

2017 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题 (第 1 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “**Respect others, and you will be respected.**” You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) They reward businesses that eliminate food waste.
B) They prohibit the sale of foods that have gone stale.
C) They facilitate the donation of unsold foods to the needy.
D) They forbid businesses to produce more foods than needed.
2. A) It imposed penalties on businesses that waste food.
B) It passed a law aiming to stop overproduction.
C) It voted against food import from outside Europe.
D) It prohibited the promotion of bulk food sales.
3. A) It has warned its people against possible food shortage.
B) It has penalized businesses that keep overproducing foods.
C) It has started a nationwide campaign against food waste.
D) It has banned supermarkets from dumping edible foods.
4. A) The confusion over food expiration labels.
B) The surplus resulting from overproduction.
C) Americans' habit of buying food in bulk.
D) A lack of regulation on food consumption.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) It has started a week-long promotion campaign.
B) It has just launched its annual anniversary sales.
C) It offers regular weekend sales all the year round.
D) It specializes in the sale of ladies designer dresses.
6. A) Price reductions for its frequent customers.
B) Coupons for customers with bulk purchases.
C) Free delivery of purchases for senior customers.
D) Price adjustments within seven days of purchase.
7. A) Mail a gift card to her.
B) Allow her to buy on credit.
C) Credit it to her account.
D) Give her some coupons.
8. A) Refunding for goods returned.
B) Free installing of appliances.
C) Prolonged goods warranty.
D) Complimentary tailoring.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two 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

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) They are thin, tall, and unlike real human beings.
B) They have more than twenty different hair textures.
C) They have twenty-four different body shapes in total.
D) They represent people from virtually all walks of life.
10. A) They do not reflect young girls' aspirations.
B) They are not sold together with the original.
C) Their flat feet do not appeal to adolescents.
D) Their body shapes have not changed much.
11. A) In toy stores. B) In shopping malls.
C) On the Internet. D) At Barbie shops.

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

12. A) Moveable metal type began to be used in printing.
B) Chinese printing technology was first introduced.
C) The earliest known book was published.
D) Metal type was imported from Korea.
13. A) It had more than a hundred printing presses.
B) It was the biggest printer in the 16th century.
C) It helped the German people become literate.
D) It produced some 20 million volumes in total.
14. A) It pushed handwritten books out of circulation.
B) It boosted the circulation of popular works.
C) It made writing a very profitable career.
D) It provided readers with more choices.
15. A) It accelerated the extinction of the Latin language.
B) It standardized the publication of grammar books.
C) It turned translation into a welcome profession.
D) It promoted the growth of national languages.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played 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 recording you have just heard.

16. A) They get bored after working for a period of time.
B) They spend an average of one year finding a job.
C) They become stuck in the same job for decades.
D) They choose a job without thinking it through.
17. A) See if there will be chances for promotion.
B) Find out what job choices are available.
C) Watch a film about ways of job hunting.
D) Decide which job is most attractive to you.
18. A) The qualifications you have. B) The pay you are going to get.
C) The culture of your target company. D) The work environment you will be in.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) It is as important as Christmas for African-Americans.
B) It is a cultural festival founded for African-Americans.
C) It is an ancient festival celebrated by African-Americans.

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



- D) It is a religious festival celebrated by African-Americans.
20. A) To urge African-Americans to do more for society.
 B) To call on African-Americans to worship their gods.
 C) To help African-Americans to realize their goals.
 D) To remind African-Americans of their sufferings.
21. A) Faith in self-determination. B) The first fruits of the harvest.
 C) Unity and cooperative economics. D) Creative work and achievement.
22. A) They recite a principle. B) They take a solemn oath.
 C) They drink wine from the unity cup. D) They call out their ancestors' names.
- Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.**
23. A) It is one of the world's most healthy diets.
 B) It contains large amounts of dairy products.
 C) It began to impact the world in recent years.
 D) It consists mainly of various kinds of seafood.
24. A) It involved 13, 000 researchers from Asia, Europe and America.
 B) It was conducted in seven Mid-Eastern countries in the 1950s.
 C) It is regarded as one of the greatest researches of its kind.
 D) It has drawn the attention of medical doctors the world over.
25. A) They care much about their health. B) They eat foods with little fat.
 C) They use little oil in cooking. D) They have lower mortality rates.

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.

In the past 12 months, Nigeria has suffered from a shrinking economy, a sliding currency, and a prolonged fuel shortage. Now, Africa's largest economy is facing a food crisis as major tomato fields have been destroyed by an insect, leading to a nationwide shortage and escalating prices.

The insect, Tutaabsoluta, has destroyed 80% of farms in Kaduna, Nigeria's largest tomato producing state, leading the government there to declare a state of 26. The insect, also known as the tomato leaf miner, devastates crops by 27 on fruits and digging into and moving through stalks. It 28 incredibly quickly, breeding up to 12 generations per year if conditions are favorable. It is believed to have 29 in South America in the early 1900s, and later spread to Europe before crossing over to sub-Saharan Africa.

In Nigeria, where tomatoes are a staple of local diets, the insect's effects are devastating. Retail prices for a 30 of tomatoes at local markets have risen from \$0. 50 to \$2.50. Farmers are reporting steep losses and a new \$20 million tomato-paste factory has 31 production due to the shortages.

Given the moth's ability also to attack crops like pepper and potatoes, Audu Ogbeh, Nigeria's minister of agriculture, has warned that the pest may "create serious problems for food 32" in the country. Ogbeh says experts are investigating how to control the pest's damage and prevent its spread, which has gone largely 33 until now.

Despite being the continent's second-largest producer of tomatoes, Nigeria is 34 on \$1 billion worth of tomato-paste imports every year. as around 75% of the local harvest goes to waste thanks to a lack of proper storage facilities. A further 35 in local supplies is yet another unwelcome setback to the industry.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) dependent | I) originated |
| B) embarking | J) reduction |
| C) emergency | K) reproduces |



D) feeding	L) security
E) grazes	M) terror
F) halted	N) unchecked
G) handful	O) untouched
H) multitude	

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**.

Who's Really Addicting You to Technology?

A. "Nearly everyone I know is addicted in some measure to the Internet," wrote Tony Schwartz in The New York Times. It's a common complaint these days. A steady stream of similar headlines accuse the Net and its offspring apps, social media sites and online games of addicting us to distraction

B. There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update. As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article. I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."

C. There's something different about this technology: it is both invasive and persuasive. But who's at fault for its overuse? To find solutions, it's important to understand what we're dealing with. There are four parties conspiring to keep you connected: the tech, your boss, your friends and you.

D. The technologies themselves, and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of *The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains*, wrote, "The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention."

E. Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make. It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.

F. However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings--meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger. Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings so it's up to us to take steps ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs, not the needs of the app makers'.

G While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed, But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication, A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.



H. Your friends are also responsible. Think about this familiar scene. People gathered around a table, enjoying food and each other's company. There's laughter and a bit of kidding. Then, during an interval in the conversation, someone takes out their phone to check who knows what. Barely anyone notices and no one says a thing.

I. Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝)-loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.

J. The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction. The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes-something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.

K. The technology, your boss, and your friends, all influence how often you find yourself using (or overusing) these gadgets. But there's still someone who deserves scrutiny--the person holding the phone.

L. I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off track. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation. But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort temporarily by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延)

M. It's easy to blame technology for being so distracting, but distraction is nothing new. Aristotle and Socrates debated the nature of "akrasia"--our tendency to do things against our interests. If we're honest with ourselves, tech is just another way to occupy our time and minds. If we weren't on our devices. We'd likely do similarly unproductive.

N. Personal technology is indeed more engaging than ever, and there's no doubt companies are engineering their products and services to be more compelling and attractive. But would we want it any other way? The intended result of making something better is that people use it more. That's not necessarily a problem, that's progress.

O. These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate.

37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand.

38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching.

39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is



impacting us.

40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of Internet distractions.

41. When one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit.

42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes.

43. The Internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention.

44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away.

45. White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some question 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.

You may have heard that Coca-Cola once contained an ingredient capable of sparking particular devotion in consumers: cocaine. The cocaine. The “coca” in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup(浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic(滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol. But the other half of the name represents another ingredient, less infamous(名声不好的), perhaps, but also strangely potent: the kola nut.

In West Africa, people have long chewed kola nuts as stimulants, because they contain caffeine that also occurs naturally in tea, coffee, and chocolate. They also have heart stimulants.

Historian Paul Lovejoy relates that the cultivation of kola nuts in West Africa is hundreds of years old. The leafy, spreading trees were planted on graves and as part of traditional rituals. Even though the nuts, which need to stay moist, can be somewhat delicate to transport, traders carried them hundreds of miles throughout the forests and grasslands.

