

## 2021 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 2 套)

### Part I

### Writing

(30minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose your university student union is planning to hold a speech contest. You are now to write a proposal for organizing the contest. The proposal may include the topic, aim, procedure and selection of contestants. You will have 30 minutes to write the proposal. 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) She was pierced by a chicken bone. | C) She suffered from lung cancer.         |
| B) She was coughing all the time.        | D) She suffered from shock.               |
| 2. A) By eating chicken soup daily.      | C) Through a surgical operation.          |
| B) Through regular exercising.           | D) By using traditional Chinese medicine. |

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

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 3. A) It was born 13 years ago.                       | C) It got injured in a big bushfire. |
| B) It was Alice Gray's lovely pet.                    | D) It ran away into a nearby forest. |
| 4. A) They rebuilt the fencing around their farm.     |                                      |
| B) They spent seven years replanting their farm.      |                                      |
| C) They claimed damages for their heavy losses.       |                                      |
| D) They installed a camera to monitor sheep activity. |                                      |

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. A) The disappearance of some gold and diamonds. |  |
| B) The transfer of tons of precious metal by air.  |  |
| C) The crash of a Russian cargo airplane.          |  |
| D) The loss of gold from an airplane.              |  |
| 6. A) It made an emergency landing.                | C) It contacted the goldmine company.    |
| B) It informed the local police at once.           | D) It had a crew member fix the problem. |
| 7. A) They will cooperate with the police.         |  |
| B) They had checked the plane carefully.           |  |
| C) They will be questioned by the police.          |  |
| D) They took some gold bars and diamonds.          |  |



## 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) For the company's records. C) To follow the company's rule.  
B) For future training purposes. D) To ensure information security.
9. A) To check her customer reference number.  
B) To inquire about the price of office chairs.  
C) To get her money back for the returned chair.  
D) To make complaints about its customer service.
10. A) She had to update its information. C) She lost it about three days ago.  
B) She forgot where she had left it. D) She was issued a new card.
11. A) Reconsider her options for payment methods.  
B) Make a specific note on the company's system.  
C) Update her bank card details on the company's website.  
D) Upload her personal information to the company's website.

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

12. A) He is feeling exhausted. C) He has to work late.  
B) He is tired of cooking. D) He wants to try Asian foods.
13. A) Book a table. C) Download a menu.  
B) Order a delivery. D) Locate a restaurant.
14. A) It is not tasty. C) It is too oily.  
B) It is not healthy. D) It is too spicy.
15. A) She is too concerned about money. C) She is too picky about food.  
B) She is too weight-conscious. D) She is too eager to please.

## 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) Owners' personalities affect their cats' behaviour and wellbeing.  
B) Parents' personalities can affect the personalities of their children.  
C) Parents and cat owners alike experience high levels of anxiety.



- D) More and more people are treating pet cats like their children.
17. A) Give their pets behavioural training.  
B) Provide their pets with the best care.  
C) Know their pets' feelings and desires.  
D) Interact with their pets in novel ways.
18. A) More convincing explanation. C) Collection of more data.  
B) More extensive sampling. D) Further investigation.

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

19. A) People should do more running than mere walking.  
B) Running is the best exercise for extending one's life.  
C) People should exercise at least 60 minutes every day.  
D) Running is the easiest form of exercise for most people.
20. A) Improving their brain function.  
B) Regulating their breathing rate.  
C) Slowing down their ageing process.  
D) Accelerating their blood circulation.
21. A) They found it easy to control their emotions.  
B) They struggled to handle negative emotions.  
C) They were more eager to enjoy a movie.  
D) They were less affected by sad movies.

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

22. A) He is a tour guide.  
B) He is a famous architect.  
C) He is a local entrepreneur.  
D) He is the owner of the Hill House.
23. A) He studied the blueprints of other famous buildings.  
B) He inquired about his client's family background.  
C) He observed his client's life and habits.  
D) He took a tour of his client's old home.
24. A) A house made of timber and brick.  
B) A house with a lot of free space.  
C) A house of the current fashion.  
D) A house of a unique design.
25. A) They are well preserved and in pretty good shape.  
B) They are copies built to the architect's designs.  
C) They were designed by another architect.  
D) They were badly damaged but restored.





## Section A

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

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

It is commonly believed that the great English dramatist and poet William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-on-Avon on April 23, 1564. But it is impossible to know the 26 day on which he was born.

Church records show he was *baptized* (施洗礼) on April 26, and three days was a customary amount of time to wait before baptizing a newly born baby. Shakespeare's date of death is 27 known, however: it was April 23, 1616. He was 52 and had retired to Stratford three years before.

Although few plays have been performed or analyzed as extensively as the 38 plays Shakespeare wrote, there are few surviving details about his life. This 28 of biographical information is due primarily to his social 29; he was not a noble, but the son of a leather trader.

Shakespeare 30 attended the grammar school in Stratford, where he would have studied Latin and read 31 literature. He did not go to university and at age 18 married Anne Hathaway, who was eight years his 32. They had four children, including the twins, Hamnet and Judith. Nothing is known of the period between the birth of the twins and Shakespeare's 33 as a dramatist in London in the early 1590s.

In a million words written over 20 years, he 34 the full range of human emotions and conflicts with a 35 that remains sharp today. As his great contemporary the poet and dramatist Ben Jonson said, "He was not of an age, but for all time."

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| A) captured     | I) precision      |
| B) classical    | J) probably       |
| C) conclusively | K) quality        |
| D) emergence    | L) scarcity       |
| E) exact        | M) senior         |
| F) generated    | N) separated      |
| G) particular   | O) systematically |
| H) position     |                   |





## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2*.

### How to not be boring

- A) Humans are creatures of habit. We love to establish a routine and stick with it. Then we often put ourselves on auto-pilot. Routines can be incredibly useful in helping you get things done. However, too much of a routine can also make you incredibly boring. Nevertheless, many people live lives that are boringly predictable, or live a life where everything is outlined or planned.
- B) To tell the truth, interesting people are more popular among their friends. If you don't arouse someone's curiosity or brighten someone's day, you probably come across as being a little bit dull. But that doesn't mean your life has ended and you can't do anything to change it. If you find yourself searching for something to say beyond small talk, try these tactics to find more interesting approaches to conversation.
- C) Recently, I was at a gathering of colleagues when someone turned to me and asked, "So, what's new with you?" Ordinarily, I think I'm a good conversationalist. After all, it's literally my job to talk to people and tell their stories or share their advice. And that's not exactly an unexpected question. Still, the only "new-to-me" topics that came to mind were my daughter's basketball *tournament* (锦标赛) and my feelings about that morning's political headlines- neither amusing nor appropriate topics at that moment.
- D) Oh, no, I thought. Have I become boring? But sharing our experiences in an authentic way to connect with other people is what makes us interesting, says associate professor Michael Pirson. The hesitation I felt in not sharing the ordinary things that were happening in my life, and the wild mental search for something more interesting, may have backfired and made me seem less interesting.
- E) "If someone is making up some conversation that might be interesting, it's probably not going to land well," says Pirson, whose expertise includes trust and well-being, mindfulness, and humanistic management. "It's going to feel like a made-up conversation that people don't necessarily want to tune in to."
- F) The most interesting people aren't those who've gone on some Eat, Pray, Love journey to find themselves. Instead, Pirson says, they're those who examine the ordinary. "Often, the 'boring things' may not be boring at all. Maybe they are actually little miracles," he says. Share your observations about the world around you—interesting stories you heard or things you noticed—and you may be surprised by the universal connection they inspire.



