

四级全真预测（第四套）答案解析

Part I Writing

【参考范文】

Protect Our Environment

From the picture, we can see that the factories are discharging poisonous air and a large amount of cars are exhausting emission. With air pollution problem getting worse than before, PM 2.5 has become a familiar noun for us. We human beings are producing pollutants, which in turn causes harm to ourselves.

As the polluted air does affect our health, we ought to take some measures to make the air cleaner. On the one hand, our government may enact environment protection laws and carry out public programs to enhance citizens' awareness of protecting our environment. On the other hand, to reduce vehicle exhaust, we can choose to take mass transit rather than drive a car. And more trees should be planted to absorb fine dust and some kinds of harmful air.

The protection of the environment needs everyone's constant effort. Putting measures into action, we will see a blue sky and breathe clean air.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Item 1

整体预测

根据第2题选项中的 restaurant, lunch, religious holiday, Iraqi President 和 Kirkuk 推测, 新闻可能讲述在某个假日发生在基尔库克的一家餐厅的事件, 可能还涉及伊拉克总统的活动。

Iraqi police say at least 45 people have been killed in a bomb attack at a crowded restaurant north of Kirkuk. Authorities say the bomb went off at the Abdallah restaurant today some ten kilometers north of Kirkuk. At least another 90 people are reported wounded. Police said the restaurant was busier than usual because today is the final day of the Eid al-Adha religious holiday, and many people have gathered to celebrate. Reports from the scene say many government officials also were inside. The blast is one of the most fatal to hit Iraq in months. It comes as Kirkuk prepares to host a visit by Iraqi President Jalal Talabani. The city is an ethnically-mixed area and home to a large Kurdish population. Control of Kirkuk is hotly contested as it sits on top of a vast oil reserve.

1. How many people were injured in the bombing?

解析 D)。选项均为数字, 结合第2题选项推测, 本题可能考查人数。听音时注意捕捉关键信息。新闻开头提到, 有45人在这次炸弹袭击中丧生。后面又提到, 据报道至少有90人受伤。由此可知答案为D)。

2. Why was the restaurant busier than usual?

解析 C)。选项中的 food, restaurant, had lunch 和 holiday 表明, 本题可能考查某个餐厅的相关情况。新闻中提到, 警察说这个餐厅比平时更繁忙, 因为今天是宰牲节的最后一天, 可知答案为C)。

News Item 2

整体预测

根据选项中的 restaurants, Hamburger U, training facility, make hamburgers, manage an outlet, train the workers 和 promote the sales 推测, 新闻可能与某个涉及汉堡业务的餐厅的管理、运营及培训情况有关。

McDonald's has been in the Republic of China for 25 years. It's considered the company's fastest-growing overseas market. It already has more than 100,000 employees and more than 2,200 restaurants and it plans to expand to 3,000 outlets in three to five years. Each must be headed by a manager trained at McDonald's Hamburger University or Hamburger U as it's often called. There is a Hamburger U in Hong Kong and now one in Shanghai which becomes McDonald's seventh worldwide training facility. Learning how to make hamburgers and fries is not part of the lesson plan. Instead, the focus is on how to run a business better. The move comes as foreign companies in China work to develop local managers and keep them on the job. McDonald's plans to have 8,000 graduates from its Shanghai school in the next five years.

3. What do we learn about McDonald's from the news report?

解析 C)。选项中的 its, overseas market, plans to expand, outlet manager 和 training facility 表明, 本题可能考查某个餐厅的相关信息。新闻中提到, 每个分店必须由经过麦当劳汉堡大学培训的经理来管理, 由此可知, 每个分店经理必须在汉堡大学接受培训, 故答案是C)。

4. What will the will-be managers learn in the McDonald's University?

解析 B)。选项均以 how 开头，故推测本题可能考查某项技能。新闻中提到，学习如何制作汉堡和炸薯条已经不在课程计划之中，课程的中心是学习怎样更好地经营分店。由此可知，答案是 B)，其中 manage an outlet 对应新闻中的 run a business。

News Item 3

整体预测

根据第 5、6 题选项中的 climate change, global warming, turn off the lights, electrical appliances, activity, show 以及第 7 题选项中的环保组织推测，新闻可能介绍一个与气候、环保问题有关的活动。

International landmarks, from Sydney's Opera House to the Forbidden City in China and to Buckingham Palace in London, will be plunged into darkness Saturday. This campaign has renewed their efforts to highlight the dangers of climate change. Millions of homes in 125 countries are also expected to take part by switching off their lights for 60 minutes in a show of global unity. The event in its ninth year has the support of the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, who said it was both a warning and a light of hope. Earth Hour was the idea of activists of the World Wildlife Fund for Nature in Australia. The first community to switch off their lights in Earth Hour is the Chatham Islands, eight hundred kilometers east of New Zealand. The wave of darkness will roll across Asia to the Middle East, Europe.