Europeans did not know of them until the 1500s when Portuguese ships arrived on the coast of what is now Sierra Leone. And while the Portuguese took part in the trade, ferrying nuts down the coast along with other goods, by 1620, when English explorer Richard Jobson made his way up the Gambia, the nuts were still peculiar to his eyes.

By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost. One such popular medicinal drink was Vin Mariani, a French product consisting of coca extract mixed with red wine. It was created by a French chemist, Angelo Mariani, in 1863. So when Pemberton created his drink, it represented an ongoing trend. When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

The first year it was available, Coca-Cola averaged nine servings a day across all the Atlanta soda fountains where it was sold. As it grew more popular, the company sold rights to bottle the soda, so it could travel easily. Today about 1.9 billion Cokes are purchased daily. It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985- sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

These days, the Coca-Cola recipe is a closely guarded secret. But it's said to no longer contain kola nut extract, relying instead on artificial imitations to achieve the flavour.

46. What do we learn about chemist John Pemberton?

- A) He used a strangely potent ingredient in a food supplement
- B) He created a drink containing alcohol without breaking law
- C) He became notorious because of the coca drink he developed.
- D) He risked breaking local law to make a drink with coca leaves.

47. What does the passage say about kola nuts?

- A) Their commercial value was first discovered by Portuguese settler.
- B) They contain some kind of energy boost not found in any other food.

C) Many were shipped to Europe in the late 19th century for medicinal use.



- D) They were strange to the Europeans when first imported from West Africa.
48. How come kola-extract colas became popular?
- A) Cocaine had become notorious. C) Fountains were set up to sell them.
B) Alcoholic drinks were prohibited. D) Rights were sold to bottle the soda.
49. What is known about the taste of Coca-Cola?
- A) It was so designed as to create addiction in consumers.
B) It still relies on traditional kola nut extract.
C) It has become more popular among the old.
D) It has remained virtually unchanged since its creation.
50. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) The evolution of Coca-Cola. B) The medicinal value of Coca-Cola.
C) The success story of Coca-Cola. D) The business strategy of Coca-Cola.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day. Analyzing and comparing cities using the lens of this basic divide gives interesting context to how investment capital flows and housing prices have shifted.

In recent years, many mid-sized cities have begun to adopt a middle-of-the-road approach incorporating the excitement and opportunity of large cities with small cities' quiet after midnight. These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. What is underlying this new movement in real estate, and why do these cities have so much appeal?

18-hour cities combine the best of 24-hour and 9-5 cities, which contributes to downtown revitalization. For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs. Movement out of city centers was widespread, and downtown tenants were predominantly made up of the working poor. This generated little commerce for downtown businesses in the evenings, which made business and generating tax revenue for municipal upkeep difficult. With the rise of a new concept in urban planning that aims to make life easier and more convenient, increasing popularity for urban areas that caused the real estate pushes, in major cities like San Francisco or New York, has inspired a type of forward thinking urbanity and in smaller cities

Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment -especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit-makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic. These adjustments encourage employers in the knowledge and talent industries to keep their offices downtown. Access to foot traffic and proximity to transit allow the type of entertainment-oriented businesses such as bars and restaurants to stay open later, which attracts both younger, creative workers and baby boomers nearing retirement alike. Because of their smaller size, most keep hours that allow people to enjoy themselves, then have some quiet after midnight, as opposed to large major cities like New York, where the buzz of activity is ongoing.

These 18-hour cities are rapidly on the rise and offer great opportunities for homeowner investment. In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents. The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

51. What do we learn about American cities twenty years ago?
- A) They were divided into residential and business areas.
B) Their housing prices were linked with their prosperity.
C) There was a clear divide between large and small cities
D) They were places where large investment capital flowed.
52. What can be inferred from the passage about 18-hour cities?
- A) They especially appeal to small businesses.



- B) They have seen a rise in property prices.
C) They have replaced quiet with excitement.
D) They have changed America's landscape.
- 53 Years ago, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities().
A) had hardly any business activity. C) exhibited no signs of prosperity.
B) were crowded in business hours. D) looked deserted in the evenings.
54. What characterizes the new downtown areas in 18-hour cities?
A) A sudden emergence of the knowledge industry.
B) Flooding in of large crowds of migrant workers.
C) Modernized housing and improved infrastructure.
D) More comfortable life and greater upward mobility.
55. What have 18-hour cities brought to the local residents?
A) More chances for promotion. C) Greater cultural diversity.
B) Healthier living environment. D) Better job opportunities.

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**.

太湖是中国东部的一个淡水湖,占地面积 2250 平方公里,是中国第三大淡水湖,仅次于鄱阳和洞庭。太湖约有 90 个岛屿,大小从几平方米到几平方公里不等。太湖以其独特的“太湖石”而闻名,太湖石常用于装饰中国传统园林。太湖也以高产的捕鱼业闻名。自上世纪 70 年代后期以来,捕捞鱼蟹对沿湖的居民来说极为重要,并对周边地区的经济作出了重大贡献。太湖地区是中国陶瓷(ceramics)业基地之一,其中宜兴的陶瓷厂家生产举世闻名的宜兴紫砂壶(clay teapot)。



2017 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解 (第 1 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路:

这是一篇语句点评类作文, 话题 respect (尊重) 是考生日常生活中非常熟悉的话题, 因此写起来并不难。题目要求针对引言 “尊重他人, 你也会受到尊重” 给出自己的论点和论据。考生写作时首先需要解释引言, 之后将写作重点放在阐述尊重他人的重要性上。众所周知, 每个人都希望被尊重, 而尊重他人会给他人以信心, 也有益于培养人际关系。此外, 尊重他人也体现了一个人的高素质。

高分范文:

On Respect

As human beings, we all crave the respect of others, which is coded into our DNA. If you show your respect for others, you are more likely to gain their respect. Just as the saying goes, “Respect others, and you will be respected”. It indicates the great significance of respecting others in our daily life.

First and foremost, respecting others gives them confidence and encouragement, especially those who are not as good as you. Your respect can help them become upbeat and active, and even enhance their self-assurance. In addition, polite words help improve your interpersonal relationships to a large extent. As mentioned above, if your respect proves to be effective, people will show their respect for you, too, and it will benefit your social intercourse. Last but not least, respecting others is a symbol of high quality, which shows one's good upbringing.

Taking what has been discussed into consideration, it's indisputable that all people are fond of being respected. It is so important for us to show our respect for others. Only in this way, can we earn the respect of others.

全文翻译:

作为人类, 我们每个人都渴望得到他人的尊重, 这是由我们的基因决定的。如果你对他人表现出尊重, 那你会很容易获得别人的尊重。正如引言所说, “尊重他人, 你也会被尊重。” 这句话暗示了我们在生活日常生活中尊重他人 importance。

首先, 尊重他人能够给人以信心和鼓舞, 尤其是对于那些不如你的人。你的尊重可以帮助他们变得积极敬取, 甚至提高他们的自信。此外, 礼貌的语言能在很大程度上促进你的人际关系发展。正如上面所说, 如果你的尊重对他们有效, 那他们也会表达出对你的尊重, 这将有利于你的人际交往。最后, 尊重他人是高素质的象征, 体现出一个良好的教养。

综上所述, 毫无疑问, 每个人都希望被尊重。尊重他人对我们来说很重要。只有尊重他人, 我们才能获得别人的尊重。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: And now, for the latter side of the news, Europe is setting an example for the rest of the world when it comes to food waste.

W: That's right, John. This week, the Italian government passed legislation that aims to dramatically reduce the amount of food waste in the country. (1) New laws have been put into place that will make it easier for farms and supermarkets to donate and sell foods to those who are in need.

M: Yes, in an addition to this, businesses will now be rewarded for successful efforts to cut food waste.

W: Italy is not the only country to focus on reducing food waste. (2) Just earlier this year, the European parliament voted in favor of legislation that would stop grocery giants from unfair trading practices that result in overproduction, thus creating waste.

M: (3) In France, the government has banned supermarkets from throwing away edible foods and imposed harsh penalties on businesses that fail to comply with the regulations.

W: While there is still much progress to be made, other countries could learn a thing or two from the example set by France and Italy. In the United States, up to 40% of all food goes uneaten. Despite the fact that one in seven American households lacks regular access to good food. (4) One major cause of this problem is the confusion over food expiration

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



labels, which are currently not regulated by the government.

M: All this could change soon. This wave of new laws in Europe will definitely put more pressure on law makers to reduce food waste here. We turn now to a spokesperson from Harvard University's Food Law and Policy Clinic for more on the story. And now, let's welcome professor Edward Baker to speak to us.

Questions 1 to 2 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 waste 和多次出现的 food 可以初步推测, 对话内容与食物浪费现象有关; 再结合 donation、penalties 和 overproducing 等词可以进一步推测, 对话内容涉及减少食物浪费的各种措施。

1: What does the woman say about the new laws in Italy?

