

# 大学英语四级考试真题全解+标准预测(备战 2024.12)

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## Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** Suppose the student union of your university is organizing an online discussion on college students doing community service. You are to write an essay on its benefits and the service you can provide to the community. You will have 30 minutes for the task. 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) A man was taken to a hospital. B) A man was bitten by a snake.  
C) A man fell off his toilet seat. D) A man kept a four-foot snake as a pet.
2. A) Who owned the snake. B) How the snake was captured.  
C) Whether the snake was infected. D) Where the snake had been taken.

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

3. A) Posting her daughter's photos on social media.  
B) Sharing her photos with famous movie stars.  
C) Amusing herself by going to ball parties.  
D) Taking her trash out in fancy dresses.
4. A) To record her achievements. B) To please her daughter.  
C) To amuse people. D) To make herself popular.

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

5. A) Get a free meal after answering some questions.  
B) Have a meal even if they have no money.  
C) Have a chance of winning a \$100 prize.  
D) Eat as much as they want for \$10.
6. A) It was brought up by two staffers.  
B) It was suggested by some of her customers.  
C) It originated from a donation to her staff.  
D) It helped to popularize her restaurant.
7. A) Fifty customers have offered donations.  
B) Most staffers have received messages of kindness.  
C) Many people have come to eat at the restaurant.  
D) More people have been giving than taking.

## 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) He is a famous writer. B) He is a psychologist.  
C) He is a host for a TV program. D) He is a primary school teacher.
9. A) Why friends break off contact all of a sudden.  
B) Why people fail to respond to emails promptly.  
C) Why parents raise their children in different ways.  
D) Why social media accounts vanish without a trace.
10. A) They attempt to ignore the whole situation. B) They scream to get their parents back.  
C) They avoid showing their emotions. D) They simply shut themselves away.
11. A) They try to express their feelings and thoughts effectively.  
B) They are on better terms with friends and romantic partners.  
C) They may regard any difference as the end of a relationship.  
D) They attach more value to their relationships with others.

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

12. A) Their quality. B) Their design.  
C) Their price. D) Their color.
13. A) Jeans are available in a greater variety in America.  
B) America has the best weaving tools in the world.  
C) America makes the best-known brands of jeans.  
D) Jeans are a typical American garment.
14. A) They are artificial. B) They are unique.  
C) They are natural. D) They are special.
15. A) They are worth the price. B) They are much too pricey.  
C) They are popular with boys. D) They are for casual wearing.

## 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) He wants to see it again.  
B) He desires more in life.  
C) He longs to become a superstar himself.  
D) He feels as inspired as other audience members.
17. A) It is extremely artistic. B) It is rather unrealistic.  
C) It is somewhat complicated. D) It is relatively predictable.

18. A) They are too simple. B) They are full of shootings.  
C) They are basically misleading. D) They are biased against women.

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

19. A) It is an intuitive way to solidify friendship. B) It is a means to inspire creative thinking.  
C) It can help connect people. D) It can highlight leadership.
20. A) Make them more open to learning. B) Allow them to recite data points.  
C) Enable them to remember the main idea. D) Stimulate them to engage in discussions.
21. A) Enrich their own experience. B) Inspire listeners' imagination.  
C) Explain insightful ideas. D) Convey fundamental values.

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

22. A) The number of immigrants to the U.S. is declining.  
B) Another wave of immigrants is hitting the U.S.  
C) Immigrants have been contributing to the U.S.  
D) Immigrants outnumber U.S.-born Americans.
23. A) They have founded most Fortune 500 companies.  
B) They have fewer chances to be hired by U.S. companies.  
C) More of them expect their children to succeed in business.  
D) More of them are successful business people.
24. A) Thirty-four percent of them use credit for their daily purchases.  
B) Their level of debt is lower than that of native-born Americans.  
C) Nineteen percent of them borrow money from friends and family.  
D) They have higher installment loan debt than native-born Americans.
25. A) Collaborate with native-born Americans.  
B) Borrow money from financial institutions.  
C) Keep their traditional values and old habits.  
D) Find employment in competitive businesses.