5. What does the activity warn against?

解析 B)。选项均为名词（短语），故推测本题可能考查主题。新闻中提到，这一活动致力于强调气候变化的危害，由此可知，答案是 B)。

6. What do we learn from the news report?

解析 C)。选项均为陈述句且话题各不相同，故推测本题可能考查新闻中的细节信息。新闻开头提到，国际著名景点在星期六将会突然陷入黑暗。后面提到，125 个国家的成千上万个家庭也有可能参加此活动，关灯 60 分钟，来体现全球团结。由此可知，此活动将在星期六持续一小时，故答案是 C)。

7. Where did the idea of Earth Hour come from?

解析 B)。选项均表示组织，故推测本题可能考查某组织发起的活动。新闻中提到，地球一小时这个想法由世界自然基金会的活动家在澳大利亚提出，由此可知，答案为 B)。

Section B

Conversation One

整体预测

选项中多次出现 Newspaper 以及 circulation, advertisements, news section, read 等表明，对话与报纸有关，涉及报纸的发行量、广告及读者的选择等。

W: I often read two newspapers. *Washington Post* and *The Sun*. What about you?

M: I will buy the newspaper whose headlines catch my eyes in the front page. Do you buy the two newspapers every day?

W: Yes, that way I'm sure not to miss my favorite sections. Doesn't the size of the daily paper surprise you?

M: Yes, it certainly does. The newspaper staff — the reporters, writers, editors, and linotype operators — must be busy continuously. They need a large circulation to support such a staff, don't they?

W: I'm sure they do. Of course, much of a newspaper's income comes from advertisements.

M: That's true. You try to read the whole paper, don't you?

W: No. I just read the parts that interest me. I glance at the headlines, but I read the sports page and the business section carefully. Do you read those?

M: No, but I do read the editorials and the news section. You saw the article about the earthquake in Japan, didn't you?

W: Yes. That was a terrible disaster. Do you think newspapers should print stories like that?

M: Certainly they should! They're part of the news of the day and people want to know about them. Don't you agree?

W: Yes, I suppose disasters are news, too. It seems to me that newspapers would be more pleasant to read if they had a large society section and more comic strips. Don't you like to read articles about celebrations and happy events?

M: Yes, I enjoy reading them. But since you don't like to read unhappy news, why do you subscribe to two newspapers? If I were you, I wouldn't read a newspaper at all.

8. What sort of newspaper will the man buy?

解析 B)。由选项均为具有不同特点的报纸可知，本题考查报纸的类型。由男士提到的 I will buy the

newspaper whose headlines catch my eyes 可知, 他会选择有吸引人的标题的报纸, 故答案为 B)。whose headlines catch my eyes in the front page 为定语从句, 先行词为 newspaper。

9. What surprises the speakers?

解析 A)。选项中重复出现的 daily newspaper 以及 size, staff, circulation 等表明, 本题可能考查日报某方面的特点。女士问道 Doesn't the size of the daily paper surprise you, 男士回答 Yes, it certainly does, 由此可知, 使他们感到吃惊的是日报的 size, 故答案为 A)。对话中也提到了日报的 staff, circulation 和 advertisement, 但均不是使人感到吃惊的内容, 故排除其他三项。

10. Which part of the newspaper does the woman usually read?

解析 B)。选项中的 whole paper, parts that interest her, news section only 等表明, 本题可能考查女士对报纸内容的阅读喜好。由女士提到的 I just read the parts that interest me 可知, 答案为 B)。

11. Why doesn't the woman enjoy reading about disasters in the daily newspaper?

解析 B)。选项中的 They, not news, aren't pleasant, difficult to understand 等表明, 本题可能考查某人不喜欢阅读某类新闻的原因。对话中女士提到 newspapers would be more pleasant to read if they had a large society section and more comic strips, 根据男士提到的 since you don't like to read unhappy news 可知, 女士不喜欢灾难新闻是因为它们读起来不愉快, 故答案为 B)。

Conversation Two

整体预测

选项中的 They want / hope / plan to do 等表明, 对话与 They 对未来的计划安排有关。

M: Here is the summer vacation again. It seems that there is no new place in our country for me to travel.

