

大学英语四级考试真题全解+标准预测(备战 2024. 06)

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赠品 1: 新闻听力题型特训

赠品 2: 写作翻译技巧锦囊

Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose the student union of your university is organizing an online discussion on college students doing community service. You are to write an essay on its benefits and the service you can provide to the community. You will have 30 minutes for the task. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

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

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

1. A) A man was taken to a hospital. B) A man was bitten by a snake.
C) A man fell off his toilet seat. D) A man kept a four-foot snake as a pet.
2. A) Who owned the snake. B) How the snake was captured.
C) Whether the snake was infected. D) Where the snake had been taken.

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

3. A) Posting her daughter's photos on social media.
B) Sharing her photos with famous movie stars.
C) Amusing herself by going to ball parties.
D) Taking her trash out in fancy dresses.
4. A) To record her achievements. B) To please her daughter.
C) To amuse people. D) To make herself popular.

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

5. A) Get a free meal after answering some questions.
B) Have a meal even if they have no money.
C) Have a chance of winning a \$100 prize.
D) Eat as much as they want for \$10.
6. A) It was brought up by two staffers.
B) It was suggested by some of her customers.
C) It originated from a donation to her staff.
D) It helped to popularize her restaurant.
7. A) Fifty customers have offered donations.
B) Most staffers have received messages of kindness.
C) Many people have come to eat at the restaurant.
D) More people have been giving than taking.

Section B

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

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

8. A) He is a famous writer. B) He is a psychologist.
C) He is a host for a TV program. D) He is a primary school teacher.
9. A) Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.
B) Why people fail to respond to emails promptly.
C) Why parents raise their children in different ways.
D) Why social media accounts vanish without a trace.
10. A) They attempt to ignore the whole situation. B) They scream to get their parents back.
C) They avoid showing their emotions. D) They simply shut themselves away.
11. A) They try to express their feelings and thoughts effectively.
B) They are on better terms with friends and romantic partners.
C) They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.
D) They attach more value to their relationships with others.

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

12. A) Their quality. B) Their design.
C) Their price. D) Their color.
13. A) Jeans are available in a greater variety in America.
B) America has the best weaving tools in the world.
C) America makes the best-known brands of jeans.
D) Jeans are a typical American garment.
14. A) They are artificial. B) They are unique.
C) They are natural. D) They are special.
15. A) They are worth the price. B) They are much too pricey.
C) They are popular with boys. D) They are for casual wearing.

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) He wants to see it again.
B) He desires more in life.
C) He longs to become a superstar himself.
D) He feels as inspired as other audience members.
17. A) It is extremely artistic. B) It is rather unrealistic.
C) It is somewhat complicated. D) It is relatively predictable.

18. A) They are too simple. B) They are full of shootings.
C) They are basically misleading. D) They are biased against women.

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

19. A) It is an intuitive way to solidify friendship. B) It is a means to inspire creative thinking.
C) It can help connect people. D) It can highlight leadership.
20. A) Make them more open to learning. B) Allow them to recite data points.
C) Enable them to remember the main idea. D) Stimulate them to engage in discussions.
21. A) Enrich their own experience. B) Inspire listeners' imagination.
C) Explain insightful ideas. D) Convey fundamental values.

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

22. A) The number of immigrants to the U.S. is declining.
B) Another wave of immigrants is hitting the U.S.
C) Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.
D) Immigrants outnumber U.S.-born Americans.
23. A) They have founded most Fortune 500 companies.
B) They have fewer chances to be hired by U.S. companies.
C) More of them expect their children to succeed in business.
D) More of them are successful business people.
24. A) Thirty-four percent of them use credit for their daily purchases.
B) Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.
C) Nineteen percent of them borrow money from friends and family.
D) They have higher installment loan debt than native-born Americans.
25. A) Collaborate with native-born Americans.
B) Borrow money from financial institutions.
C) Keep their traditional values and old habits.
D) Find employment in competitive businesses.

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.

You probably haven't taken the time to think of all the work that went into creating the shirt on your back. I mean, how hard it could be to create fabric and 26 it into a shirt shape. Don't machines do all that? Well, creating fabric from cotton, which is the most 27 clothing material, is actually a process that involves a lot of water, 2,700 liters per shirt to be 28. Take a look at the video below from *National Geographic* for some more mind-blowing 29 about cotton clothing production.

Clean water is 30 becoming one of the most sought-after resources in the world. Given how large the 31 and cotton industries are, they take up a lot of our fresh water demands across the world, according to *The Huffington Post*. The video from *National Geographic* was created to spread 32 of how environmentally harmful cotton is. But the situation can be made better. Through better water management and farming practices, water usage in cotton production can be cut down by 33 40 percent.

Called “Better Cotton,” this environmentally conscious product will save millions of liters of water a year simply from 34 the demands of cotton production. Cotton doesn’t have to go, since it is, after all, one of the most useful cash crops across the globe. However, as water supplies 35, farmers and consumers need to be more conscious of the effect that these products have on the environment as a whole.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) abstracts | B) abundant | C) awareness | D) conscience | E) exact |
| F) increasingly | G) intense | H) mend | I) nearly | J) reckoning |
| K) reducing | L) sew | M) shrink | N) statistics | O) textile |

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**.

The spoken web

- [A] We’re growing more used to chatting to our computers, phones and smart speakers through voice assistants like Amazon’s Alexa, Apple’s Siri and Microsoft’s Cortana. Blind and partially sighted people have been using text-to-speech converters for decades.
- [B] Out of these assistants, Siri is the most well-known. The assistant uses voice inquiries and a natural-language user *interface* (界面) to answer questions. The software adapts to users’ individual language usages, searches, and preferences, with continuing use.
- [C] Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online. But what are the challenges of moving to “the spoken web”?
- [D] What use is written online content if you can’t read? That is the situation facing *illiterate* (不识字的) *Ghanaian* (加纳的) farmers. They are often denied crucial information the web offers many others. With a literacy rate in northern Ghana of only 22.6%, farmers are often “underpaid for their produce because they might be unaware of the prevailing prices,” says Francis Dittoh, a researcher behind Mr. Meteo, a speech-based weather information service.
- [E] “The most frequently heard complaint is about rainfall predictions,” says Mr. Dittoh, who lives in Tamale, northern Ghana. “They tell us the methods their forefathers used to predict the weather don’t seem to work as well these days.” This is down to climate change, he believes. Yet knowing when it’s going to rain is vital for farmers wanting to sow seeds, irrigate crops or take their animals out to the fields to feed on grass.
- [F] Mr. Dittoh says the idea of converting online weather reports into speech came from the farmers themselves, after a workshop in the village of Guabuligah. “They came up with this,” he says. Mr. Meteo takes the online weather forecast, converts it to a short recording in the appropriate

language and makes it available on a basic phone. Farmers ring up to receive the information. The local language Dagbani is spoken by 1.2 million people but is not served by any online translation applications. The service is designed to be cheap and easy to run, says Mr. Dittoh. He plans to begin field tests this month, working with Tamale's Savanna Agricultural Research Institute.

