

2018年6月大学英语四级真题（第3套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *the importance of speaking ability and how to develop it*. 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6月四级考试全国共考了两套听力，本套真题听力与前两套内容相同，只是选项顺序不同，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.

Neon (霓虹) is to Hong Kong as red phone booths are to London and fog is to San Francisco. When night falls, red and blue and other colors 26 a hazy (雾蒙蒙的) glow over a city lit up by tens of thousands of neon signs. But many of them are going dark, 27 by more practical, but less romantic, LEDs (发光二极管).

Changing building codes, evolving tastes, and the high cost of maintaining those wonderful old signs have businesses embracing LEDs, which are energy 28, but still carry great cost. "To me, neon represents memories of the past," says photographer Sharon Blance, whose series Hong Kong Neon celebrates the city's famous signs. "Looking at the signs now I get a feeling of amazement, mixed with sadness."

Building a neon sign is an art practiced by 29 trained on the job to mold glass tubes into 30 shapes and letters. They fill these tubes with gases that glow

when 31 . Neon makes orange, while other gases make yellow or blue. It takes many hours to craft a single sign.

Blance spent a week in Hong Kong and 32 more than 60 signs; 22 of them appear in the series that capture the signs lighting up lonely streets—an 33 that makes it easy to admire their colors and craftsmanship. "I love the beautiful, handcrafted, old-fashioned 34 of neon," says Blance. The signs do nothing more than 35 a restaurant, theater, or other business, but do so in the most striking way possible.

A) alternative B) approach C) cast D) challenging E) decorative

F) efficient G) electrified H) identify I) photographed J) professionals

K) quality L) replaced M) stimulate N) symbolizes O) volunteers

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.

New Jersey School District Eases Pressure on Students—Baring an Ethnic Divide

A) This fall, David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and stressed out, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended for mental health assessments and 40 were hospitalized. And on a survey administered by the district, students wrote things like, "I hate going to school," and "Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else."

B) With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense focus on achievement at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in advocating a "whole child" approach to schooling that respects "social-emotional development" and "deep and meaningful learning" over academics alone. The alternative, he suggested, was to face the prospect of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where outside stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.

C) But instead of bringing families together, Aderhold's letter revealed a divide in the district, which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines. On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter's middle school, who has come to see the district's increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. "My son was in fourth grade and told me, 'I'm not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my resume,'" she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past decade, who said Aderhold's reforms would amount to a "dumbing down" of his children's education. "What is happening here reflects a national anti-intellectual trend that will not prepare our children for the future," Jia said.

D) About 10 minutes from Princeton and an hour and a half from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools. From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, classically trained musicians and students with perfect SAT scores.

E) The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in 2007. Many of them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district's advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of Aderhold's reforms.

F) Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take summer classes off campus for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is limiting this school year. With many Asian-American children attending supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.

G) Both Asian-American and white families say the tension between the two groups has grown steadily over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen. But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.

H) Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of the Asian American Achievement Paradox, says misunderstanding between first-generation Asian-American parents and those who have been in this country longer are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. "They don't have the same chances to get their children internships (实习职位) or jobs at law firms," Lee said. "So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later. "

I) The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignments, a middle school student depicted (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A+ , on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, "Shame on you!" Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.

J) The survey commissioned by the district found that 68 percent of high school honor and Advanced Placement students reported feeling stressed about school "always or most of the time." "We need to bring back some balance," Aderhold said. "You don't want to wait until it's too late to do something. "

K) Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has gotten out of control. Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to dial it back. "It's become an arms race, an educational arms race," she said. "We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. The question is, at what cost?"

36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.

37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold's appeal.

38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students' writings.

39. Aderhold's reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American students most.

40. Aderhold appealed for parents' support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.

41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.
42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed in the future.
43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.
44. A number of students in Aderhold's school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.
45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.

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.

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else. "While we teach, we learn," said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They're documenting why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.

Researchers have found that students who sign up to tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who're learning only for their own sake. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born siblings (兄弟姐妹). This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with ways to apply this model to academic subjects. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.

But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the "teachable agent"—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated (动画的) figure called Betty's Brain, who has been "taught" about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are

motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors' learning. The agents' questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.

Above all, it's the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning. Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else's accomplishment.

46. What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?

- A) Seneca's thinking is still applicable today.
- B) Better learners will become better teachers.
- C) Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
- D) Philosophical thinking improves instruction.

47. What do we learn about Betty's Brain?

- A) It is a character in a popular animation.
- B) It is a teaching tool under development.
- C) It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
- D) It is a tutor for computer science students.

48. How does teaching others benefit student tutors?

- A) It makes them aware of what they are strong at.
- B) It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
- C) It helps them learn their academic subjects better.
- D) It enables them to better understand their teachers.

49. What do students do to teach their teachable agents?

- A) They motivate them to think independently.
- B) They ask them to design their own questions.
- C) They encourage them to give prompt feedback.

D) They use various ways to explain the materials.

50. What is the key factor that eases student tutors' learning?

A) Their sense of responsibility.

B) Their emotional involvement.

C) The learning strategy acquired.

D) The teaching experience gained.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A new batch of young women—members of the so-called Millennial (千禧的) generation—has been entering the workforce for the past decade. At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or than their young male counterparts are now. But when they look ahead, they see roadblocks to their success. They believe that women are paid less than men for doing the same job. They think it's easier for men to get top executive jobs than it is for them. And they assume that if and when they have children, it will be even harder for them to advance in their careers.

While the public sees greater workplace equality between men and women now than it did 20-30 years ago, most believe more change is needed. Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men. Even so, relatively few young women (15%) say they have been discriminated against at work because of their gender.

As Millennial women come of age they share many of the same views and values about work as their male counterparts. They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place relatively little importance on high pay. At the same time, however, young working women are less likely than men to aim at top management jobs: 34% say they're not interested in becoming a boss or top manager; only 24% of young men say the same. The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the trade-offs that go with work and motherhood.

These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (ages 18-32), conducted Oct. 7-27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about Millennial women starting their careers?

- A) They can get ahead only by striving harder.
- B) They expect to succeed just like Millennial men.
- C) They are generally quite optimistic about their future.
- D) They are better educated than their male counterparts.

