

大学英语四级考前必做套卷（一）

PRACTICE (1) FOR COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST — Band Four —

试 题 册

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敬告考生

一、在答题前，请认真完成以下内容：

1. 请检查试题册背面条形码粘贴条、答题卡的印刷质量，如有问题及时向监考员反应，确认无误后完成以下两点要求。
2. 请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴在答题卡 1 的条形码粘贴框内，并将姓名和准考证号填写在试题册背面相应位置。
3. 请在答题卡 1 和答题卡 2 指定位置用黑色签字笔填写准考证号、姓名和学校名称，并用 HB-2B 铅笔将对应准考证号的信息点涂黑。

二、在考试过程中，请注意以下内容：

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上规定位置作答，在试题册上或答题卡上非规定位置的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内在答题卡指定位置依次完成作文、听力、阅读、翻译各部分考试，作答作文期间不得翻阅该试题册。听力录音播放完毕，请立即停止作答，监考员将立即收回答题卡 1，得到监考员指令后方可继续作答。
3. 作文题内容印在试题册背面，作文题及其他主观题必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡指定区域内作答。
4. 选择题均为单选题，错选、不选或多选将不得分，作答时必须使用 HB-2B 铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂，修改时须用橡皮擦净。

三、以下情况按违规处理：

1. 不正确填写（涂）个人信息，错贴、不贴、毁损条形码粘贴条。
2. 未按规定翻阅试题册、提前阅读试题、提前或在收答题卡期间作答。
3. 未用所规定的笔作答、折叠或毁损答题卡导致无法评卷。
4. 考试期间在非听力考试时间佩戴耳机。

大学英语四级考前必做套卷（一）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose you are going to write a proposal to your school library for improving its service. You are to write about its current problems and possible solutions to these problems. You will have 30 minutes to write the proposal. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

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) It studied the effects of exercise on sleep.
B) Its participants came from various walks of life.
C) Its findings confirmed those of previous studies.
D) It ran for as long as some thirty years.
2. A) Eating more vegetables instead of meats.
B) Drinking water instead of beverages with added sugar.
C) Consuming more energy drinks and sports drinks.
D) Forming the habit of exercising regularly.

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

3. A) He asked them about his lost paintings.

B) He knew the owner of two missing paintings.

C) He left his paintings at a highway rest stop.

D) He found two 17th-century oil paintings.

4. A) They are imitations.

C) They were stolen by an Italian boy.

B) They are originals.

D) They came from the same artist.

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

5. A) Look after her grandfather.

C) Save her sick grandmother.

B) Leave the remote cold region.

D) Flee from the threat of bears.

6. A) She has to face a criminal charge.

B) She was found lying motionless in the snow.

C) She searched for her daughter in freezing cold.

D) She works in childcare services.

7. A) She was found in a forest after three days.

B) She lay totally unconscious for three days.

C) She suffered from the effects of severe cold.

D) She was finally rescued by her relatives.

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) She shows a real passion for taking photos.

B) She has just returned from her hometown.

C) She comes from the city of Cape Town.

D) She has a truly amazing appearance.

9. A) It is as famous as Cape Town.
B) It has a flat surface at the top.
C) It is green and free from pollution.
D) It was named by European settlers.
10. A) She has British ancestors.
B) She is of mixed blood.
C) She grew up in India.
D) She speaks several languages.
11. A) It is an extremely violent sport.
B) It is becoming a national sport.
C) It is originated in New Zealand.
D) It is more popular than football.

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

12. A) Prepare a study guide.
B) Consult his advisors.
C) Go over his notes regularly.
D) Take stress-relief sessions.
13. A) His worksheets are terribly messy.
B) He finds the workload too heavy.
C) His study folder is badly disorganized.
D) He has difficulty taking notes quickly.
14. A) A visual learner.
B) An emotional learner.
C) An organized learner.
D) A logical learner.
15. A) Arrange them using color and pictures.
B) Restructure them in a logical way.
C) Commit them to memory after class.
D) Organize them into a well-connected story.

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) It is mainly based on a society's religion.
B) It is interpreted differently in different times.

- C) It is a code of conduct based on laws and ethics.
 - D) It is a moral principle to guide people's behavior.
17. A) It may lead to misunderstanding despite good intentions.
B) It assumes that human beings are all good-natured.
C) It may sometimes produce undesirable outcomes.
D) It fails to consider the complexity of human relationships.
18. A) The golden rule is often in conflict with certain laws and ethical principles.
B) The golden rule must sometimes give way to more important principles.
C) Failure to follow the golden rule may lead to violation of laws and ethics.
D) Observing the golden rule is the first step to becoming a responsible citizen.

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

19. A) Many of them find it rather difficult to manage.
B) They have not seen as much diversity as desired.
C) Many of them have an increasingly diversified staff.
D) They have not quite grasped the concept of diversity.
20. A) Initiatives to achieve diversity in large corporations.
B) Advantages and disadvantages of a diversified team.
C) People's attitudes towards diversity at the workplace.
D) Innovative ideas and solutions resulting from diversity.
21. A) People prefer to work with team members similar to themselves.
B) Employers attach great importance to their corporations' diversity.
C) Employers differ, from employees in their perspectives on diversity.
D) Doubts about the practicability of diversity are gradually disappearing.

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

22. A) Choosing the best time for signing a business contract.
B) Changing one's form of communication from time to time.
C) Laying equal stress on written and spoken communication.
D) Using different forms of communication appropriately.

23. A) They are regarded as seriously binding.
B) They are seldom honored by business partners.
C) They are taken as memos of understanding.
D) They are to be confirmed in written form.
24. A) It has reached the highest level of evolution.
B) It places a high value on written contracts.
C) It regards written contracts as unalterable.
D) It has seen a decline in verbal agreements.
25. A) Its details cannot be renegotiated. C) It strengthens business partnerships.
B) It has to be carried out to the letter. D) Its terms may not be strictly binding.

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.*

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

You might think of your teeth as tools, like built-in knives and forks, but if they are mere tools, why do they feel pain and wouldn't it be better if they could just 26 under any condition? In spite of our 27 discomfort, it turns out there's a good reason our teeth are so sensitive. Tooth pain is a 28 mechanism that ensures when a tooth is being damaged we'll notice and do something about it.

If we eat something too hot or too cold, or if the tooth is worn down enough where the tissue 29 is exposed, all of those things cause pain, and then the pain causes the person not to use that tooth to try to protect it a little bit more. So it's really a protective mechanism more than anything else. If teeth didn't feel pain, we might 30 to use them in situations that

damage them, and for humans, damaging 31 teeth is a problem because, unlike crocodiles, we can't 32 them.

