

2021 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题（第 3 套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose you have just participated in a school project of collecting used books on campus. You are now to write a report about the project, which may include its aim, organizers, participants and activities. You will have 30 minutes to write the report. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明：2021 年 12 月大学英语四级考试全国共考了 two 套听力。本套的听力内容与第二套相同，因此本套听力部分不再重复给出。

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.

The sheets are damp with sweat. You're cold, but your heart is racing as if a killer just chased you down a dark street. It was just a nightmare, you tell yourself; there's nothing to be afraid of. But you're still filled with 26.

Given how unsettling and haunting nightmares can be, is there a way for dreamers to 27, or even turn off, these bad dreams as they happen?

Research is 28, but some studies suggest that people who can master lucid dreaming—that is, the ability to be 29 that a nightmare is happening and possibly even control it without waking up—may hold the 30.

Nightmares are part of the human experience, especially for kids. Doctors 31 don't consider occasional nightmares a problem. They can just be symptoms of a sleep disorder that can 32 from an unpleasant experience, stress, or certain drugs.

To treat the disorder, there are a number of medicines and therapies that are backed by 33 research, according to the American Academy of Sleep Medicine, which analyzed the available research on the treatment of nightmare disorder in a recent 34 published in the *Journal of Clinical Sleep Medicine*.

However, nightmares are complicated, and researchers are still struggling to understand them, said Dr. Rachel Salas, an expert on sleep disorders and an associate professor at Johns Hopkins Medicine in Baltimore. What we do know is that people 35 to have different kinds of nightmares at different points during the sleep cycle.



- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) amount | I) mechanical |
| B) answer | J) result |
| C) avoid | K) review |
| D) aware | L) rigorous |
| E) depart | M) tend |
| F) drastically | N) timidity |
| G) fear | O) typically |
| H) limited | |

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*.

Why it matters that teens are reading less

- A) Most of us spend much more time with digital media than we did a decade ago. But today's teens have grown up with smartphones. Compared with teens a couple of decades ago, the way they interact with traditional media like books and movies is fundamentally different.
- B) Analysis of surveys of over one million teens in the United States collected since 1976 reveals a major shift in how teens are spending their leisure time. Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens. Digital devices are changing other behaviors, too. More and more, young people choose spending time on their electronic devices over engaging in other activities, regardless of the type. Indeed, by 2016, the average American high school senior said they spent six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online during their free time. And that covers just three activities, and if other digital media activities were included, that estimate would no doubt rise.
- C) Teens did not always spend that much time with digital media. Online time has doubled since 2006, and social media use has moved from a periodic activity to a daily one in the same period. By 2016, nearly nine out of ten young women in the 12th grade said they visited social media sites every day. Meanwhile, time spent playing video games rose from under an hour a day to an hour and a half on average. One out of ten American 8th grade students in 2016 spent 40 hours a week or more playing video games. Let me emphasize that this is equal to the time most adults spend per week at work.



- D) If teens are spending so much time using electronic devices, does that mean they have to give up some other activities? Maybe not. Over the years, many scholars have insisted that time online does not necessarily take away time spent engaging with traditional media or on other activities. Some people, they argue, are just more interested in certain kinds of media and entertainment. Thus, using more of one type of media does not necessarily mean less of the other.
- E) That may be true, but that still does not tell us much about what happens across a whole generation of people when time spent on digital media grows. Large surveys conducted over the course of many years tell us that American youth are not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past. While 70 percent of 8th and 10th grade students used to go to the movies once a month or more, now only about half do this. More and more, watching a movie is something teens choose to do on their electronic devices. Why is this a problem? One reason is that going to the cinema is generally a social activity. Now, watching movies is something that most teens do alone. This fits a larger pattern. In another analysis, researchers found that today's teens go out with their friends much less often than previous generations did.
- F) But the trends related to movies are less disturbing compared with the change in how teens spend their time. Research has revealed an enormous decline in reading. In 1980, about 60 percent of senior high school students said they read a book, newspaper or magazine every day that was not assigned for school. By 2016, only 16 percent did. This is a huge drop and it is important to note that this was not merely a decline in reading paper books, newspapers or magazines. The survey allowed for reading materials on a digital device.
- G) Indeed, the number of senior high school students who said they had not read any books for pleasure in the last year was one out of three by 2016. That is triple the number from two decades ago. For today's youth, books, newspapers and magazines have less and less of a presence in their daily lives. Of course, teens are still reading. But they are generally reading short texts. Most of them are not reading long articles or books that explore deep themes and require critical thinking and reflection. Perhaps not accidentally, in 2016 reading scores were the lowest they have ever been since 1972.
- H) This might present problems for young people later on. When high school students go on to college, their past and current reading habits will influence their academic performance. Imagine going from reading texts as short as one or two sentences to trying to read entire books written in complex language and containing sophisticated ideas. Reading and comprehending longer books and chapters takes practice, and American teens are no longer getting that practice.
- I) So how can this problem be solved? Should parents and teachers take away teens'



smartphones and replace them with paper books? Probably not. Research has shown that smartphones are currently American teens' main form of social communication. This means that, without a smartphone, teens are likely to feel isolated from their peers. However, that does not mean teens need to use electronic devices as often as they do now. Data connecting excessive digital media time to mental health issues suggests a limit of two hours a day of free time spent with screens, a restriction that will also allow time for other activities—like going to the movies with friends or reading longer, more complicated texts.

J) The latter is especially important. I would argue that of all the changes brought about by the widespread use of digital devices, the huge decline in reading is likely to have the biggest negative impact on today's teens because reading books and longer articles is one of the best ways to learn critical thinking. It helps people to understand complex issues and to separate fact from fiction. Thus, deep reading is crucial for being a good citizen, a successful college student and a productive employee. If serious reading dies, a lot will go with it.

36. Many years' surveys reveal that young people in America are going to the cinema much less often than they used to.

37. Survey analysis shows American teens now spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books.

38. The number of senior high schoolers not reading books for pleasure in a year increased three times over 20 years.

39. Many scholars claim that spending time on electronic devices doesn't necessarily mean a decrease of time for other activities.