## 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.

You probably haven't taken the time to think of all the work that went into creating the shirt on your back. I mean, how hard it could be to create fabric and 26 it into a shirt shape. Don't machines do all that? Well, creating fabric from cotton, which is the most 27 clothing material, is actually a process that involves a lot of water, 2,700 liters per shirt to be 28. Take a look at the video below from *National Geographic* for some more mind-blowing 29 about cotton clothing production.

Clean water is 30 becoming one of the most sought-after resources in the world. Given how large the 31 and cotton industries are, they take up a lot of our fresh water demands across the world, according to *The Huffington Post*. The video from *National Geographic* was created to spread 32 of how environmentally harmful cotton is. But the situation can be made better. Through better water management and farming practices, water usage in cotton production can be cut down by 33 40 percent.

Called “Better Cotton,” this environmentally conscious product will save millions of liters of water a year simply from 34 the demands of cotton production. Cotton doesn’t have to go, since it is, after all, one of the most useful cash crops across the globe. However, as water supplies 35, farmers and consumers need to be more conscious of the effect that these products have on the environment as a whole.

- |                 |             |              |               |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) abstracts    | B) abundant | C) awareness | D) conscience | E) exact     |
| F) increasingly | G) intense  | H) mend      | I) nearly     | J) reckoning |
| K) reducing     | L) sew      | M) shrink    | N) statistics | O) textile   |

## 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**.

### The spoken web

- [A] We’re growing more used to chatting to our computers, phones and smart speakers through voice assistants like Amazon’s Alexa, Apple’s Siri and Microsoft’s Cortana. Blind and partially sighted people have been using text-to-speech converters for decades.
- [B] Out of these assistants, Siri is the most well-known. The assistant uses voice inquiries and a natural-language user *interface* (界面) to answer questions. The software adapts to users’ individual language usages, searches, and preferences, with continuing use.
- [C] Some think voice could soon take over from typing and clicking as the main way to interact online. But what are the challenges of moving to “the spoken web”?
- [D] What use is written online content if you can’t read? That is the situation facing *illiterate* (不识字的) *Ghanaian* (加纳的) farmers. They are often denied crucial information the web offers many others. With a literacy rate in northern Ghana of only 22.6%, farmers are often “underpaid for their produce because they might be unaware of the prevailing prices,” says Francis Dittoh, a researcher behind Mr. Meteo, a speech-based weather information service.
- [E] “The most frequently heard complaint is about rainfall predictions,” says Mr. Dittoh, who lives in Tamale, northern Ghana. “They tell us the methods their forefathers used to predict the weather don’t seem to work as well these days.” This is down to climate change, he believes. Yet knowing when it’s going to rain is vital for farmers wanting to sow seeds, irrigate crops or take their animals out to the fields to feed on grass.
- [F] Mr. Dittoh says the idea of converting online weather reports into speech came from the farmers themselves, after a workshop in the village of Guabuligah. “They came up with this,” he says. Mr. Meteo takes the online weather forecast, converts it to a short recording in the appropriate

language and makes it available on a basic phone. Farmers ring up to receive the information. The local language Dagbani is spoken by 1.2 million people but is not served by any online translation applications. The service is designed to be cheap and easy to run, says Mr. Dittoh. He plans to begin field tests this month, working with Tamale's Savanna Agricultural Research Institute.

