

20

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

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

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

- ## 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 news report you have just heard.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 8. A) To confirm an urgent appointment. | C) To ask the woman to sign a document. |
| B) To collect a package from the woman. | D) To arrange the delivery of a package. |
| 9. A) She is doing shopping. | C) She is not at home. |
| B) She is visiting a friend. | D) She is not feeling well. |
| 10. A) He will be off duty the whole day. | C) He will have to have his car repaired. |
| B) He will be working somewhere else. | D) He will be too busy to spare any time. |
| 11. A) Sign her name. | C) Pay a small fee. |
| B) Confirm online. | D) Show up in person. |

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

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 12. A) Vacation in Italy. | C) Throw a farewell party. |
| B) Study abroad. | D) Go to a fashion show in Milan. |
| 13. A) Quite sleepy. | C) Rather depressed. |
| B) Very excited. | D) Nearly exhausted. |
| 14. A) He has to attend a party. | C) He has to make a presentation. |
| B) He has to meet a friend. | D) He has to finish an assignment. |
| 15. A) Say goodbye to the woman at the airport. | C) Drive the woman to the airport. |
| B) Meet the woman at the Black Cat Cafe. | D) Have lunch with the woman. |

Section C

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

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

16. A) It has kept growing over the centuries.
 B) Its top is hidden in clouds of volcanic smoke.
 C) Its height changes with each volcanic eruption.
 D) It has a recorded history of 1500 years.
17. A) They are now a tourist destination.
 B) They attract a lot of migrating birds.
 C) They provide shelter for the farmers.
 D) They make good fields for farming.



18. A) They nest on the volcano's slopes.
 B) They feed on certain small mammals.
 C) They compete with each other for food.
 D) They match large mammals in strength.

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

19. A) He is self-employed. C) He studies talent.
 B) He is a career advisor. D) He owns a magazine.
 20. A) Doing what they like best. C) Making no excuses for failures.
 B) Loving the work they do. D) Following their natural instinct.
 21. A) It does not come to anything without hard work.
 B) It may prove to be quite different from hard work.
 C) It is a natural gift only some special people can possess.
 D) It does not come to you until something special happens.

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

22. A) It is a bit difficult to learn. C) It is a traditional type of ballet.
 B) It was popular in New Zealand. D) It evolved in the mid-1970s.
 23. A) She wanted her to be a ballet dancer. C) She hated to see her idling about.
 B) She used to be a ballet dancer herself. D) She was too busy to look after her.
 24. A) After she started teaching English. C) When she moved to New York city.
 B) Before she left for New Zealand. D) Once she began to live on her own.
 25. A) It has renewed her passion for life. C) It has helped her make new friends.
 B) It has made her happy and energetic. D) It has enabled her to start a new career.

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.

Just because they can't sing opera or ride a bicycle doesn't mean that animals don't have culture. There's no better example of this than killer whales. As one of the most 26 predators (食肉动物), killer whales may not fit the 27 of a cultured creature. However, these beasts of the sea do display a vast range of highly 28 behaviors that appear to be driving their genetic development.

The word "culture" comes from the Latin "colere," which 29 means "to cultivate." In



other words, it refers to anything that is 30 or learnt, rather than instinctive or natural. Among human populations, culture not only affects the way we live, but also writes itself into our genes, affecting who we are. For instance, having spent many generations hunting the fat marine mammals of the Arctic, the Eskimos of Greenland have developed certain genetic 31 that help them digest and utilize this fat-rich diet, thereby allowing them to 32 in their cold climate.

Like humans, killer whales have colonized a range of different 33 across the globe, occupying every ocean basin on the planet, with an empire that 34 from pole to pole. As such, different populations of killer whales have had to learn different hunting techniques in order to gain the upper hand over their local prey (猎物). This, in turn, has a major effect on their diet, leading scientists to 35 that the ability to learn population-specific hunting methods could be driving the animals' genetic development.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| A) acquired | I) image |
| B) adaptations | J) literally |
| C) brutal | K) refined |
| D) deliberately | L) revolves |
| E) expressed | M) speculate |
| F) extends | N) structure |
| G) habitats | O) thrive |
| H) humble | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to 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**.

Living with parents edges out other living arrangements for 18-to 34-year-olds

[A] Broad demographic (人口的) shifts in marital status, educational attainment and employment have transformed the way young adults in the U.S. are living, and a new Pew Research Center analysis highlights the implications of these changes for the most basic element of their lives—where they call home. In 2014, for the first time in more than 130 years, adults ages 18 to 34 were slightly more likely to be living in their parents' home than they were to be living with a spouse or partner in their own household.

[B] This turn of events is fueled primarily by the dramatic drop in the share of young Americans who are choosing to settle down romantically before age 35. Dating back to 1880, the most common living arrangement among young adults has been living with a romantic partner, whether a spouse or a significant other. This type of arrangement peaked around 1960, when 62% of the nation's 18-to 34-year-olds were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, and only one-in-five were living with their parents.

[C] By 2014, 31.6% of young adults were living with a spouse or partner in their own household, below the share living in the home of their parent(s) (32.1%). Some 14% of young



adults lived alone, were a single parent or lived with one or more roommates. The remaining 22% lived in the home of another family member (such as a grandparent, in-law or sibling (兄弟姐妹)), a non-relative, or in group quarters like college dormitories.

[D] It's worth noting that the overall share of young adults living with their parents was not at a record high in 2014. This arrangement peaked around 1940, when about 35% of the nation's 18-to 34-year-olds lived with mom and/or dad (compared with 32% in 2014). What has changed, instead, is the relative share adopting different ways of living in early adulthood, with the decline of romantic coupling pushing living at home to the top of a much less uniform list of living arrangements.

[E] Among young adults, living arrangements differ significantly by gender. For men ages 18 to 34, living at home with mom and/or dad has been the dominant living arrangement since 2009. In 2014, 28% of young men were living with a spouse or partner in their own home, while 35% were living in the home of their parent(s). Young women, however, are still more likely to be living with a spouse or romantic partner (35%) than they are to be living with their parent(s) (29%).

[F] In 2014, more young women (16%) than young men (13%) were heading up a household without a spouse or partner. This is mainly because women are more likely than men to be single parents living with their children. For their part, young men (25%) are more likely than young women (19%) to be living in the home of another family member, a non-relative or in some type of group quarters.

[G] A variety of factors contribute to the long-run increase in the share of young adults living with the parents. The first is the postponement of, if not retreat from, marriage. The average age of first marriage has risen steadily for decades. In addition, a growing share of young adults may be avoiding marriage altogether. A previous Pew Research Center analysis projected that as many as one-in-four of today's young adults may never marry. While cohabitation (同居) has been on the rise, the overall share of young adults either married or living with an unmarried partner has substantially fallen since 1990.

[H] In addition, trends in both employment status and wages have likely contributed to the growing share of young adults who are living in the home of their parent(s), and this is especially true of young men. Employed young men are much less likely to live at home than young men without a job, and employment among young men has fallen significantly in recent decades. The share of young men with jobs peaked around 1960 at 84%. In 2014, only 71% of 18-to-34-year-old men were employed. Similarly with earnings, young men's wages (after adjusting for inflation) have been on a downward trajectory (轨迹) since 1970 and fell significantly from 2000 to 2010. As wages have fallen, the share of young men living in the home of their parent(s) has risen.

[I] Economic factors seem to explain less of why young adult women are increasingly likely to live at home. Generally, young women have had growing success in the paid labor market since 1960 and hence might increasingly be expected to be able to afford to live independently of their parents. For women, delayed marriage—which is related, in part, to labor market outcomes for men—may explain more of the increase in their living in the family home.

[J] The Great Recession (and modest recovery) has also been associated with an increase in young adults living at home. Initially in the wake of the recession, college enrollments expanded, boosting the ranks of young adults living at home. And given the weak job opportunities facing young adults, living at home was part of the private safety net help young adults to weather the



economic storm.

[K] Beyond gender, young adult's living arrangements differ considerably by education—which is tied to financial means. For young adults without a bachelor's degree, as of 2008 living at home with their parents was more prevalent than living with a romantic partner. By 2014, 36% of 18-to 34-year-olds who had not completed a bachelor's degree were living with their parent(s) while 27% were living with a spouse or partner. Among college graduates, in 2014 46% were married or living with a partner, and only 19% were living with their parent(s). Young adults with a college degree have fared much better in the labor market than their less-educated counterparts, which has in turn made it easier to establish their own households.

36. Unemployed young men are more likely to live with their parents than the employed.

37. In 2014, the percentage of men aged 18 to 34 living with their parents was greater than that of their female counterparts.

38. The percentage of young people who are married or live with a partner has greatly decreased in the past three decades or so.

39. Around the mid-20th century, only 20 percent of 18- to 34-year-olds lived in their parents' home.

40. Young adults with a college degree found it easier to live independently of their parents.

41. Young men are less likely to end up as single parents than young women.

42. More young adult women live with their parents than before due to delayed marriage.

43. The percentage of young men who live with their parents has grown due to their decreased pay in recent decades.

44. The rise in the number of college students made more young adults live with their parents.

45. One reason for young adults to live with their parents is that get married late or stay single all their lives.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter **on Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

According to the majority of Americans, women are every bit as capable of being good political leaders as men. The same can be said of their ability to dominate the corporate boardroom. And according to a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership, most Americans find women indistinguishable from men on key leadership traits such as intelligence and capacity for innovation, with many saying they're stronger than men in terms of being passionate and organized leaders.

So why, then, are women in short supply at the top of government and business in the United



States? According to the public, at least, it's not that they lack toughness, management talent or proper skill sets.

