

四级全真预测（第一套）答案解析

Part I Writing

【参考范文】

The Role of Coin Flipping in Decision-making

In the picture presented to us, a man is teaching another man how to make decisions. In his opinion, coin flipping is the right process to make a decision. The picture is thought-provoking. Can we really make right decisions by flipping the coin? My answer is: It depends.

Of course, coin tossing is a simple and fairway of settling a dispute or allocating something. It provides even odds to both sides involved, requiring little effort and preventing the dispute from developing into a struggle. But when making some big decisions such as which university to choose or which way to invest, coin toss won't be a wise decision. After all, when tossing the coin, we are only trying our luck and we ignore the fact that all decisions are made by humansthemselfes.

So, what makes a decision good? First of all, your choice must fit in with your most positive emotions and avoid negative ones. Second, your decision must accord with your long-term goals. A simple coin flipping can only help you with a small decision.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Item 1

整体预测

第1题选项中表示事件的名词(Christmas-time attacks, explosion, killing 和 blasts)、实施者(Somali rebels/groups)、地点(central Nairobi 和 Kampala/ Uganda's capital)、数字(more than 70 Ugandans), 以及第2题选项均为表示时间或时间段的介词短语表明, 本篇新闻可能是关于一次恐怖袭击, 可能涉及恐怖袭击发生的时间或时间段、地点、涉及的人物(实施者和受害者人数)等。

Kenyan police say one person was killed and 26 injured in an explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi. The blast hit a bus about to set off for the Ugandan capital Kampala. Last July, the Somali group al-Shabab said it was behind the blasts in the Ugandan capital which killed more than 70 people. Will Ross reports from the Kenyan capital.

The explosion happened beside a bus which was about to set off for an overnight journey from Nairobi to the Ugandan capital Kampala. Some eyewitnesses report that a bag was about to be loaded on board, but it exploded during a security check. Windows of the red bus were left smashed, and blood could be seen on the ground beside the vehicle. Just hours earlier, Uganda's police chief had warned of possible Christmas-time attacks by Somali rebels.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

解析 B)。选项均为名词短语, 且核心名词(attacks, explosion, killing 和 blasts)各不相同表明, 本题可能考查新闻要点。新闻一开始提到, 肯尼亚警方称在内罗毕市中心一个公共汽车站发生一起爆炸案, 导致1人死亡, 26人受伤。接下来详细描述了爆炸发生的地点和造成的后果, 故答案为B)。

2. When did the incident occur?

解析 C)。选项均为表示时间或时间段的介词短语表明, 本题可能考查新闻中事件发生的时间或时间段。新闻中提到, 一些目击者称有人提着一只手提袋即将上车, 但在安检的过程中发生了爆炸, 故答案为C)。

News Item 2

整体预测

本篇新闻两道题选项中的 it/its, business, 以及 close... stores, known for... goods, competitive... recession, expand... business, expand, fire... employees, cut 和 sell 表明, 本题可能某企业采取的措施, 可能涉及经济衰退。

Woolworths is one of the best known names on the British High Street. It's been in business nearly a century. Many of its 800 stores are likely to close following the company's decision to call in administrators after an attempt to sell the business for a token £1 failed.

The company has huge debts. The immediate cause for the collapse has been Britain's slide toward recession, which has cut into consumer spending. However, the business had been in trouble for years.

Known for low-priced general goods, Woolworths has struggled in the face of competition from supermarkets expanding beyond groceries and a new generation of Internet retailers.

Many of the store group's 25,000 employees are likely to lose their jobs. Some profitable areas such as the DVD publishing business will survive.

3. What do we learn about Woolworths from the news report?

解析 A。选项均为以 it 开头的句子，其中的 close... stores, known for... goods, competitive... recession 和 expand... business 表明，本题可能考查某企业的商业行为或所处的处境，可能与经济衰退有关。新闻开头提到，伍尔沃斯 (Woolworths) 是英国高街上最著名的名字之一，其 800 家商店中有很多商店可能要关闭。it 指代新闻中的专有名词 Woolworths, A) 为新闻中信息的再现，故为答案。

4. What did Woolworths attempt to do recently?

解析 D。选项均为动词原形短语，其中重复出现的 its 和 business, 以及 expand, fire... employees, cut 和 sell 表明，本题可能考查行为，可能涉及某企业将要采取的措施。新闻中提到，it, 即伍尔沃斯 (Woolworths) 试图把其产业以象征性地卖 1 英镑失败，故答案为 D)。

News Item 3

整体预测

本新闻三道题选项中重复出现的 taxis 和 new cabs, 以及 replaced, scheme, protests, complaints, practices, air-conditioning, equipped with meters 和 protects consumer rights 表明，新闻可能关于针对出租车采取的措施，可能涉及用新的出租车替换老的出租车。

Cairo is known for its overcrowded roads, irregular driving practices and shaky old vehicles, but also for its air pollution. In recent months, though, environmental studies indicate there have been signs of improvement. That's due in part to the removal of many of the capital's old-fashioned black and white taxis. Most of these dated back to the 1960s and 70s and were in a poor state of repair.

