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专四考试

TEM-4

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独到实用

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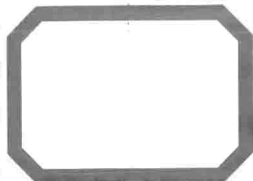
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最新真题 演练熟悉

熟悉真题同时,我们通过旁白式“阅读提示”、“做题提示”,给你演示如何阅读、如何做题。

2011年

最新真题

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answers on your Answer Sheet Two.

Text A

We have a crisis on our hands. You mean global warming? The world economy? No, the decline of reading. People are just not doing it anymore, especially the young. Who's responsible? Actually, it's more like. What is responsible? The Internet, of course, and everything that comes with it — Facebook, Twitter(微博). You can write your own list.

There's been a warning about the imminent death of literate civilization for a long time. In the 20th century, first it was the movies, then radio, then television that seemed to spell doom for the written world. None did. Reading survived; in fact it not only survived, it has flourished. The world is more literate than ever before — there are more and more readers, and more and more books.

The fact that we often get our reading material online today is not something we should worry over. The electronic and digital revolution of the last two decades has arguably shown the way forward for reading and for writing. Take the arrival of e-book readers as an example. Devices like Kindle make reading more convenient and are a lot more environmentally friendly than the traditional paper book.

As technology makes new ways of writing possible, new ways of reading are possible. Interconnectivity allows for the possibility of a reading experience that was barely imaginable before. Where traditional books had to make do with photographs and illustrations, an e-book can provide readers with an

【阅读提示】

以自问自答的方式引出主题,即_____,其责任在于_____。

本段主要介绍_____。

回顾了20世纪阅读面临的_____,即_____,然而阅读_____。

本段主要说明_____。

电子和数字革命指明了_____。

例证处常考,目的是说明电子书的优势在于_____。

本段主要说明_____。

网络连接使_____成为可能,电子书可以_____。

unlimited number of links: to texts, pictures, and videos. In the future, the way people write novels, history, and philosophy will resemble nothing seen in the past.

On the other hand, there is the danger of trivialization. One Twitter group is offering its followers single-sentence-long "digests" of the great novels. *War and Peace* in a sentence? You must be joking. We should fear the fragmentation of reading. There is the danger that the high-speed connectivity of the Internet will reduce our attention span — that we will be incapable of reading anything of length or which requires deep concentration.

In such a fast-changing world, in which reality seems to be remade each day, we need the ability to focus and understand what is happening to us. This has always been the function of literature and we should be careful not to let it disappear. Our society needs to be able to imagine the possibility of someone utterly in tune with modern technology but able to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world.

In the 15th century, Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press in Europe had a huge impact on civilization. Once upon a time the physical book was a challenging thing. We should remember this before we assume that technology is out to destroy traditional culture.

本段讲_____。

On the other hand 与第3段首句相呼应, 先扬后抑, 从反方面说明现代阅读方式的_____。

本段主要介绍_____。
以上三段讲述_____。

两个 able to... 并列说明社会需要人们具备_____和_____。

本段主要说明_____。
用印刷机的发明类比如_____，说明传统文化面临的_____。

以上两段主要讲_____。

【做题提示】

81. Which of the following paragraphs briefly reviews the historical challenges for reading?

- [A] Paragraph One.
- [B] Paragraph Two.
- [C] Paragraph Three.
- [D] Paragraph Four.

82. The following are all cited as advantage of e-book EXCEPT

- [A] multimodal content.
- [B] environmental friendliness.
- [C] convenience for readers.
- [D] imaginative design.

83. Which of the following can best describe how the author feels toward single-sentence-long novels?

- [A] Ironic.
- [B] Worried.
- [C] Sarcastic.
- [D] Doubtful.

81. 根据选项只限定总结前4段主要内容, 找与 historical challenge 对应的段落。

82. 由题干关键词 advantage of e-book 定位原文, 按照原文逐一排除。

83. 由题干关键词 single-sentence-long novels 定位第五段, 注意作者用词。

84. According to the passage, people need knowledge of modern technology and _____ to survive in the fast-changing society.

- [A] good judgment.
[B] high sensitivity.
[C] good imagination.
[D] the ability to focus.