- [G] The spoken web could also help the one-in-five adults in Europe and the U.S. with poor reading skills. But building the spoken web—web-to-voice and voice-to-web—isn't straightforward. For software, to understand pizza is served at Italian restaurants is easy. To cover multiple domains and to be able to have a conversation with users on every single topic is still a long way off.
- [H] So although many computer assistants can answer simple questions about the weather and play music for us, anything resembling a wide-ranging human conversation is decades away. Artificial intelligence just isn't smart enough yet. Even turning your voice into text—automatic speech recognition—is one of the hardest problems to solve, as there are as many ways to pronounce things as there are people on the planet.
- [I] This may be an exaggeration, but the diversity of local dialects and accents certainly makes the task a formidable one. Web-to-voice interfaces are getting better though. They've started to learn to handle quotation marks and the pause between titles and by-lines, and now sound a bit less robotic.
- [J] Using voice interaction feels far more intimate than surfing the net the old-fashioned way. This is intentional as the informal tone of the assistant helps create an emotional attachment. But if something speaks, it must also listen. Our phones are always near us and they are collecting data about us all the time. This has already raised privacy concerns. The American Civil Liberties Union has stated that digital assistants create a threat to privacy from hackers. Some people have other concerns. They worry assistants will one day be used to deliver advertising directly to us.
- [K] But digital voices need more personality to make them popular. Robots are not yet witty, Siri is boring. The benefits of using voice instead of tapping fingers obviously depend on the context. Doctors completing online forms about their patients by speech, for example, can dictate 150 words a minute, three times faster than typing on a keyboard. This enables them to spend less time on administration and more time with patients.
- [L] Last year, speech recognition company Nuance helped a doctors' surgery in Dukinfield, near Manchester, set up a speech system for the practice's six doctors. Now they can dictate notes on a patient's health condition and treatment and a smart assistant automatically enters the information into the right fields on a web form. Previously, the doctors made voice recordings that were then transcribed by secretaries—a process that was costly and likely to cause delays. The new system has enabled the practice to treat four more patients a day, and letters to patients now have more detail.
- [M] Using voice also makes sense when you're doing other things with your hands. Think about when you're cooking, and you just want to know what the next step in the recipe is. Your hands are covered with oil; you're not going to get on the iPad, so it's a lot more natural to talk. And speech obviously makes sense when you're driving. In the U.S., 29% of drivers admit they surf behind the wheel, according to insurance firm State Farm. This is up from 13% in 2009. No wonder using mobile phones while driving causes more crashes a year than drink driving, says the U.S. National Safety Council.

36. According to Francis Dittoh, their speech-based weather information service is meant to be inexpensive and easy to use.
37. Using voice instead of typing enables doctors to spend more time taking care of patients.
38. It is extremely difficult to convert voice into text because of different pronunciations.
39. Ghanaian farmers unable to read often don't have access to important information conveyed online.

40. Some phone users worry advertisers will take advantage of voice assistants to send ads directly to them.
41. The spoken web is helpful when one's hands are occupied.
42. Some people believe online interaction would soon depend mainly on voice.
43. Setting up a spoken web is by no means an easy task.
44. Weather information is extremely important to farmers.
45. Some people are concerned about privacy because their phones are constantly collecting their personal information.

## Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

The United States is facing a housing crisis: Affordable housing is inadequate, while luxury homes *abound* (充裕), and homelessness remains a persistent problem. Despite this, popular culture and the housing industry market happiness as living with both more spaces and more *amenities* (便利设施). Big houses are advertised as a reward for hard work and diligence, turning housing from a basic necessity into a luxury.

This is reflected in our homes. The average single-family home built in the United States before 1970 was less than 1,500 square feet in size. By 2016, the average size of a new, single-family home was 2,422 square feet. What's more, homes built in the 2000s were more likely than earlier models to have more of all types of spaces: bedrooms, bathrooms, living rooms, dining rooms, recreation rooms and garages.

There are consequences of living big. As middle-class houses have grown larger, two things have happened. First, large houses take time to maintain, so cleaners and other low-wage service workers are required to keep these houses in order. Second, once-public spaces, where people from diverse backgrounds used to come together, have increasingly become privatized, leading to a reduction in the number of public facilities available to all, and a reduced quality of life for many. Take swimming pools for example. While in 1950, only 2,500 U.S. families owned pools, by 1999, this number was four million. At the same time, public municipal pools were often closed, leaving low-income people nowhere to swim.

The trend for bigger housing thus poses ethical questions. Should Americans accept a system in which the middle and upper classes enjoy a luxurious lifestyle, using the low-wage labor of others? Are we willing to accept a system in which an increase in amenities purchased by the affluent means a reduction in amenities for the poor?

I believe neither is acceptable. We must change the way we think: Living well does not need to mean having more private spaces; instead, it could mean having more public spaces. A better goal than building bigger houses for some is to create more publicly accessible spaces and amenities for all.