Teeth have three layers, only one of which—the innermost layer of the tooth—can hurt, as that layer of the tooth 33 both blood vessels and nerves. Pain is the only feeling to which the nerves in that layer respond. Whereas people with tooth sensitivity may complain, for example, of tooth pain 34 by heat or cold, the nerves in the inner layer don't sense temperature. Rather, they feel pain, which may be 35 with, say, drinking something very cold.

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|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| A) adult | E) continue | I) emotional | M) swallow |
| B) associated | F) defense | J) implies | N) triggered |
| C) chew | G) dental | K) mammal | O) underneath |
| D) contains | H) downward | L) replace | |

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**.*

How to determine if a company is a good fit for you

- A) On paper, the job seemed perfect for me: The position was completely in line with my degree, the duties and responsibilities were compatible with my interests, and the office maintained a well-stocked kitchen that would satisfy my every snack desire.
- B) Sounds like my dream job, right? There was only one small problem: I simply didn't get along with the company culture. They favored a more rigid, closed-door, corporate atmosphere, while I would have preferred something more collaborative and open. They were complete clock watchers, while I would have liked a more flexible schedule. To put it plainly, we just weren't on the same page.
- C) When it comes to looking for a new job, you already know that a big part of the interview process involves the company evaluating whether or not you're a good fit for their open role. But, it's important to keep in mind that the employer isn't the only one who needs to identify

a good match—you should be looking for that same exact thing. Company culture can have a big impact on how you feel about your work, so you want to make sure you sign an offer letter with an organization you're truly excited about.

- D) However, figuring out what a company is like before you actually work there can be a bit of a challenge. Luckily, there are a few things you can do to determine whether or not a company is a good fit for you—before you ever sign your name on that dotted line.
- E) First of all, know what you want. It's hard to make any decisions when you don't really know what you're looking for. So before you can determine whether you and a specific company would be compatible together, it's important to have a solid handle on what exactly you want from your employer. Many of us have an easier time identifying the things that we absolutely don't want. If those are the only things you can think of, don't worry! That's still a good place to start.
- F) Start by writing down the things you didn't like about previous employers, as well as the parts you really valued. There's no wrong answer here—so from big things to small details, write them all down on your list. This will help you immediately identify what you're looking for in an organization, as well as the things you're trying to stay far, far away from.
- G) Make sure to do your research. Now comes the part when you put on your detective hat and do a little digging. The Internet will be your best friend when you're trying to familiarize yourself with a company's culture before ever walking through their office doors. And where exactly should you look for these culture clues? Start with the most obvious place first: the company's website. Read through their copy and blog. Do they use formal, direct language? Or is it casual, conversational, and maybe even a little humorous? This can be a big indicator of what sort of atmosphere the company is trying to cultivate.
- H) Next, turn your attention toward their social media outlets. Are they sharing photos of their team's Thursday afternoon barbeque or Halloween costume contest? Or are their social media accounts strictly reserved for company-related announcements and product launches?
- I) An industry review website like Glassdoor is another spot to check in order to find some insider information about what you can expect about a company. However, remember to take the reviews you read with a grain of salt—many of them are written by *scorned* (被鄙视的) employees.
- J) Finally, you can never fail with personal connections. Send a quick message to a current or previous company employee on LinkedIn or by email and ask if they would be willing

to have a quick conversation with you about the organization in general. If you get a yes to your request for a chat, you'll be armed with some pretty powerful and helpful information heading into your interview!

- K) Learn more by asking questions. You know that part at the end of a job interview when the hiring manager asks if you have any questions, and you just stare across the table blankly with your mouth hanging open? That's the perfect opportunity to speak up and get your burning company culture questions answered! So yes, you can definitely ask your interviewer about what it's like to work for that particular organization. Simple questions like, "What three words would you use to describe the culture here?" or "What's your favorite part about working for this company?" can reveal a lot about what it's really like behind closed doors.
- L) Prioritize your values. What does my dream company culture look like? Well, I could come and go as I please, as long as I was getting the work done. My boss would genuinely listen to and value all of my ideas and suggestions. My co-workers would all be friendly with one another, without ever falling into the office gossip trap. The kitchen would have endless options of pizza and cookies. Oh, and they'd give me two months of paid vacation with a very generous salary.
- M) What are my chances of finding all of those things with one employer? Slim to none—believe me, I've looked. This is why it's so important to know which aspects of a company's culture you value most. Is it an open communication style or a flexible schedule? Focus on the top spots on your priority list, and ensure a potential employer at least checks those boxes. Unfortunately, this is reality, you can't have everything you want but a few are certainly achievable.
- N) When you're hunting for a new job, you already know that the employer is trying to decide whether or not you're a good fit for the position. But you should also look at the process through a similar lens. You may not be the one conducting the actual interview, but you're still trying to determine whether or not the company is a good fit for you.
- O) Keep these tips in mind to figure out whether you and a potential employer are a perfect match or just a *recipe* (方案) for disaster. After all, it's a good thing to know before actually accepting an offer.

36. Clues about the culture of a company can be found on its website.

37. It can be difficult to know the real situation in a company until you become part of it.

38. It is impossible for a job applicant to have every expectation met.
39. Simply by reading its description, the author found the job offered ideal.
40. Job applicants are advised to make a written list of their likes and dislikes in their previous employment.
41. At the end of an interview, a job applicant should seize the opportunity to get answers to their urgent questions.
42. To begin with, job applicants should be clear what they expect from their future employer.
43. Job applicants should read with a critical eye what is written about a company on the website.
44. Job satisfaction has a lot to do with company culture.
45. A chat with an insider of a company can give job applicants very useful information when they prepare for an interview.

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.

Online classes began to be popularized just a few decades ago. They are advertised as a way for adults to finish their education and students to learn the material at their own pace—it is far more compatible for people with busy schedules.

But after being enrolled in an online course last fall semester, I came to realize online classes were merely a means to fulfil course requirements.

First of all, students lack the desire to learn, and they simply complete their assignments to receive credit for a passing grade rather than genuinely engage with the course material.

As online courses tend to have more than 100 students, most of the assignments are short and simple. They are not designed for students to interact with the material in depth but designed to be graded easily to accommodate such a large number of students.

Perhaps the biggest disadvantage of taking an online class is the absence of face-to-face interaction between the teacher and their students. Live sessions are infrequent and are often scheduled during the middle of the day when students have to attend other classes or work. The office hours of the professor may also be during inconvenient times for many students as well. Most interaction with the professor has to be through email which is often impersonal. It is nearly impossible for students to build a relationship with their professor.

There is also little interaction amongst students. It can be harder for students to create study groups and form relationships with their peers.

Online classes also require either a computer or laptop and a reliable internet connection. Not all students have access to these types of resources, whether it is for financial or other reasons, and some students can be put at a disadvantage.

Offering online classes certainly helps students who would otherwise not be able to attend classroom sessions. However, they fail to provide a genuine education with an emphasis on convenience rather than critical thinking. We need restructured online classes in which students can have a learning experience that will actually provide quality education.

