

## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on the importance of building trust between teachers and students. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

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## Part II Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

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

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

- |                           |                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) It is a typical salad. | C) It is a weird vegetable.    |
| B) It is a Spanish soup.  | D) It is a kind of spicy food. |
- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) To make it thicker.         | C) To add to its appeal.     |
| B) To make it more nutritious. | D) To replace an ingredient. |
- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) It contains very little fat.  | C) It uses no artificial additives. |
| B) It uses olive oil in cooking. | D) It is mainly made of vegetables. |
- |                                        |                                         |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A) It does not go stale for two years. | C) It comes from a special kind of pig. |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|

B) It takes no special skill to prepare.

D) It is a delicacy blended with bread.

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

5. A) They come in a great variety.

C) They do not vary much in price.

B) They do not make decent gifts.

D) They go well with Italian food.

6. A) \$30-\$40.

C) \$50-\$60.

B) \$40-\$50.

D) Around \$150.

7. A) They are a healthy choice for elderly people.

B) They are especially popular among Italians.

C) They symbolize good health and longevity.

D) They go well with different kinds of food.

8. A) It is a wine imported from California.

B) It is less spicy than all other red wines.

C) It is far more expensive than he expected.

D) It is Italy's most famous type of red wine.

**Section B**

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

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

9. A) Learning others' secrets.

C) Decoding secret messages.

B) Searching for information.

D) Spreading sensational news.

10. A) They helped the US army in World War II.

B) They could write down spoken codes promptly.

C) They were assigned to decode enemy messages.

D) They were good at breaking enemy secret codes.

11. A) Important battles fought in the Pacific War.

B) Decoding of secret messages in war times.

C) A military code that was never broken.

D) Navajo Indians' contribution to code breaking.

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

12. A) All services will be personalized.

B) A lot of knowledge-intensive jobs will be replaced.

C) Technology will revolutionize all sectors of industry.

D) More information will be available.

13. A) In the robotics industry.

C) In the personal care sector.



23. A) Neither of them has any brothers or sisters.  
 B) Neither of them won their parents' favor.  
 C) They weren't spoiled in their childhood.  
 D) They didn't like to be the apple of their parents' eyes.
24. A) They are usually good at making friends.  
 B) They tend to be adventurous and creative.  
 C) They are often content with what they have.  
 D) They tend to be self-assured and responsible.
25. A) They enjoy making friends.  
 B) They tend to be well-adjusted.  
 C) They are least likely to take the initiative.  
 D) They usually have successful marriages.

## 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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Scientists scanning and mapping the Giza pyramids say they've discovered that the Great Pyramid of Giza is not exactly even. But really not by much. This pyramid is the oldest of the world's Seven Wonders. The pyramid's exact size has 26 experts for centuries, as the "more than 21 acres of hard, white casing stones" that originally covered it were 27 long ago. Reporting in the most recent issue of the newsletter "AERAGRAM", which 28 the work of the Ancient Egypt Research Associates, engineer Glen Dash says his team used a new measuring approach that involved finding any surviving 29 of the casing in order to determine where the original edge was. They found the east side of the pyramid to be a 30 of 5.5 inches shorter than the west side.

The question that most 31 him, however, isn't how the Egyptians who designed and built the pyramid got it wrong 4,500 years ago, but how they got it so close to 32. "We can only speculate as to how the Egyptians could have laid out these lines with such 33 using only the tools they had," Dash writes. He says his 34 is that the Egyptians laid out their design on a grid, noting that the great pyramid is oriented only 35 away from the cardinal directions (its north-south axis runs three minutes 54 seconds west of due north, while its east-west axis runs three minutes 51 seconds north of due east)—an amount that's "tiny, but similar", archeologist Atlas Obscura points out.

A) chronicles	B) complete	C) established	D) fascinates	E) hypothesis
F) maximum	G) momentum	H) mysteriously	I) perfect	J) precision
K) puzzled	L) remnants	M) removed	N) revelations	O) slightly

## 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**.*

### Grow Plants Without Water

- A) Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of *lush* (茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.
- B) Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.
- C) Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called *inselbergs* rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.
- D) Farrant calls them *resurrection plants* (复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun, they wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her *time-lapse* (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.
- E) The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so

Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.

