

with a single line through the centre.

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

8. A) Informative. B) Inspiring.
C) Dull. D) Shallow.
9. A) She types on a keyboard. B) She does recording.
C) She takes photos. D) She takes notes.
10. A) It keeps her mind active. B) It makes her stay awake.
C) It enables her to think hard. D) It helps her kill time.
11. A) It enables her to improve her pronunciation.
B) It helps her better remember what she learns.
C) It turns out to be an enjoyable way of learning.
D) It proves to be far more effective than writing.

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

12. A) To spend her honeymoon.
B) To try authentic Indian food.
C) To take photos of the Taj Mahal.
D) To trace the origin of a love story.
13. A) In memory of a princess.
B) In honor of a great emperor.
C) To mark the death of an emperor of the 1600s.
D) To celebrate the birth of a princess's 14th child.
14. A) It looks older than expected.
B) It is built of wood and bricks.
C) It stores lots of priceless antiques.
D) It has walls decorated with jewels.
15. A) Their streets are narrow.
B) They are mostly crowded.
C) Each one has a unique character.
D) Life can be tedious in some places.

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), 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) They help spread the latest technology.
B) They greatly enrich people's leisure life.
C) They provide residents with the resources needed.
D) They allow free access to digital books and videos.
17. A) By helping them find jobs.
B) By inspiring their creativity.
C) By keeping them off the streets.
D) By providing a place of relaxation.
18. A) Their interaction with teenagers proved fruitful.
B) They used libraries less often than teenagers.
C) They tended to visit libraries regularly.



D) Their number increased modestly.

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

19. A) It is the cleverest cat in the world.

B) It is the largest cat in Africa.

C) It is an unusual cross breed.

D) It is a large-sized wild cat.

20. A) They are as loyal as dogs.

B) They have unusually long tails.

C) They are fond of sleeping in cabinets.

D) They know how to please their owners.

21. A) They shake their front paws.

B) They teach them to dive.

C) They shower with them.

D) They shout at them.

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

22. A) Anxious and depressed.

B) Contented and relieved.

C) Excited but somewhat sad.

D) Proud but a bit nervous.

23. A) It is becoming parents' biggest concern.

B) It is gaining increasing public attention.

C) It depends on their parents for success.

D) It starts the moment they are born.

24. A) Set a good example for them to follow.

B) Read books and magazines to them.

C) Help them to learn by themselves.

D) Choose the right school for them.

25. A) Their intelligence.

B) Their home life.

C) The effort they put in learning.

D) The quality of their school.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.



Millions die early from air pollution each year. Air pollution costs the global economy more than \$5 trillion annually in welfare costs, with the most serious 26 occurring in the developing world.

The figures include a number of costs 27 with air pollution. Lost income alone amounts to \$225 billion a year.

The report includes both indoor and outdoor air pollution. Indoor pollution, which includes 28 like home heating and cooking, has remained 29 over the past several decades despite advances in the area. Levels of outdoor pollution have grown rapidly along with rapid growth in industry and transportation.

Director of Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Chris Murray 30 it as an “urgent call to action.” “One of the risk factors for premature deaths is the air we breathe, over which individuals have little 31,” he said.

The effects of air pollution are worst in the developing world, where in some places lost-labor income 32 nearly 1% of GDP. Around 9 in 10 people in low-and middle-income countries live in places where they 33 experience dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution.

But the problem is not limited 34 to the developing world. Thousands die prematurely in the U.S. as a result of related illnesses. In many European countries, where diesel(柴油) 35 have become more common in recent years, that number reaches tens of thousands.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) ability | K) regularly |
| B) associated | L) relates |
| C) consciously | M) sources |
| D) constant | N) undermine |
| E) control | O) vehicles |
| F) damage | |
| G) described | |
| H) equals | |
| I) exclusively | |
| J) innovated | |

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**.

Food-as-Medicine Movement Is Witnessing Progress

[A] Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph’s market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. “Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?” he asks her. “The frozen oranges and apples are a little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices are quick and easy to prepare, you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning.”

[B] Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health alliance. The center’s ‘Shop with Your Doc’ program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.

[C] Nadeau notices the pre-made macaroni (通心粉)-and-cheese boxes in Scott’s shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. “So I’d have to make it?” she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. “I’m not sure they’d eat it. They just won’t eat it.”



[D] Nadeau says sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. “In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food,” Nadeau tells her. “And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that.” Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.

[E] Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it’s making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications (药物). By prescribing nutritional changes or launching programs such as ‘Shop with your Doc’, they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. “There’s no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices,” Nadeau says.

[F] In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of ST. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a philosophical switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. That feeling echoes the beliefs of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, which completed its pilot phase and is about to expand on an ongoing basis to five clinic sites throughout the city. The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. “We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food,” says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital’s medical director of Healthy Food Initiatives. “We want people to understand what they’re eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives.”

[G] In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine — that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation’s high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

[H] “It’s a different paradigm(范式) of how to treat disease,” says Dr. Brenda Rea, who helps run the family and preventive medicine residency program at Loma Linda University School of Medicine. The lifestyle medicine specialty is designed to train doctors in how to prevent and treat disease, in part, by changing patients’ nutritional habits. The medical center and school at Loma Linda also has a food cupboard and kitchen for patients. This way, patients not only learn about which foods to buy, but also how to prepare them at home.

[I] Many people don’t know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient’s life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient’s family. “What people eat can be medicine or poison,” Rea says. “As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease.”

[J] Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow inflammation(炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet — particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.

[K] “As what happened with tobacco, this will require a cultural shift, but that can happen,” says Nguyen. “In the same way physicians used to smoke, and then stopped smoking and were able to talk to patients about it, I think physicians can have a bigger voice in it.”

36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.



38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.
39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.
40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.
41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.
42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.
43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.
44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.
45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

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.

California has been facing a drought for many years now, with certain areas even having to pump freshwater hundreds of miles to their distribution system. The problem is growing as the population of the state continues to expand. New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis. Previous drilling of wells could only reach depths of 1,000 feet, but due to new pumping practices, water deeper than this can now be extracted (抽取). The team at Stanford investigated the aquifers(地下蓄水层)below this depth and found that reserves may be triple what was previously thought.

It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns. The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep in the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

Even though pumping from these depths is expensive, it is still cheaper than desalinating(脱盐)the ocean water in the largely coastal state. Some desalination plants exist where feasible, but they are costly to run and can need constant repairs. Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost. Research from the exhaustive study of groundwater from over 950 drilling logs has just been published. New estimates of the water reserves now go up to 2,700 billion cubic meters of freshwater.

46. How could California's drought crisis be solved according to some researchers?

- A) By building more reserves of groundwater.
- B) By drawing water from the depths of the earth.
- C) By developing more advanced drilling devices.
- D) By upgrading its water distribution system.

47. What can be inferred about extracting water from deep aquifers?

- A) It was deemed vital to solving the water problem.



B) It was not considered worth the expense.

C) It may not provide quality freshwater.

D) It is bound to gain support from the local people.

48. What is mentioned as a consequence of extracting water from deep underground?

A) The sinking of land surface. C) The damage to aquifers.

B) The harm to the ecosystem. D) The change of the climate.

49. What does the author say about deep wells?

A) They run without any need for repairs.

B) They are entirely free from pollutants.

C) They are the ultimate solution to droughts.

D) They provide a steady supply of freshwater.

50. What may happen when deep aquifers are used as water sources?

A) People's health may improve with cleaner water.

B) People's water bills may be lowered considerably.

C) The cost may go up due to desalination.

D) They may be exhausted sooner or later.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

But can artificial intelligence (AI) machines act ethically, meaning can they be honest and fair?

One example of AI is driverless cars. They are already on California roads, so it is not too soon to ask whether we can program a machine to act ethically. As driverless cars improve, they will save lives. They will make fewer mistakes than human drivers do. Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

Perhaps there will be lessons to learn from driverless cars, but they are not super-intelligent beings. Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge.

About the same time as AlphaGo's triumph, Microsoft's 'chatbot' took a bad turn. The software, named Taylor, was designed to answer messages from people aged 18-24. Taylor was supposed to be able to learn from the messages she received. She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

AlphaGo's victory and Taylor's defeat happened at about the same time. This should be a warning to us. It is one thing to use AI within a game with clear rules and clear goals. It is something very different to use AI in the real world. The unpredictability of the real world may bring to the surface a troubling software problem.

Eric Schmidt is one of the bosses of Google, which own AlphaGo. He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and "just better human beings."



51. What does the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory?

- A) Computers will prevail over human beings.
- B) Computers have unmatched potential.
- C) Computers are man's potential rivals.
- D) Computers can become highly intelligent.