52. How do most Millennial women feel about their treatment in the workplace?

- A) They are the target of discrimination.
- B) They find it satisfactory on the whole.
- C) They think it needs further improving.
- D) They find their complaints ignored.

53. What do Millennial women value most when coming of age?

- A) A sense of accomplishment.
- B) Job stability and flexibility.
- C) Rewards and promotions.
- D) Joy derived from work.

54. What are women in their 30s and 40s concerned about?

- A) The welfare of their children.
- B) The narrowing of the gender gap.
- C) The fulfillment of their dreams in life.
- D) The balance between work and family.

55. What conclusion can be drawn about Millennial women from the 2013 survey?

- A) They still view this world as one dominated by males.
- B) They account for half the workforce in the job market.
- C) They see the world differently from older generations.
- D) They do better in work than their male counterparts.

Part IV**Translation****(30 minutes)**

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

近年来，中国有越来越多的城市开始建设地铁。发展地铁有助于减少城市的交通拥堵和空气污染。地铁具有安全、快捷和舒适的优点。越来越多的人选择地铁作为每天上班或上学的主要交通工具。如今，在中国乘坐地铁正变得越来越方便。在有些城市里，乘客只需用卡或手机就可以乘坐地铁。许多当地老年市民还可以免费乘坐地铁。

2018年6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：

这是四级考试中常见的议论文话题。通过审题可知，文章需要着重从两个方面展开，分别是口语表达技能的重要性以及如何提高口语能力。其中，如何提高口语能力应通过衔接性词汇具体阐述。另外，文章结尾需要有全文总结，进一步强调方法的重要性。

范文点评：

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">The Importance of Speaking Ability and How to Develop It</p> <p>①As we all know, proficiency in speaking is necessary to become a well-rounded communicators. ②However, the capacity to put words together in a meaningful way to reflect thoughts, opinions, and feelings is not something we're born with but needs some techniques and practice.</p> <p>③Firstly, build confidence, and concentrate on getting our message across, which help us gain the attention of the audience return. ④Secondly, use familiar words instead of challenging ourselves with difficult ones since fluency appears to be more important during oral communication. ⑤Lastly, create opportunities to practice like narrating our daily life to ourselves or maintaining a regular chat with friends.</p> <p>⑥To sum up, only by being confident enough and using efficient methods can we enhance our speaking ability. Follow the steps to improve our speaking skills so as to achieve a higher standard in communication.</p>	<p>①引出话题，指出口语技能的重要性。</p> <p>②使用 However 对前文进行转折，指出口语能力需要技巧和练习。</p> <p>③④⑤分别用 Firstly、Secondly、Lastly 具体阐述提高口语能力的三种方法。</p> <p>⑥用 To sum up 总结全文，强调自信和有效的方法对提高口语能力至关重要，并呼吁人们提高口语能力。</p> <p>加分亮点 proficiency 精通；熟练 well-rounded 全面的 reflect 反映；表达 fluency 流利 enhance 提高，改进 standard 水平，水准</p>

全文翻译：

口语技能的重要性以及如何提高口语能力

众所周知，精通口语对成为一个全面的沟通者必不可少。然而，把众多词汇组合在一起，且用一种有意义的方式去表达思想、观点和感受并非是与生俱来的能力，而是需要一定的技巧和练习。

首先，建立自信，并且专注于向别人传达信息，这反过来也有助于我们获得别人的注意力。其次，使用熟悉的词汇，而非用高难度的词汇挑战自己，因为在口语交流中，流利度更为重要。最后，创造一些练习的机会，比如把自己的日常生活讲述给自己，或者和朋友保持经常性的对话。

总而言之，只有足够自信并且使用高效的方法，才能提高我们口语能力。遵循这些步骤来提高我们的口语能力，最终达到更高水准的沟通。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译：

霓虹灯之于香港，就像红色的电话亭之于伦敦，大雾之于旧金山一样。当夜幕降临时，红色、蓝色和其他颜色为这座被成千上万个霓虹灯指示牌点亮的城市（26）**蒙上**了一层雾蒙蒙的微光。但是，很多霓虹灯都变暗了，（27）**取而代之**的是更实用，但是不那么浪漫的 LED 灯。

变化的建筑法规，不断发展的品味，加上保养这些美丽而老旧的指示牌所需的高昂成本，都让商家们更欢迎 LED 灯，虽然 LED 灯（28）**节省**能源，但是成本依然很高。“对我来说，霓虹灯代表往日的记忆，”摄影师莎伦·布朗斯说。她的《香港霓虹灯》系列摄影纪念着这座城市著名的指示牌灯箱。“现在看着这些指示牌，我感到惊讶而

伤感。”

制作一个霓虹灯指示牌是一项艺术，是由受过在岗培训的(29) **专业人士**完成的，他们把玻璃管塑造成(30) **装饰用的**形状和字母，然后把(31) **通电**时发光的气体注入这些玻璃管中。氖气发橙色光，而气体气体发黄色或蓝色光。仅制造一个指示牌就需要花费数小时的时间。

布朗斯在香港待了一周，(32) **拍摄了** 60 余个指示牌，其中 22 个出现在捕捉点亮孤独街道的指示牌系列摄影中——一种让人很容易欣赏它们的色彩和技艺的(33) **方法**。“我喜欢霓虹灯的美丽、手工制作老派的(34) **特点**，”布朗斯说道。这些指示牌所做的无非就是(35) **识别**餐馆、剧院或其他的高档，但是这确实最可能引人注目的方式。

选项归类

名词：A) alternative 可供选择的事物； B) approach 方法，来临； C) cast 全体演员； J) professionals 专业人士； K) quality 特点，质量； O) volunteers 志愿者

动词：B) approach 走进，临近； C) cast 投射，扫视； D) challenging 挑战； G) electrified 使充电； H) identify 识别，表明……的身份； I) photographed 拍照； L) replaced 代替； M) stimulate 刺激，激发； N) symbolizes 象征； O) volunteers 自愿（做某事）

形容词：A) alternative 可替代的； D) challenging 赋予挑战性的； E) decorative 装饰用的； F) efficient 高效能的，有效率的； G) electrified 带电的