It's also not all about work-life balance. Although economic research and previous survey findings have shown that career interruptions related to motherhood may make it harder for women to advance in their careers and compete for top executive jobs, relatively few adults in the recent survey point to this as a key barrier for women seeking leadership roles. Only about one-in-five say women's family responsibilities are a major reason why there aren't more females in top leadership positions in business and politics.

Instead, topping the list of reasons, about four-in-ten Americans point to a double standard for women seeking to climb to the highest levels of either politics or business, where they have to do more than their male counterparts to prove themselves. Similar shares say the electorate(选民)and corporate America are just not ready to put more women in top leadership positions.

As a result, the public is divided about whether the imbalance in corporate America will change in the foreseeable future, even though women have made major advances in the workplace. While 53% believe men will continue to hold more top executive positions in business in the future, 44% say it's only a matter of time before as many women are in top executive positions as men. Americans are less doubtful when it comes to politics: 73% expect to see a female president in their lifetime.

46.What do most Americans think of women leaders according to a new Pew Research Center survey?

- A) They have to do more to distinguish themselves.
- B) They have to strive harder to win their positions.
- C) They are stronger than men in terms of willpower.
- D) They are just as intelligent and innovative as men.

47.What do we learn from previous survey findings about women seeking leadership roles?

- A) They have unconquerable difficulties on their way to success.
- B) They are lacking in confidence when competing with men.
- C) Their failures may have something to do with family duties.
- D) Relatively few are hindered in their career advancement.

48.What is the primary factor keeping women from taking top leadership positions according to the recent survey?

- A) Personality traits.
- B) Family responsibilities.
- C) Gender bias.
- D) Lack of vacancies.

49.What does the passage say about corporate America in the near future?

- A) More and more women will sit in the boardroom.
- B) Gender imbalance in leadership is likely to change.
- C) The public is undecided about whether women will make good leaders.
- D) People have opposing opinions as to whether it will have more women leaders.

50.What do most Americans expect to see soon on America's political stage?

- A) A woman in the highest position of government.
- B) More and more women actively engaged in politics.
- C) A majority of women voting for a female president.
- D) As many women in top government positions as men.



Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

People have grown taller over the last century, with South Korean women shooting up by more than 20cm on average, and Iranian men gaining 16.5cm. A global study looked at the average height of 18-year-olds in 200 countries 1914 and 2014.

The results reveal that while Swedes were the tallest people in the world in 1914, Dutch men have risen from 12th place to claim top spot with an average height of 182.5cm. Latvian women, meanwhile, rose from 28th place in 1914 to become the tallest in the world a century later, with an average height of 169.8cm.

James Bentham, a co-author of the research from Imperial College, London, says the global trend is likely to be due primarily to improvements in nutrition and healthcare. “An individual’s genetics has a big influence on their height, but once you average over whole populations, genetics plays a less key role,” he added.

A little extra height brings a number of advantages, says Elio Riboli of Imperial College. “Being taller is associated with longer life expectancy,” he said. “This is largely due to a lower risk of dying of cardiovascular (心血管的) disease among taller people.”

But while height has increased around the world, the trend in many countries of north and sub-Saharan Africa causes concern, says Riboli. While height increased in Uganda and Niger during the early 20th century, the trend has reversed in recent years, with height decreasing among 18-year-olds.

“One reason for these decreases in height is the economic situation in the 1980s,” said Alexander Moradi of the University of Sussex. The nutritional and health crises that followed the policy of structural adjustment, he says, led to many children and teenagers failing to reach their full potential in terms of height.

Bentham believes the global trend of increasing height has important implications. “How tall we are now is strongly influenced by the environment we grew up in,” he said. “If we give children the best possible start in life now, they will be healthier and more productive for decades to come.”

51. What does the global study tell us about people’s height in the last hundred years?

- A) There is a remarkable difference across continents.
- B) There has been a marked increase in most countries.
- C) The increase in people’s height has been quickening.
- D) The increase in women’s height is bigger than in men’s.

52. What does James Bentham say about genetics in the increase of people’s height?

- A) It counts less than generally thought.
- B) It outweighs nutrition and healthcare.
- C) It impacts more on an individual than on population.
- D) It plays a more significant role in females than in males.

53. What does Elio Riboli say about taller people?

- A) They tend to live longer.
- B) They enjoy an easier life.
- C) They generally risk fewer fatal diseases.
- D) They have greater expectations in life.



54. What do we learn about 18-year-olds in Uganda and Niger?

- A) They grow up slower than their peers in other countries.
- B) They are actually shorter than their earlier generations.
- C) They find it hard to bring their potential into full play.
- D) They have experienced many changes of government

55. What does James Bentham suggest we do?

- A) Watch closely the global trend in children's development.
- B) Make sure that our children grow up to their full height.
- C) Try every means possible to improve our environment.
- D) Ensure our children grow up in an ideal environment.

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**.

舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2 000 多年历史。在狮子舞中，两位表演者同披一件狮子服，一个舞动头部，另一个舞动身体和尾巴。他们熟练配合，模仿狮子的各种动作。狮子也是兽中之王，象征幸福和好运，所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合，如商店开业和结婚典礼，往往吸引许多人观赏。



2019 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解（第二套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

【参考范文】

Last Sunday, the Student Union arranged for 30 students a tour of a local farm located in the northern suburbs, about 40 kilometers away from the downtown area.

As soon as the charter bus arrived at the farm, all the visitors couldn't help marveling at its spectacular landscape, especially the vast expanse of fertile farmland. The first destination was a cowshed, where the students learned how to milk a cow, though only a few were brave enough to have a try. They were obviously more interested in the store outside selling various dairy products. Then there came the highlight of the trip: strawberry picking. Everyone had fun tasting fresh, juicy strawberries right after picking them. Finally, the students entered a small exhibition hall, getting to know how the farm was built from scratch and is run nowadays with the help of advanced agricultural machinery.

This activity is in fact part of a larger project launched by our school this year to expose college students to all walks of life, thereby helping them develop a clear career plan.

【范文译文】

上周日，学生会为 30 名同学安排了一次参观本地农场的活动，该农场位于距市中心约 40 公里的北郊。

包租的大客车刚一抵达农场，去参观的同学便都不由赞叹起此处绝美的风光，尤其是广袤的良田。首个参观地是牛棚，同学们在这里学习了如何给奶牛挤奶，不过只有很少几人敢于尝试。他们显然对棚外售卖各种乳制品的商店更感兴趣。随后是此行的亮点：摘草莓。品尝着刚摘下来的新鲜多汁的草莓，每个人都乐在其中。最后，同学们进入一个小型展厅，了解了这座农场是如何从零开始建立起来的，如今在先进农业机械的帮助下是如何经营的。

本次活动实际上是我校今年开展的一个大型项目的一部分，该项目旨在让大学生接触各行各业，由此帮助他们制定清晰的职业规划。

【经典表达】

◆Agriculture is our wisest pursuit, because it will in the end contribute most to real wealth, good morals, and happiness. (Thomas Jefferson) 农业是我们最明智的追求，因为它最终创造的是真正的财富、良好的道德和幸福感。(托马斯·杰斐逊)

◆Many of the farms are open for visits and even have small cafes where you can buy coffee, waffles and homemade dairy products such as sour cream, freshly churned butter, and delicious cheeses, often served on homemade bread or crispbread. The lush grass makes the milk both healthy and full of flavour.

许多农场都开放参观，甚至还有小餐馆，在这里你可以买到咖啡、华夫饼和自制乳制品（如酸奶油、新搅拌的黄油和美味的奶酪），这些自制乳制品通常被抹在自制面包或薄脆饼干上端上来。繁茂的青草使得这里产出的奶既有益健康又美味十足。

◆Many of the activities at the farm offer visitors the chance to get up close and personal with its ecosystem. One of the highlights is learning how to transplant and harvest rice at the farm's paddy. Guests are invited to kick off their shoes and step into the pleasantly cool water and soft mud to try their hand at placing rice shoots into the rich layer of sediment.

农场有许多活动会为游客提供与当地生态系统近距离亲密接触的机会。亮点之一是学习



如何在农场稻田里插秧、收割水稻。主人会请游客踢掉鞋子，踏入清凉怡人的水里和松软的泥土中，尝试着将秧苗插进厚厚的泥土层。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

【听力原文】

News Report One

(恐袭阴影笼罩法国旅游业)

France is facing potentially more than \$ 1 billion in lost revenue this year due to huge declines in tourism.

Safety concerns have been one of the biggest reasons why the country has lost over half a billion in revenue already in the first six months of 2016. The terror attacks in Paris last November were called Europe's worst in the past decade. Besides violence, workers' strikes and heavy floods are said to have also been why international tourists have stayed away.

So far in the Paris region, there's been a 46% decline in Japanese visitors, 35% fewer Russians and 27 % fewer Italians. American travelers seem the least affected. Their numbers have only dropped by roughly 5%.

According to the French government, the country is the No. 1 tourist destination in the world, and, tourism is extremely important to the French economy. The sector represents roughly 9% of its GDP. The head of Paris' Tourism Board said: "It's time to realize that the tourism sector is going through an industrial disaster."

【译文】

由于旅游业的大幅下滑，法国今年损失的收入可能会超过 10 亿美元。

该国 2016 年上半年收入损失就已超过 5 亿美元，一个最重要的原因是安全顾虑。去年 11 月巴黎发生的恐怖袭击被称为欧洲过去十年来最严重的一次恐怖袭击。除了暴力事件，工人罢工和严重洪灾据称也是国际游客避开法国的原因。

到目前为止，在巴黎地区，日本游客减少了 46%，俄罗斯游客减少了 35%，意大利游客减少了 27%。美国游客似乎受影响最小。其人数只下降了 5% 左右。

法国政府指出，法国是世界第一大旅游胜地，旅游业对法国经济至关重要。该行业约占其 GDP 的 9%。巴黎旅游局局长说：“旅游业正经受一场产业灾难，是时候认清这一点了。”

Q1: What accounts most for the huge declines in tourism in France?