答案: C

详解: 对话中女士指出, 这周意大利政府通过了旨在大幅减少该国食物浪费的法律。新的法律条文使得农场和超市可以更方便地将未售出的食物捐赠给那些需要的人。因此答案为 C。

2: What did the European Parliament do to reduce food waste?

答案: B

详解: 对话中女士提到, 今年早些时候, 欧洲议会投票赞成立法, 阻止食品巨头采取不公平的贸易行为, 因为那些行为导致生产过剩, 从而造成食物浪费。也就是说, 欧洲会为了减少食物浪费通过了旨在阻止过量生产的法律。因此答案为 B。

3: What has the French government done recently?

答案: D

详解: 对话中男士说, 在法国, 政府已经禁止超市扔掉还能够食用的食物, 并且对那些违反法令的企业进行严厉的惩罚。D 选项中的 dumping 是原文中 throwing away 的同义转述。因此答案为 D。

4: What is the major cause of food waste in the United States?

答案: A

详解: 对话中女士表示, 在美国, 虽然有七分之一的美国家庭无法定期获得品质良好的食物, 但高达 40% 的食物却不是被人们食用消耗掉的。造成这一现象的一个主要原因就是食物保质期标识混乱, 而政府在这一方面目前还没有明确的规定。因此答案为 A。

Conversation Two

M: Thank you for calling Sake Fifth Avenue Department Store. How can I be assistant to you today?

W: Hello. I was in your store this past weekend and bought a few items. (5-1)Yesterday, my friend told me that the annual anniversary sales had begun. It turned out she bought the same sweater as I did but for a much lower price.

M: (5-2)Yes. Our annual anniversary sales started on Monday. (6)We do offer price adjustments within seven days of purchase to ensure our customers' satisfaction. You said you did the purchase here this past weekend?

W: Yes. I was shopping in your store last Sunday afternoon.

M: That would definitely fall within the price adjustment window. Do you have an account with us? (7-1)We can credit your account directly with the difference if you wish. Otherwise we can send a gift card by mail if you prefer.

W: (7-2)Crediting my account would be wonderful. Thank you. Now that you mentioned there's a sale going on. I do remember a dress I quietly like when I was in the shop on Sunday. Is it on offer as well.

M: Yes, ma'am. All the new arrivals are fifteen to twenty percent off. (8)In addition to the sale, we're running a promotion for complementary tailoring if you need it.

W: That's good news. The dress really caught my eye but I did have some concerns about the length. How long will the alteration take?

M: Our tailoring department guarantees alteration to be completed within five working days. If you'd like I can set one aside for you. If you're able to come this afternoon, you can give your name to the sales manager and they will be able to assist you.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

未听先知: 预览四道题各选项, 由第 5 题选项中的 promotion campaign、anniversary sales 和 weekend sales 等词可以初步推测, 对话与某种促销活动有关; 再结合第 6 题选项中的 Price reductions、Coupons、Free delivery、Price adjustments

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



等词以及第 7 题和第 8 题各选项的语义可以进一步推测，对话中的女士为顾客，男士为销售方，对话内容涉及促销活动的内容以及女士可以从活动中获得的便利。

5: What do we learn about the Sax Department Store?

答案: B

详解: 对话开头，女士对男士说，上周末她在 Saks 第五大道百货商店买了几件东西。昨天她的朋友告诉他 Saks 百货商店的周年庆促销已经开始了，男士回应说，他们的周年促销活动周一就开始了。由此可知，Saks 百货商店以及发起周年庆促销活动。因此答案为 B。

6: What does the man say Sax Department Store offers?

答案: D

详解: 对话中，男士告诉女士，他们百货商店为了保证顾客满意，提供购物七天内保价服务。因此答案为 D。

7: What does the woman want the store to do to address the price difference?

答案: C

详解: 对话中，男士给出了两个补偿方案，如果女士在该百货商店有自己的账户的话，可以直接把差价存入女士账户，或者给女士邮寄礼品卡，而女士选择了直接将钱存入她的账户。因此答案为 C。

8: What is the service Saks Department Store offers in addition to the promotion sale?

答案: D

详解: 对话中，男士对女士说，在周年庆促销活动中，Saks 百货商店的所有新款都有 15% 到 20% 的折扣，而且免费赠送服装裁剪服务。因此答案为 D。

Section B

Passage One

(9) Barbie dolls have a particular look to them. They are thin, tall, long-legged...and virtually unlike any real human being. Although over the years Barbie had more than 180 different careers—including football coach, sign language teacher, ambassador, president and astronaut—her body shape hasn't changed much. Last year Mattel, the company that makes Barbie dolls, added some Barbies to its line that have different skin tones and hair textures. There are now Barbies with one of seven skin tones, 22 eye colours and 24 hair styles to choose from. Last year Mattel also gave Barbie a flat foot, rather than forcing her to be “in heels” all the time like the original Barbie is. Now they are introducing new Barbies with three slightly different body shapes, while the original, tall and thin Barbies will continue to be sold. In a statement on its website, the company says it wants Barbies to look more like real people, and to give “girls everywhere...infinitely more ways to spark their imagination and play out their stories.” (10) Although many people say the new Barbies are step in the right direction, some people say they don't go far enough. They say that the new body shapes could be even more different from the original, tall, thin Barbies. Sales of Barbie dolls has been falling “every years since 2012”, according to CBC News. (11) The toys aren't in stores yet but they will be sold online at the Barbie website, starting this week, for \$9.99.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

未听先知: 预览三道题各选项，由第 9 题选项中的 tall、thin 与第 11 题选项中的 toy、Barbie 等词可以初步推测，该短文与芭比娃娃有关；再结合各题选项中的 hair textures、body shapes、original、changed、toy stores、shopping malls 等词可以进一步推测，短文内容涉及芭比娃娃的外形、变化以及出售地点等内容。

9. What do we know about the original Barbie dolls?

答案: A

详解: 短文开头即指出，芭比娃娃的长相十分有特点，高高的，瘦瘦的，腿很长，几乎跟任何一个真人的身材都不像。因此答案为 A。

10. Why do some people feel unsatisfied with new Barbie dolls?

答案: D

详解: 短文中提到，虽然很多人说新的芭比娃娃在正确的方向上又迈进了一步，但有些人认为这远远不够。他们表示新的芭比娃娃的身材应该与之前哪种又高又瘦的芭比形象差别再大一些。由此可知，一些人对新推出的芭比娃娃不满意是因为他们认为新推出的芭比娃娃的身材变化不够大，故答案为 D。

11. Where will the new Barbie dolls be sold first?

答案: C

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



详解：短文结尾处提到，新推出的芭比娃娃还没有在实体店出售，本周将会在芭比官网上进行销售，新款芭比娃娃的售价为 9.99 美元。因此答案为 C。

Passage Two

The earliest printed book we known today appeared in China in the year 868, and metal type was in use in Korea at the beginning of the fifteen century, (12)but it was in Germany around the year 1450 that a printing press used using movable metal type was invented. Capitalism turned printing from an invention into an industry. Right from the start, book printing and publishing were organized on capitalist lines.(13) The biggest sixteenth-century printer, Plantin of Antwerp, had 24 printing presses and employed more than a hundred workers. Only a small faction of the population was literate, but the production of books grow at an extraordinary speed. By 1500 some 20 million volumes had already been printed. (14)The immediate effect of printing was to increase the circulation of works that were already popular in a handwritten form, while less popular works went out of circulation. Publishers were interested only in books that would sell fairly quickly in sufficient numbers to cover the costs of production and make a profit. Thus, while printing enormously increased access to books by making cheap, high-volume production possible, it also reduces choice.

(15)The great culture impact of printing was that it facilitated the growth of national languages. Most early books were printed in Latin, but the market for Latin was limited, and in its pursuit of larger markets the book trade soon produced translations into the national languages emerging at the time. Printing indeed played a key role in standardizing and stabilizing these languages by fixing them in print, and producing dictionaries and grammar books.

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

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，由 metal type、printing、The earliest known book、published 和 the 16th century 等词可以推测，短文内容与早期的印刷和出版有关。第 12 题各选项均为描述过去事实的句子，可能考查过去某个时间点的信息；第 13 题各选项的主语均为 It，结合语义可推测，It 指某个印刷厂或印刷公司，本题考查有关该印刷厂或印刷公司的细节信息；第 14 题和第 15 题各选项的主语均为 It，结合语义可推测，It 指印刷，这两道题可能从不同方面考查印刷的意义。

12. What happened in Germany around the year 1450?

答案：A

详解：短文中明确提到，在 1450 年前后，德国发明了使用金属活字字模的印刷机。因此答案为 A。

13. What does the speaker say about the printer Plantin of Antwerp?

答案：B

详解：短文中提到，Plantin of Antwerp 公司是十六世纪规模最大的印刷商，它拥有 24 台印刷机，一百多名工人。因此答案为 B。

14. What was the immediate effect of printing?

答案：B

详解：短文中提到，印刷的直接影响是，增加了那些本来就已经十分受欢迎的手写作品的销售量。因此答案为 B。

15. What was the great cultural impact of printing?

答案：D

详解：短文中提到，印刷对文化最大的影响在于它促进了国语的普及。因此答案为 D。

Section C

Recording One

You dream about being a movie star. You'll live in a big house in Hollywood, go to the Oscars every year—and win! You'll be rich and famous. Wait a minute, you also hate having your photos taken, and you're very shy, so how could you ever become a movie star?