After new legislation demanded their removal from the roads, a low interest loan scheme was set up with three Egyptian banks so drivers could buy new cars. The government pays about \$900 for old ones to be discarded and advertising on the new vehicles helps cover repayments.

The idea has proved popular with customers — they can now travel in air-conditioned comfort and because the new cabs are metered, they don't have to argue over fares. Banks and car manufacturers are glad for the extra business in tough economic times. As for the taxi drivers, most are delighted to be behind the wheel of new cars, although there have been a few complaints about switching from black and white to a plain white colour.

5. What change took place in Cairo recently?

解析 D。选项中均出现 taxis, 其中的 began, got, allowed 和 replaced 表明，本题可能考查与出租车相关的变化。新闻中提到，最近几个月，环境研究表明 (空气质量) 出现了好转的迹象，部分原因是首都的很多老式黑白相间颜色的出租车被淘汰。由此可知，最近在开罗发生的变化是：老旧出租车被新出租车替代，故答案为 D)。

6. What helped bring about the change?

解析 A。选项均为名词短语，其中的 taxi, car, scheme (计划), protests (抗议), complaints (抱怨) 和 permission... advertising 表明，本题可能考查导致某种变化的原因，可能与出租车或汽车有关。新闻中提到，新的法规要求老旧出租车不准上路之后，三家埃及银行制定了低利率贷款计划，因此出租车司机能够购买新汽车，也就是说，低利率贷款计划导致此变化，故答案为 A)。

7. Why do customers no longer argue with new cab drivers?

解析 C。选项中重复出现的新 cabs, 以及 no more irregular practices, provide air-conditioning, all equipped with meters 和 protects consumer rights 表明，本题可能考查与新出租车相关的状况改善。新闻中提到，该主意已证明受顾客欢迎——他们现在可以开着空调的出租车里舒适地旅行是因为新的出租车里都安装了计价器，他们没有必要为票价和司机争论。由此可知，答案为 C)。equipped with meters 对应新闻中的 are metered。

Section B

Conversation One

整体预测

本对话四道题选项中的 his new sweater salesman, high-necked, long-sleeved 和 go shopping 表明，对话可能与男士买毛衣有关，涉及毛衣的样式等。

M: What do you think of my new sweater, Tracy?

W: Well, it's very nice as far as I can see, but put it on first, then I'll tell you if it suits you.

M: I tried on about twenty times. This one isn't really what I wanted.

W: Why did you buy it then?

M: The salesman sold it to me before I realised what had happened. He just never stopped talking and he told me some stories about the latest fashion and special reductions. Before I could say anything he'd wrapped it up and taken my money.

W: Well, it doesn't look too bad. I think it looks good on you.

M: But I went out to get a blue sweater with a V-neck, short sleeves and pattern, and I came home with a brown one with a high neck, long sleeves and no pattern.

W: You must be easily taken in. You've got to learn to stand up to these high-pressure salesmen. They'll sell you all sorts of things you don't want if you don't watch out.

M: Next time I'll send my wife. She'll probably sell something to the salesman.

W: That's a good idea. Actually women are good at shopping. Whenever my husband and I buy something important, I have the final say.

M: I must admit that women have better taste in shopping. I should simply leave the whole business to them.

W: Yes, I agree.