- G) This is essentially how Jessica Hagy starts her day. The author of *How to Be Interesting: An Instruction Manual*, Hagy spends a lot of time thinking about what's interesting to her. People who are interesting are persistently curious, she says.
- H) Think about the everyday things around you and ask questions about them. What is that roadside monument I see on my way to work every day? Who built that interesting building in my city? What nearby attractions haven't I visited? Why do people do things that way? Use what you find to ask more questions and learn more about the world around you. "Having that sort of curiosity is almost like a protective gear from getting into boredom," she says. And when you find things that are truly interesting to you, share them.
- I) Television veteran Audrey Morrissey, executive producer of NBC's *The Voice*, is always looking for what will make a person or story interesting to viewers: It's usually a matter of individuality. "Having a strong point of view, signature style, or being a super-enthusiast in a particular field makes someone interesting," she says. That means embracing what is truly interesting or unique about yourself. "Many people are 'not boring' in the way that they can carry a conversation or can be good at a social gathering, etc. To be interesting means that you have lived life, taken risks, traveled, sought out experience to learn for yourself and share with others," she says.
- J) Of course, it's possible to be a fountain of knowledge and a boring person, says public relations consultant Andrea Pass. Paying attention to the listener is an important part of having a conversation that's interesting to both parties. Talking on and on about what's interesting to you isn't going to make you an interesting person, she says.
- K) "If the listener is not paying attention, it's your sign to shorten the story or change direction. Make sure to bring the audience into the conversation so that it is not one-sided," Pass says. Be a better listener yourself, and give others opportunities to participate in the conversation by inviting them with questions or requests to share their own experiences or thoughts. (e. g. , "Now, tell me about your favorite book," or "Have you ever been to that attraction?") Questions are a powerful tool, especially when they encourage others to disclose information about themselves. A 2012 study from the University of California, Santa Barbara, found that roughly 40% of the time we are talking, we're disclosing subjective information about our experience. And when we're doing so, our brains are more engaged. So one strategy to leave others with the impression that you're a sparkling conversation partner is to get others to talk about themselves.
- L) Being relatable is also essential, Morrissey says. "The best entertainment and storytelling comes from people who are relatable- those who don't shy away from opening up but freely share who they are and what they care about. These are the people viewers most relate to and find interesting. Being authentic, honest, and vulnerable is always interesting."





M) I have now come to realize that being boring, in actuality, is not only about who you are as a person, but also how you present yourself. No matter what, make sure you are having fun in life. Because when you are enjoying, people around you will begin to enjoy as well. Show some interest in them and they will definitely show some in you. If you are a very reserved person, this could be a little difficult at first. But with a little effort, you can definitely improve.

36. Pirson claims that some ordinary things may often prove to be miraculously interesting.
37. To make a conversation interesting, it is important that you listen to the other party attentively.
38. A person who is unable to stimulate others' curiosity or make their life enjoyable may appear somewhat boring.
39. Interesting people usually possess certain unique qualities, according to a TV program producer.
40. Be interested in others and they are sure to be interested in you.
41. The author considers himself usually good at conducting conversations.
42. Interesting people are always full of curiosity.
43. Falling into a routine can turn a person into an utter bore.
44. One strategy to be a good conversationalist is to motivate your partner to tell their own stories.
45. Interesting as it might appear, a made-up conversation will probably turn out to be dull.

### 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.**

With obesity now affecting 29% of the population in England, and expected to rise to 35% by 2030, should we now recognise it as a disease? Obesity, in which excess body fat has accumulated to such an extent that health may be adversely affected, meets the dictionary definition of disease, argues Professor John Wilding. He points out that more than 200 genes influence weight. "Thus body weight is strongly influenced by biology- it is not an individual's fault if they develop obesity." Yet the widespread view is that obesity is self-induced and that it is entirely the individual's responsibility to do something about it. Recognising obesity as a chronic disease with severe complications rather than a lifestyle choice "should help reduce the *stigma* (耻辱) and discrimination experienced by many people with obesity," he adds.

Professor Wilding disagrees that labelling a high proportion of the population as





having a disease removes personal responsibility or may overwhelm health services, pointing out that other common diseases, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, require people to take action to manage their condition. He suggests that most people with obesity will eventually develop complications. "But unless we accept that obesity is a disease, we are not going to be able to tackle it," he concludes.

But Dr. Richard Pile, a physician with a special interest in diabetes, argues that adopting this approach "could actually result in worse outcomes for individuals and society." He believes that the dictionary definition of disease "is so vague that we can classify almost anything as a disease" and says the question is not whether we can, but whether we should, and to what end.

If labelling obesity as a disease was harmless then it wouldn't really matter, he writes. But labelling obesity as a disease "risks reducing autonomy, disempowering and robbing people of the *intrinsic* (内在的) motivation that is such an important enabler of change." What's more, making obesity a disease "may not benefit patients, but it will benefit healthcare providers and the *pharmaceutical* (制药的) industry when health insurance and clinical guidelines promote treatment with drugs and surgery," he warns.

46. What does Professor John Wilding argue about obesity?

- A) Its impact on society is expected to rise.
- B) It is now too widespread to be neglected.
- C) It should be regarded as a genetic disease.
- D) Its dictionary definition should be updated.

47. What is the popular view of obesity?

- A) It is difficult to define.
- B) It is a modern disease.
- C) It has much to do with one's genes.
- D) It results from a lack of self-control.

48. Why are some people opposed to labelling obesity as a disease?

- A) Obese people would not feel responsible to take any action.
- B) Obese people would not be able to afford the medical costs.
- C) Obese people would be overwhelmed with anxiety.
- D) Obese people would be discriminated against.

49. What does Dr. Richard Pile think of the dictionary definition of disease?

- A) It is of no use in understanding obesity.
- B) It is too inclusive and thus lacks clarity.
- C) It helps little to solve patients' problems.
- D) It matters little to the debate over obesity.

50. What is Dr. Richard Pile's concern about classifying obesity as a disease?

- A) It may affect obese people's quality of life.



- B) It may accelerate the spread of obesity.
- C) It may cause a shortage of doctors.
- D) It may do little good to patients.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Nationwide, only about three percent of early childhood teachers are male in the U. S. Experts say this can have an impact on young children whose understanding of gender roles and identity are rapidly forming. Research has found that having access to diverse teachers is beneficial for children. For the youngest learners, it means they are more likely to get exposed to different varieties of play and communication. It also helps them develop healthy ideas around gender.

“In our world and our society, we have very specific *stereotypes* (模式化形象) of gender roles,” said Mindi Reich-Shapiro, an assistant professor in the teacher education department of the Borough of Manhattan Community College, and one of the authors of a recent study. “It’s important for children to see other possibilities and other paths they can take.”

Despite mostly feeling supported by colleagues and family members, many of the male educators surveyed in the study reported facing social or cultural resistance in their careers as early education teachers. Some also reported that there were parents surprised or concerned that their child had a male teacher. And they had been advised by colleagues or other staff not to hug children.

Reich-Shapiro and fellow researchers made several recommendations to increase male representation in the field. Low pay has long been acknowledged as a major issue in the early childhood field. Over 70% of male educators who said they intended to stay in the early education workforce noted an increased salary was a major motivating factor for them to commit to the career long-term. The report suggests paying all early childhood educators the way elementary school teachers are paid.

Cities and programs should establish support groups for male early childhood educators and provide mentoring and professional development advice for male educators and their program leaders.

The authors also suggest that traditional recruitment approaches for early childhood educators “do not address the gender gap in the field.” They recommend providing young men opportunities to work with children through training and volunteer programs, targeting groups of men who are considering a career change, such as fathers.

51. What do we learn from the first paragraph about early childhood education in the U. S. ?

- A) It helps raise children’s awareness of gender roles.
- B) It exposes children to different ways of interaction.
- C) It is negatively impacted by a lack of male teachers.



- D) It clearly aims to form children's identity through play.
52. What does Mindi Reich-Shapiro emphasize in her comment on childhood education?
- A) The importance of broadening children's horizons.  
B) The responsibilities of fathers for children's growth.  
C) The urgency of creating teacher education programs.  
D) The role of teachers in motivating children to learn.
53. What do we learn about male teachers from their responses in the study?
- A) Some of them find it awkward when hugging children.  
B) They feel pressured to keep up with female colleagues.  
C) They find it hard to meet the expectations of kids' parents.  
D) Many of them feel prejudiced against socially and culturally.
54. What is needed for men to commit to early childhood education?
- A) Higher pay.  
B) Job security.  
C) Social recognition.  
D) Better working conditions.
55. What do the authors of the study recommend to bridge the gender gap in early childhood education?
- A) Recruiting young men who have a passion for education young children.  
B) Taking measures to attract prospective male teachers to work in the field.  
C) Persuading prospective fathers to consider a change in their career.  
D) Providing male teachers with more opportunities for advancement.