- F) Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is “the most stable state that the plant can maintain,” Farrant says. That slows the plant’s metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.
- G) What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied “*recalcitrant seeds* (顽拗性种子)”, such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you’ve ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they *sprout* (发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.
- H) After completing her Ph.D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so *resilient* (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants’ response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops. “Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes,” Farrant says. “We’re looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch.”
- I) Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops. “I’m trying three methods of breeding,” Farrant says: conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails: “I’m giving people an option.”
- J) Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft *genome* (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail South African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. One or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas—so far mostly done in the lab—on test plots.

- K) Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety. "The yield is never going to be high," Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa. "My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says. "I'm targeting crops that are of African value."
36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.
37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.
39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.
40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.
41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.
42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.
43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.
44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.
45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are two 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 center.*

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands—based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees—then recognize a face it's told to find—with remarkable speed and precision. This



skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces—they call it MegaFace—and tested a variety of facial-recognition *algorithms* (算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to one million different images of nearly 700,000 different people—and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13,000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with one million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman. "Much better than we expected," she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike—either *doppelgangers* (长相极相似的人), whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

"Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist—at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. MegaFace's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

"An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) identify human faces more efficiently
  - B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
  - C) store an unlimited number of human faces
  - D) perceive images invisible to the human eye
47. Why did researchers create MegaFace?
- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database.
  - B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software.
  - C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition.
  - D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms.
48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?
- A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.
  - B) It improves with added computing power.
  - C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.



- D) It decreases as the database size increases.
49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?
- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.  
B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions.  
C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood.  
D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age.
50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?
- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces.  
B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face samples.  
C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples.  
D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

There're currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now approaches \$40,000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing, costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there're benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there're too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there're few who're willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high.

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But

in the end, one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not, taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?
- A) They only expect to get huge returns.                      C) They benefit at taxpayers' expense.  
B) They are acting in an irrational way.                      D) They will regret doing so someday.
52. In the author's opinion, free college education is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) impractical                                                              C) a goal to strive for  
B) unsustainable                                                              D) a way to social equality
53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?
- A) Work even harder to repay society.  
B) Choose their subjects more carefully.  
C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical needs.  
D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.
54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?
- A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.  
B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.  
C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.  
D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.
55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?
- A) Students should think carefully whether to go to college.  
B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.  
C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.  
D) College students should fund their own education.

## 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**.

过去，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事。如今，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

## Part I Writing

## 参考范文

## The Importance of Building Trust Between Teachers and Students

The trust between teachers and students is a vital factor in the improvement of teacher-student relationships<sup>1</sup>, significantly influencing the outcome of teaching and learning.

To begin with<sup>2</sup>, building trust between teachers and students helps to clear up misunderstandings and narrow down generation gaps. On the basis of mutual trust, teachers and students are more likely to put themselves in each other's shoes<sup>3</sup> and are less likely to be cross with each other. They may even discover more common interests and communication topics. Moreover<sup>2</sup>, trust can make teaching and learning objectives carried out easily. With trust in teachers, students feel relaxed in class and are thus willing to accomplish their assignments. Teachers, if trusted by their students<sup>4</sup>, will become more patient, responsible and enthusiastic. Last but not least<sup>2</sup>, trusting each other is beneficial to maintaining mental health for both teachers and students. When students are separated from their parents, teachers may take the role of family or friend, listening to their views and giving them pertinent advice.

All in all<sup>5</sup>, trust enables teachers and students to get along well with each other and both of them should spare no effort to win the others' support.

## 名师点评

1. 开门见山, 指出信任是改善师生关系的一个非常重要的因素。
2. 分别用to begin with、moreover和last but not least引出三个具体的原因, 使文章层次分明, 结构清晰。
3. 高级的表达形式put themselves in each other's shoes比简单的表达形式think for each other更容易给阅卷人员留下良好的印象。
4. 用插入语if trusted by their students代替定语从句who are trusted by their students, 补充说明teachers的情况, 可以使句式更加灵活多样。
5. 总结全文, 得出结论。适当使用过渡语句, 比如all in all、to sum up等, 可以使文章结构更加紧凑。

## 靓句积累

- ① On the basis of mutual trust, teachers and students are more likely to put themselves in each other's shoes and are less likely to be cross with each other.

