

2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题（第 2 套）

Part I

Writing

(30minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **the challenges of studying abroad**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) A man was pulled to safety after a building collapse.
B) A beam about ten feet long collapsed to the ground.
C) A rescue worker got trapped in the basement.
D) A deserted 100-year-old building caught fire.
2. A) He suffered a fatal injury in an accident.
B) He once served in a fire department.
C) He was collecting building materials.
D) He moved into his neighbor's old house.

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

3. A) Improve the maths skills of high school teachers.
B) Change British people's negative view of maths.
C) Help British people understand their paychecks.
D) Launch a campaign to promote maths teaching.
4. A) Children take maths courses at an earlier age.
B) The public sees the value of maths in their life.
C) British people know how to do elementary calculations.
D) Primary school teachers understand basic maths concepts.

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

5. A) He owns a fleet of aircraft.
B) He is learning to be a pilot.
C) He regards his royal duties as a burden.
D) He held a part-time job for over 20 years.
6. A) He can demonstrate his superior piloting skills.
B) He can change his focus of attention and relax.
C) He can show his difference from other royalty.
D) He can come into closer contact with his people.
7. A) They enjoyed his company.
B) They liked him in his uniform.
C) They rarely recognised him.
D) They were surprised to see him.



Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

- 8. A) They were skilled carpenters themselves.
B) It didn't need much capital to start with.
C) Wood supply was plentiful in Romania.
D) They saw a business opportunity there.
- 9. A) Provide quality furniture at affordable prices.
B) Attract foreign investment to expand business.
C) Enlarge their company by hiring more workers.
D) Open some more branch companies in Germany.
- 10. A) They are from her hometown.
B) They are imported from Germany.
C) They all come from Romania.
D) They come from all over the continent.
- 11. A) All across Europe.
B) Throughout the world.
C) Mostly in Bucharest.
D) In Romania only.

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

- 12. A) Go to a concert with him and his girlfriend.
B) Try out a new restaurant together in town.
C) Go with him to choose a pearl for Susan.
D) Attend the opening of a local restaurant.
- 13. A) It is sponsored by local restaurants.
B) It specializes in food advertizing.
C) It is especially popular with the young.
D) It provides information on local events.
- 14. A) They design a special set of menus for themselves.
B) They treat themselves to various entertainments.
C) They go to eat at different stylish restaurants.
D) They participate in a variety of social events.
- 15. A) More restaurants will join Restaurant Week.
B) This year's Restaurant Week will start soon.
C) Bigger discounts will be offered this Restaurant Week.
D) More types of food will be served this Restaurant Week.

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) Rewarding them for eating vegetables.

B) Exposing them to vegetables repeatedly.



- C) Improving the taste of vegetable dishes for them.
 D) Explaining the benefits of eating vegetables to them.
17. A) They were disliked most by children.
 B) They were considered most nutritious.
 C) They were least used in Belgian cooking.
 D) They were essential to children's health.
18. A) Vegetables differ in their nutritional value.
 B) Children's eating habits can be changed.
 C) Parents watch closely what children eat.
 D) Children's choices of food vary greatly.

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

19. A) Space exploration has serious consequences.
 B) India has many space exploration programs.
 C) There is quite a lot to learn about the moon.
 D) A lot of garbage has been left on the moon.
20. A) It is costly to bring back. B) It is risky to destroy.
 C) It is of no use on Earth. D) It is damaged by radiation.
21. A) Record details of space exploration.
 B) Monitor the change of lunar weather.
 C) Study the effect of radiation and vacuum on its materials.
 D) Explore the possibility of human settlement on the moon.

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

22. A) It is likely to remain a means of business communication.
 B) It is likely to be a competitor of various messaging apps.
 C) It will gradually be replaced by social media.
 D) It will have to be governed by specific rules.
23. A) Save the message in their file.
 B) Make a timely response.
 C) Examine the information carefully.
 D) See if any action needs to be taken.
24. A) It is to be passed on. B) It is mostly junk.
 C) It requires no reply. D) It causes no concern.
25. A) Make it as short as possible.
 B) Use simple and clear language.
 C) Adopt an informal style of writing.
 D) Avoid using capitals for emphasis.

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.



Have you ever used email to apologize to a colleague? Delivered a 26 to a subordinate (下属) with a voice-mail message? Flown by plane across the country just to deliver important news in person? The various communication options at our fingertips today can be good for 27 and productivity—and at the same time very troublesome. With so many ways to communicate, how should a manager choose the one that's best—28 when the message to be delivered is bad or unwelcome news for the recipient? We've 29 business communication consultants and etiquette (礼仪) experts to come up with the following guidelines for 30 using the alternative ways of delivering difficult messages.

First of all, choose how personal you want to be. A face-to-face communication is the most 31. Other choices, in descending order of personalization, are: a real-time phone call, a voice-mail message, a handwritten note, a typewritten letter, and the most 32 is email. Some of these may change order according to the 33 situation or your own preferences; for example, a handwritten note might seem more personal than voice-mail. How do you decide on the best choice for the difficult message you've got to deliver? “My 34 concern is: How can I soften or civilize this message?” says etiquette expert Dana Casperson. “So when I apologize, I usually choose in-person first, or a phone conversation as my top alternative, and maybe a handwritten note next. Apologizing by email is something I now totally 35.”

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) avoid | I) reward |
| B) convenience | J) silent |
| C) effectively | |
| D) escape | K) specific |
| E) intimate | L) surveyed |
| F) particularly | M) unfriendly |
| G) primary | N) warning |
| H) prompt | O) witnessed |

Section B

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

How a Poor, Abandoned Parisian Boy Became a Top Chef

A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.

B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food (美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.

C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of the French Revolution. At 8 years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for room and board. By age 15, he had become an apprentice (学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write. Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.



E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.

F) Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.

G) French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace. In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. “I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes,” he later wrote in one of his cook books.

H) In 1816, Carême began a culinary (烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the prince regent (摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand banquets for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.

I) Carême's cooking displays became the symbol of fine French dining; they were plentiful, beautiful and imposing. Guests would fall silent in wonder as servants carried Carême's fancy creations into the dining hall. For a banquet celebrating the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia's visit to George IV's Brighton Pavillion on Jan. 18, 1817, the menu featured 120 different dishes, highlighting eight different soups, 40 main courses, and 32 desserts.

J) As he traveled through the homes of early 19th century nobility, Carême forged the new art of French gourmet food. Locked in hot kitchens, Carême created his four “mother sauces.” These sauces—béchamel, velouté espagnole and allemande—formed the central building blocks for many French main courses. He also perfected the soufflé—a baked egg dish, and introduced the standard chef's uniform—the same double-breasted white coat and tall white hat still worn by many chefs today. The white clothing conveyed an image of cleanliness, according to Carême—and in his realm, appearance was everything.

K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including The Royal Parisian Baker and the massive five-volume Art of French Cooking Series (1833-1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to “try this for yourself, at home” as famous American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

L) In the end, however, it was the kitchen that did Carême in. Decades of working over coal fires in tight, closed spaces with little fresh air (to ensure his dishes would not get cold) had fatally damaged his lungs. On Jan. 12, 1833, Carême died just before he turned 50.

M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen. He wanted to “set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world,” as he wrote in his papers.

N) Decades later, chef Auguste Escoffier would build upon Carême's concept of French cuisine (烹饪). But in the very beginning, there was just Carême, the top chef who elevated dining into art.

36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.

37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.



38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections.
39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.
40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.
41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.
42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.
43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.
44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.
45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

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.

Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home. The elephant in your living room is your Internet-connected security camera, a device people are increasingly using for peace of mind in their homes. But few stop to think about the effect these devices may have on house guests. Should you tell your friends, for instance, that they're being recorded while you all watch the big game together?

"It's certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install," says Lizzie Post, president of the Emily Post Institute, America's foremost manners advisors. "I think it will be very interesting to see what etiquette (礼仪) emerges in terms of whether you tell people you have a camera or not, and whether guests have a right to ask that it be turned off, if it's not a security issue."

Post wants to make clear that she's not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preference. She also wants to explain that there are no right or wrong answers regarding manners on this front yet, because the technology is just now becoming mainstream. Besides, the Emily Post Institute doesn't dictate manners.

When it comes to security cameras, Post says it's a host's responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home. "I'm always a fan of being open and honest." For instance, if the host casually acknowledges that there is a camera in the room by telling a story about it, that may be enough to provide an opening for a guest to say if they are uncomfortable.

However, if a contractor is working in your home, you don't need to tell them that there are cameras watching. Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. "If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it," she says. "In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table."