52. What does the author mean by AI machines acting ethically?

- A) They are capable of predicting possible risks.
- B) They weigh the gains and losses before reaching a decision.
- C) They make sensible decisions when facing moral dilemmas.
- D) They sacrifice everything to save human lives.

53. What is said to be the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age?

- A) How to make super-intelligent AI machines share human feelings.
- B) How to ensure that super-intelligent AI machines act ethically.
- C) How to prevent AI machines doing harm to humans.
- D) How to avoid being over-dependent on AI machines.

54. What do we learn about Microsoft's "chatbot" Taylor?

- A) She could not distinguish good from bad.
- B) She could turn herself off when necessary.
- C) She was not made to handle novel situations.
- D) She was good at performing routine tasks.

55. What does Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence?

- A) It will be far superior to human beings.
- B) It will keep improving as time goes by.
- C) It will prove to be an asset to human beings.
- D) It will be here to stay whatever the outcome.

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**.

由于通信网络的快速发展，中国智能手机用户数量近年来以惊人速度增长。这极大地改变了许多人的阅读方式。他们现在经常智能手机上看新闻和文章，而不买传统报刊。大量移动应用程序的开发使人们能用手机读小说和其他形式的文学作品。因此，纸质书籍的销售受到了影响。但调查显示，尽管能手机阅读市场稳步增长，超半数成年人仍喜欢读纸质书。



2018年12月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第1套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

这是四级考试中常见的议论文考试形式。此次话题“生活在大城市的挑战”是一个相对比较熟悉的话题,因此写起来并不难。考生可以利用常见的议论文三段式行文结构写作:第一段引出话题;然后将重点放在第二段具体阐述存在哪些挑战上;最后第三段总结全文,或者呼应开头。

写作提纲

一、引出话题:随着经济和城市化(urbanization)的发展,大城市数量不断增加(constantly increasing),带来诸多挑战

- 二、具体阐述在大城市生活面临的挑战
1. 上下班高峰时段的交通拥堵问题(the traffic congestion during rush hours)
 2. 人口众多(the large population)造成到处都很拥挤,很难找到安静之所(can hardly find a peaceful place)
 3. 城市人口众多加剧了优质医疗和教育资源的短缺(intensifies the inadequacy of high-quality medical and educational resources),降低了幸福感

三、得出结论:总结全文,重申观点

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">The Challenges of Living in a Big City</p> <p>① <u>With the development of economy and urbanization, the number of big cities is constantly increasing in China.</u> ② <u>While big cities are attracting more and more people, they also bring many challenges, such as traffic jam and pollution, just to name a few.</u></p> <p>③ <u>The first problem that really bothers me is the traffic congestion during rush hours. I hate waiting for buses and being late for school or work.</u> ④ <u>The next problem is that the large population in big cities makes them so crowded that we can hardly find a peaceful place unless staying at home. Supermarkets are always crowded, so are cinemas and parks.</u> ⑤ <u>Another consequence of the large population is that it intensifies the inadequacy of high-quality medical and educational resources, thus decreasing residents' sense of happiness.</u></p> <p>⑥ <u>As a result, although I am frequently asked whether I like to live in a big city or not, my answer is always "no, definitely not."</u> What about you?</p>	<p>① 引出话题:大城市的数量不断增加。</p> <p>② 欲抑先扬,指出大城市吸引越来越多的人,但也带来诸多挑战。</p> <p>③④⑤ 分别使用“The first problem that really bothers me is...”“The next problem is that...”“Another consequence of the large population is that...”具体阐述在大城市生活面临的挑战。</p> <p>⑥ 用 as a result 总结全文,再次重申自己的观点,并以问句结尾,增强互动性。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>urbanization 城市化 constantly 不断地 traffic jam 交通拥堵 just to name a few 仅举几例 bother 烦扰,打扰 intensify 加剧 inadequacy 不充分,不足 resident 居民</p>

全文翻译

生活在大城市的挑战

随着经济和城市化的发展,中国大城市的数量在不断增加。尽管大城市正吸引着越来越多的人,但它们也带来了诸多挑战,比如交通拥堵和污染问题,仅举几例。



困扰我的首要问题是上下班高峰时段的交通拥堵。我讨厌等公交车,也讨厌上学或上班迟到。第二个问题是大城市人口众多,使城市非常拥挤,以至于我们除非待在家里,否则很难找到一个安静之所。超市人满为患,电影院和公园也是如此。众多的人口带来的另一个后果是它加剧了优质医疗和教育资源的匮乏,从而降低了居民的幸福。

因此,尽管我经常被问到是否喜欢住在大城市,但我的答案一直都是“不,绝对不喜欢”。那你呢?

拓展空间

<p>主题词汇</p> <p>unsatisfactory 令人不满意的</p> <p>opportunity 机会</p> <p>pressure 压力</p> <p>environment 环境</p> <p>health 健康</p> <p>leisure 空闲,业余时间</p> <p>fast pace 快节奏</p> <p>lifestyle 生活方式</p> <p>urban 城市的</p> <p>second-tier city 二线城市</p>	<p>句式拓展</p> <p>1. It is undeniable that there exists...in big cities, which is so...that no one can escape from it. 毋庸置疑,大城市存在……问题,这个问题如此……以至于无人能够逃避。</p> <p>2. A number of graduates prefer to work in big cities where there are a lot of job opportunities, such as... 许多毕业生喜欢在大城市工作,因为这里有很多工作机会,比如……</p>
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

(1) A device that weighs less than one kilogram is part of a mission that will allow scientists to deliver fourth generation or 4G mobile coverage to the moon in 2019. If successful, the tiny device will provide the moon with its first ever mobile phone network. The lunar network will support high-definition streaming of video and data between the moon and Earth. The network is part of Mission to the Moon. This is a project with the goal of landing the first privately paid for mission to the moon. The 4G mission is set to launch from Cape Canaveral in the United States on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket in 2019. Mission to the Moon intends to establish and test the first elements of a communications network on the moon. (2) The scientists working on the project opted to build a 4G, rather than a fifth generation or 5G network. This is because fifth generation networks are still in testing and trial phases. This means that a 5G network may not yet be stable enough to work on the moon's surface.

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由 mobile phone(s)、network、device 等词可以初步推测,新闻内容与移动网络或设备有关。第1题各选项均是动词短语,可能考查计划或建议,且本题选项中反复出现了 the moon,可推测本题考查的计划或建议与月球有关;第2题选项句式结构相同,用形容词表特征,可能考查移动网络或设备的特点。

1. What are scientists planning to do?

C)。 **详解** 新闻开头提到,2019年,科学家们将在月球上布设第4代或者4G移动网络。如果成功的话,月球将首次覆盖移动电话网络。由此可知,科学家们计划在月球上布设移动电话网络,答案为C)。

2. Why did scientists choose to set up a 4G network in their mission?

A)。 **详解** 新闻末尾提到,科学家们计划在月球上布设4G网络而不是第5代或是5G网络,因为第5代网络系统目前仍处于测试阶段,如果布设在月球上可能会不够稳定。由此可推断,科学家们之所以选用4G网络是因为其稳定性好,答案为A)。

News Report Two

Firefighters responded to a fire Wednesday night at an abandoned mall in Hayward. The fire was reported

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at 9:26 p. m. at an old shopping center on Mission Avenue near Saint Mary's church. Six fire engines, two trucks and two chiefs responded to the scene. Crews had the fire under control in about 45 minutes and managed to contain the fire to its point of origin. There were some people inside the building when the fire broke out, (3) but there were no reports of any injuries. Fire investigators have responded to the scene but have not yet determined the cause of the fire. Firefighters will remain on the scene until later this morning to ensure that the fire doesn't start up again. The shopping mall had not been in use since 2002. (4) In 2014, City Hall developed a plan to knock down the building and replace it with affordable housing. However, the plan was dropped due to lack of funds.

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

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由选项中出现的 injuries、building、broke out、burned、firefighters 等词可推测,新闻内容与火灾及其伤亡情况有关。

3. What does the news item say about the fire?

B)。 **详解** 新闻开头提到了火灾发生的时间、地点以及救援情况。消防员用了大约 45 分钟控制住火势,火灾发生时楼内有人,但尚无人员伤亡的报道。因此答案为 B)。

4. What had City Hall planned to do?

B)。 **详解** 新闻末尾提到,2014 年,市政厅计划拆除这家商场,改建经济适用房,但因资金匮乏计划未能实施。由此可知,市政厅的计划是拆除废弃的商场,答案为 B)。

News Report Three

(5) Potato chips in Japan are being sold for 6 times their normal price. This is after the country's main manufacturer stopped sales due to a potato shortage. Storms and floods in its main potato-growing region last year caused the worst harvest in more than 3 decades. Local media reports suggest Calbee and its main rival Koike-Ya are halting almost 50 products. "We don't know when we'll be able to restart," a company spokesman said. Snack lovers are panic buying, and many supermarket shelves are bare. (6) Japanese laws limit the amount of imported potatoes that can be used in Japanese-made products. Japan says fear of disease is its main reason to block fresh imports. It still only allows potatoes from selected US states. This is only at certain times and on condition that they are processed at factories based near Japanese ports. (7) But global warming has raised the possibility that domestic produce could be seriously affected by rare weather events more often.

