

2019 年 12 月大学英语四级考试真题（第 1 套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a letter to a foreign friend who wants to learn Chinese. Please recommend a place to him. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

【参考范文】

Dear Bob,

I am so happy to receive your last letter in which you showed great interest in learning Chinese. And I am writing this letter to recommend a Chinese training school to you.

To my mind, "New Oriental School" would be the best choice for you. The detailed reasons for my recommendation can be listed as follows. For one thing, "New Oriental School" boasts professional second-language teaching and prominent Chinese teachers, who enjoy widespread popularity and proficiency all over China. For another, the superiority of this school also lies in its excellent and authentic learning atmosphere. To be specific, learners can not only gain most specialized knowledge and skills from the class, but also be provided with the practical communicating opportunities with native speakers after class on a daily basis.

I really hope you can take my recommendation into serious account. If you have any further question, feel free to contact with me. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

【解析】

本次四级作文考查形式属于应用文中的书信，书信的评分侧重点在于信息点的完整，语言的准确性，格式和语域的恰当。书信的格式应当包含：称谓，正文，礼貌语和署名。本文考察书信的常见题材：推荐信。内容上应包含推荐内容和推荐的具体理由。本文的书信对象是和朋友写信，故语域上为非正式语域，语言上简单、清晰、准确即可。（武汉学校大学考试部 唐永芳老师）

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news reports, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news reports 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 conversation you have just heard.

1. A wandering cow was capture by the police.

B. Some tourists were injured by wandering cow.

C. A wandering cow knocked down one of its fences.

D. Many facilities were destroyed by wandering cow.

2. A. It became a great attraction to tourists.

B. It found its way back to the park's zoo.

- C. It was shot to death by a police officer.
- D. It was sent to the animals control department.**

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

- 3. A. It is the largest of its kind.
- B. It is starting an online exhibition.
- C. It is going to be expanded.**
- D. It is displaying more fossil specimens.
- 4. A collection of bird fossils from Australia.
- B. Some ancient wall painting from Australia.**
- C. Photograph of certain rare fossil exhibits.
- D. Pictures by winners of a wildlife photo contest.

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

- 5. A. Amuse visitors. B. Deliver message.
- C. Pick up trash** D. Play with children.
- 6. A. They are children's favorite.
- B. They are especially intelligent.**
- C. They are clean and pretty.
- D. They are quite easy to tame.
- 7. A. Children may overfeed the rooks.
- B. Children may contract bird diseases.
- C. Children may be harmed by the rooks.
- D. Children may be tempted to drop litter.**

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversations, 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. It will cover different areas of science.**
- B. It will be hosted by famous professors.
- C. It will be produced at Harvard University.
- D. It will focus on recent scientific discoveries.
- 9. A. It will be more futuristic.
- B. It will be more entertaining.**
- C. It will be more systematic.

- D. It will be easier to understand.
10. A. Youngsters eager to explore.
B. Students majoring in science.
C. Children in their early teens.
D. People interested in science.
11. **A. Provide financial support.**
B. Offer professional device.
C. Help promote it on the Internet.
D. Make episodes for its first season.

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

12. A. Unsure
B. I Helpless
C. Dissatisfied
D. Concerned
13. A. He loses heart when faced with setbacks
B. He is too concerned with being perfect.
C. He takes on projects beyond his ability
D. He is too ambitious in achieving goal.
14. A. Embarrassed.
B. Unconcerned
C. Resentful
D. Miserable.
15. **A. Compare his present with his past only.**
B. Try to be optimistic whatever happens
C. Always learn from other's achievement.
D. Treat others the way he would be treated.

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) They have greater potential to be leaders
B) They are more likely to become engineers
C) They are more likely to succeed in the humanities
D) They have a stronger sense of social responsibility
17. A) Praise girls who like to speak up frequently.
B) Insist that boys and girls work together more
C) Respond more positively to boys' comments.
D) Encourage girls to solve problems on their own

18. A) Pay extra attention to top students
B) Provide a variety of optional courses
C) Place great emphasis on test scores.
D) Offer personalized teaching materials

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

19. A) It seldom rains in summer time
C) **It does not rain as much as people think.**
B) It often rains cats and dogs
D) It is one of the most rainy cities in the US
20. A) **The rain is usually very light**
C) They have got used to the rain.
B) The rain comes mostly at night
D) They drive most of the time.
21. A) It has fewer cloudy days than any other coastal city.
B) **It has mild weather both in summer and in winter**
C) It has never seen thunder and lightning
D) It has a lot of places for entertainment