46. What are big houses promoted to be in the United States?  
A) A luxury for the homeless. B) An abundant source of comforts.  
C) A reward for industriousness. D) An absolute necessity for happiness.
47. What is one of the consequences of living big?  
A) Many Americans' quality of life has become lower.  
B) People from diverse backgrounds no longer socialize.  
C) People no longer have access to public swimming pools.  
D) Many Americans' private life has been negatively affected.
48. What questions arise from living big?  
A) Questions related to moral principles. B) Questions having to do with labor cost.  
C) Questions about what lifestyle to promote. D) Questions concerning housing development.
49. What kind of social system does the author think is unacceptable?  
A) One in which the wealthy exploit the low-wage laborers building their houses.  
B) One in which the rich purchase amenities at an increasingly unjustifiable price.  
C) One in which the upper classes deprive the lower classes of affordable housing.  
D) One in which the affluent enjoy a more comfortable life at the expense of the poor.
50. What does the author advocate for people to live well?  
A) Finding ways to turn private spaces into public ones.  
B) Building more houses affordable to those less affluent.  
C) More public spaces created for everyone to enjoy.  
D) All amenities made accessible to the rich and the poor alike.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Most of us in the entrepreneurial community are blessed—or cursed—with higher-than-average ambition. Ambitious people strongly desire accomplishments and are willing to take more risks and spend more effort to get them.

Overall, this is a positive quality, especially for people trying to build their own businesses. Apparently, if you're more naturally driven to set goals and accomplish them, you are more likely to succeed.

Actually, this isn't always the case. In fact, in some cases, extreme ambition may end up doing more harm than good.

One major side effect of excessive ambition is the tendency to focus too determinedly on one particular vision or end goal. This is problematic because it hinders your ability to adapt to new circumstances, which is vital if you want to be a successful entrepreneur. If a new competitor emerges to threaten your business, you may need to change direction, even if that means straying from your original vision. If you have too much ambition, you'll find this hard, if not impossible.

Few people are successful when they try to build their first brand. Unfortunately, for the most ambitious entrepreneurs, a failure is seen as disastrous, and impossible to recover from.

It's a clear departure from the intended plan toward the intended goal. For people with limited ambition, however, failure is viewed as something closer to reality. Remember, failure is inevitable, and every failure you survive is a learning experience.

Ambitious people tend to be more materialistically successful than their non-ambitious counterparts. However, they're only slightly happier than their less-ambitious counterparts, and tend to



live significantly shorter lives. This implies that even though ambitious people are more likely to achieve conventional “success,” such success means nothing to their health and happiness—and if you don’t have health and happiness, what else could possibly matter?

Clearly, some amount of ambition is good for your motivation. Without any ambition, you wouldn’t start your own business, set or achieve goals and get far in life. But an excess of ambition can also be dangerous, putting you at risk of burnout, stubbornness and even a shorter life.

51. What does the author think of most entrepreneurs?
  - A) They are more willing to risk their own lives.
  - B) They are more ambitious than ordinary people.
  - C) They achieve greater unconventional success.
  - D) They have more positive qualities than most of us.
52. What does the author imply by saying “this isn’t always the case”(Line 1, Para.3)?
  - A) Ambitious people may not have a greater chance of success.
  - B) Ambitious people may not have more positive qualities.
  - C) Entrepreneurs’ ambition does as much good as harm.
  - D) Entrepreneurs are more naturally driven to success.
53. What does the author say is of extreme importance for one to become a successful entrepreneur?
  - A) Holding on to one’s original vision.
  - B) Being able to adapt to new situations.
  - C) Focusing determinedly on one particular goal.
  - D) Avoiding radical change in one’s career direction.
54. How do the most ambitious entrepreneurs regard failure in their endeavor?
  - A) It will awaken them to reality.
  - B) It is a lesson they have to learn.
  - C) It means the end of their career.
  - D) It will result in a slow recovery.
55. What does the author advise us to do concerning ambition?
  - A) Distinguish between conventional success and our life goal.
  - B) Follow the example of the most ambitious entrepreneurs.
  - C) Avoid taking unnecessary risks when starting a business.
  - D) Prioritize health and happiness over material success.

## 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**.

改革开放40多年以来，中国对高等教育越来越重视，高等教育已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近4,700万人，位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活水平不断提高，越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加，招生人数逐年上升，教学质量也在不断改进，为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育的机会。

## Part I Writing

## 参考范文

The president of the student union<sup>1</sup> solicited our opinions on what services we can render<sup>2</sup> to the community, and many students responded with their suggestions, which are summarized as follows:

The student union can organize volunteer teams to help local residents in need, for example, senior citizens<sup>3</sup> living alone<sup>5</sup>, handicapped people, and children whose parents are working in other places, to name but a few<sup>4</sup>. Elderly people leading a solitary life<sup>5</sup> may encounter various kinds of difficulties, physical and psychological. We can help them clean up their homes, wash their clothes, and, above all<sup>6</sup>, chat with them to satisfy their emotional needs.