Choosing the right career can be hard. (16)Many people graduate from school or college not knowing what to do with their lives, and get a job without really thinking about it. For some, things work out fine, but others often find themselves stuck in a job they hate. Your working life lasts in average of forty years, so it's important to find a job you like and feel enthusiastic about. Luckily, there are many ways you can get help to do this.

The Australian website, www. careers online. com, compares choosing a career with going to the movies. Before you see a movie, you find out what films are showing. (17)The site suggests you should do the same with your career—find out what jobs are available and what your options are. Next, decide which movie you like best. If you're not a romantic person,

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



you won't want to see a love story. In other words, with your career, you should decide which job will suit your personality. Finally, decide how to get movie tickets, and find out where the theater is before you go. With your career, you need to find information about where you can work, and how to get a job in that profession.

(18) So how do you start? Begin by asking yourself some questions. Some jobs require you to have certain life experiences: Have you travelled overseas? Do you have any extra certificates besides your degree, such as a first aid license for example? Your physical state and build can also affect which jobs you can do. A person, for example, who is allergic to cats, would probably never become an animal doctor. Flight attendants, firefighters and police officers have to be over a certain height, and be physically fit. Your personality matters, too. Are you outgoing or shy? If you like working alone, a job that requires lots of teamwork might not suit you.

Choosing a career can take time and a lot of thought. However, when you know you can look forward to working in your dream job, you'll be glad you thought it through.

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

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由 finding a job、choose a job 和 job hunting 等词可以初步推测，短文与找工作有关。第 16 题各选项均是围绕 They 展开，结合语义可推测，本题考查某一特定群体的工作状态或者找工作的心态；第 17 题各选项均是动词短语，结合语义可推测，本题考查开始找工作前的动作行为；第 18 题各选项均为名词短语，结合语义可推测，本题考查找工作时应考虑的事项。

16. What does the speaker say about many college graduates?

答案：D

详解：讲座中讲话者提到，很多人从学校毕业的时候，并不知道自己这一生要干什么，没有经过认真的思考就找了一份工作。因此答案为 D。

17. What does the Australian website suggest you do first to find a suitable job?

答案：B

详解：讲座中提到，我们看电影之前，会先看看都有哪些电影在上映。那个澳大利亚的网站建议找工作的时候也一样，应该先看一下（目前的就业市场上）有哪些就业机会，哪些是可供我们选择的职业。录音中的 options 与 B 项中的 choices 是同义词，因此答案为 B。

18. What should you think about when you look for the right job according to the Australian website?

答案：A

详解：讲座中提到，开始找工作之前，要先问自己一些问题，比如：是否有过出国的经历；除了学位之外，是否有像急救证书这样的其他能力证明，等等。也就是说，需要了解自己都有哪些资格，因此答案为 A。

Recording Two

(19) Kwanzaa is a cultural festival during which African-Americans celebrate and reflect upon their rich heritage as the products of the two worlds. It begins December 26th and lasts for seven days.

(20) Kwanzaa was founded in 1966 by Dr. Karenga, a college professor and African-American leader, who believed that a special holiday could help African-Americans meet their goals of building strong families, learning about their history and creating a sense of unity.

After conducting extensive research in which he studied the festivals of many African groups of people, he decided that the new holiday should be a harvest or "first fruits" celebration, incorporating ideas from many different harvest traditions. (21) Kwanzaa is a Kiswahili word meaning "the first fruits of the harvest."

The East African language of Kiswahili was chosen as an official language of Kwanzaa because it is a non-tribal language spoken by a large portion of the African population. Also, its pronunciation is easy. Kwanzaa is based on seven principles which are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity and faith. One principal is highlighted each day of the holiday.

In preparation for the celebration, a straw mat is placed on the table, along with a candle holder with seven candles, one black, three red, and three green. The black candle represents the African-American people, the red is for their struggles, and the green represents their hopes for the future.

Other items placed on the table are a variety of fruit, ears of corns, gifts and a communal unity cup for pouring and sharing drinks.

Each day of Kwanzaa, usually before the evening meal, family and friends gather around the table and someone lights

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



the candle, beginning with the black. After that, candles are lit alternatively from left to right. (22)While the candles is being lit, a principal is recited; then each person present takes a turn to speak about the importance that the principle has to himself or herself.

Next, the ceremony focuses on remembering those who have died. A selected person pours water or juice from the unity cup into a bowl. That person then drinks from the cup and raises it high saying “Harambee” which means “Let’s all pull together.” All repeat “Harambee” seven times and each person drinks from the cup. Then names of African-American leaders and heroes are called out, and everyone reflects upon the great things these people did. The ceremony is followed by a meal, and then singing and perhaps listening to African music.

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

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，由反复出现的 festival 和 African-Americans 等词可以推测，讲座内容与非裔美国人的某个节日有关。结合第 19 题各选项语义可推测，本题考查该节日的重要性或者节日性质；第 20 题各选项均为不定式短语，结合语义可推测，本题考查庆祝该节日的目的；第 21 题各选项均为名词短语，听音时要注意捕捉出现选项关键词的细节描述；第 22 题各选项的主语均为 They，根据讲座的主题再结合选项语义可推测，They 指 African-Americans，本题考查他们庆祝该节日的方式。

19. What does the speaker say about Kwanzaa?

答案：B

详解：讲座开头提到，宽扎节（Kwanzaa）是一个文化节，是非裔美国人庆祝和反思他们来自两个世界的丰富的文化遗产的节日。因此答案为 B。

20. For what purpose did Dr. Karenga create the special holiday?

答案：C

详解：讲座中明确提到，宽扎节是 1966 年由非裔美国人的领袖 Karenga 博士设立的。他认为，一个特殊的节日可以帮助非裔美国人满足他们让家庭关系更加紧密、了解自己的历史以及形成团结感这些目标。因此答案为 C。

21. What does the word “Kwanzaa” mean?

答案：B

详解：讲座中非常明确地解释了宽扎节一词的意思：它在斯瓦希里语中，表示 first fruits of the harvest。因此答案为 B。

22. What do people do while each candle is being lit at the Kwanzaa celebration?

答案：A

详解：讲座中描述了宽扎节的庆祝方法：亲朋好友齐聚一堂，一个人开始点燃蜡烛，从黑色蜡烛开始，每点燃一根蜡烛，人们就背诵一个信条，然后，每个在场的人依次分享这则信条对自己的重要性。因此答案为 A。

Recording Three

The Mediterranean diet is based upon the eating patterns of traditional cultures in the Mediterranean region.

(23) Several noted nutritionists and research projects have concluded that this diet is one of the most healthful in the world in terms of preventing such illnesses as heart disease and cancer, and increasing life expectancy.

The countries that have inspired the Mediterranean diet all surround the Mediterranean Sea. These cultures have eating habits that developed over thousands of years. In Europe, parts of Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, and southern France adhere to principles of the Mediterranean diet, as do Morocco and Tunisia in North Africa. Parts of the Balkan region and Turkey follow the diet, as well as Middle Eastern countries like Lebanon and Syria. The Mediterranean region is warm and sunny, and produces large supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables almost year round that people eat many times a day. Wine, bread, olive oil and nuts are other staples of the region, and the Mediterranean Sea has historically yielded abundant quantities of fish.

