

# 2019 年 12 月四级真题(第 2 套)

## Part I

## Writing

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to learn Chinese. Please recommend a place to him. 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) The number of nurses has dropped to a record low.  
B) There is a growing shortage of medical personnel.  
C) There is discrimination against male nurses.  
D) The number of male nurses has gone down.
2. A) Cultural bias.  
B) Inadequate pay.  
C) Educational system.  
D) Working conditions.

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

3. A) He fell out of a lifeboat.  
B) He lost his way on a beach.  
C) He was almost drowned.  
D) He enjoyed swimming in the sea.
4. A) The beach is a popular tourist resort.  
B) The emergency services are efficient.  
C) The beach is a good place to watch the tide.  
D) The lifeboats patrol the area round the clock.

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

5. A) It became an online star.  
B) It broke into an office room.  
C) It escaped from a local zoo.  
D) It climbed 25 storeys at one go.
6. A) Send it back to the zoo.  
B) Release it into the wild.  
C) Return it to its owner.  
D) Give it a physical checkup.
7. A) A raccoon can perform acts no human can.  
B) A raccoon can climb much higher than a cat.  
C) The raccoon became as famous as some politicians.  
D) The raccoon did something no politician could.



## 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) She got a well-paying job in a bank.   | C) She received her first monthly salary.   |
| B) She received a bonus unexpectedly.        | D) She got a pay raise for her performance. |
| 9. A) Several years ago.                     | C) Right after graduation.                  |
| B) Two decades ago.                          | D) Just last month.                         |
| 10. A) He sent a small check to his parents. | C) He immediately deposited it in a bank.   |
| B) He took a few of his friends to a gym.    | D) He treated his parents to a nice meal.   |
| 11. A) Buy some professional clothes.        | C) Join her colleagues for gym exercise.    |
| B) Budget her salary carefully.              | D) Visit her former university campus.      |

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 12. A) He has a difficult decision to make.             | C) He has just quarreled with his girlfriend. |
| B) He has been overworked recently.                     | D) He has just too many things to attend to.  |
| 13. A) Give priority to things more urgent.             | C) Think twice before making the decision.    |
| B) Turn to his girlfriend for assistance.               | D) Seek advice from his family and advisor.   |
| 14. A) His parents and advisor have different opinions. |   |
| B) He is not particularly keen on the job offered.      |   |
| C) He lacks the money for his doctoral program.         |   |
| D) His girlfriend does not support his decision.        |   |
| 15. A) They need time to make preparations.             | C) They haven't started their careers yet.    |
| B) They need to save enough money for it.               | D) They haven't won their parents' approval.  |

## 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) Acquiring information and professional knowledge. |  |
| B) Using information to understand and solve problems.   |  |
| C) Enriching social and intellectual lives.              |  |
| D) Expressing ideas and opinions freely.                 |  |
| 17. A) Improving mind-reading strategies.                | C) Playing games that challenge one's mind.    |
| B) Reading classic scientific literature.                | D) Traveling to different places in the world. |
| 18. A) Give others freedom to express themselves.        | C) Discard personal biases and prejudices.     |
| B) Expose themselves to different cultures.              | D) Participate in debates or discussions.      |



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

19. A) The nature of relationships between dogs.  
B) The reason a great many people love dogs.  
C) Why dogs can be faithful friends of humans.  
D) How dogs feel about their bonds with humans.
20. A) They have an unusual sense of responsibility.  
B) They can respond to humans' questions.  
C) They can fall in love just like humans.  
D) They behave like other animals in many ways.
21. A) They have their own joys and sorrows.  
B) They experience true romantic love.  
C) They help humans in various ways.  
D) They stay with one partner for life.

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

22. A) A cow bone.  
B) A rare animal.  
C) A historical site.  
D) A precious stone.
23. A) Measuring it.  
B) Preserving it.  
C) Dating it.  
D) Identifying it.
24. A) The site should have been protected.  
B) The boy's family had acted correctly.  
C) The boy should have called an expert.  
D) The channel needs to interview the boy.
25. A) Search for similar fossils elsewhere.  
B) Ask the university to reward Jude.  
C) Conduct a more detailed search.  
D) Seek additional funds for the search.

### 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.

Finally, some good news about airplane travel. If you are on a plane with a sick passenger, you are unlikely to get sick. That is the 26 of a new study that looked at how *respiratory* (呼吸道) viruses 27 on airplanes. Researchers found that only people who were seated in the same row as a passenger with the flu, for example—or one row in front of or behind that individual—had a high risk of catching the illness. All other passengers had only a very 28 chance of getting sick, according to the findings. Media reports have not necessarily presented 29 information about the risk of getting infected on an airplane in the past. Therefore, these new findings should help airplane passengers to feel less 30 to catching respiratory infections while traveling by air.

Prior to the new study, little was known about the risks of getting 31 infected by common respiratory viruses, such as the flu or common cold, on an airplane, the researchers said. So, to 32 the risks of infection, the study team flew on 10 different 33 in the U.S. during the flu season. The researchers found that passengers sitting within two seats on 34 side of a person infected with the flu, as well as those sitting one row in front of or behind this individual, had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick. But other passengers were 35 safe from infection. They had a



less than 3 percent chance of catching the flu.

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) accurate     | I) nearby     |
| B) conclusion   | J) respond    |
| C) directly     | K) slim       |
| D) either       | L) spread     |
| E) evaluate     | M) summit     |
| F) explorations | N) vividly    |
| G) flights      | O) vulnerable |
| H) largely      |               |

## 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.*

### Is Breakfast Really the Most Important Meal of the Day?

- A) Along with old classics like “carrots give you night vision” and “Santa doesn’t bring toys to misbehaving children”, one of the most well-worn phrases of tired parents everywhere is that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. Many of us grow up believing that skipping breakfast is a serious mistake, even if only two thirds of adults in the UK eat breakfast regularly, according to the British Dietetic Association, and around three-quarters of Americans.
- B) “The body uses a lot of energy stores for growth and repair through the night,” explains diet specialist Sarah Elder. “Eating a balanced breakfast helps to up our energy, as well as make up for protein and calcium used throughout the night.” But there’s widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot in the *hierarchy* (等级) of meals. There have been concerns around the sugar content of cereal and the food industry’s involvement in pro-breakfast research—and even one claim from an academic that breakfast is “dangerous”.
- C) What’s the reality? Is breakfast a necessary start to the day or a marketing tactic by cereal companies? The most researched aspect of breakfast (and breakfast-skipping) has been its links to obesity. Scientists have different theories as to why there’s a relationship between the two. In one US study that analysed the health data of 50,000 people over seven years, researchers found that those who made breakfast the largest meal of the day were more likely to have a lower body mass index (BMI) than those who ate a large lunch or dinner. The researchers argued that breakfast helps reduce daily calorie intake and improve the quality of our diet—since breakfast foods are often higher in fibre and nutrients.
- D) But as with any study of this kind, it was unclear if that was the cause—or if breakfast-skippers were just more likely to be overweight to begin with. To find out, researchers designed a study in which 52 obese women took part in a 12-week weight loss programme. All had the same number of calories over the day, but half had breakfast, while the other half did not. What they found was that it wasn’t breakfast itself that caused the participants to lose weight; it was changing their normal routine.





- E) If breakfast alone isn't a guarantee of weight loss, why is there a link between obesity and breakfast-skipping? Alexandra Johnstone, professor of appetite research at the University of Aberdeen, argues that it may simply be because breakfast-skippers have been found to be less knowledgeable about nutrition and health. "There are a lot of studies on the relationship between breakfast eating and possible health outcomes, but this may be because those who eat breakfast choose to habitually have health-enhancing behaviours such as regular exercise and not smoking," she says.
- F) A 2016 review of 10 studies looking into the relationship between breakfast and weight management concluded there is "limited evidence" supporting or *refuting* (反驳) the argument that breakfast influences weight or food intake, and more evidence is required before breakfast recommendations can be used to help prevent obesity.
- G) Researches from the University of Surrey and University of Aberdeen are halfway through research looking into the mechanisms behind how the time we eat influences body weight. Early findings suggest that a bigger breakfast is beneficial to weight control. Breakfast has been found to affect more than just weight. Skipping breakfast has been associated with a 27% increased risk of heart disease, a 21% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in men, and a 20% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in women. One reason may be breakfast's nutritional value—partly because cereal is *fortified* (增加营养价值) with vitamins. In one study on the breakfast habits of 1,600 young people in the UK, researchers found that the fibre and micronutrient intake was better in those who had breakfast regularly. There have been similar findings in Australia, Brazil, Canada and the US.
- H) Breakfast is also associated with improved brain function, including concentration and language use. A review of 54 studies found that eating breakfast can improve memory, though the effects on other brain functions were inconclusive. However, one of the review's researchers, Mary Beth Spitznagel, says there is "reasonable" evidence breakfast does improve concentration—there just needs to be more research. "Looking at studies that tested concentration, the number of studies showing a benefit was exactly the same as the number that found no benefit," she says. "And no studies found that eating breakfast was bad for concentration."
- I) What's most important, some argue, is what we eat for breakfast. High-protein breakfasts have been found particularly effective in reducing the longing for food and consumption later in the day, according to research by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation. While cereal remains a firm favourite among breakfast consumers in the UK and US, a recent investigation into the sugar content of 'adult' breakfast cereals found that some cereals contain more than three-quarters of the recommended daily amount of free sugars in each portion, and sugar was the second or third highest ingredient in cereals.
- J) But some research suggests if we're going to eat sugary foods, it's best to do it early. One study recruited 200 obese adults to take part in a 16-week-long diet, where half added dessert to their breakfast, and half didn't. Those who added dessert lost an average of 40 pounds more—however, the study was unable to show the long-term effects. A review of 54 studies found that there is no consensus yet on what type of breakfast is healthier, and concluded that the type of breakfast doesn't matter as much as simply eating something.
- K) While there's no conclusive evidence on exactly what we should be eating and when, the consensus is that we should listen to our own bodies and eat when we're hungry. "Breakfast is most important for people who are hungry when they wake up," Johnstone says. "Each body starts the day differently—and those individual differences need to be researched more closely," Spitznagel says.



“A balanced breakfast is really helpful, but getting regular meals throughout the day is more important to leave blood sugar stable through the day, which helps control weight and hunger levels,” says Elder. “Breakfast isn’t the only meal we should be getting right.”

36. According to one professor, obesity is related to a lack of basic awareness of nutrition and health.
37. Some scientists claim that people should consume the right kind of food at breakfast.
38. Opinions differ as to whether breakfast is the most important meal of the day.
39. It has been found that not eating breakfast is related to the incidence of certain diseases in some countries.
40. Researchers found it was a change in eating habits rather than breakfast itself that induced weight loss.
41. To keep oneself healthy, eating breakfast is more important than choosing what to eat.
42. It is widely considered wrong not to eat breakfast.
43. More research is needed to prove that breakfast is related to weight loss or food intake.
44. People who prioritise breakfasts tend to have lower calorie but higher nutritional intake.
45. Many studies reveal that eating breakfast helps people memorise and concentrate.

## 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.

Textbooks represent an 11 billion dollar industry, up from \$8 billion in 2014. Textbook publisher Pearson is the largest publisher—of any kind—in the world.

It costs about \$1 million to create a new textbook. A freshman textbook will have dozens of contributors, from subject-matter experts through graphic and layout artists to expert reviewers and classroom testers. Textbook publishers connect professors, instructors and students in ways that alternatives, such as open e-textbooks and open educational resources, simply do not. This connection happens not only by means of collaborative development, review and testing, but also at conferences where faculty regularly decide on their textbooks and curricula for the coming year.

It is true that textbook publishers have recently reported losses, largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks. But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1,000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order. But this does not mean the end of the textbook itself.

While they may not be as dynamic as an iPad, textbooks are not passive or lifeless. For example, over the centuries, they have *simulated* (模拟) dialogues in a number of ways. From 1800 to the present day, textbooks have done this by posing questions for students to answer *inductively* (归纳性地). That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions. Today’s psychology texts, for example, ask: “How much of your personality do you think you inherited?” while ones in physics say: “How can you predict where the ball you tossed will land?”

Experts observe that “textbooks come in layers, something like an onion.” For an active



engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience. Readers proceed at their own pace. They “customize” their books by engaging with different layers and linkages. Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books.

46. What does the passage say about open educational resources?

- A) They contribute to teaching as much as to learning.
- B) They don't profit as much as traditional textbooks do.
- C) They can't connect professors and students as textbooks do.
- D) They compete fiercely for customers with textbook producers.