46. For what reason may your friends feel reluctant to visit your home?

- A) The security camera installed may intrude into their privacy.
- B) They don't want their photos to be circulated on the Internet.
- C) The security camera may turn out to be harmful to their health.
- D) They may not be willing to interact with your family members.

47. What does Lizzie Post say is new territory?



- A) The effect of manners advice on the public.
- B) Cost of applying new technologies at home.
- C) The increasing use of home security devices.
- D) Etiquette around home security cameras.

48. What is Lizzie Post mainly discussing with regard to the use of home security cameras?

- A) Legal rights.
- B) Moral issues
- C) Likes and dislikes of individuals.
- D) The possible impact on manners.

49. What is a host's responsibility regarding security cameras, according to Lizzie Post?

- A) Making their guests feel at ease.
- B) Indicating where they are.
- C) Turning them off in time.
- D) Ensuring their guests' privacy.

50. In what way can the home security camera benefit visitors to your home?

- A) It can satisfy their curiosity.
- B) It can prove their innocence.
- C) It can help them learn new technology.
- D) It can make their visit more enjoyable.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic (流行病).

The maker of Mountain Dew and Gatorade has been one of the earlier movers in the industry to offer products with reduced levels of unhealthy ingredients—PepsiCo claims a packet of its chips now contains less salt than a slice of white bread. However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.

Shifting eating habits, including a sharp drop in consumption of sparkling drinks, have forced radical change on the industry. But those shifts have yet to be reflected in record obesity levels, which stand at 36.5% overall in the US.

Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth. But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers. She said PepsiCo's contribution was to produce healthier snacks that still tasted good.

“Society has to change its habits,” she added. “We can't do much to alter sedentary lifestyles, but we can provide consumers with great-tasting products, low in salt, sugar and fat. In the past we had to have a taste trade-off. But we're breaking that trade-off.”

PepsiCo's plan for its foods and drinks is based on guidelines from the World Health Organisation, which last week backed using taxes on sparkling drinks to reduce sugar consumption. Initiatives also include efforts to reduce its environmental impact, water consumption and materials used in packaging by 2025.



PepsiCo did not say exactly how much it planned to invest to reach its goals. However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was “committed to sustaining investment”, adding that companies cannot cost-cut their way to increasing sales. PepsiCo's research and development budget in 2015 was \$754 million.

51. Why is PepsiCo making a policy change?

- A) To win support from the federal government.
- B) To be more competitive in the global market.
- C) To satisfy the growing needs for healthy foods.
- D) To invest more wisely in the soft drink industry.

52. What does PepsiCo think it will have to do in the future?

- A) Invest more to develop new snacks.
- B) Reduce levels of obesity in the US.
- C) Change consumers' eating habits.
- D) Keep on improving its products.

53. Why does PepsiCo plan to alter its products, according to Indra Nooyi?

- A) To ensure the company's future development.
- B) To adapt to its customers' changed taste.
- C) To help improve its consumers' lifestyles.
- D) To break the trade-off in its product design.

54. What does Indra Nooyi say about the obesity epidemic?

- A) It is mainly caused by overconsumption of snacks.
- B) It results from high sugar and salt consumption.
- C) It is attributable to people's changed lifestyles.
- D) It has a lot to do with longer working hours.

55. What has PepsiCo been doing to achieve its objective?

- A) Studying WHO's guidelines.
- B) Increasing its research funding.
- C) Expanding its market overseas.
- D) Cutting its production costs.

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**.

越来越多的中国人现在的确离不开手机了。他们中的许多人，包括老年人，都使用手机应用程序(apps)保持联系并拓宽朋友圈。他们也用手机购物、查找信息，因为手机便于携带。此外，使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜。然而，这种新趋势导致人们在社交时过度依赖手机。事实上，一些年轻人已经变得十分上瘾，以至于忽视了与家人和朋友面对面的交流。



2018 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第 2 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“出国留学的挑战”对大学生来说,是一个有话可说的话题,因此写起来并不难。考生可以使用三段式行文结构:第一段引出所要讨论的话题——出国留学并不轻松;第二段具体阐述出国留学存在哪些挑战,这是文章的核心部分;第三段总结全文,也可以提出建议或展望。

写作提纲

一、开门见山,引出话题:出国留学绝不轻松,你会遇到各种意想不到的困难和挫折(unexpected difficulties and setbacks)

二、详细展开,具体阐述出国留学可能遇到的挑战

- 1. 文化冲击(culture shock)是最大的挑战
- 2. 语言障碍(language barrier)可能是很多留学生的噩梦(nightmare)
- 3. 诸多学业要求可能会压倒你(be overwhelmed by the academic requirements)

三、给出建议,提出展望:尽管挑战重重,但只要你努力、坚持、忍耐,终将熬过(finally manage to come through)“黑暗岁月”,迎来光明的前途(a bright future)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Challenges of Studying Abroad</p> <p>① As is universally acknowledged, it is by no means easy to study abroad ② since you could come across a list of unexpected difficulties and setbacks which you cannot imagine before going abroad.</p> <p>③ First of all, the top challenge is the culture shock, which means you may not adapt to the exotic life during the first few days or even months.</p> <p>④ Secondly, the language barrier could be a nightmare for many foreign students who possess poor mastery of the official language of the country where they study. ⑤ Last but not least, you could be overwhelmed by the academic requirements if you are not well prepared. Long lists of reference books, numerous projects, papers and professors with varying personalities could wear you out.</p> <p>⑥ Despite all these terrifying challenges, you will finally manage to come through this “dark age” with your hard work, persistence and endurance. And then a bright future will await you.</p>	<p>① 开门见山,引出话题:出国留学绝非易事。</p> <p>② 解释原因,点明主题:你会遇到各种意想不到的困难和挫折。</p> <p>③④⑤ 分别使用 first of all、secondly 和 last but not least 具体阐述可能遇到的三个挑战,层次分明。</p> <p>⑥ 提出建议和展望,展现积极的人生态度。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>come across 偶遇,遇到 unexpected 意料之外的 culture shock 文化冲击 exotic 外国的 nightmare 噩梦 overwhelm 压垮,使应接不暇 numerous 许多的 despite 尽管 terrifying 可怕的 come through 安然度过</p>

全文翻译

出国留学的挑战

众所周知,出国留学绝不轻松,因为你会遇到许许多多意想不到的困难和挫折,这是你在出国之前无法想

2018. 12 / 9 (第 2 套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



象的。

首先,最大的挑战是文化冲击,这意味着在最初几天甚至几个月里,你可能无法适应国外的生活。其次,语言障碍可能是许多留学生的噩梦,因为他们并不精通留学国家的官方语言。最后但同样重要的一点是,如果你没有做好充分的准备,那么学术要求可能会压垮你。长长的参考书目清单,不计其数的项目、论文,以及性格迥异的教授都会让你筋疲力尽。

尽管存在以上种种可怕的挑战,但通过努力、坚持和忍耐,你终将熬过这段“黑暗岁月”。到那时,光明的未来将会等待着你。

拓展空间

主题词汇

get accustomed to... 习惯……

taboo 禁忌

cultural difference 文化差异

diversity 多样性

school dormitory 学校宿舍

landlord 房东

deadline 截止时间

scholarship 奖学金

library 图书馆

句式拓展

1. Students studying abroad have to face...and adapt to the new living environment. If students don't..., they may... 留学生必须面对……(问题),并适应新的生活环境。如果他们不能……,他们可能……。

2. Many students are too...to..., thus it is rather difficult for them to...without any living experience. 许多学生太……而不能……,因此,对他们而言,没有任何生活经验去……是很困难的。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

(1) Rescue crews pulled a man to safety after a collapse at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday. The incident happened on the 400 block of Rutland Road just after 12:30 p. m. The Fire Department of New York says the vacant 100-year-old building being pulled down partially collapsed. A man described as a “non-worker civilian” was buried up to his waist in the basement. (2) The man was collecting building materials when the first floor collapsed underneath him. He was trapped under a beam about 10 feet below the surface for nearly an hour and a half. The man was then taken to hospital. Officials said he is in stable condition with non-life threatening injuries. The building was reportedly purchased by a neighboring church in 2011. It was the site of a 2006 fire and has remained vacant ever since.