40. Most people spend much more time interacting with digital media than they did ten years ago.

41. The author claims that it will be a great loss if we no longer read books and longer articles.

42. Over a decade or so, American teens' social media use shifted from an occasional activity to a routine one.

43. A more disturbing trend in America today is that teens are spending far less time reading than around four decades ago.

44. Some five years ago, high school seniors in America generally spent more than six hours a day on electronic devices.

45. It was found that American youngsters today don't socialize nearly as much as the earlier generations.



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.

Have you ever wondered how acceptable it is to hug or touch someone? While it may sound safe to avoid all physical contact so as not to offend anyone, the lack of touching might imply cold attitudes or indifference in interpersonal relationships.

So, what should we do? The simple answer is to thoroughly learn unique cultural norms for physical contact. In nonverbal communication *terminology* (术语), physical contact and the study of touching are generally referred to as haptics.

Haptics in communication often suggest the level of intimacy. They are usually classified into two groups: high-contact and low-contact.

Asia and quite surprisingly the United States, Canada and Britain belong to low-contact cultures. People from the rest of the world, such as Latin America, are considered to be in high-contact cultures, where they tend to expect touching in social interactions and feel more comfortable with physical closeness. Despite the classification, there are more complex factors such as relational closeness, gender, age, and context that can affect how someone views physical contact.

One common French custom of greetings is cheek-kissing, but it is mostly restricted to friends, close acquaintances and family members. While cheek-kissing for Latin Americans is also a universal greeting form, it does not require such a high degree of relational closeness. However, gender matters more for them because cheek-kissing often only happens between women or a man and a woman but not two men.

In contrast, in certain Arabian, African, and Asian countries, men can publicly hold hands or show physical affection as signs of brotherhood or friendship while these behaviors may suggest a romantic relationship in other parts of the world. Although men's touching is more normal in these cultures, physical contact between persons of opposite sexes who are not family members is negatively perceived in Arabian countries.

These factors could definitely affect the degree to which someone is comfortable with *tactile* (触觉的) communication and physical intimacy. Therefore, if you are someone who loves to show physical affection, you should not be afraid to show it or drastically change your behaviors—just ask for consent beforehand!



46. What does the author say in the first paragraph about physical contact?
- A) Its role in interpersonal relationships is getting increasingly important.
 - B) It is becoming more acceptable to many who used to think it offensive.
 - C) Its absence might suggest a lack of warmth in interpersonal relationships.
 - D) It might prompt different responses from people of different social backgrounds.
47. What does physical contact in communication suggest?
- A) What social class people belong to.
 - B) How civilized the communicators are.
 - C) What family background people come from.
 - D) How close the communicators' relationships are.
48. What do we learn about people in high-contact cultures?
- A) They are sensitive to the way people express their emotions.
 - B) They take touching as a cultural norm in social interactions.
 - C) They attach great importance to close ties among people.
 - D) They tend to be more open in interpersonal relationships.
49. What do we learn about social customs in Arabian countries?
- A) Men can show friendship in public through physical affection.
 - B) Non-traditional romantic relationships are simply unacceptable.
 - C) Physical contact between unfamiliar people is negatively perceived.
 - D) People of different ages and genders show affection in different ways.
50. What does the author tell us to do concerning tactile communication?
- A) Lay emphasis on nonverbal communication.
 - B) Learn to use appropriate body language first.
 - C) Pay attention to the differences between genders.
 - D) Take other people's preference into consideration.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

From climate change to the ongoing *pandemic* (大流行病) and beyond, the issues facing today's world are increasingly complex and dynamic. Yet solving problems like these requires new approaches that extend beyond traditional ways of thinking. A study led by Yale Professor of Psychology, Paul O'Keefe, found that having a growth *mindset* (思维倾向) of interest may spark this type of innovation.

Professor O'Keefe established in earlier studies that people hold different beliefs about the nature of interest. Those with a growth mindset of interest tend to believe that interests can be developed and cultivated, while those with a fixed mindset of interest tend to believe that interests are *inherent* (与生俱有的) and simply need to be 'found.' Building on these



findings, the latest research examined how a growth mindset of interest can boost integrative thinking across the traditional disciplinary boundaries of arts and sciences.

For example, in one task, research participants were instructed to create new college majors by combining two or more existing academic Arts or Science programs at their university. After coding and analyzing the ideas they generated, the team found that people with a growth mindset of interest were more likely to bridge programs across the arts and sciences to create new majors like computational economics rather than creating majors that drew from only one of those areas, like computational chemistry.

As Professor O’Keefe pointed out, “This research provides a useful direction for organizations whose products and services call for integrated and creative solutions. Take smartphones for example. You need not only computer science and engineering knowledge, but also an understanding of psychology and visual design to create a better product. Employees with a growth mindset may be more likely to devise innovative ideas that bridge multiple areas of knowledge to achieve better solutions.”

The benefits of a growth mindset of interest may also extend to those seeking employment. This is a pressing issue because many people are becoming unemployed due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Having a growth mindset of interest can help job seekers expand their interests and become more adaptable to different fields, and take the initiative to learn new skills.

51. What does the author say about the world today?

- A) It faces problems that are getting more varied and complicated.
- B) It has done away with many of the traditional ways of thinking.
- C) It is undergoing radical and profound changes.
- D) It is witnessing various types of innovations.

52. What did Professor O’Keefe find in his earlier studies?

- A) People’s interests tend to change with age.
- B) People’s interests determine their mindsets.
- C) People are divided about the nature of interest.
- D) People of different ages have different mindsets.

53. What is the focus of Professor O’Keefe’s recent research?

- A) How boundaries can be removed between arts and science disciplines.
- B) How feasible it is to create new disciplines like computational economics.
- C) How students in arts and sciences view the two types of mindset of interest.
- D) How a growth mindset of interest can contribute to cross-disciplinary thinking.

54. What does the author want to illustrate with the example of smartphones?

- A) Hi-tech products are needed in interdisciplinary research.
- B) Improved technology gives birth to highly popular products.