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

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 potato、farming、import、supply 等词可以推测,新闻内容与土豆的种植、进口和供给有关。

5. What problem is Japan facing?

D)。 **详解** 新闻开头提到,在日本,薯条的价格卖到了正常价格的六倍。这是主要生产厂家因土豆供给不足而停止生产之后的现象。土豆主产地去年遭遇了暴风和洪涝灾害,产量降至三十多年来最低。由此可知,日本现在面临的问题是土豆供给不足,答案为 D)。

6. Why does Japan limit the import of potatoes?

C)。 **详解** 新闻中提到,日本法律限制进口土豆,主要原因是担心进口土豆会导致疾病的传播。因此答案为 C)。

7. What might affect Japanese domestic produce?

A)。 **详解** 新闻末尾提到,全球变暖增加了国内农产品频繁遭受罕见天气严重影响的可能性。因此答案为 A)。

Section B

Conversation One

M: (8) Mr. Brown's lectures are so boring.

2018. 12 / 11 (第 1 套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



W: Yes, he is not a very exciting speaker. But the subject is interesting.

M: During every one of his lectures, I try to listen. I really try, but after about ten minutes, my mind begins to wander and I lose concentration. But I see that you seem to be OK. How do you stay focused throughout the entire hour?

W: Well, (9-1) what I do is keep my pen moving.

M: What do you mean?

W: It's a method of active concentration I read about. (9-2) One of the most effective ways to concentrate is to write things down. But it has to be done by hand, not typing on a keyboard. You see, writing by hand forces you to actually engage with what you are learning in a more physical way.

M: Do you review your notes afterwards then?

W: Sometimes, but that's not important. My notes may or may not be useful. But the point is that by writing down what Mr. Brown says, I can follow his line of thinking more easily. In fact, sometimes I draw a little too.

M: You draw in class? And that helps you pay attention?

W: (10) Yes, honestly, it works for me. I just draw little lines and nonsense really. It was also in that article I read. It can keep the mind active, prevent getting bored and help to concentrate. Again, the point is to listen hard while keeping the pen moving. (11) If I'm at home and I need to study, what I do is read out loud. It has a similar effect to writing by hand. It helps memorize information in a physical way.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由选项中的 take notes、think hard、improve、learns 和 effective 等词可以推测,对话内容与学习有关,可能涉及有效的学习方式等。

8. What does the man think of Mr. Brown's lectures?

C)。 **详解** 对话开头,男士说 Brown 先生的讲座非常枯燥。C)项中的 dull 与录音中的 boring 属同义替换,由此确定 C)为答案。

9. What does the woman do during Mr. Brown's lectures?

D)。 **详解** 男士问女士在听如此枯燥的讲座时是如何集中注意力的,女士说自己的做法是“让笔动起来”。之后女士又提到,集中注意力的一个有效方法就是写下来,但必须是手写而不是用键盘打字。由此可知,女士在听布朗先生的讲座时是边听边记笔记的,答案为 D)。

10. Why does the woman draw in class?

A)。 **详解** 对话中女士提到,除了记笔记外,她还会画一些无关的信息,这有助于保持大脑活跃,避免无聊,还可以帮助集中注意力。因此答案为 A)。

11. What does the woman say about reading out loud?

B)。 **详解** 对话末尾女士提到,在家需要学习的时候,她会大声读出来,大声朗读与手写笔记有相同的效果,它能有助于记住所学的东西。因此答案为 B)。

Conversation Two

M: And where is this?

W: These photos are from the Taj Mahal in India. (12) We went there about ten years ago for our honeymoon.

M: Was it romantic?

W: Yeah, the Taj Mahal was a very romantic place. The guide told us there is a famous love story behind this building that all Indians learn in school. (13) I think it was during the 1600s and the princess at that time died while giving birth to her 14th child. The emperor loved the princess so much and was so sad when she died that he ordered the palace to be built in her honor.

M: Wow, that sounds very romantic. It looks amazing.

W: Yes, it's gorgeous. It's also larger in real life than it looks in the photos. The building is very tall and there are gardens and a wall around it all. It's all built in this white stone. (14) And some walls of the building are decorated with jewels.

M: It must have been very crowded when you were there.

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- W: Yes, it's a very famous tourist destination, so there are thousands of visitors every day.
- M: Was the rest of India crowded?
- W: (15) Yes, very crowded in many cities. It was sometimes so crowded that it was difficult to walk along the streets, especially through busy markets. And there are so many cars. Traffic was terrible. But the people are friendly. The culture is amazing. And we had a great time.
- M: What about the food?
- W: Indian food is great. There are lots of different dishes to try, and every region has its own special food.

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

【未听先知】预览四道题各选项,由选项中出现的 Indian food、Taj Mahal、princess、emperor、built 和 crowded 等词可推测,对话内容与印度的泰姬陵有关。

12. For what purpose did the woman go to India?

- A)。【详解】对话开头,女士说这些图片是在印度的泰姬陵拍的,她和丈夫十年前曾去那里度蜜月。由此可知,女士去印度的目的是度蜜月,答案为 A)。

13. Why was the Taj Mahal built?

- A)。【详解】对话中,女士说泰姬陵有一个浪漫的故事:国王深爱的王妃在生第 14 个孩子时不幸去世,国王极度伤心,为纪念自己的王妃下令建造泰姬陵。因此答案为 A)。

14. What does the woman say about the Taj Mahal?

- D)。【详解】对话中女士提到泰姬陵的细节内容:很高很华丽,有花园和高墙环绕,整体都用白色大理石建成,有些墙壁有珠宝装饰。因此答案为 D)。

15. What is the woman's impression of Indian cities?

- B)。【详解】对话末尾,男士询问女士印度的其他地方是否拥堵,女士给出肯定的回答,说很多城市都很拥堵。由此可知,女士对印度城市的印象是拥堵,答案为 B)。

Section C

Passage One

A Pew Research Center survey of more than 1,000 Americans conducted in April, 2016, finds that Americans continue to express largely positive views about the current state of their local public libraries. (16) For instance, around three quarters say that public libraries provide them with the resources they need. And 66% say the closing of their local public library would have a major impact on their community although notably, just 33% say this would have a major impact on them personally or on their family. A majority of Americans feel libraries are doing a good job of providing a safe place for people to hang out or spend time as well as opening up educational opportunities for people of all ages. (17) And roughly half think that libraries contribute "a lot" to their communities in terms of helping spark creativity among young people and providing a trusted place for people to learn about new technologies. As in past Pew Research Center surveys of library use, the April 2016 survey also measured Americans' usage of and engagement with libraries. Overall, 53% of Americans, age 16 and older, have had some interaction with a public library in the past year—either through an in-person visit or using a library website. (18) Some 48% of adults specifically visited a library in the past 12 months, a modest increase from the 44% who said that in late 2015.

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

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由 resources、digital books 和反复出现的 libraries 等词推测,短文内容与图书馆有关,可能涉及图书馆的功能和使用情况等。

16. What do most Americans say about local public libraries?

- C)。【详解】短文开头提到,皮尤研究中心 2016 年对 1,000 多名美国人进行的调查发现,美国人继续对当地公共图书馆的现状持肯定态度,大约四分之三的受访者认为图书馆给他们提供了所需的资源。因此答案为 C)。

17. How can local public libraries benefit young people?

- B)。【详解】短文中提到,大约一半的人认为图书馆在帮助激发年轻人的创造力方面为他们的社区做出了



- “很大”贡献,即图书馆有利于激发年轻人的创造力,答案为B)。
18. **What does the 2016 survey show about adult library users?**
D)。(详解)短文最后提到,调查显示,大约48%的成年人在过去的12个月中曾专门去过图书馆,这一比例比2015年底的44%略有上升。因此答案为D)。

Passage Two

(19) A Savannah cat is a cross breed between the domestic cat and a medium-sized wild African cat called the Serval. The unusual cross became popular among breeders at the end of the 1990s, and in 2001 the International Cat Association accepted it as a new registered breed. The Savannahs are tall and slim and can weigh up to 9.1 kilograms, making them one of the largest breeds of cats that people can own. They have a spotted coat similar to that of many types of wild cats and their ears are very large. (20) They are also commonly compared to dogs in their loyalty, and can be trained to walk on a lead and to fetch. An often-noted characteristic of the Savannah is its jumping ability. They are known to jump on top of doors and high cabinets. Some can leap about 2.5 meters high from a standing position. Cats are typically known for being very inquisitive and so are the Savannahs. They often learn how to open doors and cupboards. Many Savannah cats do not fear water and will play with or even dive into water. (21) Some owners even shower with their Savannah cats. Presenting a water bowl to a Savannah may also prove a challenge, as some will promptly begin to bat all the water out of the bowl until it is empty using their front paws.