详解详析：

26.答案：C) cast 投射，扫视

详解：动词辨析题。本空前都是名词词组，而且所在的句子没有谓语动词，因此本空应填入动词；另根据从句 when night falls 可知本句时态是一般现在时，而且主语 colors 是复数，空格所填动词应该是原形，符合条件的是有 B) approach、C) cast、H) identify 和 M) stimulate。本句大意为：当夜幕降临时，红色、蓝色和其他颜色为这座被成千上万个霓虹灯指示牌点亮的城市蒙上了一层雾蒙蒙的微光。由句意可知，各种颜色的霓虹灯发出了微光，因此本空应填入含有“发光”意义的动词，故答案为 C) cast 投射，扫视。

27.答案：L) replaced 代替

详解：动词辨析题。本空后面是 by 引出的介词词组，因此应填入动词的过去分词形式构成被动语态。本句意思为：但是很多霓虹灯都变暗了，被更实用，但是不那么浪漫的 LED 灯替代了。本句中的 them 指的是霓虹灯，霓虹灯变暗说明商家不再使用它们了，而第二段第一句也提到 businesses embracing LEDs，说明 LED 灯取代了霓虹灯，因此本题答案为 L) replaced 代替。备选动词中，是过去分词形式的有 G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced，而前两者都不符合句意，因此排除。

28.答案：F) efficient 高效能的，有效率的

详解：形容词辨析题。本空位于名词 energy 之后，可以填入名词或形容词。第二段第一句在对比 LED 灯和霓虹灯的优缺点，空格所在的定语从句用来修饰前面的 LEDs。根据常识，商家肯定选择节省能源的，而不是耗能更多的，因此此处意思应该是“节约能源的”，答案为 F) efficient 高效能的，有效率的。

29.答案：J) professionals 专业人士

详解：名词辨析题。本空前有 practiced by 构成被动语态，因此本空是 practiced 这个动作的施动者，应填入表示人的名词。本空后面有 trained on the job（受过在岗培训）来修饰本空所填名词，受过培训的人可以称为“专业人士”，因此本题答案为 J) professionals 专业人士。备选名词中，表示人的名词有 C) cast、J) professionals 和 O) volunteers，而 cast 和 volunteers 均不符合句意，因此排除。

30.答案：E) decorative 装饰用的

详解：形容词辨析题。本空后面是名词词组，因此应填入形容词起修饰作用。本句介绍了霓虹灯指示牌的制作，首先要把玻璃管塑造成各种形状和字母。霓虹灯指示牌的作用之一就是装点商铺的门面，由此可知本空应填入含有“装饰的”意义的词，因此答案为 E) decorative 装饰用的。其余备选形容词均不符合句意，因此排除。

31.答案：G) electrified 使充电

详解：动词辨析题。空格位于 when 引导的时间状语中，因为逻辑主语也是 gases，所以省略了，但是要保留动词并改成现在分词或过去分词的形式，因此本空应填入动词。本句意为：他们把_____时发光的气体注入这些玻璃管中。根据常识，霓虹灯利用的就是某些气体在被通电时会发光的原理，因此本题答案为 G) electrified 使充电。在备选动词中，是现在分词或过去分词的有 D) challenging、G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced，而除了 electrified 之外，其他的词均不符合句意，因此排除。

32.答案：I) photographed 拍照

详解：动词辨析题。本空后面是名词词组，前面有 and 表示并列，可以判断出 and 后是并列的谓语，由前面的 spent

可知，此处也应填入动词过去式。第二段提到布朗斯是一位摄影师，而且喜爱拍摄霓虹灯指示牌，所以她在香港期间肯定是“拍摄”这些指示牌，因此本题答案为 I) photographed 拍照。备选动词中只有 G) electrified、I) photographed 和 L) replaced 是动词过去式，而除了 photographed 之外，其他词均不符合句意，因此排除。

33.答案：B) approach 方法，来临

详解：名词辨析题。本空前有不定冠词 an，后面没有其他名词，因此应填入以元音音素开头的单数名词。空格所在句位于破折号之后，是对前面一句的解释说明。此处意为：其中 22 个出现在捕捉点亮孤独街道指示牌系列摄影中——一种让人很容易欣赏它们的色彩和技艺的_____。鲜亮的霓虹灯指示牌和孤独无人的街道形成鲜明对比，让人容易注意到广告牌的色彩和技艺，这是一种很巧妙的“方式、方法”，因此本题答案为 B) approach 方法，来临。备选名词中，以元音音素开头的单数名词只有 A) alternative 和 B) approach，而 alternative 不符合此处句意，因此排除。

34.答案：K) quality 特点，质量

详解：名词辨析题。本空前有形容词，后面是介词 of，因此应填入名词。本句意为：我喜欢霓虹灯的美丽、手工制作且老派的_____。前面三个形容词 beautiful、handcrafted old-fashioned 都是说明霓虹灯的特点，因此本空应填入含有“特点、特色”意义的名词，可推断本题答案为 K) quality。备选名词中，首先可以排除指人的名词，因为这里是指“霓虹灯的_____”。而剩下的 A) alternative 和 B) approach 均不符合句意，因此排除。

35.答案：H) identify 识别，表明……的身份

详解：动词辨析题。more than 之前的 do nothing 和本空对应，因此本空应填入动词原形。此处意为：这些指示牌所做的无非就是_____餐馆、剧院或其他商铺。由常识可知，指示牌的作用就是区分店铺，因此本空应填含有“识别、区分”意义的动词，所以答案为 H) identify 识别，表明……的身份。备选动词原形有 B) approach、C) cast、H) identify 和 M) stimulate，除了 identify 之外，其他词均不符合句意，因此排除。

Section B

全文翻译：

新泽西学区为学生减压——暴露出种族差别

A) 大卫·阿德霍尔德是新泽西州普林斯顿附近的一个知名学区的负责人，今年秋天，他为家长们送去了一封惊人的 16 页长信。他说，这个学区正面临着一次危机。这些学生负担太重，压力太大了，他们不得不应付过多的功课和要求。(44) 在过去的一学年里，120 名初高中学生被建议去做心理健康评估，而其中 40 名学生入院就医。根据本区的一次调查，学生写了这样的话：“我讨厌上学，”以及“在这个区学习了 12 年，我学会了一件事情：那就是一个分数、一个百分点或者是一分都比其他任何东西重要。”

