

大学英语四级考试 5 套标准模拟答案解析

The Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

参考范文

My Views on Group Purchasing

In recent years, group purchasing becomes increasingly popular in our life. However, in my opinion, although it is cheaper and more convenient, we should be discreet when facing group purchasing.

There are two main reasons why I say so. For one thing, you might lose more money on group purchasing because you will buy something you don't really need once you cannot resist the temptation of the low price. That will turn into another way of waste of money although you intended to save money. For another, the products of group purchasing are usually not of good quality as those sold at the market price. Just as the old saying goes, you get what you pay.

Therefore, don't follow the group purchasing hastily until you carefully think what you really need and the quality of the goods. So please keep an eye on your wallet.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

(1) Millions of people across the eastern United States are clearing up after one of the biggest winter storms in decades.

Government offices in Washington and many schools will be closed on Monday. From West Virginia to southern Maine, millions of people have been digging out after one of the worst winter storms ever recorded. Over 70 centimeters of snow fell in Washington. Officials hope to have the public transport system and the city's two main airports open again for the start of the working week. (2) New York is also recovering from its second largest snowfall. Travel restrictions have been lifted, although the public has been warned to make only essential journeys to help emergency vehicles with the clear-up. Medical centers say they are getting ready to respond to heart attacks and broken bones as residents shovel snow away from their pathways.

1. What is the news report mainly about? C)
2. Which city suffers from its second largest snow? D)

News Report Two

(3) The founder of Facebook Mark Zuckerberg has announced the birth of his first child, a girl called Max, and he has vowed to donate most of his fortune to make the world a better place for her to grow up in. Our Los Angeles correspondent David Lee looks at who might be the recipients of his fortune.

"They are going to direct into education, and into equality. We don't know precisely where that money is gonna go initially. (4) What is particularly interesting is that he seems to be separating this effort from Facebook. Some of his previous initiatives have been about connecting the Internet and improving perhaps Facebook's user base. There seems to be a very clear gap here between Mark Zuckerberg's personal desire to spend money on these things and what Facebook, the business, will be doing in charitable ways."

3. What decision has Zuckerberg made after the baby's birth? A)
4. What is particularly interesting about Zuckerberg? C)

News Report Three

This summer, the latest version of Google's self-driving car will make its first appearance on public roads. The

two-seat vehicle does not need a gas pedal or steering wheel. (5) The prototype can drive, brake and recognize road dangers without human involvement. Google says the car is the first vehicle built for the purpose of self-driving.

However, the new vehicle is not designed for long trips. (6) It does not have air bags or other safety devices required by the federal government. It cannot go more than 40 kilometers per hour. The vehicle is electric and has to be recharged after 130 kilometers. And it can only drive in areas that have been thoroughly mapped by Google.

Google will first build and test 25 driverless vehicles in areas around the company's headquarters in Mountain View, California. (7) Then, the company plans to build more and expand testing to areas that have more hills and more rain. Google hopes to have its driverless cars available in the next five years.

5. What could the new vehicle do? B)

6. What is the disadvantage of the new vehicle? D)

7. What does Google plan to do? C)

Section B

Conversation One

W: Hi, Sid, (8) I loved your concert last night! How are you?

M: I'm a little bit tired. We didn't go to bed until five o'clock in the morning. And I injured my ankle before the show. I slept all morning. How did you like the show?

W: I loved it. (8) Your singing was great. When are you playing next?

M: We have our next show here in New York at the Roxie Theater this Thursday.

W: I would love to go, but (10) I have to stay and work here at the store.

M: Well, maybe you can see us next week when we play in Washington.

W: Yeah, maybe. (11) But I'm planning to go to San Francisco on vacation in April, so I may not be able to travel to Washington.

M: Really? (11) We were invited to play at the Rock Music Festival in San Francisco in April, (9) but we don't have a way of getting there. It's a long way from New York.

W: Well, (9) a friend and I are driving across the country in a big van, and we might have room for you and your band.

M: (9) That would be great! Let me talk to the band members and I'll call you later this week.

W: OK. I'm looking forward to hearing from you. (10) Do you need help looking for any records in the store today?

M: Yeah, I was looking for an album of John Coltrane. Do you have any in stock?

