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备战 2019.12

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2017年12月大学英语四级考试真题(一)



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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on **how to best handle the relationship between parents and children**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)



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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) Her grandfather. C) Her friend Erika.
B) Her grandmother. D) Her little brother.
2. A) By taking pictures for passers-by. C) By working part time at a hospital.
B) By selling lemonade and pictures. D) By asking for help on social media.

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

3. A) Testing the efficiency of the new solar panel.
B) Providing clean energy to five million people.
C) Generating electric power for passing vehicles.
D) Finding cheaper ways of highway construction.
4. A) They are made from cheap materials.
B) They are only about half an inch thick.
C) They can be laid right on top of existing highways.
D) They can stand the wear and tear of natural elements.

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

5. A) The lack of clues about the species. C) Endless fighting in the region.
B) Inadequate funding for research. D) The hazards from the desert.
6. A) To observe the wildlife in the two national parks.
B) To study the habitat of lions in Sudan and Ethiopia.
C) To identify the reasons for the lions' disappearance.
D) To find evidence of the existence of the "lost lions".

7. A) Lions' tracks. C) Some camping facilities.
B) Lions walking. D) Traps set by local hunters.

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) A special gift from the man. C) A call from her dad.
B) Her wedding anniversary. D) Her "lucky birthday".
9. A) Threw her a surprise party. C) Bought her a gold necklace.
B) Took her on a trip overseas. D) Gave her a big model plane.
10. A) What her husband and the man are up to.
B) What has been troubling her husband.
C) The trip her husband has planned.
D) The gift her husband has bought.
11. A) He wants to find out about the couple's holiday plan.
B) He is eager to learn how the couple's holiday turns out.
C) He will tell the woman the secret if her husband agrees.
D) He will be glad to be a guide for the couple's holiday trip.

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

12. A) They take the rival's attitude into account.
B) They know when to adopt a tough attitude.
C) They see the importance of making compromises.
D) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation.
13. A) They know when to stop. C) They know when to make compromises.
B) They know how to adapt. D) They know how to control their emotion.
14. A) They are patient. C) They are good at expression.
B) They learn quickly. D) They uphold their principles.
15. A) Clarify items of negotiation. C) Get to know the other side.
B) Make clear one's intentions. D) Formulate one's strategy.

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) How space research benefits people on Earth.
B) When the International Space Station was built.
C) How many space shuttle missions there will be.
D) When America's earliest space program started.

Rats are often 30 with spreading disease rather than 31 it, but this long-tailed animal is highly 32. Inside a rat's nose are up to 1,000 different types of *olfactory receptors* (嗅觉感受器), whereas humans only have 100 to 200 types. This gives rats the ability to detect 33 smells. As a result, some rats are being put to work to detect *TB* (肺结核). When the rats detect the smell, they stop and rub their legs to 34 a sample is infected.

Traditionally, a hundred samples would take lab technicians more than two days to 35, but for a rat it takes less than 20 minutes. This rat detection method doesn't rely on specialist equipment. It is also more accurate—the rats are able to find more TB infections and, therefore, save more lives.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| A) associated | F) preventing | K) superior |
| B) examine | G) prohibiting | L) suspicious |
| C) indicate | H) sensitive | M) tip |
| D) nuisance | I) slight | N) treated |
| E) peak | J) specify | O) visual |

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**.

Do In-Class Exams Make Students Study Harder?

Research suggests they may study more broadly for the unexpected rather than search for answers.

- A) I have always been a poor test-taker. So it may seem rather strange that I have returned to college to finish the degree I left undone some four decades ago. I am making my way through Columbia University, surrounded by students who quickly supply the verbal answer while I am still processing the question.
- B) Since there is no way for me to avoid exams, I am currently questioning what kind are the most taxing and ultimately beneficial. I have already sweated through numerous in-class midterms and finals, and now I have a professor who issues take-home ones. I was excited when I learned this, figuring I had a full week to do the research, read the texts, and write it all up. In fact, I was still rewriting my midterm the morning it was due. To say I had lost the thread is putting it mildly.
- C) As I was suffering through my week of anxiety, overthinking the material and guessing my grasp of it, I did some of my own polling among students and professors. David Eisenbach, who teaches a popular class on U.S. presidents at Columbia, prefers the in-class variety. He believes students ultimately learn more and encourages them to form study groups. "That way they socialize over history outside the class, which wouldn't happen without the pressure of an in-class exam," he explained. "Furthermore, in-class exams force students to learn how to perform under pressure, an essential work skill."
- D) He also says there is less chance of cheating with the in-class variety. In 2012, 125 students at Harvard were caught up in a scandal when it was discovered they had cheated on a take-home exam for a class entitled "Introduction To Congress." Some colleges have what they call an "honor code," though if you are smart enough to get into these schools, you are either smart enough to get around any codes or