8. What is the main idea of this conversation?

解析 B。选项的信息量大表明, 本题可能考查对话话题或主旨。男士开始提到 this one isn't really what I wanted, 即他买的并不是他真正想要的。紧接着他又抱怨推销员鼓动他, 在他还没有反应过来的情况下就把东西卖给他了, 故答案为 B)。对话围绕毛衣展开, 注意男士的语气和措辞。

9. Why does the man buy a sweater which he doesn't like?

解析 D。选项中的 this sweater, on special, fashionable 和 he likes 表明, 本题考查男士买 this sweater 的原因。男士说推销员不停地向他介绍, 这件毛衣是最流行的 (the latest fashion), 而且有特别优惠 (special reductions), 他还没弄明白怎么回事就付了钱, 很明显是中了推销员的圈套, 故答案为 D)。

10. Which character is not true about the sweater that the man buys?

解析 A。四个选项都是表示衣服特征的词表明, 问题可能是询问哪个选项正确或错误, 听音时要注意利用选项做笔记。A) 没有提到, 故为答案。其他三个特征 (high-necked, long-sleeved, patternless) 是 a high neck, long sleeves, no pattern 的再现或同义转述。

11. What is the woman's suggestion?

解析 C。选项中的 the man should... 表明, 本题考查女士对男士的建议。对话中女士认为男士容易受骗, 建议他学会拒绝 (stand up to) 那些强行推销的人, 故答案为 C)。C) 中的 turn down 是对对话中 stand up to 的同义转述。

Conversation Two

整体预测

本组对话四道题选项中的 cucumbers, make-up, skin, natural vegetable 和 effective 表明, 对话可能与用天然蔬菜护肤有关, 涉及到黄瓜的相关情况。

W: What are you reading now?

M: I'm looking at this beauty in the picture. Look! She's really pretty, isn't she? Her skin looks so smooth!

W: Well, it's just that she puts lots of make-up on her face. Actually, natural beauty comes from within. And you know nowadays the camera work is so artificial.

M: Ah, yeah, I can smell jealousy in the air!

W: Oh, no. She has nothing that deserves my jealousy. I don't have to put things on my face and I still look pretty. Don't you think so?

M: Yeah, right! But what did you put on your face last night, those little greenish things?

W: They're cucumbers.

M: What? I know that cucumber is a kind of vegetable rich in vitamin A. How is it used on the skincare?

W: Well, it is a fashion nowadays that women tend to use the natural vegetables on the skincare. And they are much better than any chemical products.

M: Really? Then what does the cucumber do for you?

W: They're natural skin smoothers, natural healers of the skin. Haven't you heard that...er... cucumber goes far beyond mere tightening the skin? In fact, cucumbers have been used as a dry skin remedy for centuries, and they are also effective in the treatment of other skin problems.

M: I have got a scar on my cheek. Can the cucumber do something about it?

W: Try some herbal plants, which have the function of remedying the scarred skin.

M: It sounds reasonable. Actually there is much knowledge needed for the skincare.

12. What does the woman feel about the beauty in the picture?

解析 C。选项中的 She shows jealousy/appreciates...和 the beauty 表明, 本题可能考查女士对美女的看法。由女士对照片中美女的负面评价: puts lots of make-up, camera work is so artificial 可知, 女士认为照片上显示的美不一定是真实的, 可能是化妆和摄影的原因, 故答案为 C)。综合信息点进行推理判断是解答本题的关键。

13. What do women tend to do nowadays to care for their skins?

解析 C。选项中的 They tend to put/try..., make-up, natural vegetable 和 on face / the skin 表明, 本题可能考查 they 护理皮肤的方法。由女士提到的...nowadays...women tend to use the natural vegetables on the skincare 可知, 答案为 C)。

14. What is the skincare function of cucumber according to the woman?

解析 D)。选项中的 it can, cure the scar 和 reduce the wrinkles 表明, 本题考查它的美容效果。由女士提到 cucumber goes far beyond mere tightening the skin (黄瓜不仅仅能紧致肌肤) 可知, 紧致肌肤是黄瓜的护肤作用之一, 故答案为 D)。go far beyond 意为“远远超过”。

15. What does the woman suggest the man do?

解析 B)。选项均以原形动词开头以及选项中的 his face 表明, 本题可能考查女士给男士建议, 涉及面部肌肤。男士询问女士黄瓜对治愈他脸颊上的伤疤是否有帮助, 女士回答 Try some herbal plants, 由此可知, 答案为 B)。herbal plants 意为“草药”。

Section C

Passage One

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中的 dirty, spread, skin disease, afraid, dirt 和 danger 表明, 短文可能与污垢、疾病传播有关, 涉及人们对污垢的看法。

Getting rid of dirt, in the opinion of most people, is a good thing. However, there is nothing fixed about attitudes to dirt.

In the early 16th century, people thought that dirt on the skin was a means to block out disease, as medical opinion had it that washing off dirt with hot water could open up the skin and let ill in. A particular danger was thought to lie in public baths. By 1538, the French king had closed the bath houses in his kingdom. So did the king of England in 1546. Thus began a long time when the rich and the poor in Europe lived with dirt in a friendly way. Henry IV, King of France, was famously dirty. Upon learning that a nobleman had taken a bath, the king ordered that, to avoid the attack of disease, the nobleman should not go out.