47. What is the main cause of the publishers' losses?

- A) Failure to meet student need.
- B) Industry restructuring.
- C) Emergence of e-books.
- D) Falling sales.

48. What does the textbook industry need to do?

- A) Reform its structures.
- B) Cut its retail prices.
- C) Find replacements for printed textbooks.
- D) Change its business strategy periodically.

49. What are students expected to do in the learning process?

- A) Think carefully before answering each question.
- B) Ask questions based on their own understanding.
- C) Answer questions using their personal experience.
- D) Give answers showing their respective personality.

50. What do experts say about students using textbooks?

- A) They can digitalize the prints easily.
- B) They can learn in an interactive way.
- C) They can purchase customized versions.
- D) They can adapt the material themselves.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

When we think of animals and plants, we have a pretty good way of dividing them into two distinct groups: one converts sunlight into energy and the other has to eat food to make its energy.

Well, those dividing lines come crashing down with the discovery of a *sea slug* (海蛞蝓) that's truly half animal and half plant. It's pretty incredible how it has managed to hijack the genes of the *algae* (藻类) on which it feeds.

The slugs can manufacture chlorophyll, the green *pigment* (色素) in plants that captures energy from sunlight, and hold these genes within their body. The term *kleptoplasty* is used to describe the practice of using hijacked genes to create nutrients from sunlight. And so far, this green sea slug is the only known animal that can be truly considered solar-powered, although some animals do exhibit some plant-like behaviors. Many scientists have studied the green sea slugs to confirm that they are actually able to create energy from sunlight.

In fact, the slugs use the genetic material so well that they pass it on to their future generations. Their babies retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll, though they can't generate energy from sunlight until they've eaten enough algae to steal the necessary genes, which they can't yet produce on their own.

“There's no way on earth that genes from an alga should work inside an animal cell,” says Sidney Pierce from the University of South Florida. “And yet here, they do. They allow the animal to rely on sunshine for its nutrition. So if something happens to their food source, they have a way of not star-



to death until they find more algae to eat.”

The sea slugs are so good at gathering energy from the sun that they can live up to nine months without having to eat any food. They get all their nutritional needs met by the genes that they've hijacked from the algae.

51. What is the distinctive feature of a sea slug?
- A) It looks like both a plant and an animal.
  - B) It converts some sea animals into plants.
  - C) It lives half on animals and half on plants.
  - D) It gets energy from both food and sunlight.
52. What enables the sea slug to live like a plant?
- A) The genes it captures from the sea plant algae.
  - B) The mechanism by which it conserves energy.
  - C) The nutrients it hijacks from other species.
  - D) The green pigment it inherits from its ancestors.
53. What does the author say about baby sea slugs?
- A) They can live without sunlight for a long time.
  - B) They can absorb sunlight right after their birth.
  - C) They can survive without algae for quite some time.
  - D) They can produce chlorophyll on their own.
54. What does Sidney Pierce say about genes from an alga?
- A) They are stolen from animals like the sea slug.
  - B) They can't function unless exposed to sunlight.
  - C) They don't usually function inside animal cells.
  - D) They can readily be converted to sea slug genes.
55. What do we learn about sea slugs from the passage?
- A) They behave the way most plant species do.
  - B) They can survive for months without eating.
  - C) They will turn into plants when they mature.
  - D) They will starve to death without sunlight.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

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

中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。过去四代同堂并不少见。由于这个传统,许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。今天,这个传统正在改变。随着住房条件的改善,越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系仍然很密切。许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母,特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。





# 2019 年 12 月四级真题答案与详解 (第 2 套)

## Part I Writing



看老师教你  
如何写  
建议信。

### 审题思路

这是英语四级考试中常见的应用文考试类型中的书信写作。书信的主题是“为外国朋友推荐一个学习汉语的地方”，可以推荐某个汉语教学机构或是学习场所。考生在写作时可以套用常用的建议信写作模板：第一段简要介绍写信背景，并引出推荐内容；第二段是重点写作段落，需要具体说明推荐理由；第三段礼貌性收尾，并表达祝愿。另外，考生在写作时需要注意书信的基本格式。

### 词汇素材

与“汉语学习”相关	与“汉语学习地点”相关
<p><b>pronunciation</b> [prəˌnʌnsi'eɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 发音</p> <p><b>indispensable</b> [ˌɪndɪ'spensəbəl] <i>a.</i> 不可或缺的</p> <p><b>practical</b> ['præktɪkəl] <i>a.</i> 切实可行的</p> <p><b>interaction</b> [ˌɪntər'æksjən] <i>n.</i> 互动</p> <p><b>Chinese character</b> 汉字</p> <p><b>cultural difference</b> 文化差异</p> <p><b>exchange ideas/feelings/information</b> 交流思想/交流感情/交换信息</p> <p><b>integrate theory with practice</b> 理论和实践相结合</p> <p><b>mutual understanding</b> 相互理解</p>	<p><b>ideal</b> [aɪ'diəl] <i>a.</i> 理想的</p> <p><b>plentiful</b> ['plentɪfəl] <i>a.</i> 众多的</p> <p><b>Confucius Institute</b> 孔子学院</p> <p><b>appeal to sb.</b> 吸引某人</p> <p><b>attach great importance to</b> 非常重视</p> <p><b>acquire knowledge</b> 学习知识</p> <p><b>be beneficial/conducive to</b> 对……有益</p> <p><b>play an increasingly important role in</b> 在……中发挥越来越重要的作用</p> <p><b>satisfy/meet the needs of</b> 满足……的需求</p>

### 写作提纲

第一段：写信背景，引出建议内容	得知对方对汉语产生了极大的兴趣和热情，就学习汉语的地方提出个人建议
第二段：具体建议及原因	提出具体建议：孔子学院是学习汉语的理想场所 阐述原因：1. 教材标准，教师队伍强大，课程多样化且实用性强 2. 文化活动丰富，能促进汉语学习及对中国文化的了解
第三段：礼貌性收尾，表达祝愿	希望采纳建议，并祝一切顺利

### 范文与译文

高分范文	参考译文
<p>Dear Tom,</p> <p>I am delighted to learn that Chinese has exerted a fascination on you and stimulated your enthusiasm for learning. Now that you have asked for my advice about where to learn Chinese, I will try to put forward some useful suggestions here.</p> <p>From my perspective, the Confucius Institute is an ideal</p>	<p>亲爱的汤姆：</p> <p>我很高兴得知你对汉语产生了深厚的兴趣，并激发了你的学习热情。既然你向我咨询在哪里学习汉语，我就在这里提出一些有用的建议。</p> <p>在我看来，孔子学院是你学习汉</p>



place for you to learn Chinese. Two reasons account for this. For one thing, it boasts diverse and practical language learning programs, with plentiful standard modern Chinese teaching materials and the most qualified teaching staff. For another, you can enjoy various cultural activities there. The Confucius Institute, more often than not, offers a good many displays and performances concerning aspects of Chinese culture, including Chinese festivals, movies, cooking, art and music, etc., which can not only boost your Chinese learning but give you insight into Chinese culture as well.

I hope you will find my advice helpful and wish you all the best.

Sincerely yours,  
Li Hua

语的理想场所。原因有二。一方面,它拥有多样化、实用性强的语言学习课程,还有丰富的现代汉语标准教材和最合格的教师队伍。另一方面,你可以在那里享受到各种各样的文化活动。孔子学院经常举办许多有关中国文化方面的展览和演出,包括中国的节日、电影、烹饪、艺术和音乐等,这不仅能促进你的汉语学习,还能让你更深刻地了解中国文化。

希望我的建议对你有所帮助,祝你一切顺利。

你真诚的,  
李华

### 🔍 万能句型

#### ① 引出话题

1. I am delighted to know that... 我很高兴得知……。
2. Since you have inquired about..., I will try to put forward some practical advice here. 既然你向我询问关于……的问题,我就在这里提出一些实用的建议。
3. In my opinion, you would be wise to take the following actions. 在我看来,你采取下面的做法是明智的。

#### ② 说明原因

1. As far as I am concerned, ... There are two reasons accountable for my recommendation. For one thing, ... For another, ... 在我看来,……。我推荐的原因有两个。一方面,……。另一方面,……。
2. To begin with, ... is the main reason why I recommend... In addition, another significant reason is... Ultimately, ... 首先,我推荐……的主要原因是……。此外,另一个重要的理由是……。最后,……。

#### ③ 结尾句式

1. I hope you will take these suggestions into consideration and I'm looking forward to your early reply. 我希望你能考虑这些建议,期待你的早日回复。
2. If you have any question about..., please feel free to contact me. 如果你对……有任何疑问,请随时与我联系。

### 📄 高分模板

Dear (收信人姓名),

I am delighted to learn that (写信背景). Now that you have asked for my advice about (建议内容), I will try to put forward some useful suggestions here.

From my perspective, (提出建议). Two reasons account for this. For one thing, (原因1). For another, (原因2).

I hope you will find my advice helpful and wish you all the best.

Sincerely yours,  
(写信人署名)

亲爱的\_\_\_\_\_:

我很高兴得知\_\_\_\_\_。既然你向我询问关于\_\_\_\_\_的建议,我就在这里提出一些有用的建议。

在我看来,\_\_\_\_\_。原因有二。一方面,\_\_\_\_\_。另一方面,\_\_\_\_\_。

希望我的建议对你有所帮助,祝你一切顺利。

你真诚的, \_\_\_\_\_





## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### News Report One



找到方法,  
听力高分  
不用愁。

(1) The British government has called for more men to consider a career in nursing. Figures show the number of male nurses has fallen in the last three years. Now, the number of men working in the nursing sector has reached a seven-year low. Numbers of male nurses increased between 2011 and 2014, and reached a peak of 7,168. This figure has dropped to only 6,924 in 2017. (2-1) The UK Health Secretary said, "This is clearly a cultural problem, and probably one that exists in many parts of the world. But we can make efforts to change that now. We want to persuade males to think about career options of going into nursing. (2-2) There is absolutely no reason why men can't go into this profession." The Health Secretary said that the government already has plans to attract a more varied workforce into nursing. She stated, "We are leading the way on workforce planning. We will become the first nation in Europe to publish a national health and care workforce plan."

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

1. What problem is Britain facing?
2. What is the cause of the problem according to the UK Health Secretary?

#### 听前猜测

预览两道题各选项,由反复出现的 male nurses 可知,新闻内容与男护士有关。结合第1题选项中的 the number、dropped to a record low、shortage、gone down 等词可知,本题考查内容可能与男护士数量下降有关。第2题各选项均为名词短语,结合选项语义可知,本题可能考查男护士数量下降的原因。

#### 试题详解

1. 英国现在正面临什么问题?

- A) 护士的数量已经降到了历史最低。 C) 存在歧视男护士的现象。  
B) 医护人员日益短缺。 D) 男护士的数量下降了。

【详解】D)。新闻开头提到,英国政府呼吁更多男性考虑从事护理工作。数据显示,男护士的数量在过去的三年间有所下降。因此答案为D)。

2. 根据英国卫生大臣的说法,产生这个问题的原因是什么?

- A) 文化偏见。 C) 教育体系。  
B) 待遇不好。 D) 工作环境。

【详解】A)。新闻中提到,英国卫生大臣指出这(男护士人数下降)显然是一个文化问题,而且可能是世界上很多地区都存在的一个问题。完全没有理由说男性不能从事这个职业。由此可知,英国卫生大臣认为是文化偏见导致了这一问题的产生,故答案为A)。

#### 词汇注释

nursing ['nɜːsɪŋ] n. 护士(护理)工作  
figure ['fɪɡə] n. (尤指官方公布的)数字  
sector ['sektə] n. 部门  
peak [pi:k] n. 顶点

option ['ɒpʃən] n. 选择  
profession [prə'feʃən] n. 职业,行业  
workforce ['wɜːkfoːs] n. 劳动力

#### News Report Two

(3) A man from Libya was enjoying a walk along the sands at Southport Beach. When he was about half a mile out from the dock, he felt a bit tired. So he lay down and fell asleep. But the tide swept in quickly at the beach. And the man was shocked to wake up and find the tide had come in and completely surrounded him, cutting him off from the shore. Fortunately for him, the beach lifeguards





were quickly on the scene to stop him from drowning. They act professionally to ensure the man was comfortable until an ambulance arrived. He was then taken to hospital. He is now in a stable condition. (4) When interviewed, Keith Porter of the Southport Beach said, "Our beach is so flat that it's very common for the tide to come around the back of people and cut them off from the beach. Thankfully the emergency services have again worked well together to ensure a positive outcome. And we wish the gentleman a speedy recovery."