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

(未听先知) 预览三道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 cat 可推测,短文内容与猫有关;再结合 cross breed、as loyal as、fond of 和 have unusually long tails 等可进一步推测,短文内容涉及某杂交猫的习性和特点等。

19. **What do we learn about the Savannah cat?**

- C)。(详解)短文开头提到,萨凡纳猫是家猫和中等体型的非洲野猫的杂交品种,这种不同寻常的杂交品种猫在90年代末受到饲养者的欢迎。因此答案为C)。

20. **What is characteristic of Savannah cats?**

- A)。(详解)短文中提到了一些萨凡纳猫的特点,其中在忠诚方面,萨凡纳猫常常被拿来和狗进行比较。也就是说,萨凡纳猫像狗一样忠诚,答案为A)。

21. **What do some people do with their Savannah cats?**

- C)。(详解)短文末尾提到,一些萨凡纳猫并不怕水,有些饲养者甚至和它们一起淋浴。因此答案为C)。

Passage Three

(22) When children start school for the very first time, parents often feel a sense of excitement coupled with a touch of sadness at the end of an era. This is the start of a new adventure for children: playing and interacting with new friends, sharing, taking turns and settling into a new routine. (23) But of course, this is not the start of your child's education which in fact began at birth. Back then, you would have been your child's most influential teachers. During this time at home, your child would have learned more than at any other period in their life. During your child's first year in school, much time will be spent in learning to read and they need to know that this is fun and worthwhile. (24) Your child will naturally copy you, so it is important that you are seen reading and enjoying books, newspapers and magazines rather than just absorbed in screens. Ultimately, an excellent education should be a close partnership between parents and teachers. A child's year splits fairly neatly into thirds: a third at school, a third asleep and a third awake at home or on holiday. (25) Irrespective of the quality of a school, a child's home life is of key importance. It is the determining factor of their academic success. Your child may have started on a new journey but your work is far from finished.

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

(未听先知) 预览四道题各选项,由选项中的 parents、set a good example、learn by themselves 和 choose the right school 等可推测,短文内容与孩子的教育有关,可能会涉及教育孩子的方式以及父母如何为孩子树立榜样等。

2018. 12 / 14 (第1套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



22. **How do parents feel when their children start going to school?**
 C)。【详解】短文开头提到,孩子第一次上学时,父母的心情是既兴奋又带有一丝伤感的。因此答案为 C)。
23. **What does the passage say about children's education?**
 D)。【详解】短文提到,孩子上学是一次新的探险,但并不是教育的开端,因为孩子的教育是从出生就开始的。因此答案为 D)。
24. **What should parents do for the success of their children's education?**
 A)。【详解】短文中提到,孩子经常很自然地模仿父母,所以重要的是孩子们要看到父母在阅读与享受书籍、报纸和杂志,而不是沉浸在屏幕中。由此可推断,孩子教育成功的关键是父母要树立好榜样,答案为 A)。
25. **What does the passage say is the key factor of children's academic success?**
 B)。【详解】短文结尾处提到,不管学校的质量如何,孩子的家庭生活是至关重要的,是他们学业成功的决定性因素。因此答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

每年数百万人过早地死于空气污染。在福利支出方面,空气污染每年给全球经济带来的损失高于5万亿美元,而对发展中国家的(26) **损害**最为严重。

该数据包含了大量(27) **与空气污染相关的**成本损失。仅一年的收入损失就高达2,250亿美元。

该报告涵盖了室内和室外的空气污染。在过去几十年中,(28) **来源于**诸如家庭供暖和烹饪等的室内污染仍在(29) **持续**中,尽管在这方面已经有所改进。室外污染的程度随着工业和交通的快速发展而急速恶化。

健康指标与评估研究所所长克里斯·默里将其(30) **描述**为“应刻不容缓地采取行动”。他说:“导致人们过早死亡的一个风险因素就是我们吸入的空气,而这是个人几乎无法(31) **控制**的。”

发展中国家受空气污染影响最为严重,在一些地区,劳动力收入损失几乎(32) **相当于**国内生产总值的1%。在低收入及中等收入国家,大约十分之九的人们生活在(33) **经常**经历着室外空气污染达到危险程度的地方。

但这一问题并不(34) **仅仅**局限在发展中世界。在美国,成千上万的人由于相关疾病而过早死亡。在许多欧洲国家,近年来随着柴油(35) **车**日益普遍,这一数字达到了好几万人。

选项归类

名词: A) ability 能力,技能; E) control 控制,掌控; F) damage 损害,损失; M) sources 来源,根源; O) vehicles 交通工具,车辆

动词: B) associated 与……相关,联系; E) control 控制,支配; F) damage 损害,损坏; G) described 描绘,描述; H) equals 等同,相当于; J) innovated 创新,革新; L) relates 关联,使……有联系; N) undermine 逐渐削弱,暗中损害

形容词: D) constant 持续不断的,经常发生的

副词: C) consciously 有意识地,自觉地; I) exclusively 独有地,仅仅; K) regularly 定期地,经常

详解详析

26. **F) damage.** 【详解】名词辨析题。空格前面是形容词最高级 the most serious,后面为现在分词短语 occurring in the developing world 作后置定语,因此空格处需要填入名词形式。空格前一句提到,在福利支出方面,空气污染每年给全球经济带来的损失高于5万亿美元,那么对发展中国家而言,必然造成最为严重的影响。因此,空格处需要填入一个表示“不良影响”或“损失”的名词。由此确定名词 F) damage“损害,损失”为本题答案。备选的其他名词中,均与此处要表达的“不良影响”或“损失”意思不符,均可排除。
27. **B) associated.** 【详解】动词辨析题。空格所在句的主语是 the figures,谓语是 include,宾语是 a number of costs,句子成分完整。空格前面为名词 costs,后面为介宾结构 with air pollution,由此推断空格处需要填入动词分词形式或形容词,与介词 with 搭配构成后置定语,修饰 a number of costs。文章首段提到,空气污染每年给全球经济带来的损失高于5万亿美元,本句承接首段指出,该数据包含了大量的成本损失。因此,空格处所填词应与后面的 with air pollution 搭配表达“与空气污染相关的”的意思。备选词中符合以上要求



的只有 associated, be associated with... 意思为“与……相关”, 由此确定答案为 B)。空格处需要填入动词分词形式或形容词, 且与介词 with 搭配, 因此可以排除 constant、described 和 innovated。