85. What is the main idea of the passage?

- [A] Technology pushes the way forward for reading and writing.
[B] Interconnectivity is a feature of new reading experience.
[C] Technology is an opportunity and a challenge for traditional reading.
[D] Technology offers a greater variety of reading practice.

84. 由题干定位第六段末句, 注意分析句子结构。

85. 主旨大意题, 在理解全文内容的基础上选择。

Text B

I know when the snow melts and the first robins (知更鸟) come to call, when the laughter of children returns to the parks and playgrounds, something wonderful is about to happen.

Spring cleaning.

I'll admit *spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp*. Today's busy families hardly have time to load the dishwasher, much less clean the doormat. Asking the family to spend the weekend collecting winter dog piles from the melting in the backyard is like announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi. It interrupts the natural order.

"Honey, what say we spend the weekend beating the rugs, sorting through the boxes in the basement and painting our bedroom a nice lemony yellow?" I say.

"Can we at least wait until the NBA matches are over?" my husband answers.

But I tell my family, *spring cleaning can't wait*. The temperature has risen just enough to melt snow but not enough for Little League practice to start. Some flowers are peeking out of the thawing ground, but there is no lawn to seed, nor garden to tend. Newly awakened from our winter's hibernation (冬眠), yet still needing extra blankets at night, we open our windows to the first fresh air floating on the breeze and all of the natural world demanding "Awake and be clean!"

Biologists offer a theory about this primal impulse to clean out every drawer and closet in the house at spring's first light,

【阅读提示】

首段的作用是_____。

第二段引出主题_____。

具体的列举有助于对首句的理解。

此处类比的作用是_____。

第2、3段说明_____。

第4段开始具体记叙_____。

本段描述了丈夫对Spring cleaning的态度是_____。

首句为主题句。后面应该是spring cleaning can't wait的解释。

末句起承上启下的作用。

生物学家认为打扫的这种原始冲动与_____。

which has to do with melatonin, the sleepytime hormone (激素) our bodies produce when it's dark. When spring's light comes, the melatonin diminishes, and suddenly we are awakened to the dusty, virus-filled house we've been hibernating in for four months.

I tell my family about the science and psychology of a good healthy cleaning at spring's arrival. I speak to them about life's greatest rewards waiting in the removal of soap scum from the bathtub, which hasn't been properly cleaned since the first snowfall.

"I'll do it," says the eldest child, a 21-year-old college student who lives at home.

"You will? Wow!" I exclaim.

Maybe after all these years, he's finally grasped the concept. Maybe he's expressing his rightful position as eldest child and role model. Or maybe he's going to Florida for a break in a couple of weeks and he's being nice to me who is the financial-aid officer.

No matter. Seeing my adult son willingly cleaning that dirty bathtub gives me hope for the future of his 12-year-old brother who, instead of working, is found to be sleeping in the seat of the window he is supposed to be cleaning.

"Awake and be clean!" I say.

有关。

注意对 melatonin 的解释。

本段继续记叙“我”所分配的大扫除活动是_____。

大儿子开始响应“我”的号召。

作者对大儿子反应的态度_____。

本段用三个 Maybe 表明作者对大儿子积极响应的态度_____。

作者对小儿子的态度是_____。

末段再次点题, 感觉意犹未尽。

【做题提示】

86. 考查句后的具体例证帮助理解。

87. 对主题 family spring cleaning 的范围进行考查。

88. 联系题干句的下文, 注意对 not enough for Little League practice to start, no lawn to seed, nor garden to tend 进行归纳。

86. According to the passage, "*spring cleaning is a difficult notion for modern families to grasp*" means that spring cleaning

[A] is no longer an easy practice to understand.

[B] is no longer part of modern family life.

[C] requires more family members to be involved.

[D] calls for more complicated skills and knowledge.

87. Which of the following is LEAST likely to be included in family spring cleaning?

[A] Beating the rugs. [B] Cleaning the window.

[C] Restoring Wi-Fi services. [D] Cleaning the backyard.

88. Why does the author say "*spring cleaning can't wait*"?

[A] Because there will be more activities when it gets warmer.

[B] Because the air is fresher and the breeze is lighter.

[C] Because the whole family is full of energy at spring time.

[D] Because the snow is melting and the ground is thawing.