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

22. A) It results from exerting one's muscles continuously.
B) It occurs when people are doing a repetitive activity
C) It happens when people engage in an uncommon activity.
D) **It comes from straining one's muscles in an unusual way**
23. A) They gradually become fragmented
B) They begin to make repairs immediately
C) Body movements in the affected area become difficult.
D) **Blood flow and body heat increase in the affected area**
24. A) **About two days.**
C) About one week
B) About ten days
D) About four weeks
25. A) Take pain-killers
C) Drink plenty of water
B) **Have a hot shower**
D) Apply muscle creams

【参考答案】

- 1—5 ADCBC
6—10 BDABD
11—15 ACBDA
16—20 BCDCA
21—25 BDDAB

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.

Finally, some good news about airplane travel. If you are on a plane with a sick passenger, you are unlikely to get sick. That is the 26 of a new study that looked at how *respiratory*(呼吸道)viruses 27 on airplanes. Researchers found that only people who were seated in individual — had a high risk of catching the illness. All other passengers had only a very 28 chance of getting sick ,according to the findings. Media reports have not necessarily presented 29 information about the risk of getting infected on an airplane in the past. Therefore, these new findings should help airplane passengers to feel less 30 to catching respiratory infections while traveling by air.

Prior to the new study, little was known about the risks of getting 31 infected by common respiratory viruses, such as the flu or common cold, on an airplane, the researchers said. So, to 32 the risks of infection, the study team flew on 10 different 33 in the U.S. during flu season. The researchers found that passengers sitting within two seats on 34 side of a person infected with flu, as well as those sitting one row in front of or behind this individual, had about an 80 percent chance of getting sick. But other passengers were 35 safe from infection. They had a less than 3 percent chance of catching the flu.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) accurate | I) nearby |
| B) conclusion | J) respond |
| C) directly | K) slim |
| D) either | L) spread |
| E) evaluate | M) summit |
| F) explorations | N) vividly |
| G) flights | O) vulnerable |
| H) largely | |

【参考答案】

26 B conclusion

27 L spread

28 K slim

29 A accurate

30 O vulnerable

31 C directly

32 E evaluate

33 G flights

34 D either

35 H largely

【解析】

26. B conclusion

【解析】the 后面要加名词，结合后文 a new study 可知，空格处应为研究的结论，所以选 A。

27. L spread

【解析】空格属于 how 所引导的从句中的谓语部分，所以词性应为动词，结合句意，应该是在讲病毒如何传播，所以 spread 最合适。

28 K slim

【解析】空格后为名词，所以空格应为形容词。结合句意，原文想表达的意思应为“其他人有很小的机会被感染。”，对比选项，只有 slim（微小的）最合适。

29 A accurate

【解析】空格后为名词，所以空格应为形容词。修饰 information，对比选项，只有 accurate（精确的）最合适。

30 O vulnerable

【解析】空格前为 feel，所以空格应为形容词。句子整体意思为“乘客们没有那么容易受到感染”，所以对比选项，vulnerable（脆弱的）最合适。

31 C directly

【解析】原文 get infected by 什么成分都不缺，所以空格应填副词。空格前后处的意思应为“被直接感染的风险”，所以选 directly（直接地）最合适。

32 E evaluate

【解析】to 是不定式，所以空格处应为动词原形。结合句意，应为评估风险，所以选 evaluate 最合适。

33 G flights

【解析】空格前为 different，所以空格处应为名词复数。结合前面的 flew 可知，选 flights（航班）最合适。

34 D either

【解析】空格后为 side，所以空格处应为形容词。结合句意，应为坐在一个人的任意一边。所以选 either 最合适。

35 H largely

【解析】空格前后 were safe 什么都不缺，所以空格应为副词。根据句意，原文想表达的意思是“其他乘客大部分是安全的”，所以选 largely 最合适。

(沈阳新东方学校 杨启光老师)

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**.

A South Korean city designed for the future takes on a life of its own

A) Getting around a city is one thing — and then there's the matter of getting from one city to another. One vision of the perfect city of the future: a place that offers easy access to air travel. In 2011, a University of North Carolina business professor named John Kasarda published a book called *Aerotropolis: The Way We'll Live Next*. Kasarda says future cities should be built intentionally around or near airports. The idea, as he has put it, is to offer businesses "rapid, long-distance connectivity on a massive scale."