- hopefully, too ethical to consider doing so. As I sat blocked and clueless for two solid days, I momentarily wondered if I couldn't just call an expert on the subject matter which I was tackling, or someone who took the class previously, to get me going.
- E) Following the Harvard scandal, Mary Miller, the former dean of students at Yale, made an impassioned appeal to her school's professors to refrain from take-home exams. "Students risk health and well being, as well as performance in other end-of-term work, when faculty offers take-home exams without clear, time-limited boundaries," she told me. "Research now shows that regular quizzes, short essays, and other assignments over the course of a term better enhance learning and retention."
- F) Most college professors agree the kind of exam they choose largely depends on the subject. A quantitative-based one, for example, is unlikely to be sent home, where one could ask their older brothers and sisters to help. Vocational-type classes, such as computer science or journalism, on the other hand, are often more research-oriented and lend themselves to take-home testing. Chris Koch, who teaches "History of Broadcast Journalism" at Montgomery Community College in Rockville, Maryland, points out that reporting is about investigation rather than the memorization of minute details. "In my field, it's not what you know—it's what you know how to find out," says Koch. "There is way too much information, and more coming all the time, for anyone to remember. I want my students to search out the answers to questions by using all the resources available to them."
- G) Students' test-form preferences vary, too, often depending on the subject and course difficulty. "I prefer take-home essays because it is then really about the writing, so you have time to edit and do more research," says Elizabeth Dresser, a junior at Barnard. Then there is the stress factor. Francesca Haass, a senior at Middlebury, says, "I find the in-class ones are more stressful in the short term, but there is immediate relief as you swallow information like mad, and then you get to forget it all. Take-homes require thoughtful engagement which can lead to longer term stress as there is never a moment when the time is up." Meanwhile, Olivia Rubin, a sophomore at Emory, says she hardly even considers take-homes true exams. "If you understand the material and have the ability to *articulate* (说出) your thoughts, they should be a breeze."
- H) How students ultimately handle tests may depend on their personal test-taking abilities. There are people who always wait until the last minute, and make it much harder than it needs to be. And then there are those who, not knowing what questions are coming at them, and having no resources to refer to, can freeze. And then there are we rare folks who fit both those descriptions.
- I) Yes, my advanced age must factor into the *equation* (等式), in part because of my inability to access the information as quickly. As another returning student at Columbia, Kate Marber, told me, "We are learning not only all this information, but essentially how to learn again. Our fellow students have just come out of high school. A lot has changed since we were last in school."
- J) If nothing else, the situation has given my college son and me something to share. When I asked his opinion on this matter, he responded, "I like in-class exams because the time is already reserved, as opposed to using my free time at home to work on a test," he responded. It seems to me that a compromise would be receiving the exam questions a day or two in advance, and then doing the actual test in class with the ticking clock overhead.

- K) Better yet, how about what one Hunter College professor reportedly did recently for her final exam: She encouraged the class not to stress or even study, promising that, "It is going to be a piece of cake." When the students came in, sharpened pencils in hand, there was not a blue book in sight. Rather, they saw a large chocolate cake and they each were given a slice.
36. Elderly students find it hard to keep up with the rapid changes in education.
37. Some believe take-home exams may affect students' performance in other courses.
38. Certain professors believe in-class exams are ultimately more helpful to students.
39. In-class exams are believed to discourage cheating in exams.
40. The author was happy to learn she could do some exams at home.
41. Students who put off their work until the last moment often find the exams more difficult than they actually are.
42. Different students may prefer different types of exams.
43. Most professors agree whether to give an in-class or a take-home exam depends on the type of course being taught.
44. The author dropped out of college some forty years ago.
45. Some students think take-home exams will eat up their free time.

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.

That people often experience trouble sleeping in a different bed in unfamiliar surroundings is a phenomenon known as the "first-night" effect. If a person stays in the same room the following night they tend to sleep more soundly. Yuka Sasaki and her colleagues at Brown University set out to investigate the origins of this effect.