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,由选项中的 collapse、rescue、trapped 和 injury 可初步推测,新闻内容与一场安全事故有关,且该事故中有人受伤;第2题各选项的主语均为 he,由此可进一步推测,受伤人员为男性。

1. What happened at a construction site in Brooklyn on Tuesday?

A)。 **详解** 新闻开头提到,星期二,救援人员在布鲁克林一个建筑工地的坍塌处救出了一名男子。因此答案为 A)。

2. What does the report say about the “non-worker civilian”?

C)。 **详解** 新闻中提到,一楼开始坍塌时,这位男士正在收集建筑材料。因此答案为 C)。

News Report Two

Millions of people are struggling to understand their paychecks or calculate money in shops, campaigners have said. (3) Being bad at maths should no longer be seen as a “badge of honor” or down to genetics, according to National Numeracy, a new organization which aims to challenge the nation's negative view of the

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subject. Chris Humphries, chairman of the group, said that poor maths skills can affect an individual's life, leaving them at a higher risk of being excluded from school or out of work. "Figures from a government survey, published last year, show that 17 million adults in England have basic maths skills that are, at best, the same as an 11-year-old," he said. Speaking at the lounge of National Numeracy, Mr. Humphries said, "That's a scary figure, because what it means is they often can't calculate or give change." Mike Ellicock, chief executive of National Numeracy, said: "We want to challenge this 'I can't do maths' attitude that is prevalent in the UK," adding that (4) it was vital that all primary school teachers understand key maths concepts, as young children who fail to learn the basics will suffer later on.

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,由选项中反复出现的 maths 和 British people 可初步推测,新闻内容与英国人的数学能力有关;再结合 improve、promote 和 take maths courses at an earlier age 等可进一步推测,新闻内容涉及如何提高数学能力。

3. What does the organization National Numeracy aim to do?

B)。【详解】新闻中提到,英国国家数学能力中心(National Numeracy)表示不能再把数学不好看作一件光荣的事,或者将其归结为遗传问题了。英国国家数学能力中心是一个新机构,旨在挑战国民对数学科目的消极看法。因此答案为 B)。

4. What is vital according to the chief executive of National Numeracy?

D)。【详解】新闻最后提到,英国国家数学能力中心的行政长官麦克·埃里库克说,所有小学老师都理解关键的数学概念至关重要。因此答案为 D)。

News Report Three

(5) The Dutch king has revealed that for more than two decades, he has held down a part-time second job alongside his royal duties. King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands said that he recently ended his role as a regular "guest pilot" after 21 years with the national airline's fleet of now-outdated aircraft. As a guest flier, the king worked about twice a month, always as co-pilot. He will now retrain to fly the bigger Boeing 737s as the old planes are being phased out of service. The 50-year-old father of three and king to 17 million Dutch citizens calls flying a "hobby." (6-1) It lets him leave his royal duties on the ground and fully focus on something else. "You have an aircraft, passengers and crew. You have responsibility for them," the king said. (6-2) "You can't take your problems from the ground into the skies. You can completely change focus and concentrate on something else. That, for me, is the most relaxing part of flying." (7) Willem-Alexander said he is rarely recognised by passengers. Very few people pay attention to him as he walks through the airport in his airline uniform and cap.

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 aircraft、pilot 和 piloting skills 可初步推测,新闻内容与飞行有关。第 5 题和第 6 题各选项主语均为 he,再结合第 7 题各选项中的 his 和 him 可进一步推测,该飞行员为男士。

5. What does the report say about the Dutch king?

D)。【详解】新闻开头提到,荷兰国王透露说,他 20 多年来除了履行自己的王室职责之外,还一直从事着一份兼职。因此答案为 D)。

6. Why does the king say he likes flying?

B)。【详解】新闻中提到,这位拥有 3 个孩子和 1,700 万子民的 50 岁的国王视飞行为爱好,飞行使他将王室职责留在地面上,全身心投入另一件事。之后引用的国王原话中提到,这对他来说是飞行最令人放松的部分。也就是说,在飞行时他可以转移注意力,并得以放松。因此答案为 B)。

7. What does the king say about passengers at the airport?

C)。【详解】新闻最后提到,荷兰国王威廉-亚历山大说,很少有乘客能认出他。因此答案为 C)。



Section B

Conversation One

M: Morning, Miss Semenov. Welcome to our studio.

W: Thanks. My pleasure.

M: OK then. Let me start by asking you how old your company is.

W: My grandparents started the company in 1955.

M: Why did they decide to open a furniture plant in Bucharest?

W: (8) At that time there was a construction boom. There was a great need for furniture and my grandparents saw a business opportunity. (9) Their aim was to provide quality yet affordable wooden furniture. And this goal has never changed.

M: Do you still only work with wood?

W: That's right. It's what we know and what we do best. If we started trying different materials, our quality would probably suffer.

M: And all the wood is local?

W: Correct. (10) A hundred percent of our raw material comes from Romania.

M: Could you please outline how the company has grown over time? What have been the main challenges and opportunities that you have faced?

W: Well, back in the '50s and '60s, Romania was a lot poorer than it is today. My grandfather and father did not have much capital, and our customers didn't have much money either. So that limited growth. (11) The big change was in 2007 when Romania joined the European Union. Suddenly, our market exploded in size and we could now sell our products all across the continent. There was also more financial investment. And, as a result, we went from having 20 employees to 200.

M: Which countries are your biggest market?

W: Besides Romania, our biggest market is Germany. There is strong demand there for our traditional style of furniture.

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 carpenters、wood、furniture 以及反复出现的 business 可初步推测,对话内容与家具生意有关;再结合 Romania、Germany 等欧洲地名以及第 11 题各选项语义可进一步推测,对话内容涉及家具的销售市场。

8. Why did Semenov's grandparents start a furniture plant in Bucharest?

D)。【详解】男士问女士她的祖父母为什么决定在布加勒斯特开一家家具厂,女士回答说那时建筑业急速发展,家具需求量大,她的祖父母看到了商机。因此答案为 D)。

9. What was Semenov's grandfather trying to do?

A)。【详解】女士提到,她的祖父母办家具厂的目的是提供质优价廉的木制家具。因此答案为 A)。

10. What does Semenov say about her company's raw materials?

C)。【详解】男士问女士做家具的木材是否都来自当地,女士回答说,他们的原材料百分之百产自罗马尼亚。因此答案为 C)。

11. Where does Semenov's company sell their products?

A)。【详解】对话中女士提到,2007 年罗马尼亚加入欧盟的时候,工厂有了巨大的改变。突然之间,他们的市场规模扩大,而且现在他们的产品可以销往整个欧洲大陆。因此答案为 A)。

Conversation Two

M: (12) Have you heard about the new restaurant, the Pearl? Susan and I are going to try it out this weekend. We have a reservation on Saturday at 7 o'clock. I can call to add two more to the table if you'd like.

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W: That sounds great. We'd love to join you. You always seem to know the best places to go. Where do you hear about these things?

M: I have a habit of reading (614) *Magazine*. (13) It has all the information on local events within the (614) column code area.

W: That was a clever name for the magazine then. Does it only focus on new restaurant openings?

M: They have other information too. Things like concerts, festivals and small shops. I think the restaurant information and reviews are the most exciting though. Each year they also sponsor a local event called Restaurant Week.

W: Restaurant Week? What's that?

M: Oh, it's wonderful. All the stylish restaurants participate. They have special set menus for the week, usually in spring, at a number of different price points. (14) Susan and I go to at least three different places during the event. It's a great opportunity to try some of the more expensive restaurants at a discounted price and try something new. That's how we found the Pearl, actually.

W: Wow, that's an event I would be interested in. When will it be happening this year?

M: (15) You are in luck. Restaurant Week starts in just a few days, the first Sunday in May. Let's make sure they set a double date during the event. Just let me know what type of food you would like to try.

W: Okay, I will.

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,由选项中的 food、menus 以及反复出现的 restaurant(s) 可初步推测,对话内容与去餐厅吃饭有关;再结合第 15 题各选项中的 Restaurant Week(美食周)及选项意思可进一步推测,对话内容涉及餐厅所推出的优惠活动。

12. What does the man invite the woman to do this weekend?

B)。【详解】对话开头,男士问女士是否听说过一家叫“珍珠”的新餐厅,并说他和苏珊打算这周末去试一下,他们预订了星期六 7 点的座位。男士接着说,如果女士想去,他可以给餐厅打电话,加两个座位。因此答案为 B)。

13. What does the man say about (614) *Magazine*?

D)。【详解】对话中男士提到,《(614) 杂志》上有关于当地活动的所有信息。因此答案为 D)。

14. What does the man usually do with Susan during Restaurant Week?

C)。【详解】对话中男士提到,美食周期间,他和苏珊至少会去三家不同的餐厅吃饭。美食周是一个很好的机会,去比较昂贵的餐厅吃饭有折扣,还可以尝试一些没吃过的东西。因此答案为 C)。

15. Why does the man say the woman is in luck?

B)。【详解】对话最后,女士问男士今年的美食周什么时候开始,男士说女士很幸运,美食周过几天就开始了。因此答案为 B)。

Section C

Passage One

All parents know it is difficult to get children to eat their vegetables. Some of them offer rewards or treats for children finishing their share. But researchers have discovered that youngsters who are not praised for trying vegetables are more likely to eat them eventually. (16) The study found that the best way to get children to eat food they do not like is simply to give them repeated exposure to it. Psychologists from Ghent University in Belgium studied 98 children. They gave them five kinds of vegetables to eat—mushrooms, peas, eggplants, carrots and cabbages. (17) The taste tests revealed that carrots were the least-liked vegetable among youngsters. The children were then given a bowl of boiled carrots and told to choose how much to eat. After 8 minutes, they were asked to rate the dish as “delicious,” “just OK” or “disgusting.” The trial went on twice a week for a month, with a follow-up taste test after 8 weeks. Children were split into three groups,

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with one group asked to try the bowl of carrots repeatedly with no further encouragement. The other two groups were given rewards of a toy or verbal praise. (18) After the trial, 81% of children who simply tried the carrots consistently liked them. This is in contrast to 68% for the group given a toy and 75% for the group given verbal praise.