在相互信任的基础上, 教师和学生更可能设身处地为对方着想, 更不可能生对方的气。

- ② All in all, trust enables teachers and students to get along well with each other and both of them should spare no effort to win the others' support.

总之, 信任能使教师与学生很好地相处, 双方都应该不遗余力地赢得对方的支持。

## 重点词汇

vital *adj.* 至关重要的  
 significantly *adv.* 极大地  
 misunderstanding *n.* 误解  
 generation gap 代沟  
 accomplish *v.* 完成

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.

M: What's that?

W: [1]Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40°C. So a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. [2]It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

M: Mm. [3]And is it healthy?

W: [3]Sure. As I said earlier, it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

M: Cured ham? What's that?

W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It is quite famous.

M: No. Is it good, too?

W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and [4]it's very expensive because it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it, and left to hang for up to two years. It has a very distinct flavor.

M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you can buy a whole leg.

M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events, such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

1. What do we learn about gazpacho?

**B** 此题考查gazpacho一词的具体含义。从对话开头可知，女士说gazpacho是西班牙的一种冷菜汤。选项B与录音相符，故为答案。

2. For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

**A** 此题考查将干面包混入汤里的目的。根据对话可知，往汤里加干面包是为了使汤口感更好，更黏稠。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

3. Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

**D** 此题考查女士认为gazpacho属于健康食品的原因。根据对话可知，男士询问gazpacho是否健康时，女士给出了肯定的回答，并说明此汤多以蔬菜为原材料。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

4. What does the woman say about cured ham?

**C** 此题考查女士对腌制类火腿（cured ham）的描述。根据对话可知，腌制类火腿非常贵，因为它取材于一种特殊品种的猪，而这种猪只吃一种特殊食物。选项C与录音相符，故为答案。

## Conversation Two

M: Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.

W: Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?

M: I don't know. Sorry, I don't know much about wine.

W: That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

M: It's for my boss. It's his birthday. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe mid-range. How much would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?

W: Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around six dollars a bottle, but those are table wines. [5]They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

M: Mm, yeah. [6]I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

W: I would say the safest option is always a red wine. [7]They are generally more popular than whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialties here are Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. [8]This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as this Zinfandel. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in eastern Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So to summarize, the Chianti is more classical and the Zinfandel more exciting. Both are similarly priced at just under \$40.

M: [8]I will go with Chianti then. Thanks.

5. What does the woman think of table wines?

**B** 此题考查女士对佐餐酒的看法。根据对话可知，女士认为这种酒没有什么特别之处，也不建议将它当作礼物。由此可知，女士认为佐餐酒不是一种体面的礼物。选项B是对录音的合理推测，故为答案。

6. What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

**A** 此题考查男士能接受的酒价范围。根据对话可知，男士心中的预算为三四十美元。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

7. Why does the woman recommend red wines?

**D** 此题考查女士推荐红酒的原因。根据对话可知，女士推荐男士购买红酒，并给出了两个理由：一是红酒比白酒更受欢迎，二是红酒更容易与不同的食物搭配。选项D是对第二个理由的同义转述，故为答案。

8. What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

**D** 此题考查男士最终选择的酒。根据对话可知，女士推荐了Chianti和Zinfandel两种酒，两者的区别在于Chianti是意大利最有名的红酒，而Zinfandel是一种不那么常见的酒。从对话结尾可知，男士选择了Chianti。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

## Section B

### Passage One

[9][11] Many people enjoy secret codes. The harder the code, the more some people will try to figure it out. In wartime, codes are especially important. They help the army send news about battles and the size of enemy forces. Neither side wants its code broken by the other. One very important code was never broken. [11] It was used during World War II by the Americans. It was a spoken code, never written down, and it was developed and used by Navajo Indians. They were called the Navajo code talkers. The Navajos created the code in their own language. Navajo is hard to learn and only a few people know it. So it was pretty certain that the enemy would not be able to understand the code talkers. In addition, the talkers used code words. They called a submarine an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the alphabet. For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax. The code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific. One or two would be assigned to a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group. And he would relay the information to his commander. [10] The code talkers played an important part in several battles. They helped troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the war, the US government honored them for what they had accomplished. [11] Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