89. Which of the following interpretations of the biologists' theory about melatonin is INCORRECT?

- [A] The production of melatonin in our bodies varies at different times.
 [B] Melatonin is more likely to cause sleepiness in our bodies.
 [C] The reduction of melatonin will cause wakefulness in our bodies.
 [D] The amount of melatonin remains constant in our bodies.

90. Which of the following can best sum up the author's overall reaction to her adult son's positive response to spring cleaning?

- [A] Surprised and skeptical. [B] Elated and hesitant.
 [C] Relieved and optimistic. [D] Optimistic and hesitant.

Text C

These days lots of young Japanese do *omiai*, literally, "meet and look." Many of them do so willingly. In today's prosperous and increasingly conservative Japan, the traditional *omiai kekkon*, or arranged marriage, is thriving.

But there is a difference. In the original *omiai*, the young Japanese couldn't reject the partner chosen by his parents and their middleman. After World War II, many Japanese abandoned the arranged marriage as part of their rush to adopt the more democratic ways of their American conquerors. The Western *ren'ai kekkon*, or love marriage, became popular, Japanese began picking their own mates by dating and falling in love.

But the western way often found wanting in an important respect: it didn't necessarily produce a partner of the right economic, social, and educational qualifications. "Today's young people are quite calculating," says Chieko Akiyama, a social commentator.

What seems to be happening now is a repetition of a familiar process in the country's history, the "Japanization" of an adopted foreign practice. The Western ideal of marrying for love is accommodated in a new *omiai* in which both parties are free to reject the match. "*Omiai* is evolving into a sort of stylized introduction," Mrs. Akiyama says.

89. 根据题干关键词 biologists' theory about melatonin 快速定位原文, 从选项入手一一排除。

90. 注意从作者的用语中寻找她对大儿子积极响应的态度。

【阅读提示】

首段指出: _____ 在日本很流行, 可能是文章讨论的主题。

主题句, 强调 difference. Original *omiai* 的情况是_____。

二战后的情况是_____。

西方 *ren'ai kekkon* 流行的原因是_____。

承接上段, 转而指出西方婚姻的不足之处, 注意冒号后的进一步解释。

指出现在的情况: Japanization.

Japanization 的具体特点是接受_____第2到4段主要讲_____。

Many young Japanese now date in their early twenties, but with no thought of marriage. When they reach the age — in the middle twenties for women, the late twenties for men — they increasingly turn to *omiai*. Some studies suggest that as many as 40% of marriages each year are *omiai kekkon*. It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.

These days, doing *omiai* often means going to a computer matching service rather than to a *nakodo*. The *nakodo* of tradition was an old woman who knew all the kids in the neighbourhood and went around trying to pair them off by speaking to their parents; a successful match would bring her a wedding invitation and a gift of money. But Japanese today find it's less awkward to reject a proposed partner if the *nakodo* is a computer.

Japan has about five hundred computer matching services. Some big companies, including Mitsubishi, run one for their employees. At a typical commercial service, an applicant pays \$80 to \$125 to have his or her personal data stored in the computer for two years and \$200 or so more if a marriage results. The stored information includes some obvious items like education and hobbies, and some not-so-obvious ones, like whether a person is the oldest child. (First sons, and to some extent first daughters, face an obligation of caring for elderly parents.)

本段开始介绍日本年轻人对_____的看法。

通过列出数据说明_____。

本段主要讲述_____。开始转向对一种新型相亲方式_____的介绍,并指出相对于传统的媒婆,现代相亲模式的优势在于_____。

承接上一段进一步阐述了_____的具体细节。数字处介绍了_____。

最后两段主要讲述_____。

91. According to the passage, today's young Japanese prefer

- [A] a traditional arranged marriage.
- [B] a new type of arranged marriage.
- [C] a Western love marriage.
- [D] a more Westernized love marriage.

92. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?

- [A] A Western love marriage tends to miss some Japanese values.
- [B] Less attention is paid to the partner's qualification in arranged marriages.
- [C] Young Japanese would often calculate their partner's wealth.
- [D] A new arranged marriage is a repetition of the older type.

【做题提示】

91. 注意文中现行婚姻与 the traditional marriage 以及 the western way 的对比。
92. 根据选项内容定位于原文进行排除。

93. According to the passage, the figure 40% (Paragraph Five) is uncertain because

- [A] there has been a big increase in the number of arranged marriages.
- [B] Western love marriage still remains popular among Japanese.
- [C] young Japanese start dating very early in their life in a Western tradition.
- [D] the tendency for arranged marriages could be stronger than is indicated.