Though the belief in the merit of dirt was long-lived, dirt has no longer been regarded as a nice neighbour ever since the 18th century. Scientifically speaking, cleaning away dirt is good to health. Clean water supply and hand washing are practical means of preventing disease. Yet, it seems that standards of cleanliness have moved beyond science since World War II. Advertisements repeatedly sell the idea: clothes need to be whiter than white, cloths ever softer, surfaces to shine. Has the hate of dirt, however, gone too far?

Attitudes to dirt still differ hugely nowadays. Many first-time parents nervously try to warn their children off touching dirt, which might be responsible for the spread of disease. On the contrary, Mary Ruebush, an American scientist, encourages children to play in the dirt to build up a strong immune system. And the latter position is gaining some ground.

16. Why did the kings of France and England in the 16th century close bath houses?

解析 C)。选项中的 thought, believed, considered 和 bath houses 表明, 本题可能考查人们对浴室或疾病与浴室关系的看法。短文中先提到 dirt (污垢) ... block out (阻止) disease (疾病), ... let ill in, A particular danger (特别的危险) ... public baths (公共浴室), 后面紧接着举例提到了英法两国国王关闭了浴室。前后为因果关系, 故答案为 C)。

17. What's Henry IV's attitude to bathing?

解析 A)。四个选项均为表示态度的形容词表明, 本题可能考查某人的态度。短文中提到 Henry IV was famously (出了名地) dirty (脏的)。后面举例, 他一听说某个贵族洗澡了, 就规定他不准外出, 以防疾病传播。由此看出 Henry IV 担心疾病传播, 故答案为 A) Afraid (担心的)。听音时应注意信息词 Henry IV 和 bathing 以及注意表达态度的形容词或语气、语调。

18. What is the purpose of the speaker's talk?

解析 D)。选项均为动词不定式结构, 且与 dirt 有关的 role, history, danger 和 views 表明, 本题可能考查短文主旨。短文中首先提到 nothing fixed about attitudes to dirt (人们对污垢没有一个确定的说法), 然后又提到 attitudes to dirt still differ (人们对污垢仍然持有不同的看法), 由此看出短文只是陈述人们对污垢的不同看法, 故答案为 D)。

Passage Two

整体预测

预览本短文三道题的选项, 并结合第 19 题中的 food business 以及第 21 题各选项的内容可知, 短文可能与食品业有关。

Ask a typical American to name the biggest business in the United States, and you're likely to get an answer such as "banking" or "automobile manufacturing". Neither is correct. The right reply is surprisingly obvious when you consider what 235 million people do at least three times a day — they eat. The food business is by far America's largest enterprise.

And an increasingly large part of that business comes not from growing the food or selling it in America's stores, but from distributing it. In every corner of the nation, the distribution network works 24 hours a day, moving food by truck, train, ship and frequently by airplane. It has been estimated that there are more than

135,000 different grocery products, ranging from bottles of fresh milk to cans of cooked fish, constantly being moved through the system.

Food in America is moved by a network that is so complicated that no one has ever been able to figure it out. There is no central governmental supervision of the system, although scores of government agencies at the federal, state and local levels have responsibilities for regulating the safety, transportation and sale of food. The system would seem to be one of complete disorder, and to the outsider who examines it, it is. But it works with amazing efficiency.

19. According to the passage, which is the biggest business in America?

解析 B)。选项内容表明, 本题考查行业类型。由短文中提到的 the food business is by far America's largest enterprise 可知, 答案为 B)。听到 neither is correct 可将 A) 与 D) 排除。最高级处为常考点, 听音时应留意。

20. How many different grocery products are being sold in America?

解析 A)。根据短文中提到的 it has been estimated that there are more than 135,000 different grocery products... 可知, 答案为 A)。数字处为常考点, 听音时应留意。

21. According to the passage, what is the increasingly large part of the business?

解析 C)。选项中的 food selling/distribution/manufacturing 表明, 本题可能考查食物生产和销售的各个环节。根据短文中提到的 and an increasingly large part of that business comes not from... but from distributing it 可知, 食品配送是食品业不断增大的一部分, 故答案为 C)。not... but... 句式强调后者, 常为考点, 听音时应留意。

Passage Three

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中的 Arthur Miller, family, business, "Great American Dream", dramatist, success 和 play 表明, 短文可能是介绍 Arthur Miller 的家庭、戏剧, 涉及“美国梦”。

Arthur Miller (1915-2005) is universally recognised as one of the greatest dramatists of the 20th century. Miller's father had moved to the USA from Austria Hungary, drawn like so many others by the "Great American Dream". However, he experienced severe financial hardship when his family business was ruined in the Great Depression of the early 1930s.