9. What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

**C** 此题考查对很多人都喜欢做的事情的描述。短文开头提到，很多人喜欢密码，密码越难他们就越是想要去破解。选项C与录音相符，故为答案。

10. What do we learn about the Navajo code talkers?

**A** 此题考查与纳瓦霍密码员相关的信息。短文中提到，纳瓦霍密码员在一些战争中扮演了非常重要的角色，他们帮助部队协调军事调动和攻击。由此可知，纳瓦霍密码员给予了美军一些帮助。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。



11. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

**C** 此题考查短文的主旨。短文开头提到，人们喜欢破译密码，引出了一种从未被破译的重要密码。之后，对该密码的编译、使用进行了讲解。最后，对该密码的重要性进行了评价。由此可知，短文主要介绍了一种从未被破译的军事密码。选项C与录音相符，故为答案。

## Passage Two

If you are young and thinking about your career, you'll want to know where you can make a living. Well, [12]there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge-intensive jobs in the next 20 years, particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching, and the other, healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of healthcare and education sectors will be radically changed and a lot of jobs will be lost. [13]Now, where will the new jobs be found? Well, the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even smart technologies is the caring sector, the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy, or you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high-end personal services. [14]Therapists do charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it. But the real question in the future is how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. [15]That's why I wrote this book, which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes to what we used to consider high-income work.

12. What does the speaker say will happen in the next 20 years?

**B** 此题考查未来二十年将发生的事情。短文开头提到，在未来二十年，一大批知识密集型的工作将会被科技所取代。选项B是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

13. Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

**C** 此题考查年轻人更容易找到工作的领域。短文中提到，一个不可能轻易被复制的经济领域是护理领域（个人护理领域），即便是人工智能，也不能轻易复制这个领域。由此可知，个人护理领域能够提供更多的工作机会。选项C与录音相符，故为答案。

14. What does the speaker say about therapists?

**A** 此题考查讲话者对理疗师的描述。短文中提到，理疗师的确收费很高。选项A是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

15. What is the speaker's book about?

**B** 此题考查讲话者所著之书的内容。短文结尾提到，这本书主要讨论的是当技术给曾经的高收入工作带来破坏性变化时，人们应该如何重新规划未来的经济。由此可知，这本书应当包括技术对传统高收入工作带来的破坏。选项B是对录音的合理推测，故为答案。



## Section C

### Recording One

American researchers have discovered the world's oldest paved road, a 4,600-year-old highway. [16]It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile. The eight-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt, said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads." [17]The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

"That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said. "And we don't know why they were both abandoned." The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region. [18]The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit. Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit. The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an elevation of about 66 feet above sea level, the same as the dock.

Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saqqara.

16. What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

**D** 此题考查关于世界上最古老的铺面道路的具体信息。讲座开头提到，美国研究者发现了距今已有4,600年历史的最古老的铺面道路，它连接着埃及沙漠里的一个采石场和运送石块至尼罗河沿岸纪念碑的水路。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

17. What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

**A** 此题考查研究者在采石场里的发现。讲座中提到，另一项发现是在该水路北端的采石场，那里出现了埃及人使用岩石锯的第一个证据。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

18. For what purpose was the paved road built?

**B** 此题考查修建铺面道路的原因。讲座中提到，此路的修建显然是为了服务于新发现的采石场。选项B与录音相符，故为答案。

## Recording Two

The thin, extremely sharp needles didn't hurt at all going in. Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me. Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, [19]strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids. There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, I did begin to wonder what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong in New York's Chinatown.

Then I remembered—[20]the torturing pain in that left elbow. Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis. “Maybe you lean on your left arm too much,” the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor.

During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office marked with a hand-painted sign.

Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt. He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. In all, there are an estimated 10,000 acupuncturists in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. [21]Reason? Patient demand. Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works.

Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called *qi* circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of *qi*.

