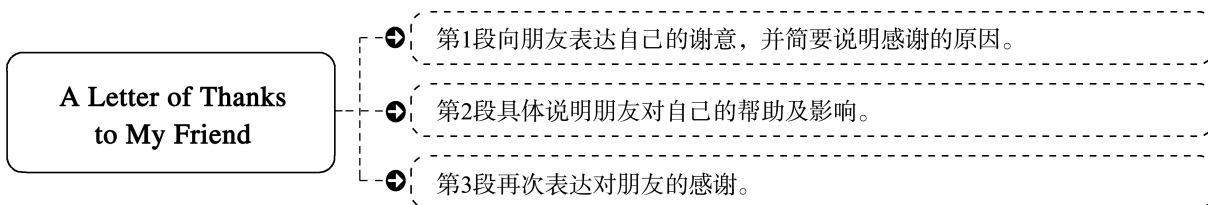


2016 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I

Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	名师点评
Dear Li Ming, 【1】 I'm writing this letter to express my deep thanks to you for helping me out when I failed my first college entrance examination. 【2】 It is no exaggeration to say that it was the worst time of my life when I completely lost the faith in my life and began to abandon myself. Then you came to encourage me not to give up. 【3】 It was you who convinced me that the failure to college entrance examination should not be the end of my efforts and that I should pull myself together to give myself a second chance; otherwise, I would become a real loser. Thanks to such a frank friend as you, I restored my confidence, and finally fulfilled my college dream. 【4】 Thanks again, from the bottom of my heart, my dear friend. Best wishes! Yours sincerely, Mary	【1】 开门见山, 表达谢意并说明原因。 【2】 说明遇到的困难。运用包含多个从句的主从复合句, 彰显语言驾驭能力。 【3】 具体说明朋友对自己的帮助。强调句的运用不仅体现句式的多样性, 还体现了朋友的重要性。 【4】 再次表达感谢。

话题词汇:

assist 帮助

urgent 紧急的

wound 使受伤

emergency 紧急情况

ambulance 救护车

downhearted 情绪低落的, 垂头丧气的

selfless 无私的

gratitude 感激

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

You probably think college students are experts at sleeping, (1) but parties, preparations for tests, personal problems and general stress can wreck a student's sleep habits, which can be bad for the body and the mind. Texas Tech University is even offering a class called Improving Your Sleep Habits. People suffering from sleep loss are at an increased risk from obesity, psychological problems and car crashes. Students who don't get enough sleep have poor attendance and lower grades. On top of all that, (2) a new study published in the journal *Learning and Memory* finds you are probably better off sleeping than making last-minute preparations for a test. Two hundred college kids were taught to play some unfamiliar video games. Subjects who learned the games in the morning lost some skills when they played again 12 hours later, but they did much better after getting a good night's sleep. So if you really want to do your job well, don't forget to get some sleep.

答案详解

1. What is the news report mainly about?

C) 【精析】主旨大意题。新闻的主旨大意一般出现在新闻的开头部分。新闻开头便提到, 缺乏睡眠会影响大学生的身心健康, 接下来新闻又列举了具体的例子来证明这一观点。由此可知, 本则新闻关注的是为什么充足的睡眠对大学生非常重要。

2. What is the finding of the new study published in the journal *Learning and Memory*?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中间部分提到, 一项发表于《学习与记忆》的新研究发现, 与其在考试的最后阶段复习还不如好好地睡一觉, 也就是说, 考试前最后的准备不如睡觉更高效。

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

Long queues, delayed flights and overcrowding at airports have become almost as much a topic for conversation in Britain as the traditional complaining about the weather. Meanwhile there are complaints that poor service at London's major airports is discouraging foreigners from doing business in Britain. Much of the criticism is directed at the British Airports Authority, which runs seven major airports, including the three main ones serving London. (3) The Competition Commission is now to investigate whether the British Airports Authority needs to sell off some of its assets. The idea is that competition between rival operators would lead to better service at airports. (4) The British Airports Authority, recently bought by a Spanish company, says the root cause of the problem is not the ownership structure but a lack of runway and terminal capacity, which it is addressing through a program of heavy investment.

答案详解

3. What is the Competition Commission going to investigate?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻中明确提到, 竞争委员会将要调查英国机场管理局是否需要出售一部分它们的资产。

4. What is the root cause of the poor service at

British airports according to the British Airports Authority?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻最后提到, 英国机场服务不给力的根本原因不是产权结构, 而是机场跑道的缺乏和终端容纳能力的不足。

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

(5) Under the law in Massachusetts, tobacco companies have to measure the nicotine content of every type of cigarette and report the results. The Department of Public Health in Boston gathers and carefully examines

the figures and then draws its conclusions. A hundred and sixteen brands were looked at for this study. (6) Ninety-two were found to have higher nicotine yields than they did six years previously. The biggest increases tended to be in brands that were popular with young smokers. That worries the department because of the addictive nature of nicotine. Stand Glance, a professor of medicine in San Francisco explains why. “The amount of nicotine that’s delivered in every cigarette is 10% higher than it was six years ago, which means that it is easier to get hooked and harder to quit. The big tobacco companies have always insisted that they are frank with their customers about the dangers of smoking and provide them with enough detail to make an informed decision. However, (7) none of them were prepared to comment on this study or discuss the detailed nicotine content of their products.”