Miller's most famous play, *Death of a Salesman*, is a powerful attack on the American system, with its aggressive way of doing business and its insistence on money and social status as indicators of worth. In Willy Loman, the hero of the play, we see a man who has got into trouble with his worth. Willy is "burnt out" and in the cruel world of business there is no room for sympathy: if he can't do the work, then he is no good to his employer, the Wagner Company, and he must go. Willy is painfully aware of this, and at loss of what to do with his lack of success. He refuses to face the fact that he has failed and kills himself in the end.

When it was first staged in 1949, the play was greeted with interested reviews, and it won the Tony Award for Best Play, the New York Drama Critics' Circle Award, and the Pulitzer Prize for a Drama. It was the first play to win all three of these major awards.

Miller died of heart failure at his home in Roxbury, Connecticut, on the evening of February 10, 2005, the 56th anniversary of the first performance of *Death of a Salesman* on Broadway.

22. Why did Arthur Miller's father move to the USA?

解析 C)。选项中的 hoped to 和 was attracted by 表明, 本题可能考查某人做某事的原因。短文中提到 Miller's father 移民美国是被美国梦吸引 (drawn... by the "Great American Dream"), 故答案为 C)。听音时注意关键信息词: Arthur Miller's father, moved 和 USA。

23. What does the speaker say about the play *Death of a Salesman*?

解析 D)。四个选项中均出现的 it 及 focuses on, talks about, discusses 和 exposes 表明, 它可能指代一部戏剧。短文中提到 *Death of a Salesman*, 紧接着说这部戏是对美国制度的有力“抨击 (attack)", 故答案为 D)。听音时注意关键信息词: *Death of a Salesman*。

24. What do we learn about *Death of a Salesman* after it was first staged?

解析 A)。由四个选项中均出现的 it 及 A) 中的 achieved huge success, B) 中的 won the first Tony Award, D) 中的 attacked by dramatists 可推测, 它可能指代一部戏剧。由短文中提到 *Death of a Salesman* 这部戏获得了三大奖项: Tony Award for Best Play, New York Drama Critics' Circle Award 和 the Pulitzer Prize for a Drama 以及后面提到的 it was... win all three of these major awards 可知, 答案为 A)。听音时注意关键信息词: *Death of a Salesman*, first staged。