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

3. What does the news report say about the Libyan man?  
4. What did Keith Porter say at an interview?

### 听前猜测

预览两道题各选项,由选项中的 lifeboat、beach、drowned、swimming、tide 等词可推测,新闻内容可能与某人在海边因潮汐涨落遇到危险有关。第3题各选项主语均为 he,可推测遇险人为男性;第4题 A) 和 C) 选项为介绍海滩的语句,B) 和 D) 选项为描述救生服务的语句,因此可能考查海滩或救生服务的相关情况。

### 试题详解

3. 关于这位利比亚男士,新闻报道说了什么?

- A) 他从救生艇里掉了出去。 C) 他差点淹死。  
B) 他在海滩上迷路了。 D) 他喜欢在海里游泳。

【详解】C)。新闻开头提到,一位来自利比亚的男士正在南港海滩上散步,在离码头大约半英里远的地方,他感觉有点累,所以就躺下来睡着了。但潮水很快袭来并包围了他,将他与岸边隔离。幸运的是,海滩救生员发现了他,在他溺水前救了他。因此答案为 C)。

4. 吉斯·波特在采访中说了什么?

- A) 这片海滩是一个很受欢迎的旅游胜地。 C) 这片海滩是一个观潮的好地方。  
B) 急救服务很高效。 D) 救生艇全天候在这片区域巡逻。

【详解】B)。新闻中提到,南港海滩的吉斯·波特在采访时说,这片海滩很平坦,所以经常会有潮水从人们背后涌来,将他们与海滩隔开。万幸的是,急救服务人员再次通力合作,取得了积极的结果。因此答案为 B)。

### 词汇注释

dock [dɒk] *n.* 码头  
tide [taɪd] *n.* 潮汐,海潮  
sweep [swi:p] *v.* 扫过,掠过(某地)  
surround [sə'raʊnd] *v.* 围绕  
shore [ʃɔ:] *n.* 岸,滨  
lifeguard ['laɪfgɑ:d] *n.* 救生员

drown [draʊn] *v.* (使)淹死,(使)溺毙  
ensure [ɪn'ʃʊə] *v.* 确保  
stable ['steɪbəl] *a.* 稳定的  
flat [flæt] *a.* 平坦的  
speedy ['spi:di] *a.* 迅速的

### News Report Three

(5) A raccoon, a small cat-like animal, climbed to the top of a 25-storey skyscraper early on Wednesday. It was captured after becoming an online star across the world.

At a little before 3 a.m., the animal made it to the roof of the building after it took a long break on a 17th floor window edge. At the top of the building, animal control officers put cat food in traps and captured the raccoon. (6) A private wildlife management company will release the animal into the wild. The raccoon's upward journey began on Monday. The brown animal was spotted stuck on a narrow window edge of the office tower. On Tuesday, the raccoon slowly climbed the building. It reached the 23rd floor, and its legend continued to grow on social media with every floor it climbed.

As it went up, people gathered on the sidewalk below to take photos and cheer for its safety. Online office workers posted photos and videos of the raccoon resting on window edges and climbing up the building's concrete exterior. (7) One online post said that the raccoon has succeeded in uniting the





country the way no politician could.

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

5. What does the news report say about the raccoon, a small cat-like animal?
6. What will the wildlife management company do with the captured raccoon?
7. What did one online post say?

### 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由反复出现的 raccoon 可知,新闻内容与一只浣熊有关;再结合各选项语义可进一步推测,第5题可能考查这只浣熊做了什么,第6题可能考查这只浣熊的归属问题,第7题可能考查有关浣熊的客观介绍或者新闻中提到的这只浣熊所造成的影响。

### 试题详解

5. 这篇新闻报道说了这只浣熊(像小猫一样的动物)的什么事情?

- A) 它成了一个网络明星。 C) 它从当地的一间动物园出逃。  
B) 它闯入了一间办公室。 D) 它一口气爬了25层楼。

【详解】A)。新闻开头提到,一只浣熊(像小猫一样的动物)在星期三早晨爬上了一座25层高的摩天大楼,成了全球网络明星,随后就被抓住了。因此答案为A)。

6. 野生动物管理公司将如何处置这只被抓住的浣熊?

- A) 把它送回动物园。 C) 把它还给它的主人。  
B) 把它放归野外。 D) 给它进行一次体检。

【详解】B)。新闻中提到,一个私人野生动物管理公司将会把这只动物(浣熊)放归野外。因此答案为B)。

7. 网上的一篇帖子说了什么?

- A) 浣熊可以做人类无法做到的动作。 C) 这只浣熊变得和一些政治家一样出名。  
B) 浣熊可以比猫爬得高出很多。 D) 这只浣熊做了一件政治家做不到的事情。

【详解】D)。新闻最后提到,网上有一篇帖子说,这只浣熊成功地实现了国家的团结,这是任何政治家都做不到的。因此答案为D)。

### 词汇注释

raccoon [rə'ku:n] n. 浣熊

skyscraper ['skaɪ,skreɪpə] n. 摩天大楼

capture ['kæptʃə] v. 捕获(动物)

edge [edʒ] n. 边缘

release [rɪ'li:s] v. 释放

brown [braʊn] a. 棕色的,褐色的

spot [spɒt] v. 发现

exterior [ɪk'stɪəriəl] n. (尤指建筑物的)外部

## Section B

### Conversation One

W: (8-1) I have really amazing news. I just got a text message from my bank, saying my salary has been deposited in my account.

M: Getting paid is good. But I don't understand why you're so excited. It happens every month.

W: Well, I've been working for a few years. In fact, I worked all through university but I only had part-time jobs then. (8-2) So this is the first time I've ever been paid for a month of full-time work.

M: Wow, then you must feel great. (9) I mean, it's been two decades, but I can still remember when I got my first real salary. I was happy for days. I felt like it was a small fortune, even though it wasn't.

W: Yeah, I've never earned so much money before. And there are so many things I'd like to do with it. What did you do with your first pay?

M: (10) I bought a new suit for work and took my parents to a nice restaurant to celebrate. Maybe you could do the same.

W: I have enough professional clothes. And my parents are across the country. So seeing them is impossible. But some people from the office are members of a gym I want to join. And my





university classmates are arranging a trip to visit our old campus, and I'd love to go with them. But I can't afford both.

M: (11-1) If I were you, I'd join the gym, because it's a good way to stay healthy, and it might help you build a stronger relationship with your colleagues. And good relationships are key to a successful career.

W: (11-2) Hmm. You're right. Thanks for the advice. I'm taking it.

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

8. Why did the woman feel excited?
9. When did the man get his first full-time job?
10. What did the man do when he got his first pay?
11. What does the woman say she is going to do?

### 听前猜测

预览四道题各选项,由第8题各选项中的 well-paying job、bonus、monthly salary、pay rise 可推测,对话内容与工作及工资相关。第8题各选项主语均为 she,结合语义可推测,本题考查女士的工资状况;第9题各选项均为表示过去时间的短语,因此可能考查某事发生的时间;第10题各选项主语均为 he,结合选项语义可推测,本题可能考查男士拿到工资后做了什么;第11题各选项均为现在时态的动词短语,且选项中多次出现 her,因此有可能考查女士接下来的行为动作。

### 试题详解

8. 女士为什么感到激动?

- A) 她获得了一份在银行的高薪工作。 C) 她收到了第一份月薪。  
B) 她意外收到了一笔奖金。 D) 她因为表现良好获得了加薪。

☞ 详解 C)。对话开头,女士说她有一个着实令人惊喜的消息,她刚刚收到了银行的短信,说她的工资已入账。男士对此感到不解,说工资每月到账很正常,不知道女士为什么如此激动。女士说她一直在做兼职工作,这是她的第一份全职月薪。因此答案为 C)。

9. 男士什么时候找到了他的第一份全职工作?

- A) 几年前。 C) 毕业后。  
B) 20 年前。 D) 上个月。

☞ 详解 B)。男士在了解了女士为何如此激动之后提到,虽然已经 20 年了,但他仍然记得自己第一次领到真正意义上的工资时的情形。录音中的 real salary 即指“全职工作的工资”,因此答案为 B)。

10. 男士领到自己第一个月的工资后做了什么?

- A) 他给父母寄了一张小额支票。 C) 他立即将工资存入了银行。  
B) 他带了几个朋友去健身。 D) 他请父母吃了一顿美食。

☞ 详解 D)。女士问男士用第一个月的工资做了什么,男士回答说,他买了一套上班穿的新衣服,并且带父母去了一家不错的餐馆庆祝。因此答案为 D)。

11. 女士说她将要做什么?

- A) 买一些职业服装。 C) 和同事去健身房锻炼。  
B) 仔细安排薪水的支出。 D) 参观她以前的大学校园。

☞ 详解 C)。女士为“加入同事参加的健身俱乐部”还是“参加大学同学安排的参观老校之旅”而犹豫不决,男士对女士说:“如果我是你的话,我会去健身房,因为这是保持健康的一个好方法,而且可能会让你和同事的关系更好,而良好的职场关系是事业成功的关键。”女士对男士的说法表示赞同。由此可知,女士会选择和同事一起去健身房锻炼,因此答案为 C)。

### 词汇注释

deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] v. 将(钱或贵重物品)存入(银行或其他安全的地方)

fortune ['fɔ:tʃən] n. 大笔的钱,巨款

suit [su:t] n. 一套衣服

gym [dʒɪm] n. 健身房

campus ['kæmpəs] n. 校园

afford [ə'fɔ:d] v. 买得起





- versation you have just heard.

- 听前猜测**

### 试题详解

- D) 他有太多事情要处理。

D) 向家人和导师寻求建议。

D) 他的女朋友不支持他的决定。

## 考途





15. 为什么男士的女朋友不同意现在结婚?

A) 他们需要时间来准备。

C) 他们的事业还未起步。

B) 他们需要为结婚存足够的钱。

D) 他们还没有得到父母的许可。

【详解】C)。女士问男士是否应该考虑结婚的问题了,男士回答说很想结婚,但他的女朋友认为他们需要等到事业起步之后再结婚。因此答案为C)。

### ④ 词汇注释

distracted [dɪ'stræktɪd] *a.* 心神不定的

tough [tʌf] *a.* 艰难的

definitely ['defɪnɪtli] *ad.* 确切的,肯定的

advisor [əd'vaɪzə] *n.* 指导老师

launch [lɔ:ntʃ] *v.* 开始

## Section C

### Passage One

(16) Analytical skills are our ability to understand and solve problems using information we have available. These skills are extremely important for our professional, social, and intellectual lives. What are the best ways to improve them? One way is to expand your world view. Unfortunately, this takes time. Ultimately, it will help you better evaluate information and analyze different ideas and outcomes. Travelling is a great way to expand your world view, although it can be expensive.

(17) An entertaining way of enhancing your analytical skills is to engage them by playing brain games. These are games that challenge you to think deeply and to develop your analytical skills. These games will get you used to thinking in a certain way. As a result, they will help improve your ability to think. However, opinions vary on whether video games are effective. The general consensus is that the best ones avoid mindless violence, and instead focus on strategy and challenge us to solve problems and achieve broad goals.

(18) Joining a debate or reading club or group is also a good idea. This provides people with the opportunity to come together and discuss ideas, literature and problems. Groups like these will help you refine your analytical skills and enable you to express yourself better. Any social group that encourages free exchange of ideas and pursuit of knowledge is beneficial. It helps you to actively develop your analytical skills.

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

16. What kind of ability do analytical skills refer to in the passage?

17. What does the passage say is an entertaining way of enhancing one's analytical skills?

18. What else does the speaker advise people to do to improve their analytical skills?

### ⑤ 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由 professional knowledge、intellectual lives、mind-reading strategies、scientific literature、challenge one's mind、debates or discussions 等词可推测,短文内容与人的专业知识或某方面的智力相关;再结合第 17、18 题各选项的语义可进一步推测,短文内容可能涉及如何锻炼或增强人们这方面的智力。

### ⑥ 试题详解

16. 在这篇短文中,分析能力是一种什么样的能力?

A) 获取信息和专业知识的能力。

C) 丰富社会和文化生活的能力。

B) 使用信息去理解并解决问题的能力。

D) 自由表达想法和观点的能力。

【详解】B)。短文开头提到,分析能力是我们使用手头信息来理解并解决问题的能力。因此答案为 B)。

17. 这篇短文说,提高一个人分析能力的趣味性方法是什么?