28. **M) sources.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格处前面有动词 includes, 后面有介词 like 表示列举, 因此需要填入名词作宾语。文章围绕 air pollution 展开, 本句中提到 indoor pollution, 并列举了“家庭供暖和烹饪”这两种室内污染, 因此此处应填入名词, 且意思上与“家庭供暖和烹饪”有关。根据日常生活分析, “家庭供暖和烹饪”均是室内污染的来源, 由此确定 M) sources“来源, 根源”为本题答案。
29. **D) constant.** (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为系动词 remained, 因此空格处应填入形容词或动词分词形式, 作其表语。在空格所在句中, 介词 despite 引导了一个介宾结构, 表示转折让步, 提到“尽管在这方面已经有所改进”, 因此空格所在处在意思上应与后面的介宾结构相反, 所以空格处需要填入一个表示“没有改善”或“依旧存在”的形容词。由此确定 D) constant“持续不断的, 经常发生的”为本题答案。
30. **G) described.** (详解) 动词辨析题。空格前面是主语, 空格后面为代词 it, 且后面一句使用过去时态, 因此推断空格处应填入动词过去式作谓语。该动词应该能够与宾语 it 后面的 as 搭配。动词 G) described“描绘, 描述”符合以上要求, 故为答案。
31. **E) control.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格位于从句中, 从句的主语是 individuals, 谓语是 have, 空格前还有形容词 little 修饰, 所以需要填入不可数名词, 且能与前面的 over 搭配。空格前面提到, 导致人们过早死亡的一个风险因素就是我们吸入的空气, 而呼吸空气是人类生存的必需条件, 个人无法改变或控制。因此空格处应填入一个表示无法“改变”或“操控”的名词。E) control“控制, 掌控”符合要求, 故为答案。
32. **H) equals.** (详解) 动词辨析题。通过分析句子结构可知, 空格位于 where 引导的定语从句中, 空格前的 lost-labor income 为主语, 空格后的 nearly 1% of GDP 是宾语, 所以该从句缺少谓语动词; 且前半句时态为一般现在时, 所以空格处应填入动词第三人称单数形式。空格前的主句指出, 发展中国家受空气污染影响最为严重, 空格所在句进一步说明严重的程度。H) equals“等同, 相当于”符合句意, 此处意为“在一些地区, 劳动力收入损失几乎相当于国内生产总值的 1%”。
33. **K) regularly.** (详解) 副词辨析题。空格前面是代词 they, 后面为动词 experience 及名词短语 dangerous levels of outdoor air pollution, 因此空格处需要填入副词。前一句中提到, 在一些地区, 劳动力收入损失几乎相当于国内生产总值的 1%。空格所在句进一步解释造成劳动力收入损失的原因。因此, 空格处需要填入一个表示“长期以来”或“一直这样”的副词, 用来修饰 experience。由此确定副词 regularly 为本题答案, 意思为“经常”。备选的副词中, consciously“有意识地, 自觉地”和 exclusively“独有地, 仅仅”均与此处意思不符, 故排除。
34. **I) exclusively.** (详解) 副词辨析题。通过分析句子结构可知, 该句句子成分完整, 因此空格处很可能需要填入副词, 以修饰其前的 limited。前文提到了空气污染给发展中国家带来的影响。空格所在段则阐述了空气污染对发达国家的影 响。因此, 空格处需要填入一个表示“独有地, 仅仅”的副词, 修饰 limited, 表明这一情况并非发展中国家所独有。由此确定副词 exclusively 为本题答案。
35. **O) vehicles.** (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前有名词 diesel, 后有谓语 have become, 所以需要填入名词复数形式与名词 diesel 搭配构成句子的主语。通过上下文可知, 本段讲的是空气污染对发达国家也产生了很大影响, 因为近年来, 欧洲柴油车日益普遍, 使得欧洲这些发达国家也面临着同样严重的问题。因此, 本题答案为 O) vehicles“交通工具, 车辆”。

Section B

全文翻译

食物即药物运动正在进步

A) 每个月总有几次, 你可以在加利福尼亚州亨廷顿海滩的拉尔夫市场的过道里找到一位医生, 身穿白大褂, 帮助人们了解食物。最近的一天, 这位医生是丹尼尔·纳多, 他正与艾利森·斯科特漫步于谷物通道, 给她提出一些关于如何喂养那些执意不肯吃任何健康食物的孩子的建议。“你有没有想过早上尝试新鲜的果汁?” 他问道。“冷冻的橘子和苹果会便宜一点儿, 而且水果对大脑真的有好处。(39) 准备果汁挺快、挺简单的; 你可以在前一天晚上把冷冻的水果拿出来, 为第二天早上做准备。”

B) (37) 斯科特很高兴从一位医生那里获得食物方面的建议, 这位医生是附近的玛丽和迪克·艾伦糖尿病中心的项目主任, 而该中心是圣约瑟夫·霍格健康联盟的一部分。该中心的“和你的医生一起购物”项目把医生

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派到杂货店,与任何报名参加这项服务的患者以及碰巧在周围的遇到问题的其他任何购物者会面。

C) 纳多注意到斯科特的购物车里放了几盒现成的干酪普通心粉,于是建议她换成全谷物通心粉和真奶酪。(42) “所以这是要我自己做吗?”她问道,一想到这可能需要多长时间,而只是为了让孩子们拒绝,她的热情就消失了。“我不确定他们会吃。他们就是不吃。”

D) 纳多说糖和加工食品是导致儿童糖尿病发病率上升的主要因素。(36) “在美国,我们超过50%的食品都是加工食品,”纳多告诉她。“我们只有5%的食物是以植物为基础的。我认为我们应该努力改变这一点。”斯科特同意为孩子们尝试做更多的果汁,并制作真正的干酪普通心粉。医生得了一分,糖尿病零分。

E) 纳多是加州各地正在发生的一场小变革的一部分。(44) 食物即药物运动已经存在了几十年,但随着医生和医疗机构不再仅仅依靠药物,而是将食物作为治疗的正式部分,这项运动正在取得进展。通过开出调整营养成分的处方或启动“和你的医生一起购物”之类的项目,他们正试图通过改变患者的饮食来预防、限制或者甚至逆转疾病。纳多说:“毫无疑问,人们可以通过食物选择,在扭转糖尿病、扭转高血压,甚至预防癌症方面取得很大的进展。”

F) 圣约瑟夫·霍格健康公司首席执行官兼董事长理查德·阿费伯博士说,从大局来看,整个州的医疗机构正在开始泰然地转变成一个健康组织,而不仅仅是一个医疗保健组织。这种感觉与扎克伯格旧金山综合医院的治疗食品储藏室计划的信念相呼应,该计划已完成其试验阶段,并将继续扩展到全市的五家诊所。(41) 该计划将为患者提供几袋针对其病情的处方食物以及如何烹饪的强化培训。“我们真的想把食物和药物联系起来,而不仅仅是送人食物,”该医院健康食品倡议计划的医疗主任瑞塔·纽伦医生说。“我们希望人们了解他们正在吃什么,如何准备食物,以及食物在他们生活中扮演的角色。”

G) 在南加州,洛玛·琳达大学医学院正在为其生活方式医学专业(这是使用食物来治疗疾病的一个正式专业)的住院医师提供专门的培训。(38) 研究结果越来越多地显示出食物治疗或逆转疾病的力量,但这并不意味着仅仅依靠饮食就能永远解决问题,也不意味着每一种疾病都能从饮食改变中大受裨益。(45) 尽管如此,医生们表示,他们关注的是集体数据,并且现在出现了清晰的图景:美国人饮食中的盐、糖、脂肪和加工食品导致了本国肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病的高发病率。根据世界卫生组织的数据,80%的心脏病和中风死亡都是由高血压、吸烟、胆固醇升高以及水果和蔬菜摄入量低造成的。

H) “这是一种不同的治疗疾病的范式,”帮忙运营洛玛·琳达大学医学院家庭和预防医学住院医师项目的布伦达·雷亚博士说。生活方式医学专业旨在通过在某种程度上改变患者的营养习惯来培训医生如何预防和治疗疾病。洛玛·琳达的医疗中心和学院也有一个供患者使用的食品柜和厨房。这样,患者不仅能了解要买哪些食物,还能了解如何在家准备。

I) 雷亚说,许多人都不知道如何做饭,他们只知道如何加热。那意味着他们依赖含盐量和含糖量高的包装食品。(40) 因此,教给人们哪些食物是健康的以及该如何准备它们实际上可以改变患者的生活,她说。除此之外,它可能会改变患者家属的健康和生活。“人们吃的东西可能是药,也可能是毒药,”雷亚说。“作为一名医生,营养是你改变的最强大的东西之一,可以逆转长期疾病的影响。”

J) 例如,已有研究挖掘了证据,证明饮食变化会减缓炎症或使身体不适合癌细胞。(43) 一般说来,许多生活方式医学专业的医生建议以植物为基础的饮食——特别是糖尿病或其他炎症性疾病患者。

K) “就像烟草方面所发生的那样,这将需要文化的转变,但这种情况可能会发生,”纽伦说。“就像医生过去吸烟,后来不再吸了,并能够与患者谈论它一样,我认为医生可以在其中有更大的发言权。”

■ 详解详析

36. More than half of the food Americans eat is factory-produced.

【译文】美国人吃的食物中有一半以上是工厂生产的。

【定位】由题干中的 more than half、Americans 和 factory-produced 定位到文章 D) 段画线处。

D) Nadeau says sugar and processed foods are big contributors to the rising diabetes rates among children. “In America, over 50 percent of our food is processed food,” Nadeau tells her. “And only 5 percent of our food is plant-based food. I think we should try to reverse that.” Scott agrees to try more fruit juices for the kids and to make real macaroni and cheese. Score one point for the doctor, zero for diabetes.

【详解】D) 段定位句提到,在美国,超过50%的食品都是加工食品。题干中的 more than half of the food 对应原文中的 over 50 percent of our food, 题干中的 factory-produced 是对原文中 processed food 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。



37. There is a special program that assigns doctors to give advice to shoppers in food stores.

【译文】有一个指派医生为食品店的购物者提供建议的特别项目。

【定位】由题干中的 program、assigns doctors 和 give advice to shoppers 定位到 B) 段。

B) Scott is delighted to get food advice from a physician who is program director of the nearby Mary and Dick Allen Diabetes Center, part of the St. Joseph Hoag Health alliance. The center's "Shop with Your Doc" program sends doctors to the grocery store to meet with any patients who sign up for the service, plus any other shoppers who happen to be around with questions.