25. What is the passage mainly about?

解析 B)。选项均为名词短语表明, 本题可能考查短文主旨。短文中两次提到 Arthur Miller 的戏剧 *Death of a Salesman*, 接下来就是介绍这部戏以及这部戏所取得的成就。故答案为 B)。短文主旨题各选项常为名词短语, 且概括性强。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. **D**)。本句中, that 引导的宾语从句缺少谓语, they now 提示, 本空应填动词原形, 故 E) found, I) pollute 和 N) touch 入选。结合空后的... make our streams fishless... 以及本段最后一句中的 pollution 和下文中的 pollute 可知, 所填词应表示 they (杀虫剂) 对土壤、水和食物的危害, 故 I) pollute (污染) 符合语义要求, 为答案。
27. **J**)。空前的 make 和空后的 and birdless 提示, 本空应填形容词, 描述杀虫剂污染树林后造成的后果。birdless 说明树林里没有鸟, 所填词应与其形成共现关系, 故答案为 J) silent (寂静的; 沉默的)。
28. **C**)。空前的 thoroughly 提示, 本空应填形容词。将备选项中的形容词分别带入原文中, 最能使句意通顺的为 C) distributed (分布的)。该句大意为“污染遍及全球, 人类能逃脱得了吗?” 此时, 如果不了解 distributed 的形容词用法, 则很难做对本题。
29. **D**)。空前的形容词 single 提示, 本空应填名词。空后的 these chemicals 指的是上文提到的 pesticides。结合下一句中的 exposed to... pesticides 可知, ... to these chemicals 应是它的同义表达, 故所填词应与 exposed 同义或近义复现, 选项中符合要求的为 D) exposure (受……的影响, 暴露在……之下)。N) touch 虽然有“接触”之意, 但它不能与介词 to 连用, 故排除。
30. **L**)。空后的名词 quantities 提示, 本空应填形容词。本段的前三句说, 接触足够量 (large enough) 的杀虫剂会造成严重中毒、死亡, 所填词应与 large enough 形成同义复现, 故答案为 L) sufficient (足够的)。
31. **G**)。that 引导的定语从句主谓宾结构完整, 本空设置在主语 small... pesticides 和谓语 pollute 中间, 因此可以确定所填词为副词, 故 G) invisibly, H) obviously 和 O) unnoticed 入选。所填词修饰定语从句的谓语动词 pollute, 描述小剂量杀虫剂污染世界的方式。既然是小剂量, 而且不会造成严重中毒或死亡现象, 故答案为 G) invisibly (不易察觉地)。
32. **B**)。空前的 of 和空后的 are 提示, 本空应填名词。本段讲的是小剂量的杀虫剂是怎样危害人类健康的。B) chemicals 为 pesticides 的上义词, 符合语境, 故为答案。
33. **F**)。空前的 is easily 提示, 本空应填过去分词, 表示被动。前面句中提到, 小剂量杀虫剂的危害不易察觉, 延续时间长。后面句中提到, 人们对将来会发生的问题总是不大在意。也就是说小剂量杀虫剂的危险总是被人们所忽略, F) ignored (忽视) 可使语义通顺, 为答案。
34. **M**)。空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的 of future disaster 提示, 本空应填名词。未来的疾病对人们来说是一种“威胁”, 所填词应与 future disaster 有共现关系, 所以选 M) threat (威胁)。
35. **O**)。空前的 slowly approach 提示, 本空应填副词, 故 H) obviously 和 O) unnoticed 入选。本句说了两种类型的疾病以及人们对它们的不同态度, yet 表示前后句子构成对比。人们对那些有明显症状的疾病印象深刻 (most impressed), 那么对于 the worst enemies (在本文中指的是小剂量杀虫剂引起的问题) 人们应该是不大注意的, O) unnoticed (被忽视地) 符合句意, 故为答案。unnoticed 既可以作形容词, 也可以作副词。

Section B

文章大意

本文主要讲美国面临着为中小學生提供合理飲食的巨大困难以及各方为解决困难做出的努力。文章首先指出学校及相关机构在给全国中小學生提供飲食方面面临巨大的困境, 接着阐述了美国有机商品连锁超市以及社会组织对改善中小學生的飲食状况所做出的努力, 在这个过程中, 有些机构的做法也引起了人们褒贬不一的评价。

36. **D**)。根据题目中的 Ann Cooper 将本题出处定位于 D) 段。本段继续就改善学校午餐项目进行阐述, 该段第 1 句中安·库珀指出, 目前迫切需要来自国有企业或私营企业的帮助。本题是对该句的同义转述。
37. **G**)。根据题目中的 John Mackey 将本题出处定位于 G) 段。该段第 2 句指出, 约翰·麦基在《华尔街日报》上发表了一篇文章, 反对公众对奥巴马总统的医疗健康计划作出的选择。第 3 句指出, 这篇文章在一些美国有机商品连锁超市的消费者中间造成了骚动, 他们认为麦基的观点与美国有机商品连锁超市的进步立场不一致。本题是对这两句的综合概述。
38. **I**)。根据题目中的 size and influence 和 affect federal food policy 将本题出处定位于 I) 段。该段第 3 句指出, 正是全国性公司的规模和影响力才使得它们能够施加一定的压力来影响联邦政策。本题是对该句的同义转述, 将原文的因果关系句改为了强调句型来突出强调原文中的原因状语 because of their size and influence。
39. **C**)。根据题目中的 school districts create healthy and affordable meal options 将本题出处定位于 C) 段。该段第 1 句指出, 美国有机商品连锁超市发起了一场集资活动, 目前已经募集了 44 万余美元, 用来支持网络上的一些努力, 以帮助学校创造更健康、有更多选择且负担得起的午餐环境。
40. **E**)。根据题目中的 low-income 和 Revolution Foods 将本题出处定位于 E) 段。该段最后一句指出, 改良食