- C) Making innovative products needs multidisciplinary knowledge.
- D) Hi-tech products can boost people's integrative thinking.

55. What is the author's suggestion to those who are seeking employment?

- A) Learning practical skills.
- B) Broadening their interests.
- C) Staying safe in the pandemic.
- D) Knowing their pressing issues.

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**.

都江堰 (Dujiangyan) 坐落在成都平原西部的岷江上, 距成都市约 50 公里, 始建于公元前三世纪。它的独特之处在于无需用堤坝调控水流。两千多年来, 都江堰一直有效地发挥着防洪与灌溉作用, 使成都平原成为旱涝保收的沃土和中国最重要的粮食产地之一。都江堰工程体现了我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧, 是全世界年代最久、仍在使用的、无坝控水的水利工程。

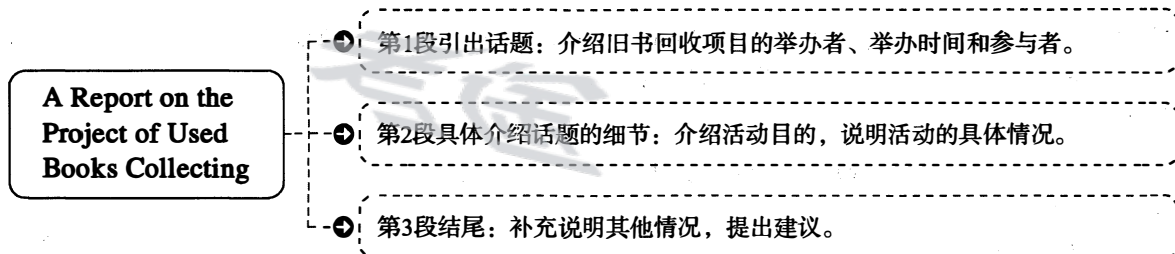


2021年12月大学英语四级考试真题(三)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>A Report on the Project of Used Books Collecting</p> <p>To Whom It May Concern,</p> <p>【1】A school project of collecting used books was held last weekend. The project, 【2】organized by Student Union, targeted mainly junior and senior students and attracted many sophomores, too. 【3】The following are some of the details.</p> <p>【4】Aimed at raising students' awareness of recycling and helping them develop a habit of thrifty, 【5】the project consists of three activities. 【6】The first one is barter in which students bring their used books in exchange for books they need. 【7】The second is donation, in which books, mainly cartoons and magazines, are donated to a remote rural school library. 【8】In the third activity, books, mainly reference ones and materials for CET-4, CET-6 and graduate entrance exam, are given away to students in need for free.</p> <p>【9】I am very happy to report that about 500 used books have found new readers, that 800 have been collected for the rural school library, and that the number of the latter is still growing. On this account, 【10】I suggest that activities of this kind be held once a semester.</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Li Ming</p>	<p>【1】点出话题: 开篇介绍了项目主题以及活动举行的时间。</p> <p>【2】介绍活动的组织者及参加者。</p> <p>【3】引领下段, 描述细节。</p> <p>【4】点明活动目的: 提高学生的循环利用意识, 帮助他们培养节俭的习惯。</p> <p>【5】交代活动的数量。</p> <p>【6】使用 The first one 引出第一项活动: 以物易物。</p> <p>【7】使用 The second 引出第二项活动: 向一所偏远的农村学校图书馆捐赠图书。</p> <p>【8】使用 In the third activity 引出第三项活动: 无偿转让一些参考书和考试资料。</p> <p>【9】结尾: 对活动情况进行总结。</p> <p>【10】表达自己对这项活动的建议。</p>

话题词汇:

second-hand books 二手书
best-selling books 畅销书

textbook recycling 教科书循环利用
dog-eared 翻旧了的



encourage thrift 鼓励节俭

the concept of energy conservation 节约能源的概念

environment-friendly society 建设环境友好型社会

great social benefits 良好的社会效益

recycle 回收再利用

schools in backward and impoverished areas 贫困落后地区的学校

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自 2020 年 2 月 16 日刊登在 www.livescience.com (生活科学网站) 上的一篇标题为“Can you ‘turn off’ a nightmare?”(《你能“关掉”噩梦吗?》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要讨论了噩梦是否可以被避免的问题。

第1、2段引入话题：人们可以关掉噩梦吗？

第3—6段从研究角度讨论此话题，包括清醒地做梦可以控制噩梦，噩梦可能是睡眠障碍的症状以及如何治疗等。

【词性分析】

名 词：A) amount 金额；数量；B) answer 答案；回答；G) fear 害怕，恐惧；J) result 后果；结果；K) review 评论；报告；N) timidity 胆怯

动 词：A) amount 总计；等于；B) answer 答复；回答；C) avoid 避免；回避；E) depart 离开；离职；G) fear 害怕；担心；H) limited 限制；限定；J) result (因……) 发生；K) review 复查；回顾；M) tend 往往会；倾向

形容词：D) aware 意识到的；察觉到的；H) limited 有限的；I) mechanical 机械的；L) rigorous 谨慎的；严格的

副 词：F) drastically 急剧地；O) typically 通常；典型地

答案详解

26. 【考点】名词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格前的结构是 be filled with, 因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为：但你仍然充满_____。由前一句可知，你知道只是一场噩梦，没什么可怕的。本句与前一句构成转折，因此空格处应填入含有“害怕”意义的名词，由此确定答案为 G) fear。N) timidity 表示“胆怯”，指缺乏勇气，与句意不符，因此排除。

27. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格前的结构是 a way to..., 结合下文与空格处构成选择关系的 turn off, 空格处应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】本句意为：考虑到噩梦是多么令人不安和挥之不去，做梦的人有没有办法_____，甚至在这些糟糕的梦发生时关掉它们？空格后的 or 表示选择关系，even 表示程度加深，因此空格处应填入与 turn off 意义相近的动词原形，由此确定答案为 C) avoid。备选的其他动词原形的词义与

turn off 无关，因此排除。

28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】空格前有 is, 因此空格处应填入形容词或动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。