W: No, I'm afraid not. But we can order one for you.

M: Oh, thanks a lot. I'll give you a call later this week.

W: Good, see you later.

8. What did the man do last night? C)

9. How will the man probably go to San Francisco? C)

10. Where is the woman working? C)

11. What can we learn about the man from the conversation? D)

Conversation Two

M: I've been waiting here in the conference room for ten minutes already. What time does our meeting start? Where is everyone anyway?

W: Didn't you hear about that? Our meeting was postponed until Friday.

M: What? (12) The meeting was postponed? No one told me anything about it.

W: (12) Didn't you get the memo?

M: (12) What memo? There haven't been any memos this whole week. I check my inbox every day, and I haven't seen anything.

W: The memo went out three days ago. It should have made it into your inbox, but maybe it got lost in all the mess on your desk.

M: You know how things get piled up on my desk when I am busy. (14) I know that sometimes I do misplace things, but I always read all the memos that go around. They go directly to my inbox. Are you sure it was sent to the whole office?

- W: It should have gone around to everybody. (13)They also posted a copy of the memo on the break room. Don't you ever look at the messages posted on the bulletin board?
- M: (13)I am usually too busy to take a bunch of coffee breaks. Anyway, I am sure the memo never got to my inbox. (15)I'll have to talk to my secretary about it.
- W: That's right. You never know what you're missing out if you don't read the memos.
- M: Yeah, you are right.
12. Why didn't the man know the meeting was postponed? C)
13. Why didn't the man see the copy memo? B)
14. What can we infer about the man? B)
15. What will the man probably do next? A)

Section C

Passage One

- (16)Long bus rides are like television shows. They have a beginning, a middle, and an end—with commercials thrown in every three or four minutes. The commercials are unavoidable. They happen whether you want them or not. Every couple of minutes a billboard glides by outside the bus window. Your sleep is equal to turning the television off. The beginning of the ride is comfortable and somewhat exciting, even if you've traveled that way before. Usually some things have changed—new houses, new buildings, sometimes even a new road. The bus driver has a style of driving and it is fun to try to figure it out the first hour or so. If the driver is particularly reckless, the ride can be as thrilling as a suspense story. (17)Sleeping for a while helps pass the middle hours of the ride. Food always makes bus rides more interesting. But you've got to be careful of what kind of food you eat. Too much salty food can make you very thirsty between stops. The end of the ride is somewhat like the beginning. You know it will soon be over and there's a kind of expectation and excitement in that. The seat, of course, has become harder as the hours have passed. By now you've sat with your legs crossed, with your hands in your lap, with your hands on the arm rests—even with your hands crossed behind your head. The end comes just at the right time. There are just no more ways to sit.
16. Why does the speaker feel long bus rides are like TV shows? B)
17. How do we spend the middle hours of the ride according to the passage? C)
18. What is the purpose of this passage? A)

Passage Two

- "Family" is of course a flexible word. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of "family" in its narrow, particularly European sense of mother, father and children living together alone in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family. For both the man and the woman, marriage means leaving one's parents and starting one's own life. (19)The man's first duty will then be to his wife. He will be entirely responsible for his wife's financial support while the wife for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and theirs alone. (20)Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's parents, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them—they decide everything in a family. (21)Readers of novels like Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former times marriage among wealthy families was arranged by the girl's parents—that is, it was the parents' duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and lead him eventually to marry their daughter. It is very different today. (22)Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no money from her parents when she gets married.
19. What is the husband's first duty for an English family? A)
20. Who decides everything in an English family? B)
21. What can we know from the book *Pride and Prejudice* about wealthy families in former times? A)
22. What is the difference between present girls and former girls according to the passage? C)

Passage Three

- (23)Over time animals have developed many ways to stay away from predators (捕食性动物). A predator is an animal that kills and eats other animals. Hiding is one of the best ways to stay alive. Some animals hide by looking like

the places where they live. To see how this works, let's look at the sea dragon. It is a master of disguise. (24) The sea dragon is covered with skin that looks like leaves. The skin helps the dragon look like a piece of seaweed. A hungry meat-eater would stay away from anything that looks like seaweed. Other animals stay safe by showing their colors. They want other animals to see them. Scientists call these bright colors warning colors. You have probably seen animals that have warning colors. Some grasshoppers(蝗虫) show off their own bright colors. Those colors don't just look attractive. They tell the enemies to stay away. Of course, hungry predators sometimes ignore the warning. They still go after the grasshopper. If that happens, the grasshopper has a backup defense. It makes lots of foam. The foam tastes so bad that the predator won't do it again. Color doesn't offer enough protection for some other animals. They have different defenses that help them survive in the wild. (25) Many fish live in groups. That's because there is safety in numbers. At the first sign of trouble, schooling fish swim as close together as they can get. Then the school of fish makes lots of twists and turns. All that movement makes it hard for predators to see individuals in a large group.