- [G] The spoken web could also help the one-in-five adults in Europe and the U.S. with poor reading skills. But building the spoken web—web-to-voice and voice-to-web—isn't straightforward. For software, to understand pizza is served at Italian restaurants is easy. To cover multiple domains and to be able to have a conversation with users on every single topic is still a long way off.
- [H] So although many computer assistants can answer simple questions about the weather and play music for us, anything resembling a wide-ranging human conversation is decades away. Artificial intelligence just isn't smart enough yet. Even turning your voice into text—automatic speech recognition—is one of the hardest problems to solve, as there are as many ways to pronounce things as there are people on the planet.
- [I] This may be an exaggeration, but the diversity of local dialects and accents certainly makes the task a formidable one. Web-to-voice interfaces are getting better though. They've started to learn to handle quotation marks and the pause between titles and by-lines, and now sound a bit less robotic.
- [J] Using voice interaction feels far more intimate than surfing the net the old-fashioned way. This is intentional as the informal tone of the assistant helps create an emotional attachment. But if something speaks, it must also listen. Our phones are always near us and they are collecting data about us all the time. This has already raised privacy concerns. The American Civil Liberties Union has stated that digital assistants create a threat to privacy from hackers. Some people have other concerns. They worry assistants will one day be used to deliver advertising directly to us.
- [K] But digital voices need more personality to make them popular. Robots are not yet witty, Siri is boring. The benefits of using voice instead of tapping fingers obviously depend on the context. Doctors completing online forms about their patients by speech, for example, can dictate 150 words a minute, three times faster than typing on a keyboard. This enables them to spend less time on administration and more time with patients.
- [L] Last year, speech recognition company Nuance helped a doctors' surgery in Dukinfield, near Manchester, set up a speech system for the practice's six doctors. Now they can dictate notes on a patient's health condition and treatment and a smart assistant automatically enters the information into the right fields on a web form. Previously, the doctors made voice recordings that were then transcribed by secretaries—a process that was costly and likely to cause delays. The new system has enabled the practice to treat four more patients a day, and letters to patients now have more detail.
- [M] Using voice also makes sense when you're doing other things with your hands. Think about when you're cooking, and you just want to know what the next step in the recipe is. Your hands are covered with oil; you're not going to get on the iPad, so it's a lot more natural to talk. And speech obviously makes sense when you're driving. In the U.S., 29% of drivers admit they surf behind the wheel, according to insurance firm State Farm. This is up from 13% in 2009. No wonder using mobile phones while driving causes more crashes a year than drink driving, says the U.S. National Safety Council.

36. According to Francis Dittoh, their speech-based weather information service is meant to be inexpensive and easy to use.
37. Using voice instead of typing enables doctors to spend more time taking care of patients.
38. It is extremely difficult to convert voice into text because of different pronunciations.
39. Ghanaian farmers unable to read often don't have access to important information conveyed online.

40. Some phone users worry advertisers will take advantage of voice assistants to send ads directly to them.
41. The spoken web is helpful when one's hands are occupied.
42. Some people believe online interaction would soon depend mainly on voice.
43. Setting up a spoken web is by no means an easy task.
44. Weather information is extremely important to farmers.
45. Some people are concerned about privacy because their phones are constantly collecting their personal information.

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.

The United States is facing a housing crisis: Affordable housing is inadequate, while luxury homes *abound* (充裕), and homelessness remains a persistent problem. Despite this, popular culture and the housing industry market happiness as living with both more spaces and more *amenities* (便利设施). Big houses are advertised as a reward for hard work and diligence, turning housing from a basic necessity into a luxury.

This is reflected in our homes. The average single-family home built in the United States before 1970 was less than 1,500 square feet in size. By 2016, the average size of a new, single-family home was 2,422 square feet. What's more, homes built in the 2000s were more likely than earlier models to have more of all types of spaces: bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, recreation rooms and garages.

There are consequences of living big. As middle-class houses have grown larger, two things have happened. First, large houses take time to maintain, so cleaners and other low-wage service workers are required to keep these houses in order. Second, once-public spaces, where people from diverse backgrounds used to come together, have increasingly become privatized, leading to a reduction in the number of public facilities available to all, and a reduced quality of life for many. Take swimming pools for example. While in 1950, only 2,500 U.S. families owned pools, by 1999, this number was four million. At the same time, public municipal pools were often closed, leaving low-income people nowhere to swim.

The trend for bigger housing thus poses ethical questions. Should Americans accept a system in which the middle and upper classes enjoy a luxurious lifestyle, using the low-wage labor of others? Are we willing to accept a system in which an increase in amenities purchased by the affluent means a reduction in amenities for the poor?

I believe neither is acceptable. We must change the way we think: Living well does not need to mean having more private spaces; instead, it could mean having more public spaces. A better goal than building bigger houses for some is to create more publicly accessible spaces and amenities for all.

46. What are big houses promoted to be in the United States?
A) A luxury for the homeless. B) An abundant source of comforts.
C) A reward for industriousness. D) An absolute necessity for happiness.
47. What is one of the consequences of living big?
A) Many Americans' quality of life has become lower.
B) People from diverse backgrounds no longer socialize.
C) People no longer have access to public swimming pools.
D) Many Americans' private life has been negatively affected.
48. What questions arise from living big?
A) Questions related to moral principles. B) Questions having to do with labor cost.
C) Questions about what lifestyle to promote. D) Questions concerning housing development.
49. What kind of social system does the author think is unacceptable?
A) One in which the wealthy exploit the low-wage laborers building their houses.
B) One in which the rich purchase amenities at an increasingly unjustifiable price.
C) One in which the upper classes deprive the lower classes of affordable housing.
D) One in which the affluent enjoy a more comfortable life at the expense of the poor.
50. What does the author advocate for people to live well?
A) Finding ways to turn private spaces into public ones.
B) Building more houses affordable to those less affluent.
C) More public spaces created for everyone to enjoy.
D) All amenities made accessible to the rich and the poor alike.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Most of us in the entrepreneurial community are blessed—or cursed—with higher-than-average ambition. Ambitious people strongly desire accomplishments and are willing to take more risks and spend more effort to get them.

Overall, this is a positive quality, especially for people trying to build their own businesses. Apparently, if you're more naturally driven to set goals and accomplish them, you are more likely to succeed.

Actually, this isn't always the case. In fact, in some cases, extreme ambition may end up doing more harm than good.

One major side effect of excessive ambition is the tendency to focus too determinedly on one particular vision or end goal. This is problematic because it hinders your ability to adapt to new circumstances, which is vital if you want to be a successful entrepreneur. If a new competitor emerges to threaten your business, you may need to change direction, even if that means straying from your original vision. If you have too much ambition, you'll find this hard, if not impossible.

Few people are successful when they try to build their first brand. Unfortunately, for the most ambitious entrepreneurs, a failure is seen as disastrous, and impossible to recover from.

It's a clear departure from the intended plan toward the intended goal. For people with limited ambition, however, failure is viewed as something closer to reality. Remember, failure is inevitable, and every failure you survive is a learning experience.