B) 阿德霍尔德的这封信让西温莎·普莱斯恩斯伯勒学区卷入了一场全国性讨论，即精英学校对成绩的关注是否太强了，这种关注是否已经太过了。(40) 在随后的会上，他强烈要求家长跟他一起倡导一种“完整孩子”的教育方法，尊重“社会情感的发展”和“深刻且有意义的学习”，摒弃只局限于学术的教育。他提出，这一选择是为了避免步加利福尼亚州帕洛阿尔托市的后尘，在该市，青少年学生过大的压力被认为在过去的六年中引发了大量的自杀事件。

C) (37) 但是，阿德霍尔德的信没有让这些家庭联合起来，相反他的信揭示了这个有着 9,700 名学生的学区的一个分歧，这一分歧基本以种族界限为边界。其中一边是白人父母，像凯琳瑟·弗利，她曾是她女儿所在中学家长、教师、学生协会的会在，她看到这个学区越来越大的压力氛围不利于学习。“我的儿子在四年级，他告诉我，‘我什么都不是，因为我简历上没有任何东西可以写，’”她说。另一边是像迈克·贾这样的父母，他是千万名在过去十年间搬迁至此的亚裔美国专业人士之一，他说阿德霍尔德的改革会让他孩子的教育“降低标准”。这里发生的事反映了全国性的反知识趋势，这一趋势不利于我们孩子的未来，”贾说道。

D) (43) 距离普林斯顿 10 分钟，离纽约市一个半小时车程的西温莎·普莱斯恩斯伯勒学区已经成为科技型创业者、研究者和工程师青睐的居住社区，很多人很大程度上是受公立学校的吸引而来。在上一届毕业的三个班级中，有 16 名高中生被麻省理工学院录取。这里还培养出了科学奥林匹克竞赛冠军、受过传统训练的音乐家以及高考成绩极好的学生。

E) 这个学区越来越接受来自中国、印度和韩国移民家庭的欢迎，今年，65% 的学生是亚裔美国人，而在 2007 年，这一比例是 44%。他们中很多人在各自家庭中都是出生在美国的第一代人，他们在这个学区的影响力越来越大，亚裔美国家长很热心于支持乐器竞赛项目。(39) 他们还对这个学区的高等数学项目提供鼎力支持，这一项目曾经从四年级开始，但现在将从六年级开始。对这个 90% 的参加者为亚裔美国学生的项目进行改变，正是阿德霍尔德的改革之一。

F) (36) 亚裔美国学生一直以来都很热切地参加一个国家项目，该项目允许他们去上学校以外的暑期班来增加高中的分数，这就使得他们可以将能够获得的荣誉数量和大学预修课的数量最大化。这也是阿德霍尔德本学年正在采取的限制举措之一。随着众多亚裔美国孩子参加辅导项目，有一部分白人家庭开始觉得，小学课程已经加快了进度来适应他们。

G) (45) 亚裔美国人和白人家庭都说在过去几年里，随着亚裔家庭庭的增多，两个群体之间的关系越来越紧张了。但是，这一分歧在最近几个月的更加明显了，因为阿德霍尔德做出了一些改变，包括无作业夜晚、取消高中期中、期末考试以及降低参加音乐项目门槛的倡议。

H) 詹尼弗·李是加利福尼亚大学欧文分校的社会学教授以及《亚裔美国人的成就悖论》一书的作者，她说，第一代亚裔美国父母和那些在这个国家生活的更久时间的父母之间有误解是很常见的。她说，白人中产阶级父母一直不理解的是，新移民为了把他们的孩子推入中产阶级的行列需要面临多大的压力，“他们没有均等的机会让他们的孩子在法律公司获得实习职位或工作岗位，”李说道。(42) “所以他们信奉的是，他们的孩子必须要出类拔萃，在学术背景上打败白人同学，这样他们才会有同等的机会在以后胜出。

I) 近年来，随着马萨诸塞州的牛顿市和帕罗阿尔托等地的一些学校出现了多起自杀事件的报道，在精英学区的学生面临压力的问题也受到人们的关注。西温莎·普兰恩斯伯勒学区近几年还没有青少年自杀事件，但是作为在这个学区已经工作了七年并且近三年还是本学区负责人阿德霍尔德说已经看到了麻烦的迹象。在最近的一次美术作业中，一个中学生描绘了一个负担过重的孩子因为在一次数学考试中得了 A 而不是 A+而被责骂的情景。在这幅画中，这为母亲这样骂这个学生：“你真不害臊！”(38) 此外，他说到，新泽西洲教育部在国家英语语言评估中至少标注了两篇作文，学生在作文中表达了自杀的想法。

J) 受本区委托完成的一项调查发现，68%的高中优秀学生和预科生说他们在学校“一直或大部分时间”有压力。“我们需要找回一些平衡，”阿德霍尔德说道。“你不会想等到为时过晚才再去做些什么。”

K) 并不是全部民意都与种族界限有关。(41) 凯伦·苏是一位五年级学生和八年级学生的华裔美国妈妈，她认为这个学区内的竞争已经失控了。苏出生在美国，其父母是移民，她希望她的同辈们能挽回局势。“这已经成为一场军备竞赛，一场教育的军备竞赛了，”她说。“我们都想让我们的孩子有所成就，取得成功。但问题是，代价是什么？”

详解详析：

<p>36. Aderhold is limiting the extra classes that students are allowed to take off campus.</p> <p>译文：阿德霍尔德正在对允许学生在校外上额外课程进行限制。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 limiting、extra classes 和 off campus 定位到文章 F 段第一句。</p>	<p>F) <u>Asian-American students have been eager participants in a state program that permits them to take summer classes off campus for high school credit, allowing them to maximize the number of honors and Advanced Placement classes they can take, another practice that Aderhold is limiting this school year. With many Asian-American children attending supplementary instructional programs, there is a perception among some white families that the elementary school curriculum is being sped up to accommodate them.</u></p>
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详解：F 段第一句指出，亚裔美国学生一直以来都很热切的参加一个国家项目，该项目允许他们去上学校以外的暑假班来增加高中的学分，这就使得他们可以将能够获得荣誉数量和大学预修课的数量最大化。这也是阿德霍尔德本学年正在采取的限制措施举措之一。由此可知，阿德霍尔德正在对允许学生在校外上的额外课程进行限制。题干中的 extra ckasses 对应原文中的 summer classes，故答案为 F。