94. One of the big differences between a traditional *nakodo* and its contemporary version lies in the way

- [A] wedding gifts are presented.
- [B] a proposed partner is refused.
- [C] formalities are arranged.
- [D] the middleman/woman is chosen.

95. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?

- [A] To tell the differences between an old and modern *nakodo*.
- [B] To provide some examples for the traditional *nakodo*.
- [C] To offer more details of the computerized *nakodo*.
- [D] To sum up the main ideas and provide a conclusion.

93. 联系上下文, 找出 uncertain 在文中的对应词, 快速定位原文, 理解原句内容。

94. 由关键词 traditional *nakodo* 和 contemporary version 定位于原文, 寻找二者的不同之处。

95. 仔细理解最后一段, 把握作者的写作目的和意图。

Text D

Cordia Harrington was tired of standing up all day and smelling like French fries at night. She owned and operated three McDonald's shops in Illinois, but as a divorced mother of three boys, she yearned for a business that would provide for her children and let her spend more time with them.

Her lucky moment came, strangely enough, after she was nominated in 1992 to be on the McDonald's bun committee. "The company picked me up in a corporate jet to see bakeries around the world," she recalls. "Every time I went to a meeting, I loved it. This was global!"

The experience opened her eyes to business possibilities. When McDonald's decided it wanted a new bun supplier, Harrington became determined to win the contract, even though she had no experience running a bakery.

Harrington studied the bakery business and made sure she was never off executives' radar. "If you have a dream, you

【阅读提示】

首段概括了 Harrington 的_____, 由此可推断文章主题是_____。

承接上一段, 注意 lucky moment 指的是_____。

承接上一段, The experience 指_____。

本段叙述了_____。

can't wait for people to call you," she says. "So I'd visit a mill and send them photos of myself in a baker's hat and jacket, holding a sign that says 'I want to be your baker.'" After four years and 32 interviews, her persistence paid off.

Harrington sealed the deal with a handshake, sold her shops, and borrowed \$13.5 million. She was ready to build the fastest, most automated bakery in the world.

The Tennessee Bun Company opened ahead of schedule in 1997, in time for slump in U. S. fast-food sales for McDonald's. Before Harrington knew it, she was down to her last \$20,000, not enough to cover payroll. And her agreement with McDonald's required that she sell exclusively to the company. "I cried myself to sleep many nights," she recalls. "I really did think, I am going to go bankrupt."

But Harrington worked out an agreement to supply Pepperidge Farm as well. "McDonald's could see a benefit if our production went up and prices went down, and no benefit if we went out of business," she says. "That deal saved us."

Over the next eight years, Harrington branched out even more: She started her own trucking business, added a cold-storage company, and now has three bakeries producing fresh buns and frozen dough — all now known as the Bun Companies. Speed is still a priority: It takes 11 people at the main bakery to turn out 60,000 buns an hour for clients across 40 states, South America, and the Caribbean.

Grateful for the breaks she's had, Harrington is passionate about providing opportunities to all 230 employees. "Financial success is the most fun when you can give it away," she says.

The current economy is challenging. Some of her clients' sales have declined, but she's found new clients and improved efficiencies to help sustain the company's double-digit growth.

Cordia Harrington doesn't have to stand on her feet all day anymore. Two of her three sons now work for her, And she's remarried — her husband, Tom, is now her CFO.

"This is more than a job," says Harrington. "It's a mission. I'm always thinking. How can we best serve our employees? If we support them, they'll do their best to look after our clients. That's how it works here."

本段叙述了 Harrington 的过程, 强调了她的_____。

Harrington 已经为_____做好了准备。

第 2 到 5 段主要叙述_____。

本段讲述了其公司开业后由于_____而陷入了_____危机。

But 转折, 开始讲述_____。

以上两段讲_____。

注意冒号的解释作用。

本段主要讲述_____。Harrington 对待员工的态度是_____。

承接上一段, 继续讲述 Harrington _____ 的成绩。

首句与第一段呼应, 意在强调_____。

第 8 到 11 段讲_____。

引用 Harrington 的话结束全文, 讲其_____。

96. According to the passage, which of the following was most significant in her early career?

- [A] Her nomination on the McDonald's bun committee.
- [B] Her travel and the visits to bakeries around the world.
- [C] A business contract with local bun suppliers.
- ✓[D] The interviews and experience in running a bakery.