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,由选项中反复出现的 vegetable(s) 和 children 可推测,短文内容与孩子吃蔬菜有关;再结合 rewarding, improving the taste 和 explaining the benefits 等词可进一步推测,短文内容涉及让孩子吃蔬菜的方法。

16. What is the best way to get children to eat vegetables according to a recent study?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,研究发现,要让孩子们吃不喜欢的食物,最好的办法就是让孩子们反复接触它。由此可知,要想让孩子们吃蔬菜,最好的办法就是让他们反复接触蔬菜,答案为 B)。

17. What did the researchers find about carrots?

A)。【详解】短文中提到,味道测试显示,胡萝卜是孩子们最不喜欢的蔬菜。因此答案为 A)。

18. What does the result of this research show?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,比利时根特大学的心理学家将孩子们分为三组进行试验:一组孩子被多次要求吃胡萝卜,且没有任何鼓励;一组孩子在吃了胡萝卜之后会得到一个玩具;另一组孩子在吃了胡萝卜之后会得到口头表扬。试验之后,没有奖励的组里,81% 的孩子最后开始喜欢吃胡萝卜;有玩具奖励的组里,68% 的孩子最后喜欢吃胡萝卜;而有口头表扬的组里,75% 的孩子表示喜欢吃胡萝卜。由此可推知,孩子的饮食习惯是可以改变的,答案为 B)。

Passage Two

(19) One thing about the moon many people don't know is that it has a lot of garbage on its surface, leftover from human space exploration. But how much garbage exactly have humans left on the moon? It's hard to be accurate, but the trash likely weighs more than 181,000 kilograms on Earth. Much of it was left by American astronauts who landed on the lunar surface between 1969 and 1972 during NASA's Apollo missions. The other rubbish comes from missions that did not have human crews. These missions were conducted by various space exploring agencies, including those from the US, Russia, Japan, India, and Europe. Many of the older pieces are equipment sent to learn about the moon. The equipment stayed there after its missions ended. The moon is also home to lunar orbiters that mapped the moon before they crashed into its surface, adding to the garbage heap. The objects left by the Apollo astronauts included equipment that was no longer needed. (20) Bringing back unneeded equipment would have used up precious resources such as fuel. But, as the saying goes, one person's trash is another's treasure. (21) Researchers can study the garbage left on the moon to see how its materials weathered the radiation and vacuum of space over time. Moreover, some of the objects on the moon are still being used, including a laser-range reflector left by the Apollo 11 crew.

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 space exploration 可推测,短文内容与太空探索有关;再结合 lunar weather 和反复出现的 the moon 可进一步推测,短文内容涉及月球上的情况。

19. What does the passage say may be unknown to many people?

D)。【详解】短文开头提到,关于月球有一件事很多人并不知道,那就是它的表面有很多垃圾,这些垃圾都是人类太空探索的残留物。因此答案为 D)。

20. Why has a lot of equipment been left on the moon?

A)。【详解】短文中提到,把不再需要的设备带回地球会耗尽燃料等宝贵资源。也就是说,把这些设备带回地球的成本太高了,答案为 A)。



21. What can researchers do with the garbage on the moon?

- C)。[详细] 短文最后提到,研究人员可以通过研究遗留在月球上的垃圾了解这些材料是如何经受住太空辐射和真空环境的。因此答案为 C)。

Passage Three

In my line of work, I receive a lot of emails. I also send a lot of emails. (22) Though social media and messaging apps have taken over some of the roles from email as a form of communication, email is likely to retain an important role for business communication in the future. Surprisingly, though, a lot of companies and organizations lack formal guidelines for emailing. As most of you will soon be entering the workforce, I would like to share with you my own rules for emailing. If someone sends you an email, reply to them acknowledging the email. A simple “thank you” let the sender know that their email has arrived safely, that it has not been lost among what could be 50 other emails that have arrived in your email inbox that day. (24) It's not necessary to reply to a mass email sent to numerous recipients. These emails are often informative rather than personalized correspondence requiring a response or action. (23) But it's common politeness to respond to a personal message, preferably within 24 hours of receiving it. It's also important to use proper English. Just because emails are a quick form of communication, doesn't mean emails, especially business emails, should be written using informal shortened forms of words. Think of an email as a letter. Spelling, grammar and punctuation should not be overlooked. (25) And never use capitals to emphasize a word or words in an email. It's the same as yelling.

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 communication、messaging apps、social media、response 和 reply 等词可推测,短文内容与电子媒介交流有关,涉及如何进行回复等内容。

22. What does the passage say about email?

- A)。[详细] 短文开头提到,尽管社交媒体和消息应用程序已经取代了电子邮件作为一种沟通方式的部分功能,但电子邮件在将来的商务交流中可能仍将发挥重要作用。因此答案为 A)。

23. What should one do upon receiving a personalized email?

- B)。[详细] 短文中提到,回复个人邮件是一种礼貌,最好在 24 小时内回复。因此答案为 B)。

24. What does the passage say about a mass email?

- C)。[详细] 短文中提到,群发的邮件无须回复。因此答案为 C)。

25. What should one do when writing a business email?

- D)。[详细] 短文最后提到,在邮件中不要用大写字母来强调一个词或者多个词,用大写字母就如同大喊大叫。因此答案为 D)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

[全文翻译]

你是否曾使用电子邮件向同事道歉?使用语音邮件传达(26) 警告给下属?乘坐飞机跨越全国只为亲自传达重要的消息?如今,我们指尖上的各种沟通选择对于(27) 便利性和效率是有好处的——同时却非常令人烦恼。有如此丰富的沟通方式,经理们应该如何选择最好的——(28) 特别是当你要传递的消息对接收者来说是坏消息或是不受欢迎的消息时?我们(29) 调查了商务沟通顾问和礼仪专家,为(30) 有效地使用各种可选择的方式来传递艰难的消息提供了以下指导。

首先,选择你想要的私人化程度。面对面交流是最(31) 亲密的。按照私人化程度降序排列,其他选择有:实时电话、语音邮件、手写便条、机打信件,而最(32) 不友好的是电子邮件。其中一些选择可能会根据(33) 特定的情况或个人的偏好而改变顺序;例如,手写便条可能比语音邮件更加私人化。对于你要传达的艰难消息,你如何



做出最佳的选择呢?“我(34) 主要关心的是:我怎样才能软化或者优化这个消息?”礼仪专家丹纳·卡斯帕森说。“所以,当我道歉时,我通常会优先选择当面道歉或者打个电话,也许接下来是手写一张便条。我现在完全(35) 避免使用电子邮件道歉。”

选项归类

名词: B) convenience 方便,便利; D) escape 逃离,逃脱; I) reward 回报,报酬; N) warning 警告
动词: A) avoid 避免,躲避; D) escape 逃避,避开; H) prompt 促使,激励; I) reward 酬谢,奖赏;
L) surveyed 调查,勘测; N) warning 警告; O) witnessed 目击,亲身经历
形容词: E) intimate 亲密的; G) primary 主要的,首要的; H) prompt 立即的,迅速的; J) silent 沉默的,寂静的; K) specific 特定的,具体的; M) unfriendly 不友好的
副词: C) effectively 有效地; F) particularly 特别地,尤其