23. What is the speaker mainly talking about? C)
 24. What protects the sea dragon from a meat-eater's attack? B)
 25. According to the passage, why do many fish stay in groups? A)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

◎ 选项归类

- 名词: A) account(描述;账户) D) indicators(指标) K) security(安全;保护)
 动词: A) account (for)(占;说明) C) calculate(计算,核算) E) injured(使受伤)
 F) integrate(使结合) G) interpret(阐释,解释) I) related(有关联)
 J) relieve(减轻,缓解) M) suggest(表明;建议) N) surprise(使……惊讶)
 O) topping(达到……的顶端)
 形容词: E) injured(受伤的) H) primary(主要的;初级教育的) I) related(有关系的,有关系的)
 副词: B) broadly(总体上讲) L) significantly(显著地)

★ 答案解析 ★

26. L) 【精析】副词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入副词修饰形容词比较级 less fit。根据文章第一句可知,南方军队新兵的身体健康状况欠佳。而空格所在句顺承解释主题句,指出南方的男女陆军新兵身体条件较差,空格处应填入表程度的副词。结合备选项,可以推断 significantly“显著地”符合题意,故为答案。
27. E) 【精析】形容词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入形容词或分词作半系动词 become 的表语。本句指出,从南方十个州征募的男女陆军新兵要比全国其他州的男女新兵的身体条件明显差很多,在服役期间也更容易_____。根据前半句可知,南方新兵身体素质较差,and 前后表达的意思应该一致,因此后半句应为不好的方面。结合备选项,injured“受伤的”符合句意,故为答案。
28. M) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,本句主句缺谓语,空格处应为动词作主句的谓语。根据句意可知,基于 17 万新兵的数据,这项细致研究的作者们_____,南方公众健康总体较差的状况在该地区的军队新兵数据中暴露无遗。作为调查研究的作者,在进行完研究之后,必定是“发表,阐述”自己的研究成果。结合备选项,suggest“表明;建议”符合题意,故为答案。
29. K) 【精析】名词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入名词与 national 构成名词短语,作动词 impairing 的宾语。空格所在句含有由 and 连接的两个并列宾语结构,and 前的名词短语为 military readiness,再根据空格前的 national“国家的”可知,备选名词中,security“安全”符合题意,故为答案。
30. G) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,本句缺少动词与空格前的 to 构成动词不定式结构,作谓语动词 allow 的间接宾语。根据此句前半部分可得知,该项研究令人沮丧,但没有反驳的理由,而后半部分用 but 连接,是对前半句意思的转折,表明该地区的历史背景或许可以“解释说明”一下个中原因。结合备选项,interpret“阐释,解释”符合题意,故为答案。
31. N) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,that 引导的宾语从句缺谓语,空格处应为动词原形,与助动词 will 搭配作宾语从句的谓语。根据此

句前一句可得知,该地区的历史背景或许可以解释南方士兵身体素质较差的原因,而该句宾语从句中的宾语为学习南方历史的学生。由此推断,了解南方历史的学生们应该不难明白其中原因。结合空格前的否定词 not 和备选项,可以推断出 surprise“使……惊讶”符合题意,故为答案。

32. O) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处位于 with 引导的独立主格结构中,因此应填入动词的现在分词形式。根据此句前半部分可得知,南方一直是公众健康的重灾区。with 引导的独立主格结构进一步用数据阐述这一点,可推断出南方人口在与死亡等有关的数据中一直高居榜首。结合备选项,可推断 topping“达到……的顶端”符合句意,故为答案。