B) "The 18th century really was a *waterborne* (水运的) century, the 19th century a rail century, the 20th century a highway, car, truck century — and the 21st century will increasingly be an aviation century, as the globe becomes increasingly connected by air," Kasarda says. Songdo, a city built from scratch in South Korea, is one of Kasarda's prime examples. It has existed for just a few years. "From the get-go, it was designed on the basis of connectivity and competitiveness," says Kasarda. "The government built the bridge directly from the airport to the Songdo International Business District. And the surface infrastructure was built in tandem with the new airport."

C) Songdo is a stone's throw from South Korea's Incheon Airport, its main international *hub* (枢纽). But it takes a lot more than a nearby airport to be a city of the future. Just building a place as an "international business district" doesn't mean it will become one. Park Yeon Soo *conceived* (构想) this city of the future back in 1986. He considers Songdo his baby. "I am a visionary," he says. Thirty years after he imagined the city, Park's baby is close to 70 percent built, with 36,000 people living in the business district and 90,000 residents in greater Songdo. It's about an hour outside Seoul, built on reclaimed tidal flats along the Yellow Sea. There's a Coast Guard building and a tall trade tower, as well as a park, golf course and university.

D) Chances are you've actually seen this place. Songdo appears in the most famous music video ever to come out of South Korea. "Gangnam Style" refers to the fashionable Gangnam district in Seoul. But some of the video was filmed in Songdo. "I don't know if you remember, there was a scene in a subway station. That was not Gangnam. That was actually Songdo," says Jung Won Son, a professor of urban development at London's Bartlett School of Planning. "Part of the reason to shoot there is that it's new and nice."

E) The city was supposed to be a hub for global companies, with employees from all over the world. But that's not how it has turned out. Songdo's reputation is as a futuristic ghost town. But the reality is more complicated. A bridge with big, light-blue loops leads into the business district. In the center of the main road, there's a long line of flags of the world. On the corner, there's a Starbucks and a 7-Eleven — all of the international brands that you see all over the world nowadays.

F) The city is not empty. There are mothers pushing strollers, old women with walkers — even in the middle of the day, when it's 90 degrees out. Byun Young-Jin chairs the Songdo real estate association and started selling property here when the first phase of the city opened in 2005. He says demand has boomed in the past couple of years. Most of his clients are Korean. In fact, the developer says, 99 percent of the homes here are sold to Koreans. Young families move here because the schools are great. And that's the problem: Songdo has become a popular Korean city — more popular as a residential area than a business one. It's not yet the futuristic international business hub that planners imagined. "It's a great place to live. And it's becoming a great place to work," says Scott Summers, the vice president of Gale International, the developer of the city. The floor-to-ceiling windows of his company's offices overlook Songdo Central Park, with a canal full of kayaks and paddle boats. *Shimmering* (闪烁的) glass towers line the canal's edge.

G) "What's happened is, because we focused on creating that quality of life first, which enabled the residents to live here, what has probably missed the mark is for companies to locate here," he says. "There needs to be strong economic incentives." The city is still unfinished, and it feels a bit like a theme park. It doesn't feel all that futuristic. There's a high-tech underground trash disposal system. Buildings are environmentally friendly. Everybody's television set is connected to a system that streams personalized language or exercise classes.

H) But Star Trek this is not. And to some of the residents, Songdo feels hollow. "I'm, like, in prison for weekdays. That's

what we call it in the workplace," says a woman in her 20s. She doesn't want to use her name for fear of being fired from her job. She goes back to Seoul every weekend. "I say I'm prison-breaking on Friday nights." But she has to make the prison break in her own car. There's no high-speed train connecting Songdo to Seoul, just over 20 miles away.

I) The man who first imagined Songdo feels frustrated, too. Park says he built South Korea a luxury vehicle, "like Mercedes or BMW. It's a good car now. But we're waiting for a good driver to accelerate." But there are lots of other good cars out there, too. The world is dotted with futuristic, high-tech cities trying to attract the biggest international companies

J) Songdo's backers contend that it's still early, and business space is filling up — about 70 percent of finished offices are now occupied. Brent Ryan, who teaches urban design at MIT, says Songdo proves a universal principle. "There have been a lot of *utopian* (乌托邦的) cities in history. And the reason we don't know about a lot of them is that a lot of them have vanished entirely." In other words, when it comes to cities — or anything else — it is hard to predict the future.