A) 提高读心术策略。

C) 玩挑战智力的游戏。

B) 阅读经典科学文献。

D) 去世界各地旅游。





● 详解 C)。短文中提到,有一个趣味性的方法可以提高你的分析能力,那就是玩智力游戏。因此答案为 C)。

18. 讲话者还建议人们做什么来提高他们的分析能力?

- A) 给别人表达自己的自由。 C) 摒弃个人偏见和成见。  
B) 让自己置身于不同的文化当中。 D) 参加辩论或讨论。

● 详解 D)。短文中提到,参加辩论、加入读书俱乐部或组织也是提高分析能力的好方法。因此答案为 D)。

### ④ 词汇注释

analytical skill 分析能力

intellectual [ˌɪntɪˈlektʃuəl] a. 智力的

expand [ɪkˈspænd] v. 扩大

world view 世界观

evaluate [ɪˈvæljuet] v. 评估

enhance [ɪnˈhɑːns] v. 提高;增强

consensus [kənˈsensəs] n. 一致看法

mindless [ˈmaɪndləs] a. 无知的,愚笨的

refine [rɪˈfaɪn] v. 改进,完善

exchange [ɪksˈtʃeɪndʒ] v. 交换

pursuit [pəˈsju:t] n. 追求

### Passage Two

There's an endless amount of scientific data proving that dogs can develop strong bonds with their owners. (19) People aren't kidding when they say they "love" their dog, or their dog "loves" them. But we're rather ignorant about the nature of the relationships that form between dogs.

(20) In an effort to understand the matter further, I spoke with Dr. Marc Bekoff, a researcher and former professor of animal behavior. The doctor's response to the question of whether or not dogs can fall in love like humans do was a straight "Of course." He went on to say that if love is defined as a long-term commitment—meaning dogs seek one another out when they're apart, they're happy when they're reunited, they protect one another, they feed one another, they raise their children together—then of course dogs love each other.

Now our furry friends don't really experience "romantic" love like in the movies, but they can form deep and lasting bonds with their fellow dogs as well as humans. (21) In fact, evidence shows that most dogs stay with one partner their whole lives. In actuality, love between dogs can be even more intimate than human relationships. When they interact, they aren't afraid to smell each other and will express themselves clearly and honestly. Once again, it seems we have a lot to learn from dogs.

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

19. What does the passage say we don't know much about?

20. What does Dr. Marc Bekoff say about dogs?

21. What does the speaker say about most dogs?

### 听前猜测

预览三道题各选项,由反复出现的 dogs 一词可推测,短文内容与狗有关。第 19 题各选项多次提到 humans,因此可能考查狗与人类的关系;第 20 题选项中出现了 unusual sense、respond to humans' questions、like humans、behave 等词,因此可能考查狗的本性或行为方面的内容;第 21 题各选项多为描述狗的心理特征的语句,因此可能考查狗的心理活动。

### 试题详解

19. 这篇短文说,我们对什么知道的不多?

- A) 狗与狗之间关系的本质。 C) 为什么狗可以成为人类忠实的朋友。  
B) 很多人喜欢狗的原因。 D) 狗如何看待它们与人类的关系。

● 详解 A)。短文中提到,人们在说他们“爱”狗或者狗“爱”他们的时候并不是在开玩笑,但人们对狗与狗之间关系的本质却一无所知。因此答案为 A)。





20. 马克·柏柯夫博士说了有关狗的什么?

- A) 它们有一种异乎寻常的责任感。  
B) 它们会对人类的问题做出反应。

- C) 它们会像人类一样陷入爱情。  
D) 它们在很多方面表现得和其他动物一样。

【详解】C)。短文中提到,为了进一步了解狗与狗之间的关系,讲话者与马克·柏柯夫博士进行了一场对话。马克·柏柯夫博士对“狗是否会像人类一样陷入爱情”这个问题的回应是一句直截了当的“当然了”。因此答案为C)。

21. 讲话者说了有关大多数狗的什么信息?

- A) 它们有自己的喜乐与忧伤。  
B) 它们会经历真正浪漫的爱情。

- C) 它们在很多方面对人类有帮助。  
D) 它们一生只有一个伴侣。

【详解】D)。讲话者在短文最后提到,实际上有证据表明,大多数狗一生只有一个伴侣。因此答案为D)。

### ④ 词汇注释

bond [bɒnd] *n.* 关系;纽带  
kid [kɪd] *v.* (拿……)开玩笑  
ignorant ['ɪɡnərənt] *a.* 无知的  
commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] *n.* 承诺  
reunite [ˌriːjuː'naɪt] *v.* 重聚

furry ['fɜːri] *a.* 毛茸茸的  
in actuality 实际上  
intimate ['ɪntɪmət] *a.* 亲密的  
interact [ˌɪntər'ækt] *v.* 互动

### Passage Three

A piece of history has been found thanks to a boy tripping on a rare, 1.2-million-year-old animal fossil. (22) In November 2016, Jude Sparks, now 10, was on an outing with his family near their New Mexico home when he tripped over what he thought was a cow bone. (23) Now, researchers at New Mexico State University are preserving this discovery, which was identified as an ancient elephant-like animal.

Kyle Sparks, father of Jude, said he let his son decide what to do with the fossil. So Jude reached out to Peter Houde, a professor at New Mexico State University, who had experience with the same type of fossil in the past. The next day, Houde came out to see the fossil for himself. (24) Houde told ABC News that he was quite excited about the find. "It was fortunate that the family didn't try to dig up the fossil because that could destroy the specimen. They did the right thing by calling someone who would know what to do. It's great for the community because now everybody can appreciate it," he added.

Houde and his fellow faculty members dug up the fossil in late May. (25) They hope to return to the site with geologists for an additional search as there could be more fossils near the site. Jude and his family had been invited by the researchers to see the fossil being preserved at the university.

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

22. What did the boy Jude Sparks think he had discovered?  
23. What are the researchers at New Mexico State University doing with the boy's discovery?  
24. What did Professor Peter Houde say when interviewed by ABC News?  
25. What do the researchers plan to do?

### ⑤ 听前猜测

预览四道题各选项,由 cow bone、rare animal、historical site、precious stone、preserving、identifying、protected、fossils 等词可推测,短文内容与某种动物的骨骼化石有关;再结合第 24 题选项中反复出现的 the boy 可进一步推测,发现化石的人是一个小男孩。

### ⑥ 试题详解

22. 小男孩裘德·斯帕克斯认为他发现了什么?

- A) 一块牛骨。  
B) 一种稀有动物。

- C) 一个历史遗迹。  
D) 一块珍贵的石头。





【详解】A)。短文开头部分提到,2016年11月,裘德·斯帕克斯和家人一起在他们位于新墨西哥州的家附近游玩时,他被一块他认为是牛骨头的东西绊倒了。因此答案为A)。

23. 新墨西哥州立大学的研究人员对这个小男孩的发现做了什么?

- A) 对其进行测量。 C) 确定它的年代。  
B) 把它保存起来。 D) 确认它的身份。

【详解】B)。短文中提到,现在新墨西哥州立大学的研究人员保存着这一发现,它被确认是一种类似大象的古老动物。因此答案为B)。

24. 皮特·乌德教授在接受美国广播公司新闻频道的采访时说了什么?

- A) 这个遗迹本应该被保护起来。 C) 这个男孩本应该请一位专家。  
B) 这个男孩的家人做得很对。 D) ABC频道需要去采访这个男孩。

【详解】B)。讲座中提到,皮特·乌德教授告诉美国广播公司新闻频道说,他对这一发现相当激动,幸运的是这家人没有试图将这个化石挖出来,因为那样会毁掉这个标本。他们给知道该怎么做的人打电话,这种做法是正确的。因此答案为B)。

25. 研究人员计划做什么?

- A) 在其他地方搜索类似化石。 C) 开展更细致的搜索。  
B) 请大学奖励裘德。 D) 为搜索工作寻找额外的资金。

【详解】C)。短文最后提到,乌德教授和他的同事们在5月底进行了这一化石的挖掘工作,他们希望带着地质学家回到这个位置进一步搜寻,因为在这个位置附近可能还会有更多化石。因此答案为C)。

### 词汇注释

trip [trip] v. 绊倒  
fossil ['fɒsəl] n. 化石  
outing ['aʊtɪŋ] n. 远足  
preserve [prɪ'zɜ:v] v. 保存

identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v. 确认  
fortunate ['fɔ:tʃənət] a. 幸运的  
specimen ['spesɪmɪn] n. 标本;样品  
faculty ['fækəlti] n. 系,部;全体教员

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 总体分析

本文选自2018年3月19日刊登在 [www.livescience.com](http://www.livescience.com) 网站上的一篇标题为 No, One Sick Passenger Won't Infect Everyone on the Plane(不,一个生病的乘客不会传染飞机上的所有人)的文章。文章主要讲述呼吸道病毒在飞机上传染他人的问题。第一段说明一项新的研究发现:只有坐在生病乘客附近的人容易被传染,这可以让很多飞机乘客放心了;第二段介绍研究的具体结果:经过乘坐10次不同的航班,研究人员发现,坐在流感病人任何一侧两个座位之内的乘客,以及坐在此人前一排或后一排的乘客,生病的几率较高;而其他乘客基本不会被传染。

#### 选项归类

词性		选项	词义
名词	单数/不可数	B) conclusion	结论,结尾
		L) spread	传播,蔓延
		M) summit	顶点,峰会
	复数	F) explorations	勘探,探究
		G) flights	班机,航班



太难了,不会做?看老师为你指点迷津。





词性		选项	词义
动词	原形	E) evaluate	评价, 评估
		J) respond	回应, 作出响应
		L) spread	传播, 展开
形容词		A) accurate	准确的, 精确的
		I) nearby	附近的, 邻近的
		K) slim	小的, 纤细的
		O) vulnerable	易受……伤害的
副词		C) directly	直接地, 恰好
		D) either	也(不)
		H) largely	在很大程度上
		I) nearby	在附近, 不远
		N) vividly	生动地
限定词/代词		D) either	(两者中的) 任何一个

### ■ 试题详解

26. B) conclusion. 详解 名词辨析题。空格前面是定冠词 the, 后面的 of a new study 作后置定语, 因此本空应填入名词。句首 that 指代空格前一句, 即如果你和生病的旅客乘坐同一航班, 你不太可能生病。而空格后一句提到, 研究人员发现, 只有和流感乘客坐在同一排或者他前一排或后一排的人被传染的风险较高。由此可知, 这是一项新研究的结果, 因此本空应填入含有“结果, 结论”含义的名词, 故本题答案为 B) conclusion。
27. L) spread. 详解 动词辨析题。空格所在部分是一个从句, 作 looked at 的宾语, 而从句中缺谓语, 因此本空应填入动词。空格所在从句意思是“呼吸道病毒如何在飞机上\_\_\_\_\_”。通读全文可知, 本文介绍的新研究关注的是人们在飞机上感染呼吸道病毒的几率, 也就是呼吸道病毒如何在飞机上传播, 因此本空应填入含有“传播, 扩散”含义的动词, 故本题答案为 L) spread。另外两个动词 E) evaluate 和 J) respond 均不符合句意, 因此排除。
28. K) slim. 详解 形容词辨析题。空格前面是副词 very, 后面是名词 chance, 因此应填入形容词。空格所在部分意为“根据研究结果, 所有其他乘客生病的几率\_\_\_\_\_”。前一句提到, 只有和流感乘客坐在同一排或者他前一排或后一排的人被传染的风险较高, 关键词是 only。由此可以推断其他乘客被传染的风险较低, 因此本空应填入含有“低, 小”意义的形容词, 故本题答案为 K) slim。
29. A) accurate. 详解 形容词辨析题。空格后面是名词 information, 因此应填入形容词作修饰语。本句意为“过去, 媒体报道未必能提供关于在飞机上被传染的风险的\_\_\_\_\_信息。”过去的媒体报道与这项新研究形成对比, 这项新研究的发现是准确的, 而新闻报道未必准确, 可能有失偏颇, 因此本空应填入含有“准确, 精确”含义的形容词, 故本题答案为 A) accurate。
30. O) vulnerable. 详解 形容词辨析题。空格前有系动词 feel, 而且比较有级形式 less, 因此应填入形容词。本句意为“因此, 这些新发现应该可以帮助飞机乘客感到乘飞机旅行时不那么\_\_\_\_\_染上呼吸道感染疾病。”由上文可知, 此项新研究的结论就是在飞机上远离流感病人的乘客被传染的几率较小。由此推断, 本空应填入含有“易被传染的, 易患病的”意义的形容词, 故本题答案为 O) vulnerable。
31. C) directly. 详解 副词辨析题。空格前是连系动词 getting, 后面是过去分词 infected, 因此应填入副词。空格所在部分意为“在该新研究之前, 人们对于在飞机上被普通呼吸道病毒\_\_\_\_\_传染的风险知之甚少”。通读全文可知, 这项新研究的内容是在飞机上感染呼吸道病毒的几率, 而且是直接地生