【详解】文章 B) 段首句提到,斯科特很高兴从一位医生那里获得食物方面的建议。接着后一句提到,玛丽和迪克·艾伦糖尿病中心的“和你的医生一起购物”项目把医生派到杂货店,与任何报名参加这项服务的患者以及碰巧在周围的遇到问题的其他任何购物者会面。题干中的 doctors to give advice to 是对原文中 get food advice from a physician 的同义转换,题干中的“assigns doctors...in food stores”是对原文中 sends doctors to the grocery store 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

38. There is growing evidence from research that food helps patients recover from various illnesses.

【译文】越来越多的研究证据表明,食物可以帮助患者从各种疾病中恢复过来。

【定位】由题干中的 growing evidence from research 和 recover from various illnesses 定位到文章 G) 段画线处。

G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine—that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

【详解】G) 段定位句提到,研究结果越来越多地显示出食物治疗或逆转疾病的力量。题干中的 there is growing evidence from research 是对原文中 research findings increasingly show 的同义转述,题干中的 food helps patients recover from various illnesses 是对原文中 the power of food to treat or reverse diseases 的概括归纳,故答案为 G)。

39. A healthy breakfast can be prepared quickly and easily.

【译文】可以既快速又轻松地准备健康的早餐。

【定位】由题干中的 be prepared quickly and easily 定位到文章 A) 段画线处。

A) Several times a month, you can find a doctor in the aisles of Ralph's market in Huntington Beach, California, wearing a white coat and helping people learn about food. On one recent day, this doctor was Daniel Nadeau, wandering the cereal aisle with Allison Scott, giving her some idea on how to feed kids who persistently avoid anything that is healthy. "Have you thought about trying fresh juices in the morning?" he asks her. "The frozen oranges and apples are a little cheaper, and fruits are really good for the brain. Juices are quick and easy to prepare; you can take the frozen fruit out the night before and have it ready the next morning."

【详解】A) 段定位句提到,准备果汁挺快、挺简单的;你可以在前一天晚上把冷冻的水果拿出来,为第二天早上做准备。题干中的 be prepared quickly and easily 是对原文中 are quick and easy to prepare 的同义转述,故答案为 A)。



40. Training a patient to prepare healthy food can change their life.

【译文】训练患者准备健康的食物可以改变他们的生活。

【定位】由题干中的 training a patient to prepare healthy food 和 change their life 定位到文章 I) 段画线处。

I) Many people don't know how to cook, Rea says, and they only know how to heat things up. That means depending on packaged food with high salt and sugar content. So teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them, she says, can actually transform a patient's life. And beyond that, it might transform the health and lives of that patient's family. "What people eat can be medicine or poison," Rea says. "As a physician, nutrition is one of the most powerful things you can change to reverse the effects of long-term disease."

【详解】I) 段定位句提到,教给人们哪些食物是健康的以及如何准备它们实际上可以改变患者的生活。题干中的 training a patient to prepare healthy food 是对原文中 teaching people about which foods are healthy and how to prepare them 的概括归纳,题干中的 change their life 是对原文中 transform a patient's life 的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

41. One food-as-medicine program not only prescribes food for treatment but teaches patients how to cook it.

【译文】一个食物即药物计划不仅开出治疗的食品的处方,还教给患者如何烹饪。

【定位】由题干中的 program、prescribes food for treatment 和 how to cook it 定位到 F) 段画线处。

F) In the big picture, says Dr. Richard Afable, CEO and president of St. Joseph Hoag Health, medical institutions across the state are starting to make a philosophical switch to becoming a health organization, not just a health care organization. That feeling echoes the beliefs of the Therapeutic Food Pantry program at Zuckerberg San Francisco General Hospital, which completed its pilot phase and is about to expand on an ongoing basis to five clinic sites throughout the city. The program will offer patients several bags of food prescribed for their condition, along with intensive training in how to cook it. "We really want to link food and medicine, and not just give away food," says Dr. Rita Nguyen, the hospital's medical director of Healthy Food Initiatives. "We want people to understand what they're eating, how to prepare it, the role food plays in their lives."

【详解】F) 段定位句提到,该计划将为患者提供几袋针对其病情的处方食物以及如何烹饪的强化培训。题干中的 prescribes food for treatment 是对原文中 food prescribed for their condition 的同义转述,题干中的 teaches patients how to cook it 是对原文中 intensive training in how to cook it 的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

42. Scott is not keen on cooking food herself, thinking it would simply be a waste of time.

【译文】斯科特并不热衷于自己做饭,认为这只是浪费时间。

【定位】由题干中的 Scott is not keen on 和 a waste of time 定位到文章 C) 段画线处。

C) Nadeau notices the pre-made macaroni (通心粉)-and-cheese boxes in Scott's shopping cart and suggests she switch to whole grain macaroni and real cheese. "So I'd have to make it?" she asks, her enthusiasm fading at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it. "I'm not sure they'd eat it. They just won't eat it."

【详解】C) 段定位句提到,斯科特问是不是要自己动手做饭,一想到这可能需要多长时间,而只是为了让孩子们拒绝,她的热情就消失了。由此可知,斯科特并不热衷于自己做饭,认为做饭既耗费时间,同时孩子们也会拒绝吃。题干中的 is not keen on 是对原文中 her enthusiasm fading 的同义转述,题干中的 simply be a waste of time 是对原文中 at the thought of how long that might take, just to have her kids reject it 的概括归纳,故答案为 C)。



43. Diabetes patients are advised to eat more plant-based food.

【译文】糖尿病患者被建议多吃以植物为基础的食物。

【定位】由题干中的 diabetes patients、advised 和 plant-based food 定位到文章 J) 段画线处。

J) Studies have explored evidence that dietary changes can slow *inflammation* (炎症), for example, or make the body inhospitable to cancer cells. In general, many lifestyle medicine physicians recommend a plant-based diet—particularly for people with diabetes or other inflammatory conditions.

【详解】J) 段定位句提到,一般说来,许多生活方式医学专业的医生建议以植物为基础的饮食——特别是糖尿病或其他炎症性疾病患者。题干中的 are advised to eat more plant-based food 是对原文中 recommend a plant-based diet—particularly for people with diabetes 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

44. Using food as medicine is no novel idea, but the movement is making headway these days.

【译文】用食物作为药物并非新奇的想法,但近来这一运动正在取得进展。

【定位】由题干中的 using food as medicine 和 making headway 定位到文章 E) 段画线处。

E) Nadeau is part of a small revolution developing across California. The food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades, but it's making progress as physicians and medical institutions make food a formal part of treatment, rather than relying solely on medications (药物). By prescribing nutritional changes or launching programs such as “Shop with Your Doc”, they are trying to prevent, limit or even reverse disease by changing what patients eat. “There’s no question people can take things a long way toward reversing diabetes, reversing high blood pressure, even preventing cancer by food choices,” Nadeau says.

【详解】E) 段定位句提到,食物即药物运动已经存在了几十年,但随着医生和医疗机构不再仅仅依靠药物,而是将食物作为治疗的正式部分,这项运动正在取得进展。题干中的 using food as medicine is no novel idea 是对原文中 the food-as-medicine movement has been around for decades 的同义转述,题干中的 making headway 是对原文中 making progress 的同义转述,故答案为 E)。

45. Americans' high rates of various illnesses result from the way they eat.

【译文】美国人各种疾病的高发病率是由他们的饮食方式造成的。

【定位】由题干中的 high rates of various illnesses 和 the way they eat 定位到文章 G) 段画线处。

G) In Southern California, Loma Linda University School of Medicine is offering specialized training for its resident physicians in Lifestyle Medicine—that is a formal specialty in using food to treat disease. Research findings increasingly show the power of food to treat or reverse diseases, but that does not mean that diet alone is always the solution, or that every illness can benefit substantially from dietary changes. Nonetheless, physicians say that they look at the collective data and a clear picture emerges: that the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to the nation's high rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. According to the World Health Organization, 80 percent of deaths from heart disease and stroke are caused by high blood pressure, tobacco use, elevated cholesterol and low consumption of fruits and vegetables.