“The truth is, though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, nobody really knows what's happening,” says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph.D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. “Pinched nerve,” he said.

19. What does the speaker find especially strange?

**D** 此题考查使讲话者感到奇怪的事情。讲座开头提到，奇怪的是，医生又把针扎进了他的右手臂和闭着的眼睑，而且他并没有感觉不舒服。选项D是对录音的合理推测，故为答案。

20. Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

**C** 此题考查讲话者去看医生的原因。讲座中提到，他的左肘剧烈疼痛，他去了好几次医院并做了两项又贵又难受的医学检查，但是医生甚至没有给出任何诊断。由此可知，促使他去找Gong医生的原因是此前的治疗都没有效果。选项C是对录音的合理推测，故为答案。

21. What accounts for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States according to the speaker?

**A** 此题考查针灸疗法在美国越来越受欢迎的原因。讲座中的reason一词暗示讲话者即将说出针灸疗法在美国受欢迎的原因，这个原因正是患者的需求（patient demand）。选项A是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

## Recording Three

Ronald and Lois, married for two decades, consider themselves a happy couple. [22]But in the early years of their marriage, both were disturbed by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject: how birth order affects not only your personality, but also how compatible you are with your mate.

[23]Ronald and Lois are only children, and “onlies” grow up accustomed to being the apple of their parents’ eyes. Match two “onlies” and you have partners who subconsciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation, while neither has much experience in the “giving” end. Here’s a list of common birth-order characteristics—and some thoughts on the best and worst marital matches for each.

[24]The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever, and relatively serious and reserved. He may be slow to make friends, perhaps content with only one companion. The best match is with a youngest, an “only”, or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest, since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably.

The youngest child of the family thrives on attention and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own.

A youngest brother of brothers, often unpredictable and romantic, will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with an oldest brother of sisters, who will happily indulge these traits.

The middle child is influenced by many variables. However, middles are less likely to take the initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles, since both are strong on tact, not so strong on aggressiveness, and tend to crave affection.

The only child is often most comfortable when alone. [25]But since an “only” tends to be a well-adjusted individual, she’ll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with a younger sister of brothers. The female only child, who tends to be slightly more flexible, is well matched with an older man, who will indulge her tendency to test his love. Her worst match? Another “only”, of course.

22. What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois’s early years of married life?

**C** 此题考查夫妻俩早年的婚姻生活。讲座开头提到，在Ronald和Lois早年的婚姻生活中，他们总是不断地争吵，虽然看似每次争吵都能过去，但问题从来没有得到真正的解决。选项C是对录音的同义转述，故为答案。

23. What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

**A** 此题考查Ronald和Lois的个人情况。讲座中提到，Ronald和Lois都是独生子女，而独生子女在成长的过程中习惯了被父母视为掌上明珠。选项A与录音相符，故为答案。

24. What does the speaker say about the oldest child in a family?

**D** 此题考查讲话者对家中最大的孩子的看法。讲座中提到，家中最大的孩子通常很自信，并富有责任感。选项D与录音相符，故为答案。

25. What does the speaker say about the only children?

**B** 此题考查讲话者对独生子女的看法。讲座结尾提到，独生子女的适应能力一般较强，因此最终能学会理解任何选定的伴侣。选项B与录音相符，故为答案。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. **K** 横线前是助动词has，横线后是名词experts，考虑填入动词的过去分词。根据上下文可知，此处是说几个世纪以来，这座金字塔的精确尺寸使专家们感到困惑。只有puzzled符合题意，意为“困扰、困惑”。

27. **M** 横线前是系动词were，横线后是副词，优先考虑填入形容词或动词的过去分词。横线处的单词所在的从句的主语为stones，而能与之搭配的只有removed。removed符合题意，意为“移走”。

28. **A** 横线处的单词位于一个定语从句中，且该从句缺少谓语，结合上下文的时态和先行词，考虑填入一般现在时单数第三人称形式的动词。只有chronicles符合题意，意为“按时间顺序记录”。

29. **L** 横线前是形容词surviving，横线后是介词of，考虑填入名词。根据上下文可知，此处是说寻找幸存的外壳残余物。只有remnants符合题意，意为“残余物”。