International interest in the therapeutic qualities of the Mediterranean diet began back in the late 1950s, when medical researchers started to link the occurrence of heart disease with diet. Dr. Ancel Keys performed an epidemiological analysis of diets around the world. (24) Entitled the Seven Countries Study, it is considered one of the greatest studies of its kind ever performed. In it, Keys gathered data on heart disease and its potential causes from nearly 13,000 men in Greece, Italy, Croatia, Serbia, Japan, Finland, the Netherlands, and the United States. The study was conducted over a period of decades. It concluded that the Mediterranean people in the study enjoyed some significant health advantages. (25) The Mediterranean

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



groups had lower mortality rates in all age brackets and from all causes, particularly from heart disease. The study also showed that the Mediterranean diet is as high or higher in fat than other diets, obtaining up to 40% of all its calories from fat. It has, however, different patterns of fat intake. Mediterranean cooking uses smaller amounts of saturated fat and higher amounts of unsaturated fat, mostly in the form of olive oil. Saturated fats are fats that are found principally in meat and dairy products, although some nuts and vegetable oils also contain them. Saturated fats are used by the body to make cholesterol, and high levels of cholesterol have since been directly related to heart disease.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由 healthy diets、dairy products、researchers 和 health 等词可以推测，讲座内容与饮食结构及其研究有关。第 23 题各选项主语均为 It，结合讲座主题和选项语义可推测，本题考查某饮食结构的影响或者所包含的食物；从第 24 题各选项语义可知，主语 It 指某个研究，本题考查该研究的细节信息；第 25 题各选项则是对 They 这一群体的健康状况和饮食习惯的描述，听音时要注意确定 They 的所指。

23. What has research concluded about the Mediterranean diet?

答案：A

详解：讲座开篇提到，地中海式饮食是地中海地区基于传统文化的饮食习惯。一些著名的营养学家和一些研究项目均得出结论：地中海式饮食从预防心脏病、癌症以及延长寿命的角度来讲是全世界最健康的饮食习惯之一。因此答案为 A。

24. What do we learn about the Seven Countries Study?

答案：C

详解：讲座中提到，七国研究被认为是该类别中最伟大的研究之一。因此答案为 C。

25. What do we learn about the Mediterranean people from the Seven Countries Study?

答案：D

详解：讲座中说，根据七国研究，地中海地区各个年龄段人群中，因各种原因所导致的死亡率都比较低，特别是因心脏病死亡的几率。因此答案为 D。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译：

在过去 12 个月中，尼日利亚饱受经济萎缩、货币贬值及燃料持续短缺之苦。现在，这一非洲最大的经济体正面临粮食危机，原因在于主要的西红柿田正被一种昆虫破坏，导致全国范围内的西红柿短缺及价格上涨。

卡杜纳州是尼日利亚最大的西红柿生产地，这种名为番茄斑潜蝇的昆虫破坏了那里 80% 的农场，致使当地政府宣布进入 (26) **紧急** 状态。该昆虫也叫番茄叶虫，(27) **以果实为食物**，并钻入植株的茎内移动来破坏农作物。它 (28) **繁殖** 速度快的令人难以置信，在条件适宜时一年可繁殖于 12 代。人们认为这种昆虫 (29) **发源于** 20 世纪初期的南美洲，它在横跨至撒哈拉以南的非洲之前就已传播到了欧洲。

西红柿是尼日利亚当地的主食，因此这种昆虫的危害是毁灭性的。当地市场上 (30) **几个** 西红柿的零售价已经从 0.5 美元涨到 2.5 美元。农民们称他们遭受了巨大的损失，当地一家新建的价值 2,000 万美元的西红柿酱工厂也由于原材料短缺而 (31) **停止** 生产。

考虑到这种昆虫也可能危害诸如胡椒和土豆等农作物，尼日利亚农业部部长奥杜·奥贝赫警告说，这种害虫可能“对国家的粮食 (32) **安全** 造成严重危害”。奥贝赫说专家们正在研究如何控制病虫害并控制其传播，而直到现在，该问题还 (33) **未加以遏制**。

尽管作为非洲大陆第二大西红柿生产国，尼日利亚却 (34) **依赖** 每年价值 10 亿美元的进口西红柿酱，由于缺乏合适的储存设施导致大约 75% 的当地产西红柿都被白白浪费掉。当地西红柿供给的进一步 (35) **减少** 将成为该行业发展的另一个阻碍。

详解详析：

26. 答案：C) emergency

详解：空格位于介词 of 之后，故应填入名词或者动名词，且此空格能和 a state of... (某种状态) 构成固定搭配。空格所在句描述了“这种名为番茄斑潜蝇的昆虫破坏了尼日利亚最大的西红柿产地卡杜纳州 80% 的农场，致使当地政府宣布进入_____状态。”根据句意，病虫害发生后政府应采取紧急应对措施，a state of emergency 表示“紧急状态”，故答案为 emergency。

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



27.答案: D) feeding

详解: 空格位于介词 by 之后, 在结构上与 digging into 及 moving through 构成平行结构, 故应填入动名词, 且此动名词可与 on 构成固定搭配。feeding on 意为“以……为食物”, 可与 fruits 连用, 此处表示“以西红柿果实为食物”, 故答案为 feeding。

28.答案: K) reproduces

详解: 空格所在句子缺少谓语, 因此应填入动词作谓语, grazes, halted, originated 及 reproduces 在语法上都满足要求。该句后半部分指出“这种昆虫在条件适宜时一年可以繁育 12 代”, 由此可知句子主干表达的意思应为“繁殖速度快的令人难以置信”, 故答案为 reproduces “繁殖, 生殖”。

29.答案: I) originated

详解: 空格位于助动词原形应为不及物动词, 应填入过去分词, 构成现在完成时, 且由空格后的介词 in 可判断, 此过去分词的动词原形应为不及物动词, 同时满足两项要求的只有 halted 和 originated。结合空格所在句的含义“人们认为这种昆虫_____于 20 世纪初期的南美洲, 它在横跨至撒哈拉以南的非洲之前已传播到了欧洲。”由此可见, 答案为 originated “起源, 发源”。

30.答案: G) handful

详解: 空格位于冠词 a 之后, 介词 of 之前, 由此判断应填入名词, 且此名词可构成 a_____ of 的结构。该句含义为“当地市场上, _____西红柿的零售价已经从 0.5 美元涨到 2.5 美元”, 据此可排除 multitude “许多, 大量”, 分别将 reduction “减少, 降低”, security “安全”和 terror “恐惧, 恐怖行为”代入句中, 不是前后矛盾就是有悖常理, 故答案为 handful “少量, 一把”, a handful of 意为“一把, 少数几个”。

31.答案: F) halted

详解: 空格位于助动词 has 之后, 应填入动词过去分词, 构成现在完成时, 备选项里只有 halted 符合要求, 意为“停止”, 整句话意为“农民们称他们遭受了巨大损失, 当地一家新建的价值 2, 000 万美元的西红柿酱工厂也由于原材料短缺而停止生产”。

32.答案: L) security

详解: 空格位于双引号内, 是对尼日利亚农业部部长所说的话的原文引用。空格位于 food 之后, food 与所填词一起作介词 for 的宾语, 因此应填入名词。本句含义为“尼日利亚农业部部长奥杜·奥贝赫警告说, 这种害虫可能对国家的粮食_____造成严重危害。”此时若填入 food reduction “粮食减少”, 则句子逻辑意义混乱, 故答案为 security, food security 意为“粮食安全”。

33.答案: N) unchecked

详解: 空格位于 has gone largely 之后, 此处 go 为系动词, 空格处应填入形容词, 构成系表结构。备选项中有三个形容词, 分别是 dependent “依赖于……的”, unchecked “未受抑制的, 未受制止的”及 untouched “未被接触摸的, 不受影响的”。本句含义为“奥贝赫说专家们正在研究如何控制病虫害并控制其传播, 而直到现在人们对这个问题_____。”根据句意判断, “直到现在, 该问题还未加以制止”, 因此选 unchecked “未受抑制的, 未受制止的”。

34.答案: A) dependent

详解: 空格位于系动词 be 之后, 介词 on 之前, 因此空格处应填入形容词, 与系动词构成系表结构, 且 be_____ on 应为固定搭配。句子含义为“尽管作为非洲大陆第二大西红柿生产国, 尼日利亚却依赖每年价值 10 亿美元的进口西红柿酱, 由于缺乏合适的储存设施导致大约 75% 的当地产西红柿都被白白浪费掉。”be dependent on 是固定搭配, 意为“依赖于……”, 故答案为 dependent。

35.答案: J) reduction

详解: 空格位于冠词 a 和形容词 further 之后, 且处于整句的主语部分, 因此应填入一个单数名词。本句含义为“当地西红柿供给的进一步_____将成为该行业发展的另一个阻碍。”由上下文可知此处是说由于此次病虫害, 西红柿产量进一步减少, 故答案为 reduction “减少, 降低”。

Section B

全文翻译:

A) “几乎我认识的所有人都多多少少有些痴迷于因特网,” 托尼·施瓦兹在《纽约时报》上这样写道。这是近日我们经常听到的抱怨。不断有类似的标题谴责网络及其衍生软件、社交媒体网站和网络游戏分散我们的精力。

B) (40) 毋庸置疑, 几乎我们所有接触网络的人都很难摆脱它。我们很多人, 就像施瓦兹一样, 努力集中注意力来完成需要专注力的工作, 而这比发一个动态更新要艰难很多。正如在施瓦兹这篇网络文章的评论区有人讽刺的

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



评论那样：“就在我读这篇精彩的文章的时候，我至少停下来六次去查看我的邮件。”