【详解】G) 段定位句提到,美国人饮食中的盐、糖、脂肪和加工食品导致了本国肥胖、糖尿病和心脏病的高发病率。题干中的 various illnesses 是对原文中 obesity, diabetes and heart disease 的概括归纳,题干中的 result from the way they eat 是对原文中 the salt, sugar, fat and processed foods in the American diet contribute to 的概括归纳,故答案为 G)。



全文翻译

加利福尼亚州多年来一直面临着干旱问题,一些地方甚至需要从数百英里以外的地方抽取淡水到分配系统。随着该州人口持续增长,这一问题变得日益严重。(46) 新的研究已经发现了该州的深层地下水储备,这可以帮助他们解决干旱危机的问题。以前的钻井深度仅仅能到达地下一千英尺,但是由于新的抽水方法,比这更深的地下水也可以被抽取上来。斯坦福大学的研究小组对这一深度以下的地下蓄水层进行了调查,发现蓄水量或许是先前所认为的三倍。

(47) 从一千英尺以下的地下开采石油和天然气是有利可图的,但直到最近,在加利福尼亚州从这个深度以下抽取地下水才变得有利可图。蓄水层的深度从地下一千英尺到三千英尺不等,这意味着抽水的成本是高昂的,而且还有其它一些担忧。(48) 从这一深度抽水的最大担忧就是地表的逐渐下层。随着地下水被抽走,地下所剩的空间会被上层土壤的重量所挤压。

虽然从这些深度抽水的成本高昂,但还是比主要处于海岸沿线的州通过对海水进行脱盐以获取淡水的成本低。在可行的地方,有一些脱盐的工厂,但它们的运营成本很高,而且需要不断的维修。(49) 地下井是淡水更为可靠的来源,而加利福尼亚州正期望这些深层地下井可以解决他们严重的淡水短缺问题。

(50) 这些来源存在的一个问题就是深层地下水也比浅一些的地下蓄水层的水含盐浓度要高。这就意味着从一些井里抽取上来的水甚至需要经过脱盐,从而会增加成本。最近刚刚发表了一篇对于来自 950 多个钻井日志的地下水进行的详细研究。对于地下淡水储存量的最新估计现在上升到了 2.7 万亿立方米。

详解详析

46. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 California's drought crisis 和 some researchers 定位到首段第三句: New research has found deep water reserves under the state which could help solve their drought crisis.

详解 事实细节题。文章首段第三句指出,新的研究已经发现了该州的深层地下水储备,这可以帮助他们解决干旱危机的问题。由此可见,从地下深处取水是解决加利福尼亚州干旱危机的一个办法,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A) “通过建立更多的地下水储备”,首段第三句提到,新的研究已经发现了该州的深层地下水储备,是通过开采更多的地下水,而非增加地下水储备,故排除; C) “通过开发更先进的钻井设备”,首段第四句提到,以前的钻井深度仅仅能到达地下一千英尺,但是由于新的抽水方法,比这更深的地下水也可以被抽取上来,可见钻井技术是有所提高,但并不是解决该州干旱危机的最终办法,故排除; D) “通过升级它的水分配系统”,首段第一句提到,加利福尼亚州多年来一直面临着干旱问题,一些地方甚至需要从数百英里以外的地方抽取淡水到分配系统。但分配系统并不能从根本上缓解淡水短缺的问题,故排除。

47. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 extracting water from deep aquifers 定位到第二段第一、二句: It is profitable to drill to depths more than 1,000 feet for oil and gas extraction, but only recently in California has it become profitable to pump water from this depth. The aquifers range from 1,000 to 3,000 feet below the ground, which means that pumping will be expensive and there are other concerns.

详解 推理判断题。文章第二段第一句提到,直到最近,在加利福尼亚州从这个深度以下抽取地下水才变得有利可图。第二句又提到,从地下一千英尺到三千英尺的蓄水层抽水的成本是高昂的,而且还有其它一些担忧。由此可知,从深层地下蓄水层抽水在之前不被认为是物超所值的,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A) “它之前被认为对解决水的问题至关重要”,文章第三段最后一句提到,加利福尼亚州正期望这些深层地下井可以解决他们严重的淡水短缺问题,由此可见,加州现在才有这种期望,且一切均在实践过程中,尚无定论, A) 选项的表述错误,故排除; C) “它可能不能提供高质量的淡水”,文中并没有提到,故排除; D) “它肯定会得到当地人的支持”,第二段第二句提到,除了成本高昂,人们还有其他一些担忧,由此可见,该方法不一定会得到当地人的支持,故排除。

48. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 a consequence of extracting water from deep underground 定位到第二段第三、四句: The biggest concern of pumping out water from this deep is the gradual settling down of the land surface. As the water is pumped out, the vacant space left is compacted by the weight of the earth above.

详解 事实细节题。文章第二段第三、四句指出,从这一深度抽水的最大担忧就是地表的逐渐下层。



随着地下水被抽走,地下所剩的空间会被上层土壤的重量所挤压。由此可见,地下水被抽走而引发的后果就是地表下沉,故答案为A)。

点睛 B)“对生态系统的破坏”、C)“对地下蓄水层的损害”和D)“气候变化”在文中均未提及,故排除。

49. D)。 **定位** 由题干中的 deep wells 定位到第三段最后一句: Wells are much more reliable sources of freshwater, and California is hoping that these deep wells may be the answer to their severe water shortage.

详解 推理判断题。第三段最后一句提到,地下井是淡水更为可靠的来源,而加利福尼亚州正期望这些深层地下井可以解决他们严重的淡水短缺问题。由此可见,深层地下井可以提供稳定的淡水资源,故答案为D)。

点睛 A)“它们不需要任何维修”,文章第三段第二句提到,有一些脱盐的工厂,它们的运营成本很高,而且需要不断的维修,由此可见,文中并没有涉及深层地下井的维修,故排除;B)“它们完全没有污染”,文章并未提及,故排除;C)“它们是解决干旱的最终方法”,文章第三段最后一句提到,加利福尼亚州正期望这些深层地下井可以解决他们严重的淡水短缺问题,而并非干旱问题,该项不符合文意,故排除。

50. C)。 **定位** 由题干中的 when deep aquifers are used as water sources 定位到最后一段第一、二句: One problem with these sources is that the deep water also has a higher level of salt than shallower aquifers. This means that some wells may even need to undergo desalination after extraction, thus increasing the cost.

详解 推理判断题。最后一段前两句指出,这些来源存在的一个问题就是深层地下水也比浅一些的地下蓄水层的水含盐浓度要高。这就意味着从一些井里抽取上来的水甚至需要经过脱盐,从而会增加成本。由此可见,一旦这些地下水作为淡水资源,可能会出现高盐度的情况,那么就要进行脱盐,势必会增加成本,故答案为C)。

点睛 A)“有了更干净的水,人们的健康可能得到改善”,文中没有提及,故排除;B)“人们的用水账单可能会大幅减少”,这与第四段第二句的观点矛盾,故排除;D)“它们可能迟早会枯竭”,最后一段最后一句提到,对于地下淡水储存量的最新估计现在上升到了2.7万亿立方米,说明地下水含量极其丰富,故排除。

⊕ 高频词汇及短语

distribution [ˌdɪstrɪ'bjuːʃən] *n.* 分配,分布
expand [ɪk'spænd] *v.* 扩张,扩展
previously [ˈpriːviəsli] *adv.* 先前,在此之前
range from...to... 从……到……
compact [kəm'pækt] *v.* 压紧,压实

feasible [ˈfiːzɪbəl] *adj.* 可行的,可用的
reliable [rɪ'laɪəbəl] *adj.* 可靠的,可依赖的
undergo [ˌʌndə'gəʊ] *v.* 经历,经受
exhaustive [ɪg'zɔːstɪv] *adj.* 彻底的,详尽的
go up 上升,增加

Passage Two

□ 全文翻译

(51) 阿尔法狗围棋程序的成功是证明电脑已经变得多聪明的一个例子。

但是,人工智能(AI)机器能够恪守伦理道德吗?也就是说,它们可以诚实和公正吗?