【答案】B

【解析】由 II 段原因分析可知，安全顾虑（恐袭阴影）是法国 2016 年上半年旅游业收入下滑的最主要原因之一；此外，罢工和洪灾也是部分原因（次要原因），故 B）正确，排除 A）、D）。C）颠倒末段旅游业和经济的因果关联“旅游业对经济至关重要”（言外之意：旅游业下滑会导致经济不景气）”。

Q2: What do we learn from the report about tourism in France?

【答案】D

【解析】D）是对末段①句第二分句“旅游业对法国经济至关重要”的同义改写。A）将末段①句第一分句“法国是世界第一大旅游胜地”曲解为“法国有很多旅游胜地”。B）将 II 段原因“工人罢工”与末段影响“对经济至关重要”杂糅臆断出原文未提及的信息“提供就业机会”。C）源自末段法国政府对本国旅游业的关切，但绝对词 biggest 文中无根据。



【听力原文】

News Report Two

(南极考察站生死营救)

A small plane with two sick US workers arrived safely in Chile late Wednesday after leaving Antarctica in a daring rescue mission from a remote South Pole research station.

After making a stop for a few hours at a British station on the edge of Antarctica, the two workers were flown to the southernmost Chilean city of Punta Arenas. In a chaotic two days of flying, the rescue team flew 3,000 miles roundtrip from the British station Rothera to pick up the workers at the US Amundsen-Scott Station at the South Pole.

The two patients aboard will be transported to a medical facility that can provide a level of care that is not available at Amundsen-Scott, says a spokesperson.

Normally planes don't go to the polar post from February to October because of the dangers of flying in the pitch-dark and cold. "Antarctica creates a hostile environment," says the operations director for the British Antarctic Survey, "if you are not careful, it'll come around and bite you."

【译文】

一架小型飞机在遥远的南极考察站执行了一项英勇的营救任务后，飞离南极洲，于上周三晚搭载两名患病的美国工作者安全抵达智利。

在南极洲边缘的英国站点短暂停留了几小时后，两名工作者即由飞机送往智利最南端城市蓬塔阿雷纳斯。在忙乱的两日飞行中，救援队从英国站点罗瑟拉前往南极的美国阿蒙森-斯科特站搭救伤员，往返飞行了 3000 英里。

一位发言人称，飞机上的这两名病患将被送往一家医疗机构，那里能提供阿蒙森-斯科特站所不具备的护理水平。

飞机通常不会在二月至十月间飞赴南极驻地，因为在极端黑暗和寒冷中飞行非常危险。“南极洲形成了一种恶劣环境，”英国南极调查局运营主任说道，“要是你不小心，它就会降临并吞噬你”。

Q3: What was the small plane's mission to Antarctica?

【答案】C

【解析】C) 完整体现 1 段小型飞机执行任务性质“营救任务 (in a daring rescue mission)”及其营救对象“两名患病的美国工作者 (with two sick US workers)”。A)、B) 均由 1 段营救行动地点 research station 臆断而来。D) 将 1 段 with two sick US workers、2 段 to pick up the workers 所体现的飞机运送对象“两名患病的美国工作者”偷换为“医药物资”。

Q4: What makes flying to Antarctica dangerous from February to October?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 复现 IV 段①句 the pitch-dark and cold, 体现二月至十月间南极环境条件，为此时间段内飞行的危险因素。B)、C)、D) 均由南极环境条件相关常识臆断而来，文中并未提及。

【听力原文】

News Report Three

(男子发明创意拔牙法)

A pilot from Virginia removed his son's loose tooth using a helicopter. Rick Rahim from Virginia, flies helicopters for a living, and when his 7-year-old son's tooth became loose, he did not waste time by tying it to a door handle. Instead, Mr. Rahim tied one end of a string around his son's tooth, and the other end to his full-sized commercial helicopter.



The father of four posted a video clip of his playful venture on Facebook, advising parents to "do fun and creative stuff with their kids. " The video shows him launching the helicopter into the air and flying just far enough to successfully remove the loose tooth.

At the end of the video, Mr. Rahim assures watchers that the circumstances were safe, and that he has 13 years of helicopter flying experience behind him. "You've got to do everything safe in life, and that's what I did today," he said.

Mr. Rahim later said that although some parents have used remote control helicopters to pull teeth before, he might be the first to use a full-sized aircraft, as he can't find evidence that it has been done before.

【译文】

弗吉尼亚一名飞行员用直升机为儿子拔掉了一颗松动的牙齿。来自弗吉尼亚的瑞克·拉西姆以驾驶直升机为生。因此，在他 7 岁儿子有颗牙齿松动时，他没有浪费时间，把它拴在门把手上。相反，拉西姆先生将线的一头绑在儿子那颗松动的牙齿上，另一头绑在他那架全尺寸商用直升机上。

这位四个孩子的父亲在脸书上发布了这场顽皮冒险的视频片段，建议父母们“与孩子们一起做有趣且有创意的事情”。视频显示，他将直升机启动并升入空中，飞行高度恰好足以顺利将松动的牙齿拔落。

视频结尾，拉西姆先生向观众保证，这一情形很安全，他自己有 13 年直升机驾驶经验。他说，“生活中，做什么事都得保证安全，我今天做的也一样。”

拉西姆先生随后指出，虽然某些父母曾经用遥控直升机给孩子拔过牙，但是他可能是第一个用全尺寸直升机给孩子拔牙的人，因为他找不到以前有人做过这事的证据。

Q5 : How did Rick Rahim remove his son's loose tooth?

【答案】D

【解析】1 段先指出“弗吉尼亚一名飞行员用直升机为儿子拔掉松动的牙齿”；随后做出解释：拉西姆将线的一头绑在孩子松动的牙齿上、将另一头绑在全尺寸直升机上。由此可知，D) 正确。A) 利用 I 段“没有将它拴在门把手上”反向干扰。B) 利用常识编造。C) 将 IV 段其他家长的做法当成瑞克·拉西姆的做法。

Q6 : What does the news report say about Rick Rahim?

【答案】B

【解析】3 段拉西姆向观众保证其举措安全时指出自己有 13 年飞行经验，故 B 正确。A)、C)、D) 均利用原文碎片信息 Facebook、video clip、loose tooth、removed tooth 捏造而成。

Q7: What did Rick Rahim advise parents to do with their kids?

【答案】C

【解析】2 段拉西姆建议父母要与孩子一起做有趣且有创意的事情，C) 直接原词复现。A) 由生活常识得出，在文中并无根据。B) 利用 2 段①句 venture 捏造，但这是新闻材料对拉西姆此次顽皮冒险事件的一个评价。D) 利用 2 段首句中 playful 以及 3 段中 safe 杂糅捏造而来。

Section B

【听力原文】

Conversation One

(派送包裹的电话沟通)



W: Hi, Emma's speaking. Who's this?

M: Hi, Emma, I'm Paul from Hermes Delivery Service, Here's a package for you. Are you at home to collect it?

W: Oh, sorry, Paul. I'm out at the moment. Can you put it in my mailbox?

M: I'm afraid I can't do that, sorry. The package is too big, and it needs a signature to confirm you have received it. So I would need to deliver it at a time when you're in.

W: Okay, well, I'm out all day today, but I should be in tomorrow morning before I go out for lunch. And then I'll be at home again later in the afternoon. Will either of those times be convenient for you?

M: They're not, unfortunately. I'm sorry. I won't be in the area tomorrow as I have some other deliveries to make on the other side of town. I could come the day after if that suits you.

W: Okay, yes, that should be fine. I have a friend coming round in the afternoon, but I'll be at home. So the day after tomorrow will be great. Do I need to pay for the package?

M: No, you don't. It says here that you paid for it when you ordered it online.

W: Oh, yes, I did. I got mixed up.

M: So you just need to sign the form to say you've received it.

W: Okay, great. See you the day after tomorrow then.

M: Yes. See you then.

【译文】

女：喂，我是爱玛。您是哪位？

男：嗨，爱玛，我是爱马仕送货上门服务的保罗。这里有您的一个包裹。您现在是否能在在家收件？

女：噢，抱歉，保罗。我现在不在家，您能把它放我邮筒里吗？

男：恐怕放不了，抱歉。这包裹太大，而且需要您签字确认签收。所以我需要在您在家的时候送。

女：好的，嗯，我今天一整天都不在家，不过明天出去吃午饭之前我应该在家。然后下午晚些时候我也会在家。这两个时段您是否方便？

男：很遗憾，都不方便。对不起。明天我不在这个区，因为我要到城市另一头去递送其他包裹。您若方便的话，我可以后天来。

女：好的，方便，应该没问题。后天下午我有个朋友要来，不过我会在家。所以后天来非常好。那个包裹需要我付费吗？

男：不，您不用付费。上面显示您在网上订购时已付过款。

女：噢，是的，付过了。我糊涂了。

男：所以您只需在表格上签名确认已收到包裹就可以。

女：好的，太好了。那后天见。

男：好的，到时候见。

Q8 : Why is the man making the phone call?

【答案】D

【解析】2 段表明男士去电原因：有个包裹要送货上门，询问女士是否在家、能否收件。可见，男士打电话意在跟女士沟通包裹派送事宜。故 D 正确。A)、C) 将 4 段男士要女士“签字确认签收”分别窜改为“确认紧急预约”、“签署文件”。B) 将 2 段男士话语“有您的包裹(即，给女士送包裹)”偷换为“从女士那里取包裹”。



Q9 : Why can't the woman meet the man today?

【答案】C

【解析】C) 复现 3 段女士无法签收包裹的理由“我现在不在家”。A) 利用 8 段“在网上订购”捏造出“女士出门购物”，录音中无信息支撑。B) 由 7 段“我后天有个朋友来访”捏造出“现在在访友”。D) “身体不适”在录音中没有提及。

Q10 : Why is the man unable to see the woman tomorrow?