品公司的 80%到 85%的午餐都给了低收入家庭的学生，由此可推断，低收入家庭的学生是改良食品公司的最大受益者，本题是对该句的同义转述。

41. **B**)。根据题目中的 Whole Foods 及 a healthier national food policy 将本题出处定位于 B) 段。A) 段指出，美国学校提供给学生的食物好看但是没有营养，并指出要从全国各地对这种现象进行改革是项挑战；本段则就如何进行改革出谋划策。该段最后一句指出，美国有机商品连锁超市和一些有机食品生产商和倡导者们认为，进行彻底的改变应首先从制定更加健康的国家食品政策开始。本题是对该句的同义转述，其中 the first thing 对应原文中的 the start。
42. **F**)。根据题目中的 Marion Nestle 和 the initial purpose 将本题出处定位于 F) 段。该段第 1 句指出，并不是每个人都相信公司帮助改革学校午餐计划纯粹是为了学生。第 2 句以马里昂·内斯特莱为例进行说明。该句指出，马里昂·内斯特莱对美国有机商品连锁超市的动机表示怀疑，并将其称作是公关造势行为。由此可见，马里昂·内斯特莱认为美国有机商品连锁超市的出发点是提高自身的公众形象，本题是对该句的同义转述。
43. **D**)。根据题目中的 Ann Cooper, website 和 health and well-being 将本题出处定位于 D) 段。该段第 3 句指出，安·库珀所创立的网站的任务就是逐步引导社区关注能够改善孩子健康和幸福的学校午餐计划；第 4 句指出，该网站还给出适合学校的食谱以及有关食物安全的信息，并且提升了社区活跃度。由此可知，网站主要关心的是孩子们的健康和幸福。
44. **A**)。根据题目中的 school meals 和 nutrition 将本题出处定位于 A) 段。该段第 2 句指出，如今许多学校的食堂给学生提供的食物就像飞机上提供的食物一样诱人，这是学校提供的食物的特点之一，即卖相好看；而本段倒数第二句中修饰 meals 的定语从句 that are overly processed, too rich in fat and not nutritious 则指出了目前学校提供的食物的另一个特点，即过度加工、脂肪过多、没有营养。本题是对这两句内容的综合概述。
45. **G**)。根据题目中的 store demonstrations 将本题出处定位于 G) 段。该段最后一句指出，许多消费者在知道了约翰·麦基的观点之后威胁要通过推特和脸谱网组织全国范围内的联合抵制，但最终大多数抵抗都以商店示威而结束。本题是对该句的同义转述。

Section C

Passage One

文章大意

本文主要讲述美国人要求修改现行饮酒法的呼声日益高涨。第 1 段简要介绍美国的《21 岁饮酒法》，指出有人发起活动想把法定年龄改回到 18 岁。第 2 段说明各州遵守该法令的原因，同时举三个例子说明要求修改现行饮酒法的呼声日益高涨。第 3 段主要介绍质疑该法的人的观点。第 4 段主要介绍约翰·麦卡德尔认为应该给符合条件的 18 岁青少年发饮酒执照。第 5 段主要介绍禁酒政策改变的主要影响因素：经济状况。

46. **D**)。根据题干中的 U.S. 和 21 law 将本题出处定位于第 1 段倒数第二句。该段倒数第二句提到，该法要求各州把最低饮酒年龄设为 21 岁，否则将面临失去 10% 的公路拨款的风险。第 2 段第 1 句提到这一要求产生的影响：过去各州因为财政囊中羞涩，不敢挑战《21 岁饮酒法》。由此可知，各州遵守这一法律的原因是无法负担失去拨款的风险，故答案为 D)。
47. **B**)。根据题干中的 Morris Chafetz 将本题出处定位于第 2 段最后两句。该段倒数第二句提到，医生莫里斯·查菲茨当初就职时建议将饮酒年龄提高到 21 岁法定年龄的委员会，最后一句提到他将自己当年的建议称为职业生涯中最令自己追悔莫及的一项决定。由此可知，他让人大跌眼镜的态度转变就是现在支持降低饮酒年龄，故答案为 B)，同时排除 C)。A) 是针对 the most regrettable decision 设的干扰项；D) 在文中未提及。
48. **A**)。根据题干中的 Canada 将本题出处定位于第 3 段前两句。该段第 1 句提到包括抗议酒后驾驶母亲会在内的支持者的观点：该法已经避免了数以千计的人为酒送命，第 2 句提到怀疑者的观点：虽然法定饮酒年龄是 18 岁，但其他国家，像加拿大，也有 similar declines (类似的下降)。结合前句可知，similar declines 指的是因酒后驾车死亡的人数减少了，故答案为 A)，同时排除 C)。B) 在文中未提及；D) 是针对 it just makes them drink more quickly 设的干扰项。
49. **B**)。根据题干中的 John McCardell 将本题出处定位于第 4 段最后一句。该句提到，麦卡德尔说：“那些没有饮酒前科且修完酒精危害教育课程的高中毕业生，理应获发饮酒执照，这和在校考了驾照就可以开汽车一样。”由此可知，麦卡德尔认为 18 岁的年轻人获得饮酒执照的条件之一就是学习有关酒的知识，故答案为 B)。18 岁只是可以喝酒的一个条件，还需要没有饮酒前科等条件，故排除 A)；C) 是针对 alcohol-education programme 设的干扰项；D) 在文中未提及。
50. **C**)。根据题干中的 the change of alcohol policy 将本题出处定位于最后一段。该段首先提到，美国人在经