答案详解

5. What do tobacco companies have to do under the law in Massachusetts?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。新闻开头提到, 根据马萨诸塞州的法律, 烟草公司必须测量每类烟草的尼古丁含量并且公布调查结果。

6. What do we learn from the study by the Department of Public Health in Boston?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中间提到, 波士顿的公

共卫生部的研究结果表明, 92 种烟草的尼古丁含量比六年前的含量高了许多, 而且尼古丁含量增幅最大的烟草都是年轻吸烟者喜欢的牌子。

7. What do we learn from the news report about the big tobacco companies?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻最后提到, 这些大的烟草公司都没有准备好来评论这项调查, 或者讨论他们产品中的尼古丁的具体含量。

Section B

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

M: And you know, one thing that I want to ask you. It’s great that you have had this experience of teaching in Indonesia and following up on what you just mentioned. What would you recommend for students who do not live in an English-speaking country? And, you know, they want to learn. I don’t know about perfecting but they want at least to be able to communicate decently. How can they go about this?

W: Yeah, it’s really hard. That’s the real struggle because, right now, (8) I do live in Holland, but I really don’t socialize much with Dutch people and my boyfriend’s English is so good that we just basically speak English all the time. So I have to make a real effort to practice. There is as much listening exposure as I want—all I have to do is turn on the TV.

M: And reading also, right?

W: Yeah, reading. There is plenty I can get to read and listen to. But for speaking, (10) there really is no substitute for trying to speak and use the language in a relaxed atmosphere. (9) So I think that’s really the challenge for people who live in a country where their target language isn’t spoken. And for that, gosh, what would I do? If I didn’t have people here, probably try to find a club? (11) In Sweden, they have a really cool system called Study Circles; well, it’s not... it’s like a course. But really, you just have a course leader who is there, sort of, as a coach and guide and to help out, and you don’t get grades, and you go just because you want to learn.

答案详解

8. Where does the woman live right now?

A) 【精析】信息明示题。对话中女士明确提到自己住在荷兰。

9. What does the woman say is the real challenge?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中间部分女士提到, 她认为真正的挑战是, 语言学习者所生活的环境里面

不使用目的语。

10. What does the woman suggest doing to learn to speak a foreign language?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中女士表示,对于口语,建议在一个放松的语言环境中,尽可能地多讲、多使用外语。

11. What does the woman say about the Study Circles

in Sweden?

A) 【精析】推理判断题。对话结尾部分女士提到了瑞典的学习圈子,她说这个圈子类似一门课程,课程带头人就像一名老师一样,会引导和帮忙,学生们不会被评分,而且他们愿意去学习。由此可见,这个圈子提供了语言实践的机会。

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

W: Okay, Nathan. (12) So we are talking about driving and are there any rules or regulations that you'd like to change?

M: (12) I'm not sure I want to change rules, but I'd like the police to be stricter on the rules. Like if people jump the traffic lights, I don't know why there isn't a camera at the traffic lights to stop people doing that. Or like speeding. It's very easy to put speed cameras in certain places.

W: (13) Maybe car manufacturers should have some responsibility in limiting the power of their engines. What's the point in producing an engine that is big and powerful enough to go like 200km/h when the speed limit is only 100?

M: Right, but do you know there are no speed limits in Germany.

W: (14) People there do drive responsibly, though. Often people break laws simply because the laws are there. If the law isn't there, people will drive within their ability range. When you've got speed limits, this creates situations that actually present dangers on the road.

M: (14) Do you think Germans have better education about personal responsibility when driving?

W: Possibly. They also have very good cars.

M: Right.

W: If you've got a good car that can go at a high speed then it's really nice to do that.

M: But still with care.

W: So I think it's the restrictions that create the dangers sometimes.

M: Okay.

W: Obviously, when driving through a residential area or where there is a school, you've got to have speed policemen.

M: Speed bumps.

W: Yes, speed bumps, those speed bumps that force you to slow down. I think they are a good idea.

M: (15) So you don't think fining people is useful.

W: (15) Not really, because the police don't have time to police every single driver.

答案详解

12. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

B) 【精析】推理判断题。对话一开始,女士指出他们在谈论的是驾驶,并问男士是否有想改变的一些规则和规定,男士表示他不确定想改变规则,接下来,对话围绕驾驶规则展开。

13. What does the woman think car manufacturers could do?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。对话中间部分,女士提到她认为汽车制造商有责任限制汽车引擎动力。

14. What can we learn about people driving in Germany?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中间部分,女士提到德国人开车时比较有责任心,之后男士问女士德国人开车时的责任感是否与良好的教育有关。由此可知,德国人开车时有责任感。

15. What does the woman think of the police fining drivers?

是否认为警察罚款的方式没有效果, 女士回答没有什么效果。

C) 【精析】观点态度题。对话结尾部分, 男士问女士

Section C

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

Behind the cash register at a store in downtown San Francisco, Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for a pack of cigarettes. (16)The store's card reader failed to scan the card's magnetic stripe. Azar tried again and again. No luck. As customers began to queue, Mr. Azar reached beneath the counter for a black plastic bag. (17)He wrapped one layer of the plastic around the card and tried again. Success! The sale was completed. "I don't know how it works. It just does," said Mr. Azar who learned the trick from another clerk. Verifone, the company that makes the store's card reader, would not confirm or deny that the plastic bag trick worked. (18)But it's one of many low-tech fixes for high-tech failures that people without engineering degrees have discovered—often out of desperation—and shared. Today's shaky economy is likely to produce many more such tricks. "In post-war Japan, the economy wasn't doing so great, so you couldn't get everyday-use items like household cleaners," says Lisa Katayama, author of *Urawaza*, a book named after the Japanese term for clever lifestyle tips and tricks. "So people look for ways to do with what they had." Today, Americans are finding their own tips and tricks for fixing malfunctioning devices with supplies as simple as paper and glue. Some, like Mr. Azar's plastic bag, are open to argument as to how they work or whether they really work at all. But many tech home remedies can be explained by a little science.