病乘客传染,因此空格处应填入含有“直接”意义的副词,故本题答案为 C) directly。

32. E) evaluate. 详解 动词辨析题。空格所在部分是目的状语,因此 to 是动词不定式标志,空格后面是名词短语,因此应填入动词原形。本句意为“因此,为了\_\_\_\_\_传染风险,研究团队在美国流感季期间乘坐了 10 次不同\_\_\_\_\_。”前一句提到,人们对于在飞机上被普通呼吸道病毒传染的风险知之甚少。由此可知,研究团队此举是为了研究传染风险,因此应填入含有“研究,评估”意义的动词,故本题答案为 E) evaluate。
33. G) flights. 详解 名词辨析题。空格前是 10 different,因此本空应填入名词的复数形式。空格前有动词 flew,而且研究内容是呼吸道病毒在飞机上的传播,因此研究团队肯定要乘坐飞机,因此应填入含有“飞行,飞机”意义的名词,故本题答案为 G) flights。另外一个名词复数 F) explorations 不能与 flew 搭配,因此排除。
34. D) either. 详解 限定词/代词辨析题。空格后面是名词 side,因此应填入形容词、限定词或代词。本句与第一段第四句意思相近,都在介绍研究结果。后者提到,研究人员发现,只有和流感乘客坐在同一排或者他前一排或后一排的人被传染的风险较高。由此可知,此处意为“坐在流感病人\_\_\_\_\_侧两个座位之内的乘客有较高的被传染风险”。而此处 side 是单数,因此答案为 D) either。
35. H) largely. 详解 副词辨析题。空格前面是系动词 were,后面是形容词 safe,因此应填入副词。本句意为“但是其他乘客\_\_\_\_\_不会被传染。”紧接着下一句说明了风险很小:他们得流感的几率不到 3%。由此可知,其他乘客很大可能不会被传染,因此本空应填入表达“可能性较大”意义的副词,故本题答案为 H) largely。

#### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>终于,乘飞机有好消息了。如果你和生病的旅客乘坐同一航班,你不太可能生病。这是一项新研究的结论,该研究关注的是呼吸道病毒如何在飞机上传播。研究人员发现,例如,只有和流感乘客坐在同一排的人——或者他前一排或后一排的人——被传染的风险较高。根据研究结果,所有其他乘客生病的几率都很小。过去,媒体报道未必能提供关于在飞机上被传染的风险的准确信息。因此,这些新发现应该可以帮助飞机乘客感到乘飞机旅行时不那么容易染上呼吸道感染疾病。</p> <p>研究人员说,在该新研究之前,人们对于在飞机上被诸如流感或普通感冒的普通呼吸道病毒直接传染的风险知之甚少。因此,为了评估传染风险,研究团队在美国流感季期间乘坐了 10 次不同航班。研究人员发现,坐在流感病人任何一侧两个座位之内的乘客,以及坐在此人前一排或后一排的乘客,生病的几率大约是 80%。但是其他乘客很大程度上不会被传染。他们得流感的几率不到 3%。</p>	<p>get sick 生病 virus [ˈvaɪrəs] n. 病毒 be seated 坐 catch [kætʃ] v. 患(传染病),感染上…… present [prɪˈzent] v. 提出 infect [ɪnˈfekt] v. 传染,感染 prior to... 在……之前 little is known about... 对于……知之甚少 common cold 普通感冒 the flu season 流感季 safe from... 免受……的</p>

#### 难句分析

1. That is the conclusion of a new study that looked at how respiratory viruses spread on airplanes. (P1S3)  
分析 本句主干是“That is the conclusion of a new study...”。其后 that 引导的限制性定语从句修饰 a new study,该从句中,how respiratory viruses spread on airplanes 是宾语从句,作 looked at 的宾语。  
译文 这是一项新研究的结论,该研究关注的是呼吸道病毒如何在飞机上传播。
2. Researchers found that only people who were seated in the same row as a passenger with the flu, for example—or one row in front of or behind that individual—had a high risk of catching the illness. (P1S4)  
分析 本句主干是“Researchers found...”。其后是 that 引导的宾语从句,作 found 的宾语。该从句中,主干是“only people...had a high risk of catching the illness”,who 引导的限制性定语从句修饰主语 people。  
译文 研究人员发现,例如,只有和流感乘客坐在同一排的人——或者他前一排或后一排的人——被传染的风险较高。





3. The researchers found that passengers sitting within two seats on either side of a person infected with the flu, as well as those sitting one row in front of or behind this individual, had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick. (P2S3)

**分析** 本句主干是“The researchers found...”。其后是 that 引导的宾语从句,作 found 的宾语。该从句中,主干是“passengers...as well as those...had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick”,两个 sitting 的现在分词短语作后置定语,分别修饰 passengers 和 those,其中 those 指代上文出现的 passengers。

**译文** 研究人员发现,坐在流感病人任何一侧两个座位之内的乘客,以及坐在此人前一排或后一排的乘客,生病的几率大约是 80%。



早餐真的很重要吗? 快来了解一下!

## Section B

### 总体分析

本文选自 2018 年 11 月 29 日刊登在 [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com) 网站上的一篇标题为 Is Breakfast Really the Most Important Meal of the Day? (早餐真的是一天中最重要的一餐吗?) 的文章。本文列举、回顾了多项关于早餐与肥胖等关系的研究,探讨了早餐是否真的是一天中最重要的一餐的问题。A)、B) 段指出,人们普遍认为不吃早餐是错误的,从而引出话题:早餐是否真的是一天中最重要的一餐? C)~G) 段列举了关于早餐与肥胖之间关系的各项研究;H) 段讲述了关于早餐与大脑功能关系的研究;I)~K) 段列举了关于早餐该吃什么、什么时间吃等的研究。

### 试题详解

36. E) **译文** 一位教授认为,肥胖与缺乏基本的营养和健康意识有关。

**定位** 由题干中的 professor, obesity, nutrition 和 health 定位到文章 E) 段前两句: If breakfast alone isn't a guarantee of weight loss, why is there a link between obesity and breakfast-skipping? Alexandra Johnstone, professor of appetite research at the University of Aberdeen, argues that it may simply be because breakfast-skippers have been found to be less knowledgeable about nutrition and health.

**详解** E) 段前两句指出,亚历山德拉·约翰斯顿教授认为,肥胖和不吃早餐之所以有联系,可能只是因为不吃早餐的人对营养和健康的了解较少。题干中的 is related to 对应原文中的 a link between, a lack of basic awareness of nutrition and health 对应原文中的 be less knowledgeable about nutrition and health。题干是对定位句的归纳总结,故答案为 E)。

37. I) **译文** 一些科学家声称人们应该在早餐时吃正确的食物。

**定位** 由题干中的 consume the right kind of food 定位到文章 I) 段前两句: What's most important, some argue, is what we eat for breakfast. High-protein breakfasts have been found particularly effective in reducing the longing for food and consumption later in the day, according to research by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.

**详解** I) 段第一句指出,有人认为,最重要的是我们早餐吃什么。第二句接着用澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织的研究发现来证明这一观点——高蛋白早餐在降低人们对食物的渴望和当天晚些时候的消耗量方面特别有效。题干中的 consume the right kind of food at breakfast 对应原文中的 “What's most important...is what we eat for breakfast.”, 故答案为 I)。

38. B) **译文** 对于早餐是否是一天中最重要的一餐,人们意见不一。

**定位** 由题干中的 opinions 和 the most important meal 定位到文章 B) 段倒数第二句: But there's widespread disagreement over whether breakfast should keep its top spot in the hierarchy (等级) of meals.

**详解** B) 段倒数第二句提到,对于早餐是否应该在膳食等级结构中占据首位,存在普遍的分歧。题干中的 opinions differ 对应原文中的 widespread disagreement, breakfast is the most important meal of the day 对应原文中的 breakfast should keep its top spot in the hierarchy of meals, 故答案为 B)。





39. G) 【译文】研究发现,在一些国家不吃早餐与某些疾病的发病率有关。

【定位】由题干中的 not eating breakfast、related 和 diseases 定位到文章 G) 段第四句: Skipping breakfast has been associated with a 27% increased risk of heart disease, a 21% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in men, and a 20% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in women.

【详解】G) 段第四句提到,不吃早餐与心脏病风险增加 27%、男性 2 型糖尿病风险增加 21%、女性 2 型糖尿病风险增加 20% 有关联。题干中的 not eating breakfast 对应原文中的 skipping breakfast, is related to 对应原文中的 has been associated with; 题干中的 the incidence of certain diseases 是对原文中 a 27% increased risk of heart disease, a 21% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in men, and a 20% higher risk of type 2 diabetes in women 的概括归纳,故答案为 G)。

40. D) 【译文】研究人员发现,导致体重下降的是饮食习惯的改变,而不是早餐本身。

【定位】由题干中的 change、breakfast itself 和 weight loss 定位到文章 D) 段最后一句: What they found was that it wasn't breakfast itself that caused the participants to lose weight: it was changing their normal routine.

【详解】D) 段最后一句提到,他们发现,并不是早餐本身导致了参与者的体重下降:而是他们日常生活方式的改变造成的。题干中的 a change in eating habits 对应原文中的 changing their normal routine, induced weight loss 对应原文中的 caused the participants to lose weight, 故答案为 D)。

41. J) 【译文】为了保持自身健康,吃早餐比选择吃什么更重要。

【定位】由题干中的 eating breakfast、more important 和 choosing what to eat 定位到文章 J) 段最后一句: A review of 54 studies found that there is no consensus yet on what type of breakfast is healthier, and concluded that the type of breakfast doesn't matter as much as simply eating something.

【详解】J) 段最后一句提到,一项述评发现,对于什么样的早餐更健康还没有达成共识,并得出结论,早餐的种类不如吃点早餐来得重要。题干中的 eating breakfast is more important than choosing what to eat 对应原文中的 the type of breakfast doesn't matter as much as simply eating something, 故答案为 J)。

42. A) 【译文】人们普遍认为不吃早餐是错误的。

【定位】由题干中的 widely、wrong 和 not to eat breakfast 定位到文章 A) 段最后一句: Many of us grow up believing that skipping breakfast is a serious mistake, even if only two thirds of adults in the UK eat breakfast regularly, according to the British Dietetic Association, and around three-quarters of Americans.

【详解】A) 段最后一句提到,在我们成长过程中,很多人都认为不吃早餐是一个严重的错误。题干中的 not to eat breakfast 对应原文中的 skipping breakfast, considered wrong 对应原文中的 a serious mistake, 故答案为 A)。

43. F) 【译文】需要更多的研究来证明早餐与减肥或食物摄入有关。

【定位】由题干中的 more research、weight loss 和 food intake 定位到文章 F) 段: A 2016 review of 10 studies looking into the relationship between breakfast and weight management concluded there is "limited evidence" supporting or refuting (反驳) the argument that breakfast influences weight or food intake, and more evidence is required before breakfast recommendations can be used to help prevent obesity.

【详解】F) 段提到,2016 年一项述评指出,支持或反驳早餐影响体重或食物摄入量的论点“证据有限”,使用早餐推荐来帮助预防肥胖之前,还需要更多的证据。题干中的 more research is needed 对应原文中的 more evidence is required, 题干是对定位段的概括归纳,故答案为 F)。

44. C) 【译文】把吃早餐放在第一位的人往往热量较低,但营养摄入较高。

【定位】由题干中的 low calorie 和 higher nutritional intake 定位到文章 C) 段最后两句: In one US study that analysed the health data of 50,000 people over seven years, researchers found that those who made breakfast the largest meal of the day were more likely to have a lower body mass index (BMI) than those who ate a large lunch or dinner. The researchers argued that breakfast helps reduce daily calorie intake and improve the quality of our diet—since



breakfast foods are often higher in fibre and nutrients.