#### 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**.

坎儿井(Karez)是新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统,由地下渠道将水井连接而成。该系统将春夏季节渗入 (seep into) 地下的大量雨水及积雪融水收集起来,通过山体的自然坡度引到地面,用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求。坎儿井减少了水在地面的蒸发 (evaporation),对地表破坏很小,因而有效地保护了自然资源与生态环境。坎儿井体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧,是对人类文明的一大贡献。

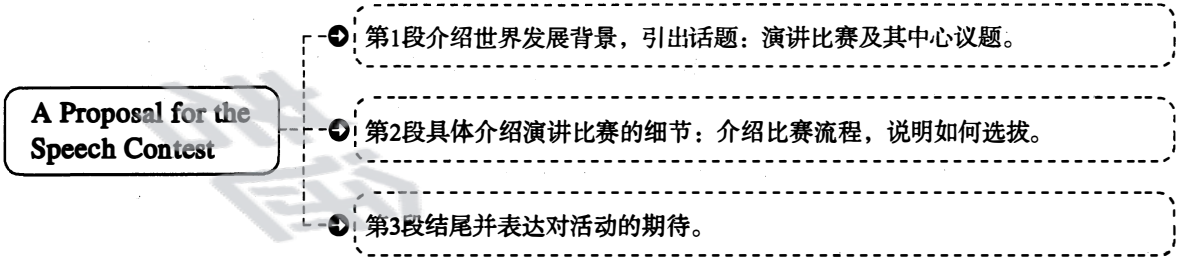




2021 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A Proposal for the Speech Contest</b></p> <p>Dear Sir or Madam,</p> <p>【1】In the current global context, the ability to tell Chinese stories in English is increasingly important. Therefore, as a junior, I propose that 【2】a college-wide English speech contest with the topic of “Chinese Wisdom” should be held.</p> <p>【3】The suggested details are as follows. 【4】First of all, undergraduates are eligible for the contest and graduates, if necessary, should be organized in a different group. 【5】Next, two sessions should be included in the contest: the 3-minute prepared speech and a 2-minute impromptu speech based on the topic assigned right after the prepared speech. Such an arrangement is to check not only the content, pronunciation, eloquence, but also the response capacity of the contestants. 【6】Finally, it is of great importance to have a panel from the ESL(English as Second Language) faculty as judges and among all contestants, six are awarded, with one champion, one first runner-up, one second runner-up and three honorable mentions.</p> <p>【7】I’m looking forward to the activity and sincerely hope that my proposal will be adopted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours sincerely, Li Ming</p>	<p>【1】介绍时代背景, 引出话题: 世界发展要求我们能用英语讲好中国故事。</p> <p>【2】聚焦话题: 倡议书的主题是“演讲比赛”。</p> <p>【3】开始具体介绍提议的细节。</p> <p>【4】使用 First of all 引出活动的第一个细节: 选手的参赛资格及分组要求。</p> <p>【5】使用 Next 引出活动的第二个细节: 比赛流程和各环节的设置目的。</p> <p>【6】使用 Finally 引出活动的第三个细节: 解释评委来源和授奖情况。</p> <p>【7】结尾: 表达对举行此次活动的期待, 并希望自己的建议被采纳。</p>

话题词汇:

critical thinking 批判性思维  
strategies and skills 策略和技巧  
round (比赛的)轮,局,场

logic 逻辑  
preliminary contest 初赛  
award presentation ceremony 颁奖典礼



win the first/second prize 获一/二等奖  
candidate 候选人

jury (竞赛的) 裁判委员会  
competition 比赛, 竞争

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

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

(1) A 22-year-old Chinese woman who suffered from a persistent cough was shocked to learn that she had a piece of chicken bone lodged in her lung.

The unnamed woman, from the province of Shandong, started to have coughing problems when she was 7 or 8 years old. For 14 years, she made numerous hospital visits. However, no doctor could identify any problem. Her uncontrollable coughing was a mystery.

Finally, the woman got a full body scan at a hospital in the city of Qingdao. This special medical procedure revealed she had a chicken bone stuck in her lung. (2) Doctors performed surgery and removed the bone. The simple procedure went smoothly and the woman has recovered fully. With the bone finally removed from her lung, the woman is very happy that she no longer suffers from that annoying cough.

#### 答案详解

1. What was the woman's problem?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻开头提到,一位 22 岁的女士持续咳嗽,竟是因为有一块鸡骨头卡在了她的肺部。由此可知,女士曾经受久咳的折磨。因此,答案为 B)。

2. How was the woman's problem eventually solved?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中提到,医生通过手术移除了卡在女士肺部的鸡骨头,女士得以完全康复。因此,答案为 C)。

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

(3-1) A white sheep named Prickles that ran away from an Australian farm during the 2013 bushfires, recently returned home.

According to farmer Alice Gray, Prickles was only a lamb when she ran away. The bushfires that hit the area back then destroyed a large part of her family's massive property. They thought Prickles had died in the fire. But instead, (3-2) the young sheep escaped into a 200-acre forest near the farm. Once the fires were over, (4) the family had to fix the damage done to the farm, as it was such a large property. This included rebuilding about 50 kilometers of fencing. It was this huge fencing that prevented Prickles from finding her way back. Over the years, the family spotted her a few times. They even recorded her with cameras installed to monitor deer activity. But while they knew Prickles was alive, they couldn't find her and never expected her to return by herself. Seven years later, they were proven wrong.

#### 答案详解

3. What does the news report say about the white sheep Prickles?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中提到,一只名叫普里克尔斯的白色绵羊在 2013 年的丛林大火中逃走,这只小羊逃到了附近的森林里。因此,答案为 D)。

4. What did the family do after the bushfires?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中提到,大火过后,他们不得不修复火灾对农场造成的损坏,其中包括重建约 50 公里的围栏。因此,答案为 A)。

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

(5) Tons of gold have fallen out of the sky in Russia after a cargo plane malfunctioned in midair this morning.

The aircraft was carrying 265 million pounds worth of gold and diamonds, when the door flew open—sending the precious metal back to earth.



According to the official news agency, Russian authorities have recovered more than 170 gold bars weighing 20 kilograms each. The plane was traveling from Yakutsk Airport in a major diamond-producing region to the city Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

(6) However, the aircraft made an emergency landing in Magan after it began losing some of its valuable cargo.

Reports suggest some bars of gold were scattered up to 15 miles away from the airport. Nine tons of gold on plane AN-12 belonged to a goldmine company.

Police have sealed off the runway, and say it is unclear if it was an accident or an attempted robbery. (7) Technical engineers who worked on the plane prior to take-off are reportedly going to be questioned by the police.

### 答案详解

5. What is the news report mainly about?

D) 【精析】主旨大意题。新闻开头提到，一架货运飞机在俄罗斯上空发生故障，大量黄金从飞机上散落下来。随后指出，飞机在开始丢失贵重货物后紧急降落，接着分析了黄金的散落位置、出处以及丢失黄金的原因。因此可知，新闻围绕飞机上遗失的黄金展开，故答案为 D)。

6. What did the aircraft do when the incident happened?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中提到，部分贵重货物丢失后，飞机进行了紧急降落。因此，答案为 A)。

7. What does the news report say about the technical engineers who worked on the plane before take-off?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻末尾提到，警方已经封锁了机场跑道，他们尚不清楚这是一场意外事故还是蓄谋抢劫。飞机起飞前在飞机上的技术工程师将受到警方的讯问。因此，答案为 C)。

## Section B

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

M: Hello, you're through to customer service. This is Michael speaking. (8) Before we continue, I just want to make you aware that this call is being recorded and may be used in the future for training purposes. What can I help you with today?

W: Hi, my name is Jean Seimon. I recently bought an office chair from your company, but I returned it about a week ago. (9) I'm just calling to inquire when I will be able to get my money back. It says on your website that your company will pay back the money within three working days of you receiving the returned item. But it's been five working days and I haven't received anything.

M: I'm sorry to hear that, Miss Seimon. What's your customer reference number, please?

W: It's 389460.

M: Okay, 389460. I'm just looking on the system here. And according to our records, the chair you returned was received by our warehouse on Friday morning. The payment was made on Wednesday. But this seems to be a problem with your card number.