30. **F** 横线前是冠词a，横线后是介词of，考虑填入名词。此外，横线后的5.5 inches表明该名词与数字有关。根据上下文可知，此处是说金字塔东侧的长度最多比西侧的长度短5.5英寸。只有maximum符合题意，意为“最大限度”。

31. **D** 横线处的单词位于一个定语从句中，且该从句缺少谓语。先行词是question，优先考虑填入一般现在时单数第三人称形式的动词。只有fascinates符合题意，意为“吸引”。

32. **I** 根据横线前的连词but可知，横线处的单词所在的短语与got it wrong语义是相反的。只有perfect符合题意，close to perfect是固定搭配，意为“近乎完美”。
33. **J** 分析句子结构可知，横线处应填入不可数名词或复数名词。根据上下文可知，此处是说我们只能猜测埃及人在仅使用当时的工具的情况下是怎样如此精确地设计这些线条的。只有precision符合题意，意为“精确”。
34. **E** 横线前是形容词性物主代词his，横线后是系动词is，考虑填入名词。根据上下文可知，此处是说Glen Dash的猜测是埃及人把设计图画在网格上。只有hypothesis符合题意，意为“猜测、假设”。
35. **O** 分析句子结构可知，横线处的单词位于一个宾语从句中，且该从句主干成分完整，考虑填入副词。根据下文可知，该金字塔的南北轴线比正南北轴线偏西三角分五十四角秒，东西轴线比正东西轴线偏北三角分五十一角秒。由此可推测，偏离程度不大。只有slightly符合题意，意为“略微”。

## Section B

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.  
**【定位】** 根据题干中的tough and adaptable、bare rocky hills和deserts定位至C段。  
**C** 由C段最后一句可知，在世界各地的沙漠中的这种山丘和类似的岩层里，一些顽强的植物已经适应了在不断变化的条件下继续生存。题干中的tough与原文中的fierce相对应，题干中的survive与原文中的endure相对应。
37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.  
**【定位】** 根据题干中的Farrant、isolate genes和resurrection plants定位至H段。  
**H** 由H段第一句可知，完成与种子有关的博士学位后，Farrant开始研究是否有可能分离出使大多数种子如此迅速恢复活力的特性，并将其转移到其他植物组织上。题干中的reproduce them in crops与原文中的transfer them to other plant tissues相对应。
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.  
**【定位】** 根据题干中的South Africa和inconsistent rainfall定位至A段。  
**A** 由A段倒数第二句可知，粮食的安全和命运依赖于充足的雨水，在非洲尤其如此，非洲96%的农田依赖于降雨，而非较发达地区常见的灌溉。由此可知，南非的农民更容易受到大自然尤其是降雨的影响。题干中的at the mercy of与原文中的depend on相对应。

39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.

【定位】根据题干中的resurrection crops和subsistence farmers定位至K段。

**K** 由K段倒数第三句可知，这些植物针对的是那些维持生计的农民，这些农民需要帮助才能挺过干旱，而那种干旱堪比南非正在发生的干旱。由此可知，复苏农作物有可能成为维持生计的农民的选择。题干是对原文的合理推测。

40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.

【定位】根据题干中的developed various tactics和dry weather定位至E段。

**E** 由E段第二句可知，许多不同种类的植物已形成耐受干旱的技能。最后一句提到，它们也许能应对一段时间的干旱，但实际上不能摆脱对水的需求。题干是对原文的合理推测。题干中的cope with dry weather与原文中的weather dry spells相对应。

41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.

【定位】根据题干中的pushing ahead with和genetic modification of crops定位至I段。

**I** 由I段倒数第二句可知，Farrant意识到很多人不想吃转基因农作物，但是她正在推进每一种可用的方式，直到其中一种发挥作用。由此可知，尽管遭到消费者的反对，研究者们仍在推进转基因农作物的研究。

42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.

【定位】根据题干中的most seeds、pull through dry spells和conditions定位至G段。

**G** 由G段最后两句可知，大多数种子可以熬过干旱的、不适宜生长的季节，并在条件成熟时发芽，而它们一旦开始生长，似乎就无法保留使茎叶暂停生长的能力。题干中的pull through dry spells与原文中的wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons相对应，题干中的held back与原文中的hit the pause button相对应。

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.

