

2016年12月四级阅读第一套仔细阅读题目及答案

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第一套 传统阅读答案

44. SimpliSafe's device can send a warning to the house owner's cellphone.

45. Burglars can easily get a security device's frequency by Internet search.

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.

As a person who writes about food and drink for a living, I couldn't tell you the first thing about Bill Perry or whether the beers he sells are that great. But I can tell you that I like this guy. That's because he plans to ban tipping in favor of paying his servers an actual living wage.

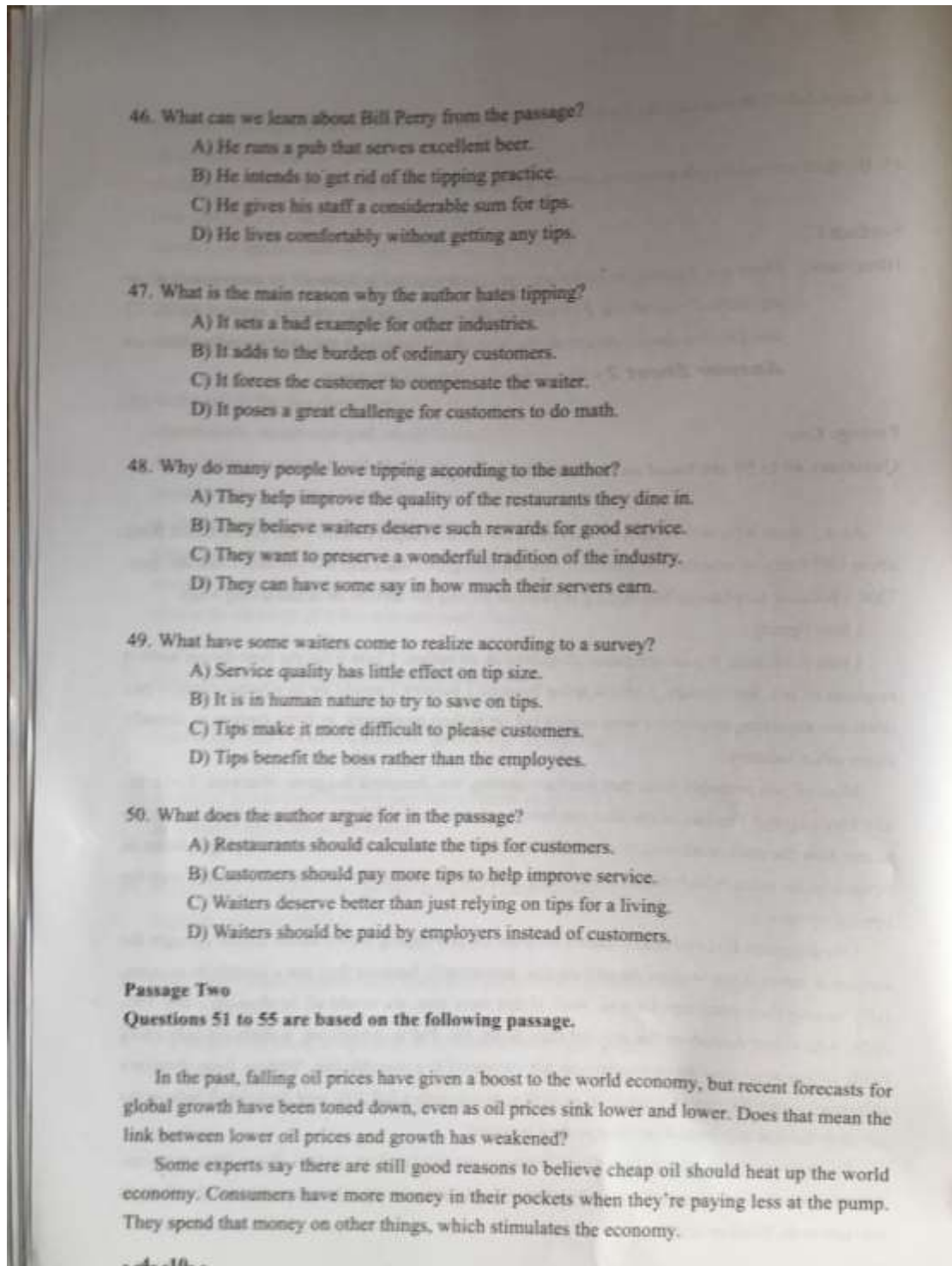
I hate tipping.