<p>37. White and Asian-American parents responded differently to Aderhold's appeal.</p> <p>译文：白人父母和亚裔美国父母对阿德霍尔德的呼吁有不同的反应。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 White and Asian-American parents responded differently 定位到文章 C 段。</p>	<p>C) <u>But instead of bringing families together, Aderhold's letter revealed a divide in the district, which has 9,700 students, and one that broke down roughly along racial lines. On one side are white parents like Catherine Foley, a former president of the Parent-Teacher-Student Association at her daughter's middle school, who has come to see the district's increasingly pressured atmosphere as opposed to learning. "My son was in fourth grade and told me, 'I'm not going to amount to anything because I have nothing to put on my resume,'" she said. On the other side are parents like Mike Jia, one of the thousands of Asian-American professionals who have moved to the district in the past</u></p>
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decade, who said Aderhold's reforms would amount to a "dumbing down" of his children's education. "What is happening here reflects a national anti-intellectual trend that will not prepare our children for the future," Jia said.

详解：C 段提到，阿德霍尔的信没有让这些家庭联合起来，相反他的信揭示了这个有着 9,700 名学生的学区的一个分歧，分歧的双方一边是白人父母，另一边是亚裔美国父母。由此可知，白人父母和亚裔美国父母对阿德霍尔的呼吁有不同的反应。题干中的 responded differently 对应原文中的 a divide，题干是对定位段的概括总结，故答案为 C。

38. Suicidal thoughts have appeared in some students' writings.

译文：一些学生在作文中已经表露出了自杀的念头

定位：由题干中的 Suicidal thoughts 和 writings 定位到文章 I 段最后一句。

I) The issue of the stresses felt by students in elite school districts has gained attention in recent years as schools in places like Newton, Massachusetts, and Palo Alto have reported a number of suicides. West Windsor-Plainsboro has not had a teenage suicide in recent years, but Aderhold, who has worked in the district for seven years and been chief for the last three years, said he had seen troubling signs. In a recent art assignments, a middle school student depicted (描绘) an overburdened child who was being scolded for earning an A, rather than an A+ , on a math exam. In the image, the mother scolds the student with the words, "Shame on you!" Further, he said, the New Jersey Education Department has flagged at least two pieces of writing on state English language assessments in which students expressed suicidal thoughts.

详解：I 段最后一句指出，新泽西州教育部在国家英语语言评估中至少标注了两篇作文，学生在作文中表达了自杀的想法。由此可知，一些学生在作文中表露出自杀的念头。题干中的 appeared 是对原文中 expressed 的同义转述，故答案为 I。

39. Aderhold's reform of the advanced mathematics program will affect Asian-American students most.

译文：阿德霍尔有关高等数学项目的改革将对亚裔美国学生产生的影响最大。

定位：由题干中的 Aderhold's reform 和 advanced mathematics program 定位到文章 E 段最后两句

E) The district has become increasingly popular with immigrant families from China, India and Korea. This year, 65 percent of its students are Asian-American, compared with 44 percent in 2007. Many of them are the first in their families born in the United States. They have had a growing influence on the district. Asian-American parents are enthusiastic supporters of the competitive instrumental music program. They have been huge supporters of the district's advanced mathematics program, which once began in the fourth grade but will now start in the sixth. The change to the program, in which 90 percent of the participating students are Asian-American, is one of Aderhold's reforms.

详解：E 段最后两句提到，亚裔美国父母还对这个学区的高等数学项目提供鼎力支持，这一项目曾经从四年级开始，但现在将从六年级开始。对这个 90% 的参加者为亚裔美国学生的项目进行改变，正式阿德霍尔改革之一。由此推断，阿德霍尔有关高等数学项目的改革将对亚裔美国学生产生的影响最大。题干是对定位句的推理判断，故答案为 E。

40. Aderhold appealed for parents' support in promoting an all-round development of children, instead of focusing only on their academic performance.

译文：阿德霍尔呼吁家长们支持孩子们的全面发展，而不是只关注他们的学业表现。

定位：由题干中的 an all-round development 和 academic performance 定位到文章 B 段第二句。

B) With his letter, Aderhold inserted West Windsor-Plainsboro Regional School District into a national discussion about the intense focus on achievement at elite schools, and whether it has gone too far. At follow-up meetings, he urged parents to join him in advocating a "whole child" approach to schooling that respects "social-emotional development" and "deep and meaningful learning" over academics alone. The alternative, he suggested, was to face the prospect of becoming another Palo Alto, California, where outsize stress on teenage students is believed to have contributed to a number of suicides in the last six years.

详解：B 段第二句提到，阿德霍尔强烈要求家长跟他一起倡导一种“完整孩子”的教育方法，尊重“社会情感

的发展”和“深刻且有意义的学习”，摒弃只局限于学术的教育。由此可知，阿德霍尔呼吁家长们支持孩子的全面发展，而不是只关注他们的学业表现。题干中的 *appealed for parents' support in promoting* 对应原文中的 *urged parents to join him in advocating; an all-round development* 对应原文中的 a “whole child” approach，故答案为 B。

<p>41. One Chinese-American parent thinks the competition in the district has gone too far.</p> <p>译文：一位美籍华裔家长认为，学区内的竞争太过了。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 Chinese-American parent 和 competition in the district 定位到文章 K 段第二句。</p>	<p>K) <u>Not all public opinion has fallen along racial lines. Karen Sue, the Chinese-American mother of a fifth-grader and an eighth-grader, believes the competition within the district has gotten out of control.</u> Sue, who was born in the United States to immigrant parents, wants her peers to dial it back. "It's become an arms race, an educational arms race," she said. "We all want our kids to achieve and be successful. The question is, at what cost?"</p>
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详解：K 段第二句提到，凯伦·苏是一位五年级学生和八年级学生的华裔美国妈妈，她认为这个学区内的竞争已经失控了。题干中的 One Chinese-American parent 指 Karen Sue；题干中的 has gone too far 对应原文中的 has gotten out of control，故答案为 K。