46. What does the author say about students enrolled in online classes?

- A) They can access course materials easily.
- B) They are unmotivated to learn.
- C) They can learn at their own pace.
- D) They rarely fulfil the course requirements.

47. What does the author think of online course assignments?

- A) They are made convenient to mark.
- B) They are meant to facilitate interaction.
- C) They are based on easily accessible material.
- D) They are given to accommodate students' needs.

48. What does the author say is one disadvantage of online classes?

- A) They are frequently scheduled at irregular times.

- B) They make professors' offices much less accessible.
- C) They tend to increase professors' burden of responding to students' emails.
- D) They provide little chance for students to build relationships with each other.

49. What problem may arise if classes go online?

- A) More students may find it easy to be absent from them.
- B) Teachers will worry about poor internet connections.
- C) Some students may have difficulty attending them.
- D) Schools with limited resources will be at a disadvantage.

50. What does the author think constitutes a key part of genuine education?

- A) Acquisition of useful knowledge.
- B) Training of real-life skills on campus.
- C) Development of students' personalities.
- D) Cultivation of analytical thinking ability.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In the age of the internet, there's no such thing as a private debate. But is that bad for science? Some scientists have had concerns. When debates in any sector move beyond the halls of universities and government agencies, there's potential for information to be used incorrectly, leading to public confusion; yet, open debate can also promote communication between the scientific community and the public. Recent open debates on scientific research, health, and policy have aroused greater public attention and encouraged more diverse voices. If this trend spurs scientists to agree more quickly about the best solutions to our problems—and at the same time helps the public observe the process of scientific discourse more clearly—then this is good for everyone, including scientists.

A recent debate published in *The New York Times* discussed the question of how quickly medicine should be developed and produced. Issues such as safety of the product and perception of the public were examined and considered. But some experts worried that such public speculation might lead people to believe that disagreement about the details meant a lack of adequate scientific consensus over the safety and efficiency of modern-day medicine.

The anxiety seems misplaced. Gone are the days of going to a conference and debating

scientific issues, and that's good because those gatherings were not diverse enough and excluded many important voices. These days, the public can access debates about science regardless of where they take place.

For many scientists, public debate is a new frontier and it may feel like a place with few restraints or rules, but rather than avoiding such conversations, let the debates be transparent and vigorous, wherever they are held. If the public is to understand that science is an honorably self-correcting process, the idea that science is a fixed set of facts in a textbook needs to be dismissed. With the validity of science coming under attack, there's a need for scientific debates to be perceived as open and true to life. Let everyone see the noisy, messy deliberations that advance science and lead to decisions that benefit us all.

51. What does the author think open debate can do?
- A) Help the public to better understand science.
 - B) Clear up confusion in the scientific community.
 - C) Settle disputes between universities and government agencies.
 - D) Prevent information from being used incorrectly by the public.
52. Why did a recent debate published in *The New York Times* arouse concerns among experts?
- A) It might hinder the progress in medical research.
 - B) It might breed public distrust in modern medicine.
 - C) It might add to the difficulty of getting research funds.
 - D) It might prevent medical scientists reaching consensus.
53. Why does the author say some experts' anxiety seems misplaced?
- A) Debating scientific issues at a conference is now old-fashioned.
 - B) Diverse topics can be debated by both scientists and the public.
 - C) Debates about science are accessible to the public anyway.
 - D) Scientists can voice their opinions whatever way they like.
54. What does the author suggest scientists do about public debate?
- A) Have more discussions about it.
 - B) Embrace it with open arms.
 - C) Formulate new rules for it.
 - D) Restrain it to a rational degree.

55. What does the author say about science in the last paragraph?

- A) It is transmitted through textbooks.
- B) It is what proves valid and true to life.
- C) It is a dynamic and self-improving process.
- D) It is a collection of facts and established rules.

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**.*

从前有个农夫嫌他种的禾苗长得慢，就到地里把禾苗一株株地拔高了一点。回家后他对家人说：“今天可真把我累坏了！但我总算让禾苗一下子长高了。”他儿子到地里去看，禾苗都已死光了。

现在有些家长急于让孩子成功，往往步那个农夫的后尘，搞得孩子苦不堪言，却不见孩子学业长进。这样的家长是否该对这个问题有所醒悟，让孩子自然成长呢？

大学英语四级考前必做套卷（一）解析

答案速查

Part I Writing

见套卷解析。

Part II Listening Comprehension

1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A
11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. B 20. C
21. A 22. D 23. A 24. B 25. D

Part III Reading Comprehension

26. C 27. G 28. F 29. O 30. E 31. A 32. L 33. D 34. N 35. B
36. G 37. D 38. M 39. A 40. F 41. K 42. E 43. I 44. C 45. J
46. B 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. D 51. A 52. B 53. C 54. B 55. C

Part IV Translation

There was once a peasant who was unhappy about the slow growth of his seedlings, so he went to the field and pulled them up a bit one by one. After getting back home, he told his family, "I am really tired out today! But I finally made those young crops grow taller all at once." On hearing this, his son hurried to the field, only to find that the crops were all dead.

Nowadays, some parents are so eager for their children's success that they tend to follow the example of the peasant, making their children suffer a lot yet seeing no academic progress. Should these parents wake up to this problem and let their children grow up in a natural way?

套卷解析

Part I Writing

思路 点拨

1. 首段：引出主题，说明改进图书馆服务的必要性。
2. 主体段：分两个层次展开（当前存在的问题、相应的解决方案）。
3. 尾段：总结并表达希望，强调改进后的积极影响。

参考 范文

Proposal for Improving Library Services

To better meet students' academic needs, I would like to propose several improvements to our school library services.

Currently, the library faces issues such as limited opening hours, outdated resources, and insufficient study spaces. These problems hinder students' learning efficiency and reading experience.

To address these concerns, the library could extend its operating hours, especially during exam periods. Updating books and digital resources will ensure access to current information. Additionally, rearranging the interior layout to create more quiet zones and group discussion areas can enhance study comfort.

With these changes, the library can become a more effective learning hub. I believe these adjustments will greatly benefit student engagement and academic success.

话题 词汇

academic needs 学术需求

study comfort 学习舒适度

learning efficiency 学习效率

learning hub 学习中心

digital resources 数字资源

Part II Listening Comprehension

听力 解析

Section A

1. What do we learn about the new study from the news report?

D 【精析】新闻中提到，The more beverages containing added sugar that people drank, the greater their risk of death was during the study period...The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors

that could affect people's health. 由此可见，这项新研究发现含糖饮料的摄入量与死亡风险呈正相关，且这种关联性在排除其他影响健康的因素后依然成立。

2. What is the scientists' recommendation?

B 【精析】报道中提到，The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice. 这表明科学家的建议是限制含糖饮料摄入，并推荐用水等其他饮品替代，其中水是最佳选择。

 听力原文

A new study finds that beverages containing added sugar might be harmful. In the study, researchers analyzed information from over 80,000 women and 37,000 men. Participants worked in the health profession. They were followed for approximately three decades. They completed surveys about their diet every four years. They also answered questions about sleep and exercise and health every two years.