答案详解

16. What happened when Sam Azar swiped his credit card to pay for his purchase?

Azar 将卡片裹了一层塑料, 然后再试, 就成功完成了购买。

D) 【精析】事实细节题。短文开始部分提到, 当 Sam Azar 刷卡付钱的时候, 商店的读卡器无法扫描卡片的磁条。

18. What is today's shaky economy likely to do?

17. How did Sam Azar manage to complete the sale?

A) 【精析】推理判断题。短文中间部分提到, 许多低技术含量的方案可以解决高科技的问题, 读卡器的例子只是其中之一。之后又讲到, 在如今经济萧条的情况下, 这样的技术还有很多。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中间部分提到, Sam

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

If you are a graduate student, you may depend on your adviser for many things, including help with improving grades, acquiring financial support, forming an examining committee and getting letters of recommendation. If you're a graduate teaching assistant, your adviser also may be your boss. (19)Academic departments vary in their procedures for assigning academic advisers to graduate students. In some departments, either the chairman or the director of graduate studies serves for at least the first semester as a new student adviser. Then students select an adviser based on shared academic interests. In other departments, a new student is assigned a faculty adviser based on some system of distribution of the department's advising load. Later, students may have the opportunity of selecting the adviser that they prefer. (20)In any case, new graduate students can learn who their advisers or temporary advisers are by visiting or emailing the departmental office and asking for the information. (21)Graduation requirements specify the number of credits you must earn, the minimum grade point average you must achieve and the distribution of credits you must have

from among differing departments or fields of study. In addition, it is necessary to apply for graduation when you are near the time that you will be completing your graduation requirements. Since graduation requirements vary among divisions of the university, you should consult the Bulletin of Information. You should also direct your questions to your departmental office or academic adviser.

答案详解

19. What does the speaker say about the procedures for assigning academic advisers?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中间部分提到,每个院系给研究生分配学术导师的程序都有所不同。

20. How can new graduate students learn who their advisers are?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中间部分提到,研究生新生可以通过拜访院系办公室或者用电子邮件的

方式询问院系,来得知他们的导师或者临时导师是谁。

21. What does the speaker say about graduation requirements?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文结尾部分提到,毕业条件中详细说明了每一位研究生毕业所需要的学分、最少的平均成绩以及你必须获得的不同院系或专业的学分配。

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

Jody Hubbard is a diet and nutrition expert who travels around the state to speak in middle and high schools. (22)She primarily speaks to students in health classes, but sometimes the school will arrange for her to speak to several different groups of girls. (23)Her biggest concern is the emphasis American culture places on thinness and the negative ways this affects girls today. Jody has a Ph.D. in nutrition, but more importantly, she has personal experience. Her mother taught her to diet when she was only eight years old. Jody has created several different presentations, which she gives to different types of audiences, and she tries to establish an emotional connection with the students so that they will feel comfortable asking questions or talking to her privately. (24)She shows them pictures and images from popular culture of beautiful women and explains how computers are used to make the women look even more thin and “beautiful” than they are in real life. She describes how the definition of beauty has changed over the years and even from culture to culture. She then talks about health issues and the physical damage that can occur as a result of dieting. Finally, (25)she addresses self-respect and the notion that a person’s sense of beauty must include more than how much a person weighs. Sometimes, Jody feels that she succeeds in persuading some students to stop dieting. Other times, she feels that she fails.

答案详解

22. Who does Jody Hubbard primarily speak to?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。短文开头提到, Jody Hubbard 的主要授课群体是健康教育课堂中的学生们。

23. What is Jody Hubbard’s biggest concern about American culture?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。短文中间部分提到, Jody Hubbard 最大的担忧就是美国文化对瘦的重视以及这带给女孩子的消极方式。

24. Why does Jody Hubbard show pictures of beautiful women to her audiences?

B) 【精析】目的原因题。短文中间部分提到, Jody

Hubbard 给她的听众展示流行文化中的美女的图片,并以此来解释电脑是怎样让女性看起来比在现实生活中更瘦更漂亮的,也就是为了解释电脑图片的误导性。

25. What is Jody Hubbard’s main purpose in giving her speeches?

D) 【精析】推理判断题。短文最后部分讲到, Jody Hubbard 提出自尊和她对于美的理念,人的美不仅仅包括体重数字。有时候,她感到她成功地说服一些学生停止节食,其他时候,她感到没能说服她们。由此可知, Jody Hubbard 演讲的目的是说服女孩子们停止节食。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了无线设备在医院中的应用。