人工智能的一个例证就是无人驾驶汽车。(52-1) 它们已经行驶在加利福尼亚州的公路上了,所以我们现在

询问人类能否给机器编入程序以使它们恪守伦理道德并不算太早。随着无人驾驶汽车的改进,它们将可以拯救生命。它们将比人类司机犯的~~错误更少~~。(52-2) 尽管如此,它们有时还将会面临生命的抉择。这些汽车是不是应该被编入程序以避免~~撞到跑着过马路的儿童~~,即使那样会使车上的乘客陷入危险中?如果是为了躲避一只小

狗而急转弯?如果这样做仅仅会造成车辆损伤而不会伤害乘客呢?
或许我们从无人驾驶汽车那里可以学到不少,但是它们毕竟不是超级智能的物种。(53) 教那些比我们还

聪明的机器伦理道德将是更大的挑战。
在阿尔法狗围棋取胜的同时,微软的“聊天机器人”的表现却不尽如人意。这个名叫泰勒的软件是设计出来用以回答那些18到24岁的人们提出的问题的。据说泰勒可以学习她所接收到的留言。(54) 她被设计为可以慢慢提升其处理对话的能力,但是有些人却教她种族主义的观点。当她开始为希特勒说好话时,微软公司将她关闭,并删除了最丑恶的留言。

2018. 12 / 22 (第1套)



阿尔法狗围棋的成功和泰勒的失败几乎发生在同一时间。这对我们来说应该是一个警告。在一场有着明确规则和清晰目标的比赛中使用人工智能是一回事。在现实社会中使用人工智能则是完全不同的另一回事。现实世界的不可预测性可能会使一个令人担心的软件问题浮出表面。

埃里克·施密特是拥有阿尔法狗围棋的谷歌公司的老板之一。(55) 他认为人工智能对人类是有利的。他说,不管结果如何,人类都是最终的胜利者。在人工智能方面的进步将使人类更聪明、更有能力,并“成为更好的自己”。

详解详析

51. D)。【定位】由题干中的 the author want to show with the example of AlphaGo's victory 定位到第一段: The AlphaGo program's victory is an example of how smart computers have become.

【详解】推理判断题。第一段指出,阿尔法狗围棋程序的成功是证明电脑已经变得多聪明的一个例子。换句话说,阿尔法狗围棋程序曾战胜人类诸多优秀的围棋手,所以它的成功说明电脑已经高度智能化,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A)“电脑将会战胜人类”,虽然文章一开始就提到阿尔法狗围棋程序战胜了人类诸多优秀的围棋手,但只是在围棋方面暂时战胜人类,该项范围过于宽泛,故排除;B)“电脑具有无与伦比的潜力”,文章最后一段中埃里克·施密特指出,人类才是最终的胜利者,故排除;C)“电脑是人类潜在的竞争对手”,文章最后一段指出,人工智能对人类是有利的,在人工智能方面的进步将使人类更聪明、更有能力,并“成为更好的自己”。由此可见,电脑并非人类的竞争对手,而是可以为人类服务的工具,故排除。

52. C)。【定位】由题干中的 the author mean by AI machines acting ethically 定位到第三段第五至八句: Sometimes, however, they will face a choice between lives. Should the cars be programmed to avoid hitting a child running across the road, even if that will put their passengers at risk? What about making a sudden turn to avoid a dog? What if the only risk is damage to the car itself, not to the passengers?

【详解】推理判断题。文章第三段第二句提到,我们现在询问人类能否给机器编入程序以使它们恪守伦理道德并不算太早,接着第五至八句指出,它们有时还将面临生命的抉择。这些汽车是不是应该被编入程序以避免撞到跑着过马路的儿童,即使那样会使车上的乘客陷入危险中?如果是为了躲避一只小狗而急转弯呢?如果这样做仅仅会造成车辆损伤而不会伤害乘客呢?换句话说,让人工智能机器恪守伦理道德就是指,当它们面临道德上进退两难的窘境时,它们能够做出明智的选择,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A)“它们能够预测可能出现的危险”,文章第三段第六至八句用提问的形式指出了无人驾驶汽车需要做出选择的一些事情,主要是指其是否能按正确的伦理道德做出合适的选择,而不是指其是否能预测未知的事情,故排除;B)“它们在做出决定前会权衡得失”,第三段提到它们在面临生命抉择时,该如何做出符合伦理道德的选择,而不是对得失进行权衡,故排除;D)“它们牺牲一切来拯救人类的生命”,文章第三段第三句指出它们可以拯救生命,但是没有说牺牲一切来拯救人类的生命,故排除。

53. B)。【定位】由题干中的 the bigger challenge facing humans in the AI age 定位到第四段第二句: Teaching ethics to a machine even more intelligent than we are will be the bigger challenge.

【详解】事实细节题。第四段第二句提到,教那些比我们还聪明的机器伦理道德将是更大的挑战。也就是说,如何确保那些超级聪明的人工智能机器恪守伦理道德对我们人类而言是一个更大的挑战,故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A)“如何让超级聪明的人工智能机器分享人类的情感”、C)“如何阻止人工智能机器伤害人类”和 D)“如何避免过度依赖人工智能机器”文中均未提及,故排除。

54. A)。【定位】由题干中的 Microsoft's 'chatbot' Taylor 定位到第五段第四、五句: She was designed to slowly improve her ability to handle conversations, but some people were teaching Taylor racist ideas. When she started saying nice things about Hitler, Microsoft turned her off and deleted her ugliest messages.

【详解】推理判断题。第五段第四、五句指出,泰勒被设计为可以慢慢提升其处理对话的能力,但是有些人却教她种族主义的观点。当她开始为希特勒说好话时,微软公司将她关闭,并删除了最丑恶的留言。由此可见,泰勒这一聊天程序只会按照自己的程序设置学习信息中的一切内容,却没有辨别是非的能力,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B)“当有必要时,她可以关闭自己”,第五段第五句指出,当她开始为希特勒说好话时,微软



公司将她关闭。由此可见,当有必要时,她是无法关闭自己的,故排除;C)“她并不能用来应对新奇的情况”,第五段第三、四句提到,泰勒可以学习她所接收的留言。她被设计为可以慢慢提升其处理对话的能力,所以她是慢慢学会应对一些新奇的情况的,故排除;D)“她善于执行常规任务”,文章中并没有提到这一点,故排除。

55. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Eric Schmidt think of artificial intelligence 定位到文章最后一段第二至四句: He thinks AI will be positive for humans. He said people will be the winner, whatever the outcome. Advances in AI will make human beings smarter, more able and “just better human beings.”

【详解】观点态度题。最后一段第二句提到,埃里克·施密特认为人工智能对人类是有利的。第四句中具体指出在人工智能方面的进步将使人类更聪明、更有能力,并“成为更好的自己”。由此可见,埃里克·施密特认为人工智能对于人类并不是坏事,而是可以为人类所用,服务于人类,故答案为C)。

【点睛】A)“它将远远优越于人类”,文章最后一段第三句指出,埃里克·施密特认为不管结果如何,人类都是最终的胜利者,由此可见,无论人工智能如何发展,人类都将是最优秀的,故排除;B)“随着时间流逝,它将不断改善”,文中并未提及,故排除;D)“不管结果如何,它都将被普遍应用”,最后一段第三、四句提到,埃里克·施密特认为不管结果如何,人类都是最终的胜利者。在人工智能方面的进步将使人类更聪明、更有能力,并“成为更好的自己”,但并没有说明人工智能将被普遍应用,只是表明它服务于人类,故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

ethically [ˈeθɪkli] *adv.* 伦理上地,伦理地
 program [ˈprəʊgræm] *v.* 编制程序
 avoid [əˈvɔɪd] *v.* 避免,防止
 at risk 处于危险中
 triumph [ˈtraɪəmf] *n.* 胜利,成功
 learn from 从……中学习

delete [dɪˈli:t] *v.* 删除,删去
 unpredictability [ˌʌnpɹɪdɪkəˈbɪlɪti] *n.* 不可预测,不可预知
 positive [ˈpɒzɪtɪv] *adj.* 积极的,有助益的
 outcome [ˈaʊtkʌm] *n.* 结果,产物

Part IV Translation

参考译文

Because of the rapid development of communication network, the number of smartphone users in China has increased at an astonishing rate in recent years, which has significantly changed the way many people read. Nowadays they often read news and articles on smartphones instead of buying traditional newspapers and periodicals. The development of numerous mobile apps has enabled people to read novels and other forms of literary works on their mobile phones. Therefore, the sales of paper books have been affected. But surveys show that though smartphone reading market has grown steadily, over half of adults still enjoy reading paper books.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,注意“以惊人速度增长”有多种表达方式,可译为 increase at a(n) phenomenal/remarkable/astonishing rate,也可译为 grow with surprising rapidity。
2. 第二句较短,且与第一句逻辑关系紧密,可处理为 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,与第一句合译为一句。句中的“极大地改变了”既可以直译为 has greatly/enormously/significantly changed,也可以译为 has made major changes to。
3. 翻译第三句时,“而不”可译为 instead of 或 rather than;“报刊”是报纸和期刊的总称,因此应译为 newspapers and periodicals。
4. 翻译第四句时,可以按照汉语的语法成分逐字翻译,将“大量移动应用程序的开发”译为主语,即 the development of numerous mobile apps。此句也可打破汉语的限制,将“大量移动应用程序”译为主语,即“A large number of mobile apps has been developed so that people can read novels and other forms of literature on their mobile phones.”。
5. 翻译最后一句时,“稳步增长”可用 grow steadily 来表达,也可将其转化为名词形式,译为 in a state of steady growth。

2018. 12 / 24 (第 1 套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我