【语义判断】本句意为：研究是_____。本句信息较少，无法直接推断出答案。根据后一句“但有一些研究表明……”可知，空格处所表达的意思应与后一分句成转折关系，可以推出目前的研究还有限，结合备选形容词词义，可确定答案为 H) limited。另外几个备选词中，D) aware 的主语是人，I) mechanical 不能修饰 research, rigorous 与后面的分句不能构成转折关系，故排除。

29. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格前有 be, 因此空格处应填入形容词或动词的-ed 形式或-ing 形式。

【语义判断】本句意为：那些能够掌握清醒梦的人——也就是能够_____噩梦正在发生，甚至可能在不醒来的情况下控制噩梦。破折号之间的部分是插入语，对前面 lucid dreaming“清醒梦”



行解释。由此可知,所谓“清醒梦”就是知道噩梦正在发生,因此空格处应填入含有“知道,意识到”意义的形容词,由此确定答案为 D) aware。

30. 【考点】名词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格前有定冠词 the,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:那些能够掌握清醒梦的人——也就是能够意识到噩梦正在发生,甚至可能在不醒来的情况下控制噩梦——可能就有_____了。本段是对第二段提出的问题“有没有方法避免甚至关掉噩梦?”所做的回答。很明显,会清醒地做梦的人就可以关掉噩梦,因此空格处应填入含有“答案,办法”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 B) answer。

31. 【考点】副词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】空格后面是谓语动词 don't consider,因此空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】本句意为:医生_____不认为偶尔做噩梦是个问题。前一句提到,噩梦是人类经历的一部分,后一句提到,它们可能只是睡眠障碍的症状。由此可知,在医生看来,噩梦是比较正常的,通常不会是大问题。因此空格处应填入含有“通常”意义的副词,由此确定答案为 O) typically。另外一个备选副词 F) drastically“急剧地”不符合句意,因此排除。

32. 【考点】动词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格前有情态动词 can,因此空格处应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】本句意为:它们可能只是睡眠障碍的症状,可能是由不愉快的经历、压力或某些药物_____。空格所在的 that 从句是定语从句,修饰 sleep disorder。由句意可知,that 从句里提到的因素可以导致 sleep disorder,因此空格处应填入含有“由……引起”意义的动词原形,由此确定

答案为 J) result。备选的其他动词原形中,除 E) depart 之外,其他均不能与介词 from 连用,但是 depart from 表示“出发;违反(常规)”的意思,不符合句意,因此排除。

33. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

L) 【语法判断】空格后有名词 research,因此空格处应填入形容词。

【语义判断】本句意为:为了治疗睡眠障碍,有很多得到了_____研究支撑的药物和疗法。本题可以用排除法。在备选形容词中,D) aware 不能作名词的定语,即不能位于名词之前,I) mechanical 不能修饰 research,意义不通,因此排除这两项。H) limited 意思是“有限的”,与句中 a number of “大量的”相矛盾,因此排除。由此确定本题答案为 L) rigorous,rigorous research 表示“严格的研究”。

34. 【考点】名词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】空格前有形容词 recent,因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为:最近发表在《临床睡眠医学杂志》上的一篇_____,分析了关于治疗噩梦障碍的现有研究。由句意可知,发表在《临床睡眠医学杂志》上的这篇文章是对现有研究的梳理,在学术写作中,这类文章属于综述性质,因此空格处应填入含有“综述”意义的名词,由此确定答案为 K) review。

35. 【考点】动词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】分析空格所在句的句子成分可知,本句缺少谓语动词,因此空格处应填入动词,且能与后面的 to have 构成 to do 结构。

【语义判断】本句意为:我们所知道的就是,人们在睡眠周期的不同时间_____做不同类型的噩梦。备选项中符合要求的只有 M) tend“往往”使句意通顺,故答案为 M)。备选的其他动词均没有此含义,而且都不能与 to do 连用,因此排除。

参考译文

床单被汗水浸湿了。你很冷,但你的心在狂跳,就像刚在黑暗的街道上被杀手追过一样。这只是一场噩梦,你告诉自己;没什么好害怕的。但你仍然充满恐惧。

考虑到噩梦是多么令人不安和挥之不去,做梦的人有没有办法避免,甚至在这些糟糕的梦发生时关掉它们?

研究是有限的,但一些研究表明,那些能够掌握清醒梦的人——也就是能够意识到噩梦正在发生,甚至可能在不醒来的情况下控制噩梦——可能会找到答案。



噩梦是人类经历的一部分,尤其是对孩子来说。医生通常不认为偶尔做噩梦是个问题。它们可能只是睡眠障碍的症状,可能是由不愉快的经历、压力或某些药物引起的。

根据美国睡眠医学学会的说法,为了治疗这种睡眠障碍,许多药物和疗法都得到了严格研究的支持。该学会最近发表在《临床睡眠医学杂志》上的一篇综述,分析了关于治疗噩梦障碍的现有研究。

然而,噩梦是复杂的,研究人员仍在努力理解它们,巴尔的摩约翰·霍普金斯医学院的睡眠障碍专家兼副教授雷切尔·萨拉斯博士说。我们所知道的就是,人们在睡眠周期的不同阶段往往会做不同类型的噩梦。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 8 月 20 日刊登在 *theconversation.com* (对话网站) 上的一篇标题为“Why it matters that teens are reading less”(《为什么青少年读书量减少事关紧要》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要讨论了当前美国青少年将更多的时间花费在了电子设备上,对他们的娱乐方式、社交以及阅读量都产生了负面影响这一问题。而在这些变化中,阅读量的减少尤为令人忧心。