97. "Harrington ... made sure she was never off executives' radar" (Paragraph Four) means that she

- [A] herself wanted to be a company executive.
- [B] meant to hire executives to run the business.
- [C] meant to keep her management knowledge and skills
- [D] focused on the management of the bakery business.

98. How did she survive the crisis at the start of her bakery business?

- [A] By supplying buns for another company.
- [B] By opening her bun company ahead of schedule.
- [C] By keeping supplies up for McDonald's.
- [D] By making a new agreement with McDonald's.

99. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT in describing her current business?

- [A] It is fast growing.
- [B] It is diversified.
- [C] Its clients are all local.
- [D] It is more efficient.

100. According to the passage, which of the following is fundamental to Harrington's success?

- [A] Efficiency and love for the family.
- [B] Perseverance and concern for employees.
- ✓[C] Business expansion and family support.
- [D] Opportunities and speed.

【做题提示】

96. 由关键词 early career 将信息快速定位原文,并联系前后文理解事件发生的先后关系及轻重之分。

97. 联系第四段理解该句,从选项入手一一排除。

98. 由关键词 the crisis 定位原文,注意寻找度过危机的途径。

99. 由关键词 current business 快速定位原文,总结归纳原文所列事实,对选项一一排除。

100. 从整体上把握全文,总结 Harrington 成功的秘诀。

答案解析

Text A

【语篇分析】

本文是一篇议论文。文章通过陈述科学技术发展,尤其是网络的发展对传统阅读方式的影响,从而说明科学技

Para. 1 提出我们正面临着阅读衰落的危机,网络的发展应当为此承担责任。

Para. 2 描述了 20 世纪阅读受到的挑战——电视等传播媒介的出现,然而阅读不仅没有消失,反而更加兴盛。

术对传统阅读既是机遇也是挑战。	Para. 3—Para. 5 具体论述了科学技术,尤其是网络阅读技术对现代人们的阅读以及对传统阅读方式造成的影响。
	Para. 6—Para. 7 提示我们现代科学技术的发展对传统文化既是机遇也是挑战。

【语境词汇】

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. twitter/'twɪtə/n. 微博;鸟鸣声;喋喋不休
v. 吱吱叫,啁啾;格格地笑;唧唧喳喳地讲话;颤抖
2. Facebook/'feɪsbʊk/n. 一个社交网路服务网站
3. spell/spel/v. 招致,带来,意味 | 4. illustration/ˌɪlə'streɪʃən/n. 例证;说明;插图
5. trivialization/ˌtrɪvɪəlaɪ'zeɪʃən/n. 平凡化;轻视
6. dynamic/dai'næmɪk/a. 动力的;动态的;动力学的;有活力的 |
|--|---|

【难点突破】

1. The fact that we often get our reading material online today is not something we should worry over.

【分析】复合句。句子主干是 The fact is...。that 引导同位语从句修饰 fact; we should worry over 是一个省略了引导词的定语从句,修饰 something。当先行词为 something, nothing 等不定代词时,引导词用 that。

【译文】我们经常在网上获取阅读资料,这个事实不值得我们担心。

2. In such a fast-changing world, in which reality seems to be remade each day, we need the ability to focus and understand what is happening to us.

【分析】复合句。句子主干是 we need the ability to...。in which reality seems to be remade each day 是一个介词+关系词引导的非限定性定语从句,which 指代前面的 a fast-changing world。what 引导宾语从句,作 focus and understand 的宾语。

【译文】在这个瞬息万变的世界,现实似乎每天都被更新,这就要求我们具备关注和理解身边所发生的事情的能力。

81. 选[B]。段落主旨题。第二段简要回顾了 20 世纪阅读受到的挑战,即电影、广播和电视这些新的传播媒介,故答案为[B]。
82. 选[D]。事实细节题。第三段末句提到,像 Kindle 这样的阅读工具比传统的纸质书更方便也更环保,故[B]、[C]都是电子书的优势,予以排除;第四段第三句提到,电子书可以为读者提供无限的链接:文本、图片和视频,也就是说其内容是多模式的,故[A]也是电子书的优势,予以排除;文中并没有提到电子书具有“富于想象的设计”的优势,故[D]错误,为答案。
83. 选[B]。观点态度题。由题干关键词 single-sentence-long novels 定位于第五段第二句。其后的句子中,作者认为把《战争与和平》这样的巨著浓缩成一句话简直就是开玩笑。第四句进一步解释说,我们应当对断章取义的阅读感到忧虑,可见作者对一句话小说感到担忧,故[B]为答案,worried 与原文中的 fear 同义替换。