33. I) 【精析】形容词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入形容词或分词作系动词 are 的表语。本句指出,在这些方面,该地区受到质疑的排名与财富、贫穷、教育成就以及其他社会经济_____紧密_____。根据前一句可知,该地区在公共健康方面排名较差,而此句又涉及一

些衡量公共健康状况的因素,如贫穷和教育成就。因此,它们应该是相关的。结合备选项,related“有关系的,有关联的”符合句意,故为答案。

34. D) 【精析】名词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入名词,与 socio-economic 构成名词短语,与 wealth、poverty 和 educational achievement 构成并列的名词短语作介词 to 的宾语。由空格前的 and 和 other 可知,社会经济_____与财富、贫穷、教育成就有关,应该是就其他社会经济因素进行的概括。结合备选项,indicators“指标”符合句意,故为答案。

35. H) 【精析】形容词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入形容词或分词作名词 reason 的定语。根据前面的句子可得知,因为严重的贫穷状况以及不佳的公众健康状况,南方士兵在墨西哥战争、第一次世界大战和第二次世界大战中有着较高的退军率。空格所在的句子顺承前句,给出_____原因。结合备选项,可以推断出 primary reason“主要原因”符合句意,因此 primary 为答案。

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

一项新学术研究表明南方军队新兵的身体健康状况欠佳,这份研究被大肆报道。该研究团队发现,从南方十个州招募的男女陆军新兵要比全国其他州的男女新兵的身体条件明显差很多,在服役期间也更容易受伤。

基于 17 万新兵的数据,这项细致研究的作者们指出,南方公众健康总体较差的状况在该地区的军队新兵数据中暴露无遗。也正是因为如此,美国的军事准备以及国家安全正受到损害。

无论该项研究的整体结果令人多么沮丧,都没有反驳的理由,但增加一点儿该地区的历史背景或许能让人们更好地解释这些结果。有必要指出的是,任何一位学习南方历史的学生对该研究的结果都不会感到惊讶。南方长期以来都是公众健康的重灾区,在涉及死亡和各种健康风险指标的数据排行榜上,该地区的人口在一个半世纪以来都位居榜首。在这些方面,该地区受到质疑的排名与财富、贫穷、教育成就以及其他社会经济指标紧密相关。

在过去的一百五十年里,该地区中等的收入水平、严重的贫穷状况以及不佳的公众健康状况以各种方式表现出来,其中就包括在墨西哥战争、第一次世界大战和第二次世界大战中的高退兵率。这几次事件中被退兵的最大原因都和体重有关。

Section B

庖丁解牛

本文主要以作者的亲身感受为例,阐述了女性的母亲身份与写作事业之间的关系。

A) — C) 段主要阐述作者受人影响,想当然地认为女性的母亲身份会对写作事业产生不利的影响。

D) — G) 段主要阐述作者自己为人母后,亲身体会到为人父母的辛苦,但体会更多的是对自己写作事业的激励。

H) — L) 段从历史角度证明作者的观点。

★ 答 案 解 析 ★

36. 【译文】在有了孩子以后,女性艺术家们往往会失去她们的优势,作品也变少了。

【定位】由题干中的 Women artists 和 lost their advantages 定位到 B) 段第四句。

- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,“我”很容易想到

那些演员、音乐家和其他的艺术家们,她们似乎在有了孩子以后失去了自己的优势,或者产出的作品变少了很多。题干中 lost their advantages 和 became less prolific 是对定位句中 lose their edge 和 produced far less work 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