36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction.
37. The man who conceives Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.
38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo.
39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.
40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor.
41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.
42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace.
43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.
44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what happen in the future.
45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

【参考答案】

- F 36. Songdo's popularity lies more in its quality of life than its business attraction.
I 37. The man who conceives Songdo feels disappointed because it has fallen short of his expectations.
D 38. A scene in a popular South Korean music video was shot in Songdo.
G 39. Songdo still lacks the financial stimulus for businesses to set up shop there.
B 40. Airplanes will increasingly become the chief means of transportation, according to a professor.
E 41. Songdo has ended up different from the city it was supposed to be.
H 42. Some of the people who work in Songdo complain about boredom in the workplace.
A 43. A business professor says that a future city should have easy access to international transportation.
J 44. According to an urban design professor, it is difficult for city designers to foresee what happen in the future.
C 45. Park Yeon Soo, who envisioned Songdo, feels a parental connection with the city.

【解析】

36F 解析：题干意思是 Songdo 的知名度在于生活质量而不是商业，定位在 F 段第 7 行破折号后面内容，作为一个居住地而不是商业地更加流行。

37I 解析：题干意思是构想 Songdo 的人失望，定位在 I 段第一行 *frustrated*

38D 解析: 题干意思是韩国音乐录像在 Songdo 拍摄, 定位在 D 段第一行和第二行。

39G 解析: 题干意思是缺少财政刺激, 定位在原文 G 段第二句话, But 之后内容需要强大的经济刺激 strong economic incentives

40B 解析: 题干意思是飞机越来越成为主要交通手段, B 段第三行 becomes increasingly connected by air

41E 解析: 题干意思是 Songdo 和它应该有的样子不同, 定位 E 段第一句和第二句 But 转折 not how it has turned out

42H 解析: 题干意思是人们抱怨职场无聊, 定位 H 段第一句第二句, 职场像个监狱 prison

43A 解析: 题干意思是商业教授说城市未来国际交通便利, 定位倒数第二行未来城市应该从国际化角度考虑建在机场附近 build internationally around or near airports

44J 解析: 题干意思是根据城市设计教授, 设计师很难预见城市未来。定位在 J 段最后一行, it is hard to predict the future.

45C 解析: 题干意思是构思 Songdo 的 Park 感觉和城市有一种父母般的联系, 定位 C 段第四行, conceived the city of future.....his baby.

(哈尔滨新东方吴琼老师)

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 fifth largest city in the US passed a significant soda tax proposal that will levy (征税) 1.5 cents per liquid ounce on distributors.

Philadelphia's new measure was approved by a 13 to 4 city council vote. It sets a new bar for similar initiatives across the country. It is proof that taxes on sugary drinks can win substantial support outside super-liberal areas. Until now, the only city to successfully pass and implement a soda tax was Berkeley, California, in 2014.

The tax will apply to regular and diet sodas, as well as other drinks with added sugar, such as Gatorade and iced teas. It's expected to raise \$410 million over the next five years, most of which will go toward funding a universal pre-kindergarten program for the city.

While the city council vote was met with applause inside the council room, opponents to the measure, including soda lobbyists, made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.

"The tax passed today unfairly singles out beverages — including low- and no-calorie choices," said Lauren Kane, spokeswoman for the American Beverage Association. "But most importantly, it is against the law. So we will side with the majority of the people of Philadelphia who oppose this tax and take legal action to stop it."

An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements. The ads criticized the measure, characterizing it as a "grocery tax."

Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans. "The move to recapture a small part of the profits from an industry that pushes a product that contributes to diabetes, obesity and heart disease in poorer communities in order to reinvest in those communities will sure be inspirational to many other places," said Jim Krieger, executive director of Healthy Food America. "Indeed, we are already hearing from some of them. It's not 'just Berkeley' anymore."

Similar measures in California's Albany, Oakland, San Francisco and Colorado's Boulder are becoming hot-button issues. Health advocacy groups have hinted that even more might be coming.