Ambitious people tend to be more materialistically successful than their non-ambitious counterparts. However, they're only slightly happier than their less-ambitious counterparts, and tend to

live significantly shorter lives. This implies that even though ambitious people are more likely to achieve conventional “success,” such success means nothing to their health and happiness—and if you don’t have health and happiness, what else could possibly matter?

Clearly, some amount of ambition is good for your motivation. Without any ambition, you wouldn’t start your own business, set or achieve goals and get far in life. But an excess of ambition can also be dangerous, putting you at risk of burnout, stubbornness and even a shorter life.

51. What does the author think of most entrepreneurs?
 - A) They are more willing to risk their own lives.
 - B) They are more ambitious than ordinary people.
 - C) They achieve greater unconventional success.
 - D) They have more positive qualities than most of us.
52. What does the author imply by saying “this isn’t always the case”(Line 1, Para.3)?
 - A) Ambitious people may not have a greater chance of success.
 - B) Ambitious people may not have more positive qualities.
 - C) Entrepreneurs’ ambition does as much good as harm.
 - D) Entrepreneurs are more naturally driven to success.
53. What does the author say is of extreme importance for one to become a successful entrepreneur?
 - A) Holding on to one’s original vision.
 - B) Being able to adapt to new situations.
 - C) Focusing determinedly on one particular goal.
 - D) Avoiding radical change in one’s career direction.
54. How do the most ambitious entrepreneurs regard failure in their endeavor?
 - A) It will awaken them to reality.
 - B) It is a lesson they have to learn.
 - C) It means the end of their career.
 - D) It will result in a slow recovery.
55. What does the author advise us to do concerning ambition?
 - A) Distinguish between conventional success and our life goal.
 - B) Follow the example of the most ambitious entrepreneurs.
 - C) Avoid taking unnecessary risks when starting a business.
 - D) Prioritize health and happiness over material success.

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**.

改革开放40多年以来，中国对高等教育越来越重视，高等教育已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近4,700万人，位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活水平不断提高，越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加，招生人数逐年上升，教学质量也在不断改进，为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育的机会。

Part I Writing

参考范文

The president of the student union¹ solicited our opinions on what services we can render² to the community, and many students responded with their suggestions, which are summarized as follows:

The student union can organize volunteer teams to help local residents in need, for example, senior citizens³ living alone⁵, handicapped people, and children whose parents are working in other places, to name but a few⁴. Elderly people leading a solitary life⁵ may encounter various kinds of difficulties, physical and psychological. We can help them clean up their homes, wash their clothes, and, above all⁶, chat with them to satisfy their emotional needs.

Furthermore, we can use our knowledge to provide children with extracurricular coaching, publicize popular science, disseminate² knowledge of guarding against infectious diseases, among others⁴. Students from the art department may direct the local cultural activities including singing, dancing, painting, and the list can go on⁴.

Through such volunteer activities, we can, consciously or subconsciously, develop our sense of social responsibility, and foster² a heart of love. Through interpersonal communication, we can gain deeper insight into the society, thus getting⁷ prepared for our future career development.

靓句积累

① The president of the student union solicited our opinions on what services we can render to the community, and many students responded with their suggestions. 学生会主席征求我们的意见，问我们能为社区提供哪些服务，许多学生做出回应，提出各种建议。

名师点评

- 不少考生照抄指令中的英文，这样势必造成雷同；不妨更改一下内容和用词，以展示自己的英语能力。参考范文将the student union改成the president of the student union，以显示与众不同。
- 为表达“提供服务”，可说do/offer/provide service，范文则选用了较难的词汇render，以展示自己的英语词汇量。后面选用disseminate而非spread，foster而非develop，也是基于相同的思考。
- 与“老人”相对应的英语有多种：old people, the aged, the elderly, senior citizens，考生可前后交替使用，避免重复。
- 为了表达“列举未尽”的语义，很多考生会使用and so on，显得过于口语化。范文使用了to name but a few，后面还使用了among others, and the list can go on，这些都是不错的选择。四级考试作文不长，考生应抓紧机会表现自己的语言能力。
- “独居老人”可以是前面的senior citizens living alone，也可是这里的elderly people leading a solitary life；替换用词符合英语国家人士的语言习惯。
- 从内容上看，老人不仅需要体力上的帮助，更需要精神上的抚慰，所以这里插入了above all，强调精神上帮助的重要性。
- 适当使用主从结构，符合英语行文习惯。如将thus getting改成并列结构and we can get，就像中文的结构了。

词语拓展

be summarized as follows 总结如下→be summed up in the following
children whose parents are working in other places 父母在外工作的孩子→kids with their parents working elsewhere

② Furthermore, we can use our knowledge to provide children with extracurricular coaching, publicize popular science, disseminate knowledge of guarding against infectious diseases, among others. 此外, 我们可使用自己的知识来为儿童做课外辅导, 宣传科普知识, 传播防疫的知识, 等等。

encounter various kinds of difficulties, physical and psychological 遇到各种困难, 包括身体上的和心理上的 → meet with/come across/run into physical and mental problems of various types

foster a heart of love 培养爱心 → cultivate/develop a loving/kind heart

gain deeper insight into 更深刻地洞悉 → understand more profoundly/better comprehend

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

[1] Police have reported a man being bitten by a four-foot snake when he lifted his toilet seat on Sunday morning. The snake was not poisonous, so the man did not have to go to the hospital, but his arm was medically treated at the scene. The police officer interviewed told news reporters the snake didn't belong to the man and it was unclear how it got into the apartment. The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers and taken to an animal hospital afterward. It was being treated for an outer skin infection. [2] It was unclear who the owner was. The snake may be taken to a local zoo for care if the owner does not come forward. Over the years, other creatures like frogs and fish have found their way into toilets, but this has been the first instance of a snake in recent years.

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

1. What do we learn from the police report?

B 新闻开头提到: 警方称, 周日早上一名男子在抬起马桶座圈时, 被一条4英尺长的蛇咬伤。选项B) “A man was bitten by a snake” 复现原文信息, 故为答案。

2. What does the report say was still unclear?

A 新闻中提到: 目前还不清楚这条蛇的主人是谁。选项A) “Who owned the snake” 同义转述原文信息, 故为答案。

News Report Two

[3] Every week since last April, Andrea Belcher has been doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash. It all started off when a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown. This inspired Andrea to get dressed up to take out the trash. She was too embarrassed to do it during the day, so one dark evening, she put on her black off-the-shoulder gown and put her trash bin out. Her daughter filmed it and the whole family laughed, but it seemed to go down well. In the following weeks, she found other outfits in her dressing-up box, and dressed up as different characters and famous people, sharing her exploits on social media. Before long, people started

offering their own fancy dresses for her to wear. And before she knew it, she had done 20 weeks. [4] Explaining why she has kept up the videos, Andrea explained how nice it was to have a little bit of fun and craziness that made people smile. Besides, it also helps to remind people in the community to put out their trash bins each week.