37. 【译文】时间有限的境况让作者变得更加勇敢,追求更大的梦想。
【定位】由题干中的 limited time、braver 和 larger dreams 定位到 F)段。
- F) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段提到,当作者的儿子还是婴儿的时候,她的创作时间十分有限,所以她不再浪费时间。她开始追求大的目标,变得更加勇敢。题干是对定位段内容的概括归纳,故答案为 F)。
38. 【译文】是经济与社会因素而不是母亲的身份阻碍女性在艺术上获得成功。
【定位】由题干中的 economic and social、the motherhood 和 succeeding in the arts 定位到 D)段第一、二句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,当涉及女性在艺术上取得成功时,或许母亲这个身份本身从来都不是问题。问题在于成为母亲后所面临的社会和经济局限。题干中的 the economic and social factors 是对定位句中 the economic and social constraints 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。
39. 【译文】一项研究表明,怀孕会对女性的大脑产生有利的影响。
【定位】由题干中的 One study 和 pregnancy 定位到 G)段第三、四句。
- G) 【精析】细节归纳题。第三句前半句指出,一项研究表明,怀孕对与社会认知相关的大脑区域产生长期持续的改变。接下来第四句表明,怀孕也可能改善记忆力并减缓大脑的衰老。题干是对定位句的归纳概括,故答案为 G)。
40. 【译文】作者过去认为养孩子会使她筋疲力尽,分散她写作的注意力。
【定位】由题干中的 raising a baby、energy 和 attention from writing 定位到 A)段第二句。
- A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,“我”所读到的所有关于为人母与创造力的文章都说,一个孩子会逐渐削弱“我”的精力,分散“我”的注意力,让“我”一孕傻三年,无法继续写作。题干中的 raising a baby would exhaust her energy and distract her attention 是对定位句中“a baby would sap my energy, divide my attention”的同义转述,故答案为 A)。
41. 【译文】没有人会说成为父亲可能会阻碍一个男人成为有创造力的作家。
【定位】由题干中的 Nobody、being a father 和 a man from being a creative writer 定位到 K)段第三句。

- K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句前半句提到,没有人会说成为父亲会阻碍这些男人的创造力。题干中的 claim that being a father might prevent a man from being a creative writer 是对定位句中 suggest that fatherhood hindered the creativity of these men 的同义转述,故答案为 K)。
42. 【译文】作者能够平衡母亲身份与创作的一个原因是她的丈夫分担了一半的育儿重任。
【定位】由题干中的 husband 和 half the parenting 定位到 L)段第二句。
- L) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,作者的丈夫在育儿方面给了她很大的支持,承担了一半的育儿任务,而这显然是她能够平衡育儿与创作的一个原因。题干中的 shoulders half the parenting burden 是对定位句中 shares half the parenting 的同义转述,故答案为 L)。
43. 【译文】因为不能够一直陪伴在儿子身边,作者心里充满了愧疚。
【定位】由题干中的 a lot of guilt 和 accompany her son all the time 定位到 E)段。
- E) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段提到,有很多次,作者坐在办公室里,听着儿子在外面恳求着想要进来和妈妈待在一起,几乎要掉下眼泪,而且她不止一次为了赶稿子把儿子放到电视机前。对此,她心怀愧疚。题干是对定位段内容的总结,故答案为 E)。
44. 【译文】在文学历史上,有一些女性作家平衡了为人母以及写作事业的关系。
【定位】由题干中的 some women writers in literary history 和 motherhood and the writing career 定位到 H)段第一、二句。
- H) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到,当作者从另一个角度看待文学历史的时候,它似乎没那么令人沮丧。虽然文学历史上很多女性作家是没有孩子的,但是也有一些成功的女性作家有孩子。由此可推出,这些女作家平衡了为人母以及写作的关系,故答案为 H)。
45. 【译文】在和儿子相处的五年里,作者在写作方面比以前更有效率了。
【定位】由题干中的 In the five years with her son 定位到 D)段第二、三句。
- D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,儿子出生后的五年里,作者写了两部小说,赢得了很多奖金,成为常驻作家,并且在很多国家级的出版物上发表了作品。在成为母亲之前,作者十年才写了一部小说。题干是对定位句的归纳总结,故答案为 D)。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案解析 ★

46. 【定位】由题干中的 attitude 和 health and wellness 定位到第一段最后一句。
- C) 【精析】推理判断题。由定位句及其所在段落可知,如今天然、全面的产品变得十分流行。多特瑞国

际公司的健康倡导者丹妮尔·哈迪说：“现在人们越来越想自己掌控自己的健康。”由此可知，现在人们想要掌控自己的健康，可见人们对自然理疗方法持肯定态度，乐于用这种方法来调理自身的健康，故答案为 C)。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 Hardee 和 the suggestions about oils on Facebook 定位到第二段第三、四句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，在脸书上寻找治疗生病宠物的建议后，一位同样收养斗牛犬的人告诉哈迪，她可以尝试在动物的皮肤上涂抹某种精油。带着好奇心及健康上的怀疑，哈迪深入研究了这些精油的安全性。由此可见，她并不是盲目地接受别人的建议，而是做了大量的研究来调查其安全性，故答案为 A)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 those oils 和“essential”定位到第三段第一句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，此处所谈及的油