W: My card number? Oh, (10) maybe it has something to do with my new card. It was sent to me on Tuesday. Maybe the bank canceled my old one before you've made the payment.

M: Well, (11) you'll need to update your card details directly on our website. Just make sure you're logged in. And then under the description of your personal information, you should see an option for updating payment methods.

W: I am logged in, and I'll give that a go.

M: I'll make a note here on the system for you, so that the payment will be made tomorrow morning.

W: Thank you very much.





8. Why does the man have his conversation with the woman recorded?

B) 【精析】目的原因题。对话开头,男士告知女士,他们的对话会被录音,而且录音可能会被用于日后的培训。因此,答案为B)。

9. What is the woman's purpose of calling the furniture company?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。女士自我介绍后,告诉男士她最近买了一把椅子,但在一星期前退回。她打电话来是想知道自己什么时候能拿到退款。公司网站称收到退货后三个工作日内退款,但五个工作日已过,她仍然没有收到退款。由此推断,女士打电

话的目的是要求退款。因此,答案为C)。

10. What does the woman say about her bank card?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。男士查询后发现,女士未收到退款的原因是卡号错误。女士说可能是因为新卡的缘故,她猜测在家具公司退款前银行已经注销了她的旧卡。由此推断,女士办理了一张新的银行卡。因此,答案为D)。

11. What does the man advise the woman to do?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。在弄清楚女士未收到退款的原因是卡号问题后,男士建议女士登录他们公司的网站更新卡号信息。因此,答案为C)。

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

M: I'm getting a bit hungry.

W: Yes, me too. I'm starving. Are you going to prepare a meal for us?

M: No, sorry, (12) I'm actually pretty worn out. Let's just go out somewhere close to eat.

W: Well, I think we should stay in and save some cash. Can we get a meal delivered?

M: Yeah, great. (13) I'll use that food delivery app on my phone. What do you want, fried chicken, hamburgers, or fish and chips?

W: Oh, can we stay away from the junk food? How about something healthy?

M: Okay, well, there's a place that does salads.

W: Let me have a look at that. Yeah, that looks delicious. But to be honest, I'd prefer something hot, not cold.

M: (14-1) How about Indian food?

W: (14-2) That's not the kind of hot I mean. I'm just not a fan of sauces. That made me sweat and cry. I need something mild.

M: Okay. So would you consider Mexican? Oh no, sorry. There's also very hot pepper in that. Would you like some Italian food, perhaps? It's a bit heavy, but it's great food for a cold night like this.

W: Pizza? Spaghetti with creamy sauce? I know it's really tasty and great comfort food, but it's too fattening for me. I'm trying to keep a slim figure, you know.

M: Oh, (15) you're really difficult to please. Well, there's a nice Chinese restaurant that delivers.

W: Yes, I love Chinese food. Let me see. Oh, it's 15 kilometers away.

M: That's a bit too far away. Do you feel like Vietnamese food then?

W: Yeah, awesome. It's healthy, and we can afford it.

M: Great. Let's order Vietnamese right away.

12. Why isn't the man going to cook?

A) 【精析】目的原因题。对话开头,男女双方都表示自己饿了,女士询问男士是否做饭,男士说自己太累并提议外出就餐。由此可知,男士不想做饭的原因是感觉太累。因此,答案为A)。

13. What does the man say he'll do on his phone?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。女士认为在家里吃省钱,并提议点外卖。男士表示赞同,并表示他会用手机上的外卖应用程序点餐。由此可知,男士想用手机点外卖。因此,答案为B)。

14. What does the woman think of Indian food?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中,男士提议吃沙拉



后,女士表示不想吃凉的。男士接着向女士推荐印度菜,女士表示她要表达的“hot”不是这个意思,这会让她吃得汗流浹背,她想吃不辣的。由此推断,女士认为印度菜太辣。因此,答案为 D)。

15. What does the man think of the woman?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中,男士向女士推荐了各种食物,但女士都以各种理由反对,男士最后对女士的评价是让她满意很难。由此可知,男士认为女士对食物太挑剔。因此,答案为 C)。

## Section C

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

(16) A new study carried out by the University of Lincoln has found a link between the personalities of cat owners and the behaviour and wellbeing of their cats. The findings suggest that, just as a parent's personality can affect the personality of a child, the same is true for a cat and its owner.

Owners—defined as individuals with high levels of anxiety, fear, anger, depression and loneliness—were more likely to have cats with behavioural issues.

Such cats displayed more aggressive and anxious behavioural styles as well as more stress-related sickness. They were also more likely to have an ongoing medical condition and be overweight.

The research also found that mentally well-adjusted owners had calmer, happier and healthier cats.

The researchers explained that “Many owners regard their pets as a family member, and form close social bonds with them.” (17) The majority of owners want to provide the best care for their pets and it's therefore possible that pets could be affected by the way their owners interact with and manage them. (18) The study highlights an important relationship between our personalities and the wellbeing of our pets. Further research is needed to investigate the causal nature of this relationship and to look at how owners' personalities are directly influencing their pets' behaviour and wellbeing.

It is possible that the wellbeing of pets is driven by the underlying nature of the owner, not simply by their conscious decisions and behaviours.

### 答案详解

16. What do we learn from the new study by the University of Lincoln?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。短文开头指出,林肯大学的新研究发现猫主人的性格与其猫的行为和健康有关系。正如父母的性格能够影响孩子的性格,主人的性格同样也会影响到他们的猫的性格。因此,答案为 A)。

17. What does the passage say most pet owners want to do?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到,大多数宠物的主人想为他们的宠物提供最好的照顾,因此答案为 B)。

18. What does the passage say is still needed to understand the effects of owners' personalities on their pets?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。短文末尾提到,研究显示了主人性格与宠物健康的关系,我们需要更进一步的研究来查明这种关系的实质。因此,答案为 D)。

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

(19-1) “One 60-minute run can add seven hours to your life.” This was a claim made by *The Times* last week. The claim was based on a new review of studies about the effects of running. (19-2) The review concluded that on average runners live three years longer than non-runners and that running does more to extend life than any other form of exercise. But there's more to running than its health benefits. (20) Research published in recent years has shown that running changes your brain and mind in some fascinating ways, from increasing your brain function to regulating your emotions. However, the precise effects vary according to whether you engage in short, fast running or long-distance running.

For example, in one study, researchers compared participants' ability to learn new words after several minutes of intense running and after 40 minutes of gentle running. Participants were able to learn 20 percent



faster after the intense running and they showed a superior memory when tested again a week later.

In another study, researchers asked volunteers to jog for 30 minutes and then showed them clips from a sad movie. Participants who usually struggled to handle negative emotions were more intensely affected by the sad clips, just as you'd expect. (21) But crucially, this was less so if they had completed the 30-minute jog. The researchers said moderate exercise appears to have helped those participants to be less vulnerable to the impact of the sad movie.

### 答案详解

19. What did the new review of studies claim?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。短文开头提到,一项关于跑步锻炼的研究称,一次60分钟的跑步运动能够增加7个小时的寿命;研究同时指出,经常跑步运动的人比其他人的寿命平均多三年,跑步比其他运动形式更能使人延年益寿。因此,答案为B)。

20. What is one effect that running has on people according to recent research?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到,最近的研究表明,跑步能改善大脑功能,还能调节情绪。因此,

答案为A)。

21. What did another study find about the participants after they had a 30-minute jog?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。短文末尾提到,在另一项研究中,研究者要求志愿者进行30分钟慢跑后观看悲剧电影片段。那些很难控制负面情绪的人更容易受到电影的影响,但经过30分钟慢跑运动后,这种情况有所缓解。研究者因此得出结论:适度运动能减轻悲剧电影对人们情绪的影响。因此,答案为D)。

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

(22-1) Welcome to the tour of the Hill House. This house built in 1904 is one of the most well-known works of Charles Hill, the famous architect. It was designed and built for a local entrepreneur and his family.

(22-2) Before starting the tour, let me give you a brief introduction about the design of this amazing building.

(23) Prior to beginning his design, the architect spent some time in the client's old home, observing their life and studying their habits. This meant that he could design the house according to the needs of the family.