Furthermore, we can use our knowledge to provide children with extracurricular coaching, publicize popular science, disseminate<sup>2</sup> knowledge of guarding against infectious diseases, among others<sup>4</sup>. Students from the art department may direct the local cultural activities including singing, dancing, painting, and the list can go on<sup>4</sup>.

Through such volunteer activities, we can, consciously or subconsciously, develop our sense of social responsibility, and foster<sup>2</sup> a heart of love. Through interpersonal communication, we can gain deeper insight into the society, thus getting<sup>7</sup> prepared for our future career development.

## 靓句积累

① The president of the student union solicited our opinions on what services we can render to the community, and many students responded with their suggestions. 学生会主席征求我们的意见，问我们能为社区提供哪些服务，许多学生做出回应，提出各种建议。

## 名师点评

- 不少考生照抄指令中的英文，这样势必造成雷同；不妨更改一下内容和用词，以展示自己的英语能力。参考范文将the student union改成the president of the student union，以显示与众不同。
- 为表达“提供服务”，可说do/offer/provide service，范文则选用了较难的词汇render，以展示自己的英语词汇量。后面选用disseminate而非spread，foster而非develop，也是基于相同的思考。
- 与“老人”相对应的英语有多种：old people, the aged, the elderly, senior citizens，考生可前后交替使用，避免重复。
- 为了表达“列举未尽”的语义，很多考生会使用and so on，显得过于口语化。范文使用了to name but a few，后面还使用了among others, and the list can go on，这些都是不错的选择。四级考试作文不长，考生应抓紧机会表现自己的语言能力。
- “独居老人”可以是前面的senior citizens living alone，也可是这里的elderly people leading a solitary life；替换用词符合英语国家人士的语言习惯。
- 从内容上看，老人不仅需要体力上的帮助，更需要精神上的抚慰，所以这里插入了above all，强调精神上帮助的重要性。
- 适当使用主从结构，符合英语行文习惯。如将thus getting改成并列结构and we can get，就像中文的结构了。

## 词语拓展

be summarized as follows 总结如下→be summed up in the following  
children whose parents are working in other places 父母在外工作的孩子→kids with their parents working elsewhere

② Furthermore, we can use our knowledge to provide children with extracurricular coaching, publicize popular science, disseminate knowledge of guarding against infectious diseases, among others. 此外, 我们可使用自己的知识来为儿童做课外辅导, 宣传科普知识, 传播防疫的知识, 等等。

encounter various kinds of difficulties, physical and psychological 遇到各种困难, 包括身体上的和心理上的 → meet with/come across/run into physical and mental problems of various types

foster a heart of love 培养爱心 → cultivate/develop a loving/kind heart

gain deeper insight into 更深刻地洞悉 → understand more profoundly/better comprehend

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### News Report One

[1] Police have reported a man being bitten by a four-foot snake when he lifted his toilet seat on Sunday morning. The snake was not poisonous, so the man did not have to go to the hospital, but his arm was medically treated at the scene. The police officer interviewed told news reporters the snake didn't belong to the man and it was unclear how it got into the apartment. The snake was eventually captured by the local animal handlers and taken to an animal hospital afterward. It was being treated for an outer skin infection. [2] It was unclear who the owner was. The snake may be taken to a local zoo for care if the owner does not come forward. Over the years, other creatures like frogs and fish have found their way into toilets, but this has been the first instance of a snake in recent years.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What do we learn from the police report?