W: I have an idea to make good use of our vacations. We have benefited from the society but done nothing in return. Do you want to do some local voluntary work for the society this year?

M: Sounds interesting. What do you think we should do?

W: I'm not sure. Maybe we could offer help in the hospital for handicapped children. We could help feed the children and help look after them.

M: Excellent! But I'm not sure if we will be allowed to do that. I think all helpers there have to be specially trained. And we are not in the related major.

W: Yeah, maybe you are right. I still have the idea of doing something for children, haven't you?

M: Well, maybe. And I think many old people also need help. What else did you have in mind for children?

W: My other idea was to do something for the small primary school down the street. That school is too poor to provide a playground for the pupils. Children cannot do without one. I've noticed that some land round the back of the school is not used. We could make it into a small playground. What do you think?

M: Mm, it's a good idea, but you are a bit too ambitious. I don't know anything about making playgrounds. And I also think that it might be too expensive to do what you suggest.

W: Yes, I guess you're right. We cannot afford the big project unless someone sponsors us. It's impossible for us to find such a person. So what do you have in mind for older people?

M: I think we should go round to the homes of older people and ask if there is something we can do in the house — you know, like a bit of simple decorating, washing the clothes, cleaning up the garden, even doing some shopping for them once a week.

W: Mm, this sounds meaningful and practical. I quite like the idea. It won't cost us any money and I'm sure we are capable of dealing with the things you mentioned.

12. What are the two speakers' arrangements for the coming summer vacation?

解析 C)。对话中女士提议 Do you want to do some local voluntary work for the society this year? 从而引出各种不同的 voluntary work (志愿工作), 故答案为 C)。

13. What can we learn about the woman from the conversation?

解析 B)。对话中女士接连提出的两个方案都和儿童有关, 依据她的话 I still have the idea of doing something for children, haven't you? 可以确定, 答案为 B)。对话中提到女士愿意提供帮助, 却并没有表明她是否很喜欢残疾儿童, 故排除 A)。当男士指出她的计划行不通后, 她也同意去照顾老人, 故排除 C); D) 中的 cheap 未提及。

14. Why can't they make a playground for the pupils?

解析 A)。对话中女士提议给小学生建操场 (We could make it into a small playground.), 但是他们负担不起这个项目 (cannot afford the big project), 又很难找到资助 (sponsors) 的人, 故答案为 A)。本题考查对对话中重要信息的综合及转述。

15. What are the possible identities of the two speakers?

解析 B)。选项表明本题考查对话双方的身份。对话一开始就提到 Here is the summer vacation again, 可见他们还是在校学生, 故答案为 B)。对话中男士说到照顾残疾儿童的建议不妥当, 其原因之一就是专业 (major) 不相关, 也说明他们是大学生。

Section C

Passage One

整体预测

本短文四道题选项中出现的 buying things online, consumption, companies, shopping platform, Amazon 和 cloud computing 表明, 本短文与亚马逊有关, 可能涉及其产品和成就等。

Amazon has upended industries and changed the way the world shops. But it should be cautious about abusing its power. When Jeff Bezos left his job in finance and moved to Seattle 20 years ago to start a new firm, he rented a house with a garage, as that was where the likes of Apple and HP had been born. Although he started selling books, he called the firm Amazon because a giant river reflected the scale of his ambitions. This week the world's leading e-commerce company released its first smartphone, which Amazon treats less as a communication device than a distinct shopping platform, and a way of gathering data about people in order to make even more accurate product recommendations.

The smartphone is typical of Amazon. There is the insistent expansion: if you can deliver books and washing machines, why not a phone? There is the ability to switch between the real world and the digital world: Amazon has one of the world's most impressive physical distribution systems, even as it has branched out into cloud computing, e-books, video streaming and music downloads.

There is the drive for market share over immediate profits. And there is the slightly fearful feeling that Amazon knows too much about its users already. So far its dissatisfactory appetite has helped consumers; but as it grows in size and power, the danger is that it will go too far. For the moment, admiration should count for more than fear.