【定位】根据题干中的working hard、extreme dryness、traits和rare wild plants定位至B段。

**B** 由B段第二句可知，Farrant正在努力寻找一种方法，从能适应极度干旱的 weather 的稀有野生植物中提取一些特性，并将这些特性用于粮食作物。题干中的is working hard与原文中的is hard at work相对应，题干中的survive extreme dryness与原文中的adapt to extreme dry weather相对应。

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.

【定位】根据题干中的metabolism、recover和an extended period of drought定位至F段。

**F** 由F段第三句可知，当察觉到延长的干旱期时，它们会调整自己的新陈代谢，在自身的组织中生产糖、一些与应激相关的蛋白以及其他物质。最后一句提到，它们可以从数月甚至数年的缺水状态中缓过来。由此可知，通过调整新陈代谢，复苏植物可以从延长的干旱期中恢复过来。题干是对这两句的概括。题干中的adjusting与原文中的divert相对应。



45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

【定位】根据题干中的resurrection plants和rainfall定位至D段。

**D** 由D段倒数第二句可知，降雨可以使它们在几个小时内恢复活力。题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的come back to life与原文中的revive相对应，题干中的in a short time与原文中的in a matter of hours相对应。

## 重点词汇

unpredictable *adj.* 不可预测的

rusty *adj.* 棕红色的

detect *v.* 察觉

isolate *v.* 分离

sufficient *adj.* 充足的

geological *adj.* 地质的

maintain *v.* 保持

conventional *adj.* 传统的

consequence *n.* 后果

resurrection *n.* 复苏

minimize *v.* 把……减至最少

delicate *adj.* 脆弱的

## Section C

### Passage One

46. 【定位】根据题干中的human memory和machines定位至第一段和第三段。

**A** 推理判断题。第一段提到，即便是那些拥有最突出的人脸识别技巧的人也只能记住这么多。第三段第二句提到，如果给一台适当的电脑植入一个庞大的人脸数据库，它就能处理它所看到的，然后按它所接到的指示识别人脸，且精度和速度都十分出色。由此可知，机器在人脸识别方面比人类效率更高。选项A是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的MegaFace定位至第四段。

**C** 事实细节题。第四段第三句提到，为了弄清楚电脑（在人脸识别方面）所面临的困难，华盛顿大学的研究人员创建了一个庞大的人脸数据库——他们称之为“巨型面”——并逐步加大复杂性来测试各类人脸识别的算法。选项C与原文相符，故为答案。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的machine accuracy定位至第五段。

**D** 事实细节题。第五段第一句提到，随着数据库的增大，机器的精确度全面下降。选项D与原文相符，故为答案。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的shortcoming和facial-recognition machines定位至第六段。

**A** 推理判断题。第六段提到，机器在辨别看上去很像的人时也有困难：可能是长相极相似的人，机器难以将其分辨为两个不同的人；也可能是出现在不同照片中、处在不同年龄阶段或处在不同光照条件下的同一个人，机器可能会将其误认为两个不同的人。由此可知，机器无法轻易地分辨外貌几乎一样的人。选项A是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。



50. 【定位】根据题干中的difficulty和researchers定位至倒数第二段。

**B** 推理判断题。倒数第二段第一句提到，问题在于，对许多想要设计系统来应对这些挑战的研究人员而言，恰恰不存在实验所需的庞大数据库——至少学术研究人员拿不到适当形式的数据。第三句提到，尚不存在包括数百万人脸的公共数据库。由此可知，研究人员最大的困难和问题是他们没有充足的公共数据样本。选项B是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。

## Passage Two

51. 【定位】根据题干中的college students和loans定位至第一段。

**B** 推理判断题。第一段第二句提到，考虑到目前账面上学生贷款的数额超过1.3万亿美元，很显然许多学生是不够明智的。由此可知，作者认为通过借贷来接受大学教育并非理智的做法。选项B是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的free college education定位至第二段。