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

3. What has Andrea Belcher been doing since last April?

D 新闻开头提到：自4月份起，Andrea每周在倒垃圾时都会做点反常的趣事。受一位电影明星启发，她也穿着盛装去倒垃圾。选项D) “Taking her trash out in fancy dresses” 概括原文信息，故为答案。

4. Why has Andrea Belcher kept up her videos?

C 新闻最后提到：Andrea解释说，之所以持续更新这些视频，是因为想找点乐趣、疯狂一把，给人们带来欢笑，这种感觉很棒。选项C) “To amuse people” 同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

News Report Three

[5] No money, but still hungry? No problem. Welcome to Frank's Restaurant where customers are paying for meals and leaving receipts on a board. Anyone who is hungry and wants something to eat can take one, no questions asked, and hand it to staff for some food. [6] The idea for the Board of Free Meals started after a donor came in with \$100 for each member of its staff. After two staffers returned their share, there was \$700 left over, according to Tarah Morris, the owner of the restaurant. So they decided to do something more by creating the board.

The Board of Free Meals inside the restaurant shows a host of potential meals already paid for by customers, each costing about \$10. The board has messages of kindness like, “If you want more kindness in the world, put it here.” The drive has been going on for two weeks and Morris said just under 50 customers have picked up a free meal. There have been no reports of anyone taking advantage of the situation. [7] In fact, there are a lot more people giving tickets than receiving. It seems people want to help and are driven by helping others.

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

5. What can people do at Frank's Restaurant?

B 新闻开头提到：饿了没钱不用愁，弗兰克餐厅的一些顾客主动买单，在板子上留下收据；谁饿了，取个收据，不用过问，把它交给工作人员就可领餐。选项B) “Have a meal even if they have no money” 概括原文信息，故为答案。

6. What does the owner of the restaurant say about the idea for the Board of Free Meals?

C 新闻中提到：餐厅老板说，“免费领餐板”的想法，始于一位捐赠者给餐厅每位员工提供100美元就餐费的举动。选项C) “It originated from a donation to her staff” 同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

7. What has happened at Frank's Restaurant since the Board of Free Meals was created?

D 新闻最后提到：事实上，主动付费替别人买单的人，远远多于接受别人馈赠的人。选项D) “More people have been giving than taking” 同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

Section B

Conversation One

W: Welcome to our program, Friends and Relationships. [8] Our guest today is psychologist Steve Pinker from McGill University.

M: Glad to be here, Jane.

W: Hi, Steve. [9] Our question today is why friends suddenly disappear. They may block us on their social media accounts and stop responding to our emails. They simply vanish without a trace.

M: The answer may lie in childhood, the way the person related to their mom and dad. It's related to their attachment styles.

W: Attachment styles?

M: Yeah. There are two different attachment styles: an anxious attachment style and an avoidant attachment style. [10] When there is a relationship breakdown with their parents, children with an anxious attachment style scream and cry to get their parents to come back. But other children simply shut away and try to deal with their emotions by ignoring the situation. And these attachment styles carry on into adulthood.

W: Does avoidance reduce their stress levels?

M: Not really. Their stress levels are actually the same as those experienced by the children who yell and scream.

W: And I assume both might be termed insecure.

M: Exactly. And it's a very insecure attachment.

W: How does an insecure attachment affect relationships between friends, co-workers, and romantic relationships?

M: It's the same as conflicts. So if you have a disagreement with a securely attached person, they're not going to panic. They're able to hear what the other person is saying and express their own feelings and thoughts effectively. However, an insecurely attached person won't. They might either attack you, get defensive, or just disappear from your life. [11] To them, a difference, no matter how small in your eyes, signals the end of the relationship.

W: That explains why they suddenly disappear.

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

8. What do we learn about the man?

B 对话开头，女士介绍说：我们今天的请到的嘉宾是来自麦吉尔大学的心理学家史蒂夫·平克。选项B) “He is a psychologist” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

9. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

A 女士接着说：今天节目探讨的话题是为什么朋友会突然消失；他们可能会在社交媒体上屏蔽我们，也不回复我们电子邮件。选项A) “Why friends break off contact all of a sudden” 同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

10. How do children with an anxious attachment style react to a breakdown in their relationship with parents?

B 男士解释说：与父母关系破裂时，焦虑型依恋的孩子会通过大声哭喊来挽回父母。选项B) “They scream to get their parents back” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

11. What does the man say about insecurely attached people?

C 男士最后解释说：对无安全感型依恋的人来说，无论在你看来多么小的分歧，都暗示着关系的终结。选项C) “They may regard any difference as the end...” 转述原文信息，故为答案。

Conversation Two

M: I hear you're going to Japan soon.

W: Yes, that's right.

M: Could I ask you a favor?

W: Sure. What is it?

M: I was wondering if you could get me some jeans while you're there. I'll pay you back, of course.

W: A pair of jeans? Okay. I don't see why not. But what's wrong with jeans here?

M: Well, I just love good jeans and **[12]** Japan happens to make the best in the world. My friend brought me a pair from there five years ago, and they still look new.

W: Really? **[13]** I had no idea Japan made jeans. I would have thought America made the best jeans because it's a typical American garment.

M: Yeah. I thought so, too. But it turns out Japan still has some very old mills with the traditional weaving tools used to make jeans the original way. It's a slower process of making clothing, but the end result is surely superior. **[14]** Also, the fabric they use is of a higher quality and the dyes are natural. They have a denser weave and are more durable than any other jeans in the world.

W: That sounds cool. What size do you want and how much are they?

M: I have a 34 waist and size 30 or 32 in length. Either is fine. They should be around \$500, but make double certain they are made in Japan.

W: \$500? Boy, that's expensive. Do you typically spend that much on a pair of casual trousers?

M: They are a little pricey, yes, but they are very special. **[15]** Bear in mind, they will last me several years and they are very fashionable, too. I think they're totally worth it.

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

12. What makes the man choose to buy jeans made in Japan?

A 男士解释说：日本生产的牛仔裤是世界上最好的，五年前朋友从日本给我带来一条，现在看起来还和新的一样。选项A) “Their quality” 概括原文信息，故为答案。

13. Why is the woman puzzled by the man's request?

D 女士疑惑地说：我不知道日本也生产牛仔裤，我原以为美国生产的牛仔裤是最好的，因为这是典型的美国服装。选项D) “Jeans are a typical American garment” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

14. What does the man say about the dyes of Japanese jeans?

C 男士进一步解释说：日本生产牛仔裤的工厂使用的布料质量更高，染料也是天然的。选项C) “They are natural” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

15. What does the man say about Japanese jeans at the end of the conversation?

A 对话最后，男士补充说：我认为日本牛仔裤完全是物有所值，因为它们既耐穿又时尚。选项A) “They are worth the price” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

Section C

Passage One

[16]Every time I walk out of a superhero movie, I feel the same way. I experience a sense of longing, realizing that there should be more in life. The desire for adventure is a human one. Superhero films capture this desire perfectly. [17]The plot of each superhero film has become relatively predictable. The world is in peril. The world needs a hero. The hero is in peril. The hero resolves the peril. The hero saves the world. Each film has an attractive lead, several expensive explosions, a few jokes to lighten the mood, and numerous punches that land unrealistically well. Even though we basically know what will happen, we keep coming back for more.