之所以是“精油”，并不是因为任何已经得到验证的活力，而是因为它们包含从植物中提取的精华。由此可见，之所以被称为“精油”，是因为它们提取自植物的精华，故答案为 B)。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 probable effect 定位到第四段第一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，在见证了这种浓缩液体对她的儿子和宠物狗的益处后，哈迪很快投身到讲授精油的课程中。可见，精油对人类的身体有良好的调理功效的，故答案为 D)。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 Hardee's suggestion 和 curious customers 定位到最后一段第一句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，随着精油的日益流行，扩展了更为广阔的市场，哈迪建议对此感兴趣的顾客在质量和纯度方面要谨慎。由此可知，精油的质量与纯度不一，所以消费者要有自己的分辨能力，挑选那些质量好、纯度高的，故答案为 C)。

高频词汇及短语

inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] v. 通知，告知
dive [daɪv] v. 冲向；跳水
beneficial [ˌbenɪ'fiʃl] a. 有利的

apply [ə'plaɪ] v. 应用，申请
proceed [prə'si:d] v. 进行，继续
caution ['kə:ʃn] n. 小心，谨慎

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

我们大多数人都信任自己的医生，即使是他们递给我们一个自己都叫不出名字的药物的处方时也是如此。但是现如今，天然、全面的产品变得十分流行。说到一些晦涩的治疗方法时，互联网为非专业人士提供了途径，使他们知道的和他们的全科医生一样多，甚至更多。(46)多特瑞国际公司的健康倡导者丹妮尔·哈迪说：“现在人们越来越想自己掌控自己的健康。”

十分奇怪的是，就在不久以前，哈迪还不是这样的人。她最初了解精油是在护理她的宠物斗牛犬时。(47)在脸书上寻找治疗生病宠物的建议后，一位同样收养斗牛犬的人告诉哈迪，她可以尝试在动物的皮肤上涂抹某种精油。带着好奇心及健康上的怀疑，哈迪深入研究了这些精油的安全性。她说：“我非常满意自己的发现，我开始不仅仅将它们用在我领养的狗上，还用在我们儿子的身上，他也需要调理一下呼吸问题。”斗牛犬很快就明显恢复了，对她儿子的好处也几乎立竿见影。

(48)此处所谈及的油之所以是“精油”，并不是因为任何已经得到验证的活力，而是因为它们包含从植物中提取的精华。在当今市场上，薄荷、薰衣草和柑橘是最为常见的，但是几个世纪以来我们已经使用了大量的精油。

(49)在见证了这种浓缩液体对她的儿子和宠物狗的益处后，哈迪很快投身到讲授精油的课程中。“我对它有一种强烈的感受，我要分享它，”她说。她的课程规模和地理范围迅速扩张，哈迪很快就成为多特瑞国际公司的一位倡导者，多特瑞是一家天然营养和健康公司。

(50)随着精油的日益流行，扩展了更为广阔的市场，哈迪建议对此感兴趣的顾客在质量和纯度方面要谨慎。哈迪相信，高质量精油的理疗效果是帮助精油流行起来的根基。她强调说：“我并不是一个整体健康的专家，我只是亲眼看到了它神奇的功效”。

Passage Two

★ 答 案 解 析 ★

51. 【定位】由题干中的 the lawsuit against 定位到第一段。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段指出，加利福尼亚州一位联邦法官驳回了一项对可口可乐公司的控诉，该控