➡ 第1段指出电子病历的流行使医生依赖无线设备。

➡ 第2段引用具体的例子来说明这一现象, 并指出很多大学的医学院普及了iPad。

➡ 第3段引用研究结果说明医院使用iPad对病人有益。

参考译文

任何在医院候诊室等候过的人都很熟悉禁止使用手机的标志。但是随着电子病历越来越普及, 医院里的医生不得不整天都依赖电脑, 而使医生远离病床的台式电脑正快速地被无线设备替代。

随着文书工作量的不断增加, “总有些事要做出让步, 而需要让步的总是与病人面对面的时间,” 芝加哥大学内科项目的前任总住院医师帕克提·帕特尔医生说道。2010年秋季, 她在芝加哥帮助开展了一个试点项目, 以检验 iPad 能否改善工作条件和对病人的护理。这个试验如此成功, 以至于现在这所大学里所有的内科住院医师在项目之初就能拿到 iPad。约翰·霍普金斯大学的内科项目于 2011 年采取了同样的策略。耶鲁大学和斯坦福大学的医学院现在拥有无纸化的、基于 iPad 的课程。“为了能穿这件衣服, 你也想有一个 iPad” 是其中一款新实验服的标语, 这款实验服的口袋设计得大大的, 以便于携带平板电脑。

对芝加哥大学 iPad 项目的一项研究发现, 如果病人被配有 iPad 的住院医师治疗, 他们能更快地接受化验并得到治疗, 许多病人也在一开始就对让他们住院的疾病获得了更好的认识。

答案详解

26. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格位于定冠词 the 和名词 popularity 之间, 因此应填入形容词或分词作修饰语。

【语义判断】空格所在部分表示的是电子病历在普及方面的某种趋势变化迫使医生做出了某种改变。在备选形容词中, 能修饰趋势变化的形容词只有 fast 和 growing, 其中 fast 与 popularity 不能搭配, 故排除, 所以答案为 growing, 此处意为“越来越普及”。

27. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】空格位于系动词 become 之后, 因此应填入形容词或分词。

【语义判断】本句大意是电子病历的某种普及程度迫使医生不得不整天_____电脑。由常识可知, 医生应该是越来越离不开电脑, 因此本题答案为 dependent。be dependent on sth. 意为“依赖某物”。

28. 【考点】副词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格所在分句主谓宾结构 (desktops are giving way to wireless devices) 完整, 因此应填入副词修饰谓语动词。

【语义判断】空格所在部分指出, 台式电脑正_____被无线设备取代。由第二段可知, 很多大学的内科项目都为住院医师提供了 iPad, 而非传统的台式电脑。由此可知, 所填副词应表示被替代的程度或速度。备选副词中, 只有 fast 符合句意, 故为答案。

29. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格位于 had to 之后, 因此应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】空格所在句在讲医生的文书工作和与病人面对面交流的时间之间的关系。由常识可知, 医生要做填写病例等文书工作, 这些工作的增加会占用做其他事情的时间, 因此本题答案为 give “让步”。

30. 【考点】动词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】空格位于动词 helped 后面, 因此应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】此处指出, 她帮助_____一个试点项目。由此可推断, 空格处应填入含有“开展, 发起”等含义的动词, 因此本题答案为 launch。

31. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

N) 【语法判断】空格位于系动词 was 和副词 so 之后, that 之前, 因此应填入形容词, 构成“be so + a. + that”结构。

【语义判断】本句大意为: 这个试验如此_____, 以至于现在这所大学里所有的内科住院医师在项目之初就能拿到 iPad。The experiment 指前一句中的 a pilot project。由常识可知, 只有试点成功了才会被推广, 因此推断空格处应填入 successful。

32. 【考点】名词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格位于定冠词 the 和形容词 same 之后, 且本句缺少宾语中心词, 因此空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为: 约翰·霍普金斯大学的内科项目于 2011 年采取了同样的_____。上句提到, 芝加哥大学的内科项目为住院医师提供 iPad。本句中的 the same 说明约翰·霍普金斯大学也是这样做的, 因此空格处应填入含有“做法, 策略”含义的名词, 因此本题答案为 policy。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格位于名词 coats 和介词 with 之间, 应填入形容词或动词的过去分词形式, 与 with 构成后置定语修饰 coats。

【语义判断】本句意为: “为了能穿这件衣服, 你也想有一个 iPad” 是其中一款新实验服的标语, 这款实验服的口袋_____得大大的, 以便于携带平板电脑。由此可知, 能携带平板电脑的大口袋是实验服的“设计”特点, 因此本题答案为 designed。在形容词和动词备选项中, 能与 with 搭配的只有 designed, 因此可排除其他选项。

34. 【考点】名词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】空格位于 and 之后, 与 tests 共同构成 got 的宾语, 因此应填入名词。

【语义判断】此处意为: 如果病人被配有 iPad 的住院医师治疗, 他们能更快地接受化验并得到_____。病人在医院化验后肯定是要得到“治疗”, 因此本题答案为 treatments。

35. 【考点】动词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知, 本句缺少谓语, 因此应填入动词, 且该词可以与 understanding 搭配。