- ① A) — C) 段指通过数据出了美国青少年当前花在数字媒体和社交媒体上的时间增多了。
- ② D)、E) 段先是提出质疑: 使用电子设备会不会影响对传统媒体和其他活动的参与? 部分学者认为不会,但是从看电影方式的分析来看,电子设备的确影响到了青少年的实际社交。
- ③ F) — H) 段提出了电子设备的过多使用对青少年的阅读带来了尤其严重的影响,并可能带来后续问题。
- ④ I)、J) 段讨论了解决阅读量减少这一问题的方法,并指出严肃阅读的重要意义。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 *surveys* 和 *going to the cinema* 定位到文章 E) 段第二句。

E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,多年来进行的大型调查告诉我们,美国年轻人去电影院的频率不像过去那么高了。题干中的 *going to the cinema much less often than they used to* 对应原文中的 *not going to the cinema nearly as often as they did in the past*, 故答案为 E)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 *Survey*、*teens*、*spend their leisure time* 和 *printed books* 定位到文章 B) 段第一、二句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,对自 1976 年以来在美国收集的一百多万个青少年的调研进行分析后发现,他们度过休闲时间的方式发生了巨大

变化。纸质书籍正在被忽视,而电子屏幕却备受喜爱。题干中的 *Survey analysis* 和 *spend their leisure time on digital devices rather than reading printed books* 分别对应定位句中的 *Analysis of surveys* 和 *Paper books are being ignored, in favor of screens*, 故答案为 B)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 *The number of senior high schoolers* 和 *20 years* 定位到文章 G) 段第一、二句。

G) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,事实上,截至 2016 年,表示过去的一年没有因为乐趣而读过任何书籍的高中生人数达到了三分之一。这个数字是 20 年前的三倍。题干中的 *increased three times* 和 *over 20 years* 分别对应原文中的 *triple* 和 *two decades ago*, 故答案为 G)。



39. 【定位】由题干中的 Many scholars、doesn't necessarily 和 other activities 定位到文章 D) 段第三句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,多年来,很多学者坚持认为,上网时间不一定会占用花在传统媒体或者其他活动上的时间。题干中的 time on electronic devices 和 a decrease of time 分别对应定位句中的 time online 和 take away time,故答案为 D)。
40. 【定位】由题干中的 spend much more time 和 digital media 定位到文章 A) 段第一句。
- A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,与十年前相比,我们大多数人在数字媒体上花的时间更多了。题干中的 interacting with digital media 对应原文中的 spend much more time with digital media。题干中的 ten years ago 对应原文中的 a decade ago。同时题干中的 Most people 是指原文中的 Most of us,故答案为 A)。
41. 【定位】由题干中的 a great loss 和 books and longer articles 定位到文章 J) 段第二句和最后一句。
- J) 【精析】同义转述题。J) 段第二句指出,阅读量的大幅下降可能对当今青少年产生最大的负面影响。该段最后一句指出,如果严肃的阅读消失了,很多东西也会随之消失。题干中的 a great loss 和 books and longer articles 分别对应定位句中的 go with it 和 serious reading,故答案为 J)。
42. 【定位】由题干中的 social media use 和 shifted 定位到文章 C) 段第一、二句。
- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到青少年并不是一直花那么多时间在数字媒体上的。自 2006 年以来,上网时间翻了一番,而与此同时,数字媒体的

使用也已经从定期活动变成了日常活动。题干中的 shifted from 和 an occasional activity to a routine one 对应原文中的 moved from 和 a periodic activity to a daily one,故答案为 C)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 disturbing trend 和 far less time reading 定位到文章 F) 段第一、二句。
- F) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,但与青少年如何分配时间的变化相比,与电影相关的趋势没有那么令人不安。研究显示,青年人的阅读量大幅下降。题干中的 A more disturbing trend 和 far less time reading 分别对应定位句中的 less disturbing 和 an enormous decline in reading,故答案为 F)。
44. 【定位】由题干中的 high school seniors in America 和 six hours a day 定位到文章 B) 段第五句。
- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,事实上,截至 2016 年,美国高中高年级学生说他们在空闲时间里平均每天要花 6 个小时的时间用于写短信、上社交媒体以及上网。题干中的 Some five years ago 和 spent more than six hours a day on electronic devices 对应原文中的 by 2016 和 spent six hours a day writing text messages, on social media, and online,故答案为 B)。
45. 【定位】由题干中的 youngsters today 和 earlier generations 定位到文章 E) 段最后一句。
- E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,在另一项分析中,研究人员发现,如今的青少年与朋友外出的次数比前几代人少得多。题干中的 youngsters today、socialize 和 earlier generations 分别对应定位句中的 today's teens、go out with their friends 和 previous generations,故答案为 E)。

参考译文

为什么青少年读书量减少事关紧要

- A) (40)与十年前相比,我们大多数人在数字媒体上花的时间更多了。但是如今的青少年是伴随着智能手机长大的。与几十年前的青少年相比,他们与书籍和电影等传统媒介互动的方式是完全不同的。
- B) (37)对自 1976 年以来在美国收集的一百多万名青少年的调研进行分析后发现,他们度过休闲时间的方式发生了巨大改变。纸质书籍正在被忽视,而电子屏幕却备受喜爱。数码设备也改变了青少年一些其他的行为。越来越多的年轻人选择在电子设备上消磨时间,而不是参加其他活动,无论什么类型的活动。(44)事实上,截至 2016 年,美国高中高年级学生说他们在空闲时间里平均每天要花 6 个小时的时间用于写短信、上社交媒体以及上网。而且这仅仅包含了三种活动,如果要算上其他的数字媒体活动的话,这个估计时长无疑会增加。