【答案】B

【解析】6 段男士表示明日不方便派送，因为自己要去城市另一头递送其他包裹，意即，明日男士要去其他地方工作，故 B) 正确，同时排除 A)。C) “把车送去修理”在录音中没有信息支持。D) 由男士话语“要去城市另一头上上班”过度推导，由“不在本区递送包裹”无法推测“太忙抽不出时间”。

Q11: What should the woman do to receive her purchase?

【答案】A

【解析】10 段男士指出女士只需要签收包裹即可，故 A 正确。B) 由 8 段女士“在网上订购的”捏造出“需在网上确认”。C) 与 8 段男士回答“(包裹) 无须付费”相悖。D) 由“签收”过度捏造而来。

【听力原文】

Conversation Two

(意大利留学前的不舍与伤感)

M: Hi, Emily! I hear you're leaving for Italy soon. Do you plan to have a going-away party before you disappear? It'll be really nice for us to hang out together before you go.

W: I'm not sure. I'm leaving in just two more days, and I'm going to miss all my friends here and especially this place. Why don't you come over? I'm feeling rather sad, actually. I'm currently sitting alone at a table outside the Black Cat Cafe, listening to the rain and watching people passing by.

M: I am sorry. I can't just now. I need to get this assignment finished by Monday, and I'm way behind. Anyhow, cheer up! You're not leaving for good. And you'll absolutely love Italy.

W: Yeah, you're right. But I just feel like I'm not quite ready to go. And studying in a foreign country seems a bit overwhelming.

M: Just think of your life in Milan. In the mornings, you can go down to a small local cafe, soaking up the sun's rays and drinking coffee. I envy you. You can buy lots of gorgeous Italian clothes.

W: That does sound nice. And of course, I can keep in touch with everyone through Facebook. Maybe you can all come visit me.

M: Of course we will. When is your flight?

W: On Saturday, after lunch, at 1:45.

M: Okay, I'll try and come to the airport on Saturday to see you off. I'll give you a call that morning, no matter what.

【译文】

男：嗨，埃米莉！我听说你马上就要去意大利了。离开之前，你打算举行告别派对吗？走之前我们一起玩，玩会很不错。

女：我不太确定。再过两天我就要走了，我会想念这里的所有朋友，尤其是这个地方。



你为什么不来我这儿呢？我现在感觉很难过，真的。我现在正独自坐在黑猫咖啡馆外的一张桌子旁，听着雨声，看着过往的行人。

男：很抱歉。我现在过不去。我需要在周一之前完成手头这份作业，我落了好多没完成呢。不过，开心点啊！你又不是永远不回来了。而且你一定会喜欢意大利的。

女：是的，你说得对。但我真的觉得我还没有完全准备好。去异国他乡上学似乎有些让我不知所措。

男：那就想象一下在米兰的生活吧。清晨，你可以去当地的一家小咖啡馆，沐浴在阳光下，喝着咖啡。我真羡慕你。你可以买很多漂亮的意大利衣服。

女：听起来是不错。不过当然，我会通过脸书和大家保持联系的。或许你们也都可以来看我。

男：我们当然会（去看你）。你是什么时候的飞机？

女：周六，午饭后，一点四十五。

男：好的，周六我会尽量去机场给你送行。不管怎么样，那天早上我都会给你打电话的。

Q12 : What does the man want to know?

【答案】B

【解析】开篇男士点出女士要前往意大利，5段女士表示去海外留学似乎会让她不知所措，综合可知女士要去意大利留学，故B正确，同时排除A。C)利用开篇男士提问“(是否)举行告别派对”干扰，但与2段女士回答“不确定，时间太紧”不符。D)利用5段 Milan、gorgeous Italian clothes 捏造“米兰时装秀”。

Q13 : What is the man going to do?

【答案】C

【解析】2段女士指出自己现在感觉很难过，C)中 depressed 同义改写 sad。A) sleepy 在录音中无信息支撑。B)利用男士对女士的鼓励 cheer up 反向干扰。D)由4段 a bit overwhelming 捏造而来，错将其意“有些难以对付/不知所措”理解为“几乎精疲力竭”。

Q14: What might qualify the man for a scholarship at Leeds University?

【答案】D

【解析】3段男士说明不能去见女士的理由：有份作业要赶，故D正确；C将其篡改改为“做演示报告”。A)、B)分别利用首段 going-away party、hang out 干扰，但这均为男士针对女士离别的提议，并非男士当前无法见女士的原因。

Q15: What is the woman planning to do after graduation?

【答案】A

【解析】末段男士说“周六我会尽量抽时间去机场为你送行”，故A正确。B)、D)均利用2段女士现在对男士发出的邀请“来黑猫咖啡馆陪我”捏造而来，而题干问及的是男士周六的计划，且3段男士针对该邀请做出的回应是“目前不能去陪”。C)将末段 come to the airport... to see... off 错听为 drive... to the airport

Section C

【听力原文】

Passage One

(埃特纳火山)

Mount Etna is one of the most active volcanoes on Earth. The mountain has been in a state of



near continuous eruption for half a million years. Exploring the Etna geographical area reveals a history written in fire. Before the eruptions, it was covered by forests of pine trees.

Located in southern Italy, Etna is the highest active volcano in Europe. However, its height often changes when volcanic material accumulates during eruptions and subsequently collapses.

Few volcanoes in the world have an eruption history so thoroughly documented by historical records—Etna's eruption history dates back as far as 1500 BC. Some two hundred eruptions have been recorded down through the centuries, but compared with other volcanoes, most of its eruptions have so far been fairly light in terms of death and destruction. Only about one hundred deaths have been attributed to the volcano. The mountain hasn't been entirely harmless, however; in 1928 it destroyed the town of Mascali.

Over the centuries, Etna's lower slopes have been shaped by human hands to take advantage of rich soils for growing grapes, apples and nuts. Local people have also carved out over two hundred caves in the soft rock, and used them for everything from sacred burial places to food storage.

Large mammals once wandered the volcano's slopes, but today foxes, wild cats, rabbits, and mice are more common. Some of those small mammals help to sustain such big birds as golden eagles.

【译文】

埃特纳火山是地球上最活跃的火山之一。近 50 万年来，它几乎处于持续喷发状态。对埃特纳火山地理区域的探索揭示出一段“滚滚火浪史”。火山爆发前，这一区域被松树林覆盖。

埃特纳火山位于意大利南部，是欧洲最高的活火山。然而，其高度经常随喷发过程中火山物质的堆积以及随之而来的坍塌发生变化。

世界上很少有火山的喷发史被历史记录如此完整地记载下来——埃特纳火山的喷发史最远可追溯到公元前 1500 年。几个世纪以来，埃特纳火山有记录的喷发约有 200 次，但与其他火山相比，迄今为止大多数喷发造成的死亡和破坏程度相当轻。只有约 100 人死于这座火山的喷发。然而，这座火山也并非完全无害；1928 年它就摧毁了马斯卡利镇。

在过去几个世纪，人类用双手改造了埃特纳的下坡，他们利用这里肥沃的土壤种植了葡萄、苹果和坚果。当地居民还在软岩上凿出了 200 多个洞穴，并把它们用作各种用途，从神圣的墓地到食物储藏室。

大型哺乳动物曾经在火山坡上游荡，但今天更常见的是狐狸、野猫、兔子和老鼠。这些小型哺乳动物中有些还是金雕等大型鸟类的食物来源。

Q16: What does the passage say about ants?

【答案】C

【解析】C) 正确概括 2 段内容“埃特纳火山是欧洲最高的活火山，但其高度经常随每次火山爆发时喷发物的堆积以及随后的坍塌而发生变化”。同时排除 A (changes 体现的“不断变化”而不是“一直升高”；“坍塌”意味着其高度可能下降)。B) 结合文中词汇 fire,height 及火山的常有情形捏造干扰“顶部烟雾滚滚，无法判断具体高度”，但短文中并未提及（文中是以 a history written in fire 说明火山爆发频繁）。D) 数字干扰：将 3 段埃特纳火山的“喷发历史可追溯至公元前 1500 年”窜改为“有 1500 年记载历史”。

Q17: What do we learn from the passage about carpenter ants?

【答案】D

【解析】D) 正确概括 4 段“在过去几个世纪，人类用双手改造了埃特纳的下斜坡，利用这



里肥沃的土壤种植了葡萄、苹果和坚果（即火山造就农业良田）”。A）利用常识“火山区通常是旅游胜地”捏造，短文中并未提及。B）由末段 big birds 捏造而来，但短文仅提及这里有像金雕这样的大鸟，“许多候鸟（migrating birds）”无据可依。C）将 4 段 rich soils for growing... Local people、caves 糅杂臆断出为“农民”提供“住所”。

Q18: What can we do to prevent ants from getting into our homes?

【答案】B

【解析】B）同义改写 5 段末句“一些小型哺乳动物是金雕等大型鸟类的食物来源（Some... small mammals... sustain such big birds = Big birds feed on certain small mammals）”。A）、D）均由末段碎片信息 volcano's slopes、large mammals 捏造而来，短文中并未提及其会在这里筑巢（nest），也并未将其与大型哺乳动物进行比较。C）将“大型鸟类以小型哺乳动物为食”曲解为“大型鸟类内部争夺食物”。

【听力原文】

Passage Two

（努力与天赋）

My name is Brandon Leonard, and I'm an author, magazine writer, filmmaker and public speaker. I'm self-employed, which means I work for myself and I do what I love.

We have a popular saying in America which goes, "Do what you love, and you'll never work a day in your life." But I'm here to tell you that instead of focusing on doing what we love, I think we should focus on loving what we do.