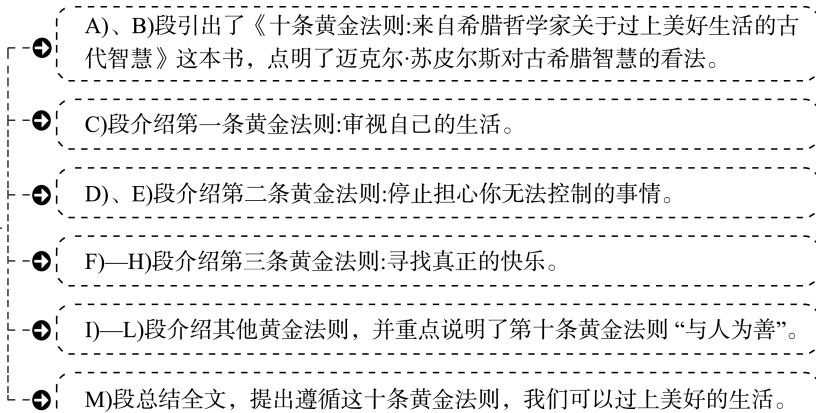
【语义判断】由空格前的 also 判断, 该动词应和上句中的动词 got 在语义上相关, 含有“获得, 得到”的含义。第三段介绍对芝加哥大学 iPad 项目研究的结果, 且时态为过去时, 故空格处应填入动词的过去式形式。备选项中只有 gained 符合题意, 故为答案。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2009 年 6 月 19 日刊登在 *The Journal of Turkish Weekly* (《土耳其周刊》) 上的一篇标题为 “Ancient Greek Wisdom Inspires Guidelines to Good Life” (《古希腊智慧对美好生活指导准则的启示》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了过上美好生活的十条黄金法则。



参考译文

古希腊智慧对美好生活指导准则的启示

- A) (39) 在一个越来越遭受战争、恐怖主义、经济危机和广泛爆发的传染病所带来的威胁和不确定性挑战的世界里,还有可能享受和平的生活吗? 根据一本名为《十条黄金法则:来自希腊哲学家关于过上美好生活的古代智慧》的新书,答案是肯定的。这本书由长岛大学的哲学教授迈克尔·苏皮尔斯和经济学教授帕诺斯·莫杜库塔斯合著。
- B) (44) 苏皮尔斯说,古希腊哲学家的智慧永不过时。这位哲学教授说,诞生在很多世纪以前的智慧如今依然有用。“智慧不会有失效日期,”他说。“才智没有保质期。我认为现在事情变得令人十分沮丧,有很多让人误解、误导人的暗示,有很多古代先贤称之为诡辩的东西。(37) 希腊人提出的古代哲学的过人之处是他们往往把生活看作清晰和完整的,而如今我们却往往不这样认为。

审视自己的生活

- C) 苏皮尔斯和他的合著者帕诺斯·莫杜库塔斯借助古希腊哲学背后的那些人——亚里士多德、苏格拉底、爱比克泰德和毕达哥拉斯等,提出了他们的十条黄金法则。第一条法则——审视自己的生活——是贯穿整本书的主线。苏皮尔斯说,这一法则是基于柏拉图的论述,即“浑浑噩噩的生活不值得过”。“希腊人总是担心在信念上困住了自己,”他说。(42) “因此,退后一步,关闭自动导航仪,真正停下来,反思一下诸如我们的当务之急、价值观和人际关系等东西。”

不要担心你无法控制的事情

- D) 苏皮尔斯说,当我们开始审视自己的生活时,我们就要遵循第二条黄金法则:只担心你能控制的事情。“倡导这一观点的人是一位斯多葛学派的哲学家,他的名字是爱比克泰德,”他说。(36) “简单来说,斯多葛学派的观点大体上是:生活中有一个更大的计划。你并不能真正理解这个计划的所有维度。你不能控制这个计划的所有维度。”
- E) 因此,苏皮尔斯解释道,不值得浪费我们的体力、智力和精力来担忧我们无法控制的事情。“比如,我不能控制我最终是否会染上猪流感,”他说。“我的意思是,我可以采取一些谨慎的措施,但是最终我无法给自己保证。因此,爱比克泰德会说,坐在家里担心这个是错误的、浪费时间的、不理智的。你应该尝试确定和控制那些你真正能控制的事情——这才是你应该过的生活。”

寻找真正的快乐

- F) 要过上有意义、快乐的生活,我们需要朋友。但是根据柏拉图的学生、亚历山大大帝的老师亚里士多德的观点,大部分人际关系都不能算作真正的友谊。(38) “仅仅因为我和某个人有生意上的往来,我能从这种关系中获利,这不一定就意味着这个人就是我的朋友,”苏皮尔斯说。“真正的友谊是两个人共享相同的灵魂。亚里士多德描绘的是一幅美丽而又异常有诗意的画面。”
- G) 他说,在追求美好生活的过程中,寻找真正的快乐是很重要的——这个建议最初是由伊壁鸠鲁提出的。但是,跟现在将伊壁鸠鲁主义定义为放纵和奢侈的生活不同,对古希腊人来说,它意味着寻求平静、平和与精神放松的状态。
- H) “对古代伊壁鸠鲁主义者而言,这就是最高程度的、最值得拥有的快乐和幸福的形式,”苏皮尔斯说。(41) “在如今这个时代,这一点是非常值得思考的。我认为我们没有花足够的时间去尝试专注获得一种心理和精神层面的平和与满足,而这种平和与满足是伊壁鸠鲁主义者认为的最高形式的幸福和快乐。”