**A** 观点态度题。第二段提到，大学免费的唯一途径是教职工能够贡献自己的时间，楼房不需要维护，校园不需要公共设施。既然做出“无米之炊”是不可能的，费用就一定会是一个障碍。由此可知，作者对大学免费持否定观点。impractical意为“不切实际的”。选项A与原文相符，故为答案。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的taxpayers和bear their college costs定位至第三段和第四段。

**C** 推理判断题。第三段第二句提到，如果由纳税人来承担给学生免去的贷款，难道他们不该对自己的钱会如何使用拥有发言权吗？第四段第二句提到，如果我们要迫使纳税人为大学教育的费用买单，那么学生们就只能学习那些对纳税人最有益的学科。第四段倒数第二句提到，我们怎么知道哪些学科对社会有益呢？由此可知，对社会有益的学科就是对纳税人最有益的学科，学生应该学习这样的科目。选项C是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的value和a student's college education定位至第五段。

**C** 推理判断题。第五段第一句提到，平均起点工资为社会需要新劳动者接受什么样的培训提供了明确的提示。新劳动者所接受的培训指的就是大学教育。第五段最后一句提到，学生能够创造的价值是通过雇主愿意为学生创造东西所支付的薪水来体现的。由此可知，作者认为大学教育的价值是通过平均起点工资体现的。选项C是对原文的合理推测，故为答案。

55. 【定位】本题需要整合全文信息作答。

**D** 主旨大意题。文章以美国很多大学生依靠借贷支付大学学费开篇，引出是否应该提供免费的大学教育这个话题。随即反驳了这个观点，指出免费的大学教育是不存在的。接下来讨论了纳税人是否应该承担大学费用，作者认为如果纳税人承担这项费用，那么他们就有权力决定大学生的学习内容，但这一点是无法实现的。由此可知，作者认为大学生应该自己承担大学费用。选项D与原文相符，故为答案。

## Part IV Translation

### 翻译原文

过去<sup>1</sup>，拥有一辆私家车对大部分中国人而言是件奢侈的事<sup>2</sup>。如今<sup>3</sup>，私家车在中国随处可见。汽车成了人们生活中不可或缺的一部分，他们不仅开车上下班，还经常驾车出游。有些城市的汽车增长速度过快<sup>4</sup>，以至于交通拥堵和停车位不足的问题日益严峻，这些城市的市政府不得不出台新规，限制上路汽车的数量<sup>5</sup>。由于空气污染日益严重，现在越来越多的人选择购买新能源汽车，中国政府也采取了一些措施，支持新能源汽车的发展。

### 参考译文

In the past, a private car was a luxurious thing for most Chinese people to get. Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China. The car has become an integral part of people's life, as they not only drive to and from work, but also travel around by car. The number of cars in some cities has been growing so rapidly that the problems of traffic jams and insufficient parking spaces have become more and more serious. The municipal governments of these cities have to develop some new rules to limit the number of cars on the road. As air pollution is becoming increasingly serious, recently more and more people choose to buy new energy vehicles and the Chinese government has also taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

### 难点注释

1. 根据“过去”一词可以判断译文应使用过去时。在汉译英时，要特别注意表示时间的词语，以保证时态正确。
2. “奢侈的事”除了译为a luxurious thing，还可以更简化一些，译为a luxury。
3. 根据“如今”一词可以判断译文应使用一般现在时。当原文中出现不同的时间时，译文要注意时态的切换。
4. “汽车增长速度过快”实际上指的是“汽车的数量增长速度过快”，应增译the number of，使译文更符合英语的表达习惯。
5. 将“限制上路汽车的数量”处理成目的状语，而非“出台新规”的并列谓语，可以使译文的结构更加紧凑。



1	B	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B	6	A	7	D	8	D	9	C	10	A
11	C	12	B	13	C	14	A	15	B	16	D	17	A	18	B	19	D	20	C
21	A	22	C	23	A	24	D	25	B	26	K	27	M	28	A	29	L	30	F
31	D	32	I	33	J	34	E	35	O	36	C	37	H	38	A	39	K	40	E
41	I	42	G	43	B	44	F	45	D	46	A	47	C	48	D	49	A	50	B
51	B	52	A	53	C	54	C	55	D										