济低迷时期想改饮酒政策，这并非第一次，接着举了 1933 年富兰克林·罗斯福在经济萧条的困境中废除禁酒令的例子进行说明，再结合前面提到的各州因为财政囊中羞涩，不敢挑战《21 岁饮酒法》可推断出，禁酒政策的改变主要取决于经济状况，故答案为 C)。A) 和 B) 是针对文中提到的总统的例子设的干扰项。D) 在文中未提及。

Passage Two

文章大意

本文主要通过一项研究说明学生对教师的评价有助于区分优劣教师。第 1、2 段指出研究表明学生对教师的评价有助于区分优劣教师。第 3~8 段具体介绍了美国这项研究的资助者、参与人员、研究方法以及得出的结论。第 9~11 段指出美国公立学区很少系统调查学生的课堂体验，教师评估制度一直不被重视，不过目前这一状况已经有所改善。第 12 段说明初步研究结果中值得注意的一点。

51. A)。根据题干中的 *keeping their classes in order* 将本题出处定位于第 3 段。该段提到，那些被自己的学生描述为善于维持课堂秩序……的教师，通常他们带出来的学生在学年中的学习收获也最多，这可以通过衡量学生在标准考试中所取得的成绩看出，由此可知答案为 A)。B) 和 D) 均是根据本段内容设置的强干扰项，故排除；C) 中的 *learn fastest during a semester* 与该段提到的 *learn the most in the course of a year* 不符，故排除。
52. D)。第 4 段提到，该研究项目由比尔和梅琳达·盖茨基金会资助，参与者包括数十名社会学家以及来自纽约、匹兹堡等学区的大约 3,000 名教师和学生，由此可知，文中介绍了该研究资助者和参与者的信息，故答案为 D)。根据第 2 段提到的 *preliminary results* 和最后一段提到的 *early finding* 可知，文中并未提及 *final results*，故排除 A)。
53. D)。根据题干中的 *colleges in the US* 将本题出处定位于第 9 段。该段提到，美国的 15,000 个公立学区中，很少有学区系统地调查学生的课堂体验，和美国大学的情况刚好相反，大学中有许多学校每年都收集学生对教师的评价以提高教学质量。由此可知，美国大学有效地利用了学生对他们老师的评价，故答案为 D)。A) 与原文意思相反，故排除；B) 属于过度推断；C) 是针对第 10 段前半句设的干扰项。
54. C)。根据题干中的 *overhauling* 将本题出处定位于倒数第二段。该段提到，但是目前大约有 20 个州正在 *overhauling* 教学评估制度。段首的 *but* 表明，本段意思与上段意思之间存在转折关系，而上段主要说明教师评估制度存在的问题，即只是个摆设，再结合该段后面提到的很多参与其中的决策者向盖茨基金会咨询应该使用哪种方式来评估教师的绩效可知，此处的 *overhauling* 应该有改革含义，故答案为 C)。
55. B)。根据题干中的 *noticed* 和 *preliminary results* 将本题出处定位于最后一段。该段提到，初步研究结果中值得关注的一点是……那些一味训练学生以备考标准考试的教师往往获得较低的教学结果增值评价得分。结合前面提到的增值模式指的是根据学生每个学年考试成绩的变化来评估教师对学生的学业起了多大的帮助可知，教师的增值评价得分低就意味着训练学生备考对学生的帮助较少，从而使学生考试成绩更差，故答案为 B)。C) 与原文意思相反；那些单纯地按照语文和数学的重点概念有条不紊地进行授课的教师的得分稍高并不代表他们最受欢迎，故排除 A)；D) 是针对最后一句设的干扰项。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

The Internet is helping promote the economic and social development of China. In the economic sector, the Internet has spread its influence into traditional industry, and the blending of industries, which leads to the emergence of new business models and service economy, generating new types of industries. The Internet is playing an increasingly important role in promoting economic restructuring and transforming the pattern of economic development. The Internet has become an engine promoting the economic development of China. IT, including the Internet and its industry, has made significant contributions to the rapid growth of the Chinese economy.