16. What do we learn about Amazon in this passage?

解析 C)。选项均以 it 开头, 结合其中的 shows, promotes, has changed 和 have been wildly used 推测, 本题与 it 的成就有关。结合整体预测可以推测, it 可能指亚马逊。短文中提到, 亚马逊颠覆了传统产业, 甚至改变了世界的消费方式, 故答案为 C)。短文开头处常为考点, 考生应留意。

17. How did Jeff Bezos start his business?

解析 D)。选项均以“by+动名词”开头表明, 本题可能考查做某事的方式。短文中提到, 尽管杰夫是以卖书起家的, 但他却给公司起名为亚马逊, 以这条流域最广的河流命名, 充分的彰显了其野心。由此可见, 杰夫是以卖书起家的, 故答案为 D)。although 表让步关系处为常考点。

18. What is said about Amazon's smartphone?

解析 B)。选项均为以 it 开头的句子, 由其中出现的 shopping platform, Amazon 和 is equipped with cloud computing 可推知, it 指代亚马逊的某种产品, 本题考查它的相关情况。短文中提到, 这款智能手机极具亚马逊的特色。B) 是对该句的同义转述, 故为答案。

19. What do people feel about Amazon at the moment?

解析 A)。由选项中出现的 admiration, fear, virtues 和 defects 可推知, 本题可能考查某人对某一事物的看法。短文中提到, 就目前而言, 人们对亚马逊尊敬大于恐惧, 故答案为 A)。比较处为常考点。

Passage Two

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中出现的 waiter, drinks, British people, waiter 和 counter 表明, 本短文与英国人有关, 可能涉及酒吧和饮品等。

According to a survey by some researchers, the first trouble a new visitor meet in British pubs is the difficulty of getting a drink. A big difference between British pubs and others' is the waiter. There is no waiter in most pubs. All customers have to go to the bar counter to buy their drinks. Usually, new visitors do not realize it until waiting a quarter. Maybe you think it is very inconvenient, but there is a hidden agenda. In a society known for its reserve pub is a good place to promote sociability. It is a great chance to chat with others when you are standing at the bar counter for service.

However, to our surprise, there is no formal line-up of British people who love queues in pubs. The waiter is good at knowing whose turn it is. Of course you have to master some tips to catch waiter's eyes. For example, you can hold an empty glass to waiter to show your want or some money. You also can represent slightly anxious facial

expression, but do not sigh or roll your eyes, or even snap your finger and call loudly. Whatever you do, do not ring the bell hanging behind the counter — this is used to show closing time.

Always say “please” and do not forget some of the British waiters’ hates. They do not like customers spending a long time in ordering drinks, or changing many times, especially when customer orders some special drinks which need a longer time to make.

20. What is the big difference between British pubs and others’?

解析 B)。选项中出现的 waiter, drinks 和 design 表明, 本题可能考查某个酒吧的服务或饮品情况。短文中提到, 英国酒吧和其他酒吧之间有一个很大的区别, 就是服务员, 大多数的酒吧都没有服务员, 故答案为 B)。

21. What will surprise the visitors in British pubs?

解析 A)。选项中的 British people, waiter 和 drinks 表明, 本题可能考查英国人在酒吧里的情况。短文中提到, 但是让我们惊讶的是, 喜欢排队的英国人在酒吧里通常是不排队的, 故答案为 A)。however 转折处为常考点。

22. What could you do to draw waiter’s attention?

解析 C)。选项均以动词原形开头表明, 本题可能考查某种动作或行为。由短文中提到的 Of course you have to master some tips to catch waiter’s eyes. For example ... You also can represent slightly anxious facial expression ... 可知, 吸引酒保注意力的方法包括稍微显露焦虑的神情, 故答案为 C)。for example 举例处为常考点。

Passage Three

整体预测

本短文三道题选项中出现的一个 imbalanced ratio, overweight, protein, fat, thinner 和 health 表明, 短文可能与健康有关, 可能涉及超重或减肥。

The past 20 years have witnessed a dramatic growth in the number of people in the Western world who are overweight. This by-product of prosperity is so serious that it’s become a major health issue.

In England, 53% of adult women are overweight, while the figure for men is about 63%. Studies carried out in the 1980s showed much lower levels than this. And the problem gets worse the older people get. Whereas just over a quarter of the young are overweight, it tortures an alarming 68% of women and three-quarters of men among those aged 55 to 64. The overall increase in the weight of the average person is partially the result of changes in lifestyle, and it has serious consequences for individuals and society. A person’s weight increases when their food intake is greater than their energy output. The body stores the extra energy in the form of fat.