详解详析

26. N) warning. (详解) 名词辨析题。空格位于动词 delivered 和不定冠词 a 之后,后面为介词 to,因此空格处需要填一个单数可数名词。该句的意思为“使用语音邮件传达_____给下属”。备选的单数可数名词中,只有 N) warning“警告”符合语义,故为答案。B) convenience“方便,便利”、D) escape“逃离,逃脱”和 I) reward“回报,报酬”均与句意不符,故排除。
27. B) convenience. (详解) 名词辨析题。空格前是 be good for,空格后是连词 and 和名词 productivity,所以应填入一个与 productivity 并列的名词。本句讲的是指尖上的各种沟通选择带来的好处,其中提到了效率,备选的名词中,与之并列的应该是 convenience“方便,便利”,故答案为 B)。
28. F) particularly. (详解) 副词辨析题。空格位于 when 引导的时间状语从句之前,所在部分主干结构完整,因此应填入一个副词。本句指出,当你要传递的消息对接收者来说是坏消息或是不受欢迎的消息时,经理们该怎样做出选择。备选项中的副词有 effectively“有效地”和 particularly“特别地,尤其”,分别代入句中,只有 particularly 符合句意,强调在一种特殊的情况下,因此答案为 F)。
29. L) surveyed. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格位于助动词 have 之后,由此判断此处应填入动词的过去分词构成完成时态。此处意为“我们_____商务沟通顾问和礼仪专家”。备选项中,符合语法要求的只有 L) surveyed“调查,勘测”和 O) witnessed“目击,亲身经历”,但只有 L) surveyed 符合句意,故为答案。
30. C) effectively. (详解) 副词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,本句基本成分完整,因此可填入副词,修饰 using。备选副词中有 effectively“有效地”和 particularly“特别地,尤其”,其中只有 C) effectively“有效地”符合句意,故为答案。
31. E) intimate. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于 the most 之后,所以应填入一个形容词。该段第一句提到“首先,选择你想要的私人化程度。”接着本句说明面对面交流的特点。所以空格所填词应与第一句中的 personal 意思相近,E) intimate“亲密的”符合要求,故为答案。
32. M) unfriendly. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于 the most 之后,所以应填入一个形容词,用于说明电子邮件的特点。结合上下文可知,作者在此处对各种沟通方式按照私人化程度降序排列,所以电子邮件应该是最“不私人化的”,与之意思相近的应该是 M) unfriendly“不友好的”,故为答案。
33. K) specific. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于定冠词 the 和名词 situation 之间,因此空格处应填入一个形容词。空格后的 or 说明“the _____ situation”与 your own preferences“个人的偏好”的意思并列,且空格前一句提到了按照私人化程度降序排列的各种沟通方式,由此推测此处应该是一些“特殊”或“特定”情况下的排列。备选形容词中,specific“特定的,具体的”符合要求,与 situation 构成搭配,表示“特定的情况”,故 K) 为答案。
34. G) primary. (详解) 形容词辨析题。空格前为 my,空格后为名词 concern,所以空格处应填入形容词。备选项中未选的形容词有 G) primary“主要的,首要的”、H) prompt“立即的,迅速的”和 J) silent“沉默的,寂静的”。代入空格中,只有 primary“主要的,首要的”符合句意,故答案为 G)。
35. A) avoid. (详解) 动词辨析题。空格位于省略引导词 that 的定语从句中,该从句的主语是 I,缺少谓语动词,主句的时态是一般现在时,所以此处应该填入动词原形。空格前一句介绍了丹纳的道歉方式:优先选择当面道歉或是打电话,接下来是写便条,再结合该段第三句中提到的“最不友好的是电子邮件”,由此推断,丹纳应该会“避免使用电子邮件道歉”,故答案为 A) avoid。



一个可怜的被遗弃的巴黎男孩如何成为一名顶级大厨

A) 巴黎繁华的街道凹凸不平而又泥泞不堪,然而和平街面包店的橱窗内总会上演令人惊叹的一幕。(42) 到1814年时,人们会挤在面包店外,争着瞧一眼在里面上班的一位年轻厨师创作的最新甜食。

B) 他的名字叫马利-安东尼·卡莱姆,而他几乎是某一天突然不知从哪儿冒出来的一号人物。(45) 但是在他短暂的一生中——现在看来正好是184年前了,他彻底地变革了法国美食,写了很多畅销的烹饪书,并为王室和其他重要人物发明了一道道神奇的菜肴。

C) 卡莱姆的童年一半悲惨,一半神秘。1783年或1784年间,作为家里的第16个孩子的他出生于巴黎一个贫穷的家庭,小卡莱姆在法国大革命正如火如荼地进行的时候突然被遗弃了。8岁的他开始在巴黎的一家餐馆里帮厨来换取食宿。(39) 到了15岁时,他已经成为西尔万·贝利的学徒了。西尔万·贝利是巴黎最时尚的街区之一的一家很成功的面包店的著名甜点师。

D) 卡莱姆在厨房学得很快。贝利鼓励他这个小学徒学习阅读和写作。(41) 卡莱姆经常在下有空的时候泡在附近的国家图书馆里读一些有关艺术和建筑的书籍。在这家小面包店的后厨,他结合设计的兴趣和烘焙的天赋创造出了奇迹——他用面粉、黄油和糖塑造出了美味的杰作。

E) 在他十几岁的时候,卡莱姆给18世纪后期最有名的建筑做出了可以吃的副本——古希腊废墟形状的甜饼,还有古代中国宫殿和寺庙形状的馅饼。(40) 他的师傅西尔万·贝利把这些常常有4英尺高的华丽作品展示在他的面包店的橱窗里。

F) (38) 不久卡莱姆的创作就引起了一位眼光犀利的法国外交官的注意,他就是查尔斯·莫里斯·德·塔利朗-佩里戈尔德。在1804年前后,塔利朗向卡莱姆提出了一份挑战,为他的个人城堡制作一份完整的菜单,并且让这个年轻的烘焙师必须使用本地的当季水果和蔬菜,而且还要求一整年的主菜都不能重复。这一尝试取得了巨大成功,而塔利朗与法国贵族的人脉圈也令卡莱姆收益颇丰。

G) 据说法国皇帝拿破仑·波拿巴对18世纪早期越来越差的烹饪也提不起兴趣,但是在招待巴黎上流社会的压力下,他也召了卡莱姆来到他的杜伊勒里宫厨房。1810年,卡莱姆为拿破仑和他来自奥地利的第二任夫人玛丽·路易斯的婚礼设计了一款特别的蛋糕。(36) 他成为第一批不只关注菜肴味道,而且关注菜品外观的现代厨师中的一位。“我想要秩序和味道兼顾。在我眼中,一道摆设俱佳的菜的档次提高了一倍,”后来他在他的烹饪书中写道。

H) 1816年,卡莱姆开始了他的烹饪之旅,这也彻底奠定了他作为历史上第一大厨的地位。他还渡英国到摄政王乔治四世的现代大厨房中做菜,又跨越大陆为俄国沙皇亚历山大一世准备大型宴会。(43) 从不畏惧大肆赞扬他自己的成就,自负的卡莱姆的确发了一大笔财,因为一些有社会野心的富裕家庭会邀请他去他们的厨房。后来,在他的书中,他常常会放上一张自己的画像,这样一来,走在大街上人们就能认出并称赞他了。

I) 卡莱姆的烹饪展示成为精致的法式餐饮的标志:丰盛、漂亮而华丽。当仆人们将卡莱姆精心设计的作品端进餐厅时,顾客会在惊奇中安静下来。1817年1月18日,在庆祝俄国大公尼古拉斯访问乔治四世的布莱顿展馆的宴会上,菜单上有120道特色菜,着重推出了8道不同的汤、40道主菜和32道甜品。

J) 就在他穿梭于19世纪贵族家庭的过程中,卡莱姆开创了法国美食的新艺术。将自己锁在热厨房里,卡莱姆创造出了他的四大“母酱”。这些酱汁包括奶油汁、浓汤、西班牙酱和阿勒曼德酱,成为许多法国主菜的核心构成要素。他还改良了舒芙蕾蛋奶酥——一道烘焙鸡蛋的甜点,并且引入了标准厨师制服——今天很多厨师仍然在穿戴同款的双排纽扣白大衣和很高的白色帽子。据卡莱姆称,这种白色的服装展示出一种干净的形象,毕竟在他的领域,外观就是一切。

K) 在做菜之余,卡莱姆写的烹饪书在下个世纪的欧洲厨房仍然被使用。(44) 他所写的包括《皇家巴黎面包师》和宏伟的五卷巨著《法国烹饪艺术系列》(1833—1847,在他死后完成)在内的烹饪指南首次将很多烹饪的基本原理系统化,并且书中还配有插图和每一步的操作指南。早在电视烹饪节目出现之前,卡莱姆就通过常见的厨房任务面向读者,指导他们“自己在家尝试”,正如很多年后著名的美国大厨茱莉亚·查尔德所做的一样。

L) 然而最终,卡莱姆身处的地方毕竟是厨房。几十年与煤火近距离共事,密闭的空间里极少的新鲜空气(为了保证他的菜不会凉掉)已经严重损坏了他的肺部。1833年1月12日,卡莱姆在他即将年满50岁时去世了。

M) 但是在他的一生中,卡莱姆一直相信他能够不只短暂地主导厨房。(37) 他想要“为经典和现代烹饪美学设立标准,并向久远的未来证明,19世纪的法国厨师是世界上最著名的,”他在文章中这样写道。



N) 几十年之后, 厨师奥古斯特·埃斯科菲会在卡莱姆的法国烹饪概念上继续前行。但是在最初, 只有卡莱姆这个一流大厨将餐饮提升到艺术高度。

■ 详解详析

36. Carême was among the first chefs who stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes.

【译文】卡莱姆是第一批同时注重菜肴外观和味道的厨师。

【定位】由题干中的 the appearance and flavor 定位到文章 G) 段画线处。

G) French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte was known to be unimpressed by the declining taste of early 18th century cooking, but under pressure to entertain Paris's high society, he too called Carême to his kitchen at Tuileries Palace. In 1810, Carême designed the extraordinary cake for the wedding of Napoleon and his second bride, Marie-Louise of Austria. He became one of the first modern chefs to focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes. "I want order and taste. A well-displayed meal is enhanced one hundred percent in my eyes," he later wrote in one of his cook books.