**B** 新闻开头提到: 警方称, 周日早上一名男子在抬起马桶座圈时, 被一条4英尺长的蛇咬伤。选项B) “A man was bitten by a snake” 复现原文信息, 故为答案。

2. What does the report say was still unclear?

**A** 新闻中提到: 目前还不清楚这条蛇的主人是谁。选项A) “Who owned the snake” 同义转述原文信息, 故为答案。

#### News Report Two

[3] Every week since last April, Andrea Belcher has been doing something slightly unusual and amusing when she takes out her trash. It all started off when a movie star shared a photo of herself putting her trash bins out in a ball gown. This inspired Andrea to get dressed up to take out the trash. She was too embarrassed to do it during the day, so one dark evening, she put on her black off-the-shoulder gown and put her trash bin out. Her daughter filmed it and the whole family laughed, but it seemed to go down well. In the following weeks, she found other outfits in her dressing-up box, and dressed up as different characters and famous people, sharing her exploits on social media. Before long, people started

49. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“system”和“unacceptable”，本题可定位到第4段第2, 3句和第5段第1句。

**解析**

**D**

第4段第2, 3句反问道：美国人是否应该接受中上层阶级利用他人低工资劳动和挤占贫困阶层便利设施而享受奢侈生活的制度？第5段第1句强调：这两种情况都是无法接受的。选项D)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

50. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“advocate”和题干意思，本题可定位到最后一段最后两句。

**解析**

**C**

最后一段最后两句倡议：与传统的住在大房子便是幸福的观点相反，为所有人创造更多的公共空间和便利设施可能是一个更好的目标。选项C)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。

## Passage Two

### 文章导读

创业固然需要雄心，然而过犹不及，雄心过盛，反倒危害多多。事业辉煌，换不来身体健康。创业人士，引以为戒。

### 全文翻译

[51]在创业群体中，我们绝大多数人都有着高于普通人的雄心壮志，这是幸事，也是不幸。雄心勃勃的人渴望取得成就，且他们愿意冒更大的风险，花更多的精力来取得这些成就。

一般来说，这是一种积极的品质，尤其是对于那些想要创业的人来说。[52]如果你自发去设定目标并完成目标，显然会比不主动的人更有可能成功。

[52]其实，并不尽然。事实上，在某些情况下，极端的野心最终可能弊大于利。

雄心过盛的一大反作用是，过于固执地专注于某个特定的愿景或者终极目标。[53]这是有问题的，因为它会削弱你适应新环境的能力，而如果你想成为一名成功的企业家，这一点又是至关重要的。假如有新的竞争对手出现并威胁到你的业务，你可能需要改变方向，即使这意味着你会偏离最初的愿景。但如果你野心太大，你会发现即便不是不可能，但做到这一点还是很难。

很少有人能在打造自己的第一个品牌时就获得成功。[54]不幸的是，在最雄心勃勃的企业家眼里，失败是毁灭性的，他们无法从中恢复过来。

这显然偏离了原计划向目标前进的方向。然而，对于没有很大雄心的人来说，失败更接近于现实。请记住，失败在所难免，你经历的每一次失败都是一次学习经历。

相比起那些没有野心的人，充满雄心的人往往在物质上更富足。然而他们只比无野心者稍微幸福一点，寿命却短得多。[55]这些结果表明，尽管雄心勃勃的人更有可能获得传统意义上的“成功”，但这些成就相对于他们的健康和幸福而言毫无意义——如果你没有了健康和幸福，其他还有什么意义呢？

显然，拥有一定的野心对于你的动力是有益的。如果没有任何野心，你就不会创业，设定或达成目标，也不会在生活中有所作为。但是过度的雄心也是危险的，会让你面临疲劳过度、固执甚至寿命缩短的风险。

51. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“most entrepreneurs”，本题可定位到第1段首句。  
**解析** **B** 第1段首句提到：在创业群体中绝大多数人都有着高于普通人的雄心壮志。选项B)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
52. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“case”，本题可定位到第2段最后一句和第3段首句。  
**解析** **A** 第2段最后一句和第3段首句一问一答：如果你自发去设定目标并完成目标，显然会比不主动的人更有可能成功。事实上并非一贯如此。选项A)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
53. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“successful entrepreneur”，本题可定位到第4段第2句。  
**解析** **B** 第4段第2句提到：如果你想成为一名成功的企业家，适应新环境的能力这一点至关重要。选项B)是对该内容的同义转述，故为答案。
54. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“failure”，本题可定位到第5段最后一句。  
**解析** **C** 第5段最后一句指出：在最雄心勃勃的企业家眼里，失败是毁灭性的，他们无法从失败中恢复过来。选项C)是对该内容的准确概括，故为答案。
55. **定位** 根据题干中的关键词“advise”和题干意思，本题可定位到第7段最后一句。  
**解析** **D** 第7段最后一句建议：尽管雄心勃勃的人更有可能获得传统意义上的“成功”，但这些成就相对于他们的健康和幸福而言毫无意义。选项D)是对该内容的合理引申，故为答案。