Before humans started to grow their own crops and domesticate animals, food supplies were far less reliable and famine was an unavoidable part of life. When famine came along, those who had more body fat were more likely to overcome the difficult period than slim people. The thin ones would either die in the famine or their health would be affected and they would have fewer children. The ones who weren’t underweight would then, in turn, be more likely to have children who shared this tendency to gain weight when times were good.

23. What do we learn about the Western world in the past 20 years?

解析 D)。选项中出现的 an imbalanced ratio, depression, dramatic decline of population 和 substantial rise 表明, 本题可能考查某些事物的变化。短文中提到, 过去 20 年见证了西方世界超重人数的急剧上升, 故答案为 D)。

24. How does the body store the extra energy?

解析 C)。选项均为以 in the form of 开头的短语, 由其中出现的 protein, sugar, fat 和 water 可知, 本题可能考查某种物质的形式。短文中提到, 身体以脂肪的形式存储多余的热量, 故答案为 C)。

25. What happened to the thin people under famine?

解析 B)。选项均以 they 开头表明, 本题考查 they 的情况, 由其中出现的 become thinner, not survive, have more children 和 were more likely to overcome 等可知, 本题可能考查某些人在某一时期的变化。短文中提到, 较瘦的人要么死于饥荒要么他们的健康也会受到影响, 生的孩子也较少, 故答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. K)。空前的 your 及空后的 for 提示, 本空应填名词。分析句子结构可知, improve your overall health 和 reduce your 26 for chronic conditions 是两个结构并列的成分, 由此可见, 本空和上文一样都是在讲述减肥的好处, 即降低患慢性病的“风险”。故从选项的一系列名词中选定 K) risk (风险)。

27. **O**。空前的 losing 及空后的 pounds 提示, 本空应填形容词。文中说 But losing 27 pounds can also have less-obvious effects..., 减掉的应该是“多余的、不想要的”重量, 备选的形容词中只有 O) unwanted (多余的, 不需要的) 符合文意, 为答案。
28. **J**。分析句子结构可知, 句子主要成分完整, 结合空前的 don't 和空后的 hear about 推测, 本空很有可能填副词。G) largely, J) normally 入选。将 J) 代入句中表示“关于减肥, 有些好处是人们通常没有听说过的”, 能使语义通顺, 而 G) largely 则表示“在很大程度上, 主要地”, 不能使语义通顺, 故答案为 J) normally (通常地)。
29. **C**。空前的 energy 及空后的 is 提示, 本空应填名词。结合上一段可知, 本段讲述的是体重减少带来的好处, 由下文解释的原因(体重减少后, 身体日常运转所需要的能量也更少了)可知, 此处应该是说“体重减少后人们会觉得体能增强了”, 故答案为 C) boost (促进, 增强)。
30. **I**。空前的 weight 和空后的 also improves 提示, 本空应填名词。本文讨论的主题就是减肥, 由此可见, 此处应该是说“减肥”也能够提升氧气效率, 故 I) loss (减少) 选定为答案。
31. **L**。分析句子结构可知, 句中缺少谓语成分, 故本空应填动词。句中的 in a 2013 Swedish study 表明, 所填动词应为过去式, H) linked, L) scored 入选。空后的 on memory tests 提示, 所填动词应表示“表现或得分”, 备选的动词中只有 L) scored (得分) 符合句意, 故为答案。
32. **M**。空前是一个完整的句子, 且用逗号隔开, 空后是一个名词短语, 故本空应填动词的现在分词, 与空后的 greater recall efficiency 一起在句中作伴随状语。由后一句提到的... the brain... needs fewer brain resources to recollect stored information...可知, 此处应该是说提取记忆时大脑没那么活跃, 这“说明”回忆效率更高, 故答案为 M) suggesting (说明, 暗示)。
33. **A**。空前的 becomes more 提示, 本空应填多音节形容词。the brain becomes more 33 while storing new memories 与上一句中的 Brain scans showed more activity during the encoding process (when memories are formed) ... 同义, 表明大脑在储存记忆时更加活跃, 故本空应填 A) active (活跃的, 积极的)。
34. **H**。分析句子结构可知, 句中缺少谓语成分, 故本空应填动词。空前的 has 提示, 本空应填动词的过去分词, 与 has 一起构成现在完成时。本段主要讲述了减肥能提高记忆力, 本空所在句中的 also 一词表明, 此处所讲述的情况与前文相似, 即肥胖与坏记忆之前存在“联系”, 故答案为 H) linked (使……联系起来)。
35. **E**。分析句子结构可知, who 引导的定语从句缺少谓语动词, 由于先行词是 women, 故本空应填动词原形。备选的动词中, 能使“女性臀部 35 多余体重”这个句子语义通顺的只有 E) carry (拥有)。