I hate it because it's an obligation disguised as an option. I hate it for the post-dinner math it requires of me. But mostly, I hate tipping because I believe I would be in a better place if pay decisions regarding employees were simply left up to their employers, as is the custom in virtually every other industry.

Most of you probably think that you hate tipping, too. Research suggests otherwise. You actually love tipping! You like to feel that you have a voice in how much money your server makes. No matter how the math works out, you persistently view restaurants with voluntary tipping systems as being a better value, which makes it extremely difficult for restaurants and bars to do away with the tipping system.

One argument that you tend to hear a lot from the pro-tipping crowd seems logical enough: the service is better when waiters depend on tips, presumably because they see a benefit to successfully veiling their contempt for you. Well, if this were true, we would all be slipping a few 100-dollar bills to our doctors on the way out their doors, too. But as it turns out, waiters see only a tiny bump in tips when they do an exceptional job compared to a passable one. Waiters, keen observers of humanity that they are, are catching on to this; in one poll, a full 30% said they didn't believe the job they did had any impact on the tips they received.

So come on, folks: get on board with ditching the outdated tip system. Pay a little more upfront for your beer or burger. Support Bill Perry's pub, and any other bar or restaurant that doesn't ask you to do drunken math.



第一篇

- 46 B 定位在第一段最后一句，他限制小费支持服务员得到实际工资。B 摆脱小费做法。
 47 C 定位第三段第一句，小费是义务伪装成一种选择。C 强迫消费者补偿服务员。
 48 D 定位第四段第二行，在服务值多少钱方面有话语权。

49 A 定位倒数第二段第二句和第一句，他们相信工作和自己的小费数量没关系。

50 D 定位最后一段，作者认为小费体系过时了，服务员应该由老板开开支而不是消费者。

The biggest gains go to countries that import most of their oil like China, Japan, and India. But doesn't the extra money in the pockets of those countries' consumers mean an equal loss in oil-producing countries, cancelling out the gains? Not necessarily, says economic researcher Sara Johnson. "Many oil producers built up huge reserve funds when prices were high, so when prices fall they will draw on their reserves to support government spending and *subsidies* (补贴) for their consumers."

But not all oil producers have big reserves. In Venezuela, collapsing oil prices have sent its economy into free-fall.

Economist Carl Weinberg believes the negative effects of plunging oil prices are overwhelming the positive effects of cheaper oil. The implication is a sharp decline in global trade, which has plunged partly because oil-producing nations can't afford to import as much as they used to.

Sara Johnson acknowledges that the global economic benefit from a fall in oil prices today is likely lower than it was in the past. One reason is that more countries are big oil producers now, so the nations suffering from the price drop account for a larger share of the global economy.

Consumers, in the U.S. at least, are acting cautiously with the savings they're getting at the gas pump, as the memory of the recent great recession is still fresh in their mind. And a number of oil-producing countries are trimming their gasoline subsidies and raising taxes, so the net savings for global consumers is not as big as the oil price plunge might suggest.

51. What does the author mainly discuss in the passage?

A) The reasons behind the plunge of oil prices.
B) Possible ways to stimulate the global economy.
C) The impact of cheap oil on global economic growth.
D) The effect of falling oil prices on consumer spending.

