻译第三句时,“18 到 30 岁的年轻人”可译为 young people aged from 18 to 30;“构成”可译为 constitute 或 make up。
4. 翻译第四句时,“宁愿……而不愿……”可译为“would rather...than...”;此外注意不同付款方式所使用的介词不同。
5. 翻译第五句时,“鼓励人们多消费”可译为 encourage people to spend/consume more,也可以简洁地翻译为 encourage consumption。
6. 翻译第六句时,“专家预测”既可以像参考译文一样译为 as 引导的状语从句,后面的句子译为主句,也可以将其直接译为主句,后面的句子译为从句,即“Experts predict that...”。“未来仍有很大发展潜力”可译为 still has great potential for development in the future。

