

2017年12月大学英语四级考试真题及参考答案(第一套)

Part I**Writing (25minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **how to best**

handle the relationship between teachers and students. You should write at least

120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part III Listening Comprehension (25minutes)**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) Her friend Erika. C) Her grandfather.
B) Her little brother. D) Her grandmother.
2. A) By taking pictures for passers-by. C) By selling lemonade and pictures.
B) By working part time at a hospital. D) By asking for help on social media.

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

3. A) Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.
B) Generating electric power for passing vehicles.
C) Providing clean energy to five million people.
D) Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.
4. A) They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.
B) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.
C) They are only about half an inch thick.
D) They are made from cheap materials.

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

5. A) Endless fighting in the region. C) Inadequate funding for research.
B) The hazards from the desert. D) The lack of clues about the species.
6. A) To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.

- B) To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.
- C) To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.
- D) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

7. A) Lions walking. C) Some camping facilities.
B) Lions' tracks. D) Traps set by local hunters.

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) Her 'lucky birthday'. C) Her wedding anniversary.
B) A call from her dad. D) A special gift from the man.
9. A) Gave her a big model plane. C) Took her on a trip overseas.
B) Bought her a good necklace. D) Threw her a surprise party.
10. A) The gift her husband has bought.
B) The trip her husband has planned.
C) What has been troubling her husband.
D) What her husband and the man are up to.
11. A) He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.
B) He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees.
C) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.
D) He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.

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

12. A) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.
B) They see the importance of making compromises.
C) They know when to adopt a tough attitude.
D) They take the rival's attitude into account.
13. A) They know how to adapt. C) They know when to make compromises.
B) They know when to stop. D) They know how to control their emotion.
14. A) They are patient. C) They learn quickly.
B) They are good at expression. D) They uphold their principles.
15. A) Make clear one's intentions. C) Formulate one's strategy.
B) Clarify items of negotiation. D) Get to know the other side.

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), 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) When America's earliest space program started.
B) When the International Space Station was built.
C) How many space shuttle missions there will be.
D) How space research benefits people on Earth.
17. A) They accurately calculated the speed of the orbiting shuttles.
B) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.
C) They tried to meet astronauts' specific requirements.
D) They tried to make best use of the latest technology.
18. A) They are extremely accurate.
B) They are expensive to make.
C) They were first made in space.
D) They were invented in the 1970s.

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

19. A) It was when her ancestors came to America.
B) People had plenty of land to cultivate then.
C) It marked the beginning of something new.
D) Everything was natural and genuine then.
20. A) They believed in working for goals.
B) They enjoyed living a life of ease.
C) They had all kinds of entertainment.
D) They were known to be creative.
21. A) Chatting with her ancestors.
B) Furnishing her country house.
C) Polishing all the silver work.
D) Doing needlework by the fire.

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

22. A) Use a map to identify your location.
B) Call your family or friends for help.
C) Sit down and try to calm yourself.
D) Try to follow your footprints back.
23. A) You may find a way out without your knowing it.
B) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.
C) You may get drowned in a sudden flood.
D) You may end up entering a wonderland.
24. A) Look for food.
B) Wait patiently.
C) Start a fire.
D) Walk uphill.
25. A) Inform somebody of your plan.
B) Check the local weather.

B) Prepare enough food and drink. D) Find a map and a compass.

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.

A rat or pigeon might not be the obvious choice to tend to someone who is sick, but these creatures have some 26 skills that could help the treatment of human diseases.

Pigeons are often seen as dirty birds and an urban 27, but they are just the latest in a long line of animals that have been found to have abilities to help humans. Despite having a brain no bigger than the 28 of your index finger, pigeons have a very impressive 29 memory. Recently it was shown that they could be trained to be as accurate as humans at detecting breast cancer in images.

Rats are often 30 with spreading disease rather than 31 it, but this long-tailed animal is highly 32. Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of *olfactory receptors* (嗅觉感受器), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect 33 smells. As a result, some rats are being put to work to detect TB (肺结核). When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to 34 a sample is infected.

Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to 35, but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate — the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) associated | D) slight |
| B) examine | J) specify |
| C) indicate | K) superior |
| D) nuisance | L) suspicious |
| E) peak | M) tip |
| F) preventing | N) treated |
| G) prohibiting | O) visual |
| H) sensitive | |

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**.

Do In-Class Exams Make Students Study Harder?

Research suggests they may study more broadly for the unexpected rather than search for answers.

- [A] I have always been a poor test-taker. So it may seem rather strange that I have returned to college to finish the degree I left undone some four decades ago. I am making my way through Columbia University, surrounded by students who quickly supply the verbal answer while I am still processing the question.
- [B] Since there is no way for me to avoid exams, I am currently questioning what kind are the most taxing and ultimately beneficial. I have already sweated through numerous in-class midterms and finals, and now I have a professor who issues take-home ones. I was excited when I learned this, figuring I had a full week to do the research, read the texts, and write it all up. In fact, I was still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due. To say I had lost the thread is putting it mildly.
- [C] As I was suffering through my week of anxiety, overthinking the material and guessing my grasp of it, I did some of my own polling among students and professors. David Eisenbach, who teaches a popular class on U.S. presidents at Columbia, prefers the in-class variety. He believes students ultimately learn more and encourages them to form study groups. “That way they socialize over history outside the class, which wouldn’t happen without the pressure of an in-class exam,” he explained, “Furthermore, in-class exams force students to learn how to perform under pressure, and essential work skill.”
- [D] He also says there is less chance of cheating with the in-class variety. In 2012, 125 students at Harvard were caught up in a scandal when it was discovered they had cheated on a take-home exam for a class entitled “Introduction To Congress.” Some colleges have what they call an “honor code,” though if you are smart enough to get into these schools, you are either smart enough to get around any codes or hopefully, too ethical to consider doing so. As I sat blocked and clueless for two solid days, I momentarily wondered if I couldn’t just call an expert on the subject matter which I was tackling, or someone who took the class previously, to get me going.
- [E] Following the Harvard scandal, Mary Miller, the former dean of students at Yale, made an impassioned appeal to her school’s professors to refrain from take-home exams. “Students risk health and well being, as well as performance in other end-of-term work, when faculty offers take-home exams without clear, time-limited boundaries,” she told me. “Research now shows that regular quizzes, short essays, and other assignments over the course of a term better enhance learning and retention.”
- [F] Most college professors agree the kind of exam they choose largely depends on the subject. A quantitative-based one, for example, is unlikely to be sent home, where one could ask their older brothers and sisters to help. Vocational-type classes, such as computer science or journalism, on the other hand, are often more research-oriented and lend themselves to take-home testing. Chris Koch, who teaches “History of Broadcast Journalism” at Montgomery Community College in Rockville, Maryland, points out that reporting is about investigation rather than the memorization of minute details. “In my field, it’s not what you know—it’s what you know how to find out,” says Koch. “There is way too much information, and more coming all the time, for anyone to remember. I want my students to search out the answers to questions by using all the resources available to them.
- [G] Students’ test-form preferences vary, too, often depending on the subject and course difficulty. “I prefer take-home essays because it is then really about the writing, so you have time to edit and do more research,” says Elizabeth Dresser, a junior at Barnard. Then there is the stress factor. Francesca Haass, a senior at Middlebury, says, “I find the in-class ones are more stressful in the short term, but there is immediate relief as you swallow information like mad, and then

you get to forget it all. Take-homes require thoughtful engagement which can lead to longer term stress as there is never a moment when the time is up.” Meanwhile, Olivia Rubin, a sophomore at Emory, says she hardly even considers take-homes true exams. “If you understand the material and have the ability to *articulate* (说出) your thoughts, they should be a breeze.”