与人为善

- I) 其他黄金法则建议我们掌控自己,避免过度,不要做一个发迹的傻瓜。也有处理人际关系的法则:做一个负责任的人,不要对别人做邪恶的事情。
- J) “当然,这是赫西俄德的观点,我们认为他是一位与荷马同时代的年轻诗人,”苏皮尔斯说。“赫西俄德提出了这样一个观点——你经常可以在世界上的几大宗教中发现的一个观点,如犹太教与基督教共有的传统、伊斯兰教等——(45)从某种意义上来说,当你伤害另一个人的时候,你也伤害了自己。伤害你所在群体和生活其他的人,破坏彼此的关系,会自食其果,造成自我的精神伤害。”
- K) (43)苏皮尔斯说,相反地,古代智慧强烈要求我们行善。过上美好生活的第十条黄金法则是:对别人的善意往往会得到回报。
- L) “这是伊索的观点。伊索是一位寓言家,一位经常从动物和动物关系的角度讲述一些迷人小故事的人,”他说。“我认为伊索暗示的是,当你向他人行善时,可以期望善有善报,并且会给你这个行善的人带来某种好处。(40)即使善举并没有获得具体的好处,行善之人最起码有机会享受精神愉悦的一刻。”
- M) 苏皮尔斯说,遵循这十条基于古代智慧的金科玉律,可以引导我们走上美好生活的道路,在这条路上,我们不再是旁观者,而是成为身处其中的更加快乐的人。而且他指出,这样的生活才值得过。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 an ancient Greek philosopher, understand 和 every aspect 定位到 D)段最后三句。
- D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,简单来说,斯多葛学派的观点大体上是:生活中有一个更大的计划。你并不能真正理解这个计划的所有维度。你不能控制这个计划的所有维度。题干中的 every aspect of our life 对应定位句中的 the dimensions of this plan,故答案为 D)。
37. 【定位】由题干中的 Ancient philosophers 和 saw life 定位到 B)段最后一句。
- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,希腊人提出的古代哲学的过人之处是他们往往把生活看作清晰和完整的,而如今的我们却往往不这样认为。换句话说,古希腊哲学家与我们看待生活的角度不同。题干中的 saw life in a different light 是对定位句中 in a way that we tend not to see life today 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。
38. 【定位】由题干中的 business partners 和 soul mates 定位到 F)段倒数第二、三句。
- F) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,仅仅因为和某个人有生意上的往来,并能从这种关系中获利,这不一定就意味着这个人就是朋友,真正的友谊是两个人共享相同的灵魂。题干是对这两句的归纳总结,故答案为 F)。
39. 【定位】由题干中的 a peaceful life 和 challenges 定位到 A)段前两句。
- A) 【精析】细节推断题。A)段首句是一个问句:在一个越来越遭受战争、恐怖主义、经济危机和广泛爆发的传染病所带来的威胁和不确定性挑战的世界里,还有可能享受和平的生活吗? 第二句给出了答案:答案是肯定的。题干是对这两句的总结推断,故答案为 A)。
40. 【定位】由题干中的 The doer of a good deed, spiritually rewarded 和 concrete benefits 定位到 L)段最后一句。
- L) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,即使善举并没有获得具体的好处,行善之人最起码有机会享受精神愉悦的一刻。题干中的 feel spiritually rewarded 是对定位句中 enjoy a kind of spiritually enlightened moment 的同义转述,题干中的 they gain no concrete benefits 是对定位句中 there is no concrete benefit 的同义转述,故答案为 L)。
41. 【定位】由题干中的 mental calmness, contentment 和 well worth our consideration 定位到 H)段第二、三句。

H) 【精析】细节归纳题。H段第二句指出,在如今这个时代,这一点是非常值得思考的。该句中,This指G)段末句中提到的“寻求平静、平和与精神放松的状态”。题干是对定位句的概括归纳,故答案为H)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 Soupios, stop 和 priorities 定位到C)段最后一句。

C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,苏皮尔斯认为我们应该退后一步,关闭自动导航仪,真正停下来,反思一下诸如我们的当务之急、价值观和人际关系等东西。题干中的 stop and think 是对定位句中 stop and reflect 的同义转述,故答案为C)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 Ancient philosophers, strongly 和 do good 定位到K)段首句。

K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到苏皮尔斯的观点,即古代智慧强烈要求我们行善。题干中的

strongly advise 与定位句中的 urges 意思相近,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为K)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 timeless, applicable 和 contemporary 定位到B)段第一、二句。

B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到苏皮尔斯的观点,他指出,古希腊哲学家的智慧永不过时,诞生在很多世纪以前的智慧如今依然有用。题干中的 are applicable to contemporary life 是对定位句中 is as relevant today 的同义转述,故答案为B)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 Do harm to others 和 do harm to yourself 定位到J)段倒数第二句。

J) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,从某种意义上来说,当你伤害另一个人的时候,你也伤害了自己。题干中的 harm 是对定位句中 hurt 的同义转述,故答案为J)。

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文来源于2015年10月16日刊登在 *The Atlantic* (《大西洋月刊》) 上一篇标题为“*One Thing Baby Boomers and Millennials Agree On: Self-Driving Cars*”(《婴儿潮出生的人和千禧一代都同意的一件事情:无人驾驶汽车》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了年轻人和年长的人对待无人驾驶汽车的态度及影响态度的因素。