● 详解 C)段最后两句提到,美国的一项研究发现,与吃了大量午餐或晚餐的人相比,那些把早餐作为一天中最大一餐的人更有可能拥有较低的身体质量指数。研究人员认为,早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入,并改善我们的饮食质量,因为早餐食品中的纤维和营养成分通常比较高。题干中的 people who prioritise breakfasts 对应原文中的 those who made breakfast the largest meal of the day, have lower calorie 对应原文中的 reduce daily calorie intake, higher nutritional intake 对应原文中的 higher in fibre and nutrients,故答案为 C)。

45. H) ● 译文 许多研究表明,吃早餐有助于人们记忆和集中注意力。

● 定位 由题干中的 memorise 和 concentrate 定位到文章 H)段前三句: Breakfast is also associated with improved brain function, including concentration and language use. A review of 54 studies found that eating breakfast can improve memory, though the effects on other brain functions were inconclusive. However, one of the review's researchers, Mary Beth Spitznagel, says there is "reasonable" evidence breakfast does improve concentration—there just needs to be more research.

● 详解 H)段第一句提到,早餐与改善大脑功能有关联,包括注意力和语言使用。第二、三句接着指出,有研究发现,吃早餐可以改善记忆,也能够改善注意力。题干中的 helps people memorise and concentrate 对应原文中的 improve memory 和 improve concentration,题干是对定位句的概括归纳,故答案为 H)。

### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
<p>早餐真的是一天中最重要的一餐吗?</p> <p>A) 除了“胡萝卜能让你拥有夜视的能力”和“圣诞老人不会给表现不好的孩子带玩具”等古老经典外,各地疲惫不堪的父母最常说的话就是早餐是一天中最重要的一餐。(42) 在我们成长过程中,很多人都认为不吃早餐是一个严重的错误,虽然根据英国饮食协会的说法,在英国只有三分之二的成年人有规律地吃早餐,而在美国大约四分之三的成年人会这么做。</p> <p>B) “人体整夜都需要大量的能量储备来维持生长和修复,”饮食专家莎拉·埃尔德解释说。“吃一顿均衡的早餐有助于增加我们的能量,也有助于补充整夜消耗掉的蛋白质和钙。”(38) 但是对于早餐是否应该在膳食等级结构中占据首位,存在普遍的分歧。有人担心谷类早餐食品的含糖量以及食品行业参与支持早餐的研究——甚至有一位学者声称早餐是“危险的”。</p> <p>C) 事实是什么呢? 早餐是一天必不可少的开始,还是谷类食品公司的营销策略? 关于早餐(和不吃早餐)研究最多的方面是它与肥胖的关系。对于两者之间为什么有关系,科学家们有不同的理论。(44) 在一项分析了七年来五万人健康数据的美国研究中,研究人员发现,与吃了大量午餐或晚餐的人相比,那些把早餐作为一天中最大一餐的人更有可能拥有较低的身体质量指数(BMI)。研究人员认为,早餐有助于减少每日热量摄入,并改善我们的饮食质量——因为早餐食品中的纤维和营养成分通常比较高。</p> <p>D) 但与任何此类研究一样,目前还不清楚这是否是原因——也不清楚不吃早餐的人是否一开始就更容易</p>	<p>along with... 和……一起</p> <p>classic ['klæsɪk] n. 典范,经典</p> <p>vision ['vɪʒən] n. 视力</p> <p>misbehave [ˌmɪsbɪ'heɪv] v. 行为不端,举止不检点</p> <p>well-worn [ˌwel'wɔːn] a. (说法、言辞等)陈腐的</p> <p>skip [skɪp] v. 不做(本来常做或应做的事)</p> <p>regularly ['regjələli] ad. 经常,定期地,定时地</p> <p>store [stɔː] n. 储备,贮存物</p> <p>specialist ['speʃəlɪst] n. 专家</p> <p>balanced [ˈbælənst] a. 均衡的</p> <p>up [ʌp] v. 提高,增加</p> <p>make up for 弥补,补偿</p> <p>protein ['prəʊtɪn] n. 蛋白质</p> <p>calcium ['kælsiəm] n. 钙</p> <p>widespread [ˈwaɪdspred] a. 分布广的,广泛流传的</p> <p>disagreement [ˌdɪsə'ɡri:mənt] n. 分歧,争论</p> <p>spot [spɒt] n. 位置,名次</p> <p>concern [kən'sɜːn] n. 担心的事,关切的事</p> <p>content ['kɒntent] n. 含量</p> <p>cereal ['sɪəriəl] n. 谷类食品</p> <p>involvement [ɪn'vɒlvmənt] n. 参与,卷入</p> <p>claim [kleɪm] n. 声称,指称</p> <p>academic [ˌækə'demɪk] n. 学者</p>





易超重。为了找出答案,研究人员设计了一项研究:52名肥胖女性参加了为期12周的减肥项目。所有人一天的热量都是一样的,但一半人吃早餐,另一半人则不吃。(40) 他们发现,并不是早餐本身导致了参与者的体重下降;而是他们日常生活方式的改变造成的。

E) (36) 如果单靠早餐不能保证体重下降,那么为什么肥胖和不吃早餐有联系? 阿伯丁大学食欲研究教授亚历山德拉·约翰斯顿认为,这可能只是因为人们发现,不吃早餐的人对营养和健康的了解较少。她说:“有很多关于吃早餐与可能的健康结果之间关系的研究,但这可能是因为那些吃早餐的人习惯性地选择增强健康的行为,如经常锻炼和不吸烟。”

F) (43) 2016年对10项关于早餐与体重管理之间关系的研究进行的述评得出结论,支持或反驳早餐影响体重或食物摄入量的论点“证据有限”,使用早餐推荐来帮助预防肥胖之前,还需要更多的证据。

G) 萨里大学和阿伯丁大学的研究已经进行了一半,他们正在调查吃饭时间如何影响体重的机制。早期的研究结果表明,早餐多吃点对控制体重有益。研究发现早餐不仅仅影响体重。(39) 不吃早餐与心脏病风险增加27%、男性2型糖尿病风险增加21%、女性2型糖尿病风险增加20%有关联。其中一个原因可能是早餐的营养价值——部分是因为谷类食品增加了维生素这类营养价值。在一项对英国1,600名年轻人早餐习惯的研究中,研究人员发现,那些经常吃早餐的人的纤维和微量营养成分摄入更好。澳大利亚、巴西、加拿大和美国也有类似的研究发现。

H) (45) 早餐也与改善大脑功能有关联,包括注意力和语言使用。一项对54项研究的述评发现,吃早餐可以改善记忆,尽管对其他大脑功能的影响还没有定论。然而,这篇述评的一位研究人员,玛丽·贝斯·施皮兹纳格尔说,有“合理的”证据表明早餐确实能改善注意力——只是需要更多的研究。“看看那些测试注意力的研究,显示有益处的研究数量与没有益处的研究数量完全相同,”她说。“没有研究发现吃早餐不利于注意力集中。”

I) (37) 有人认为,最重要的是我们早餐吃什么。澳大利亚联邦科学与工业研究组织的研究发现,高蛋白早餐在降低人们对食物的渴望和当天晚些时候的消耗量方面特别有效。虽然谷类早餐食品仍然是英美早餐消费者的最爱,但最近一项对“成年人”早餐谷类食品含糖量的调查发现,一些谷类早餐食品单份的含糖量超过了每日游离糖建议摄入量的四分之三,糖是谷类早餐食品中的第二或第三高的成分。

J) 但是一些研究表明,如果我们要吃含糖的食物,最好早点吃。一项研究招募了200名肥胖成年人参加为期16周的节食,其中一半在早餐中添加甜点,另一半则不添加。那些添加甜点的人平均减重40多磅——然而,这项研究无法显示长期效果。(41) 一项对54项研究的述评发现,对于什么样的早餐更健康还没有达成共

marketing [ˈmɑːkɪtɪŋ] n. 促销,营销

tactic [ˈtæktɪk] n. 手法,策略

link [lɪŋk] n. 联系,关联

obesity [əʊˈbiːsəti] n. 肥胖

analyse [ˈænal-aɪz] v. 分析,剖析

mass [mæs] n. 质量

index [ˈɪndeks] n. 标志,指标

calorie [ˈkæləri] n. 卡路里(食物的热量单位)

intake [ˈɪntek] n. 摄入量,摄取量,吸入量

fibre [ˈfaɪbə] n. 纤维

nutrient [ˈnjuːtriənt] n. 养分,营养物

unclear [ˌʌnˈkliə] a. 难懂的,不肯定的,不清楚的

overweight [ˌəʊvəˈweɪt] a. 体重超常的,肥胖的

to begin with 起初,开始的时候

obese [əʊˈbiːs] a. 肥胖的

take part in 参与,参加

participant [pɑːˈtɪsɪpənt] n. 参与者,参加者

lose weight 体重减轻,变瘦

normal [ˈnɔːmə] a. 正常的,平常的

routine [ruːˈtiːn] n. 惯例,例行公事

outcome [ˈaʊtkʌm] n. 结果,后果

habitually [həˈbɪtʃuəli] ad. 习惯地,惯常地

look into 调查

management [ˈmænɪdʒmənt] n. 管理

conclude [kənˈkluːd] v. 得出结论,推断出

argument [ˈɑːɡjʊmənt] n. 论点,论据

evidence [ˈeɪdəns] n. 证据

recommendation [ˌrekəmenˈdeɪʃən] n. 推荐

prevent [prɪˈvent] v. 预防,防止

halfway [ˌhɑːfˈweɪ] a. 中间的,半途的

mechanism [ˈmekənɪzəm] n. 机制

beneficial [ˌbenɪˈfɪʃəl] a. 有利的,有帮助的

affect [əˈfekt] v. 影响

be associated with 与……有关

diabetes [ˌdaɪəˈbiːtɪz] n. 糖尿病

nutritional [njuːˈtrɪʃənəl] a. 营养的

partly [ˈpɑːtli] ad. 在某种程度上,部分地

vitamin [ˈvɪtəmin] n. 维生素

micronutrient [ˌmaɪkrəʊˈnjuːtriənt] n. 微量营养物

function [ˈfʌŋkʃən] n. 功能

concentration [ˌkɒnsənˈtreɪʃən] n. 专心,专注

review [rɪˈvjuː] n. 述评,回顾

inconclusive [ˌɪnkənˈkluːsɪv] a. 非结论性的,无确定结果的

longing [ˈlɒŋɪŋ] n. 渴望,渴盼

consumption [kənˈsʌmpʃən] n. 消耗量



识,并得出结论,早餐的种类不如吃早餐来得重要。

K) 虽然没有确凿的证据表明我们到底应该吃什么以及什么时候吃,但人们的共识是,我们应该倾听自己的身体,在感觉饿的时候吃东西。“早餐对那些醒来时就觉得饿的人来说是最重要的,”约翰斯顿说。“每个人开始一天的情况是不一样的——这些个体差异需要更仔细的研究,”施皮兹纳格尔说。“均衡的早餐确实很有帮助,但一天中有规律的饮食对保持血糖稳定更为重要,这有助于控制体重和饥饿程度,”埃尔德说。“早餐并不是我们应该正确对待的唯一一餐。”

investigation [ɪnˌvestɪˈɡeɪʃən] n. 调查

recommend [ˌrekəˈmend] v. 推荐

portion [ˈpɔːʃən] n. 一份

ingredient [ɪnˈɡriːdiənt] n. 成分

recruit [rɪˈkruːt] v. 招募

long-term [lɒŋˈtɜːm] a. 长期的

consensus [kənˈsensəs] n. 共同意见,一致看法,共识

wake up 醒来

stable [ˈsteɪbəl] a. 稳定的,牢固的

## ■ 难句分析

1. In one US study that analysed the health data of 50,000 people over seven years, researchers found that those who made breakfast the largest meal of the day were more likely to have a lower body mass index (BMI) than those who ate a large lunch or dinner. (CS5)

【分析】本句主干是“...researchers found that...”,其中“that those...were more likely to have a lower body mass index (BMI) than those...”是 that 引导的宾语从句,作 found 的宾语。在该宾语从句中又包含两个 who 引导的定语从句,分别修饰两个 those。in one US study 作状语,其中又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句,修饰 study。

【译文】在一项分析了七年来五万人健康数据的美国研究中,研究人员发现,与吃了大量午餐或晚餐的人相比,那些把早餐作为一天中最大一餐的人更有可能拥有较低的身体质量指数(BMI)。

2. What they found was that it wasn't breakfast itself that caused the participants to lose weight: it was changing their normal routine. (DS4)

【分析】本句主干是“What they found was that...”,其中主语是 what 引导的主语从句,that 引导表语从句。在该表语从句中又包含两个强调句 it wasn't breakfast itself that caused the participants to lose weight 和 it was changing their normal routine(其后省略了 that caused the participants to lose weight)。

【译文】他们发现,并不是早餐本身导致了参与者的体重下降;而是他们生活方式的改变造成的。

3. While there's no conclusive evidence on exactly what we should be eating and when, the consensus is that we should listen to our own bodies and eat when we're hungry. (KS1)

【分析】本句主干是“...the consensus is that...”,其中 that 引导表语从句。在该表语从句中又包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。while 引导让步状语从句,其中含有 what 和 when 引导的宾语从句,when 引导的宾语从句省略了 we should be eating。

【译文】虽然没有确凿的证据表明我们到底应该吃什么以及什么时候吃,但人们的共识是,我们应该倾听自己的身体,在感觉饿的时候吃东西。

## Section C

### Passage One



老师教你如何快速排除干扰项。

## ▲ 总体分析

本文选自 [www.codcourier.org](http://www.codcourier.org)。文章主要介绍了数字时代教材出版的处境。第一段介绍教材出版已成为一个巨大的产业;第二段具体论述教材的编撰过程;第三段分析了教材出版在当今时代背景下所面临的困境;第四、五段分析了教材出版的优势所在。

## ■ 试题详解

46. 关于开放的教育资源,文章说了什么?