The more beverages containing added sugar that people drank, the greater their risk of death was during the study period.

These beverages included soda, energy drinks and sports drinks. Beverages like pure fruit juice which are sweet but do not contain added sugar were not part of the study.

The findings held even after the researchers considered other factors that could affect people's health. These factors included lack of exercise and not eating enough vegetables. They also included consuming too much meat.

The scientists say that their results support limiting beverages with added sugar. They argue we should replace them with other drinks, with water being the best choice. However, the researchers admit this is simply their recommendation. The study found only an association: It did not prove that drinks with added sugar cause early death.

3. What did German police say about a 64-year-old man?

D 【精析】报道中提到，Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month. He later handed them in to the Cologne police. 由此可见，这位 64 岁的男子上个月在高速公路休息站的垃圾堆中发现了这些画作，随后将其交给了科隆警方。

4. What is the art expert's conclusion about the two framed paintings?

B 【精析】报道中提到，An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals... 这表明艺术专家初步鉴定这两幅带框画是真迹。

 听力原文

German police appealed Friday for information about the possible owners of two 17th-century oil paintings.

Police said a 64-year-old man found the paintings in a garbage pile at a highway rest stop last month. He later handed them in to the Cologne police.

An initial assessment by an art expert concluded the two framed paintings were originals, police said.

One is a landscape painted by the Italian artist Pietro Bellotti dating to 1,665. The other is a painting of a boy by the 17th-century Dutch artist Samuel van Hoogstraten, date unknown. Their combined worth is estimated to be around one million euros.

Authorities have not yet confirmed what will happen if the rightful owner is not found. Nevertheless, it is speculated that they could either be handed over to the National Art Museum of Cologne or sold to the public by the local government.

5. What did the four-year-old girl attempt to do?

C 【精析】报道中提到, A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother... 这表明这名4岁女孩走了8千米的路, 试图穿过雪林寻求帮助, 以救治她生病的祖母。

6. What do we learn from the news report about the girl's mother?

A 【精析】报道中提到, As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case... She also faces investigation from childcare services... 由此可见, 女孩的母亲正面临刑事诉讼和儿童保护机构的调查, 被指控将未成年人置于危险中交由老人照看。

7. What happened to the little girl according to the news report?

C 【精析】报道中提到, But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects. 这表明尽管小女孩遭受了极寒天气的影响, 但并未出现危及生命的伤害。



听力原文

A four-year-old girl has walked eight kilometers through a snowy forest to seek help for her sick grandmother who later died of a heart attack. The young girl braved the threat of bears, wolves and temperatures far below freezing. She made the journey through a remote region in Siberia after waking up to find her grandmother motionless. Named locally as Karla, she lives alone with her elderly grandmother and her blind grandfather.

As a result, the girl's mother is facing a criminal case. She stands accused of leaving a minor in danger in the care of the elderly. She also faces investigation from childcare services, who will also be asking why Karla was left alone with her vulnerable relatives. The journey took place in February when temperatures average negative 26 degrees Celsius, Russian reports on social media suggest the forest may have been as cold as negative 34 degrees Celsius. The journey was only recently confirmed by authorities.

But though she was suffering from the effects of extreme cold, the child reportedly suffered no life-threatening effects. Last year, a three-year-old boy survived alone for three days in a remote forest in the same region.

Section B

8. What does the woman say about her new friend Susan?

C 【精析】对话中提到, Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa...She has very cool photos on her

social media. 由此可见, Susan 来自南非, 社交媒体上有很酷的照片。

9. What does the woman say about Table Mountain?

B 【精析】对话中提到, The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top. 可见, 这座山称为“桌山”是因为其山顶很平坦。

10. What do we learn from the conversation about the woman's friend Susan?

A 【精析】对话中提到, Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South Africa but she only speaks English. 可见, 苏珊是白人, 祖籍英国。在南非这个多语言国家中她只会说英语。

11. What does the woman say about rugby in South Africa?

D 【精析】对话中提到, I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby. 由此可见, 橄榄球在南非比足球更受欢迎。



听力原文

W: I've made a new friend recently. Her name is Susan and she's from South Africa.

M: How did you meet her?

W: We met over WeChat. She has very cool photos on her social media. The photos of her hometown look amazing.

M: What's her hometown called?

W: It's called Cape Town. It's in the southwest of South Africa. She says it's very green and windy. The city was built by European settlers, And there's a big mountain that overlooks the city. The mountain is called Table Mountain because it's flat at the top.

M: That sounds interesting. What are the people there like?

W: Well, Susan says South Africa is very mixed. There are black people and white people and Indian people. Susan is white. She says her ancestors were from Britain. Many languages are spoken in South Africa but she only speaks English.

M: Didn't South Africa host the Football World Cup a few years ago? They must play football a lot then, right?

W: I think they play football, but it's not as popular as rugby.

M: Rugby? What's rugby?

W: Rugby is a sport with two teams and the players carry the ball in their arms and throw it at each other. The ball is not round and the players push each other. I don't really understand the rules. I think it's very complicated.

M: That sounds like a very strange sport indeed. Is it only South Africa that plays it?

W: No, it's also popular in Britain and in other former British colonies like Australia and New Zealand.

12. What does the woman advise the man do?

A 【精析】对话中提到, Have you considered making a study guide?...I suggest reorganizing your notes

using color-coded sections in your study guides... 由此可见，女士建议男士制作学习指南，并按照颜色分类重新整理笔记。

13. What is the biggest problem the man has with his studies?

C 【精析】对话中提到，My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized. 这表明男士最大的学习问题是笔记和资料混乱无序，缺乏条理。

14. What kind of learner does the woman say she is?

B 【精析】对话中提到，I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it. 可见，女士自称是情感型学习者，需要通过情感联系来理解信息。

15. What does the woman think the man can do with his notes?

A 【精析】对话中提到，I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections...or using idea mapping to lay out the information... 由此可见，女士认为男士可以用颜色标记法或思维导图法来整理笔记。



听力原文

M: Hi, Jennifer, I'm really struggling with this semester's workload, do you have any advice?

W: Have you considered making a study guide? It's a tool you can make yourself to take the stress out of studying. I've been using one since the start of last semester, and it has really helped relieve a lot of study pressure.

M: Sounds like just what I need. My main problem is that my study folder is full of notes and worksheets, and is badly disorganized. I don't know where to start.

W: Okay, Well, the main thing is to have everything in the right place. Whatever you're reviewing, it's important that it's arranged for your particular needs of that subject, and in the most user-friendly way you can. What kind of learner are you?