第1、2段指出与一般情况不同,年轻人和年长的人在对待无人驾驶汽车的态度上差异不明显。

第3—5段分析年轻人和年长的人对无人驾驶汽车的态度几乎无差异的原因。

第6—8段指出影响对无人驾驶汽车态度的因素,包括受教育程度以及居住地。

参考译文

(46)对新技术的热情通常随着年龄的增长而下降。换句话说,一般情况下,在一项技术革新的前沿,年轻人的数量往往超过年长的人。

但是事情并不总是这样。(47)在对待无人驾驶汽车的态度上,年龄的差异似乎就没有那么明显。公众在是否愿意使用无人驾驶汽车这件事上存在不同意见。根据去年的一项研究,在所有参与调查的人中,48%的人表示他们愿意乘坐无人驾驶汽车,而50%的人则表示不愿意。

不同年龄的人对待无人驾驶汽车的态度几乎无差异,这一事实说明了无人驾驶汽车的变革多么具有革命性。现在不是人人都想要无人驾驶汽车——并且还没有人能买到——但是在那些对无人驾驶汽车持欢迎态度的人中,每个年龄阶段的都有。

实际上,这并不令人惊讶。尽管年长的人有时候不愿意接受新技术,无人驾驶汽车却尤其会给这些人带来真正的价值。(48)上了年纪的人,尤其是活动受限制或自己开车有困难的,是无人驾驶汽车典型的用户之一。

当考虑到年轻人通常比年长的人对与旅行相关的技术更加感兴趣时,这一点尤为有趣。

一谈到无人驾驶汽车,与年龄无关的因素引起的态度的不同则更加显著。例如:与其他受教育更少的人比起来,大学毕业生对无人驾驶汽车尤为感兴趣:59%的大学毕业生表示愿意使用无人驾驶汽车,相比之下,高中或更低学历的人中只有 38% 表示愿意使用。

(49)人们的居住区域也很重要。相比住在农村的人,住在城市或郊区的人更愿意试乘无人驾驶汽车。

虽然有理由相信对无人驾驶汽车的兴趣在普遍提高,但是一个人的年龄与无人驾驶汽车能否成为主流几乎没有关系。(50)一旦无人驾驶汽车真正开始销售,最早的使用者将是那些买得起的人。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 a new technology 定位至文章第一段。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段第一句指出,对新技术的热情通常随年龄的增长而下降。第二句对此进行了进一步的解释:年轻人往往比年长的人更愿意接受新技术。由此可知,D)“通常在不同年龄群体中引起不同的反应”符合原文表述,故答案为 D)。

47. 【定位】根据题文同序原则和题干中的 the driverless car 定位至文章第二段第二句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。文章第二段开始讨论人们对无人驾驶汽车的态度。定位句指出,在对待无人驾驶汽车的态度上,年龄差异似乎没有那么明显。因此A)“似乎没有造成年龄差异”符合原文表述,而且 generational divide 是原文中的用词,故本题答案为 A)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 appeal to some old people 定位至文章第四段第三句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。第四段解释为什么老年人同样对无人驾驶汽车感兴趣:虽然年长的人通常不

愿意接受新技术,但是无人驾驶汽车对他们来说可能有真正的价值,尤其是对那些活动受限或自己开车有困难的人。换句话说,无人驾驶汽车可以帮助他们出行。由此可知B)“帮助他们活动”为本题答案。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 affect one's attitude 定位至文章第七段。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。原文第六、七段解释了影响人们对无人驾驶汽车态度的其他因素。第六段提到的因素是受教育程度,第七段提到的因素是人们居住的地方。因此 A)“他们的居住地”符合文意,故本题答案为 A)。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 the first to buy the driverless car 定位至文章最后一段末句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,一旦无人驾驶汽车真正开始销售,最早的使用者将是那些买得起的人。C)是对定位句中 the people who can afford to buy them 的同义表述,故本题答案为 C)。

Passage Two

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了欧洲人在工业化之前和工业化之后用餐模式的不同。

➊ 第1、2段介绍工业化之前欧洲人用餐的模式:晚饭很简单,午饭丰盛。

➋ 第3、4段介绍工业化之后用餐模式的改变及其带来的影响。

参考译文

在农业的、工业化之前的欧洲,“你早晨会起得很早,太阳一升起就开始工作,休息一下吃最丰盛的一顿饭,然后回去接着工作,”太平洋大学历史学教授肯·阿巴拉说。“之后五六点钟的时候,你再吃一顿简单的晚餐。”

(51)在这种舒适的循环中,一天的节奏有助于形成用餐的节奏,让人们养成了与大家庭共同吃丰盛的午餐的习惯。(52)“饭食是家庭的基础,”宾夕法尼亚州米勒斯维尔大学的卡罗尔·库尼汉教授说,“所以共同用餐和加强家庭关系之间有很重要的关联。”

(53)自从工业化以来,维持这样缓慢的文化新陈代谢变得愈加困难,原来占时较长的午饭现在缩减为随便塞进午餐盒里点东西或者随便在小吃摊买点东西。当然,这样也有好处。(54)生产和运输食品的现代工艺增加了食品的种类和数量,包括可获得的动物蛋白和奶制品数量的激增,让我们比我们的祖先更加有活力。