(24) The client's main desire was to have a home with the unique design, so the architect was given complete freedom. The building style is radically different from what was the fashion of the period. At the time, most large homes were constructed of timber and brick. This one, however, is made of concrete, a novel construction material in those days. The interior of the house, including fittings and furniture, was also designed by the same person. Most of the furniture you will see is original and in good condition. However, (25) those pieces in the children's bedrooms are copies built to the designs of the architect. Fortunately, all the blueprints for both the building and its contents have been preserved, so we've been able to replace badly damaged furniture. (22-3) Let's begin our tour, starting from the rooms.

### 答案详解

22. What do we learn about the speaker?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。短文开头,讲话者欢迎大家参观希尔庄园,并表示在游览之前对希尔庄园的设计进行简要介绍。短文最后,讲话者表示可以开始游览庄园了。由此推断,讲话者是一名导游。因此,答案为A)。

23. What did the architect do before beginning his design?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到,建筑师在设计之前,在客户的老家中待了一段时间,观察他们的生活并研究他们的习惯。因此,答案为C)。

24. What did the architect's client mainly want?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中提到,客户的要求是有一个设计独特的房子,并给予建筑师充分的自由设计权。因此,答案为D)。

25. What do we learn about the pieces of furniture in the children's bedrooms?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。短文最后提到,房子的大多数家具是原先的,而且保存完好,但孩子们卧室的家具是依据设计师的设计建造的复制品。因此,答案为B)。





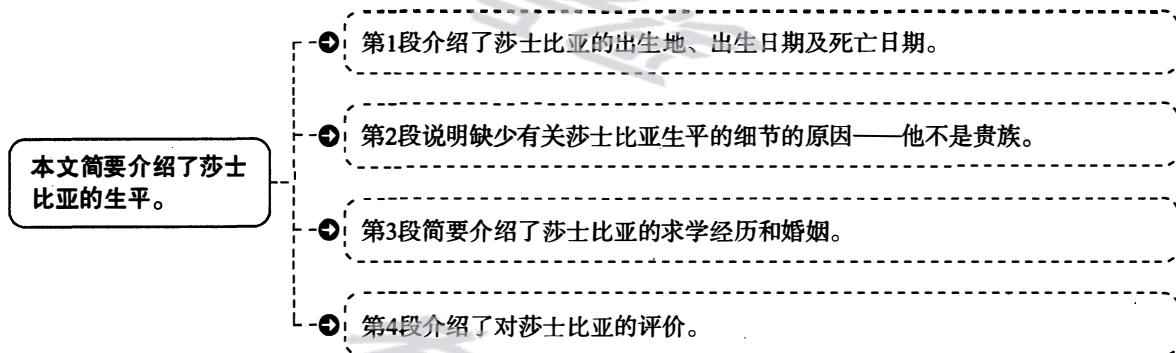
## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

### Section A

【文章来源】本文选自2009年11月24日刊登在 *www.history.com* 上的一篇标题为“April 23, 1564 William Shakespeare born”(《威廉·莎士比亚出生于1564年4月23日》)的文章。

#### 【结构框图】



#### 【词性分析】

名 词: D) emergence 出现,显现; H) position 地位;位置; I) precision 精确(性),准确(性); K) quality 质量; 素质,品性; L) scarcity 不足,短缺,稀少; M) senior 较……年长的人

动 词: A) captured (用文字或图片)记录下,描述,捕捉; F) generated 产生,创造; N) separated 分离;把……隔开

形容词: B) classical 古典的,经典的; E) exact 确切的,精确的; G) particular 特指的;特别的; M) senior 年纪较大的,级别较高的

副 词: C) conclusively 确信地,确凿地; J) probably 很可能,大概; O) systematically 系统地

#### 答案详解

26. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格前有定冠词 the, 空格后是名词 day, 因此空格处应填入形容词。

【语义判断】本句意为:但是不可能知道他出生的\_\_\_\_\_日期。根据下一句可知,教会记录显示,莎士比亚于4月26日受洗,在为新生婴儿施洗之前,通常需要等待三天。因此莎士比亚生于4月23日是人们根据教会受洗记录的推测,而他的确切出生日期无从得知,因此空格处应填入含有“确切的,精确的”意义的形容词,由此确定答案为 E) exact。

27. 【考点】副词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格后是形容词 known, 因此空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】本句意为:然而,莎士比亚的死亡日期是\_\_\_\_\_知道的:1616年4月23日。however 表示转折关系,本句与前面提到的莎士比亚的具体出生日期不明形成对比。也就是说,莎士比亚

的死亡日期是准确的,因此空格处应填入含有“确信地,确凿地”意义的副词,由此确定答案为 C) conclusively。

28. 【考点】名词辨析题。

L) 【语法判断】空格前有 This, 后面是“of + 名词”的结构,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:传记信息的\_\_\_\_\_主要是由于他的社会\_\_\_\_\_。由前一句可知,关于莎士比亚生活的细节很少留存下来,因此空格处应填入含有“缺少”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 L) scarcity。

29. 【考点】名词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】空格前有形容词 social, 因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:传记信息的缺少主要是由于他的社会\_\_\_\_\_;他不是贵族,而是一个皮革商人的儿子。由分号后面的 noble 和 the son of a leather trader 可知,这是两种高低不同的社会地



位,因此空格处应填入含有“地位”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 H) position。

30. 【考点】副词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格后有动词 attended,因此空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】本句意为:莎士比亚\_\_\_\_\_就读于斯特拉特福的文法学校。由第二段可知,由于社会地位低下,关于莎士比亚生活的细节很少留存下来,因此莎士比亚曾就读于斯特拉特福的文法学校也是人们的推测,并非确凿的信息,因此空格处应填入含有“可能,大概”意义的副词,由此确定答案为 J) probably。

31. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格后有名词 literature,因此空格处应填入形容词。

【语义判断】本句意为:在那里他学习拉丁语并阅读\_\_\_\_\_文学。各选项中能和文学搭配的只有 B) classical,意为“古典文学”,由此确定答案为 B) classical。

32. 【考点】名词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】空格前有形容词性物主代词 his,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:他没有上大学,18岁时娶了比他\_\_\_\_\_八岁的安妮·海瑟薇。由句意可知,此处表示安妮·海瑟薇比莎士比亚年长或年轻八岁。而莎士比亚此时才18岁,所以安妮·海瑟薇应该比莎士比亚年长八岁,由此确定答案为 M) senior。

33. 【考点】名词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格前有名词属格 Shakespeare's,因

此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:从双胞胎出生到16世纪90年代初莎士比亚在伦敦作为戏剧家\_\_\_\_\_之间的这个阶段人们一无所知。根据文章大意,人们对莎士比亚在伦敦成名之后的生活细节了解得比较多,而对在此之前的知之甚少,所以这一时期指的是莎士比亚成名之前,因此空格处应填入含有“出现”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 D) emergence。

34. 【考点】动词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在的句子缺少谓语动词,因此空格处应填入动词。

【语义判断】本句意为:在20多年的时间里,他用一百万字的篇幅,\_\_\_\_\_人类全部的情感和冲突。也就是说,莎士比亚的文字记录或描述了人类的情感和冲突,因此空格处应填入含有“记录,描述”意义的动词,由此确定答案为 A) captured。

35. 【考点】名词辨析题。

I) 【语法判断】空格前有不定冠词 a,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:在20多年的时间里,他用一百万字的篇幅,以今天仍然敏锐的\_\_\_\_\_描述了人类全部的情感和冲突。本句是对莎士比亚作品的评价。that remains sharp today 是修饰莎士比亚描述人类的各种情感与冲突的方式,说明他的方式是十分准确的,因此空格处应填入含有“准确”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 I) precision。备选的其他名词不能用 sharp 修饰,因此排除。

参考译文

人们普遍认为,伟大的英国戏剧家和诗人威廉·莎士比亚于1564年4月23日出生于埃文河畔斯特拉特福。但是不可能知道他出生的确切日期。教会记录显示,他于4月26日受洗,在为新生婴儿施洗之前,通常需要等待三天。然而,莎士比亚的死亡日期是确切知道的:1616年4月23日。他享年52岁,三年后退到斯特拉特福。

虽然很少有戏剧像莎士比亚写的38部戏剧那样被广泛地上演或分析,但关于他的生活几乎没有留存的细节。传记信息不足主要是由他的社会地位造成的;他不是贵族,而是一个皮革商人的儿子。