[H] How students ultimately handle stress may depend on their personal test-taking abilities. There are people who always wait until the last minute, and make it much harder than it needs to be. And then there those who, not knowing what questions are coming at them, and having no resources to refer to, can freeze. And then there are we rare folks who fit both those descriptions.

[I] Yes, my advanced age must factor into the *equation*(等式), in part because of my inability to access the information as quickly. As another returning student at Columbia, Kate Marber, told me, “We are learning not only all this information, but essentially how to learn again. Our fellow students have just come out of high school. A lot has changed since we were last in school.”

[J] If nothing else, the situation has given my college son and me something to share, When I asked his opinion on this matter, he responded, “I like in-class exams because the time is already reserved, as opposed to using my free time at home to work on a test,” he responded.

It seems to me that a compromise would be receiving the exam questions a day or two in advance, and then doing the actual test in class the ticking clock overhead.

[K] Better yet, how about what one Hunter College professor reportedly did recently for her final exam: She encouraged the class not to stress or even study, promising that, “It is going to be a piece of cake.” When the students came in, sharpened pencils in hand, there was not a blue book in sight. Rather, they saw a large chocolate cake and they each were given a slice.

36. Elderly students find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education.

37. Some believe take-home exams may affect students' performance in other courses.

38. Certain professors believe in-class exams are ultimately more helpful to students.

39. In-class exams are believed to discourage cheating in exams.

40. The author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home.

41. Students who put off their work until the last moment often find the exams more difficult than they actually are.

42. Different students may prefer different types of exams.

43. Most professors agree whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on type of course being taught.

44. The author dropped out of college some forty years ago.
45. Some students think take-home exams will eat up their free time.

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 and 50 are based on the following passage.

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the “first-night” effect. If a person stays in the same room the following night they tend to sleep more soundly. Yuka Sasaki and her colleagues at Brown University set out to investigate the origins of this effect.

Dr. Sasaki knew the first-night effect probably has something to do with how humans evolved. The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it when performance might be affected the following day. She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining alert enough to avoid *predators* (捕食者). This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing. To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people as they slept in the unfamiliar environment of the university’s Department of Psychological Sciences. The participants each slept in the department for two nights and were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains. Dr. Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants’ brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left *hemispheres* (半球) of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did.

Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed *beeps* (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

46. What did researchers find puzzling about the first-night effect?
- A) To what extent it can trouble people. C) What circumstances may trigger it.
B) What role it has played in evolution. D) In what way it can be beneficial.
47. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?
- A) She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.
B) She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.
C) She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins
D) She conducted studies on birds’ and dolphins’ sleeping patterns.
48. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?
- A) She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.

- B) She recruited 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.
- C) She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.
- D) She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.

49. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?

- A) She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.
- B) She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.
- C) She exposed her participants to two different stimuli.
- D) She compared the responses of different participants.

50. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?

- A) They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.
- B) They tended to perceive irregular beeps as a threat.
- C) They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.
- D) They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals.

Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18-44 reported feeling "very tired" or "exhausted", according to a recent study.

This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying "no." Women want to be able to do it all volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals-and so their answer to any request is often "Yes, I can."

Women struggle to say "no" in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say "no" may be hurting women's health as well as their career.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don't want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. For example, there's a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what's the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem-even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely - including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?

- A) They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.
- B) They are usually more committed at home than on the job.
- C) They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.
- D) They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.

52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?

- A) They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.
- B) They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.
- C) They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.
- D) They are obliged to take up too many responsibilities.

53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?

- A) Their unwillingness to say "no".
- B) Their desire to be considered powerful.
- C) An underestimate of their own ability.
- D) A lack of courage to face challenges.

54. Men and woman differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that_____.

- A) women tend to be easily satisfied
- B) men are generally more persuasive
- C) men tend to put their personal interests first
- D) women are much more ready to compromise

55. What is important to a good leader?

- A) A dominant personality.
- B) The ability to delegate.
- C) The courage to admit failure
- D) A strong sense of responsibility.

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**.