诉指出，健怡可乐误导消费者，让他们认为这款饮料会帮助他们减肥。由此可见，这项控诉是说可口可乐公司旗下的一款产品(健怡可乐)有误导消费者的嫌疑，这与 A)项描述一致，故答案为 A)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 the side effects of sweeteners 定位到第二段最后一句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,拜瑟拉指控健怡可乐起到了相反的作用,她援引了一些研究,声称这些研究表明,像在健怡可乐中使用的那些毫无营养价值的增甜剂导致体重上升以及患某些疾病的风险增加。由此可见,虽然可乐名为健怡(Diet Coke),但是对人体存在危害,故答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 Judge William Alsup 和 dismiss the charge 定位到第三段及第四段第一句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位部分指出,尽管可口可乐公司针对这项诉讼的辩护并不充分,威廉·阿尔苏普法官还是认为原告无法证明消费者有可能受到该广告的欺骗,没有达到“公众成员们有可能受到欺骗”这一要求。由此可见,法官之所以驳回上诉是因为证据不足,故答案为 A)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 Alsup 和 lose weight with Diet Coke 定位到第四段第三句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,阿尔苏普法官认为,理性的消费者应该能够明白,健怡可乐只不过是减少了常规可乐里的卡路里,而卡路里的减少会减轻体重仅仅是基于个人新陈代谢的整体理性饮食和锻炼养生法中的一部分。由此可见,根据法官的观点,结合调整饮食和加强锻炼才会减重,故答案为 D)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 Coca-Cola company's attitude 和 the Judge's decision 定位到最后一段第二句。

B) 【精析】观点态度题。定位句指出,可口可乐公司的一位发言人声称,他们对法院驳回原告无根据的控诉这一事实感到满意。由此可见,可口可乐公司对于案件被驳回这一判定是比较开心的,故答案为 B)。

高频词汇及短语

dismiss [dɪs'mɪs] v. 驳回;解散

allege [ə'ledʒ] v. 断言,宣称

reduction [rɪ'dʌkʃn] n. 减少,降低

content ['kɒntent] a. 满意的,乐意的

contribute [kən'trɪbjʊt] v. 促成,造成

deceive [dɪ'si:v] v. 欺骗,欺诈

individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒuəl] a. 个人的,单独的

complaint [kəm'pleɪnt] n. 抱怨,投诉

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

(51)加利福尼亚州一位联邦法官驳回了一项对可口可乐公司的控诉,该控诉指出,健怡可乐误导消费者,让他们认为这款饮料会帮助他们减肥。

提出控诉的人名叫莎娜·拜瑟拉,她说她之所以购买并饮用健怡可乐,是因为她相信健怡可乐有助于减肥以及健康的体重管理。(52)她指控健怡可乐起到了相反的作用,她援引了一些研究,声称这些研究表明,像在健怡可乐中使用的那些毫无营养价值的增甜剂导致体重上升以及患某些疾病的风险增加。

(53)尽管可口可乐公司针对这项诉讼的辩护并不充分,威廉·阿尔苏普法官还是认为原告无法证明消费者有可能受到该广告的欺骗。

(53)阿尔苏普驳回这个案子的原因是拜瑟拉没能达到“公众成员们有可能受到欺骗”这一要求。“在超市里,健怡可乐与常规的软饮料摆放在一起,而不是在健康食品区售卖。(54)理性的消费者应该能够明白,健怡可乐只不过是减少了常规可乐里的卡路里,而卡路里的减少会减轻体重仅仅是基于个人新陈代谢的整体理性饮食和锻炼养生法中的一部分。”阿尔苏普在判决中这样说道。

阿尔苏普认为,拜瑟拉所援引的研究表明了健怡可乐类型的饮料与体重增加之间的关联,却没有表明因果关系。他补充道,其中的一个研究甚至认为体重的增加“取决于消费者的行为,而非没有营养的增甜剂的作用。”阿尔苏普还否决了健怡可乐广告暗示消费者软饮料能够减重的观点,因为“理性的消费者明白,广告都是用健康、有吸引力的消费者做主演来享用主题产品,而不会用不健康、身材走样的人做主演。”

周二的判决表明,原告必须在3月22日之前提出动议来修改控诉。(55)可口可乐公司的一位发言人声称,他们对法院驳回原告无根据的控诉这一事实感到满意。

Part IV Translation

Swimming is one of the sports favored by all people, irrespective of age and sex. Domestic and foreign researches have reached consensus that ancient swimming originated from ancient people who lived near rivers, lakes and the seashore. They had to hunt waterfowl and fish as food in the water for survival. Thus, through observing and imitating the movement of fish and frogs in the water, they gradually learnt how to swim. In all ages, swimming is one of the critical survival skills no matter whether it is for hunting, escaping from wild animals, or self-rescue in a shipwreck.