C) 这种技术的不同之处是：它既具有侵略性，又有说服力。但是它的过度使用究竟是谁的错呢？为了找到解决办法，我们必须了解我们所面对的问题。造成你这种痴迷状态的原因有四个方面：科技本身、你的老板、你的朋友和你自己。

D) 科技本身及其发明者是导致我们注意力分散的头号嫌疑人。《浅析：互联网对我们的大脑做了什么》的作者尼古拉斯·卡尔在书中写道：(43) “网络设计之初就是一种中断系统，一种分散注意力的机器。”

E) 像脸书、推特等类似网络服务是应运而生的操纵大师，这些产品如此完美，让人们欲罢不能。经过对这些产品长达几年的研究，我写了一本关于它们如何操纵人们的书。我发现它们都是从商业模式开始的。(36) 因为这些服务都依赖于广告收益，人们使用越频繁，其收益就越多。难怪这些公司雇用了专注于团队专门改善它们的服务，使其尽可能的吸引人。这些产品容易让人上瘾并不是偶然的，而是设计好的。他们的动机就是让我们上瘾。

F) 然而，虽然这些服务很完美，我们却可以采取简单方法远离它们。例如，我们可以改变接收通知的频率，这些通知令我们分心，促使我们要查看信息。手机销售公司卡胡纳的总裁亚丹·马奇可说道，(42-1) 只有不到15%的手机用户会特意调整设置，这就意味着剩下的85%的人默认软件制造商的各种预设置。谷歌和苹果公司给调整这些设置增加了很多难度，(42-2) 所以我们决定是否自己动手来确保这些提示符合我们自己的需要，而不是符合软件开发者的需要。

G) 尽管像脸书这类公司获得了网民的关注，从广告商那里产生了收益，但是其他的技术却没有此种计划。例如，电子邮件。这个系统并不关心你使用它的频率。但是，对很多人来说，电子邮箱却是最容易让人养成习惯的媒介。(45) 我们每天随时都会查收邮件——我们着迷了。但这是为什么呢？因为这是我们老板要求的。对于大多数白领而言，邮件是公司通讯最主要的工具。回复信息的速度慢不仅会有损你的声誉，而且会影响你的生计。

H) 你的朋友也对你的网瘾负有责任。想象一个熟悉的场景。人们围聚一桌，享受美食和彼此陪伴。有欢声笑语，嬉笑打闹。然后，在交谈的间歇，有人拿出手机不知道查看了什么。几乎没有人注意到，也没有人说什么。

I) (38) 现在，假设是同样的一次聚餐，但是有人不是看了一下手机，而是大声的打了一个嗝。所有人都会注意到。除非这顿饭是在一个啤酒屋，否则这是很不礼貌的。这种不礼貌的举动违反了基本的礼仪规则。有人不禁要问了，为什么我们不像对待其他违反社交的举动一样，把同样的社交规范应用在用餐、会议和交谈中查看手机这一举止上呢？不管怎样，我们接受了它，并且在有人违反时不会说什么。

J) 事实上，在不恰当的时候拿出手机比打嗝还要糟糕，因为与其他小冒犯不同的是，(41) 查看手机是会传染的。一旦有人看了自己的手机，其他人会感到他们也必须那样做，这就引发了一个连锁反应。看手机的人越多，说话的人就越少，到最后你成为成了唯一一个不查看邮件或者推特的人了。从社会的角度来看，查看手机不像在公共场合打嗝那样，而更像是另外一种坏习惯。我们的手机就像香烟一样——我们的焦虑、无聊或者是我们的手指需要把玩什么东西的时候就会去做的事。看到其他人在享受香烟，或者仅仅是偷偷瞄一眼，就难以抗拒了，不久每个人都跟着做。

K) 科技、你的老板、你的朋友都会影响你使用（或者过度使用）这些小玩意儿的频率。但是，还有一个人需要检讨——那就是那个拿着手机的人。

L) (37-1) 我必须承认。尽管我的职业就是研究易令人上瘾的科技，但对我来说也很难戒掉。我上网的时间远远超过了我的意愿。像施瓦兹和其他很多人一样，我发现自己经常注意力不集中，开小差。我想知道这是为什么，于是我开始自我监控，尝试着理解自己的行为。(37-2) 然后，我发现了一个让人不安的事实。我使用科技来逃避。当我做一些不想做的事情，或者待在不想待的地方，我就会用手机来把我带入另一个地方。我发现这种随时转移自己注意力的能力通常效果不错，比如打发在公共交通上的时间。但是频繁使用这种科技并不是良性的。当我面对困难的工作的时候，比如思考文章构思或者上百次修改书稿的时候，邪恶的屏幕会吸引我的注意力。我能以所谓的“研究”为借口，通过回复邮件或者浏览网页，轻易的暂时逃脱这种不适感。(44) 尽管我非常希望把这归罪与其他原因，但我最终还是不得不承认，我的坏习惯与新时代的技术没有太大关系，而是更多归因与拖延的老毛病。

M) 要指责科技太易让人分散精力很容易，但是精力分散不是什么新生事物。亚里士多德和苏格拉底辩论过“意志薄弱”的本质——我们趋于做违背我们兴趣的事情。如果我们对自己诚实，科技只是另一种占据我们时间和精力的方式。如果我们不是在使用设备，也很可能做一些同样无用的事情。

N) 个人技术的确比以往任何时候更具有吸引力，毋庸置疑，科技公司在不断把他们的产品和服务设计的更加具有竞争力和吸引力。但是，我们不也这么希望吗？让事情变得更好的预期效果就是让人们更多的使用。这并不是一个问题，而是一种进步。

O) 这种进步并不意味着我们不该去努力控制我们对技术的使用。为了确保技术不会被控制我们，我们应该敢于接受事实，那就是该对我们习惯负责的不是技术本身。我们工作场所的文化、社交规范和个人行为都起到了一定的作



用。(39)为了更好的利用技术,我们不仅要关注技术是如何改变的,而且还要关注技术是如何改变我们的。

详解详析:

36. Online services are so designed that the more they are used, the more profit they generate. 译文: 网络服务设计的初衷就是使用越多,产生的利润越多。 定位: 由题干关键词 the more...the more 定位到原文画线处。	E. Online services like Facebook, Twitter and the like, are called out of manipulation—making products so good that people can't stop using them. After studying these products for several years, I wrote a book about how they do it. I learned it all starts with the business model. <u>Since these services rely on advertising revenue, the more frequently you use them, the more money they make.</u> It's no wonder these companies employ teams of people focused on engineering their services to be as engaging as possible. These products aren't habit-forming by chance; it's by design. They have an incentive to keep us hooked.
---	---

详解: 定位句提到,因为这些服务都依赖于广告收益,人们使用越频繁,其收益就越多。题干中的 profit they generate 对应原文中的 money they make, 故答案为 E。

37. The author admits using technology as an escape from the task at hand. 译文: 作者承认曾使用技术作为借口,逃避手头工作。 定位: 由题干关键词 using technology 和 as an escape 定位到原文画线处。	L. I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off track. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. <u>I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere.</u> I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing, like when passing time on public transportation, But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort temporarily by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called "research." Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延)
---	---

详解: 定位句提到,我必须承认,我使用技术来逃避。当我做一些不想做的事情的时候,或者当我在不想待的地方时,我就用手机来把我带入另一个地方。由此可知,作者把手机当作借口,用来逃避手头工作。题干中的 admits 对应原文中的 have a confession, 故答案为 L。

38. Checking phones at dinners is now accepted as normal but not belching. 译文: 用餐时查看手机现在已被普遍接受,但打嗝却不行。 定位: 由题干关键词 dinners 和 belching 定位到 I 段。	I. <u>Now imagine the same dinner, but instead of checking their phone, the person belches(打嗝)-loudly. Everyone notices. Unless the meal takes place in a beer house, this is considered bad manners. The impolite act violates the basic rules of etiquette. One has to wonder: why don't we apply the same social norms to checking phones during meals, meetings and conversations as we do to other antisocial behaviors? Somehow, we accept it and say nothing when someone offends.</u>
---	---

详解: 定位段提到,现在,假设是同样的一次聚餐,但是有人不是看了一下手机,而是大声地打了各嗝,所有的人都会注意到,但我们接受了在用餐、会议和交谈中查看手机,并且在有人冒犯时不会说什么。题干是对该段的概括总结,故答案为 I。

39. To make proper use of technology, we should not only increase our awareness of how it is changing but also how it is impacting us. 译文: 为了正确使用技术,我们不仅应意识到科技是如何改变的,而且要知道科技正如何影响着我们。 定位: 由题干关键词 technology is changing 定位到原文画线处。	O. These improvements don't mean we shouldn't attempt to control our use of technology. In order to make sure it doesn't control us, we should come to terms with the fact that it's more than the technology itself that's responsible for our habits. Our workplace culture, social norms and individual behaviors all play a part. <u>To put technology in its place, we must be conscious not only of how technology is changing, but also of how it is changing us.</u>
---	--