华山位于华阴市，据西安 120 公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分割陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿大人却经常上山，因为山上生长着许多草药，特别是一些稀有的草药。自上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来，参观人数大大增加。

参考答案 (详细)

写作：

题目解析：

一、审题：四级写作的第一步即读懂题目要求。读题目时我们需要在题干中去找“关键词”。本次作文中读完题目，建议同学们用笔勾画出来五个关键词，即五个要点，顺序依次是“30 minutes”、“essay”、“how”、“the relationship between doctors and patients”、“write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words”其中关于考试时间和作文字数的要求每年都一致。接下来审题的重点：这次写作要求我们写一篇常见的议论文，并且去简述如何处理医生和病人的关系。读完题目之后，我们了解到这次的写作主题即“医患关

系 (the relationship between doctors and patients) ”。

二、谋篇：四级写作的第二步即布局三段结构，这次写作中强调“如何处理医患关系”，所以我们在第二段写作时，可以从两个维度出发——医生和患者——去叙述如何正确处理两个主体之间的关系。

三、框架：全文分为三个段落。第一段为话题引出段（可结合情景作文第一段，先表明自己的观点）；第二段为原因分析段（主要从医生/患者两个方面进行原因论述）；第三段为意义阐述段。

四、填充：具体的范文如下，仅供参考。

写作范文：

On the Relationship between Doctors and Patients

In the present age, it is generally acknowledged that *the relationship between doctors and patients* is playing indispensable roles in our lives. As far as I am concerned, *we should balance this kind of relationship from two aspects, doctors and patients.*

The causes of *this perspective* are multiple. In the first place, the reason has been cited as a major reason that *doctors cannot be understood, for patients always maintain doctors can cure all kinds of disease.* This is mainly due to the fact that *although medical technology and science are advanced at an amazing rate, there exists a multitude of various kinds of diseases we cannot cure.* Furthermore, the reason can contribute this perspective that *patients are believed to be lack of the fundamental medical knowledge, which results in this relationship are worried.* Plenty of evidence has shown that *an increasing number of patients often go to extremes if their diseases cannot be cure instantly.*

When it comes to our modern society, it is universally acknowledged that *dealing with the relationship between doctors and patients in a reasonable way* plays a vitally important role in our lives. Undoubtedly, if we spare no efforts to do so, our future will be hopeful and promising.

听力理解：

News Item 1

1. 【答案】B Her little brother.

【问题】： who did Edison raise money for ?

【原文+解析】 A nine year old girl in new Mexico has raised more than 500 dollars for **her little brother** who needs heart surgery in Huston Texas this July. 今年七月，在新墨西哥，一个九岁的女孩对她的需要做心脏手术的弟弟在 Huston 德克萨斯筹集了超过 500 美元。

解题： 视听一致

2. 【答案】C By selling lemonade and pictures.

【问题】： How did Edison raise money for?

【原文+解析】 she decided to go outside and **have an lemonade stand** and **make some drawings and pictures** and sell them.她决定到外面去经营一个柠檬水摊，做些画，然后把它们卖掉。

解题： 试听一致+重复原则

News Item 2

3. 【答案】C Providing clean energy to five million people.

【问题】: what was France's purpose constructing walkway?

【原文+解析】 Last week, France announced the country will pave 621 miles a road with solar panels over next five years with the goal **providing cheap and renewable energy to 5 million people.** 上周, 法国宣布该国将在未来五年内用太阳能板铺设 621 英里的道路, 目标是向 500 万人提供廉价和可再生能源。

解题: 视听一致

4. 【答案】B They can be laid right on top of existing highways.

【问题】: what is the special about solar panels used in the walk way?

【原文+解析】 The panels also designed so **they can be in store directly on the top of existing road ways.** 面板也设计成可以直接存放在现有道路的顶部。

视听一致

News Item 3

5. 【答案】A Endless fighting in the region.

【问题】: what has made difficult to survey the lions in remote parts of Sudan or Ethiopia?