46. What does the passage say about the newly approved soda tax in Philadelphia?
- A) It will change the lifestyle of many consumers.
B) It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.
C) It will cut soda consumption among low-income communities.
D) It may influence the marketing strategies of the soda business.
47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?
- A) Bargain with the city council.
B) Refuse to pay additional tax.
C) Take legal action against it.
D) Try to win public support.
48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?
- A) It tried to arouse hostile feelings among consumers.
B) It tried to win grocers' support against the measure.
C) It kept sending letters of protest to the media.
D) It criticized the measure through advertising.
49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?
- A) Alert people to the risk of sugar-induced diseases.
B) Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.
C) Add to the fund for their research on diseases.
D) Benefit low-income people across the country.
50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?
- A) They are becoming rather sensitive issues.
B) They are spreading panic in the soda industry.
C) They are reducing the incidence of sugar-induced diseases.
D) They are taking away a lot of profit from the soda industry.

【参考答案】

46. B. It may encourage other US cities to follow suit.
47. C. Take legal action against it.
48. D. It criticized the measure through advertising.
49. B. Help people to fix certain long-time health issues.
50. A. They are becoming rather sensitive issues.

【解析】

46. What does the passage say about the new by-approved soda tax in Philadelphia?

定位：根据题干关键词 the new by-approved soda tax 可以将答案定位至文章的第一段和第二段，由第一段得知美国第五大城市 Philadelphia 通过了 soda tax (碳酸饮料税)，由二段最后一句得知，Berkeley 是目前唯一一个成功通过并实施此税的城市，那么 Philadelphia 就是第二个，可以推出美国其他的城市可能也会紧随其后，对应 B 选项。

干扰项: A 选项中的“lifestyle of many consumers”(消费者的生活方式)在一二段中并未提及; C 选项说“*It will cut soda consumption*”(这个税将会削减人们在碳水饮料方面的消费), 在一二段中并未提及, 作者并没有阐述两者之间的关系, 有的同学可能会过度推理选到 C; D 选项中“the marketing strategies”(营销策略)定位段也并未提及; ACD 都属于无中生有的选项。

47. What will the opponents probably do to respond to the soda tax proposal?

定位: 根据题干关键词 *opponents* 可以将答案定位至文章的第四段第一句, “*opponents made sharp criticisms and a promise to challenge the tax in court.*”(反对者强烈批判此税收政策的出台, 并表示一定会在法庭上进行抗议), 可知其要表达的意思对应 C 选项“*Take legal action against it.*”(采取法律手段来表示反对), 属于同义改写;

干扰项: A 选项“*Bargain with the city council*”(与市政府讨价还价), 不在定位处;

B 选项“*Refuse to pay additional tax*”(不愿意交额外的税), 原文定位处并没有出现 *additional tax*; D 选项“*Try to win public support*”(试图赢得公众的支持), 定位处也没有类似的表达; ABD 都属于无中生有的选项, D 选项也存在推理过度。

48. What did the industry-backed anti-tax campaign do about the soda tax proposal?

定位: 根据题干关键词 *the industry-backed anti-tax campaign* 可以将答案定位至文章的第六段第一二句, 第一句“*An industry-backed anti-tax campaign has spent at least \$4 million on advertisements.*”(反税运动投入大量资金做广告宣传), 第二句“*The ads criticized the measure...*”(这些广告的内容是在批判这种收税措施), 由此得知选 D 选项“*It criticized the measure through advertising.*”(它通过广告宣传方式来批判这项措施)

干扰项: A 选项中的“*arouse hostile feelings among consumers.*”(唤起消费者的愤慨)在定位处未提及; B 选项“*sending letters of protest to the media*”(给媒体写抗议信)也未提及; C 选项错误原因同 B, C 与 B 的表达只是动词不一样, 内容都是未提及。

49. What did public health groups think the soda tax would do?

定位: 根据题干关键词 *public health groups* 可以将答案定位至文章的第七段第一句, “*Public health groups applauded the approved tax as a step toward fixing certain lasting health issues that plague Americans.*”(公共健康组织把这项税收政策看作是解决美国一直存在的健康问题的好政策), 对应 B 选项“*Help people to fix certain long-time health issues*”(帮助人们解决长久存在的健康问题), 属于对原句的改写。

干扰项: A 选项“*the risk of sugar-induced diseases*”, C 选项“*the fund for their research on diseases*”和 D 选项“*Benefit low-income people*”在定位处都未提及, 属于无中生有。