M: Um, I'm not sure.

W: Well, visual learners prefer using images, pictures, colors, and maps to organize information. Logical learners have a linear mind and would rather use logic, reasoning and systems. I'm an emotional learner, which means I need to connect to information emotionally to understand it.

M: Oh! I'm very much dependent on vision as a way of taking in information.

W: Well, I suggest reorganizing your notes using color-coded sections in your study guides, or using idea mapping to lay out the information and make it more quickly accessible.

M: So you think I should arrange my notes using color and pictures in place of text.

W: Yes, you'll probably start to grasp information a lot quicker that way. As an emotional learner, I organize my notes into a story that I can connect to and recite to myself.

M: That's amazing. I didn't know there were so many different ways to learn.

Section C

16. What do we learn from the passage about the golden rule?

D 【精析】短文中提到，The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the

way you want to be treated yourself. 由此可见，黄金法则是一种道德准则，要求人们以对待自己的方式对待他人。

17. What is a notable criticism of the golden rule?

C 【精析】短文中提到，A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes, when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles. 这表明对黄金法则的主要批评在于，当它与法律和道德原则冲突时，可能导致不良后果。

18. What does the example of someone breaking the law serve to show?

B 【精析】短文中提到，For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go, because we would not want to be punished ourselves. 可见，这个违法案例说明了黄金法则在特定情况下可能与法律原则产生冲突。

听力原文

The golden rule is a moral principle which states that you should treat others the way you want to be treated yourself. For example, if you want people to treat you with respect, you should treat them with respect.

Different people tend to be exposed to different forms of the golden rule, based on factors such as the religion in their society.

However, all forms of the golden rule revolve around the same concept. Namely, they help you treat others better, by using the way you yourself would want to be treated as a guide of how to behave. A notable criticism of the golden rule is that its application can lead to undesirable outcomes, when it conflicts with laws and ethical principles.

For example, if someone breaks the law, the golden rule would suggest that we should let them go, because we would not want to be punished ourselves.

However, this issue with the golden rule can be dealt with in a general manner, by viewing this principle as one of several principles that we use to guide our behavior as individuals and as a society. Specifically, in the example described above, most individuals and societies choose to place laws and ethical principles above the golden rule. This means that they strive to implement the golden rule whenever possible, as long as it doesn't clash with a more important concept.

19. What do we learn from the current statistics about diversity in large corporations?

B 【精析】短文中提到，...current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality. 由此可见，尽管大公司强调多样性，但实际数据显示美国典型管理者仍以白人如男性为主，多样性目标尚未实现。

20. What is the newly published study focused on?

C 【精析】短文中提到，A team of researchers...published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work... 这表明这项新研究主要关注人们对职场多样性的态度。

21. What do the findings of the new study show?

A 【精析】短文中提到, The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective...when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves. 研究发现, 人们对多样性的态度取决于决策视角, 涉及自身团队时更倾向选择相似成员。

 听力原文

Today, many large corporations stress the importance of diversity on their websites, but current statistics show that the typical manager in America still tends to be white and male. Obviously, the desire to bring about diversity has not translated into corporate reality.

Why useless? A team of researchers from the University of Basel published their new study about people's attitudes towards diversity at work. They found that people have a wide range of opinions concerning diversity. On the one hand, many see value in diversity, which can contribute a variety of perspectives, encourage new ideas, and generate innovative solutions. On the other hand, they assume that it might be difficult to work with someone who has completely different views, speaks a different language, or has a different style of work.

The actual value they attribute to diversity depends on the decision-making perspective. Doubts about the practicability of diversity have a greater weight if a person is directly affected. In other words, when a person's own work group is involved, they tend to prefer team members who are similar to themselves. But when people make decisions for others, they typically put together a more diverse team. These findings could help organizations become more diverse. Companies need to pay attention to who makes hiring and team decisions.

These decisions should not only be made by those directly affected. People who are not directly involved in the group's daily work should also take part.

22. What is a major key to success in international business according to the passage?

D 【精析】短文中提到, Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business. 由此可见, 在国际商务中取得成功的关键在于懂得何时从一种沟通形式转换为另一种沟通形式。

23. What does the passage say about spoken word agreements in some Middle East countries?

A 【精析】短文中提到, In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding...verbal agreements are seen as important... 这表明在中东部分地区, 口头协议被认为具有严格约束力, 与个人信誉挂钩。

24. What do we learn about the Western working culture?

B 【精析】短文中提到, Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word...written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out. 可见, 西方职场文化高度重视书面文件, 认为书面合同必须严格执行。

25. How does a Japanese firm tend to view a written contract?

D 【精析】短文中提到, ...a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by

every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change. 由此可见，日本企业虽然会签署合同，但不认为需要受所有条款约束，特别是在情况发生变化时。

听力原文

Communication can essentially be divided into two categories: the written and the spoken.

How the balance is struck between these two forms of communication—the point at which one needs to be exchanged for another—really depends on individual cultures.

Understanding when it's appropriate to exchange one form for another can be a major key to success in international business.

Many cultures place a much greater value on the spoken word than the American working culture does.

In parts of the Middle East, you'll find spoken word agreements are seen as seriously binding. A person's word is linked to their honor, so verbal agreements are seen as important, whereas written contracts are taken as memos of understanding.

Western working culture tends to place a high value on the written word, and this reaches its highest level of intensity when it comes to contracts. In the US, France and Germany, written contracts tend to be seen as something that must be strictly carried out.

By contrast, other cultures may not see written contracts as quite so binding. It can prove a challenge to Western businesses if your business partner wants to renegotiate terms that you thought were already agreed on.

For example, a Japanese firm may have signed a contract, but they may not feel bound by every detail of it—particularly if circumstances later change.

Such differences in value that different working cultures place on the written word tend to cause many problems when it comes to business relationships.