莎士比亚可能就读于斯特拉特福的文法学校,在那里他学习拉丁语并阅读古典文学。他没有上大学,18岁时娶了比他大八岁的安妮·海瑟薇。他们有四个孩子,包括双胞胎哈姆尼特和朱迪斯。从双胞胎出生到16世纪90年代初莎士比亚在伦敦作为戏剧家崭露头角的这个阶段人们一无所知。

在20多年的时间里,他用一百万字的篇幅,以今天仍然敏锐的精确度刻画了人类全部的情感和冲突。正如伟大的同时代诗人和剧作家本·琼森所说:“他不属于一个时代,而属于永远”。



【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 2 月 7 日刊登在 *www.fastcompany.com* (快速公司网站) 上的一篇标题为 “How to not be boring” (《如何变得不无聊》) 的文章。

## 【结构框图】

本文主要探讨了如何成为一个有趣的人，文章通过引用专家的各种理论给出了一些策略。

- ➊ A)、B) 段指出墨守成规会让一个人变得无聊，而有趣的人往往会在人群中更受欢迎。
- ➋ C)、D) 段通过作者的经历引发对于如何在谈话中变得更有趣的思考。
- ➌ E)、F) 段通过引用专家皮尔逊的观点，明确了普通的事情也会让谈话变得有趣。
- ➍ G)、H) 段通过引用专家杰西卡·哈吉的理论，阐述了保持好奇心能让一个人变得有趣。
- ➎ I) 段指出，有趣的人往往具备某种特质。
- ➏ J) — L) 段通过引用其他学者的研究理论，继续证明了关注倾听者、让对方谈论自己、与对方建立关联等策略可以让一个人变得有趣。
- ➐ M) 段对全文进行总结，指出对他人展现一定的兴趣也会让别人对自己感兴趣。

## 答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 *Pirson*、*ordinary things* 和 *miraculously interesting* 定位到 F) 段第三、四句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，皮尔逊认为无聊的事情可能一点儿也不无聊，而是很小的奇迹。题干中的 *ordinary things* 对应原文中的 *boring things*，题干中的 *miraculously* 对应原文中的 *miracles*，故答案为 F)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 *listen to the other party* 和 *attentively* 定位到 J) 段第二句。

J) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，要想让谈话双方都感兴趣，关注听者是很重要的一部分。题干中的 *To make a conversation interesting* 对应原文中的 *having a conversation that's interesting to both parties*，题干中的 *listen to the other party attentively* 对应原文中的 *Paying attention to the listener*，故答案为 J)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 *stimulate others' curiosity* 以及 *make their life enjoyable* 定位到 B) 段第二句。

B) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到，如果你无法引起别人的好奇心或是点亮别人的生活，你也许会给人留下有点沉闷的印象。题干中的 *stimulate others' curiosity* 对应原文中的 *arouse someone's curiosity*，题干中的 *make their life enjoyable* 对应原文中的 *brighten someone's day*，故答案为 B)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 *certain unique qualities* 和 *a TV program producer* 定位到 D) 段第二句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到，一位电视节目制作人认为一个有趣的人会有一个强烈的观点、标志性的风格，或对某一特定领域充满热情。题干中的 *a TV program producer* 对应原文中的 *she*，也就是前文中提到的 *Television veteran Audrey Morrissey, executive producer of NBC's The Voice*，题干中的 *certain unique qualities* 对应原文中的 *individuality* 以及下一句中的具体解释：*Having a strong point of view, signature style, or being a super-enthusiast in a particular field*，故答





案为 I)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 Be interested in others 以及 they are sure to be interested in you 定位到 M) 段第四句。

M) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到, 对他人表现出一些兴趣, 他们也一定会向你表现出一些兴趣。题干中的 Be interested in others 对应原文中的 Show some interest in them, 题干中的 they are sure to be interested in you 对应原文中的 they will definitely show some in you, 故答案为 M)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 The author、himself、usually 和 good at conducting conversations 定位到 C) 段第二句。

C) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到, 作者认为自己是一个很健谈的人。题干中的 The author 和 himself 对应原文中的 I, 题干中的 usually 对应原文中的 Ordinarily, 题干中的 good at conducting conversations 对应原文中的 a good conversationalist, 故答案为 C)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 Interesting people、always 和 full of curiosity 定位到 G) 段最后一句。

G) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到, 有趣的人总是充满好奇心。题干中的 Interesting people 对应原文中的 People who are interesting, 题干中的 always 对应原文中的 persistently, 题干中的 full of curiosity 对应原文中的 curious, 故答案为 G)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 Falling into a routine 和 an

utter bore 定位到 A) 段第五句。

A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到, 过于墨守成规会让人变得异常无聊。题干中的 Falling into a routine 对应原文中的 too much of a routine, 题干中的 an utter bore 对应原文中的 make you incredibly boring, 故答案为 A)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 One strategy、a good conversationalist 和 motivate your partner to tell their own stories 定位到 K) 段最后一句。

K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到, 要想给别人留下一印象, 让别人觉得你是一个出色的谈话伙伴, 一个策略就是让别人谈论他们自己。题干中的 a good conversationalist 对应原文中的 you're a sparkling conversation partner, 题干中的 motivate your partner to tell their own stories 对应原文中的 get others to talk about themselves, 故答案为 K)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 Interesting as it might appear、a made-up conversation 和 dull 定位到 E) 段第一句。

E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到, 如果有人正在编造一些也许比较有趣的对话, 不一定会有很好的结果。题干中的 Interesting as it might appear 对应原文中的 might be interesting, 题干中的 a made-up conversation 对应原文中的 making up some conversation, 题干中的 dull 对应原文中的 not going to land well, 故答案为 E)。

## 参考译文

### 如何变得不无聊

- A) 人类是习惯的产物。我们喜欢建立一种常规并坚守它。然后我们经常让自己主动控制这一切。日常常规能在帮助你完成任务这一方面非常有用。(43)但是, 过于墨守成规也会让你变得异常无聊。然而, 很多人过着无聊的可被预测的生活, 或是某种一切都被勾画好或规划好的生活。
- B) 说实话, 有趣的人在他们的朋友中更受欢迎。(38)如果你无法引起别人的好奇心或是点亮别人的生活, 你也许会给人留下有点沉闷的印象。但是那并不意味着你的生活就此结束, 而你无法做任何事情来改变它。如果你发现自己在聊天之余还在寻找其余话题, 尝试以下这些策略来寻找一些让聊天更有趣的方法。
- C) 最近, 在和同事的一次聚会中, 有人问我, “你有碰到什么新鲜的事情吗?”(41)通常来讲, 我认为我是一个很健谈的人。毕竟, 我的工作就是与人交流, 讲述他们的故事或分享他们的建议。那并不是一个无法预测的问题。唯一让我想到的“对我而言新颖”的话题是我女儿的篮球锦标赛以及我对于那个上午的政治新闻的感受——在那一刻既无趣又不恰当的话题。