- C) (42)青少年并不是一直花那么多时间在数字媒体上的。自 2006 年以来,上网时间翻了一番,而与此同时,社交媒体的使用也已经从定期活动变成了日常活动。到 2016 年,九成十二年级的女孩称她们每天都会访问社交媒体网站。与此同时,人们花在玩电子游戏上的时间从平均每天不到一小时增长到一个半小时。2016 年,美国八年级学生中有十分之一的人每周会拿出 40 个小时或更多的时间玩电子游戏。我强调一下,这相当于大多数成年人每周花在工作上的时间。
- D) 如果青少年花这么多时间使用电子设备,这是否意味着他们不得不放弃一些其他的活动?或许不是。(39)多年来,很多学者坚持认为,上网时间不一定会占用花在传统媒体或者其他活动上的时间。他们认为,有些人只是对某些类型的媒体和娱乐形式更感兴趣。因此,多使用某一种媒体并不一定意味着另一种媒体使用得更少。
- E) 那可能是真的,但那仍然不能告诉我们当人们花在数字媒体上的时间增长时,整个一代人会发生什么。(36)多年来进行的大型调研告诉我们,美国年轻人去电影院的频率不像过去那么高了。过去,70%的八年级和十年级学生每月看一次电影,甚至更多,但现在只有约一半的人这样做。越来越多的青少年会选择在他们的电子设备上看电影。为什么这是一个问题呢?原因之一是,看电影通常是一种社交活动。现在,看电影是大多数青少年单独做的事情。这符合一个更大样本。(45)在另一项分析中,研究人员发现,如今的青少年与朋友外出的次数比前几代人少得多。
- F) (43)但与青少年如何分配时间的变化相比,与电影相关的趋势没有那么令人不安。研究显示,青年人的阅读量大幅下降。1980 年,大约 60%的高中生表示,他们每天读一本书、一份报纸或杂志,这不是学校布置的。到 2016 年,只有 16%的高中生这样做。这是一个巨大的下降,值得注意的是,这不仅仅是阅读纸质书籍、报纸或杂志的下降。这项调查也将数字设备上的阅读材料考虑在内。
- G) (38)事实上,截至 2016 年,表示过去的一年没有因为乐趣而读过任何书籍的高中生人数达到了三分之一。这个数字是 20 年前的三倍。对于今天的年轻人来说,书籍、报纸和杂志在他们的日常生活中存在感越来越低。当然,青少年仍在阅读。但他们通常读的是短文本。他们中的大多数人都不会阅读那些探索深层主题、需要批判性思考和反思的长篇文章或书籍。2016 年的阅读成绩是 1972 年以来的最低水平,这或许并非偶然。
- H) 这可能会在以后给年轻人带来一些问题。当高中生进入大学时,他们过去和现在的阅读习惯将会影响他们的学业表现。想象一下,从阅读短至一两句话的文本,到努力去读整本用复杂的语言编写、观点晦涩难懂的书籍。阅读和理解更长的书籍和篇章需要练习,而美国青少年不再进行这些练习了。
- I) 那么该如何解决这一问题呢?父母和老师是否会拿走青少年的智能手机而用纸质书籍来代替呢?很可能不会。研究表明,智能手机目前是美国青少年的主要社交形式。这就意味着,如果没有智能手机,青少年可能会感觉与同龄人隔绝。然而,这不是说青少年需要像他们现在这样频繁地使用电子设备。将过多的数字媒体时间与心理健康问题联系起来后,得出了一些数据,这些数据建议将每天花在屏幕上的空闲时间限制在两小时之内。这一限制也会让青少年有时间从事其他活动,比如和朋友一起去看电影或者阅读更长、更复杂的文本。
- J) 后者尤为重要。(41-1)我认为,在数字设备的广泛使用所带来的所有变化中,阅读量的大幅下降可能对当今青少年产生最大的负面影响,因为阅读书籍和长篇文章是学习批判性思维的最好方式之一。它能够帮助人们理解复杂的问题,区分事实和虚幻。因此,深度阅读对于成为一个好公民、一个成功的大学生和一个高效的员工是至关重要的。(41-2)如果严肃的阅读消失了,很多东西也会随之消失。

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 3 月 29 日刊登在 *Freely Magazine* (《自由杂志》) 上的一篇标题为 “To Hug or Not to Hug: Physical Contacts Vary Across Cultures” (《拥不拥抱: 身体接触因文化而异》) 的文章。



【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了不同文化中身体接触习惯的差异。

➊ 第1段指出交流中缺少身体接触意味着态度冷漠。

➋ 第2—4段指出我们应当通晓身体接触这一独特的文化规范，从而引出术语“触觉”并具体介绍了触觉的分类。同时指出除了分类，有很多复杂因素影响我们对身体接触的态度。

➌ 第5、6段举例介绍不同文化中身体接触习惯的差异。

➍ 第7段指出实际生活中不必过于担心，提前做好沟通即可。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 first paragraph 和 physical contact 定位到首段第二句。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，虽然避免一切身体接触以免冒犯任何人听起来很稳妥，但缺乏接触可能意味着人际关系中的冷淡态度或漠不关心。由此可见，缺少身体接触会让人觉得你在人际交往中表现得不够热情，故答案为 C)。

【避错】第一段未提到身体接触越来越重要的相关内容，故排除 A)；第一段第二句表明，有些人会为了避免冒犯别人而避免所有的身体接触，但并未提及这些人现在是否接受身体接触的行为，故排除 B)；第一段没有提到身体接触会引发不同背景的人的不同反应，故排除 D)。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 physical contact、in communication 和 suggest 定位到第二段最后一句和第三段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。由第二段最后一句可知，触觉指的就是身体接触和对触碰的研究。第三段第一句提到，交流中的触觉通常暗示着亲密程度。由此可知，答案为 D)。

【避错】文章中未提及社会阶层和身体接触之间的关系，故排除 A)；B) 中提到的有礼貌并未在文中出现，故排除；文章第五、六段提及家庭成员之间的身体接触，但不涉及家庭背景，故排除 C)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 people in high-contact cultures 定位到第四段第二句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，来自世界其他地区的人，如拉丁美洲人，被认为处于高接触文化中，他们往往会在社交互动中期待接触，并对身体上的亲近感到更舒适。由此推断出，触摸是高接触文化中的人在社交时的一种典型行为和习惯，