【原文+解析】 **continuous fighting** in the region has made the surveys difficult. 该地区持续不断的战斗使调查变得困难。

视听一致

6. 【答案】D To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

【问题】: What the main purpose of the research?

【原文+解析】 but scientist released a **report Monday documenting with hard evidence of the discovery of lost lions.** 但是科学家星期一发表了一份报告, 记录了发现丢失的狮子的确凿证据。

同义替换

7. 【答案】C Some camping facilities.

【问题】: what did the researcher find in the national park?

【原文+解析】 the researchers set out six cameras capturing the images and **identify the lion tracks** 研究人员设置了

六个摄像头捕捉这些图像并识别出狮子的足迹。

视听一致

Long Conversation One

8. 【问题】 What is the woman looking forward to?

【答案】 A. Her "lucky birthday"

【原文+解析】 A golden or lucky birthday is when one turns the age of their birth date. 一个黄金或幸运的生日是当一个人到达出生日期的年龄。

9. 【问题】 What did the woman's parents do on her sister's lucky birthday?

【答案】 D. Threw her a surprise party.

【原文+解析】 My parents did throw her a surprise party that year. 那年我父母给她举办了一个惊喜派对。

10. 【问题】 What is the woman eager to find out about?

【答案】 B. The trip her husband has planned.

【原文+解析】 I'm dying to know what kind of trip he has planned or way we are going. 我很想知道他计划了什么样的旅行，或者我们打算去哪。

11. 【问题】 What does the man say at the end of the conversation?

【答案】 C. He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.

【原文+解析】 I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back. 我等不及要听到你回来的消息了。

Long Conversation Two

12. 【问题】 What does the man say about good negotiators?

【答案】 A. They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.

【原文+解析】 They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.他们对谈判的动态很敏感。

13. 【问题】 What does the man say maybe the most important thing to a successful negotiator?

【答案】 B. They know when to stop.

【原文+解析】 And perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.也许最重要的是,他们知道什么时候该停下来。

14. 【问题】 How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?

【答案】 C. They learn quickly.

【原文+解析】 Good negotiators learn fast.好的谈判者学得快。

15. 【问题】 What is the first stage of a negotiation according to a man?

【答案】 D. Get to know the other side.

【原文+解析】 There are about six stages of a negotiation: get to know the other side 谈判大致有六个阶段:了解对方。

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard. 19:43

16. 【答案】 D) How space research benefits people on Earth.

【问题】 What do some people want to know about space exploration?

【原文+解析】 Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects. They want to know how space research helps people on Earth. 有些人想知道为什么国家在太空项目上花费了数百万美元。他们想知道太空研究是如何帮助地球上的人们的。该句为段首句,运用题文同序和视听一致确定答案为“D 太空研究如何造福地球上的人们。”

17. 【答案】 B) They developed objects for astronauts to use in outer space.

【问题】 What did scientists do for the space shuttle missions?

【原文+解析】 And in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon, and in space. 在今天的航天飞行任务中，科学家们开发了宇航员在月球和太空中使用的物体。该句与答案“B 他们开发了宇航员在外层空间使用的物体。”一致，所以答案选 B。

18. 【答案】 A) They are extremely accurate.

【问题】 what does the speaker say about quartz crystal clocks and watches?

【原文+解析】 For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year.

例如，我们有石英晶体钟和手表可以精确到在一年中只有一分钟之内的误差。

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

19. 【答案】 C) It marked the beginning of something new.

【问题】 Why does the speaker say she would like to go back and live in the 18th century America?

【原文+解析】 Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century, perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something. 好吧，如果我能回到历史中去生活，我想回到十八世纪，也许是在殖民地美国的新英格兰，我的一个祖先住在那里，因为它是某事的开端。该句位于段首句，题文同序定位答案于此句，并且该句与选项“C 它标志着新事物的开始。”意思一致，所以答案选 C。

20. 【答案】 A) They believed in working for goals.

【问题】 What does the speaker say about the Puritans?