[18]The elites of our society have rejected superhero films. They say the films lack any form of artistry. These movies are criticized as being too simple, but they give the fans what they want—entertainment. No matter the form in which they reveal themselves, hero stories will always be present in life. It's not just about being entertained, but also being inspired. One author has mentioned that women desire to play an irreplaceable role in a great adventure. "Most young women want to be a part of something grand, something important." It seems clear that this principle applies to men as well. So next time you see your favorite superhero film, be entertained, but also be inspired. Let that small longing you feel motivate you to make a difference.

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

16. How does the speaker feel every time he walks out of a superhero movie?

B 短文开头提到：每次看完一部超级英雄电影，我都感受到一种渴望，觉得生活不该只是眼前的平淡。选项B) “He desires more in life” 概括转述原文信息，故为答案。

17. What does the passage say about the plot of all superhero movies?

D 短文中提到：每一部超级英雄电影的情节，都变得相对可预测。选项D) “It is relatively predictable” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

18. What do the elites of American society think of superhero movies?

A 短文中提到：社会精英们排斥超级英雄电影，他们批判说这些电影过于简单，并缺乏任何形式的艺术性。选项A) “They are too simple” 复现原文关键信息，故为答案。

Passage Two

Telling stories is one of the most powerful means leaders have to influence, teach and inspire. [19]Storytelling forges connections among people. When it comes to our countries, our communities, and our families, we understand instinctively that the stories we hold in common are an important part of the ties that bind. This understanding also holds true in the business world where an organization's stories and the stories its leaders tell, help solidify relationships in a way that factual statements don't.

Good stories do more than create a sense of connection. They build familiarity and trust. [20]They allow the listener to enter the story, making them more open to learning. Good stories can contain multiple meanings, so they're surprisingly economical in conveying complex ideas in graspable ways. And stories are more engaging than the recital of data points or a discussion of abstract ideas. Stories about professional mistakes and what leaders learned from them are another great avenue for

learning. Because people identify so closely with stories, they can imagine how they would have acted in similar circumstances. They're able to work through situations in a way that's risk-free. [21]There are extra benefits for leaders: With a simple personal story, they can convey fundamental values. They can offer insight into the evolution of their own experience and knowledge, presenting themselves as more approachable. And then they are more likely to inspire others to want to know more.

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

19. What does the passage say about storytelling?

C 短文开头提到：讲故事有助于构建人与人之间的联系。选项C) “It can help connect people” 复现原文信息，故为答案。原文中的“forge”意为“缔造，建立”。

20. What can good stories do to listeners according to the passage?

A 短文中提到：好故事能够引人入胜，使听众身临其境，以更开放的心态领会、学习。选项A) “Make them more open to learning” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

21. What can leaders do with a simple personal story?

D 短文结尾提到：领导者讲故事还有额外的好处，一段简单的亲身经历，足以传达基本的价值观。选项D) “Convey fundamental values” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

Passage Three

[22]The U.S. was founded by successive waves of immigrants, and immigrants are still contributing to America today—statistics prove it. On two key measures of financial performance, immigrants outperform native-born Americans. [23]First, they're more likely to be entrepreneurs. From 1996 to 2016, the pace at which immigrants started businesses was double that of U.S.-born individuals. Immigrants aren't just becoming entrepreneurs more frequently. They're often succeeding. Over 40% of Fortune 500 companies had a founder who was either an immigrant or the child of one.

Another key measure of financial strength is debt level. Immigrants do better in this area, too. [24]Immigrants use credit less often for purchasing cars, homes, or starting businesses. This results in significantly lower levels of debt than native-born Americans. For example, 34% of Americans born in Latin America report no credit card or installment loan debt. This can be compared to just 19% of the general population. [25]Why are immigrants doing so well? The values and habits they bring from their own homelands help explain some of the success.

Unemployment tends to be higher in developing countries. That means more people must become entrepreneurs. Credit is also scarcer in most developing countries. This means individuals must save more in order to achieve their goals, or they borrow money from friends and family rather than a bank. That means less debt and potentially better credit outcomes when they reach the U.S.

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

22. What does the passage say statistics prove?

C 短文开头提到：有统计数据证明，美国是由一波接一波的移民建立起来的，移民对美国的贡献延续至今。选项C) “Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.” 概括原文信息，故为答案。

23. What do we learn about immigrants in the U.S., compared with native-born Americans?

D 短文中提到：移民更有可能成为企业家；1996至2016年，移民创业的速度是美国本地人的两倍。选项D) “More of them are successful business people” 概括原文信息，故为答案。

24. What does the passage say about immigrants in the U.S. in terms of financial strength?

B 短文中提到：移民在购房买车、经商创业时，很少使用信贷，因此其负债水平明显低于本土美国人。选项B) “Their level of debt is lower...” 复现原文信息，故为答案。

25. What do immigrants do to achieve their goals in the U.S.?

C 短文中提到：移民如此成功，部分原因在于他们从自己的祖国带来的价值观和好习惯。选项C) “Keep their traditional values and old habits” 同义转述原文信息，故为答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

你可能没有花时间想过，制作你身上这件衬衫需要多大的工作量。我是说，从生产布料到缝成衬衫，是多么不容易。这不都是靠机器吗？话虽如此，把最充足的服装材料——棉花——纺织成布料，这个过程需要消耗大量的水，确切地说，每件衬衫需要消耗掉2,700升水。请看下方来自《国家地理》的视频吧，就可以了解更多有关生产棉质衣物方面令人震惊的统计数据。

清洁水正日益成为世界上最抢手的资源之一。据《赫芬顿邮报》报道，鉴于纺织业和棉花工业规模庞大，它们占用了全球大量的淡水需求。《国家地理》制作这段视频是为了提高人们的意识，了解棉花对环境造成的危害。但这种情况是可以改善的。通过完善水资源管理和耕作方式，棉花生产中的耗水量可减少近40%。

这种被称为“优质棉花”的环保产品，仅凭减少对棉花生产的需求，每年就能节水数百万升。棉花无须消失，毕竟它是全球用途最广泛的经济作物之一。然而，随着供水量的减少，农民和消费者需要更加关注棉产品对整个环境的影响。

词性分析

名词	A) abstracts (复数) 摘要, 抽象概念; C) awareness 意识, 认识; D) conscience 良心, 良知; J) reckoning 计算; N) statistics (复数) 统计数字, 统计学; O) textile 织物, 纺织品
动词	A) abstracts (单数) 提取; E) exact 勒索; H) mend 修理, 改善; J) reckoning (现在分词) 考虑, 计算, 猜想; K) reducing (现在分词) 减少, 缩小; L) sew 缝, 缝合; M) shrink 缩小, 退缩, 回避
形容词	B) abundant 大量的, 丰富的, 充足的; E) exact 精确的, 准确的; G) intense 强烈的, 热切的
副词	F) increasingly 日益, 渐增地, 越来越多地; I) nearly 几乎, 差不多, 接近