50. What do we learn about similar measures concerning the soda tax in some other cities?

定位: 根据题干关键词 *similar measures* 可以将答案定位至文章的第八段的第一句“*Similar measures ...are becoming hot-button issues.*”(类似的政策正变成热门问题), 本句唯一难点“*hot-button*”意思是“热门的”, 不认识词的同学耶课通过“*hot*”来判断, 是很火热的问题, 由此对应 A 选项“*They are becoming rather sensitive issues.*”(正在变成比较敏感的问题)。

干扰项: B 选项的“*spreading panic*”(传播恐慌), C 选项“*They are becoming rather sensitive issues....*”(降低...的发生率)以及 D 选项“*taking away a lot of profit*”(带走大量利润)在定位处都未提及。

(成都新东方 谢宁老师)

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Popping food into the microwave for a couple of minutes may seem utterly harmless, but Europe's stock of these

quick-cooking ovens emit as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars, a new study has found. And the problem is growing. With costs falling and kitchen appliances becoming “status” items, owners are throwing away microwaves after an average of eight years. This is pushing sales of new microwaves which are expected to reach 135 million annually in the EU by the end of the decade.

A study by the University of Manchester calculated the emissions of CO₂ - the main greenhouse gas responsible for climate change - at every stage of microwaves, from manufacture to waste disposal. “It is electricity consumption by microwaves that has the biggest impact on the environment.” say the authors. The authors also calculate that the emissions from using 19 microwaves over a year are the same as those from using a car. According to the same study, efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behavior. For example, consumers could use appliances in a more efficient way by adjusting the time of cooking to the type of food.

However, David Reay, professor of carbon management, argues that, although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emissions are minor compared to those from cars. In the UK alone, there are around 30 million cars. These cars emit more than all the microwaves in the EU. Backing this up, recent data show that passenger cars in the UK emitted 69 million tons of CO₂ in 2015. This is 10 times the amount this new microwave oven study estimates for annual emissions for all the microwave ovens in the EU. Further, the energy used by microwaves is lower than any other form of cooking. Among common kitchen appliances used for cooking, microwaves are the most energy efficient, followed by a stove and finally a standard oven. Thus, rising microwave sales could be seen as a positive thing.

51. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Quick-cooking microwave ovens have become more popular.
- B) The frequent use of microwaves may do harm to our health.
- C) CO₂ emissions constitute a major threat to the environment.
- D) The use of microwaves emits more CO₂ than people think.

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

- A) They are becoming more affordable.
- B) They have a shorter life cycle than other appliances.
- C) They are getting much easier to operate.
- D) They take less time to cook than other appliances.

53. What recommendation does the study by the University of Manchester make?

- A) Cooking food of different varieties.
- B) Improving microwave users' habits.
- C) Eating less to cut energy consumption.
- D) Using microwave ovens less frequently.

54. What does Professor David Reay try to argue?

- A) There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.
- B) People should be persuaded into using passenger cars less often.
- C) The UK produces less CO₂ than many other countries in the EU.
- D) More data are needed to show whether microwaves are harmful.

55. What does Professor David Reay think of the use of microwaves?

- A) It will become less popular in the coming decades.

- B) It makes everyday cooking much more convenient.
- C) It plays a positive role in environmental protection.
- D) It consumes more power than conventional cooking.

【参考答案】

- 51. D The use of micromaves emits more CO2 than people think.
- 52. A They are becoming more affordable
- 53. B Improving microwave uses' habits
- 54. A There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves.
- 55. C It plays a positive role in environmental protection.

【解析】

51. What is the finding of the new study?

D. 根据题干定位回到原文，来自第一段 but 之后，a new study has found 之前的句子，即为本题答案。原文：Europe's stock of these quick-cooking ovens emit as much carbon as nearly 7 million cars，提到了微波炉的二氧化碳排放居然和 7 百万辆汽车的排放持平，这个说法和选项[D] The use of micromaves emits more CO2 than people think. 为同义替换选项。

52. Why are the sales of microwaves expected to rise?

A. 根据题干定位回到原文，来自第一段的最后一句。答案在第三句。原文提到了 cost falling 一点，这和选项[A] more affordable 为同义替换。

53. What recommendation does University of Machester make?

B. 根据题干定位回到原文第二段。在研究发现之后，科学家就此提供了建议。Efforts to reduce consumption should focus on improving consumer awareness and behavior. 本句以为我们应该提高顾客的意识 and 行为，这和选项[B] Improving microwave uses' habits 要提高使用者的习惯，语意最为接近。