In my line of work, you'll hear a lot about talent, which is an idea we mostly invented to give ourselves an excuse to be lazy. Here's why: if you see someone doing something really well, you would say it's because they are talented. You think they are somehow special. You discount the tremendous amount of work they've done to get to where they are.

Research has shown that talent is nothing without hard work. I choose to believe in hard work, but not so much in talent. There are no special people, just people who put in enough hard work until something special happens.

I can promise you one thing: whatever you choose to do for a career, if you work hard at it, eventually special things will happen. They may not happen as quickly as you'd like them to, and they may turn out to be completely different from the special things you imagined at the beginning, but they will happen.

【译文】

我叫布兰登·伦纳德，我是一名作家、杂志写手、电影制作人和演说家。我是自由职业者，也就是说我给自己打工，做自己喜欢的事。

在美国我们有句俗语：“做你喜欢的事，这样你的生活就不再有工作。”但在这里我要告诉你们，与其着眼于我们喜欢的事，我认为我们应该着眼于喜欢上我们所做之事。

在我这个行当里，你会经常听人提到天赋，我们创造这个概念多半是为了给自己偷懒找借口。原因是：当你看到有人某件事做得很好，你会说这是因为他们有天赋。你觉得他们就是莫名地异于常人。你忽视他们为走到今天这一步所付出的巨大努力。

已有研究表明，没有努力，天赋什么也不是。我选择相信努力，而不太相信天赋。没有谁异于常人，有的只是付出足够努力直至发生不寻常之事的人。

我可以向你们保证一点：无论你选择从事什么职业，要是付诸努力，终究会有不寻常之事发生。它们或许不会如你所愿那么快发生，或许最后完全不同于你最初的设想，但它们终将发生。



Q19 : What do we learn about the speaker?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 符合首段②句信息 I'm self-employed. B) 利用首两段讲话者从事多种职业及给听众提建议捏造而来, 文中未提及 career advisor 这一信息。C) 利用演讲主题之一 talent 干扰, 但并不能说明“讲话者专事天赋研究”。D) 将首段“讲话者是一位杂志写手”窜改为“讲话者有本杂志”。

Q20 : What is the speaker's advice to his audience?

【答案】B

【解析】B) 同义改写 2 段②句讲话者对听众的建议“*But I'm here to tell you that instead of... we should focus on loving what we do* (与其着眼于我们热爱的事, 我们应着眼于热爱我们所做的事, 即当前的工作)”, 同时排除 A), 以及由“做热爱的事”过度推出的 D)。C) 借 3 段碎片信息 excuse 干扰, 但此处指“天赋是偷懒的借口”, 而非建议“不为失败找借口”。

Q21: What does the speaker say about talent?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 同义改写 4 段首句 talent is nothing without hard work (没有努力天赋什么也不是)。B) 利用末段 completely different from 干扰, 但此处指“不寻常之事与你开始所想象的截然不同”。C) 与 4 段末句“世上没有非凡之人, 只有不断努力成就非凡的人 (no special people, just people who put in enough hard work... 相悖。D) 与末段末句“不寻常之事与你开始设想的截然不同”所暗示的“人们会在不寻常之事发生前设想它们”相悖。

【听力原文】

Passage Three

(我的舞蹈生涯)

A question we often ask others and are also frequently asked by others is "what do you normally do after school or work?" Some commonplace answers are, "Well, I go to the gym." "Um, I just go home and watch TV." "I meet my friends for dinner." or "I just go to bed because it's so late and I'm tired."

Unlike any of these typical responses, I'm proud to say that I love to dance salsa after a long and tiring day of work. Salsa is a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s in New York.

My dancing life began not because I wanted to do it, but because my mother was sick and tired of seeing me running around after school doing nothing. So she enrolled me into a ballet course when I was six. I fell in love with it instantly and continued with ballet dancing for about ten years.

Then, I left my native country of New Zealand to start my career as an English teacher, which eventually brought my dancing life to a halt.

It wasn't until I rediscovered salsa in a lovely studio while working in Asia that I renewed my passion for dancing. Since then, I have been trying to attend dancing classes twice a week after work. It's a great way for me to relieve stress and pressure, and dance my way towards feeling energetic and happy again.

【译文】

我们经常问别人、也常被别人问及的一个问题是：“你放学/下班后通常干什么？”常见的一些回答有：“嗯，我去健身房。”“呃，我只回家看电视。”“我去和朋友吃晚餐。”或者“我只上床睡觉，因为太晚而且很累。”



与这些典型回答不同，我骄傲地说，我爱在一整天漫长而又疲惫的工作之后去跳萨尔萨舞。萨尔萨舞是 20 世纪 70 年代中期在纽约逐步发展起来的一种舞蹈。

我舞蹈生涯的开启不是因为我想跳舞，而是因为我母亲十分厌倦我放学后无所事事、跑来跑去。所以，在我六岁的时候，她给我报了芭蕾舞班。我立刻爱上了芭蕾舞并连续跳了近十年。

后来，我离开了我的祖国新西兰，开启了英语教师职业生涯，我的舞蹈生涯最终因此中断。

直到我在亚洲工作时在一家宜人的工作室里重新发现了萨尔萨，我的舞蹈热情才再度燃起。自那以后，我一直试着下班后去上舞蹈课，每周两次。对我来说，跳舞是缓解紧张与压力的绝妙方法，让我再度感受活力与快乐。

Q22: What does the speaker say about the dance salsa?

【答案】D

【解析】D) 同义复现 2 段末“萨尔萨舞于 20 世纪 70 年代中期逐渐发展起来 (evolved in the mid-1970s)”。A) 利用末段 have been trying to “一直努力试着做……”设障，但此处用以说明下班后每周挤出两天时间去学萨尔萨舞，而非这个舞蹈很难学。B) 利用 4 段讲话人祖国 New Zealand 设障。C) 由 2 段 a kind of dancing that evolved in the mid-1970s 以及 3 段 ballet 杂糅捏造而来。

Q23: Why did the speaker's mother enroll her in a ballet course?

【答案】C

【解析】3 段提到“母亲厌倦我放学后四处乱跑、无所事事，所以给我（讲话者）报了芭蕾舞课”，C 中 hate、idling about 分别是对 sick and tired of, running around... doing nothing 的高度概括。A)、B) 均由 a ballet course 捏造而来。D) 由生活场景“父母们太忙、无法照料孩子而给孩子报班”捏造而来。

Q24: When did the speaker's dancing life come to a halt?

【答案】A

【解析】4 段中讲话者指出：离开新西兰后开始英语教师生涯，这让她的芭蕾舞生涯中断了，可见 A) 正确，同时排除 B)。C) 利用 2 段 New York 设障，但这是萨尔萨舞的起源地，材料中未谈及讲话人离开前往该地。D) 由 start my career as an English teacher 设障，但“开启英语教师职业生涯”不等于“开始独立生活”。

Q25: In what way has salsa dancing benefited the speaker?

【答案】B

【解析】末段末句指出萨尔萨舞给讲话者带来两方面好处：一、缓解紧张与压力，二、令其再度感受活力与快乐，故 B 正确。A) 利用 renewed my passion for dancing 设障，将 dancing 偷换为 life。C) 利用常识“跳舞过程中可以结识新朋友”设障。D) 由材料中提及的碎片信息 career、work 捏造而来。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

【原文译文】

虎鲸的“文化”正推动其进化



动物不会唱歌剧或骑自行车，不代表它们没有文化。关于这一点，没有比虎鲸更好的例子了。作为最凶残的食肉动物之一，虎鲸或许与“有文化的生物”这一形象不符。然而，这些海兽确实会展现出各式各样非常“有教养”的行为，这些行为似乎正推动其基因的进化。

“文化”一词源自拉丁语 *colere*，字面意思是“培养”。换言之，该词指任何习得、学到的，而非本能、天生的东西。在人类群体中，文化不仅影响我们的生活方式，还写入了我们的基因，影响我们的样子。比如，格陵兰岛的爱斯基摩人历经数代狩猎北极地区脂肪丰富的海洋哺乳动物，（由此）进化出有助于其消化并利用这种高脂饮食的某些遗传适应性，从而使其得以在寒冷的气候中发展壮大。

和人类一样，虎鲸聚居于全球各不相同的栖息地，占据着地球上每一片海洋盆地，拥有从一极延伸至另一极的帝国。正因如此，不同的虎鲸群必须要学习不同的狩猎技巧，以求在与各自地区猎物较量的过程中占据优势。这转而又会对其饮食习惯产生重大影响，该情况引发科学家猜测：学习种群特有狩猎方式的能力可能正推动虎鲸的基因进化。

【答案解析】

由第一段得：

26、【答案】C) brutal

27、【答案】D) image

【语法分析】空 26 位于副词 *most* 和名词 *predators* 之间，应为形容词或 *ed* 分词。*the* 27 of a cultured creature 作宾语，空 27 应为名词。

【答案解析】③句 *As*（“作为……”，用于指出某物/人理当有的作用或特点）与 *not fit*（不符合、不…致）提示句中“26 predators”与“27 of a cultured creature”存在矛盾，而现有信息“食肉动物 VS 文化的生物”已能体现该矛盾（即食肉动物按理不该有文化/不该具有……的特征/形象），故空 27 应为 *image*；空 26 应进一步强化两者间的矛盾，结合食肉动物的惯常特征，可推知空 26 应表示“凶猛、残暴、野蛮”，*brutal* 正确。注：③句 *X of Y* 结构中，*of* 功能为“谈及某物（Y）的特征或品质（X）”，如 *the length of the swimming pool* “泳池的长度”。