Part III Reading Comprehension

选词填空 解析

Section A

26. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C 【语法判断】空格位于情态动词 could 之后，需填入动词原形作谓语。

【语义判断】前文讨论牙齿功能，后句提出“不是更好吗”的假设，C) chew（咀嚼）准确描述牙齿基本功能，与 teeth 构成合理搭配。排除 E) continue 和 L) replace 因不符牙齿功能，M) swallow（吞咽）非牙齿直接功能。

27. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

G 【语法判断】空格位于形容词性物主代词 our 之后，修饰名词 discomfort。

【语义判断】由后文 teeth are sensitive 可知应填入与牙齿相关的形容词，G) dental (牙齿的) 构成 our dental discomfort 的合理搭配，指代“牙齿不适”。

28. 【考点】名词辨析题。

F 【语法判断】空格位于不定冠词 a 之后，修饰名词 mechanism，后接 that 定语从句。

【语义判断】根据“确保牙齿受损时我们会注意”的语境，F) defense (防御) 构成 a defense mechanism 专业术语，准确描述牙痛的生物学功能。

29. 【考点】语义理解题。

O 【语法判断】空格位于名词 tissue 后，需填入定语成分。

【语义判断】前文提及 tooth wear (牙齿磨损)，O) underneath (下面的) 构成 underneath tissue 合理搭配，描述牙釉质磨损后“下层组织暴露”的病理过程。

30. 【考点】动词辨析题。

E 【语法判断】空格位于情态动词 might 之后，需填入动词原形。

【语义判断】前文论述疼痛的保护机制，E) continue (继续) 准确体现“无痛觉时持续使用牙齿”的假设情境，与 damaging 构成因果逻辑。

31. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

A 【语法判断】空格位于动名词 damaging 之后，修饰名词 teeth。

【语义判断】根据后文“不能像鳄鱼那样替换”的对比，A) adult (成熟的) 特指人类不可再生的恒牙，与 deciduous teeth (乳牙) 形成生物学对照。

32. 【考点】动词辨析题。

L 【语法判断】空格位于情态动词 can't 之后，需填入动词原形。

【语义判断】前文论述恒牙不可再生性，L) replace (替换) 准确描述人类与鳄鱼的生物学差异，构成 can't replace them 完整语义。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

D 【语法判断】空格位于主语 that layer 之后，需填入第三人称单数动词。

【语义判断】根据“最内层会感到疼痛”的生理特征，D) contains (包含) 准确建立牙髓层与血管神经的包含关系。

34. 【考点】动词辨析题。

N 【语法判断】空格位于名词 tooth pain 之后，需填入过去分词作后置定语。

【语义判断】由 heat or cold 的刺激因素，N) triggered (触发) 准确描述温度变化引发牙痛的病理机制，排除 B) associated 因需接 with。

35. 【考点】语义理解题。

B 【语法判断】空格位于 be 动词之后，需接介词 with 构成短语。

【语义判断】前文区分温度感知与疼痛传导，B) associated (关联) 构成 be associated with 固定搭配，准确表达“与异常温度相关的疼痛”这一生理学现象。

参考译文

你可能会认为你的牙齿是工具，就像内置的刀叉一样。但如果它们只是工具，为什么它们会感到疼痛，如果它们在任何情况下都能咀嚼不是更好吗？尽管我们的牙齿不舒服，事实证明我们的牙齿如此敏感是有原因的。牙痛是一种防御机制，确保当牙齿受损时，我们会注意到并采取措施。如果我们吃了太热或太冷的东西，或者牙齿因为被磨损得太多而导致下层的组织暴露在外面，所有这些都会导致疼痛，然后疼痛使人们不再使用那颗牙齿，以此来多给它一些保护。所以这真的是一种保护机制，而非其他。如果牙齿感觉不到疼痛，我们可能会在损害牙齿的情况下继续使用它们，而对人类来说，损害成熟的牙齿是一个问题，因为我们不能像鳄鱼那样替换它们。牙齿包括三层，只有其中一层——牙齿最内层——会感到疼痛，因为牙齿那一层包含血管和神经。疼痛是该层神经唯一能对它做出反应的感觉。牙齿敏感的人可能会抱怨诸如由热或冷引发的牙痛，而内层的神经感觉不到温度。相反，它们会感到疼痛，这可能与人们喝了非常凉的东西有关。

段落匹配 解析

Section B

36. 【定位】由题干关键词 Clues about the culture of a company 和 website 定位到 G 段第四、五句。

G 【精析】细节归纳题。题干 Clues about the culture of a company 和 its website 分别对应原文 these culture clues 和 the company's website，题干是对定位句的概括归纳，故答案为 G。

37. 【定位】由题干关键词 difficult、real situation 和 become part of it 定位到 D 段第一句。

D 【精析】同义转述题。题干 difficult 对应 a bit of a challenge，know the real situation in a company 对应 figuring out what a company is like，become part of it 对应 actually work there，题干是对原文的同义转述，故答案为 D。

38. 【定位】由题干关键词 impossible 和 have every expectation met 定位到 M 段第一、二句。

M 【精析】同义转述题。题干 impossible 对应 Slim to none，have every expectation met 对应 finding all of those things with one employer，a job applicant 对应 I，题干是对原文的同义转述，故答案为 M。

39. 【定位】由题干关键词 reading its description、the job offered 和 ideal 定位到 A 段。

A 【精析】细节归纳题。题干 reading its description 对应 On paper，the author found the job offered ideal 对应 the job seemed perfect for me，题干是对原文的归纳总结，故答案为 A。

40. 【定位】由题干关键词 make a written list、likes and dislikes 和 previous employment 定位到 F 段第一、二句。

F 【精析】细节归纳题。题干 make a written list 对应 write them all down on your list，likes and dislikes 对应 the parts you really valued 和 the things you didn't like，previous employment 对应 previous employers，题干是对原文的概括归纳，故答案为 F。

41. 【定位】由题干关键词 At the end of an interview、the opportunity 和 urgent questions 定位到 K 段第二、三句。

K 【精析】细节归纳题。题干 At the end of an interview 对应 at the end of a job interview, the opportunity to get answers to their urgent questions 对应 the perfect opportunity 和 get your burning company culture questions answered, 题干是对原文的概括归纳, 故答案为 K。

42. 【定位】由题干关键词 be clear 和 what they expect 定位到 E 段第三句。

E 【精析】细节归纳题。题干 be clear 对应 have a solid handle, what they expect from their future employer 对应 what exactly you want from your employer, 题干是对原文的归纳总结, 故答案为 E。

43. 【定位】由题干关键词 read with a critical eye 定位到 I 段第二句。

I 【精析】同义转述题。题干 read with a critical eye what is written about a company 对应 take the reviews you read with a grain of salt, 故答案为 I。

44. 【定位】由题干关键词 Job satisfaction 和 company culture 定位到 C 段最后一句。

C 【精析】细节辨认题。题干 Job satisfaction 对应 how you feel about your work, has a lot to do with 对应 have a big impact on, company culture 在原文中直接出现, 故答案为 C。

45. 【定位】由题干关键词 A chat、an insider of a company 和 useful information 定位到 J 段第二、三句。

J 【精析】细节辨认题。题干 A chat 在原文中直接出现, an insider of a company 对应 a current or previous company employee, very useful information 对应 pretty powerful and helpful information, 题干是对原文的总结, 故答案为 J。

参考译文

如何确定一家公司是否适合你

A) 理论上, 这份工作对我来说似乎很完美: 这个职位与我的学位完全相符, 工作职责与我的兴趣相符, 而且办公室有一个储备充足的厨房, 可以满足我对零食的各种需求。

B) 听起来像是我的理想工作, 对吧? 只有一个小问题: 我就是不适应公司的文化。他们喜欢一种比较僵化、封闭的企业氛围, 而我更喜欢更具协作性和开放性的氛围。他们完全就是看表等下班的人, 而我希望时间安排更灵活。说白了, 我们只是无法达成共识。