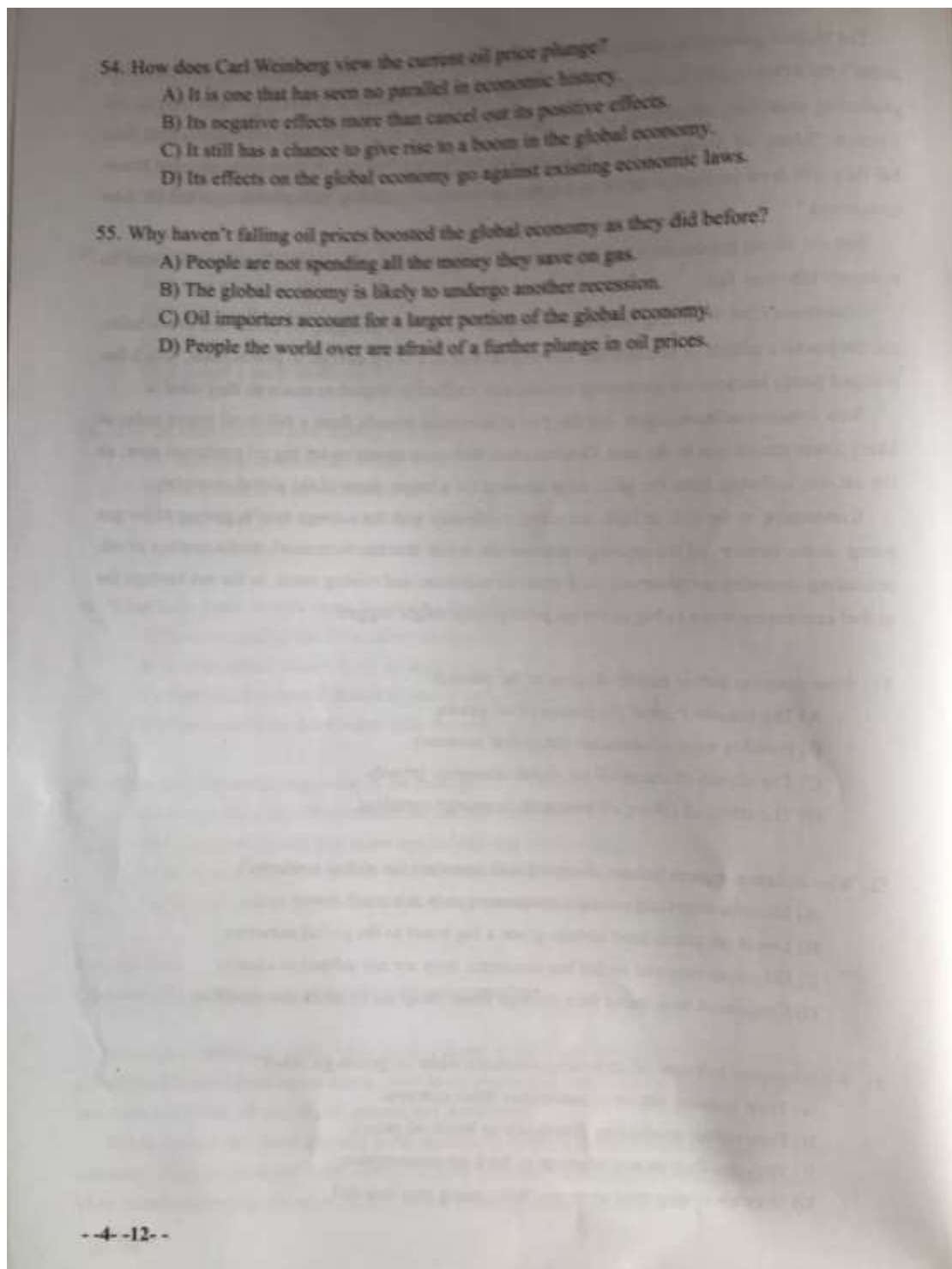
52. Why do some experts believe cheap oil will stimulate the global economy?

A) Manufacturers can produce consumer goods at a much lower cost.
B) Lower oil prices have always given a big boost to the global economy.
C) Oil prices may rise or fall but economic laws are not subject to change.
D) Consumers will spend their savings from cheap oil on other commodities.

53. What happens in many oil-exporting countries when oil prices go down?

A) They suspend import of necessities from overseas.
B) They reduce production drastically to boost oil prices.
C) They use their money reserves to back up consumption.
D) They try to stop their economy from going into free-fall.

- 4 - 11 -



第二篇

- 51 C 定位第一段最后一句，降低油价和增长缓慢的关系有联系。
- 52 D 定位第二段最后一句，消费者把省下来的钱花在其他方面。
- 53 C 定位在第三段最后一句，用储备基金来支持政府开销和补贴消费者。
- 54 B 定位在第五段第一句，他相信油价下降的负面作用远远超过积极作用。
- 55 C 定位在倒数第二段第二行，目前更多的国家是石油进口国，因此受到价格下降影响的

国家占了全球经济的大部分。

解析教师



吴琼：哈尔滨新东方国内考试部教师。主讲四级阅读、专四阅读课程。外国语言学及应用语言学专业研究生，毕业于哈尔滨工程大学。英语专业八级，人事部英语笔译资格证书持有者，剑桥大学 TKT 考试 10 分获得者。在校期间曾获多次国家奖学金，在外语类主要期刊上发表多篇学术论文。热爱课堂和学生，讲课风格轻松幽默。始终相信人生有梦想才完整，愿意为每一个学生的梦想助力加油。