54. What does R. D. try to argue?

A. 根据题干定位回到原文第三段。原文信息为，Although microwaves use a great deal of energy, their emission is minor compared with those from cars. 和选项[A] There are far more emissions from cars than from microwaves. 说法一致。尽管前面发现微波炉会对环境产生影响，但是和汽车排放的污染相比，还是小巫见大巫。

55. What does Professor R. D. think of the use of microwaves?

C. 根据人名回文定位到原文第三段。重点关注 R. D.教授的观点。他们先前的研究发现并不相同。他提到了使用微波炉的好处。来自原文说法，microwaves are the most energy efficient. 和选项[C] It plays a positive role in environmental protection. 的说法一致。

(成都新东方 涂荣倩老师)

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*.

中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。过去四代同堂并不少见。由于这个传统，许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。今天，这个传统正在改变。随着住房条件的改善，越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系依然很密切。许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母，特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

【参考译文】

The Chinese concept of family is related to its cultural tradition. Harmonious extended families were admired by people. In the past, four-generation families are not rare. Because of this tradition, many young people live with their parents after they get married. Today, this tradition is changing. With the improvement of living conditions, although more and more young couples choose to live apart with their parents, they still contact with each other intimately. Many old people still help look after their grandchildren. Young couples find time to visit their parents, especially on important holidays such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-autumn Festival.

【解析】

整体考试难度中等，其中关键词如“家庭”，“传统”，“父母”，“夫妇”等，均为考生较为熟悉词汇，包括两个节日名词的翻译，也为考生四级翻译必备词汇，其中只有“四代同堂”对考生来说有一定难度，但翻译出重点词汇 generation 也可得分。在句型上也以简单句为主，第六句与第七句中所包含的让步状语的逻辑关系相对具有一定难度，第9句中状语部分也需注意语序的调整。

中国的家庭观念与其文化传统有关。

解析：本句中重点考察短语“与……有关”，可翻译为“be related to”。

The Chinese concept of family is related to its cultural tradition.

和睦的大家庭曾非常令人羡慕。

解析：“令人羡慕”可翻译为被动语态“be admired by”，“和睦的”需要翻译为形容词“harmonious”，“大家庭”为“extended family”，如考生在词汇上有困难，也可翻译为“big family”。

Harmonious extended families were admired by people.

过去四代同堂并不少见。

解析：“过去”为一个时间状语，翻译为“in the past”，“四代同堂”为“four-generation families”，“少见”即为“罕见”，用“rare”这个词即可。

In the past, four-generation families are not rare.

由于这个传统，许多年轻人婚后继续与父母同住。

解析：“这个传统”在句中作为名词结构出现，因此“由于”使用“because of”，“婚后”作为一个时间状语可翻译为时间状语从句，“继续”可翻译为“continue to”。本句包含原因状语和时间状语从句，考生在翻译时容易出现语序错误。

Because of this tradition, many young people continue to live with their parents after they get married.

今天，这个传统正在改变。

解析：“正在改变”翻译时需要用现在进行时，“is changing”。

Today, this tradition is changing.

随着住房条件的改善，越来越多年轻夫妇选择与父母分开住。但他们之间的联系依然很密切。

解析：“随着……”翻译为 with 的伴随结构，但需注意 with 之后要加名词结构。

本句在中文上中间以句号隔开，但在英语语义上应以让步状语从句的形式出现，即翻译为“although”结构。

With the improvement of living conditions, although more and more young couples choose to live apart with their parents, they still contact with each other intimately.

许多老年人仍然帮着照看孙辈。

解析：“帮着照看”可翻译为“帮助做某事 help do sth.”这一结构，“孙辈”结合祖父母就可以想到为“grandchildren”。

Many old people still help look after their grandchildren.

年轻夫妇也抽时间探望父母，特别是在春节和中秋节等重要节日。

解析：“抽时间”应理解为“找到时间做某事”，翻译为“find time to”，两个节日应作为举例翻译在“such as”之后，节日名称直接翻译即可。

Young couples find time to visit their parents, especially on important holidays such as the Spring Festival and the Mid-autumn Festival.

(兰州新东方 张雪老师)