28、【答案】K) refined

【语法分析】空格词位于副词 *highly* 和名词 *behaviors* 之间，应为形容词或 *ed* 分词。

【答案解析】结合 *However* 所含转折语气及上句大意“虎鲸在惯常认知中不属于有文化的生物”可推知，空格词应与 *cultured* 近义，表示“有文化、有教养”，*K*）正确。*A*）*acquired* 虽能与 *behaviors* 搭配且符合下文实例“虎鲸学习特定捕猎技巧”，但与 *highly* 不搭，与上文的语义关联不紧密（*However* 明示与上文的转折关系，故应优先考虑与上文的语义关联）；*H*）*humble* 从语义上也能与 *behaviors* 搭配，但不符合行文逻辑（上文提到虎鲸给人的印象是“[与文化相对的]野蛮”而非“傲慢”）。

由第二段得：

29、【答案】J) literally

【语法分析】空格词所在 *which* 从句成分完整，可知空格词应为副词。

【答案解析】空格句指出，“文化”一词源自……，意思是“培养”。结合常识（介绍某个词的词源时，往往会提及其最初含义）及下句内容（进一步解释该词的深层含义）可推知空格句意在介绍 *culture* 一词“原本、字面、最本地”的含义。*literally* 正确。

30、【答案】A) acquired

【语法分析】空格词位于系动词 *is* 之后，与 *learnt* 为并列关系（由 *or* 连接），故空格词应为 *ed* 分词。

【答案解析】空格句指出，该词指的是任何____、学到的而非本能、天生的东西。可见，



空格词语义应与 learnt 相近,与 instinctive 和 natural 相反,表示"后天习得的",acquired 正确。

31、【答案】B) adaptations

32、【答案】O) thrive

【语法分析】空 31 为所在句宾语,由 certain, genetic 修饰,结合其后 help 可知其为名词(复数)。空 32 位于 allow sb to do 结构中,应为动词原形。

【答案解析】空格句大意为:数代爱斯基摩人狩猎北极地区脂肪丰富的海洋哺乳动物,使自身发展出了有助于其消化、利用这种高脂饮食的某些遗传 31,从而使其能在寒冷的气候中 32。结合常识“生物长期生活在某种特定环境下并形成某种饮食习惯,身体会逐渐适应,最终成功地在这种环境下繁衍生息”可推知:空 31 应表示“(对于新情况的)适应性、特性”,adaptations 正确;空 32 应表示“繁衍、壮大”,thrive 正确。

由第三段得:

33、【答案】G) habitats

34、【答案】F) extends

【语法分析】空 33 作宾语,由 a range of different 修饰,应为名词(复数)。空 34 作 that 定语从句的谓语。从句主语(先行词)an empire 为可数名词单数,故空 34 应为动词的第三人称单数形式。

【答案解析】空格句大意为:虎鲸和人类一样,聚居在全球不同的 33,占据着地球上每一片海洋盆地,拥有从一极 34 至另一极的帝国。可见,整句意在指出虎鲸分布之广,“虎鲸帝国”覆盖全球、跨越两极。因而空 33 应表示“区域、栖息地”,habitats 正确;空 34 应表示“跨越、延伸”,extends 正确。

35、【答案】M) speculate

【语法分析】空格词位于 lead sb to do 结构中,应为动词原形。

【答案解析】空格句大意为:(由于分布极广,各地虎鲸需学会各种狩猎技巧,)转而又会对其饮食习惯产生重大影响,导致科学家_____:学习种群特有狩猎方式的能力可能正推动虎鲸的遗传发展。X could be driving Y 很明显是“推测性的判断”,即科学家基于对虎鲸群体的观察所做的推测,空格词应表示“下结论、推断、猜测”,speculate 正确。

Section B

【原文译文】

与父母同住成为年轻人首选居住安排

[A]美国人口在婚姻状况、教育成就以及就业情形等方面的广泛变化已经彻底改变了年轻人的生活方式。皮尤研究中心的一项最新分析突显了这些变化对于其生活中最基本的要素——他们称之为“家”的地方——的诸多影响。2014 年,18 到 34 岁的成年人“住在父母家的可能性”130 多年来首次略超“和配偶或伴侣住在自己家的可能性”。

[B]驱动这一转变的主要因素是,选择 35 岁之前安顿下来、与爱侣共建小家的美国年轻人比例急剧下降。而倒退至 1880 年,年轻人最常见的居住安排是和爱侣(可能是配偶,也可能是重要的另一半)生活在一起。这种方式在 1960 年前后达到顶峰,当时美国 18 到 34 岁的人中,62%的人和配偶或伴侣住在自己家中,仅有五分之一和父母同住。

[C]截至 2014 年,31.6%的年轻人和配偶或伴侣住在自己家中,这一比例低于与父母同住的比例(32.1%)。约 14%的年轻人或独自居住,或做单亲父母,或与一位/多位室友合租。剩下的 22%则住在其他的家人(如祖父母,姻亲或兄弟姐妹)或非亲属家中,或者住在集体宿舍(如大学寝室)。

[D]值得一提的是,2014 年和父母住在一起的年轻人总占比并非史上最高。这种居住安排的峰值出现在 1940 年前后,那时美国 18 到 34 岁的人中约有 35%与母亲和/或父亲住在一起(对比 2014 年的 32%)。相反,(真正)发生改变的是年轻人不同居住安排的相对占比:



恋人结合率（注：指成为夫妻或未婚伴侣，长期生活在一起）的降低将“住在（父母）家”这种方式推到了“一系列愈发多元化的居住安排”的首位。

[E]年轻人的居住安排因性别而异，且差异巨大。对于 18 至 34 岁的男性，住在母亲和/或父亲家自 2009 年起一直是主流的居住安排。2014 年，28% 的年轻男性和配偶或伴侣住自己的家里，而 35% 住在父母家。但比起和父母或父母一方住在一起（29%），年轻女性更愿意和配偶或恋人住在一起（35%）。

[F]2014 年，相较于年轻男性（13%），更多年轻女性（16%）在撑起一个没有配偶或伴侣的家庭。这主要是因为女性比男性更可能会是带孩子一起生活的单亲父母。至于年轻男性（25%），相较年轻女性（19%），他们更可能住在（父母之外的）其他家庭成员或非亲属家，或是住在某种集体宿舍。

[G]多种因素造成了年轻人与父母同住比例的长期增长。首要因素是（年轻人的）晚婚甚至不婚。数十年来，平均初婚年龄一直在持续推迟。而且，完全拒绝婚姻的年轻人的比例可能也在增加。皮尤研究中心之前的一项分析预测，如今的年轻人中可能有多达四分之一永远不会结婚。虽然同居现象一直在增加，但“结婚”和“与未婚伴侣一起生活”的年轻人总占比自 1990 年以来大幅下降。

[H]此外，就业状况和薪资水平的趋势也可能是促使年轻人住父母家的比例上升的原因，对年轻男性而言尤其如此。有工作的年轻男性比没有工作的年轻男性住（父母）家的可能性要小得多，且最近几十年里，年轻男性的就业率已大幅下降。有工作的年轻男性比例在 1960 年前后达到峰值，占比 84%。2014 年，18 至 34 岁的男性中只有 71% 有工作。薪资的情形与此类似，年轻人的工资（经通胀调整后）自 1970 年以来一直在走下坡路，并在 2000 至 2010 年间下降显著。随着工资下降，年轻男性住父母家的比例上升。

[I]经济因素似乎不太能够解释年轻女性为何越来越多地住在父母家。总体上，自 1960 年以来，年轻女性在有偿劳动力市场上取得了越来越大的成功，因此越来越被期待有能力离开父母独立生活。对于女性，推迟结婚——在某种程度上与男性在劳动力市场上就业情形（不佳）有关——可能更能解释为什么越来越多的女性住在父母家。

[J]经济大衰退（及小幅复苏）也与更多年轻人住在父母家这一现象有关联。紧随着经济衰退而来的是，大学入学人数增加壮大了住家年轻人的队伍。而且，鉴于年轻人面临就业机会不足（的问题），住家是帮他们经受住经济风暴的私人安全网的一部分。

[K]无论男女，年轻人的居住安排都因受教育状况——与经济收入紧密相关——而迥然相异。对于没有学士学位的年轻人，自 2008 年起，住父母家比与恋人同住更为普遍。到 2014 年，未完成学士学位的 18 至 34 岁人口中，有 36% 与父母同住，27% 与配偶或伴侣同住。而大学毕业生中，2014 年有 46% 已婚或与伴侣同住，只有 19% 与父母同住。拥有大学学位的年轻人在劳动力市场上的表现远优于受教育程度较低的同龄人，这相应地使他们能更容易建立自己的家庭。

【答案解析】

36. 【译文】无业年轻男性比有工作的年轻男性更可能与父母同住。

【答案】[H]

【解析】[H]段②句指出对于年轻男性，有工作的人仍与父母同住的可能性比无业者小得多。试题是对该句大意的同义改写，比较结构复现，试题将原文的比较对象调换了顺序：A are... less likely to... than B. 同义改写为 B are more likely to... than A。

37. 【译文】2014 年，18 至 34 岁的男性与父母同住的比例高于同龄女性。

【答案】[E]

【解析】[E]段③句介绍 2014 年年轻男性的选择“28% 与父母同住，35% 与配偶或伴侣



同住”，④句介绍年轻女性的选择“35%与配偶或伴侣同住，29%与父母同住”，试题从③④句中提取两性“与父母同住的情况”加以概括。其中，结合上下文可知 men aged 18 to 34 对应 young men（③句 young men 与②句 men aged 18 to 34 同指），men... greater than... female counterparts 正确概括③④句所含大小关系 young men... 35% > Young women... 29%。

38. 【译文】在过去三十年左右的时间里，结婚或与伴侣同居的年轻人比例极大地下降了。

【答案】[G]