然而我们也失去了很多,甚至在以食为天的文化中也是如此。(55)以意大利为例。地中海的饮食很健康,这不是秘密,但是在过去准备和食用也是一件乐事。库尼汉说,传统上来讲,意大利人早餐吃得很简单,下午一点左右吃大餐,在午餐和之后较简单的晚餐之间有一顿小点心。现在,时区的影响越来越不明显,人们不能容忍公司为了吃午餐关门停业,城市里不断恶化的交通意味着工作者无法赶回家并快速地赶回来。因此,以前日落前简单的晚餐变成了一天中的大餐,只有这时一家人才有机会聚在一起。库尼汉说,“晚餐完全担负起了原来分担在两顿饭之上的重担。”

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 pre-industrial Europe 定位到第一段第一句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。第一段介绍了工业化之前欧洲人的生活方式:日出而作,中午休息吃一顿丰盛的午餐,五六点钟吃一顿简单点的晚餐。第二段首句接着指出,在这种舒适的循环中,一天的节奏有助于形成用餐的节奏。由此可以推断,工业化之前欧洲人每日的习惯遵循自然循环的节奏,所以答案为 C)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 Professor Carole Counihan 和 eating meals together 定位到第二段第二句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,卡罗尔·库尼汉教授认为,饭食是家庭的基础,所以共同用餐与加强家庭关系之间有很重要的关联。由此可以推断,卡罗尔·库尼汉教授认为共同用餐可以使家庭成员之间关系更加亲密,故本题答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的“cultural metabolism”(Line 1, Para. 3)定位到第三段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。“cultural metabolism”本意是“文化新陈代谢”。根据上下文语境可知, such

a slow cultural metabolism 指的是第二段提到的工业化之前欧洲人缓慢的生活节奏,因此 D)“生活节奏”为本题答案。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 the food people eat today 定位到第三段第三句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,工业化为人们的食物带来的好处包括生产和运输食品的工艺使食物种类增多,数量增加,包括动物蛋白和奶制品数量的激增,使我们比祖先更有活力。由此可知, B)“食品多样化、丰富、有营养”是对定位句的总结,故本题答案为 B)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 Italians of the old days 定位到第四段第二、三句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。原文第四段以意大利为例介绍工业化给饮食带来的不好的影响。由定位句可知,众所周知,地中海的饮食很健康,但是在过去准备和食用也是一件乐事。A)“他们既享受做饭也享受吃饭”是对第四段第三句的同义转述,故本题答案为 A)。

Part IV

Translation

参考译文与难点注释

In Weifang, Shandong Province, kites are not only toys, but also the cultural symbol of this city. Weifang is famous as “the capital of kites”, with a history of nearly 2,400 years in flying kites. Legend has it that Mozi—the ancient Chinese philosopher—spent three years making the first kite of the world right in Weifang, but the kite fell and broke on its first day of flying. It is also believed that the kite was invented by the ancient Chinese carpenter Luban. It is said that his kite, made of wood and bamboo, had been flying for three days before falling on the ground.

1. 翻译第一句时,“不仅仅……而且……”可以用 not only... but also... 结构。“这座城市文化的标志”中的“标志”既可以译为名词 symbol, 将此处处理为 the cultural symbol of this city, 也可以译为动词 symbolize, 将此处处理为 symbolize the culture of this city。
2. 第二句有两种翻译方式。一种是将“潍坊……已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史”处理为句子主干,把“以‘风筝之都’而闻名”翻译为非谓语结构,整句可译为 Being famous as “the capital of kites”, Weifang has a history of nearly 2,400 years in flying kites. 另一种译法是将“潍坊以‘风筝之都’而闻名”作为句子主干,把“已有将近 2,400 年放飞风筝的历史”翻译为 with 引导的短语作后置定语,即参考译文中给出的翻译。
3. 翻译第三句时,需要注意“传说”的翻译,“传说”既可以翻译为介词短语 according to legend, 也可以译为 legend has it that。“中国古代哲学家墨子”如果译为 the ancient Chinese philosopher Mozi, 主语则显得有些长,可以将 the ancient Chinese philosopher 放在破折号之间,作 Mozi 的同位语。“在潍坊”如果直译为 in Weifang, 则体现不出潍坊的重要性,可加上副词 right“正好,恰好”,强调墨子恰恰是在潍坊制作出了世界上第一个风筝,而不是在其他地方。
4. 第四句中,“风筝是中国古代木匠鲁班发明的”既可以像参考译文那样用被动语态,也可以用主动语态 the ancient Chinese carpenter Luban invented the kite, 还可以采用强调句型 it was the ancient Chinese carpenter Luban who invented the kite 或 it was by the ancient Chinese carpenter Luban that the kite was invented。
5. 最后一句需注意“飞了三天后才落地”的翻译。“飞了三天”强调鲁班制作的风筝飞行时间长,可将“才落地”作为句子状语,译为 before falling on the ground。

话题词汇

originate from/in 起源于

rotate/spin 旋转,转动

be used for 被用作

entertainment 娱乐,消遣

host an international kite festival 主办国际风筝节

fly at an altitude of 飞行高度为

celebrate 庆祝

tradition 传统

in the shape of... 的形状

a diamond-shaped kite 一个菱形的风筝