84. 选[A]。推理判断题。第六段末句提到,人们不但要能与现代科技完全合拍,而且要能弄懂这个不断变化、令人困惑的世界,题干中 need knowledge of modern technology 即为 in tune with modern technology 的同义转述,可见需要选择的是 but able to 后面的部分,即 to make sense of a dynamic, confusing world,而要弄懂动态的、混乱的世界,必须具备良好的判断力,故[A]为答案。[B]是对 make sense of“懂得,了解”的错误理解;[C]是对第六段末句 imagine the possibility 的错误理解;[D]是对第六段首句 to focus and understand what is happening to us 的错误理解。
85. 选[C]。主旨大意题。本文通过陈述科学技术发展,尤其是网络的发展对传统阅读方式的影响,从而说明科学技术对传统阅读既是机遇也是挑战,故答案为[C]。[A]是第三段第二句提到的内容,不足以概括本文主旨;[B]是由第四段第二句设置的干扰项,不是本文主旨;[D]是文章第四段提到的内容,不足以概括本文主旨。

【全文翻译】

我们现在正面临着危机,听到这儿你肯定会问,你说的是全球变暖或世界经济危机吗?不,我说的是阅读的衰落。现在人们已经不再阅读了,尤其是年轻人。谁该为此负责?事实上,更应该问的是——什么该为此负责?当然是网络,以及一切随之而来的事物,比如 Facebook、微博。你还可以列举出很多诸如此类的事物。

读写文明的丧钟早已敲响。[81]在 20 世纪,首先是电影,接着是广播、电视,似乎对于书写世界都无异于灭顶之灾。但是没有哪个得逞了。阅读幸存了下来,事实上,它不仅幸存了下来,还更加兴盛了。整个世界的文化素养空前地提高——有了越来越多的阅读者,和越来越多的书刊。

我们经常在网上获取阅读资料,这个事实不值得我们担心。近 20 年间电子技术和数字技术的革命可以说是指出了今后阅读和书写的发展方向。以电子书的读者为例,[82]像 Kindle 这样的阅读工具比传统的纸质书更方便也更环保。

正如科技创造了新的书写方式一样,新的阅读方式也可能出现。网络连接使从前无法想象的阅读体验成为可能。传统的书本必须使用照片和图解的地方,[82]电子书可以为读者提供无限的链接:文本、图片和视频。将来人们写小说、历史和哲学的方式将与之前完全不同。

另一方面,简单化也有一定的危害。[83]一个微博群组在给它的成员提供名著的一句话摘要。把《战争与和平》浓缩成一句话?你肯定在开玩笑。我们应当对断章取义的阅读感到忧虑。网络的一个危害是它的高速连接会降低我们的注意广度,使得我们将无法阅读长篇的或者需要专注的文章了。

在这个瞬息万变的世界,现实似乎每天都被更新,这就要求我们具备关注和理解身边所发生的事情的能力。这一直以来都是文学的功能,我们应当小心不让它消失。[84]我们的社会需要人们不但能与现代科技完全合拍,而且能弄懂这个不断变化、令人困惑的世界。

15 世纪,约翰内斯·古腾堡在欧洲发明了印刷机,对文明产生了巨大的影响。实体书也曾是富有挑战性的事物。在假设科技试图摧毁传统文化之前,我们应该谨记这一事实。

Text B

【语篇分析】

记叙文。文章叙述了作者劝家人在春天来临时进行大扫除的事情。告诉我们春天来临,万物复苏,进行一场有利于健康的大扫除是十分必要的,这充满了乐趣,并且能让人对生活充满希望。	Para. 1 作者说知道有美好的事情发生,为下文打下伏笔。
	Para. 2—Para. 3 讲到现代的家庭人们很少进行春天中的大扫除。
	Para. 4 至末尾,具体记叙了作者劝家人进行大扫除和家人的反应以及作者的心理感受。