<p>42. Immigrant parents believe that academic excellence will allow their children equal chances to succeed in the future.</p> <p>译文：移民父母认为，学术上卓越成就将使他们的孩子在未来具有平等的机会获得成功。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 academic excellence 和 equal chances 定位到文章 H 段最后一句。</p>	<p>H) Jennifer Lee, professor of sociology at the University of California, Irvine, and an author of the Asian American Achievement Paradox, says misunderstanding between first-generation Asian-American parents and those who have been in this country longer are common. What white middle-class parents do not always understand, she said, is how much pressure recent immigrants feel to boost their children into the middle class. "They don't have the same chances to get their children internships (实习职位) or jobs at law firms," Lee said. <u>"So what they believe is that their children must excel and beat their white peers in academic settings so they have the same chances to excel later."</u></p>
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详解：H 段最后一句指出，新移民信奉的是，他们的孩子必须要出类拔萃，在学术背景上打败白人同学，这样他们才会有同等的机会在以后胜出。由此可知，移民父母认为，学术上的卓越成就将使他们的孩子在未来具有平等的机会获得成功。题干中的 equal chances 对应原文中的 same chances，故答案为 H。

<p>43. Many businessmen and professionals have moved to West Windsor and Plainsboro because of the public schools there.</p> <p>译文：大很多商人和专业人士搬到了西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区是因为那里的公立学校。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 West Windsor and Plainsboro 和 public schools 定位到文章 D 段第一句。</p>	<p>D) <u>About 10 minutes from Princeton and an hour and a half from New York City, West Windsor and Plainsboro have become popular bedroom communities for technology entrepreneurs, researchers and engineers, drawn in large part by the public schools.</u> From the last three graduating classes, 16 seniors were admitted to MIT. It produces Science Olympiad winners, classically trained musicians and students with perfect SAT scores.</p>
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详解：D 段定位句提到，距离普林斯顿 10 分钟，离纽约市一个半小时车程的西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区已经成为科技型创业者、研究者和工程师青睐的居住社区，很多人很大程度上是受公立学校的吸引而来。由此可知，很多商人和专业人士搬到西温莎-普莱恩斯伯勒学区是因为那里的公立学校。题干中的 moved to 和 because of 分别对应原文中的 drawn 和 in large part by，故答案为 D。

<p>44. A number of students in Aderhold's school district were found to have stress-induced mental health problems.</p> <p>译文：在阿德霍尔负责的学区中，许多学生被发现压力导致的心理健康</p>	<p>A) This fall, David Aderhold, the chief of a high-achieving school district near Princeton, New Jersey, sent parents an alarming 16-page letter. The school district, he said, was facing a crisis. Its students were overburdened and stressed out, having to cope with too much work and too many demands. <u>In the previous school year, 120 middle and high school students were recommended for mental health assessments and 40 were hospitalized.</u> And on a survey administered by</p>
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<p>问题。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 stress-induced 和 mental health 定位到文章 A 段画线处。</p>	<p>the district, students wrote things like, "I hate going to school," and "Coming out of 12 years in this district, I have learned one thing: that a grade, a percentage or even a point is to be valued over anything else."</p>
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详解：A 段第四句提到，在过去的一学年里，120 名初高中学生被建议去做心理健康评估，而其中 40 名学生入院就医。由此可知，在阿德霍尔德负责的学区，许多学生被发现有压力导致的心理健康问题。题干是对段落的总结，故答案为 A。

<p>45. The tension between Asian-American and white families has increased in recent years.</p> <p>译文：近年来，亚裔美国人和白人家庭之间的紧张关系有所加剧。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 tension 和 Asian-American and white families 定位到文章 G 段第一句。</p>	<p>G) <u>Both Asian-American and white families say the tension between the two groups has grown steadily over the past few years, as the number of Asian families has risen.</u> But the division has become more obvious in recent months as Aderhold has made changes, including no-homework nights, an end to high school midterms and finals, and an initiative that made it easier to participate in the music program.</p>
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详解：G 段首句提到，亚裔美国人和白人家庭都说在过去几年里，随着亚裔家庭的增多，两个群体之间的关系越来越紧张了。由此可知，近年来，亚裔美国人和白人家庭之间的紧张关系有所加剧。题干中的 has increased 是对原文中 has grown steadily 的同义转述，故答案为 G。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

几千年来，人们都知道理解一个概念最好的方式就是把它解释给其他人。（46）罗马哲学家塞内卡说，“我们教别人时，也在学习。”现如今，科学家们把这个古老的智慧进行了更新。他们正在证明为什么教授他人是一种如此有效的学习方式，并且也在设计一些新颖的方法来让年轻人参与到教学中。

研究者们发现那些报名去辅导其他同学的学生会更加努力的理解学习材料，更加准确地回想起和更有效地运用这些材料。相比那些只为自己学习的学生，充当老师的学生在考试中成绩更优秀。但是，那些自己还处于学习阶段的孩子们如何能教导别人呢？一个答案是：他们可以教导更小的孩子。一些研究发现，家庭中第一个出生的孩子要比晚出生的弟弟妹妹更聪明。这说明他们更胜一筹的智力来源于教导弟弟妹妹的过程。现在教育工作者们正在尝试用一些方法把这个模式应用于一些学术科目中。他们让大学生教高中生计算机科学，这些高中生继而把同样的知识教给初中生。

（47）但是，正处于研发中的最尖端的工具是“可被教的机器人”——一个电脑化的角色，他能够学习、尝试、犯错误，并且像一个真实世界的学生一样提问题。计算机科学家们已经创造了一个叫作“贝蒂的大脑”的动画人物，她被数百个中学生“教授”了环境科学。这些充当老师的学生受到激励去帮助贝蒂掌握某些材料。（48）在备课的过程中，他们重组自己的知识并且增强了自身的理解。在他们向贝蒂讲解这些信息的过程中，他们也发现了自身想法上的一些问题。

来自于这些可被教的机器人反馈也会进一步增强老师的学习。（49）机器人的问题促使这些充当老师的学生思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料，同时观察接机器人解决问题也会让他们看到所学的知识运用到实际中。

（50）最重要的是，一个人在教学中体验到的激情促进了学习。充当老师的学生们会在自己所教的机器人失败的时候感到沮丧，但是他们在这些虚拟学生成功的时候会感到高兴，因为他们从别人的成就中获得了自豪感和满足感。

详解详析：

46. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 researchers rediscovering 和 studies 定位到首段第二、三句："While we teach, we learn," said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date.