属于一种文化规范，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A) 在文中未提及，故排除；定位句中提到高接触文化中的人对身体上的亲近感到更舒适，而 C) 提到的是看重人与人之间的亲密关系，与定位句中身体上的亲近不是一个概念，故排除 C)；D) 中的更开放没有在文中提及，故排除。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 Arabian countries 定位到第六段第一句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到，在某些阿拉伯、非洲和亚洲国家，男性可以公开握手或有身体上的亲近行为，并将其视为兄弟情谊或友谊的象征，而在世界其他地区这些行为可能暗示恋爱关系。由此可见，在阿拉伯国家，男性可以在公共场合通过身体接触来表达友谊，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B) 在文中并未提及，故排除；C) 中的 negatively perceived 在第六段最后一句中出现，该句指出非家庭成员的异性之间的身体接触会被消极地理解，并非不熟悉的人之间的身体接触，因此该内容与原文不相符，故排除；第四段最后一句提到还有一些更复杂的因素，如关系亲密程度、性别、年龄和背景，可能会影响人们对身体接触的看法，而不是影响人们表达喜爱的方式，因此排除 D)。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 tactile communication 定位到最后一段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，有些因素会影响人们对触觉交流和身体亲密的舒适程度。这就意味着不同人对身体接触的接受度是不一样的。因此，作者在下一句提出建议，如果你是一个喜欢表现身体亲近的人，要在有身体接触之前征得对方允许，故答案为 D)。

【避错】A) “重视非语言交流”和 B) “首先学会”



用合适的身体语言”在文中没有提及,故排除;C)提及的性别差异只是影响人们对身体接触接受度

的众多因素之一,除此之外,还有年龄、背景等。因此,仅仅注意性别差异是不够的,故排除 C)。

参考译文

你有没有想过怎样拥抱或触碰别人才能被接受?(46)虽然避免一切身体接触以免冒犯任何人听起来很稳妥,但缺乏接触可能意味着人际关系中的冷淡态度或漠不关心。

那么,我们该怎么办?简单的答案就是通晓身体接触的独特文化规范。(47-1)在非语言交流术语中,身体接触和对触碰的研究通常被称为触觉。

(47-2)在交流中,触觉通常暗示着亲密程度。它们通常被分为两类:高接触和低接触。

亚洲与美国、加拿大和英国属于低接触文化,这一点令人很惊讶。(48)来自世界其他地区的人,如拉丁美洲人,被认为处于高接触文化中,他们往往会在社交互动中期待接触,并对身体上的亲近感到更舒适。尽管进行了分类,但还有一些更复杂的因素,如关系亲密度、性别、年龄和背景,可能会影响人们对身体接触的看法。

一个常见的法国问候习俗是亲吻脸颊,但它主要限于朋友、熟人和家人。虽然亲吻脸颊对拉丁美洲人来说也是一种普遍的问候方式,但它并不需要高度的亲密关系。然而,性别对他们来说更为重要,因为亲吻脸颊通常只发生在女性之间,或者男性和女性之间,而不是两个男性之间。

(49)相比之下,在某些阿拉伯、非洲和亚洲国家,男性可以公开握手或有身体上的亲近行为,并将其视为兄弟情谊或友谊的象征,而在世界其他地区这些行为可能暗示恋爱关系。虽然在这些文化中,男性的身体接触更为正常,但在阿拉伯国家,非家庭成员的异性之间的身体接触会被消极地理解。

(50)这些因素肯定会影响人们对触觉交流和身体亲密的舒适程度。因此,如果你是一个喜欢表现身体亲近的人,你不应该害怕表现出来,或者彻底改变你的行为——只要事先征得对方允许就好了!

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自2020年11月25日刊登在 www.yale-nus.edu.sg (耶鲁-新加坡国立大学学院官网)上的一篇标题为“A growth mindset of interest can spark innovative thinking”(《兴趣增长型思维可以激发创新思维》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了一项新的研究结果:拥有兴趣增长型思维可以激发创新思维。

- ➊ 第1段指出,研究发现,兴趣增长型思维有助于以创新思维解决问题。
- ➋ 第2段介绍了两种兴趣思维倾向,即兴趣增长型思维和兴趣固定型思维。
- ➌ 第3段介绍了一项最新研究的实施过程及研究结果。
- ➍ 第4、5段指出这一研究发现在各方面的积极意义。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 world today 定位到首段第一句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,从气候变化到目前的大流行病以及其他问题,当今世界的问题越来越复杂和多变。A) 中的 varied and complicated 对应原文中 complex and dynamic,

故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章第一段第二句提到解决这些问题需要超越传统思维方式的新方法,并未说明传统思维已经被废除,故排除 B); C) “它正在经历彻底而深刻的变革”和 D) “它正在见证多种多样的创新”在文中未提及,故排除。



52. 【定位】由题干中的 Professor O'Keefe 和 earlier studies 定位到第二段第一句。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,奥基夫教授在早期的研究中证实,人们对兴趣的本质持有不同的看法,即存在分歧。C)中的 divided 对应原文中的 different,故为答案。

【避错】文章第二段第二句提到那些具有兴趣增长型思维的人倾向于认为兴趣是可以发展和培养的,并不是说兴趣会随年龄而改变,故排除 A);B)“人们的兴趣决定他们的思维方式”和 D)“不同年龄的人有不同的思维方式”均未在文中提及,故排除。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 Professor O'Keefe's recent research 定位到第二段第三句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,在这些发现的基础上,最新的研究检验了兴趣增长型思维是如何促进跨人文和科学的传统学科边界的综合性思维的。因此,奥基夫最近的研究重点即兴趣增长型思维模式如何促进跨学科思维,故答案为 D)。