【语境词汇】

1. thaw/θɔ:/v. 融化,融解;解冻;变暖和;使变得融洽 n. 融雪;解冻	4. melatonin/ˌmelə'təʊnɪn/n. (生)褪黑激素
2. hibernation/ˌhaɪbə'neɪʃən/n. 过冬;冬眠;避寒	5. virus/'vaɪərəs/n. 病毒
3. hormone/'hɔ:məʊn/n. 激素;荷尔蒙	6. soap scum 皂垢

【难句突破】

- Asking the family to spend the weekend collecting winter dog piles from the melting in the backyard is like announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi.
【分析】复合句。句子主干为 Asking ... is like announcing ..., announcing 后面是省略了 that 的宾语从句。主句的主语是动名词结构 Asking the family to spend ... collecting 结构。
【译文】让一家人周末在花园的融化物里收集冬天狗身上掉下来的毛就好比宣布从此再也没有无线网络了。
- Biologists offer a theory about this primal impulse to clean out every drawer and closet in the house at spring's first light, which has to do with melatonin, the sleep-time hormone(激素) our bodies produce when it's dark.
【分析】复合句。主句是 Biologists offer a theory...。which 引导非限定性定语从句, which 在从句中作主语,指代前文中的 primal impulse to..., 该定语从句中还包含了一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。
【译文】生物学家就这种在春天的第一缕阳光到来时想要打扫每一个抽屉和壁橱的原始冲动给出了一个理论,这跟褪黑激素有一定的关系,褪黑激素是一种当天黑的时候我们的身体会产生睡眠时间的激素。

86. 选[A]。推理判断题。文中第三段首句提到题干所考查的句子,随后给予了解释, Today's busy families hardly have time to load the dishwasher... 说明忙碌的家庭很少有时间进行大扫除,尤其是后一句将... collecting winter dog piles 类比为 announcing there will be no more Wi-Fi,说明现代人难以理解过去一贯执行的大扫除,所以[A]正确。大扫除只是在现代家庭中难以执行,并未全盘否定根本不执行,所以[B]太绝对化;[C]不是作者要表达的主要意思;[D]中的 complicated skills 找不到依据。

87. 选[C]。事实细节题。根据第四段作者对 husband 的安排可以排除[A];根据倒数第二段末句对小儿子的安排可排除[B];文章第三段第三句用 Wi-Fi 作类比,只是说明家庭大扫除较难执行,[C]“修复无线网络”是利用该处设置的干扰,不是扫除的内容,故答案应选[C];由文章第三段第三句可排除[D]。
88. 选[A]。语义理解题。由题干考查句的后两句可知,当气温比现在高时,还有很多其他的事情要做(no lawn to seed, nor garden to tend),到时就没时间进行打扫了,由此可知[A]为答案。[B]、[D]只是 spring 这个季节的特征,适合大扫除,但并不是 cleaning can't wait 的直接原因;[C]只是脱离文章内容的猜想。
89. 选[D]。事实细节题。根据 melatonin 将答案定位于文章第七段。根据文章内容可知,melatonin 是一种使人产生睡意的激素,且不同时期在人体中的含量不同,其减少会使人清醒,故[A]、[B]和[C]均表述正确;[D]错误,为答案。
90. 选[C]。语义理解题。大儿子在回答“I'll do it”后,作者大呼(exclaim)“You will? Wow!”,可见作者的喜悦之情非同一般,感到无比放松。接下来作者尽管对大儿子的这一举动做了各种猜测,但很快又说“No matter. Seeing my adult son willingly cleaning that dirty bathtub gives me hope for the future...”,即对小儿子也充满希望,说明了她对大儿子的回答的乐观态度。所以[C]正确。作者虽然惊喜,但文章中无从看出她的疑虑,所以[A]中的 skeptical 不正确;[B]、[D]中的 hesitant 只是作者暂时的表现,不符合题干中的 overall reaction。

【全文翻译】

我知道当积雪融化,第一群知更鸟出来鸣叫的时候,当孩子们的笑声重新荡漾在公园和游乐场的时候,一些美好的事情即将发生。

这就是:春天来临时的大扫除。

[86] 我承认春天中的大扫除对现代的家庭来说是一个很难理解的概念。现在忙碌的家庭很少有时间用洗碗机洗碗,也很少清理他们的擦鞋垫。[87] 让一家人周末在花园的融化物里收集冬天狗身上掉下来的毛就好比宣布从此再也没有无线网络了。这扰乱了自然规则。