- D) 我想,哦,不会吧,我已经变得无聊了吗?但是副教授迈克尔·皮尔逊说,以一种真诚的方式分享我们的经历,来和其他人建立联系是让我们变得有趣的方式。我对于不想分享生活中普通事情的迟疑以及在大脑中疯狂搜寻更有意思的事情,也许会事与愿违,而让我看起来更加无趣。
- E) 致力于研究信任、幸福、专注度以及人性化管理的皮尔逊说:(45)“如果有人正在编造一些也许比较有趣的对话,不一定会有很好的结果。这将会给别人一种刻意营造的对话的感觉,人们不一定愿意加入到对话中。”
- F) 最有趣的人并不是那些通过美食、祈祷、爱情之旅来找寻自我的人。皮尔逊说,相反,他们是那些审视普通事物的人。(36)他说:“通常来说,‘无聊的事情’可能一点儿也不无聊。也许它们实际上是很小的奇迹。”把你对于周围世界的观察分享出来——你听到的有趣的故事或是你留意到的事情——你可能会惊讶于它们激发出来的普遍联系。
- G) 杰西卡·哈吉就是这样开始她的一天。作为《如何变得有趣:一本指导手册》的作者,哈吉花了很多时间思考对于她而言什么是有趣的事情。(42)她说,有趣的人总是充满好奇心。
- H) 想一想你周围的日常事物并询问一些关于它们的问题。每天我在上班途中看到的街边纪念碑是什么?是谁在我的城市里建造了那个有趣的建筑?附近的哪些景点是我还没有去过的?为什么人们用那种方式做事?用你发现的东西询问更多的问题并且更多地了解你周围的世界。她说:“拥有那种好奇心几乎就像拥有一件防止变得无聊的防护装备。”当你发现对你来说的确非常有趣的事情,分享它们。
- I) 电视界资深人士、美国全国广播公司的《美国之声》的执行制片人奥黛丽·莫里西经常在寻找能让一个人或一个故事吸引观众的东西:(39)这通常是个性问题。她说:“有一个强烈的观点、标志性的风格,或对某一特定领域充满热情,这些都能让人变得有趣。”那意味着拥抱对你而言真正有趣或独特的事物。“很多人通过与人交谈或擅长社交聚会等变得不再‘无聊’。变得有趣意味着你生活过,经历过风险,旅行过,寻找机会学习并与人分享,”她说。
- J) 公共关系顾问安德莉亚·帕斯说,当然,一个博学的人也有可能是一个无聊的人。(37)要想让谈话双方都感兴趣,关注听者是很重要的一部分。她说,不停地谈论自己感兴趣的事情,并不会让你成为一个有趣的人。
- K) 帕斯说:“假如听者不专心,这标志着你应该缩短故事或改变方向。确保将听众带入到谈话中,这样谈话就不会是片面的。”你自己要成为一个更好的倾听者,通过提出问题或请求,让他们分享自己的经历或想法,从而给其他人一些机会来参与到对话中。(例如:“现在,跟我谈谈你最喜欢的书。”或“你曾经去过那个景点吗?”)提问是一个有力的工具,尤其是当他们鼓励其他人说出自己的信息时。加州大学圣巴巴拉分校在2012年的一项研究发现,在我们谈话的时候,大约有40%的时间,我们都在透露自己对于个人经历的主观感受。当我们这样做的时候,我们的大脑更投入。(44)所以,要想给别人留下一种印象,让别人觉得你是一个出色的谈话伙伴,一个策略就是让别人谈论他们自己。
- L) 莫里西说,具有亲和力也很有必要。“最好的娱乐节目和故事讲述都来自于那些有亲和力的人——那些勇于敞开心扉并和其他人自由分享他们自己以及他们在乎的事情的人。这些是观察者们最容易建立联系并且感兴趣的人。真实可靠、诚实、脆弱的人总是有趣的人。”
- M) 我现在已经意识到,事实上,无聊不仅与你是谁有关,还与你如何展现自我有关。不管怎样,在生活中一定要有乐趣。因为当你享受的时候,你周围的人也会开始享受。(40)对他人表现出一些兴趣,他们也一定会向你表现出一些兴趣。如果你是一个非常内敛的人,一开始可能会有点困难。但是,只要稍加努力,你肯定会有所改进。



## Section C

### Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 7 月 17 日刊登在 [www.sciencedaily.com](http://www.sciencedaily.com) (每日科学网站) 上的一篇标题为 “Should obesity be recognized as a disease?” (《肥胖应该被视为一种疾病吗?》) 的文章。

### 【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了针对是否应将肥胖视为疾病这一问题的不同观点。

① 第1、2段主要介绍了约翰·怀尔丁教授的观点。他认为，应该将肥胖列为疾病，这样有助于减少肥胖人士遭受的耻辱和歧视，并有助于他们采取行动控制病情。

② 第3、4段主要介绍了理查德·派尔医生的观点。他认为不该将肥胖列为疾病，因为这样可能会降低人们的自主权，而且最终受益的可能不是病人，而是医疗保健服务提供者或制药行业。

### 答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中 Professor John Wilding 定位至第一段第二、三句。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，约翰·怀尔丁教授认为肥胖符合字典对疾病的定义。他指出，有 200 多个基因影响体重。由此可知，肥胖是一种受基因影响的疾病，故答案为 C)。

【避错】第一段第一句提到，预计到 2030 年，将有 35% 的英国人口受肥胖影响，但是这并不是约翰·怀尔丁教授的看法，故排除 A)；原文中并没有提到肥胖是否已不容忽视，故排除 B)；原文第一段第二句只是说肥胖符合疾病的字典定义，而没有说应该更新肥胖的字典定义，故排除 D)。

47. 【定位】由题干中 the popular view of obesity 定位至第一段第五句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，普遍的观点是，肥胖是自己造成的，对此做些什么完全是个人的责任。由此可知，人们普遍认为肥胖是个人因素，是由于缺乏自控力导致的，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A) “很难定义”与 B) “它是一种现代疾病”在原文中均未提及，因此排除；第一段第四句提到生物学对体重影响极大，但这是约翰·怀尔丁教授的看法，而非人们的普遍观点，故排除 C)。

48. 【定位】由题干中 labelling obesity as a disease 定位至第二段第一句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，将较高比例的人口贴上患病的标签会使个人责任消失，或者可能使医疗服务不堪重负，怀尔丁教授不同意这一

观点。反过来说，人们反对将肥胖列为疾病，就是认为这样做的话会让肥胖者认为自己没有责任，不需采取任何行动，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B) “肥胖的人负担不起医疗费用”与 C) “肥胖的人会被焦虑压倒”在原文中均未提及，因此排除；原文第一段最后一句提到，将肥胖列为疾病有助于减少肥胖者遭受的歧视，虽然 D) 的意思与原文内容相符，但是与题干不符，故排除。

49. 【定位】由题干中 Dr. Richard Pile 和 the dictionary definition of disease 定位至第三段第二句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，理查德·派尔医生认为，字典上对疾病的定义“如此模糊，以至于我们几乎可以将任何事物归类为疾病”。也就是说，疾病的定义范围太大，缺乏清晰度。因此本题答案为 B)。

【避错】A) “它对了解肥胖是没有用的”、C) “它为解决病人的问题帮助不大”和 D) “这与对肥胖的争论无关”三项在原文中均未提及，因此排除。

50. 【定位】由题干中 Dr. Richard Pile's concern 和 obesity as a disease 定位至第四段第三句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，理查德·派尔医生警告说，将肥胖看作一种疾病可能不会给患者带来好处，因此确定答案为 D)。

【避错】A) “它可能会影响肥胖人群的生活质量”、B) “它可能加速肥胖的传播”和 C) “这可能会导致医生的短缺”三项在原文中均未提及，因此排除。





如今,有 29% 的英国人受肥胖影响,而这个数据预计 2030 年会上升至 35%。我们现在应该把肥胖视为一种疾病吗? (46)约翰·怀尔丁教授认为,肥胖是指体内多余的脂肪堆积到对健康造成不利影响的程度,符合字典对疾病的定义。他指出,有 200 多种基因会影响体重。“因此,生物学对体重影响极大——发胖并不是个人的错。”(47)然而,普遍的观点是,肥胖是自己造成的,对此做些什么完全是个人的责任。承认肥胖是一种带有严重并发症的慢性疾病,而不是一种生活方式的选择“应该有助于减少许多肥胖人士所经历的耻辱和歧视,”他补充道。

(48)将较高比例的人口贴上患病的标签会使个人责任消失,或者可能使医疗服务不堪重负,怀尔丁教授不赞同这一观点。他指出,其他常见疾病,如高血压和糖尿病,需要人们采取行动来控制自己的病情。他认为,大多数肥胖患者最终都会出现并发症。“但除非我们承认肥胖是一种疾病,否则我们将无法解决它,”他总结道。

但对糖尿病特别感兴趣的理查德·派尔医生认为,采用这种方法“实际上可能对个人和社会造成更糟糕的后果”。(49)他认为,字典上对疾病的定义“如此模糊,以至于我们几乎可以将任何事物归类为疾病”。他说,问题不在于我们是否可以,而在于我们是否应该,以及目的是什么。