Section B

文章大意

本文讲述患者满意度调查得分政策给患者及医护人员带来的种种影响, 并指出该政策并不会彻底改善医疗现状。A)、B) 段指出美国卫生与公共服务部的管理人员为了改善医疗状况而决定通过对患者满意度调查得分高低来确定医院是否可获得被扣的医疗保险补偿金。C) 段指出满意度调查中绝大多数问题都涉及到护士的护理工作。D)、E) 段讲述医生为了获得医疗保险补偿金可能会想方设法地取悦病人, 从而忽略患者的真正需求。F) ~ H) 段指出这一政策导致医院为了获得患者的满意而要求护士改变角色。I)、J) 段指出医院很可能在医疗方面很差, 但却通过取悦患者在患者满意度调查中获得了高分。K)、L) 段指出医院若能雇用更多的护士, 善待护士, 为护士提供良好的工作环境, 便能在患者满意度调查中获得高分。

36. **H**。根据题目中的 pay or annual bonuses 将本题出处定位于 H) 段第 1 句。H) 段第 1 句提到, 有些医疗系统根据患者满意度调查的分数来计算护士和医生的薪水或年终奖, 也就是说, 有些护士的薪水和年终奖受到患者满意度分数的影响。题目是对该句的同义转述。
37. **F**。根据题目中的 training 和 medicine 将本题出处定位于 F) 段第 1 句。F) 段第 1 句提到, 因为患者满意度调查中几乎每一个问题都涉及护士, 所以一些医院强制要求护士进行一些与医疗知识不相干的培训。由此可知, 在某些医院, 护士被迫接受与医学无关的培训。题目是对原文信息的同义转述, 其中的 has nothing to do with 对应原文的 nonmedical, compulsive 对应原文的 are forcing。
38. **E**。根据题目中的 satisfy the patients 将本题出处定位于 E) 段。E) 段提到, 为了让患者满意, 有些医院匆忙采购了一些能取悦病人的设施, 如代客泊车服务、现场演奏音乐、订制客房送餐, 以及配备平板电视。有些医院还为患者提供贵宾休息室。由此可知, 很多医院为了获得患者的满意而购买令其享用或享受的设备及服务。题目是对原文信息的概括。
39. **K**。根据题目中的 treated well 将本题出处定位于 K) 段第 1 句。K) 段第 1 句提到, 调查显示, 雇用更多护士并且更好地对待护士可以达到这个目的, 由第 2 句可知, 这个目的即指让患者满意的目的。题目是对文中信息的概括。其中的 play their parts in 对应原文的 accomplish, treated well 是将原文中的主动变被动。
40. **B**。根据题目中的 policy, Medicare reimbursements 和 in October 2012 将本题出处定位于 B) 段第 1 句。B)

段第 1 句提到, 从 2012 年 10 月开始, 《平价医疗法案》施行了一项政策, 从医院扣缴医疗保险补偿总额的 1%——约 8 亿 5000 万美元。题目是对该句的同义转述, 其中 was put into practice 对应文中的 carried out。