【原文+解析】 I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense, but they believe in working for something, working for goals and I like that. 我深深地爱上了清教徒的传统，不是宗教意义上的，而是他们相信

工作的事，工作的目标，我很喜欢这一点。与选项 A 一致。

21. 【答案】D) Doing needlework by the fire.

【问题】What would the speaker like doing if she could go back to the past?

【原文+解析】I love the colonial fabrics, or the silver work, the furnishings, the combination of elegance and simplicity, I love it. The printing, the books and very attached to all that kind of thing. That may not all be very entertaining in the modern sense of the world, but I would have enjoyed spending my evenings in that environment, discussing new ideas, building a new world, and I can see myself sitting on a small chair by a fire doing needlework. 我喜欢殖民地的布料，银色的工作，家具，优雅和简单的结合，我喜欢它。印刷品，书籍，非常依恋所有的东西。可能不是所有的东西都在现代意义上是非常有趣的，但我会喜欢在那样的环境里度过我的晚上，讨论新的想法，建立一个新的世界，我能看到自己坐在火旁做针线活的小凳子上。答案“D 在火炉边做针线活。”与原文最后一句一致，所以选择 D。

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

22. C) Sit down and try to calm yourself.

What does the speaker advise you to do first if you are lost in the woods?

When you are lost, sit down on a log, or rock, or lean against a tree, and recite something you have memorized to bring your mind to a point where is under control. 当你迷路的时候，坐在一块木头上，或者岩石上，或者靠在一棵树上，背诵你记忆中的东西，把你的思想带到被控制的地方。

23. 【答案】B) You may expose yourself to unexpected dangers.

【问题】What will happen if you follow an unknown stream in the woods?

【原文+解析】Streams normally flow through wetland, before they reach a lake or a river. Though there are more eatable plants, there may also be wild animals, poisonous snakes and other hazards.

24. 【答案】D) Walk uphill.

【问题】What do many experts think is the wisest thing to do if you are lost in the woods?

【原文+解析】Many experts feel that it's wisest to walk uphill. 许多专家认为走上坡路是最明智的。

25. 【答案】A) Inform somebody of your plan.

【问题】What should you do before you go into the woods?

【原文+解析】Anytime you're going into woods, somebody should know where you are going and when you are expected to return. 任何时候你进入森林，都应该有人知道你要去哪里，什么时候你会回来。

选词填空：

26. K , 27. D , 28. M , 29. O , 30. A , 31. F , 32. H , 33. I , 34. C , 35. B

信息匹配：

I 36. **Elderly students** find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education.

E 37. Some believe **take-home exams** may **affect students' performance in other courses**.

C 38. Certain professors believe **in-class exams are ultimately more helpful** to students.

D 39. In-class exams are believed to **discourage cheating in exams**.

B 40. The **author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home**.

H 41. Students who **put off their work until the last moment** often find the **exams more difficult** than they actually are.

G 42. **Different students may prefer different types of exams**.

F 43. Most professors agree **whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on the type of course being taught**.

A 44. The **author dropped out of college some forty years ago**.

J 45. Some **students think take-home exams will eat up their free time**.

答案：36-40: I E C D B 41-45: H G F A J

仔细阅读：

Passage1答案解析：

46. 根据题干“first-night effect”和“puzzling”可以定位到原文第二段，后文中提到“the puzzle was what benefit would be gained...”，得知答案为D。

47. 根据题干“Dr. Sasaki”、“her research”及答案中反复出现的“birds and dolphins”可定位到原文第二段。后文提到“*She also knew from previous work... This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing*”，得知答案为C。A答案不是She found，而是previous work发现的；B、D答案均为无中生有。

48. 根据题干“her experiment”及答案里的“participants”、“brain activity”定位到原文第2段后半部分。后文提到“*The participants... were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains.*”得知答案为A。B答案35名参与者并不是来自Department of Psychological Science；C答案无中生有；D答案根据上一小题可知Dr. Sasaki并没有自己做birds and dolphins的实验。

49. 根据题干“re-running experiment”可定位到原文第三段。后文提到“*...while presenting the sleeping participants with a mix of regularly timed beeps of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone*”，可知受试者被暴露在两种刺激源下，答案为C。

50. 根据题文同序最后一小题定位原文最后一段后半部分。原文提到“*She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert..., then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep.*”由逻辑推理得出B选项正确。A、D答案为无中生有；C答案为过度推断irregular beeps会使人清醒，并没有提及regular beeps会使人入睡。

Passage2 答案解析：

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?