他写道,如果把肥胖列为一种疾病不会产生危害,那就没什么影响。但是,把肥胖视为一种疾病“可能会降低人们的自主权,削减并剥夺人们内在的动力,而这种动力是推动改变的重要因素。”(50)此外,他警告说,将肥胖看作一种疾病“可能不会给患者带来好处,但当医疗保险和临床指南提倡药物和手术治疗时,它将使医疗保健服务提供者和制药行业受益。”

## Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 11 月 28 日刊登在 *hechingerreport.org* (赫金格报告网站) 上的一篇标题为“*What is it like to be a male teacher in early ed?*”(《成为幼教男老师是什么感受?》)的文章。

## 【结构框图】

本文主要讨论了缺少男性幼儿教师的问题。

① 第1、2段说明了男性幼儿教师对儿童身心发展的重要性。

② 第3段介绍了男性幼儿教师面临的问题,既有来自社会和文化的阻力,也有来自家长的担心。

③ 第4—6段介绍了解决缺少男性幼儿教师的办法,包括加薪、建立支持小组等。

## 答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中 the first paragraph 定位至第一段。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段提到,在整个美国范围内,只有大约 3% 的幼儿教师是男性。专家表示,这可能会对儿童产生影响,他们对性别角色和身份的理解正在迅速形成。研究发现,接触不同类型的老师对孩子是有益的。由此可知,男性幼儿教师的缺乏会对儿童产生不利的影响,因此确定答案为 C)。

【避错】A)、B) 两项混淆了原文的概念。原文指的是如果儿童接触到不同类型的老师,他们可以接

触到各种各样的游戏和交流,也有助于他们围绕性别形成健康的观念。而现实是缺少男性幼儿教师,因此排除 A) 和 B); D) 将原文中提到的 play 和 identity 混淆在一起,误解了原文要表达的意思,故排除。

52. 【定位】由题干中 Mindi Reich-Shapiro 定位至第二段第二句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,让孩子们看到其他的可能性和他们可以选择的其他道路是很重要的。也就是说,拓宽孩子的视野是十分重要的,因此确定答案为 A)。



【避错】B)、C)、D)三项都不是明迪·赖希-夏皮罗所做的评论,因此排除。

53. 【定位】由题干中 male teachers from their responses in the study 定位至第三段第一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,尽管很大程度上感得到了同事和家人的支持,许多接受该研究调查的男性教育工作者表示,作为早教教师,他们在职业生涯中面临着社会或文化阻力。也就是说,男性幼儿教师经历着社会和文化的偏见,因此本题答案为 D)。

【避错】原文第三段最后一句说的是男性幼儿教师被建议不要拥抱孩子,而不是男老师他们自己觉得拥抱孩子很尴尬,因此排除 A); B)在原文未提及;原文第三段第二句提到,有些家长对自己孩子的老师是男性感到惊讶或担心,并未涉及家长的期望,因此排除 C)。

54. 【定位】由题干中 for men to commit to early childhood education 定位至第四段第三句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,在打算留在早教工作者队伍中的男性教育工作者中,超过 70%

的人表示,加薪是激励他们长期从事这一职业的主要因素。由此可以确定 an increased salary 是关键词,因此本题答案为 A)。

【避错】B)“工作稳定”、C)“社会认可”和 D)“更好的工作环境”三项在原文中并未提及,因此排除。

55. 【定位】由题干中 recommend to bridge the gender gap 定位至第六段。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。第六段首句指出,传统的幼儿教育工作者招聘方法不能解决该领域的性别差距。第二句提供了解决方法,即通过培训和志愿者项目为年轻男性提供与孩子一起工作的机会,目标人群是那些考虑跳槽的男性群体,比如爸爸们。由此可知,该研究的作者建议吸引潜在的男老师来从事幼教工作,因此本题答案为 B)。

【避错】A)和 D)在原文中并未提及,因此排除;第六段第二句说的是这些培训和志愿者项目的目标人群是考虑跳槽的男性群体,比如爸爸们,而不是说服未来的爸爸们考虑改变他们的职业,因此排除 C)。

## 参考译文

(51)在整个美国范围内,只有大约 3%的幼儿教师是男性。专家表示,这可能会对儿童产生影响,他们对性别角色和身份的理解正在迅速形成。研究发现,接触不同类型的老师对孩子是有益的。对于最年幼的学习者来说,这意味着他们更有可能接触到各种各样的游戏和交流。这也有助于他们围绕性别形成健康的观念。

“在我们的世界和社会中,我们对性别角色有非常具体的刻板印象,”曼哈顿社区学院教师教育系的助理教授明迪·赖希-夏皮罗说,她是最近一项研究的作者之一。(52)“让孩子们看到其他的可能性和他们可以选择的道路是很重要的。”

(53)尽管很大程度上感得到了同事和家人的支持,许多接受该研究调查的男性教育工作者表示,作为早教教师,他们在职业生涯中面临着社会或文化阻力。一些人还报告说,有些家长对自己孩子的老师是男性感到惊讶或担心。他们的同事或其他工作人员建议他们不要拥抱孩子。

赖希-夏皮罗和其他研究人员提出了一些建议,以增加男性在该领域的代表性。低工资长期以来一直被认为是儿童早期教育领域的一个主要问题。(54)在打算留在早教工作者队伍中的男性教育工作者中,超过 70%的人表示,加薪是激励他们长期从事这一职业的主要因素。该报告建议像支付小学教师的工资一样支付所有的幼儿教育工作者。

城市和项目应为男性幼儿教育工作者建立支持小组,并为男性教育工作者及其项目负责人提供职业辅导制度和专业发展建议。

(55)作者还建议,传统的幼儿教育工作者招聘方法“不能解决该领域的性别差距”。他们建议通过培训和志愿者项目为年轻男性提供与孩子一起工作的机会,目标人群是那些考虑跳槽的男性群体,比如爸爸们。



## 参考译文与难点注释

Karez, a kind of water conservancy system in the droughty area of Xinjiang, is formed with wells connected by underground channels. This system collects lots of rainwater and snowmelt seeping into the ground in spring and summer and drains it to the ground surface through the natural slope of the mountain to irrigate the farmland and meet people's daily needs. Karez reduces the evaporation of water on the ground surface with minimal damage to it, thus effectively protecting the natural resources and ecological environment. It embodies the wisdom of the Chinese people to coexist in harmony with nature and is a great contribution to the human civilization.

1. 翻译第一句时,可将“由地下渠道将水井连接而成”翻译为主句,可以用 be formed with 结构来表达。“新疆干旱地区的一种水利系统”说明坎儿井是什么,可以处理为同位语。
2. 第二句较长,结构较复杂,翻译时需要先确定句子的主干。可将该句翻译为由 and 连接的两个并列句,即“该系统将……雨水及积雪融水收集起来,并……引到地面……”,翻译为“This system collects lots of rainwater and snowmelt... and drains it to the ground surface...”。将“春夏季节渗入地下的”翻译为现在分词短语 seeping into... 作后置定语。将“通过山体的自然坡度”译为 through 引导的方式状语,through 后接名词短语。最后,“用于灌溉农田和满足人们的日常用水需求”译为不定式结构作目的状语。
3. 第三句中,句子前后有明显的因果关系,因此将“因而……”处理为结果状语,将前面部分处理为主句。“减少了水在地面的蒸发”可先翻译“减少了蒸发”,再将“水在地面的”翻译为 of 接名词性短语作后置定语,即 the evaporation of water on the ground surface。“对地表破坏很小”可翻译为 with 结构作伴随状语。“因而有效地保护了自然资源与生态环境”是结果状语,可以处理为 thus 接现在分词短语的结构。
4. 翻译第四句时,可以将该句翻译为由 and 连接的两个并列句。翻译第一句中,“我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧”时,可以先翻译“我国人民的智慧”,然后将“与自然和谐共存的”翻译为不定式作后置定语,即 the wisdom of the Chinese people to coexist in harmony with nature。第二句中,翻译“对人类文明的一大贡献”时也需要注意语序的调整,先翻译中心词“一大贡献”,再将“人类文明的”翻译为介词短语作后置定语,即 a great contribution to the human civilization。

## 话题词汇

tunnel 地道,隧道

be linked together 相互连接

geological conditions 地质条件

intelligence 智力,智慧

underground water 地下水

basin 盆地

thaw(雪)融化

the Gobi desert 戈壁滩

annual discharge 年流量

landscape 景观,风景