详解：推理判断题。文章首段第二、三句指出古代哲学家的智慧被现代人运用。罗马哲学家塞内卡说，“我们教别人时，也在学习”。现如今，科学家们把这个古老的智慧进行了更新。故答案为 A。

点睛：B) “更好的学习者可以成为更好的老师”，第一段主要阐述了教授别人对于学习者自身的好处，并非讨论哪种人更适合做为老师，可以排除；C) “人类的智力会随着年龄增长”，文章第二段提到研究发现家庭中最早年长

的孩子会比弟弟妹妹更聪明，这只是在家庭单位中几个孩子之间的比较，而非整个人类的智力会随着年龄增长，可以排除。D)“哲学思考能促进教学”，虽然文章首段引用了哲学家的名言，但并非指哲学和教学之间的关系，可以排除。

47. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 Betty's Brain 定位到第三段前两句：But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the "teachable agent"—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated (动画的) figure called Betty's Brain, who has been "taught" about...

详解：事实细节题。文章第三段第一句提到，正处于研发中的最尖端的工具是“可被教的机器人”。第二句随即提到了计算机科学家们已经创造了一个叫作“贝蒂的大脑”的动画人物，也就是第一句中提到的“可被教的机器人”故答案为 B。

点睛：A)“它是一部流行动画片中的角色”，文章文中只提到了它是一个动画人物，而非某部动画片中的角色，本项属于偷换概念，可以排除；C)“它是电子游戏领域中一个很前沿的应用程序”，根据定位句可知这是一个动画人物，而非应用程序，可以排除；D)“它是计算机科学系学生的导师”，定位句中提及它的任务是被别人教导，而非教导别人，可以排除。

48. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 teaching others benefit student tutors 定位到第三段第四句：While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

详解：推理判断题。文章第三段第四句指出，在备课的过程中，他们重组自己的知识并且增强自己的理解。首先，结合上文可知该句中的“他们”指的就是充当老师的学生；另外，根据句意，重组自己的知识且增强理解，其实就是把自己的学科学得更好，故答案为 C。

点睛：A)“这让他们明白自己的强项”，第三段最后一句提到，这一过程可以让他们发现自身想法的一些问题，而非强项，选项与文意相反，可以排除；B)“这激励他们使用新颖的教学方式”，该段第三句提到了这些充当老师的学生受到激励去教授贝蒂，并非激励他们使用新颖的教学方式，排除本项；D)“这让他们更好地理解自己的老师”，该段讲到学生教课的益处时，主要围绕对自身学业的提高，并非提及和他们真实的老师有关的益处，排除本项。

49. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 teach 和 teachable agents 定位到第四段第二句：The agents' questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways...

详解：事实细节题。第四段第二句指出，机器人的问题促使这些充当老师的学生思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料，故答案为 D)。

点睛：A)“他们鼓励机器人独立思考”，定位句指出，是充当老师的学生们思考并用不同的方式解释这些材料，并非让机器人自己思考，故排除；B)“他们让机器人设计自己的问题”，定位句提到学生们让机器人自己解决问题，而非设计问题，故排除；C)“他们鼓励机器人迅速给出反馈”，第四段第一句虽然提及其机器人的反馈会促进这些老师们的学习，但并未提及学生们让机器人迅速给出反馈，故排除。

50. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 key factor 和 eases student tutors' learning 定位到最后一段首句：Above all, it's the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning.

详解：事实细节题。最后一段第一句提到，一个人在教学中体验到的激情促进了学习。该句中的 facilitate 和题干中的 eases 有相似的含义，而 B)选项中的 emotional involvement 正是对定位句中 the emotions one experiences 的同义转述，故答案为 B。

点睛：A)“他们的责任感”，文中最后一段虽然提及这些充当老师的学生会对所教学生的成绩有所不同的感受，但是并不能等同于责任感，文中并未点明二者关系，可以排除；C)“所获得的学习策略”，全文都在阐述学生教授别人的过程，而非自己学习的过程，故排除；D)“所获得的教学经验”，全文都在讨论教学过程对学生学习的反哺作用，但是仔细推敲会发现，并非教学经验使得学生受益，而是教学过程中学生对自身学习的反思，故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

新一批年轻女性——所谓千禧一代的成员们——在过去的十年中陆续进入职场。(51)在她们职业生涯的开端，她们比自己的母亲和祖母当年接受的教育更好——或者比她们现在的男性同龄人接受的教育更好。但是当她们

向前看时，她们看到了通往成功路上的障碍。她们相信做同样工作的情况下，女性比男性得到的报酬少。她们认为男性比自己更容易得到高级管理职位。同时她们也会设想如果或者有一天她们有了孩子，在她们的职业生涯中取得进步就更是难上加难了。

虽然和二三十年前比，现如今男性和女性在职场上享有更大的平等，但大多数人认为还需要更多的改变。(52) 在千禧一代的女性中,75%人认为国家需要继续做出改变来达到职场上的性别平等,但千禧一代的男性只有 57%有这样的看法。即便如此，相对较少的女性(15%)说她们曾经因为性别而在职场上遭到歧视。

(53) 当千禧一代的女性达到工作年龄，她们和同龄的男性享有同样的对待工作的观点和价值观。她们想要那种提供保障和灵活性的工作，相对而言不是特别看重高收入。但与此同时，年轻的女性工作者比男性更少觊觎高层管理工作；34%女性说她们不想当老板或者高管；而只有 24%的年轻男性这样说。(54) 这一问题上的性别差异在 30 岁到 40 多岁的成年职场人士中更为明显，这也正是很多女性需要面临工作和生育之间的权衡的时候。