【详解】定位句提到, 卡莱姆成为第一批不只关注菜肴味道, 而且关注菜品外观的现代厨师中的一位。题干中的 stressed both the appearance and flavor of dishes 对应原文中的 focus on the appearance of his table, not just the flavor of his dishes, 故答案为 G)。

37. Carême wanted to show to later generations that French chefs of his time were most outstanding in the world.

【译文】卡莱姆想向后辈们表明, 他所处时期的法国厨师在世界上是最出色的。

【定位】由题干中的 French chefs 和 in the world 定位到文章 M) 段画线处。

M) But in his lifetime, Carême, ever confident, could see beyond his short domination in the kitchen. He wanted to "set the standard for beauty in classical and modern cooking, and prove to the distant future that the French chefs of the 19th century were the most famous in the world," as he wrote in his papers.

【详解】定位句指出, 卡莱姆想要“为经典和现代烹饪美学设立标准, 并向久远的未来证明, 19 世纪的法国厨师是世界上最著名的”。题干中的 later generations 对应原文中的 the distant future; of his time 对应原文中的 of the 19th century; most outstanding 对应原文中的 most famous, 故答案为 M)。

38. Carême benefited greatly from serving a French diplomat and his connections.

【译文】卡莱姆从服务一位法国外交官和他的人脉圈中收益颇丰。

【定位】由题干中的 a French diplomat 和 connections 定位到文章 F) 段。

F) Carême's creations soon captured the discriminating eye of a French diplomat, Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord. Around 1804, Talleyrand challenged Carême to produce a full menu for his personal castle, instructing the young baker to use local, seasonal fruits and vegetables and to avoid repeating main dishes over the course of an entire year. The experiment was a grand success and Talleyrand's association with French nobility would prove a profitable connection for Carême.

【详解】定位段指出卡莱姆为一位法国外交官塔利朗服务, 为他的个人城堡制作一份完整的菜单。卡莱姆取得了巨大成功, 同时塔利朗与法国贵族的人脉圈也令卡莱姆收益颇丰。由此可知, 卡莱姆为一位法国外交官服务, 从他的人脉圈中收益颇丰。题干是对该段的总结。题干中的 benefited 是对原文中 profitable connection 的同义转述, 故答案为 F)。

39. Carême learned his trade from a famous dessert chef in Paris.

C) Carême's childhood was one part tragedy, equal part mystery. Born the 16th child to poor parents in Paris in either 1783 or 1784, a young Carême was suddenly abandoned at the height of



【译文】卡莱姆行业入门时师从巴黎一位著名的甜点师。

【定位】由题干中的 **dessert chef** 定位到文章 C) 段画线处。

the French Revolution. At 8 years old, he worked as a kitchen boy for a restaurant in Paris in exchange for room and board. By Age 15, he had become an apprentice (学徒) to Sylvain Bailly, a well-known dessert chef with a successful bakery in one of Paris's most fashionable neighborhoods.

【详解】定位句提到,到了 15 岁时,卡莱姆已经成为西尔万·贝利的学徒了。西尔万·贝利是巴黎最时尚的街区之一的一家很成功的面包店的著名甜点师。题干中的 **learned his trade from** 是对原文中 **become an apprentice to** 的同义转述;**a famous dessert chef in Paris** 指的是 Sylvain Bailly,故答案为 C)。

40. Carême's creative works were exhibited in the shop windows by his master.

【译文】卡莱姆的创意作品被他的师傅展示在店面的橱窗里。

【定位】由题干中的 **the shop windows** 和 **his master** 定位到文章 E) 段画线处。

E) In his teenage years, Carême fashioned eatable copies of the late 18th century's most famous buildings—cookies in the shape of ruins of ancient Athens and pies in the shape of ancient Chinese palaces and temples. Sylvain Bailly, his master, displayed these luxuriant creations—often as large as 4 feet tall—in his bakery windows.

【详解】定位句指出,他的师傅西尔万·贝利把这些常常有 4 英尺高的华丽作品展示在他的面包店的橱窗里。题干中的 **creative works** 对应原文中的 **these luxuriant creations**; 题干中的 **exhibited** 对应原文中的 **displayed**,故答案为 E)。

41. Carême's knowledge of art and architecture helped him create extraordinary desserts out of ordinary ingredients.

【译文】卡莱姆对于艺术和建筑的知识帮助他平常的原料创作成非凡的甜点。

【定位】由题干中的 **art and architecture** 定位到文章 D) 段画线处。

D) Carême was quick at learning in the kitchen. Bailly encouraged his young apprentice to learn to read and write. Carême would often spend his free afternoons at the nearby National Library reading books on art and architecture. In the back room of the little bakery, his interest in design and his baking talent combined to work wonders—he shaped delicious masterpieces out of flour, butter and sugar.

【详解】定位句提到,卡莱姆经常在下有空的时候泡在附近的国家图书馆里读一些有关艺术和建筑的书籍。后来,他用面粉、黄油和糖塑造出了美味的杰作。题干是对本段最后两句的总结。题干中的 **create extraordinary desserts** 和 **ordinary ingredients** 分别对应原文中的 **shaped delicious masterpieces** 和 **flour, butter and sugar**,故答案为 D)。

42. Many people in Paris were eager to have a look at the latest sweet food made by Carême.

【译文】在巴黎,很多人渴望看一眼卡莱姆制作的最新款甜食。

【定位】由题干中的 **the latest sweet food** 定位到文章 A) 段画线处。

A) The busy streets in Paris were uneven and caked in thick mud, but there was always a breathtaking sight to see in the shop windows of Patisserie de la Rue de la Paix. By 1814, people crowded outside the bakery, straining for a glimpse of the latest sweet food created by the young chef who worked inside.

【详解】定位句指出,到 1814 年时,人们会挤在面包店外,争着瞧一眼在里面上班的一位年轻厨师创作的最新甜食。题干中的 **were eager to have a look at** 对应原文中的 **straining for a glimpse of**,故答案为 A)。



43. Carême became extremely wealthy by cooking for rich and socially ambitious families.

【译文】卡莱姆通过给富有且有社会野心的家庭做菜变得极其富裕。

【定位】由题干中的 socially ambitious 定位到文章 H) 段画线处。

H) In 1816, Carême began a *culinary* (烹饪的) journey which would forever mark his place as history's first top chef. He voyaged to England to cook in the modern Great Kitchen of the *prince regent* (摄政王), George IV, and crossed continents to prepare grand banquets for the tables of Tsar Alexander I of Russia. Never afraid to talk up his own accomplishments, a boastful Carême made a fortune as wealthy families with social ambitions invited him to their kitchens. Later, in his cook books, he would often include a sketch of himself, so that people on the street would be able to recognize—and admire—him.

【详解】定位句提到,从不畏惧大肆赞扬他自己的成就,自负的卡莱姆的确发了一大笔财,因为一些有社会野心的富裕家庭会邀请他去他们的厨房。题干中的 became extremely wealthy 和 rich and socially ambitious families 分别对应原文中的 made a fortune 和 wealthy families with social ambitions,故答案为 H)。

44. Carême's writings dealt with fundamental cooking principles in a systematic way.

【译文】卡莱姆的著作系统地论述了基本的烹饪原理。

【定位】由题干中的 cooking principles 和 systematic 定位到文章 K) 段画线处。

K) Between meals, Carême wrote cook books that would be used in European kitchens for the next century. His manuals including *The Royal Parisian Baker* and the massive five-volume *Art of French Cooking Series* (1833 – 1847, completed after his death) first systematized many basic principles of cooking, complete with drawings and step-by-step directions. Long before television cooking shows, Carême walked readers through common kitchen tasks, instructing them to “try this for yourself, at home” as famous American Chef Julia Child might do, many years later.