详解: O 段最后一句提到,为了更好地利用技术,我们不仅要关注技术是如何改变的,而且还要关注技术是如何改变我们的。题干中的 To make proper use of technology 对应原文中的 To put technology in its place, increase our



awareness 对应原文中的 be conscious, 故答案为 O。

40. Most of us find it hard to focus on our immediate tasks because of Internet distractions. 译文: 我们大多数人都觉得由于因特网分神, 难以把注意力放在当前任务上。 定位: 由题干关键词 focus on 以及 Internet distractions 定位到原文画线处。	B. <u>There's little doubt that nearly everyone who comes in contact with the Net has difficulty disconnecting. Many of us, like Schwartz, struggle to stay focused on tasks that require more concentration than it takes to post a status update.</u> As one person ironically put it in the comments section of Schwartz's online article, "As I was reading this very excellent article. I stopped at least half a dozen times to check my email."
---	--

详解: B 段首句提到, 毋庸置疑, 几乎我们所有接触网络的人都很难摆脱它。我们很多人, 就像施瓦兹一样, 努力集中注意力来完成需要专注力的工作, 而这比发一个动态更新难很多。由此可知, 大多数人都觉得因特网分散我们的注意力, 我们很难把注意力集中在当前任务上。根据上下文可知, 题干中的 Most of us 对应原文中的 nearly everyone, 故答案为 B。

41. When one person starts checking their phone, the others will follow suit. 译文: 当有人开始查看手机, 其他人会跟着做。 定位: 由题干关键词 checking their phone 及 follow suit 定位到原文画线处。	J. The reality is taking one's phone out at the wrong time is worse than belching because, unlike other minor offense, <u>checking tech is contagious. Once one person looks at their phone, other people feel compelled to do the same, starting a chain reaction.</u> The more people are on their phones, the fewer people are talking until finally you are the only one left not reading email or checking Twitter. From a societal perspective, phone checking is less like belching in public and more like another bad habit. Our phones are like cigarettes-something to do when we're anxious, bored or when our fingers need something to toy with. Seeing others enjoy a smoke, or sneak a quick glance, is too tempting to resist and soon everyone is doing it.
---	---

详解: J 段提到, 查看手机是会传染的。一旦有人查看自己的手机, 其他人会感到他们也必须那样做, 这就引发了一个连锁反应。题干中的 follow suit 对应原文中的 contagious 和 feel compelled to do the same, 故答案为 J。

42. The great majority of smartphone users don't take the trouble to adjust their settings to suit their own purposes. 译文: 大多数手机用户不会费劲去调整他们的设置来适应自己的需要。 定位: 由题干关键词 smartphone users 和 adjust their settings 定位到原文画线处。	F. However, as good as these services are, there are simple steps we can take to keep them at bay. For example, we can change how often we receive the distracting notifications that trigger our urge to check. According to Adam Marchick, CEO of mobile marketing company Kahuna, <u>less than 15 percent of smartphone users ever bother to adjust their notification settings--meaning the remaining 85 percent of us default to the app makers' every preset trigger.</u> Google and Apple have made it far too difficult to adjust these settings <u>so it's up to us to take steps ensure we set these triggers to suit our own needs,</u> not the needs of the app makers'.
---	--

详解: 定位句提到, 只有不到 15% 的手机用户会特意调整通知设置, 这就意味着我们当中 85% 的人默认软件制造商的各种预设置。题干中的 The great majority of 对应原文中的 85 percent of us; suit their own purposes 对应原文中的 suit our own needs, 故答案为 F。

43. The Internet is regarded by some as designed to distract our attention. 译文: 有人认为因特网就是设计用来分散我们的注意力。 定位: 由题干关键词定位到原文画线处。	D. The technologies themselves, and their makers, are the easiest suspects to blame for our diminishing attention spans. Nicholas Carr, author of The Shallows: What the Internet Is Doing to Our Brains, wrote, " <u>The net is designed to be an interruption system, a machine geared to dividing attention.</u> "
--	---

详解: D 段最后一句提到, “网络设计之初就是一种中断系统, 一种分散注意力的机器。”题干中的 distract our attention 对应原文中的 dividing attention, 故答案为 D。

44. The author attributes his tech addiction chiefly to his habit of putting off doing what he should do right away. 译文: 作者把他的技术瘾主要归咎于自己推迟当前要做的事情的习惯。	L. I have a confession. Even though I study habit-forming technology for a living, disconnecting is not easy for me. I'm online far more than I'd like. Like Schwartz and so many others, I often find myself distracted and off track. I wanted to know why so I began self-monitoring to try to understand my behavior. That's when I discovered an uncomfortable truth. I use technology as an escape. When I'm doing something I'd rather not do, or when I'm someplace I'd rather not be, I use my phone to port myself elsewhere. I found that this ability to instantly shift my attention was often a good thing.
---	---



定位：由题干关键词定位到原文画线处。	like when passing time on public transportation, But frequently my tech use was not so benign. When I faced difficult work, like thinking through an article idea or editing the same draft for the hundredth time, for example, a more sinister screen would draw me in. I could easily escape discomfort. temporarily. by answering email or browsing the web under the pretense of so-called “research.” <u>Though I desperately wanted to lay blame elsewhere, I finally had to admit that my bad habits had less to do with new-age technology and more to do with old-fashioned procrastination(拖延) .</u>
--------------------	---

详解：L 段最后一句提到，尽管我非常希望把这归罪于其他原因，我最终还是不得不承认，我的坏习惯与新时代的技术没有太大关系，而是更多取决于拖延的老毛病。题干中的 attributes...to 对应原文的 less to do with... more to do with...; pitting off doing what he should do right away 对应原文中的 procrastination，故答案为 L。

45.White-collar workers check email round the clock because it is required by their employers. 译文：白领们一整天都要查看邮件，因为这是他们老板要求的。 定位：由题干关键词 White-collar 和 check email 定位到原文画线处。	G. While companies like Facebook harvest attention to generate revenue from advertisers, other technologies have no such agenda. Take email, for example. This system couldn't care less how often you use it. Yet to many, email is the most habit-forming medium of all. <u>We check email at all hours of the day—we're obsessed. But why? Because that's what the boss wants. For almost all white-collar jobs, email is the primary tool of corporate communication.</u> A slow response to a message could hurt not only your reputation but also your livelihood.
--	--

详解：G 段提到，我们每天随时都会检查邮件——我们着迷了。但这是为什么呢？因为这是我们老板要求的。对于大多数白领而言，邮件是公司通讯最主要的工具。题干中的 round the clock 对应原文中的 at all hours of the day; it is required by their employers 对应原文中的 that's what the boss wants，故答案为 G。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

你可能听说过，可口可乐曾经含有一种能够让客户特别喜爱该饮料的成分：可卡因。（46）名称中的“可口”是指古柯叶的萃取物，该饮料的创始人化学家约翰·潘伯顿将其与自己的糖浆混合在一起。那时候，古柯叶的萃取物与酒混合是一种常见的滋补品，而潘伯顿使用甜酒酿是一种规避当地法律禁售酒精饮料的方法。但是，另外一半名称所代表的另一种成分可能名声就要差一些了，但却具有神奇的说服力：可乐果。

在西非，人们咀嚼可乐果来作为兴奋剂已有较长的历史了，因为这些果实中含有咖啡因，在茶叶、咖啡和巧克力中也存在咖啡因。它们还含有心脏兴奋剂成分。

历史学家保罗·拉夫乔伊认为可乐果在西非的培植已经有几百年的历史了。这种树叶茂盛、枝条伸展的树木种植于坟墓片边，作为传统仪式的一部分。尽管其果实需要保持湿润，运输中易被损坏，商人们还是不远万里穿越森林和草原运送它们。

直至十六世纪时葡萄牙人的船队到达今天的塞拉利昂海岸时，欧洲人才知道可乐果的存在。于是葡萄牙人加入其贸易，将这种果实和其他商品一起沿海岸线运出，但直到 1620 年英国探险家理查德·乔布森来到赞比亚时，可乐果在他看来依然十分稀奇。

（47）到十九世纪末，可乐谷才被成吨的运送到欧洲和美国。很多果实入药，用作能量提升剂。其中一种此类流行要引饮是“维·麻里亚尼”，它是将古柯叶萃取物和红酒混合在一起的法国饮品。它是法国化学家安哲号·马里尼亚在 1863 年发明的。所以在潘伯顿发明自己的饮料时，这种法国饮料正代表着一种流行趋势。（48）可卡因作为饮料添加剂最终私宠的时候，含有可乐果萃取物的可乐便流行起来。

第一年上市时，可口可乐在亚特兰大各个售卖的冷饮柜台日均销量是 9 瓶。随着它越来越流行，公司出售了饮料的灌装权，以便其运输更加便利。如今，可乐的日销量达到 19 亿。（49）它已经具有了标志性，以致于 1985 年改变其口味的尝试——为了促使销量而将增加甜度的做法——最终成了一张灾难，引起了消费者们的普遍愤慨。“经典可口可乐”在“新可乐”上市后的短短三个月就又回到了商店的货架。

目前，可口可乐的配方还是一个严守的秘密。但是，据说其中已经不再含有可乐果的萃取物了，而是依靠人工模仿来获取相同的口感。

详解详析：

46. 答案：D

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



定位：由题干中的 John Pemberton 定位到文章首段第二、三句：The cocaine. The “coca” in the name referred to the extracts of coca leaf that the drink's originator, chemist John Pemberton, mixed with his sugary syrup(浆汁). At the time, coca leaf extract mixed with wine was a common tonic(滋补品), and Pemberton's sweet brew was a way to get around local laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol.