41. L)。根据题目中的 working conditions 将本题出处定位于 L) 段第 1 句。L) 段第 1 句提到, 护士工作环境更好, 患者满意度调查的得分也更高。接着第 2 句继续讲述改善护士工作环境的好处: 患者死亡或重新入院的可能性也会降低。题目是对这两句的概括。
42. G)。根据题目中的 comfortable 将本题出处定位于 G) 段倒数第二句。G) 段倒数第二句提到, 舒适与医疗是两码事。下一句进行了解释: 当有人给发烧的患者送去毯子或把奶昔给本不该吃的患者时, 护士来把这些东西拿走, 那么患者是不会给这些护士打高分的。由此可见, 护士会因为没有迎合病人的某些看似舒服但却有害的需求而被打低分。题目是对这两句的概括。其中的 get low scores 对应文中的 are not going to give high marks。
43. A)。根据题目中的 Department of Health and Human Services administrators 和 improve healthcare 将本题出处定位于 A) 段前两句。A) 段前两句提到, 美国卫生及公共服务部的管理人员决定, 医院所获得的医疗保险补偿的 30% 将取决于患者满意度调查结果。他们当时很可能认为, 这种透明性可以改善医疗服务。由此可见, 美国卫生及公共服务部的管理人员本以为患者满意度调查能改善医疗服务。题目是对文中这两句的概括。
44. C)。根据题目中的 have complained, personnel file 和 fault 将本题出处定位于 C) 段倒数第二、三句。C) 段倒数第二、三句提到, 患者在调查中抱怨了各种问题, 而这些抱怨都莫名其妙地变成了护士的过错, 还写进个人档案。题目是对这两句的概括, 其中的 was recorded in the nurse' personnel file 对应文中的 being placed in her personnel file。
45. D)。根据题目中的 be less inclined to 将本题出处定位于 D) 段第 3 句。D) 段第 3 句提到, 如果医生获得的补偿取决于患者满意度调查的分数, 那么他们可能会比较不倾向于劝说患者放弃他们想要的治疗, 或者提醒患者注意吸烟、药物滥用和心理健康问题。题目是对该句的同义转述, 其中 remind patients to get rid of their bad habits 对应 raise concerns about smoking。

Section C

Passage One

文章大意

本文主要讲述了建筑风格的发展。第 1 段指出, 单个建筑物的外表往往是充满争议的。第 2、3 段说明了现代建筑的起源及其所使用的材料。第 4~6 段介绍了现代主义建筑风格的起源、风格特点和发展。

46. D)。根据设题按照文章顺序进行的规律将本题出处定位于文章前面部分。文章第 2 段第 1 句指出, 我们无法断言某种建筑风格的应用是从某个特定的日期开始或结束的, A) 属于反向干扰, 故排除。第 3 段第 1 句提到, 钢筋混凝土是现代建筑的一种材料, 但并未提到这种材料时最重要的, 故排除 B)。最后一段最后一句指出, 20 世纪 50 年代, 国际风格被发展成为一种通用的建筑方法, 成为世界各地城市建筑的外观标准, C) 属于偷换时间概念, 故可排除。第 1 段最后一句指出, 单个建筑物的外观往往充满争议。故 D) 为正确答案。
47. A)。根据题干中的 technological advances 将本题出处定位于第 3 段第 2 句。第 3 段第 2 句提到, 科技的提高导致农村工业的衰落, 使城市人口得以增长, 因为人们搬到城镇, 在新的工厂工作。由此可知, 科技进步带来了城市人口的增长, 故 A) 符合文意。科技进步同时也带来了农村工业的衰落, 而不是城镇工业的衰落, 故排除 C)。B) 表述不清楚, 没有说明哪种建筑风格被广泛使用, 故排除 B)。城市人口增加, 城镇化速度应该会加快, 而非减缓, 故 D) 也排除。
48. D)。根据题干中的 Modernism 将本题出处定位于第 4 段最后一句。第 4 段第 2 句提到, 一种新的建筑风格形成, 它反映更多对于未来的理想概念。最后一句指出, 这种建筑可能是由新的材料和新的建筑技术建造而成, 它被称作现代主义。由此可见, 现代主义的建筑风格包含了对未来的理想概念, 故 D) 正确。由本段第 1 句可知, 现代主义建筑风格出现在 20 世纪 20 年代, 故可以排除 A)。B) 是利用第 3 段第 1 句中的 traditional building techniques 设置的干扰项, 也可排除。C) 是利用第 3 段第 1 句中的 reinforced concrete 设置的干扰项。
49. B)。根据题干中的 unneeded decoration 和 in the 1930s 将本题出处定位于倒数第二段最后一句。倒数第二段最后一句指出, 建筑中不必要的装饰被去除了, (因为) 这些装饰会损坏建筑的主要功能——使用和居住, 故答案为 B)。国际风格的建筑受到欢迎, 这与题干无关, 故排除 A)。C) 是利用该段中的 white walls 设置的干扰项。文中并未提及建筑的造价问题, 故 D) 也可排除。
50. C)。根据题干中的 the development of Modernism 将本题出处定位于最后一段第 1 句。最后一段第 1 句提到三位对现代主义的发展做出过贡献的建筑师, 接着第 2 句说, 20 世纪 30 年代的经济萧条和第二次世界大战妨碍了这些设计师理念的广泛实现, 即经济萧条和第二次世界大战妨碍了现代主义建筑风格的发展, 故 C) 符合题意, 为答案。其他三项均与本题无关。