这些发现都是基于美国皮尤研究中心在 2013 年 10 月 7 日至 27 号对 2,002 个成年人进行的最新调查，该调查包括了 810 个千禧一代(18 岁—32 岁)。(55) 调查发现，近几十年，尽管在学业成就和工作参与度方面女性的收获令人瞩目，但年轻女性如同中老年女性一样，还是认为职场是男性的天下。

详解详析：

51. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 the first paragraph 和 Millennial women starting their careers 定位到第一段第二句：At the starting line of their careers, they are better educated than their mothers and grandmothers had been—or than their young male counterparts are now.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，在她们职业生涯的开端，她们比自己的母亲和祖母当年接受的教育更好——或者比她们现在的男性同龄人接受的教育更好。选项 D) “她们比男性同龄人受到的教育更好”意思与此一致，故答案为 D。

点睛：A) “她们只有更加努力才能取得成功”，文章第一段提到女性通往成功的路上有很多障碍，在职场中前进比男性更难，并没有说她们如何才能取得成功，A)项属于过度推断，故排除；B) “她们希望像千禧一代的男性一样成功”，文章第一段虽然对女性和男性进行了比较，但侧重说的是女性成功要比男性更难，该项观点文中未提及，可以排除；C) “她们通常对未来发展很乐观”，第一段第三句指出女性看到了通往成功路上的障碍，该项与文意不符，可以排除。

52. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 most Millennial women 和 treatment in the workplace 定位到第二段第二句：Among Millennial women, 75% say this country needs to continue making changes to achieve gender equality in the workplace, compared with 57% of Millennial men.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，在千禧一代的女性里，75%的人认为国家需要继续做出改变来达到职场上的性别公平，即大多数女性认为需要继续努力来达到职场的平等关系，选项 C 中的 further improving 和原文中的 continue making changes 含义一致，故答案为 C。

点睛：A) “她们是歧视的目标”，文章中只提及女性职场人士在职业上升方面的阻力相比男性更大，虽然第二段最后一句提到 15%的女性遭到歧视，但是并不能代表大部分女性，和题干不符，可以排除；B) “总体而言她们感到满意”，根据定位句可知，她们希望看到改变，因此她们并没有感到满意，可以排除；D) “她们发现自己的抱怨被忽视了”，文中提及女性对现状改变的期望，并未提到其想法被忽视，可以排除。

53. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 value most 和 coming of age 定位到第三段第一、二句：As Millennial women come of age they share many of the same views and values about work as their male counterparts. They want jobs that provide security and flexibility, and they place relatively little importance on high pay.

详解：事实细节题。第三段第二句指出，女性要想那种提供保障和灵活性的工作，相对而言不是特别看重高收入。选项 B 中的 stability 和原文中的 security 是近义词，故答案为 B。

点睛：A) “成就感”，、C) “报酬和升职”，和 D) “工作的快乐”在文中都无体现，均排除。

54. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 women 和 30s and 40s 定位到第三段最后一句：The gender gap on this question is even wider among working adults in their 30s and 40s, when many women face the trade-offs that go with work and motherhood.

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，在这一问题上的性别差异是 30 多岁和到 40 多岁的成年职场人士中会更为明显，这也正是很多女性面临工作和生育之间的权衡的时候。选项 D 中的 balance 和定位句中的 trade-offs 是近义词，

故答案为 D。

点睛：根据定位句的含义，可以明确看出这一年龄段的女性担忧的事情，其他三个选项 A) “她们孩子的福利”、B) “性别差异的缩小”和 C) “生命中梦想的实现”在文中均无体现，可以排除。

55. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 2013 survey 定位到第四段：These findings are based on a new Pew Research Center survey of 2,002 adults, including 810 Millennials (ages 18-32), conducted Oct. 7-27, 2013. The survey finds that, in spite of the dramatic gains women have made in educational attainment and labor force participation in recent decades, young women view this as a man's world—just as middle-aged and older women do.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，调查发现，近几十年，尽管在学业成就和工作参与度方面女性的收获令人瞩目，但年轻女性如同中老年女性一样，还是认为职场是男性的天下。选项 A) 中的 dominated by males 和定位句中的 man's world 意思一致，故答案为 A。

点睛：B) “她们占据了就业市场一半的劳动力”并非调查结论，可以排除；C) “她们看待世界的方式不同于上代人”，定位句指出，千禧一代女性和岁数更大的女性有相同的看法，可以排除；D) “她们能比同龄男性更好地完成工作”，调查结论没有提到女性和男性关于完成工作好坏的对比，可以排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

In recent years, more and more cities in China have begun to build subways. The development of subways can help reduce traffic congestion and air pollution in cities. The subway has the advantages of safety, speed and comfort. A growing number of people choose the subway as the main means of transportation to work or school every day. Nowadays, it is becoming increasingly convenient to take the subway in China. In some cities, passengers can use a transportation card or mobile phone to take the subway. Many local elderly citizens can also take the subway for free.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时，根据时态提示词“近年来”判断应该使用现在完成时；“建设地铁”可译为 construct/build subways。
2. 翻译第二句时，“发展地铁……”既可以像参考译文那样翻译，也可以与第一句合并翻译，把“发展”删去，用 as 连接作目的状语，译为“...have begun to build subways as this helps reduce...”;“交通拥挤”可译为 traffic congestion 或 traffic jams; “空气污染”可译为 air pollution。
3. 翻译第三句时，“具有……的优点”既可以译为 has the advantages of...，后面的“安全、快捷和舒适”译为名词 safety, speed and comfort，也可以译为系表结构，即“The subway is safe, fast and comfortable”。
4. 翻译第四句时，“上班或上学”译为介词短语 to work or school; “主要交通工具”可译为 the main/major means of transportation。
5. 翻译第五句时，根据时态提示词“正”判断使用现在进行时; “乘坐地铁”可译为 take the subway 或 by subway; “……正变得越来越方便”这个句式一般不译为 sth. is becoming increasingly convenient，而是译为 it is becoming increasingly convenient to...。
6. 翻译第六句时，根据语境，“卡”指的是“交通卡”，因此译为 transportation card 更准确。
7. 翻译最后一句时，“老年市民”可译为 elderly citizens 或 senior citizens; “免费乘坐地铁”可译为 take the subway for free 或 have free access to the subway。