C) 说到找新工作, 你已经知道面试过程的一个重要部分涉及公司评估你是否适合他们的空缺职位。但是, 重要的是要记住, 雇主并不是唯一需要确定合适人选的人——你也应该寻找同样的东西。公司文化会对你的工作感受产生很大的影响, 所以你要确保你是跟真正感兴趣的公司签了聘用函。

D) 然而, 在你实际去某个公司工作之前弄清楚该公司是什么样子可能是个挑战。幸运的是, 在虚线上签名之前, 你可以做一些事情来判断这家公司是否适合你。

E) 首先, 知道自己想要什么。当你真的不知道自己在寻找什么时, 很难做出任何决定。所以, 在你确定自己和某家公司是否合拍之前, 先明确你到底想从雇主那里得到什么, 这一点很重要。我们很多人很容易确定我们绝对不想要的东西。如果你能想到的只有这些, 别担心! 这仍然是一个很好的起点。

F) 首先写下你不喜欢前任雇主的地方, 以及你真正看重的部分。这里没有错误的答案——所以从大事到小细节, 把它们都写在你的清单上。这将帮助你立即确定你在公司中寻找什么, 以及你试图狠狠地远离的东西。

G) 一定要进行调查研究。现在轮到你戴上你的侦探帽进行一点调查了。当你试图在走进一家

公司的办公室之前熟悉这家公司的文化时，互联网将是你最好的朋友。你到底应该去哪里寻找这些文化线索呢？首先从最明显的地方开始：公司的网站。浏览他们的信息和博客。他们使用正式的、直接的语言吗？或者是随意的、口语式的，甚至可能是有点幽默的？这可以很好地反映出该公司想要营造什么样的氛围。

H) 接下来，将你的注意力转向他们的社交媒体渠道。他们是在分享团队周四下午烧烤或万圣节服装比赛的照片吗？还是他们的社交媒体账号仅限于与公司相关的公告和产品发布？

I) 像 Glassdoor 这样的行业评论网站是另一个可以查看的地方，你可以从中找到一些关于某家公司的内幕信息。然而，记住要对你读到的评论持保留态度——其中许多都是由被鄙视的员工写的。

J) 最后，一定要动用个人人脉。通过 LinkedIn 或电子邮件给该公司的在职员工或离职员工发一条简短的信息，询问他们是否愿意和你就该公司的总体情况进行简短的交谈。如果你的聊天请求得到了同意，你将会带着一些非常强大和有用的信息进入面试！

K) 通过提问了解更多信息。你知道在面试结束时，招聘负责人问你有没有什么问题，你只是张着嘴茫然地盯着桌子对面吗？这是一个很好的机会，你可以大声说出自己的想法，让招聘负责人回答你迫切想了解的企业文化的问题！所以，是的，你当然可以问面试官，在那家公司工作是什么感觉。一些简单的问题，比如，“你会用哪三个词来描述这里的文化？”或者“在这家公司工作，你最喜欢的部分是什么？”可以揭示很多不公开的真实情况。

L) 把自己的价值观放在首位。我梦想中的公司文化是什么样的？嗯，只要我把工作做完，我可以来去自由。老板会认真听取并重视我的所有想法和建议。同事间都会友好相处，而不会陷入办公室流言蜚语的陷阱。厨房里有无数的比萨和饼干可供选择。哦，他们会给我两个月的带薪假期，薪水还很高。

M) 我在一个雇主那里找到所有这些东西的概率有多大？几乎没有——相信我，我已经找过了。这就是为什么知道你最看重公司文化的哪些方面是如此重要。是开放的沟通方式，还是灵活的时间安排？把注意力集中在优先事项清单上最重要的事项上，并确保你的潜在雇主至少勾选了这些选项。不幸的是，这就是现实，你不可能拥有你想要的一切，但有一些是可以实现的。

N) 当你在找一份新工作的时候，你已经知道雇主主要判断你是否适合这个职位。但你也应该通过类似的视角来看待这个过程。你也许不是主持面试的那个人，但你仍然在努力确定这家公司是否适合你。

O) 把这些建议记在心里，看看你和你的潜在雇主是绝配，还是只会带来灾难。毕竟，在真正接受一份工作之前弄清楚是件好事。

仔细阅读 解析

Section C

Passage One

46. 【定位】由题干关键词 students enrolled in online classes 定位到第二、三段。

B 【精析】细节辨认题。第三段指出，学生缺乏学习欲望，只是完成作业以获得及格分数，而没有真

正参与课程学习，故答案为 B。

【干扰项排除】A 项未提及“能否轻松获取课程材料”；C 项是在线课程被宣传的优点，并非作者观点；D 项曲解原文关于课程作为手段的表述，未提“很少达到课程要求”。

47. 【定位】由题干关键词 *online course assignments* 定位到第四段。

A 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出这些作业不是为了让学生深入学习内容而设计的，而是为了便于评分以容纳大量学生，故答案为 A。

【干扰项排除】B 项“促进互动”无依据；C 项“基于易获取材料”未提及；D 项误将 *accommodate* 理解为“满足学生需求”，实际指“容纳人数”。

48. 【定位】由题干关键词 *one disadvantage of online classes* 定位到第五段第一句。

D 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出在线课程最大缺点是缺乏师生面对面互动，第六段进一步说明学生之间也缺乏互动，难以建立联系，故答案为 D。

【干扰项排除】A 项“不定期安排”错误；B 项“办公室更难进入”属过度推断；C 项强调“教授负担”偏离原文重点。

49. 【定位】由题干关键词 *classes go online* 及题文顺序原则定位到第七、八段。

C 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出并非所有学生都能获得电脑或稳定网络连接，因此一些人无法参加线上课程，故答案为 C。

【干扰项排除】A 项“逃课容易”、D 项“资源有限学校不利”均为过度推断；B 项“教师担忧网络问题”文中未提。

50. 【定位】由题干关键词 *genuine education* 定位到最后段第二句。

D 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出在线课程强调便利而非批判性思维，不能提供真正的教育，由此可推知思辨能力是真正教育的一部分，故答案为 D。

【干扰项排除】A 项“有用知识”、B 项“校园培训技能”、C 项“个性发展”均未在文中提及。

参考译文

在线课程兴起不过数十年，一直被宣传为成人完成学业、学生自主掌握进度的理想选择——尤其适合日程繁忙的人群。

然而去年秋季学期亲身体验后，我发现网课不过是应付学分要求的工具。

首先，学生普遍缺乏求知欲，只为通关分数机械完成作业，而非真正钻研课程内容。

由于网课常超百人规模，作业设计得简短肤浅，只为方便批量评分，根本无意引导学生深度学习。

或许最致命的缺陷在于师生面对面互动的缺失：实时授课稀少且多安排在午间，与学生的其他课程或工作时间冲突；教授的答疑时段也常不合时宜。多数交流仅通过冰冷的邮件往来，师生情谊几乎无从建立。