## Part IV Translation

### 翻译原文

改革开放40多年以来<sup>1</sup>，中国对高等教育越来越重视<sup>2</sup>，高等教育<sup>3</sup>已经进入稳步发展阶段。高校学生总数已接近4,700万人，位居世界第一。随着我国经济的快速发展，人民生活水平<sup>4</sup>不断提高，越来越多的人渴望接受高等教育。我国高校的数量和学科专业持续增加<sup>5</sup>，招生人数<sup>6</sup>逐年上升，教学质量<sup>6</sup>也在不断改进，为更多年轻人创造了接受高等教育<sup>7</sup>的机会。

### 参考译文

For over 40 years since the beginning of the reform and opening-up, the Chinese government has attached increasing importance to higher education, which has now moved into a stage of steady growth. The number of university students in China has totaled nearly 47 million, ranking first in the world. With China's fast economic development and continuous improvement in living standards, more and more people are eager to receive (a) higher education. The numbers of universities and disciplines in China continue to increase, enrolling growing numbers of students from year to year. Meanwhile, the quality of teaching has been improving continuously. All these have created opportunities for more young people to receive a university education.

## 难点注释

1. 汉英对比研究显示, 汉语具有一定的模糊性, 英译时需要澄清。因为since表示从某一个时间点算起的一段时间, 不少考生可能将“改革开放……以来”逐字译成since the reform and opening-up, 这是错误的。the reform and opening-up是指一段延续时间, 所以不适合用在since之后。英译文可改成since the beginning/start/launch/introduction of the reform and opening-up, 这样since后面就有一个明确的时间起点了。
2. 汉语的动词时态往往时比较模糊, 有时需要考生做出主观的解读。使用不同时态来翻译“越来越重视”, 都可能是正确的: is attaching/has attached/has been attaching increasing importance to。
3. “高等教育”第二次出现时, 应避免重复译成higher education, 参考译文改用which来指代前面的higher education, 不但简练, 而且制造出一个主从结构, 符合英语行文习惯。
4. 对于“人民生活水平”, 我国二十大报告和政府工作报告的译文是the living standards, 而不是the people's living standards, 因为living standards是指人的生活水平, 不可能是动物的生活水平, 所以添加people's属画蛇添足。
5. 原文“高校的数量和学科专业持续增加”不是很严谨, 因为“学科专业”无法增加, 应是“学科专业数量”增加。如看不清这一点, 考生可能译成the number of universities and disciplines, 随后就使用了单数的动词continues。其实应使用复数的numbers: the numbers of universities and disciplines continue...。
6. 由于高校和学科专业数量增加, “招生人数”自然也增加, 两者可合并写在一句之中; 但“增加招生人数”与后面的“教学质量也在不断改进”之间没有逻辑关系, 所以翻译“教学质量也在不断改进”时, 不妨另起一句。
7. “高等教育”在全文中出现多次, 不宜全部译成higher education, 有时也可改用university/college education。

## 词语拓展

已经进入稳步发展阶段has moved into a stage of steady growth → has entered a phase of continuous development

高校学生总数已接近4,700万人。The number of university students in China has totaled nearly 47 million. → The total number of university students in China has reached nearly 47 million; University students in China have totaled nearly 47 million.

位居世界第一-ranking first in the world → ranking the first in the world/ranking the world's No.1/earning the first rank/holding the first place/holding the top spot in the world

随着我国经济的快速发展With China's fast economic development → As the Chinese economy has grown rapidly



1	B	2	A	3	D	4	C	5	B	6	C	7	D	8	B	9	A	10	B
11	C	12	A	13	D	14	C	15	A	16	B	17	D	18	A	19	C	20	A
21	D	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	C	26	L	27	B	28	E	29	N	30	F
31	O	32	C	33	I	34	K	35	M	36	F	37	K	38	H	39	D	40	J
41	M	42	C	43	G	44	E	45	J	46	C	47	A	48	A	49	D	50	C
51	B	52	A	53	B	54	C	55	D										