【解析】[G]段末句指出年轻人结婚或与伴侣同居的总体比例自 1990 年以来大幅下降。试题是对这种变化趋势的同义转述，The percentage of... 同义替换 the overall share of...；in the past three decades or so 是基于 since 1990 换算而来。

39. 【译文】20 世纪中期前后，在 18 至 34 岁的人中仅有 20% 住在父母家里。

【答案】[B]

【解析】[B]段③句描述 1960 年左右的现象“18 到 34 岁的人中，与配偶或伴侣同住的比例达历史最高（62%），仅有五分之一与父母同住”，试题是对该句部分信息的同义改写。

40. 【译文】拥有大学学位的年轻人发现他们更容易脱离父母独立居住。

【答案】[K]

【解析】[K]段末句指出拥有大学学位的年轻人就业表现更好，也就更容易组建自己的小家庭。试题是对该句大意的同义改写，live independently of their parents 与句中 to establish their own households 同义。

41. 【译文】轻男性最终成为单亲家长的可能性低于年轻女性。

【答案】[F]

【解析】[F]段②句分析出现更多年轻女性独自成家这一现象的原因“女性比男性更可能成为带孩子的单亲家长”。试题是对该句所含信息的反向改写（Young men are less likely to... = women are more likely... to...）。

42. 【译文】由于晚婚，与父母同住的年轻女性比以前更多了。

【答案】[I]

【解析】[I]段末句指出对（年轻）女性来说，晚婚更能解释为何她们住父母家的比例上升，也即更多女性由于晚婚而选择与父母同住，试题是对该句大意的改写。due to 对应 explain，说明因果关联，More young adult women live with their parents 与 the increase in their living in the family home 同义。

43. 【译文】近几十年来，由于收入下降，年轻男性与父母同住的比例上升了。

【答案】[H]

【解析】[H]段末句指出由于工资下降，年轻男性与父母同住的比例上升。试题是对该句大意的同义改写，The percentage... has grown 同义替换 the share... has risen；due to 对应 As，均表因果；in recent decades 在②句复现，也是该句“工资下降趋势（wages have fallen）”暗含的时间范围。

44. 【译文】大学生数量的增加使得更多年轻人与父母同住。

【答案】[J]

【解析】[J]段②句介绍经济大衰退之后的情形，指出大学入学人数增加，壮大了住（父母）家年轻人的队伍。试题是对该句主要内容的同义转述，made 暗含因果，与 boosting the ranks of...（壮大……队伍）同义。

45. 【译文】年轻人与父母同住的一大原因在于他们晚婚或终身不婚。

【答案】[G]

【解析】[G]段②句指出年轻人与父母同住比例持续上升的一大原因“他们晚婚甚至不婚”。试题是对该句的同义改写，One reason（其中一个原因）对应 The first [factor]（第一个



因素)。

Section C

【原文译文】

Passage One

美国政商界的性别不平等导致高层缺乏女性

大多数美国人认为,女性完全能和男性一样,成为优秀的政治领袖。也一样有能力掌控公司董事会会议室。而根据皮尤研究中心一份关于女性及领导力的最新调查,大多数美国人也认为,女性和男性在才智和创新能力等关键性领导力特质方面不相上下;有不少人说,女性比男性更擅长担任富有激情而有条理的领导者。

那么,为何美国的政府和企业高层中却鲜有女性的身影?至少公众认为,并非她们缺乏强硬作风、管理才能和像样的成套技能。

也并不全是工作与生活的平衡问题。虽然经济学研究和此前的调查发现已经表明,生养孩子给工作造成的中断可能让女性更加难以在事业上进一步发展并竞争高层领导职位,但最近这项调查中只有少数受访者提出这对寻求领袖地位的女性而言是个重大障碍。只有大约1/5的人认为,商界和政坛的领导层之所以没有更多女性身影,她们的家庭责任是一个主要原因。

高居榜首的反而是这个原因:大约有4成美国人指出,寻求获得政坛和商界高位的女性面临双重标准,她们要想证明自己,就必须比男性竞争者有更多的作为。另有相近比例的美国人表示,选民以及美国企业界只是没做好准备让更多的女性担任顶层领导职位而已。

如此一来,即便女性在职场已取得重大进步,公众也在“美国企业界(男女)失衡情况是否会在可预见的未来发生改变”这一问题上产生了分歧。虽然有53%的受访者认为,男性在未来的商界将继续担任更多的管理层职位,44%的受访者却表示,女性在高层管理职位中与男性平分秋色只是时间问题。至于政坛,美国人的看法较明朗些;73%的受访者认为在有生之年会看到女总统上台。

【答案解析】

46. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查美国大众对女性领导看法的最新调查结果,根据题干关键词定位至第一段③句(a new Pew Research Center survey on women and leadership)。

【解析】A、B皆利用第四段①句信息“因面临双重标准,女性必须做得更多才能证明自己(也包括获得现有职位)”干扰,但这是4成美国人的看法(about four-in-ten Americans point to...),与题干所问“大多数美国人的看法”不符。C则将第一段③句许多人观点“女性比男性更有激情、更有条理”篡改为“意志力更强”。D句指出,大多数美国人认为,女性与男性不仅在才智、创新等领导力品质方面不相上下,甚至比男性更擅长担任激情而有条理的领导。D与前半句信息契合。

47. 【答案】C

【定位】本题考查过往调查关于“寻求领导地位女性”的发现,定位至第三段②句(previous survey findings... women seeking leadership roles)。

【解析】A将定位句中“生/养育致事业中断,可能更难发展晋升(may make it harder)”夸大“困难克服不了(unconquerable)”。B利用文中所述的“女性生理方面有劣势(为家庭不得不牺牲事业)”臆断出“女性在职场上因性别而自卑”,文中并未提及女性的心理。D将②句主句中的数据信息“很少受访者认为家庭是职场女性的大碍”偷换为直接结论“很少女性在职场受阻”,且文中为“最新调查”(recent survey),并非题干所问“此前调查”。C句指出,经济学研究和此前的调查发现表明,生养孩子导致工作中断,这可能让女性难以在事业上更



进一步,因而无力竞争高级管理层职位。由此可知,女性无法获取高位跟家庭责任有一定的关系,C正确。

48.【答案】C

【定位】本题考查阻碍女性晋升顶层职位的主要原因。由题干关键信息 primary factor 定位至第四段①句 (topping the list of reasons)。

【解析】A项与首段③句“根据最新调查,女性和男性在关键性领导力品质方面不相上下,甚至比男性更有激情、更条理”相悖。B项对第三段③句 family responsibilities are a major reason 断章取义,忽略 only about one-in-five (仅2成人这么认为)所暗含的“家庭责任并非主要原因”。D项将第四段②句“选民及企业没有做好准备让女性担任高位”臆断为“职业空缺太少”。第四段①句借“调查(四成美国人认为)”指出女性难登高位的首要原因:女性面临双重标准,她们必须比男性付出更多以证明自己。可见,阻碍女性担任顶层职位的主要原因是性别偏见,C项符合文意。

49.【答案】D

【定位】本题考查美国企业界的未来情形。由题干关键信息 corporate America in the near future 定位至末段①句 (corporate America... in the foreseeable future)。

【解析】A、B项利用②③句“女性与男性高管数量齐平只是时间问题”、“希望能有一位女性总统”干扰,但它们仅为(存在分歧的)公众当中一部分人的看法(44%、73%),并非题干所问“作者/文中所说”。C项将公众的分歧点由“是否有更多女性领袖出现”篡改改为“女性能否成为优秀领袖”,且第一段即已指出公众毫不怀疑女性的领袖品质。末段①句指出,公众在“美国企业界领导层性别失衡是否会在可预见的未来发生改变”这一问题上产生了分歧 (is divided about 义同选项中 have opposing opinions),“性别失衡的现状是否会改变”意即“是否会有更多女性领导者”,故D正确。

50.【答案】A

【定位】本题考查美国人对美国政坛未来情形的预想。由题干关键信息 America's political stage 定位至末段③句 (when it comes to politics)。

【解析】B、C均利用定位句“预计能看到女总统上台”干扰,但“预计会有更多女性参与政治”属过度推断,“预计会有大部分女性投票支持”属主观臆测。D项将末段②句“44%美国人对未来商界的判断 (as many women are in top executive positions as men)”偷换为“大部分美国人对未来政坛的判断 (As many women in top government positions as men)”。末段③句指出:美国人对未来政坛的预期分歧更小,73%的人认为在有生之年能看到女总统上台。可见,大部分美国人认为女性很快会出任政府最高职位,故A项正确。

【原文译文】

Passage Two

长高了的世代

过去一百年里,人们身高有所增长,其中韩国女性平均激增20厘米以上,伊朗男性平均增高16.5厘米。一项全球性的研究仔细探究了1914年至2014年间200个国家里18岁人群的平均身高。

研究结果显示,虽然1914年瑞典人身高位居全球第一,但荷兰男性现已凭182.5厘米的平均身高从第12位跃居榜首。同时,拉脱维亚女性以169.8厘米的平均身高由1914年的第28位一跃为一个世纪后的世界首位。

此项研究的合著者、伦敦帝国理工学院的詹姆斯·本瑟姆称,这一全球趋势可能主要缘于营养和医疗保健方面的改善。他补充指出,“个体遗传基因对身高的影响很大,但一旦计算全国人民身高平均值,遗传基因的作用就没那么重要了。”

帝国理工学院的埃利奥·里博利称,长得高一点有很多好处。“较高的身高与较长的寿命



相关，”他说道。“这很大程度上是因为高个子死于心血管疾病的风险较小”。

然而，尽管世界各地的身高都在增长，但是非洲北部及撒哈拉以南地区许多国家的身高变化趋势却引发了担忧，里博利说道。尽管 20 世纪初期，乌干达和尼日尔的身高有所增长，但近年来这一趋势却发生了逆转：18 岁人群的身高出现下降。