【详解】定位句提到,卡莱姆所写的烹饪指南首次将很多烹饪的基本原理系统化,并且书中还配有插图和每一步的操作指南。题干中的 fundamental cooking principles 和 in a systematic way 分别是对原文中 basic principles of cooking 和 systematized 的同义转述,故答案为 K)。

45. Carême's contribution to French cooking was revolutionary.

【译文】卡莱姆对于法国烹饪做出了革命性的贡献。

【定位】由题干中的 revolutionary 定位到文章 B) 段画线处。

B) His name was Marie-Antoine Carême, and he had appeared, one day, almost out of nowhere. But in his short lifetime, which ended exactly 184 years ago today, he would forever revolutionize French gourmet food (美食), write best-selling cook books and think up magical dishes for royals and other important people.

【详解】定位句提到,卡莱姆在他短暂的一生中,彻底地变革了法国美食。题干中的 French cooking 和 revolutionary 分别对应原文中的 French gourmet food 和 revolutionize,故答案为 B)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译

(46) 只是一个易拉罐大小、放在书架上且相对没什么害处的小玩意却可能会让朋友对你家敬而远之。这头“客厅里的大象”(显而易见而又被忽略的事实)就是联网安全摄像头——一个越来越多的人在家中为求心安而使用的设备。但很少有人会停下来思考这些设备可能对来家里的客人产生的影响。比如,朋友在你家一起观看大型比赛时,你会告诉他们他们都被录下来了吗?

2018. 12 / 20 (第2套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



(47) “这当然是一个新领域,尤其是现在安装家庭安全摄像头已经不是什么难事了,”艾米丽·波斯特学院院长兼美国首席礼仪顾问利兹·波斯特说道。“我认为,如果不涉及安全问题的话,就是否告诉别人你家安装摄像头了以及客人是否有权要求关掉摄像头而言,看会出现什么礼仪问题将会是一件非常有趣的事。”

(48) 波斯特想澄清的是,她讨论的不是法律权利,而是个人喜好问题。她还想解释的是,关于这方面的礼仪,目前还没有对错之分,因为这项技术刚刚成为主流。此外,艾米丽·波斯特学院并不对人们的行为举止进行规范。

(49) 说到安全摄像头,波斯特说,主人有义务保证客人在家里做客时感到舒适。“我一直喜欢开诚布公。”例如,主人要是能讲述一件有关于家里摄像头的事儿,漫不经心地承认家里有摄像头,这就足以让客人有机会说自己是否觉得不舒服了。

然而,家里要是承包商在工作,则不需要告诉他们家里有摄像头在监视。(50) 此外,摄像头所创造的负责任的氛围对他们也有利。“比如,他们在家工作时,家里确实出了什么问题,他们也不想因此受到指责,”她说。“事实上,摄像机可以证明那20美元不是他们偷的,桌上的花瓶也不是他们打碎的。”

■ 详解详析

46. A)。【定位】由题干中的 visit your home 定位到首段第一句: Roughly the size of a soda can, sitting on a bookshelf, a relatively harmless gadget may be turning friends away from your home.

【详解】推理判断题。文章开篇第一句指出,只是一个易拉罐大小、放在书架上且相对没什么害处的小玩意却可能会让朋友对你家敬而远之。接着第二句指出,这个设备就是安装在客厅里的联网安全摄像头。由此推断,朋友不愿来家里做客是因为安装的安全摄像头会侵犯他们的隐私,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B) “他们不希望自己的照片在网上流传”,原文并未提及相关信息,故排除; C) “安全摄像头可能被证明会对他们的健康有害”,首段第一句提到 relatively harmless “相对没什么害处”,故排除; D) “他们可能不愿意和你的家人交流”,原文并未提及,故排除。

47. D)。【定位】由题干中的 new territory 定位到第二段: “It’s certainly new territory, especially as home security cameras become easier to install,” says Lizzie Post...

【详解】事实细节题。文章第二段第一句提到,利兹·波斯特表示: “这当然是一个新领域,尤其是现在在安装家庭安全摄像头已经不是什么难事了。”接着下文指出,就是否告诉别人你家安装摄像头了以及客人是否有权要求关掉摄像头方面而言,看会出现什么礼仪问题将会是一件非常有趣的事。由此可知,第一句中的新领域是指有关于家中安装摄像头涉及的礼仪问题,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A) “礼仪建议对公众的影响”,原文并未提及,故排除; B) “在家应用新技术的成本”,本段第一句指出现在安装家庭安全摄像头已经不是什么难事了,但并未提及有关安装成本的问题,故排除; C) “家庭安全设备的使用越来越多”,本选项有很大的迷惑性: 首先,第一段指出,越来越多的人在家中安装联网安全摄像头,但安全摄像头不等于家庭安全设备; 其次,波斯特所谈论的话题并不是安全摄像头的应用范围的问题,而是其中涉及的礼仪问题,故排除该项。

48. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Lizzie Post 和 the use of home security cameras 定位到第三段第一句: Post wants to make clear that she’s not talking about legal rights, but rather personal preferences.

【详解】事实细节题。文章第三段第一句指出,波斯特想澄清的是,她讨论的不是法律权利,而是个人喜好问题。C) 中的 likes and dislikes of individuals 对应定位句中的 personal preferences, 故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A) “法律权利”,定位句明确指出波斯特讨论的不是法律权利,故排除; B) “道德问题”,本项是对该段第二句“关于这方面的礼仪,目前还没有对错之分”的错误理解,且本文并未提及道德问题,故排除; D) “对礼仪的可能影响”,根据定位段可知,这并非波斯特主要讨论的问题,故排除。

49. A)。【定位】由题干中的 a host’s responsibility 定位到第四段第一句: When it comes to security cameras, Post says it’s a host’s responsibility to make sure guests feel comfortable within their home.

【详解】事实细节题。第四段第一句提到,说到安全摄像头,波斯特说,主人有义务保证客人在家做客时感到舒适。A) 中的 making their guests feel at ease 对应定位句中的 make sure guests feel comfortable, 故答案为 A)。

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考途

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【点睛】B)“说明安全摄像头的位置”，本段第三句指出主人要是能讲述一件有关于家里摄像头的事儿，漫不经心地承认家里有摄像头，这就足以让客人有机会说自己是否觉得不舒服了，而并非要告诉客人摄像头的位置，本选项与原文表述不一致，故排除；C)“及时关闭安全摄像头”，本选项为过度推断，本段并未指出波斯特认为主人应及时关闭摄像头，故排除；D)“确保客人的隐私”，本选项与原文表述不一致，故排除。

50. B)。【定位】由题干中的 benefit visitors 定位到第五段最后三句：Then again, the air of accountability that the camera generates can also work in contractors' favor. “If anything does go wrong while they're in the house, they don't want to be blamed for it,” she says. “In fact, the camera could be the thing that proves that they didn't steal the \$20, or knock the vase off the table.”

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出，摄像头所创造的负责的氛围对来到家里的承包商有利。波斯特说：“比如，他们在家工作时，家里确实出了什么问题，他们也不想因此受到指责。”她还提到：“事实上，摄像头可以证明那20美元不是他们偷的，桌上的花瓶也不是他们打碎的。”由此可知，家庭安全摄像头可证明访客的清白，故答案为B)。

【点睛】A)“它可满足他们的好奇心”、C)“它可以帮助他们学习新技术”和D)“它可以使他们的拜访更愉快”，文中均未提及，故排除。

高频词汇及短语

gadget [ˈɡædʒɪt] n. 小玩意，小器具

the elephant in the room 显而易见又被忽略的事实

territory [ˈterətəri] n. 领域

in terms of 就……而言

legal rights 法律权利

dictate [dɪk'teɪt] v. 命令，强制规定

contractor [kən'træktə] n. 承包者，承包商

accountability [əˌkauntə'bɪləti] n. 负责任

Passage Two

全文翻译

(51) 随着消费者需要更健康的选择，监管压力增强，加之肥胖病的流行，这些都促使百事可乐公司花费数十亿美元研发饮料和零食，并且对当前的产品进行了重新调整，采用了低糖、低盐和低脂肪的配方。

(52) 这家生产山露和佳得乐的公司在该行业中率先推出含有较少不健康成分的产品——百事可乐公司声称，现在一包薯条的含盐量比一片白面包还低。然而，该公司新发布的10年计划表明，还有一段漫长的路要走。

人们饮食习惯的改变，包括气泡饮料消费量的大幅下降，已迫使该行业发生了根本性的变化。但这些转变并不足以反映在美国创纪录的肥胖率里——目前总体肥胖率达到了36.5%。