26. **L** 空格前后的create fabric and _____ it表明，空格处应填动词原形，与create并列。根据句意，从生产布料到_____成衬衫，是多么不容易，因此选sew（缝）。
27. **B** 空格前后的most _____ clothing material表明，空格处应填形容词。根据句意，把最_____的原材料棉花纺织成布料的过程需消耗大量的水，因此选abundant（丰富的）。
28. **E** 句中的数字2,700与空格前的to be表明，空格处应填形容词。根据句意，_____地说，制作每件衬衫消耗2,700升水，因此选exact（准确的）。词组to be exact意为“准确地说”。
29. **N** 空格前的some more mind-blowing表明，空格处应填名词。根据句意，看下方来自《国家地理》的视频吧，就可以了解更多关于生产棉质衣物方面令人震惊的_____，因此选statistics（统计数据）。
30. **F** 空格前后的is _____ becoming表明，空格处应填副词。根据句意，清洁水正_____成为世界上最抢手的一种资源，因此选increasingly（日益，越来越）。
31. **O** 空格前后的the _____ and cotton表明，空格处应填名词，与cotton并列。根据句意，鉴于_____和棉花工业规模庞大，它们占用了全球大量的淡水需求，因此选textile（纺织品）。
32. **C** 空格前后的spread _____ of表明，空格处应填名词。根据句意，《国家地理》的视频是为了提高人们的_____，了解棉花对环境造成的危害，因此选awareness（意识）。
33. **I** 空格前后的by _____ 40%表明，空格处可填副词（两个副词只剩nearly）。根据句意，完善水资源管理和耕作方式，棉花生产中的耗水量可减少_____40%，因此选nearly（几乎）。
34. **K** 空格前后的from _____ the demands表明，空格处应填动名词。根据句意，仅凭_____对棉花生产的需求，每年就能节水数百万升，因此选reducing（减少）。
35. **M** 空格前的as water supplies表明，空格处应填动词。根据句意，随着供水量的_____，农民和消费者需更加关注棉产品对整个环境的影响，因此选shrink（缩减）。

Section B

文章导读

本文指出，人们越来越习惯于使用语音助手，但是由传统网络向语音网络转变会面临着一些挑战。文章认为，语音网络会给人带来方便，比如帮助不识字的人了解重要信息，帮助医生提高工作效率等。但是语音网络也会给人带来一些担忧，比如隐私问题。文章最后指出，语音网络有很大发展前景，但是建立语音网络并非易事。

语音网络

- A) 我们越来越习惯于通过亚马逊的Alexa、苹果的Siri、微软的Cortana等语音助手，与我们的电脑、手机和智能音箱聊天。盲人和弱视人士使用文本-语音转换器也已有几十年的时间了。
- B) 在这些虚拟助手中，Siri是最知名的。这个助手使用语音查询和面向用户的自然语言界面来回答问题。随着用户的持续使用，这个软件能适应用户的个人语言习惯、搜索和偏好。
- C) [42]一些人认为，语音可能会很快取代打字和点击，成为在线互动的主要方式。但是向“语音网络”转变，会有什么样的挑战呢？
- D) 如果你不会阅读，书面形式的在线内容有什么用呢？[39]加纳那些不识字的农民，现在就面临着这样的情况。其他人可以从网络上获取重要信息，而他们读不懂。Mr. Meteo是一家利用语音播报天气信息的服务商，它的一位研究员弗朗西斯·迪托说，由于加纳北部的识字率只有22.6%，农民经常“不了解当前价格而将农产品低价售卖”。
- E) “最常听到的抱怨是关于降雨的预测。”居住在加纳北部塔马利市的迪托先生说，“他们告诉我们，祖先用来预测天气的方法现在似乎不太管用了。”迪托认为，这是气候变化造成的。[44]然而，对于想要播种、灌溉庄稼或放牧牲畜的农民来说，知道何时会下雨是至关重要的。
- F) 迪托先生说，把网上天气预报转换成语音播报的想法，是在瓜布利加村的一次研讨会后，农民自己提出来的。“他们想出了这个主意。”迪托说。Mr. Meteo把网上的天气预报，转换成相应语言的短录音，并能在任一基础款手机上播放。农民通过打电话接听信息。当地的达各巴尼语，有120万人在使用，但没有任何在线翻译应用程序提供这种语言的翻译。[36]迪托先生说，这项服务的设计宗旨是既便宜又容易运行。他计划与塔马利的热带稀树草原农业研究所合作，并在本月开始实地测试。
- G) 语音网络还可以帮助占欧洲和美国五分之一人口的阅读能力差的成年人。[43]然而，建立语音网络（网络-语音/语音-网络）并不简单。让软件理解意大利餐馆会供应比萨饼是很容易的，但要涵盖多个领域，并且能够就每个话题与用户进行对话，仍然有很长的路要走。
- H) 因此，尽管很多计算机语音助手可以回答关于天气的简单问题，并且能够为我们播放音乐，但是任何类似人类之间涵盖广泛的对话都需要几十年的时间才能实现。人工智能还不够聪明。[38]甚至是将你的声音转录成文本——自动语音识别——也是最难解决的问题之一，因为地球上有多少人，就有多少种发音方式。
- I) 这可能有些夸张，但是各地方言和口音的多样性，无疑使这项任务变得十分艰巨。网络-语音界面正在变得越来越好，它们已经开始学会处理引号以及标题与副标题之间的停顿，现在听起来不那么机械了。
- J) 使用语音互动感觉比老式的上网方式要亲密得多。这是有意为之，因为助手的非正式语气有助于建立情感依恋。但如果有东西说话，它也必须倾听。[45]我们的手机总是在身边，一直在收集我们的数据。这已经引发了人们对隐私的担忧。美国公民自由联盟表示，数字助手给个人隐私制造了来自黑客的威胁。有些人还有其他担忧。[40]他们担心有一天语音助手会被用来直接向我们发送广告。
- K) 数字语音需要有更多的个性才能受欢迎。机器人还不够智能，Siri也很无聊。用语音代替手指敲击能带来什么好处显然取决于具体情境。[37]医生通过语音填写关于病人的在线表格时，每分钟能够口述150个单词，比在键盘上打字快三倍。这使得他们可以花更少的时间在管理上，而把更多的时间花在病人身上。
- L) 曼彻斯特附近的达金菲尔德有一家外科诊所，去年，语音识别公司Nuance帮助该诊所为六名执业医师建立了一个语音系统。现在，医生们可以口述患者的健康状况和治疗方法，智能助手会自动将信息输入到在线表格的相应字段中。以前医生们是用语音录制，然后由秘书转录，这个过程成本很高，而且很可能造成延误。新系统使该诊所每天能够治疗四名以上的患者，并且给患者的信件现在也更详细了。

M) [41]你的双手忙于做其他事情时,使用语音也是有意义的。想想在你做饭的时候,你想知道食谱的下一步是什么。可是你手上沾满了油,不愿去碰iPad,所以说说话自然更合适。当你开车时,用语音显然是明智的。保险公司State Farm的数据显示,美国29%的司机承认他们边开车边上网。这一比例高于2009年的13%。美国国家安全委员会称,难怪开车时使用手机造成的车祸,每年比酒后驾驶还多。

36. According to Francis Dittoh, their speech-based weather information service is meant to be inexpensive and easy to use.