- A) 它们对教学与学习的贡献一样多。  
B) 它们不如传统教科书获利多。

- C) 它们不能像教科书那样将教授与学生联系起来。  
D) 它们与教科书生产者激烈抢夺客户。





【定位】由题干中的 open educational resources 定位到第二段第三句:Textbook publishers connect professors, instructors and students in ways that alternatives, such as open e-textbooks and open educational resources, simply do not.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第二段第三句指出,教材出版商们把教授、教师和学生联系在一起,而教科书的替代品,诸如开放的电子教科书和开放的教育资源却做不到。由此可见,开放的教育资源不能像传统教科书那样将教授和学生联系起来,故答案为 C)。

【干扰项排除】A)项在文中并未提及,故排除;首段第一句提到,教科书代表着一个 110 亿美元的产业,而 2014 年为 80 亿美元,可见传统的教材出版蕴含着巨大商机,但是并未与开放的教育资源在这方面的获利进行比较,故排除 B)项;第三段第一句提到,出版商最近报告了损失,这些损失很大程度上是由于学生们租用或购买了一些用过的印刷教材,可见与出版商竞争客户的是一些二手教材等,并未提到开放的教材资源,故排除 D)项。

47. 造成出版商损失的主要原因是什么?

A) 不能满足学生需求。

C) 电子书的出现。

B) 产业调整。

D) 销售量的下降。

【定位】由题干中的 main cause of the publishers' losses 定位到第三段第一句:It is true that textbook publishers have recently reported losses, largely due to students renting or buying used print textbooks.

【详解】推理判断题。文章第三段第一句提到,出版商最近报告了损失,这些损失很大程度上是由于学生们租用或购买了一些用过的印刷教材。由此可知,造成出版商损失的主要原因是一些学生不买新教科书,而是买一些二手书,从而导致了出版商销售量的下降,故答案为 D)。

【干扰项排除】文章第四段第一句提到,尽管它们并不像 iPad 那样具有动态感,但是教科书并不是被动或无生命的,由此可见,教科书是可以满足学生需求的,故排除 A)项;根据文章第三段倒数第二句可知,要想摆脱这种销售困境,需要重新调整产业结构,因此产业调整是结果,而非原因,B)项因果倒置,故排除;根据定位句可知,出版商损失很大程度上是由于学生们租用或购买了一些用过的印刷教材,可知电子书的出现并不是造成出版商损失的主要原因,故排除 C)项。

48. 教材产业需要做什么?

A) 改革其产业结构。

C) 找到印刷教材的替代品。

B) 降低其零售价格。

D) 阶段性地改变商业策略。

【定位】由题干中的 the textbook industry 定位到第三段第二、三句:But this can be chalked up to the excessively high cost of their books—which has increased over 1,000 percent since 1977. A restructuring of the textbook industry may well be in order.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第三段第二、三句指出,由于教科书的成本过高,自 1977 年以来已经增长了 10 倍。对于教材产业的调整已经势在必行。由此可见,要想摆脱销售困境,教材产业需要做的就是改革产业结构,故答案为 A)。

【干扰项排除】根据定位句可知,教科书的成本过高,但并未提及要降低零售价格,故排除 B)项;文章第二段第三句指出,教材出版商们把教授、教师和学生联系在一起,而教科书的替代品却做不到,可见寻找印刷教材替代品并不是教材产业的可取方法,故排除 C)项;D)项在文中未提及,故排除。

49. 人们期望学生在学习过程中做什么?

A) 在回答每个问题前仔细思考。

C) 用自己的经验回答问题。

B) 根据自己的理解提出问题。

D) 给出体现他们各自个性的答案。

【定位】由题干中的 students 和 the learning process 定位到第四段第三、四句:From 1800 to the present day, textbooks have done this by posing questions for students to answer inductively (归纳性地). That means students are asked to use their individual experience to come up with answers to general questions.

【详解】推理判断题。第四段第三、四句提到,从 1800 年到现在,教科书通过向学生们提出问题,并进行归纳回答来实现这点。那就意味着学生们需要利用自身经验来回答那些普遍的问题。由此可见,学生在学习教科书时需要用自己的经验回答问题,故答案为 C)。

【干扰项排除】文章第四段第四句提到,学生们需要利用自身经验来回答那些普遍的问题,由此可见,文中并未提及学生在回答每个问题前要仔细思考,也未提及给出体现各自个性的答案,故排除 A)项。



D)项;该段第三句提到,从1800年到现在,教科书通过向学生们提出问题,并进行归纳回答来实现这点,可见文章并未提及B)项内容,故排除。

50. 专家们对于学生使用教科书有何看法?

- A) 他们可以轻易地将印刷品数字化。 C) 他们可以购买定制版本(教材)。  
B) 他们可以以一种互动的方式学习。 D) 他们可以自己改编教材中的内容。

**定位** 由题干中的 experts 和 students using textbooks 定位到最后一段第一、二句: Experts observe that “textbooks come in layers, something like an onion.” For an active learner, engaging with a textbook can be an interactive experience.

**详解** 观点态度题。最后一段第一、二句指出,专家观察到,教科书“像洋葱一样,一层一层的”。对于主动的学习者,专注于教科书的学习是一种互动的体验。由此可见,专家认为,学生在使用教科书时,应以互动的方式来学习,故答案为B)。

**干扰项排除** 文章最后一段第五句提到,学生们可以通过划重点、贴备注、折书角以及其他方法进一步定制自己的课本,但是并没有提及将印刷品数字化、购买定制版本教材或改编教材中的内容,故排除A)、C)和D)。

全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
教科书代表着一个110亿美元的产业,而2014年为80亿美元。教材出版商皮尔森在出版界是世界上各种出版物最大的出版商。	represent [ˌreprɪˈzent] v. 代表,象征
制作一本新的教科书的成本大约在100万美元。大一新生的教科书将会有几十位贡献者,包括从平面设计师到专家评审员和课堂测试员的各种主题方面的专家。(46)教材出版商们把教授、教师和学生联系在一起,而教科书的替代品,诸如开放的电子教科书和开放的教育资源却做不到。	alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] n. 供替代的选择
这种联系不仅仅是通过协作开发、审查和测试得以实现,更是在教职人员通常召开的决定来年使用何种教材、开设何种课程的会议上体现出来。	collaborative [kə'læbəreɪtɪv] a. 合作的,协作的
(47)确实,出版商最近报告了损失,这些损失很大程度上是由于学生们租用或购买了一些用过的印刷教材。(48)但这是因为教科书的成本过高——自1977年以来已经增长了10倍。对于教材产业的调整已经势在必行。但这并不意味着教科书本身的终结。	be chalked up to... 把……归因于……
尽管它们并不像iPad那样具有动态感,但是教科书并不是被动或无生命的。例如,几个世纪以来,它们用很多种方式模拟了对话。(49)从1800年到现在,教科书通过向学生们提出问题,并进行归纳回答来实现这点。那就意味着学生们需要利用自身经验来回答那些普遍的问题。例如,今天的心理学课本会问:“你认为你性格中有多少是遗传的?”而物理学课本则会问:“你预测你扔出去的球会落在哪里?”	excessively [ɪk'sesɪvli] ad. 过度地,过分地
(50)专家观察到,教科书“像洋葱一样,一层一层的”。对于主动的学习者,专注于教科书的学习是一种互动的体验。读者可以根据自己的进度进行学习。他们用不同的层次和链接定制自己的课本。学生们可以通过划重点、贴备注、折书角以及其他方法进一步定制自己的课本,这正是学生们喜欢印刷书籍多过电子书籍的地方。	be in order 安排就绪
	pose [pəʊz] v. 提出
	individual [ˌɪndɪˈvɪdʒuəl] a. 个人的,自己的
	come up with 想出,想到
	predict [prɪ'dɪkt] v. 预测,推测
	proceed [prəˈsi:d] v. 进行,开展
	customize [ˈkʌstəmaɪz] v. 定制,按要求制作
	highlight [ˈhaɪlaɪt] v. 强调,使突显

难句分析

1. This connection happens not only by means of collaborative development, review and testing, but also at conferences where faculty regularly decide on their textbooks and curricula for the coming year. (P2S4)

**分析** 本句主干是“This connection happens...”,其后 by means of collaborative development, review and testing 是方式状语, at conferences 是地点状语, where faculty regularly decide on their textbooks and curricula for the coming year 是限制性定语从句,修饰 conferences。





【译文】这种联系不仅仅是通过协作开发、审查和测试得以实现,更是在教职人员通常召开的决定来年使用何种教材、开设何种课程的会议上体现出来。

2. Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization that students value in print books over digital forms of books. (P5S5)

【分析】本句主干是“Highlighting, Post-It notes, dog-ears and other techniques allow for further customization...”,其后 that students value in print books over digital forms of books 是限制性定语从句,修饰 customization。

【译文】学生们可以通过划重点、贴备注、折书角以及其他方法进一步定制自己的课本,这正是学生们喜欢印刷书籍多过电子书籍的地方。

## Passage Two

### 总体分析

本文选自 [www.interestingengineering.com](http://www.interestingengineering.com)。文章主要介绍了盗食质体海蛞蝓这一新型物种。第一至三段主要介绍海蛞蝓半植物半动物的特殊生存方式;第四段具体论述海蛞蝓可以将盗食质体这一特性遗传;第五、六段分析了海蛞蝓这一特点的优势。

### 试题详解

51. 海蛞蝓独有的特点是什么?

- A) 它看起来既像植物又像动物。
- B) 它可以把一些海中动物转化为植物。
- C) 它一半依靠动物一半依靠植物生存。
- D) 它既可以通过食物又可以通过阳光来获取能量。

【定位】由题干中的 the distinctive feature of a sea slug 定位到第三段第三句: And so far, this green sea slug is the only known animal that can be truly considered solar-powered, although some animals do exhibit some plant-like behaviors.

【详解】推理判断题。文章第三段第三句指出,尽管一些动物确实展现出一些类似植物的行为,这种绿色的海蛞蝓是迄今为止所知道的可以真正意义上做到以太阳光为动力的动物。由此可见,作为一种生物,它既可以通过食物也可以通过阳光来获取能量,故答案为 D)。

【干扰项排除】第二段首句提到,那么这样的划分方法随着海蛞蝓这种生物的发现而轰然崩塌,因为它是真正的半动物半植物生物,A)项所述与原文不符,故排除;B)项在文中并未提及,故排除;第三段第一句提到,海蛞蝓能够制造叶绿素,即植物体内可以从阳光中捕获能量的绿色色素,并且可以把这种基因保存在体内。可见海蛞蝓并不是一半依靠植物一半依靠动物生存,而是通过食物和阳光来获取能量,故排除 C)项。

52. 是什么使海蛞蝓像植物一样存活?

- A) 它从海洋藻类中获取的基因。
- B) 它储存能量的机制。
- C) 它从其他物种那里劫持的营养。
- D) 它从先辈那里遗传来的绿色色素。

【定位】由题干中的 the sea slug to live like a plant 定位到第三段第一、二句: The slugs can manufacture chlorophyll, the green pigment (色素) in plants that captures energy from sunlight, and hold these genes within their body. The term kleptoplasty is used to describe the practice of using hijacked genes to create nutrients from sunlight.