【避错】定位句中提及跨越学科界限的综合性思维,而不是消除学科之间的界限,故排除 A);B)中提到的创造像计算经济学这样的新学科只是研究参与者的一项任务,并非奥基夫教授的研究主题,故排除 B);C)在文中未提及,故排除。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 smartphones 定位到第四段第二句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到以智能手机为例,而举例子的目的可在下文找到。该段后两句提到,你不仅需要计算机科学和工程知识,还需要对心理学和视觉设计有所理解,才能创造出更好的产品。而具有成长型思维的员工更可能谋划出跨越多个知识领域的创新想法,以实现更好的解决方案。由此可见,制造创新性产品需要具备多学科知识,故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)“跨学科研究中需要高科技产品”和 B)“技术改进会产生受欢迎的产品”在文章中并未提及,故排除;结合第四段内容,可推断出是人的综合性思维会促进一些高科技产品的诞生,因此可排除 D)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 seeking employment 定位到最后一段第一句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,兴趣增长型思维的好处也可能延伸到那些寻求就业的人身上。该段最后解释说,拥有兴趣增长型思维可以帮助求职者拓展兴趣,更好地适应不同领域。由此可知,求职者应当拓展兴趣,以增加就业机会,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文中并未提及 A)“学习一些实用技能”和 C)“在大流行病期间注意安全”,故排除;最后一段第二句提到就业是一个紧迫的问题,因为许多人由于 COVID-19 疫情而失业,而不是说找工作的人要了解他们的紧迫问题,故排除 D)。

参考译文

(51)从气候变化到目前的大流行病以及其他问题,当今世界的问题越来越复杂和多变。然而,解决问题需要一些超越传统思维方式的新方法。耶鲁大学职业心理学教授保罗·奥基夫领导的一项研究发现,拥有兴趣增长型思维的人可能会激发这种类型的创新。

(52)奥基夫教授在早期的研究中证实,人们对兴趣的本质持有不同的看法。那些具有兴趣增长型思维的人倾向于认为兴趣是可以发展和培养的,而那些具有兴趣固定型思维的人倾向于认为兴趣是与生俱来的,只需要被“发现”。(53)在这些发现的基础上,最新的研究检验了兴趣增长型思维是如何促进跨人文和科学的传统学科边界的综合性思维的。

例如,在一项任务中,研究参与者被要求通过合并其大学现有的两个或多个人文或科学学术课程来创建新的大学专业。在对他们产生的想法进行编码和分析后,研究小组发现,具有兴趣增长型思维的人更有可能在文科和理科之间架起桥梁,创设新的专业,如计算经济学,而不是仅通过一个领域的专业来创设,如计算化学。

正如奥基夫教授所指出的,“这项研究为那些需要融合产品和服务和需要创造性解决方案的组织提供了一个有用的方向。(54)以智能手机为例,你不仅需要计算机科学和工程知识,还需要对心理学和视觉设计有所理解,才能创造出更好的产品。具有增长型思维的员工也许会更有可能想出跨越多个知识领域的创新方法,以获得更好的解决方案。”



(55) 兴趣增长型思维的好处也可能延伸到那些寻求就业的人身上。这是一个紧迫的问题,因为许多人由于 COVID-19 疫情而失业。拥有兴趣增长型思维可以帮助求职者拓展兴趣,更好地适应不同领域,并主动学习新技能。

Part IV

Translation

参考译文与难点注释

Dujiangyan is located on the Minjiang River in the western part of the Chengdu Plain, about 50 kilometers from Chengdu. Its construction began in the third century BC. What characterizes it most is that it can regulate the flow of water without a dam. For more than 2,000 years, Dujiangyan has effectively served the purposes of flood prevention and irrigation, making the Chengdu Plain a fertile land that ensures stable yields despite drought or excessive rain and one of the major grain-producing areas in China. This project embodies the wisdom of the Chinese people to coexist in harmony with nature and is the oldest water conservancy project in the world that is still in use and controls water without a dam.

1. 第一句稍长,翻译时可以拆分为两句,将说明地理位置的部分译为第一句,将修建时间译为第二句。第一句有多种翻译方式,首先可处理成并列句,译为“Dujiangyan is located on the Minjiang River in the western part of the Chengdu Plain and it is about 50 kilometers from Chengdu.”。也可以将“距成都市约 50 公里”作为主句,译为“Located on the Minjiang River in the western part of the Chengdu Plain, Dujiangyan is about 50 kilometers from Chengdu.”。另外,还可以将“坐落在成都平原”部分作为主句,后面部分翻译成状语,如参考译文中的翻译。翻译第二句“修建时间”部分时,除参考译文给出的翻译外,也可以采用被动语态,即“It was built in the third century BC.”。
2. 第二句中,“它的独特之处”可以翻译为 Its distinctive/unique feature,也可以用参考译文中的主语从句 What characterizes it most is that ... 来翻译。“无需用堤坝调控水流”,即可以先译出“调控水流”regulate the flow of water,再将“无需用堤坝”译为介词短语作后置定语;也可以将其顺译为 it doesn't need a dam to regulate the flow of water。
3. 第三句含有两个动词“发挥着”和“使……成为”,可以以动词为单位,将该句翻译为 and 连接的两个并列句;也可以翻译为一句,将“发挥着”作为主句的谓语动词,将“使……成为”处理为现在分词 making 引导的结果状语。“旱涝保收的沃土”是这句翻译的难点,可以先翻译中心词“沃土”,即 a fertile land,然后将“旱涝保收”翻译为定语从句。汉语中有许多像“旱涝保收”这样的四字格结构,翻译时可采用“舍形取意”的解释性方法译出其主要意思,如“旱涝保收”可理解为“不管发生干旱还是多雨,都能保证收成”,即译为 ensures stable yields despite drought or excessive rain。
4. 翻译第四句时,可将逗号前后的两句翻译为 and 连接的两个并列句。第一句中,翻译短语“我国人民与自然和谐共存的智慧”时,应先翻译中心词“智慧”,再用介词短语和不定式引出定语,即 the wisdom of the Chinese people to coexist in harmony with nature。第二句的中心词“水利工程”前有三个定语,如果按照顺序——翻译为前置定语,可能出现定语冗长的情况,不符合英语表达习惯,可以先翻译“全世界年代最久的水利工程”,然后将“仍在使用的”和“无坝控水”翻译为并列的定语从句。

话题词汇

Three Gorges Dam 三峡大坝
channel 水渠
hydraulic engineering 水利工程
divert the river from its course 使河流改道
Land of Abundance 天府之国

the completion of the project 工程竣工
current 水流,潮流
flood discharge 泄洪
dike 堤坝,排水沟
hydrologist 水文学家

B