本文主要讲述了芝加哥市长的学校改革措施。第1段指出，伊曼纽尔在肯沃德学院的高级中学里施行他的教育计划。第2段指出，奥巴马也宣布免除有资格攻读社区大学的学生的学费。第3、4段分析了伊曼纽尔关于学校改革的措施。第5段指出在伊曼纽尔的支持下，芝加哥的特许学校开办得如火如荼。

51. **A)**。根据题干中的 Rahm Emanuel 和 “No family should go to the poorhouse because...” 将本题出处定位于第1段第1句。第1段第1句提到，“所有家庭都不该去救济院因为它们击碎了孩子们的美国梦。”拉姆·伊曼纽尔在1月9号说。这位芝加哥市长正在市南边的一所名叫肯沃德学院的高级中学里施行他的教育计划。由此可知，伊曼纽尔希望所有的孩子都能够接受教育，故A)的叙述与原文相符，为答案。B)是利用本句中的 American dream 设置的干扰项，故可排除。文中没有提及人们在救济院的生活如何，故C)属于无中生有，也可排除。文中提到所有的家庭都不该去救济院，这并不表示人们不需要救济院的帮助，D)的说法也与原文不符，故可排除。
52. **C)**。根据题干中的 plans announced by Obama 将本题出处定位于第2段第1句。第2段第1句提到，同一天在田纳西州，奥巴马也宣布免除有资格攻读社区大学的学生的学费。由此可知，这项改革旨在免除有资格攻读社区大学的学生的学费，故C)符合文意，为答案。奥巴马宣布的计划与伊曼纽尔的教育无关，故A)属于过度推断，可排除。该计划也与美国梦无关，故B)的说法与原文不符。D)是利用本段最后一句中的 public-school 设置的无关干扰，予以排除。
53. **B)**。根据题干中的 Mr. Emanuel think of Obama's announcement 将本题出处定位于第2段第2句。第2段第2句提到，伊曼纽尔说白宫无疑是仿照芝加哥的做法，故B)正确。此处考查 take a leaf out of one's book 的含义，take a leaf out of one's book 表示“仿效，学习，依样画葫芦”等，故A) takes all the credit (抢占了全部功劳)可排除。C) focuses on (集中在……)，可排除。D) learns from (向……学习) the Chicago's book, 无意义，可排除。
54. **D)**。根据题干中的 teachers go on strike 将本题出处定位于第4段倒数第二句。第4段倒数第二句指出，教师们举行了25年来首次罢工。上文讲述了教师罢工的原因：伊曼纽尔要求对教师采取绩效工资制，延长每日教学时间（芝加哥的每日教学时间只有5小时45分钟），以及关闭50所位于贫困地区的已经半空的学校。根据本段第1句可知，这些都是伊曼纽尔在第一个任期所做的决定。由此可知，伊曼纽尔的这些艰难的决定导致老师罢工，故D)正确。A)、B)和C)都不是老师罢工的原因，予以排除。
55. **C)**。本题考查文章主旨，需结合全文进行综合分析。第1段指出伊曼纽尔在施行他的教育计划。第2段指出，奥巴马也宣布免除有资格攻读社区大学的学生的学费。第3、4段分析了伊曼纽尔关于学校改革的措施。第5段指出在伊曼纽尔的帮助下，芝加哥的特许学校开办得如火如荼。综合以上信息可以判断，本文主要讲述的是伊曼纽尔关于学校改革的种种措施，故C)是对文章主旨的最好概括，为答案。A)属于以偏概全，文中虽然提到美国梦，但分析伊曼纽尔的学校改革措施并非为了讲述如何保护孩子们的美国梦，故排除。第2段提到白宫效仿芝加哥的做法，但并没有提到白宫和芝加哥在教育问题上的合作，故排除B)。文中最后一段虽然将公立学校和特许学校进行了一些对比，但并不是全文主旨，故排除D)。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

The high-speed railway is a type of railway which is much faster than the conventional one. It is characterized by high speed, low energy consumption, slight impact on the environment, great safety, high punctuality as well as comfort and convenience. China launched its high-speed railway construction in 1999. After more than 10 years of construction of new high-speed rail lines and upgrades of the existing railways, China now has the biggest high-speed railway network in the world. Now china's high-speed railway ranks first in mileage in the world, exceeding 16,000 kilometers.