“亲爱的,周末的时候咱们[87] 拍打一下地毯,把地下室的那些盒子码一码,把我们的卧室刷成漂亮的柠檬黄,你看如何?”我问道。

“我们能等到 NBA 比赛结束的时候再干那些事情吗?”我的丈夫这样回答。

但是我告诉我的家人,春天的打扫不可以等。[88] 上升的温度只足以让积雪融化,但是还不适合少年棒球联盟进行练习。一些花儿正从解冻的土壤中钻出来偷窥这个世界,但是人们还没有合适的土地来播种,也没有花园需要料理。虽然已从冬眠中醒来,但夜晚睡觉时仍需要多加一条毯子,我们打开窗子,呼吸飘荡在微风中的新鲜空气,大自然在对你召唤:“醒来,来个大扫除吧。”

生物学家就这种在春天的第一缕阳光到来时想要打扫每一个抽屉和壁橱的原始冲动给出了一个理论,这跟褪黑激素有一定的关系,[89] 褪黑激素是一种当天黑的时候我们的身体会产生睡眠时间的激素。当春天的阳光照耀时,褪黑激素减少了,我们就突然意识到自己已经在布满灰尘和病毒的房间里冬眠四个月了。

我告诉我的家人,当春天来临时进行一场有利于健康的大扫除包含着科学和心理学的意义。我对他们说等待清除浴室中自从下第一场雪开始就没有清除过的肥皂垢是

生活对我们的最大奖赏。

“我来干,”最大的孩子说,他是一个 21 岁的大学生,住在家里。

[90]“你来干?哦,不错!”我大叫到。

也许过了这么多年,他已经能理解这个概念了。也许他是在表现作为长子和榜样的正确立场。或者也可能是因为他几周后将去佛罗里达度假,而要讨好我这位财务官。

不管怎样,看到我已成年的儿子愿意打扫脏浴缸的时候,我对他十二岁的弟弟也充满了希望。弟弟没有干活,[87]而是坐在他应该打扫的窗台边睡着了。

“醒醒,大扫除啦!”我说道。

Text C

【语篇分析】

本文是一篇说明文。本文主要讲日本年轻人寻找配偶的方法。因受到西方的一些影响,他们对爱情和婚姻的认识与以往有所不同,择偶渠道也有所不同。与以前的通过媒人介绍相比,现在更多日本年轻人开始选择通过网络相亲,而且通过网络相亲有很多优点。

Para. 1 主要讲最近许多日本年轻人选择通过相亲来解决他们的个人问题。

Para. 2—Para. 4 讲受西方的影响,日本年轻人在选择配偶的问题上与以往有所不同;指出西方恋爱结婚的不足之处和其对日本年轻人的影响。

Para. 5 主要讲述现在日本年轻人对爱情和婚姻的看法。

Para. 6—Para. 7 讲述现在日本年轻人选择网络相亲的好处。

【语境词汇】

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>omiaiai</i> 为外来语,是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“相亲”。 | 过来的。在文中的意思是“恋爱结婚”。 |
| 2. <i>omiaiai kekkon</i> 为外来语,是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“相亲结婚”。 | 4. <i>accommodate</i> /ə'kɒmədeɪt/v. 考虑到,照顾到 |
| 3. <i>ren'ai kekkon</i> 为外来语,是由日语音译 | 5. <i>nakodo</i> 为外来语,是由日语音译过来的。在文中的意思是“媒婆”。 |

【难句突破】

1. It's hard to be sure, say those who study the matter, because many Japanese couples, when polled, describe their marriage as a love match even if it was arranged.

【分析】复合句。主句为倒装句, say those..., who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。It's hard to be sure... 为宾语从句,该宾语从句中又包含 because 引导的原因状语从句,该原因状语从句中还嵌套了 even if 引导的让步状语从句。when polled 可视为插入语。

【译文】“这很难确定,”那些调查此事的人如是说。因为被调查时,许多日本夫妇都说他们的婚姻是因爱而结合的,即使婚姻是被包办的。