同学间互动同样匮乏，组建学习小组或建立同窗情谊都异常困难。

网课还对电子设备和网络稳定性提出要求。并非所有学生都具备这些条件——无论是经济原因还是其他限制，这无形中制造了教育不公。

在线课程确实为无法面授的学生提供了机会，但过度强调便利性而弱化思辨能力培养，终究难称真正的教育。我们亟须重构在线教育体系，让虚拟课堂也能提供优质的学习体验。

Passage Two

51. 【定位】由题干关键词 open debate 定位到第一段第四句。

A 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出, 当任何领域的辩论走出大学和政府机构的大厅时, 信息可能被误用, 导致公共混乱, 但同时也能促进科学界与公众之间的交流。由此可知, 公开辩论有助于公众更好地理解科学, 故答案为 A。

【干扰项排除】B 项“消除公共混乱”与原文“可能导致混乱”相矛盾; C 项“解决大学与政府机构之间的纠纷”无依据; D 项“防止公众使用信息”属过度推断。

52. 【定位】由题干关键词 *The New York Times* 和 arouse concerns 定位到第二段。

B 【精析】推理判断题。定位段提到, 《纽约时报》引发的这场辩论让一些专家担心: 细节上的分歧可能使公众误以为现代医学缺乏足够的科学共识, 从而对现代医学产生不信任, 故答案为 B。

【干扰项排除】A 项“阻碍医学进展”未提及; C 项“影响研究资金”无依据; D 项“妨碍科学家达成共识”曲解原意。

53. 【定位】由题干关键词 some experts' anxiety 和 misplaced 定位到第三段。

C 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段指出, 专家们的担忧似乎放错了地方, 因为如今无论在哪里发生关于科学的争论, 公众都可以接触到, 说明这种开放性是积极的, 故答案为 C。

【干扰项排除】A 项“参加会议的日子过时了”并非作者否定焦虑的理由; B 项“讨论多样话题”未提及; D 项“科学家随意发表观点”属过度解读。

54. 【定位】由题干关键词 scientists、public debate 及题文顺序原则定位到第四段首句。

B 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出, 虽然公开辩论对许多科学家来说是一个新领域, 感觉没有规则限制, 但不应回避, 而应使其透明、有活力。由此可推知, 作者支持科学家参与公开辩论, 故答案为 B。

【干扰项排除】A 项“建议更多讨论”未提及; C 项“制定新规则”和 D 项“限制在合理范围”均与作者主张相反。

55. 【定位】由题干关键词 the last paragraph 定位到最后段。

C 【精析】推理判断题。定位段指出, 如果公众要理解科学是一个光明正大的自我纠正过程, 就必须摒弃“科学是一本固定事实”的旧观念。由此可推知, 科学的本质是不断修正和完善的过程, 故答案为 C。

【干扰项排除】A 项和 D 项“科学是教科书中的固定事实”与文意相反; B 项“科学有效性正在被削弱”与作者立场不符。

参考译文

在互联网时代, 任何辩论都不再是闭门讨论。但这会损害科学吗? 一些科学家确有担忧。当任何领域的辩论走出大学和政府机构的厅堂, 信息就有可能被误用, 导致公众困惑; 然而公开辩论也能促进科学界与公众的交流。近期关于科研、健康及政策的公开辩论引发了更多公众关注, 也容纳了更丰富多元的声音。如果这种趋势能促使科学家更快就最佳解决方案达成共识——同时帮助公众更清晰地观察科学讨论的过程——这对所有人(包括科学家)都是有益的。

《纽约时报》近期刊登的一场辩论探讨了药物研发与生产速度的问题, 对产品安全性和公众认同等议题进行了审视。但有专家担忧, 这类公开讨论可能让公众误以为细节分歧意味着科学界对现代

药物安全性和有效性缺乏共识。

这种忧虑似乎站不住脚。那种只在学术会议上辩论科学问题的时代已经过去——这其实是好事，因为那些封闭的讨论既缺乏多样性，又排斥了许多重要声音。如今无论辩论在何处进行，公众都能参与科学讨论。

对许多科学家而言，公众辩论是个新领域，可能像一块缺乏约束的蛮荒之地？但与其回避这些对话，不如让辩论——无论发生在何处——保持透明与活力。要让公众明白科学是可敬的自我修正过程，就必须摒弃“科学是教科书里一成不变的事实”这种观念。在科学公信力遭受质疑的当下，我们需要让科学辩论呈现出开放、真实的样貌。让所有人见证那些推动科学进步、最终造福人类的嘈杂而曲折的思辨过程。

Part IV Translation

译文

(1) There was once a peasant who was unhappy about the slow growth of his seedlings, so he went to the field and pulled them up a bit one by one. (2) After getting back home, he told his family, “I am really tired out today! But I finally made those young crops grow taller all at once.” (3) On hearing this, his son hurried to the field, only to find that the crops were all dead. (4) At present, some parents are so eager for their children’s success that they tend to follow the example of the peasant, making their children suffer a lot yet seeing no academic progress. (5) Should these parents wake up to this problem and let their children grow up in a natural way?

难点注释

(1) 首句复合句处理方案

- 定语从句结构：There was once a peasant who...（保持原文叙事风格）
- 分句结构：A peasant was unhappy about...so he...（更简洁直叙）

注意：seedlings 译为“秧苗”更符合中文农耕语境；pulled up 需译为“拔高”体现动作目的性。

(2) 直接引语转换技巧

- 保持口语化特征：“可把我累坏了！”（使用中文感叹句式）
- 动作结果处理：grow taller all at once 译为“一下子长高”（保留夸张语气）。
- 文化对应：young crops 可译为“禾苗”增强文化适配性。

(3) 结果状语处理

- only to find 经典结构译为“结果却发现”（体现意外转折）。
- 时态处理：were all dead 译为“全都枯死了”（使用完成态增强画面感）。

(4) 比喻延伸译法

- follow the example 需译为“效仿农夫的做法”(明示典故关联)。
- 并列结果处理: suffer...yet seeing... 译为“吃了苦头却不见……”(形成对比)。
- 专业表达: academic progress 固定译为“学业进步”。

(5) 反问句转换

- 情态动词处理: Should... 译为“是不是应该……”(弱化说教感)。
- 比喻收尾: grow up in a natural way 译为“自然成长”(呼应寓言主题)。

话题 词汇

slow growth 生长缓慢

tired out 筋疲力尽

all at once 一下子

be eager for 急于求成

tend to do... 往往会……

suffer a lot 吃尽苦头

academic progress 学业进步

wake up to 意识到

natural way 自然方式