弗朗西斯·迪托所说,他们基于语音的天气信息服务的初衷是便宜、易用。

定位 根据题目中的inexpensive and easy to use定位到[F]段。

解析

F 该段倒数第二句提到,这项服务设计的宗旨是既便宜又易于运行。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的inexpensive and easy to use对应文中的cheap and easy to run; speech-based weather information service对应the service。

37. Using voice instead of typing enables doctors to spend more time taking care of patients.

用语音代替打字可以让医生花更多的时间来照顾病人。

定位 根据题目中的doctors和spend more time taking care of patients定位到[K]段。

解析

K 该段最后两句提到,医生利用语音填写患者的在线表格,比打字快三倍,从而有更多的时间为病人诊断病情。题目是对原文的概括归纳。题目中的spend more time taking care of patients对应文中的spend...more time with patients。

38. It is extremely difficult to convert voice into text because of different pronunciations.

由于发音不同,将语音转换成文本是极其困难的。

定位 根据题目中的extremely difficult to convert voice into text和different pronunciations定位到[H]段。

解析

H 该段最后一句提到,甚至是把声音转换成文本,也是最难解决的问题之一,因为地球上有多少人就有多少种发音方式。题目是对原文的概括和同义转述。题目中的extremely difficult对应文中的one of the hardest; convert voice into text对应turning your voice into text; different pronunciations对应many ways to pronounce things。

39. Ghanaian farmers unable to read often don't have access to important information conveyed online.
不识字的加纳农民通常无法获得网上提供的重要信息。

定位 根据题目中的Ghanaian farmers unable to read和don't have access to important information conveyed online定位到[D]段。

解析

D 该段第2, 3句提到,对于加纳不识字的农民来说,网络上的重要信息,他们是读不懂的。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的Ghanaian farmers unable to read对应文中的illiterate Ghanaian farmers; don't have access对应denied; important information conveyed online对应crucial information the web offers。

40. Some phone users worry advertisers will take advantage of voice assistants to send ads directly to them.

一些手机用户担心广告商会利用语音助手直接向他们发送广告。

定位 根据题目中的voice assistants和send ads directly to them定位到[J]段。

解析

J 该段倒数第一句提到，他们担心的是，语音助手有一天会被用来直接向我们发送广告。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的voice assistants对应文中的assistants；send ads directly to them对应deliver advertising directly to us。

41. The spoken web is helpful when one's hands are occupied.

当一个人的双手被占用时，语音网络是很有帮助的。

定位 根据题目中的when one's hands are occupied定位到[M]段。

解析

M 该段第1句提到，当手忙于其他事时，使用语音是有意义的。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的The spoken web对应文中的voice；helpful对应makes sense；one's hands are occupied对应you're doing other things with your hands。

42. Some people believe online interaction would soon depend mainly on voice.

一些人认为在线互动将很快将主要依靠语音。

定位 根据题目中的online interaction和depend mainly on voice定位到[C]段。

解析

C 该段第1句提到，一些人认为语音能很快替代打字和点击，成为在线互动的主要方式。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的online interaction对应文中的interact online；depend mainly on对应the main way。

43. Setting up a spoken web is by no means an easy task.

建立一个语音网络绝非易事。

定位 根据题目中的Setting up a spoken web和by no means an easy task定位到[G]段。

解析

G 该段第2句提到，建立语音网络不是容易的事。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的Setting up对应文中的building；by no means an easy task对应isn't straightforward。

44. Weather information is extremely important to farmers.

天气信息对农民来说极其重要。

定位 根据题目中的Weather information和extremely important to farmers定位到[E]段。

解析

E 该段最后一句提到，知道什么时候会下雨，对于农民播种、灌溉庄稼或放牧牲畜来说都非常重要。题目是对原文的归纳和同义转述。题目中的Weather information对应文中的when it's going to rain；extremely important to farmers对应vital for farmers。

45. Some people are concerned about privacy because their phones are constantly collecting their personal information.

有些人担心隐私问题，因为他们的手机不断收集他们的个人信息。

定位 根据题目中的concerned about privacy和constantly collecting their personal information定位到[J]段。

解析

J 该段第4句提到，手机总在我们身边，一直在收集我们的数据；而接着一句又提到，这种现象已经引起了对隐私的担忧。题目是对原文的同义转述。题目中的concerned about privacy对应文中的raised privacy concerns；constantly collecting their personal information对应collecting data about us all the time。

Section C

Passage One

文章导读

四面墙，一个屋顶，撑起了美国梦。许多人认为住房越多越好，住房越大幸福感就越强，真的是这样吗？

全文翻译

美国正面临住房危机：经济适用房不足，而豪宅比比皆是；人们无家可归，在美国许多地区仍是一个长期存在的问题。尽管如此，流行文化和房地产行业仍将幸福感营销为生活在更大空间和更多便利设施的房子中。[46]大房子被宣传为辛勤工作和勤奋的奖赏，而这一宣传将住房从基本需求变成了奢侈品。

这在我们的住宅中得到了体现。在1970年以前，美国建造的独栋家庭住宅的大小不到1,500平方英尺。到2016年，新建的独栋家庭住宅的平均大小为2,422平方英尺。更重要的是，相比早期的房屋，21世纪建造的房屋更可能拥有更多类型的空间：卧室、浴室、客厅、餐厅、娱乐室和车库。

[47]生活在大房子中也有其后果。随着中产阶级住房的扩大，两件事发生了。首先，大房子需要时间来维护，因而需要清洁工和其他低工资服务人员来保持房屋整洁。[47]其次，过去的公共空间，那些原本可以让来自不同背景的人相聚的地方，如今变得越来越私有化，导致了所有人可用的公共设施数量减少，许多人的生活质量也随之降低。以游泳池为例。在1950年，只有2,500个美国家庭拥有游泳池，但是到了1999年，这个数字变为400万。与此同时，公共的市政游泳池经常关闭，使得低收入人群没有地方游泳。

[48]因此，住房面积增大的趋势引发了道德问题。[49]美国人应该接受一种中上层阶级利用他人低工资劳动享受奢侈的生活方式的制度吗？我们是否愿意接受一个这样的制度——富人购买的便利设施增加，意味着贫困阶层的便利设施减少？

[49]我认为这两种情况都是不能接受的。我们必须改变我们的思维方式：生活得好并不意味着需要更多的私人空间；[50]相反，它可能意味着拥有更多的公共空间。与为少数人建造更大的房子相比，一个更好的目标是为所有人创造更多的公共空间和便利设施。

46. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“promoted”，本题可定位到第1段最后一句。

解析

C

第1段最后一句提到：大房子被宣传为辛勤工作和勤奋的奖赏。选项C)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

47. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“consequences”和“living big”，本题可定位到第3段第1句和第4句。

解析

A

第3段第1句强调：生活在大房子中也有其后果。第4句指出过去的公共空间如今变得越来越私有化，导致了公共设施数量减少，许多人的生活质量也随之降低。选项A)是对该内容的准确概括，故为答案。

48. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“questions”和“living big”，本题可定位到第4段第1句。

解析

A

第4段第1句指出：住房面积增大的趋势引发了道德问题。选项A)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

49. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“system”和“unacceptable”，本题可定位到第4段第2, 3句和第5段第1句。

解析

D

第4段第2, 3句反问道：美国人是否应该接受中上层阶级利用他人低工资劳动和挤占贫困阶层便利设施而享受奢侈生活的制度？第5段第1句强调：这两种情况都是无法接受的。选项D)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

50. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“advocate”和题干意思，本题可定位到最后一段最后两句。

解析

C

最后一段最后两句倡议：与传统的住在大房子便是幸福的观点相反，为所有人创造更多的公共空间和便利设施可能是一个更好的目标。选项C)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Two

文章导读

创业固然需要雄心，然而过犹不及，雄心过盛，反倒危害多多。事业辉煌，换不来身体健康。创业人士，引以为戒。

全文翻译

[51]在创业群体中，我们绝大多数人都有着高于普通人的雄心壮志，这是幸事，也是不幸。雄心勃勃的人渴望取得成就，且他们愿意冒更大的风险，花更多的精力来取得这些成就。

一般来说，这是一种积极的品质，尤其是对于那些想要创业的人来说。[52]如果你自发去设定目标并完成目标，显然会比不主动的人更有可能成功。

[52]其实，并不尽然。事实上，在某些情况下，极端的野心最终可能弊大于利。

雄心过盛的一大反作用是，过于固执地专注于某个特定的愿景或者终极目标。[53]这是有问题的，因为它会削弱你适应新环境的能力，而如果你想成为一名成功的企业家，这一点又是至关重要的。假如有新的竞争对手出现并威胁到你的业务，你可能需要改变方向，即使这意味着你会偏离最初的愿景。但如果你野心太大，你会发现即便不是不可能，但做到这一点还是很难。

很少有人能在打造自己的第一个品牌时就获得成功。[54]不幸的是，在最雄心勃勃的企业家眼里，失败是毁灭性的，他们无法从中恢复过来。

这显然偏离了原计划向目标前进的方向。然而，对于没有很大雄心的人来说，失败更接近于现实。请记住，失败在所难免，你经历的每一次失败都是一次学习经历。

相比起那些没有野心的人，充满雄心的人往往在物质上更富足。然而他们只比无野心者稍微幸福一点，寿命却短得多。[55]这些结果表明，尽管雄心勃勃的人更有可能获得传统意义上的“成功”，但这些成就相对于他们的健康和幸福而言毫无意义——如果你没有了健康和幸福，其他还有什么意义呢？

显然，拥有一定的野心对于你的动力是有益的。如果没有任何野心，你就不会创业，设定或达成目标，也不会在生活中有所作为。但是过度的雄心也是危险的，会让你面临疲劳过度、固执甚至寿命缩短的风险。

51. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“most entrepreneurs”，本题可定位到第1段首句。
解析 **B** 第1段首句提到：在创业群体中绝大多数人都有着高于普通人的雄心壮志。选项B)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
52. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“case”，本题可定位到第2段最后一句和第3段首句。
解析 **A** 第2段最后一句和第3段首句一问一答：如果你自发去设定目标并完成目标，显然会比不主动的人更有可能成功。事实上并非一贯如此。选项A)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
53. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“successful entrepreneur”，本题可定位到第4段第2句。
解析 **B** 第4段第2句提到：如果你想成为一名成功的企业家，适应新环境的能力这一点至关重要。选项B)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
54. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“failure”，本题可定位到第5段最后一句。
解析 **C** 第5段最后一句指出：在最雄心勃勃的企业家眼里，失败是毁灭性的，他们无法从失败中恢复过来。选项C)是对该内容的准确概括，故为答案。
55. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“advise”和题干意思，本题可定位到第7段最后一句。
解析 **D** 第7段最后一句建议：尽管雄心勃勃的人更有可能获得传统意义上的“成功”，但这些成就相对于他们的健康和幸福而言毫无意义。选项D)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

Part IV Translation

翻译原文

改革开放40多年以来¹，中国对高等教育越来越重视²，高等教育³已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近4,700万人，位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活水平⁴不断提高，越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加⁵，招生人数⁶逐年上升，教学质量⁶也在不断改进，为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育⁷的机会。

参考译文

For over 40 years since the beginning of the reform and opening-up, the Chinese government has attached increasing importance to higher education, which has now moved into a stage of steady growth. The number of university students in China has totaled nearly 47 million, ranking first in the world. With China's fast economic development and continuous improvement in living standards, more and more people are eager to receive (a) higher education. The numbers of universities and disciplines in China continue to increase, enrolling growing numbers of students from year to year. Meanwhile, the quality of teaching has been improving continuously. All these have created opportunities for more young people to receive a university education.

难点注释

1. 汉英对比研究显示, 汉语具有一定的模糊性, 英译时需要澄清。因为since表示从某一个时间点算起的一段时间, 不少考生可能将“改革开放……以来”逐字译成since the reform and opening-up, 这是错误的。the reform and opening-up是指一段延续时间, 所以不适合用在since之后。英译文可改成since the beginning/start/launch/introduction of the reform and opening-up, 这样since后面就有一个明确的时间起点了。
2. 汉语的动词时态往往时比较模糊, 有时需要考生做出主观的解读。使用不同时态来翻译“越来越重视”, 都可能是正确的: is attaching/has attached/has been attaching increasing importance to。
3. “高等教育”第二次出现时, 应避免重复译成higher education, 参考译文改用which来指代前面的higher education, 不但简练, 而且制造出一个主从结构, 符合英语行文习惯。
4. 对于“人民生活水平”, 我国二十大报告和政府工作报告的译文是the living standards, 而不是the people's living standards, 因为living standards是指人的生活水平, 不可能是动物的生活水平, 所以添加people's属画蛇添足。
5. 原文“高校的数量和学科专业持续增加”不是很严谨, 因为“学科专业”无法增加, 应是“学科专业数量”增加。如看不清这一点, 考生可能译成the number of universities and disciplines, 随后就使用了单数的动词continues。其实应使用复数的numbers: the numbers of universities and disciplines continue...。
6. 由于高校和学科专业数量增加, “招生人数”自然也增加, 两者可合并写在一句之中; 但“增加招生人数”与后面的“教学质量也在不断改进”之间没有逻辑关系, 所以翻译“教学质量也在不断改进”时, 不妨另起一句。
7. “高等教育”在全文中出现多次, 不宜全部译成higher education, 有时也可改用university/college education。

词语拓展

已经进入稳步发展阶段has moved into a stage of steady growth → has entered a phase of continuous development

高校学生总数已接近4,700万人。The number of university students in China has totaled nearly 47 million. → The total number of university students in China has reached nearly 47 million; University students in China have totaled nearly 47 million.

位居世界第一-ranking first in the world → ranking the first in the world/ranking the world's No.1/earning the first rank/holding the first place/holding the top spot in the world

随着我国经济的快速发展With China's fast economic development → As the Chinese economy has grown rapidly



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