详解：实施细节题。文章首段从可口可乐的名字分析介绍其成分，指出名称中的“可口”是指古柯叶的萃取物，而约翰·潘伯顿将其与自制的糖浆混合在一起。由于那时禁售酒精饮料，古柯叶萃取物是常用的饮品原料，它与酒混合是一种常见的滋补品，而 brew 是一种发酵甜浆，潘伯顿正是使用它来打“擦边球”，规避当地的法律，可见他也是冒着一定违法风险，故答案为 D。

47. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 kola nuts 定位到文章第五段前两句：By the late 19th century, kola nuts were being shipped by the tonne to Europe and the US. Many made their way into medicines, intended as a kind of energy boost.

详解：实施细节题。定位句指出，到十九世纪末，大量可乐果被运送到欧洲和美国，很多作为能量提升剂入了药，这与 C 所述一致的，故答案为 C。

48. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 kola-extract colas 和 became popular 定位到文章第五段最后一句：When cocaine eventually fell from grace as a beverage ingredient, kola-extract colas became popular.

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，当可卡因作为饮料添加剂最终失宠的时候，含有可乐果萃取物的可乐便流行起来。再上溯至之前的两句可知，以前就有人将古柯叶萃取物与酒精混合制作饮料，所以古柯叶是流行的药饮部分，而人们逐渐不再喜欢添加可卡因时，可乐果萃取物正好成了它的替代品，因此流行起来，故答案为 A。

49. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 taste of Coca-Cola 定位到文章第六段最后两句：It's become so iconic that attempts to change its taste in 1985- sweetening it in a move projected to boost sales proved disastrous, with widespread anger from consumers. "Coca-Cola Classic" returned to store shelves just three months after the "New Coke" was released.

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，可口可乐公司为了提高销量曾经试图改变该饮品的口味，但结果是一场灾难性的失败，而经典可口可乐仍然保持着其原有的口味，可见这种饮品从创立到现在，口味基本上没有改变，故答案为 D。

50. 答案：A

定位：本题解答需综合全文信息。

详解：主旨大意题。文章开头引出话题，从“可口可乐”名称构成上介绍了其两种主要成分，随后重点介绍其中一种原料——“可乐果”的相关历史背景，说明了“可乐果”萃取物入药和成为饮料成分的发展过程，并进一步介绍了可口可乐从发明到流行及经历一次“未遂”的口味转变等情况，最后说道如今它的口味与成分，可见全文是介绍可口可乐这种饮料的变化发展，故答案为 A。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

(51) 二十年前，美国城市土地学会定义了美国国土上两种主流的城市类型：实行朝九晚五商业时间的小城市和一天 24 小时运转的大城市大都市。使用这种基本的分类方法来分析和比较城市为人们观察投资资金流和房价变化提供了有趣的背景。

最近几年，很多中等规模的城市开始采取一种中庸之道，将大都市的刺激与机遇和小城市午夜后的静谧相结合。

(52-1) 这些 18 小时城市开始在房地产排名中引起轩然大波，吸引到大量的房地产投资。房地产的这一新动向暗示的什么？为什么这些城市有如此魅力？

18 小时城市结合了 24 小时城市和朝九晚五城市的优势，促使了城市中心的复苏。(53) 数十年来，很多中小城市的中心区域在居住于郊区的工人们结束了一天的工作后即被摒弃。迁出城市中心成为普遍现象，而市区的租户们主要都是由贫苦的劳工阶层构成。这几乎无法为市区的商家带来晚间的商机，也因此令店家难以为继，令提供城市维护的税收十分困难。然而，随着旨在令生活更加轻松便捷的城市规划新理念逐渐兴起，市区越来越受欢迎，造成对房地产的助推，在像旧金山或纽约这样的大城市，激发出一种前瞻性都市风格，并在较小城市激发出新的政策。

(54) 改造城市中心区，使其将现代住宅与改良的步行可及的当地餐馆、零售商店和娱乐场所相融合——特别是当它们与为单车族和公共换乘改良的基础设施相结合时，使其吸引到更多的富裕人口。这些调整变化还鼓励知识型产业的雇主将其办公场所保留在市区。步行交通和便利的换乘让诸如酒吧和餐馆这类以娱乐休闲为导向的商家可

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



以开到更晚，吸引到年轻人、创意工作者和濒临退休的生育高峰一代等。由于其规模较小，大部分既保留了让人们休闲娱乐的时间，午夜后也较为安静，这与纽约一类主流城市持续不断的喧嚣大相径庭。

这些 18 小时城市正在迅速崛起，并为置业投资提供了巨大商机。(55) 在许多诸如丹佛这样的城市，一种被吸引到市区的多元化、有活力的经济为居民提供了稳定的工作机会。 (52-2) 正确的城市组合支撑了住宅的入住率，增加了房产价值，并且吸引了大量的投资资金。

详解详析：

51. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 twenty years ago 定位到文章首段第一句：Twenty years ago, the Urban Land Institute defined the two types of cities that dominated the US landscape: smaller cities that operated around standard 9-5 business hours and large metropolitan areas that ran all 24 hours of the day.

详解：实施细节题。定位句明确指出，美国城市土地学会在二十年前定义了美国国土上两种主流的城市类型：实行朝九晚五商业时间的小城市和一天 24 小时都运转的大都市，说明那时的城市有明显的大小之分，故答案为 C。

52. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 18-hour cities 定位到文章第二段第二句：These 18-hour cities are beginning to make waves in real estate rankings and attract more real estate investment. 和最后一段最后一句 The right urban mix has propped up home occupancy, increased property values, and attracted significant investment capital.

详解：推理判断题。文章第二段第二句提到，这些 18 小时城市开始在房地产排名中引起轩然大波，暗示出它们的排名上升，房产升值；而最后一段末句更是直接提到这些 18 小时城市中房产价值增加了，故答案为 B。

53. 答案：D

定位：根据题干中的 Years ago 和 downtown cores 定位到文章第三段第二句：For decades, many downtown cores in small to mid-sized cities were abandoned after work hours by workers who lived in the suburbs.

详解：实施细节题。定位句指出，数十年来，很多中小城市的中心区域在居住于郊区的工人们结束了一天的工作后即被摒弃，可见那时这些城市区域在晚间看起来十分萧条，故答案为 D。

54. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 new downtown areas in 18-hour cities 定位到文章第四段第一句：Transforming downtown areas so that they incorporate modern housing and improved walkability to local restaurants, retail, and entertainment -especially when combined with improved infrastructure for cyclists and public transit-makes them appeal to a more affluent demographic.

详解：推理判断题。定位句提到，这些 18 小时城市将现代住宅与改善了的基础设施相结合，这些是传统的大小两类城市所不具备的特点，故答案为 C。

55. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 local residents 定位到文章最后一段第二句：In many of these cities such as Denver, a diverse and vigorous economy attracted to the urban core has offered stable employment for residents.

详解：实施细节题。定位句明确指出，由于这些新兴的 18 小时城市吸引到多元化、有活力的经济，可以为当地的居民提供更加稳定的工作机会，可见 D 的陈述符合原文，故答案为 D。

Part IV Translation

参考译文：

With an area of 2,250 square kilometers, Lake Tai in eastern China is the third largest freshwater lake after Poyang Lake and Dongting Lake. The lake houses about 90 islands, ranging in size from a few square meters to several square kilometers. The lake is renowned for its unique limestone formations, which are often employed to decorate traditional Chinese gardens. The lake is also known for its productive fishing industry. Since the late 1970s, Harvesting fish and crabs has been invaluable to people living along the lake and has contributed significantly to the economy of the surrounding area. The lake is home to an extensive ceramics industry, including the Yixing pottery factory, which produces the world-renowned Yixing clay teapots.