(53) 百事可乐公司董事长英德拉·努伊表示，使其产品更健康的计划对公司的发展很重要。(54) 但在肥胖这个问题上，她指出消费者的生活方式发生了重大变化，现在许多人更加久坐不动，尤其是因为他们要花更多的时间在电脑前。她表示，百事可乐公司的贡献是生产出更健康但味道依然很好的零食。

“社会不得不改变其习惯，”她补充道。“我们很难改变久坐的生活方式，但我们可以为消费者提供不但口味好，而且低盐、低糖和低脂肪的产品。过去，我们必须牺牲口味才能做到平衡。现在我们却正在打破这种平衡。”

百事可乐公司的食品和饮料计划是基于世界卫生组织的指导方针而制订的。上周，该组织支持对气泡饮料征税，以减少糖消费。倡议还包括到2025年努力减少对环境的影响、水的消耗以及包装材料的使用。

百事可乐公司没有准确说明该计划需要投入多少资金才能实现这一目标。(55) 不过，该公司首席科学家马哈穆德·康恩博士表示，在过去5年中，百事可乐公司的研发支出增加了一倍，并称该公司将“继续保持投资”。他补充称，企业无法通过削减成本来增加销售量。百事可乐公司2015年的研发预算为7.54亿美元。

详解详析

51. C)。【定位】由题干中的 PepsiCo 和 a policy change 定位到首段：PepsiCo is to spend billions of dollars to develop drinks and snacks and reformulate existing ones with lower sugar, salt and fat, as consumers demand healthier options and regulatory pressure intensifies amid an obesity epidemic (流行病)。

【详解】事实细节题。文章第一段指出，随着消费者需要更健康的选择，监管压力增强，加之肥胖病的流行，这些都促使百事可乐公司花费数十亿美元研发饮料和零食，并且对当前的产品进行了调整，采用

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考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



了低糖、低盐和低脂肪的配方。由此可知,百事可乐公司改变策略是因为消费者对于健康食物的需求以及监管部门的压力,故答案为C)。

【点睛】A)“赢得联邦政府的支持”,原文并未提及相关信息,只是在定位段中指出监管部门的压力与日俱增,故排除;B)“在全球市场上更具竞争力”和D)“更明智地投资软饮料行业”,文章并未提及百事可乐公司改变策略是出于使自己更具竞争力以及投资软饮料的相关信息,这两项均属于无中生有,故排除。

52. D)。【定位】由题干中的 *in the future* 定位到第二段: *The maker of Mountain Dew... However, its new 10-year plan makes clear it believes it still has a long way to go.*

【详解】事实细节题。文章第二段提到,百事可乐公司声称,现在一包薯条的含盐量比一片白面包还低。然而,该公司新发布的10年计划表明,还有一段漫长的路要走。由此可知,这条路指的是改进其产品使之变得更健康,故答案为D)“继续改进其产品”。

【点睛】A)“多投资开发新的零食”,根据原文第一段可知,百事可乐公司投资开发的是健康的零食,强调的是“健康”,而不仅仅是“新”,故排除。B)“降低美国的肥胖水平”,第三段第二句指出这些转变并不足以反映在美国创纪录的肥胖率里,并未提及百事可乐公司的计划是要降低美国的肥胖水平,故排除;C)“改变消费者的饮食习惯”,文章并未提及百事可乐公司的计划是要改变人们的饮食习惯,故排除。

53. A)。【定位】由题干中的 *Indra Nooyi* 定位到第四段第一句: *Indra Nooyi, PepsiCo chairman, said the plan to make its products healthier was important for the company's growth.*

【详解】事实细节题。文章第四段第一句指出,百事可乐公司董事长英德拉·努伊表示,使其产品更健康的计划对公司的发展很重要。由此可知,百事可乐公司改变产品,对于公司未来的发展非常重要。选项A)中的 *ensure the company's future development* 对应定位句中的 *was important for the company's growth*,故为答案。

【点睛】B)“为了适应客户口味的变化”,并非该公司的最终目标,故排除;C)“为了帮助改善消费者的生活方式”,是因为消费者的生活方式发生了改变,百事可乐公司才调整其产品,因果关系倒置,故排除;D)“为了打破产品设计的平衡”,第五段最后两句指出,百事可乐公司之前必须牺牲口味才能做到平衡,但现在正在打破这种平衡,该项是针对这两句话设计的干扰项,故排除。

54. C)。【定位】由题干中的 *Indra Nooyi* 和 *obesity epidemic* 定位到第四段第二句: *But on the subject of obesity, she pointed out that consumers' lifestyles have changed significantly, with many people being more sedentary (久坐不动的) not least because more time is spent in front of computers.*

【详解】事实细节题。第四段第二句提到,在肥胖这个问题上,英德拉·努伊指出消费者的生活方式发生了重大变化,现在许多人更加久坐不动,尤其是因为他们要花更多的时间在电脑前。由此可知,英德拉·努伊认为美国的肥胖问题主要是因为人们的生活方式发生了改变,故答案为C)。

【点睛】A)“这主要是由于零食的过度消费造成的”和B)“它是高糖、高盐摄入的结果”,这两个选项并不是英德拉·努伊的观点,故排除;D)“这与较长的工作时间有很大关系”,定位句指的是人们久坐不动等生活方式的改变造成了美国的肥胖问题,而非人们工作时间较长,本选项与原文表述不一致,故排除。

55. B)。【定位】由题干中的 *achieve its objective* 定位到最后一段第二句: *However, Dr Mehmood Khan, chief scientific officer, said the company had doubled research and development spending in the past five years and was “committed to sustaining investment”...*

【详解】语义理解题。定位句指出,为了实现十年计划的目标,百事可乐公司首席科学家马哈穆德·康恩博士表示,在过去5年中,百事可乐公司的研发支出增加了一倍,并称该公司将“继续保持投资”,由此可知,为了实现十年计划的目标,百事可乐公司一直在增加研发经费,故答案为B)。

【点睛】A)“研究世界卫生组织的指导方针”,第六段提到百事可乐公司的食品和饮料计划是基于世界卫生组织的指导方针而制订的,而非该公司为了实现十年计划,一直在研究其指导方针,故排除;C)“拓展海外市场”,本文并未提及,故排除;D)“降低生产成本”,由定位句可知,马哈穆德·康恩博士补充称,企业无法通过削减成本来增加销售量,本选项表述与之矛盾,故排除。



高频词汇及短语

intensify [ɪn'tensɪfaɪ] *v.* 使加强
mover ['mu:və] *n.* 发起者, 提议人
ingredient [ɪn'ɡri:diənt] *n.* 成分, 原料
have a long way to go 有很长的路要走
obesity level 肥胖水平

stand at 达到
sedentary ['sedəntəri] *a.* 久坐不动的
alter ['ɔ:lta] *v.* 改变
guideline ['ɡaɪdlaɪn] *n.* 指导方针

Part IV Translation

参考译文

It is a fact that more and more Chinese can hardly live without their mobile phones nowadays. Many of them, including senior citizens, use mobile apps to keep in touch with others and expand their circles of friends. They also use mobile phones to shop online and search for information because they are portable. What's more, communication through mobile apps costs less than traditional phone calls. However, this new trend results in the over-reliance on mobile phones when people are socializing. As a matter of fact, some young people have become so addicted to mobile phones that they have neglected the face-to-face communication with their family and friends.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,“的确”对应的表达为 indeed,也可像参考译文中一样用“It is a fact that...”表达。“离不开……”可译为“cannot live without...”或“can hardly live without...”。
2. 翻译第二句时,“老年人”可译为 the old people、the elderly、senior citizens 等;“拓宽朋友圈”可译为 expand/broaden their circles of friends。
3. 翻译第三句时,“因为手机便于携带”可以直接译为 because they are portable,也可以将其转化为名词短语的形式来表达,即 because of their portability。
4. 翻译第四句时,“使用手机应用程序通信比传统电话便宜”需要处理为比较级结构。翻译时既可处理为两个动词短语的比较,译为“using mobile apps to communicate is cheaper than using traditional telephones”,也可以将其转化为两个名词短语的比较,译为“communication through mobile apps costs less than traditional telephone calls”。
5. 翻译第五句时,“过度依赖手机”可以翻译为 rely too much/heavily on mobile phones,也可以用 over-reliance 来表示“过度依赖”,这样翻译更简洁。
6. 第六句中的“上瘾”是指对手机上瘾,翻译时可采用增译法,译为 become so addicted to mobile phones。英语中的 neglect、ignore 和 overlook 都可以表达“忽视”的意思,但此处选用 neglect 最合适,表示 to pay too little attention to something。