- A. They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.
- B. They are usually more committed at home than no the job.
- C. They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.
- D. They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.**

定位到第一段第二句being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get where you want to be in life. overworked 过度工作，over-committed过度承诺她们在工作 and 家庭中过度工作过度承诺，over 一字说明超出了她们的能力范围。

52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?

- A. They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.**
- B. They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.
- C. They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.
- D. They are obliged to take up too many responsibilities.

通过working women of child-bearing age 定位到它的同义替换的地方the age range when women have children，后面继续在讲the age range 出答案的地方在women are trying to balance careers and home.

53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?

- A. Their unwillingness to say “no”.**
- B. Their desire to be considered powerful.
- C. An underestimate of their own ability.
- D. A lack of courage to face challenges.

通过hinder 阻碍 the future prospects of career women定位到unfortunately那句话，说inability to say “no” hurting 她们的career

54. Men and women differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that ?

- A. women tend to be easily satisfied.
- B. men are generally more persuasive.
- C. men tend to put their personal interests first.
- D. women are much more ready to compromise.

定位到倒数第二段的第一句话，男人使用冲突总是把自己放到第一位，女人避免冲突或努力做一个和平者，以及后面倒数第四排，男人man are more likely to face the dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most

55. What is important to a good leader?

- A. A dominant personality.
- B. The ability to delegate.
- C. The courage to admit failure.
- D. A strong sense of responsibility.

定位到最后一段第二句话， leader have to be able to delegate and manage sources wisely.

翻译参考译文:

华山位于华阴市，距西安 120 公里。华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。然而，希望长寿的人去经常上山，因为山上生长着许多药草，特别是一些稀有的药草。自上世纪 90 年代安装缆车以来，参加人数大大增加。

Located in Huayin City, Mount Hua is 120 kilometers away from Xi'an. Mount Hua is a part of Qinling Mountains, which not only separates the southern and northern parts of Shaanxi but also the South and North China. Unlike Taishan Mountain, where people often go to worship, there used to be few people going to Mount Hua as the roads to the mountains are extremely dangerous. However, people who wish to live longer often climb mountains as there are many herbs on them, especially some rare ones. Since cables were installed in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased dramatically.

乍一看，这篇翻译有点难，其实里面很多单词在以前的真题中都出现过。比如说，华南 (South China)，华北 (North China)，稀有的药草(rare herbs)，某地位于什么地方(be located in)等等。

第一句：华山位于华阴市，距西安 120 公里。Located in Huayin City, Mount Hua is 120 kilometers away from Xi'an.

第二句：华山是秦岭的一部分，秦岭不仅分隔陕南与陕北，也分隔华南与华北。Mount Hua is a part of Qinling Mountains, which not only separates the southern and northern parts of Shaanxi but also the South and North China.秦岭直接译为 Qinling Mountains，陕南与陕北就是指陕西的南部和北部 the southern and northern parts of Shaanxi

第三句：与从前人们常去朝拜的泰山不同，华山过去很少有人光临，因为上山的道路极其危险。Unlike Taishan

Mountain, where people often go to worship, there used to be few people going to Mount Hua as the roads to the mountains are extremely dangerous.

第四句：然而，希望长寿的人去经常上山，因为山上生长着许多药草，特别是一些稀有的药草。However, people who wish to live longer often climb mountains as there are many herbs on them, especially some rare ones.

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Since cables were installed in the 1990s, the number of visitors has increased dramatically.