【详解】推理判断题。文章第三段第一、二句提到,海蛞蝓能够制造叶绿素,即植物体内可以从阳光中捕获能量的绿色色素,并且可以把这种基因保存在体内。盗食质体这个术语用来描述利用被劫持的基因从阳光中创造养分的行为。由此可知,海蛞蝓之所以能够像植物一样存活,是因为它从藻类身上获取了可以制造叶绿素的基因,故答案为 A)。

【干扰项排除】B)项在文中并没有提到,故排除;文章第二段第二句提到,它成功地将其赖以生存的藻类的基因占为己有,由此可见,海蛞蝓是从其他物种那里劫持可以获得养分的基因,而并非直接劫持营养,C)项表述错误,故排除;第四段第二句提到,海蛞蝓需要吃掉足够多的藻类以获取这种必要的基因,它们无法自己制造这种基因,也只有那时,它们才能够从阳光中制造能量,由此可见,它们的绿色





色素并不是从先辈那里遗传而来的,故排除 D) 项。

53. 对于幼小的海蛞蝓,作者有何看法?

- A) 它们在没有太阳的情况下可以存活很久。 C) 没有藻类,它们也能存活很长一段时间。  
B) 它们一出生就可以吸收阳光。 D) 它们可以自己制造叶绿素。

**定位** 由题干中的 baby sea slugs 定位到第四段第二句: Their babies retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll, though they can't generate energy from sunlight until they've eaten enough algae to steal the necessary genes, which they can't yet produce on their own.

**详解** 观点态度题。文章第四段第二句指出,它们的后代延续了这种可以制造叶绿素的能力,由此可见,幼小的海蛞蝓可以自己制造叶绿素,故答案为 D)。

**干扰项排除** A) 项在文中并未提及,故排除;根据定位句可知,幼小的海蛞蝓并不是一出生就具有吸收阳光的能力,B) 项所述与原文不符,故排除;C) 项在文中未提及,故排除。

54. 西德尼·皮尔斯对于藻类中的基因有何看法?

- A) 它们像海蛞蝓一样,是从动物那里偷来的。 C) 它们通常在动物细胞内不起作用。  
B) 除非暴露在阳光下,否则它们不起作用。 D) 它们可以快速地被转化为海蛞蝓基因。

**定位** 由题干中的 Sidney Pierce 和 genes from an alga 定位到第五段第一句: "There's no way on earth that genes from an alga should work inside an animal cell," says Sidney Pierce from the University of South Florida.

**详解** 观点态度题。第五段第一句提到,南佛罗里达大学的西德尼·皮尔斯说:“藻类的基因根本无法在动物细胞内奏效。”由此可见,根据西德尼·皮尔斯的观点,藻类基因在动物细胞内通常不起作用,故答案为 C)。

**干扰项排除** A) 项在文章中并未提及,故排除;定位句提到,藻类的基因根本无法在动物细胞内奏效,可见这与有无阳光无关,故排除 B) 项;文章第四段第二句指出,海蛞蝓需要吃掉足够多的藻类以获取这种必要的基因,它们无法自己制造这种基因,那时它们才能够从阳光中制造能量,D) 项不符合文意,故排除。

55. 关于海蛞蝓,我们从文中可以了解到什么?

- A) 它们的行为方式和大多数植物一样。 C) 它们成熟后将变成植物。  
B) 它们不进食也能存活数月。 D) 没有阳光它们将饿死。

**定位** 由题干中的 sea slugs from the passage 定位到最后一段第一句: The sea slugs are so good at gathering energy from the sun that they can live up to nine months without having to eat any food.

**详解** 事实细节题。文章最后一段第一句指出,海蛞蝓十分擅长从阳光中获取能量,因此它们可以在不进食的情况下生存九个月。由此可见,海蛞蝓在有阳光的情况下,即使不进食也能存活数月,故答案为 B)。

**干扰项排除** 文章第三段第三句指出,尽管一些动物确实展现出一些类似植物的行为,这种绿色的海蛞蝓是迄今为止所知道的可以真正意义上做到以太阳能为动力的动物,由此可见,海蛞蝓与多数植物的行为方式不同,故排除 A) 项;C) 项在文中并未提及,故排除;海蛞蝓作为一种动物,即使在没有阳光的情况下,也可以通过食物来获取能量,故排除 D) 项。

### 全文翻译及重点词汇

全文翻译	重点词汇
当我们想到动物和植物时,我们有一个很好的方法将它们分成两个不同的组:一组是将阳光转化为能量,而另一组是不得不吃食物来获取能量。 那么这样的划分方法随着海蛞蝓这种生物的发现而轰然崩塌,因为它是真正的半动物半植物生物。令人难以置信的是,它是如何成功地将其赖以生存的藻类的基因占为己有的。 (52) 海蛞蝓能够制造叶绿素,即植物体内可以从阳光中捕获能量的绿色色素,并且可以把这种基因保存在体内。盗食质体这个术语用来描述利用被劫持的基因从阳光中创造养分的行为。(51) 尽管一	crash down 崩溃,崩塌 incredible [ɪnˈkredəbəl] a. 难以置信的 hijack [ˈhaɪdʒæk] v. 劫持 feed on 以……为食 manufacture [ˌmænʃuˈfæktʃə] v. 生产,制造 capture [ˈkæptʃə] v. 捕获 exhibit [ɪɡˈzɪbɪt] v. 展示,





些动物确实展现出一些类似植物的行为,这种绿色的海蛞蝓是迄今为止所知道的可以真正意义上做到以太阳能为动力的动物。很多科学家已经对它们进行了研究,以确认它们确实能够从阳光中制造能量。

事实上,海蛞蝓很好地使用这种基因物质,并将其传给它们的后代。(53) 它们的后代延续了这种可以制造叶绿素的能力,尽管直到它们吃掉足够多的藻类以获取这种必要的基因(它们还无法自己制造这种基因),它们才能够从阳光中制造能量。

(54) “藻类的基因根本就无法在动物细胞内奏效,”南佛罗里达大学的西德尼·皮尔斯说。“但是在海蛞蝓身上,它们却做到了。它们使得动物可以依靠阳光获取养分。所以如果动物们的食物源受到某种影响,在找到更多的藻类可以进食之前,它们也有一种方法不至于饿死。”

(55) 海蛞蝓十分擅长从阳光中获取能量,因此它们可以在不进食的情况下生存九个月。它们在藻类身上盗取的基因可以满足它们所有的营养需求。

显示

pass... on to 把……遗传给,  
把……传给

retain [ri'tein] v. 保留,持有

generate ['dʒenəreɪt] v. 产生,创造

on one's own 依靠自己

rely on 依靠,依赖

nutrition [nju:'trɪʃən] n. 营养,滋养

starve to death 饿死

live up to 存活

### 难句分析

1. The slugs can manufacture chlorophyll, the green pigment in plants that captures energy from sunlight, and hold these genes within their body. (P3S1)

分析 本句主干是“The slugs can manufacture chlorophyll...and hold these genes...”,其中 the green pigment in plants 是 chlorophyll 的同位语,that captures energy from sunlight 是限制性定语从句,修饰 the green pigment;within their body 是地点状语。

译文 海蛞蝓能够制造叶绿素,即植物体内可以从阳光中捕获能量的绿色色素,并且可以把这种基因保存在体内。

2. Their babies retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll, though they can't generate energy from sunlight until they've eaten enough algae to steal the necessary genes, which they can't yet produce on their own. (P4S2)

分析 本句主干是“Their babies retain the ability to produce their own chlorophyll...”,其中 to produce their own chlorophyll 是不定式短语作后置定语,修饰 the ability。though they can't generate energy from sunlight 是让步状语从句,until they've eaten enough algae to steal the necessary genes 是时间状语从句,which they can't yet produce on their own 是非限制性定语从句,修饰前面的 genes。

译文 它们的后代延续了这种可以制造叶绿素的能力,尽管直到它们吃掉足够多的藻类以获取这种必要的基因(它们还无法自己制造这种基因),它们才能够从阳光中制造能量。

## Part IV Translation



逐句精讲, 让你翻译不再只会蒙。

### 参考译文

Chinese concepts of family are related to Chinese cultural traditions. A harmonious large family used to be an object of envy. In the past, it was not uncommon for four generations to live together. Because of this tradition, many young people continued to live with their parents after getting married. Today, this tradition is changing. As housing conditions improve, more and more young couples choose to live separately from their parents. However, they still have a close relationship. Many of the elderly still help look after their grandchildren. Young couples also make time to visit their parents, especially during important festivals such as the Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival.

### 逐句精析

1. 中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。

词汇难点 中国的家庭观念 Chinese concepts of family/Chinese family values; 文化传统 cultural



traditions; 与……有关 be related to/be linked to/be connected with

【表达难点】作为本次段落翻译的第一句,本句指出下文所述的中国人所持有的家庭观念的渊源,即与中国的文化传统密切相关。句子主干是“A与B有关”,可以采用A is related to B或A relates to B来翻译。句中的“其”体现了汉语“忌重复,多用代词”的特点,译成英文时,为避免歧义,宜明确译为Chinese。

2. 和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。

【词汇难点】和睦的 harmonious; 大家庭 big family/large family; 令人羡慕(的) be an object of envy/be enviable

【表达难点】本句介绍与中国家庭观念相关的文化传统之一——和睦的大家庭。句中的“曾”暗示本句要用过去时态,可添加时间状语 in the past 或直接译为 used to be; “非常令人羡慕”,即是众人羡慕的对象,可用英语中的惯用搭配 be an object of envy 来翻译,也可译为 be highly enviable。

3. 过去四代同堂并不少见。

【词汇难点】过去 in the past; 四代 four generations; 同堂 live together; 不少见 not uncommon/not unusual

【表达难点】此句承接上句,继续介绍“中国传统式大家庭”。“……不少见”常译为“It is not uncommon/unusual for sb. to do sth.”句式,其中 it 作形式主语,将真正的主语 to do sth. 置于句末,并用 for 引出不定式的逻辑主语;“四代同堂”即四代人住在一起,故可译为“It is not uncommon/unusual for four generations to live together.”。

4. 由于这个传统,许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。

【词汇难点】由于 due to/because of; 许多 many/a (large) number of/a great deal of/a lot of; 婚后 after marriage/after getting married

【表达难点】本句继续介绍传统大家庭。由于本句承接上句,说的还是过去的情况,因此谓语动词用过去时态。“由于”后接名词短语“这个传统”,可用介词短语 due to 或 because of 来翻译;“继续做某事”可译为 continue to do/doing sth. 或 keep (on) doing sth.。

5. 今天,这个传统正在改变。

【词汇难点】今天 today/nowadays; 改变 change

【表达难点】本句为过渡句,指出现在情况正在转变。“正在”结合“今天”可知,本句应采用现在进行时;“正在改变”可译为 be changing 或 be undergoing changes。

6. 随着住房条件的改善,越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。

【词汇难点】住房条件 housing conditions; 改善 improve/get better; 越来越多 more and more/a growing number of/an increasing number of; 夫妇 couple; 分开住 live separately from/live apart from

【表达难点】本句具体介绍现在的变化,时态用现在时。句中的“随着……”为伴随状语,既可以译为“连词+从句”的形式“As housing conditions improve/get better...”,也可译为“介词+名词短语”的形式“With the improvement of housing conditions...”;“选择做某事”可译为 choose to do sth. 或 prefer to do sth.。

7. 但他们之间的联系仍然很密切。

【词汇难点】但 however/but; 联系 relationship; 仍然 still/remain; 密切 close

【表达难点】“但”表明本句与上句形成语义转折,可译为副词 however 或连词 but;“他们之间的联系很密切”可译为 they still have a close relationship 或 their relationship remains/stays close。

8. 许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。

【词汇难点】老年人 elderly people/the elderly/the aged; 帮着 help/assist; 照看 look after/take care of; 孙辈 grandchildren

【表达难点】本句是对上一句的解释说明,是年轻夫妇和父母关系密切的一个具体表现。“许多老年人”译为 many of the elderly 或 a number of elder people;“帮忙做某事”可译为 help do sth. 或 assist (sb.) in doing sth.;“孙辈”即老年人的孙子、孙女,译为 their grandchildren 即可。

9. 年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母,特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

【词汇难点】抽时间 make time; 探望 visit; 春节 the Spring Festival/Chinese New Year; 中秋节 Mid-Autumn Festival

【表达难点】本句与前句并列,指出年轻夫妇与父母关系密切的另一个表现。“抽时间做某事”译为 make time to do sth.;“在……等重要节日”译为“during important festivals such as/like...”,注意这种含列举的短语,常先译出“等”后的中心词,再用 such as、like 引出列举部分。