萨塞克斯大学的亚历山大·莫拉迪称，“造成这些国家平均身高下降的原因之一是 1980 年代的经济形势”。他说，因结构调整政策引发的营养和健康危机致使众多儿童和青少年无法充分发挥其身高潜能。

本瑟姆认为，全球身高增长趋势有重要影响。“我们现在有多高深受我们成长环境的影响，”他说。“如若我们现在给孩子一个尽可能最好的人生开端，他们会在今后几十年更健康、更有所成就。”

【答案解析】

51. 【答案】B

【定位】本题就“全球性研究的结果”设题，根据题干关键词 the global study tell us, in the last hundred years 定位至第一、二段(over the last century. . . The results [of the study] reveal that. . .)。

【解析】A 项由首段 South Korean、Iranian (属亚洲) 增高、第二段 Dutch、Latvian (属欧洲) 增高、第五段 Africa (非洲) 先增后降的具体叙述中望文生义出“各大洲存在显著差异”，而研究针对的是“国家 (countries)”而非“洲 (continents)”。C 项将全文关键词 increasing height、height has increased 偷换为 increase (in height) has been quickening “身高增速一直在加快”。D 项由首两段“韩国女性身高增幅大于伊朗男性”及“拉脱维亚女性身高排名跃升位次多于荷兰男性”捏造而来，但该研究只对男性、女性身高变化分别进行纵向研究，并未横向比较男女性身高增幅。

第一段开篇指出：一百年来人们身高有所增长，其中韩国女性、伊朗男性身高增长幅度分别高达 20cm 以上、16.5cm；随后引出这项针对“1914-2014 年间 200 个国家平均身高”的全球性研究；第二段直接介绍该研究的结果：荷兰男性和拉脱维亚女性身高大幅增长、分别从 1914 年的第 12 位、第 28 位一跃瑞典荣登榜首；最后再结合第三段首句中特定指示名词 the global trend 的语用功能可推知，首两段所述身高大幅增长属于一种全球趋势，故 B 正确。补充：结合第五六段信息“非洲北部及撒哈拉以南地区身高下降趋势”可进一步敲定，这种全球趋势发生在除非洲部分国家以外的其它大多数国家。

52. 【答案】C

【定位】本题考查詹姆斯·本瑟姆对“遗传基因之于身高增长的作用”的看法，由题干关键词 James Bentham say 和 genetics 定位至第三段。

【解析】A 项根据碎片信息“没那么重要 (plays a less key role)”断章取义，而忽视其前述条件：当涉及人口整体的平均身高时。B 项与首句 Bentham 观点“营养和医疗保健的改善很可能是人口身高增长的主要原因”相悖。D 项将“对个体影响大于对群体影响”偷换为“对女性影响大于对男性影响”，而 Bentham 并未谈及遗传基因对男女身高的影响。第三段②句指出本瑟姆观点：遗传基因对个体身高影响很大，但计量平均身高时，遗传基因对身高的作用就不那么重要了。故 C 正确。

53. 【答案】A

【定位】本题就埃利奥·里博利对“高个人群”的看法设题，由题干关键词 Elio Riboli say 和 taller people 定位至第四段。

【解析】B 项由“高个子死于心血管疾病的风险较小，寿命较长”过度推断出“高个子鲜受疾病苦痛的纠缠、因而日子过得更轻松”。C 项错误同 B 项，将“患心血管疾病的风险较小”



夸大“患致命疾病的风险较低”。D 项利用个别难词 longer life expectancy 设置干扰，但 life expectancy 此处为固定用法，意为“预期寿命”，并非“生活期望”。第四段①句中里博利指出：较高的身高与较长的寿命有关，A 中 live longer 同义改写原文 longer life expectancy.,

54. 【答案】B

【定位】本题问及“乌干达和尼日尔 18 岁群体”的相关信息。根据题干关键词 Uganda and Niger 定位至第五段末句。

【解析】A 项将段中今昔对比“20 世纪初增长 VS 近年来逆转”偷换为横向对比“比其他国家同龄人慢”。C 项利用第六段末句碎片信息 failing to reach their full potential 干扰，却忽略其后限定语 in terms of height “身高方面的（潜能）”，选项将其夸大为“个人全部潜能”。D 项利用当前非洲政治形势“多国政权更迭频繁”这一常识干扰。B 项指出：近年来，乌干达和尼日尔人身高变化趋势出现逆转，由 20 世纪初的增长转变为下降。由此可知，他们现在实际上要比前几代人更矮，B 正确。

55. 【答案】D

【定位】本题就“詹姆斯·本瑟姆的建议”设题，根据题干关键词 James Bentham 及本题位置定位至末段。

【解析】A 项利用末段碎片信息 the global trend “children 和 grew up 糅杂干扰，但文中未有提及“儿童发展的全球趋势”。B 项由第六段末句“儿童和青少年无法充分发挥其身高潜能”主观推断 Bentham 建议“确保孩子充分发挥身高潜能”，但 Bentham 的关注点在于“孩子的成长环境（饮食营养及医疗设施等）对身高的影响，进而对个人健康、发展成就的影响”。C 项将文中 the environment we grew up in “成长环境”过度泛化为 our environment “人类环境”。末段引述本瑟姆之言指出，我们的身高很大程度上受到成长环境的影响。如果我们给孩子一个最好的人生开端，即尽可能给他们提供一个理想的成长环境，那将对孩子今后的几十年人生大有帮助，D 正确。

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

【参考译文】

Lion dance is a traditional folk performance in China with a history of over 2,000 years. In the dance, two performers share one lion costume with one waving the lion's head and the other waving the lion's body and tail. They cooperate skillfully to imitate a lion's various movements. As the lion, king of beasts, symbolizes happiness and good luck, the lion dance is usually performed during the Spring Festival and other festivals. It may also be performed at other important occasions such as business opening events and wedding ceremonies, often attracting a large audience.

【逐句解析】

1. 舞狮作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史。

【词汇】舞狮 lion dance; lion dancing; 民间表演 folk performance; 2000 多年历史 a history of over/more than 2,000 years

【句子】“作为中国传统民间表演已有 2000 多年历史”均是对“舞狮”特点的描述，可将“舞狮已有 2000 多年历史”译为句子主干，“作为中国传统民间表演”译为状语，即 Lion dance as a... performance... has a history...; 也可将“舞狮作为中国传统民间表演”译为主干，“已有 2000 多年历史”译为后置定语，即 Lion dance is a...performance...with a history...。“中国”、“传统”、“民间”均修饰“表演”，可直译为并列前置定语 traditional Chinese folk performance



(英语中前置定语的数量通常不超过三个,排列顺序为:限定词+序数词+基数词+评注性形容词+大小+形状+新旧年龄+颜色+国籍/产地+材料/用途),也可将表示所属地的“中国”译为后置定语 in China,使句子结构更协调平衡。

2. 在狮子舞中,两位表演者同披一件狮子服,一个舞动头部,另一个舞动身体和尾巴。

【词汇】表演者 performer; 同披一件狮子服 share the same/share one/wear one lion costume

【句子】“狮子舞”与首句“舞狮”同指,此处可用 the dance 代替,使译文更符合英语“多替代、少重复”的特点。“两位表演者……一个……另一个”含“整体——部分”关系,可将描述整体的“两位表演者……”译为主句,描述部分的“一个……另一个……”用 with + n. + doing 复合结构(常作伴随、原因、条件等状语)译为状语。由语境可知,“狮子服”特指狮子舞表演中使用的“戏服、道具服”,因此“服”应具化译为 costume。“一个…另一个…”并列列举结构可译为英语中的对应表达 one... the other... (特指两个人/物中的“一个,另一个”)。

3. 他们熟练配合,模仿狮子的各种动作。

【词汇】熟练 skillfully; proficiently; 配合 cooperate; work together; coordinate; 模仿 imitate; mimic

【句子】模仿狮子的各种动作“可视为“熟练配合”的目的/结果,句子可译为 They cooperate skillfully to imitate...结构。也可将两者视为同时发生,译为英语中的“主句+伴随状语”结构,即 They cooperate skillfully, imitating...“熟练”修饰动作“配合”,应译为副词 skillfully、proficiently 等。“狮子的各种动作”可译为名词所有格 a lion's various movements 或 A of B 结构 various movements of a lion。

4. 狮子是兽中之王,象征幸福和好运,所以人们通常在春节和其他节日期间表演狮子舞。

【词汇】兽中之王 king of the animals/beasts; 象征 symbolize; represent; 幸福 happiness; blessedness; 好运 good fortune; good luck; 春节 the Spring Festival

【句子】本句包含因果关系“(狮子)象征幸福美好,所以人们……”,可将原因译为原因状语从句 As the lion symbolizes... people usually...,或将结果译为结果状语从句 The lion symbolizes... so people usually...。“兽中之王”是对“狮子”身份的补充,属于次要信息,可作为同位语置于 lion 之后。

5. 狮子舞也可能出现在其他重要场合,如商店开业和结婚典礼,往往吸引许多人观赏。

【词汇】重要场合 important/significant occasion; 商店开业 business opening event; opening ceremony of a shop; 结婚典礼 wedding ceremony/party; 吸引许多人观赏 attract a large audience/ large crowds

【句子】“狮子舞”为无生命物,宜将汉语中的主动行为“出现”转译为英语中的被动语态 be seen/be performed 等。“如”引出“其他重要场合”的具体例子,可用英语中表列举的短语 such as/for example/for instance 等译出。“往往吸引许多人观赏”的逻辑主语同其前的“狮子舞”,可译为伴随状语 often attracting...“吸引许多人观赏”可直接译为 attract a large audience,其中 audience 已隐含“观赏”之意,其后无需添加 to appreciate/to see 等状语。