Dr. Sasaki knew the first-night effect probably has something to do with how humans evolved. The puzzle was what benefit would be gained from it when performance might be affected the following day. She also knew from previous work conducted on birds and dolphins that these animals put half of their brains to sleep at a time so that they can rest while remaining alert enough to avoid *predators* (捕食者). This led her to wonder if people might be doing the same thing. To take a closer look, her team studied 35 healthy people as they slept in the unfamiliar environment of the university's Department of Psychological Sciences. The participants each slept in the department for two nights and were carefully monitored with techniques that looked at the activity of their brains. Dr. Sasaki found, as expected, the participants slept less well on their first night than they did on their second, taking more than twice as long to fall asleep and sleeping less overall. During deep sleep, the participants' brains behaved in a similar manner seen in birds and dolphins. On the first night only, the left *hemispheres* (半球) of their brains did not sleep nearly as deeply as their right hemispheres did.

Curious if the left hemispheres were indeed remaining awake to process information detected in the surrounding environment, Dr. Sasaki re-ran the experiment while presenting the sleeping participants with

a mix of regularly timed *beeps* (蜂鸣声) of the same tone and irregular beeps of a different tone during the night. She worked out that, if the left hemisphere was staying alert to keep guard in a strange environment, then it would react to the irregular beeps by stirring people from sleep and would ignore the regularly timed ones. This is precisely what she found.

46. What did researchers find puzzling about the first-night effect?
- A) To what extent it can trouble people. C) What circumstances may trigger it.
B) What role it has played in evolution. D) In what way it can be beneficial.
47. What do we learn about Dr. Yuka Sasaki doing her research?
- A) She found birds and dolphins remain alert while asleep.
B) She found birds and dolphins sleep in much the same way.
C) She got some idea from previous studies on birds and dolphins.
D) She conducted studies on birds' and dolphins' sleeping patterns.
48. What did Dr. Sasaki do when she first did her experiment?
- A) She monitored the brain activity of participants sleeping in a new environment.
B) She recruited 35 participants from her Department of Psychological Sciences.
C) She studied the differences between the two sides of participants' brains.
D) She tested her findings about birds and dolphins on human subjects.
49. What did Dr. Sasaki do when re-running her experiment?
- A) She analyzed the negative effect of irregular tones on brains.
B) She recorded participants' adaptation to changed environment.
C) She exposed her participants to two different stimuli.
D) She compared the responses of different participants.
50. What did Dr. Sasaki find about the participants in her experiment?
- A) They tended to enjoy certain tones more than others.
B) They tended to perceive irregular beeps as a threat.
C) They felt sleepy when exposed to regular beeps.
D) They differed in their tolerance of irregular tones.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It's time to reevaluate how women handle conflict at work. Being overworked or over-committed at home and on the job will not get you where you want to be in life. It will only slow you down and hinder your career goals.

Did you know women are more likely than men to feel exhausted? Nearly twice as many women than men ages 18–44 reported feeling “very tired” or “exhausted”, according to a recent study.

This may not be surprising given that this is the age range when women have children. It's also the age range when many women are trying to balance careers and home. One reason women may feel exhausted is that they have a hard time saying “no.” Women want to be able to do it all—volunteer for school parties or cook delicious meals—and so their answer to any request is often “Yes, I can.”

Women struggle to say “no” in the workplace for similar reasons, including the desire to be liked by

their colleagues. Unfortunately, this inability to say “no” may be hurting women’s health as well as their career.

At the workplace, men use conflict as a way to position themselves, while women often avoid conflict or strive to be the peacemaker, because they don’t want to be viewed as aggressive or disruptive at work. For example, there’s a problem that needs to be addressed immediately, resulting in a dispute over who should be the one to fix it. Men are more likely to face that dispute from the perspective of what benefits them most, whereas women may approach the same dispute from the perspective of what’s the easiest and quickest way to resolve the problem—even if that means doing the boring work themselves.

This difference in handling conflict could be the deciding factor on who gets promoted to a leadership position and who does not. Leaders have to be able to delegate and manage resources wisely—including staff expertise. Shouldering more of the workload may not earn you that promotion. Instead, it may highlight your inability to delegate effectively.

51. What does the author say is the problem with women?
- A) They are often unclear about the career goals to reach.
 - B) They are usually more committed at home than on the job.
 - C) They tend to be over-optimistic about how far they could go.
 - D) They tend to push themselves beyond the limits of their ability.
52. Why do working women of child-bearing age tend to feel drained of energy?
- A) They struggle to satisfy the demands of both work and home.
 - B) They are too devoted to work and unable to relax as a result.
 - C) They do their best to cooperate with their workmates.
 - D) They are obliged to take up too many responsibilities.
53. What may hinder the future prospects of career women?
- A) Their unwillingness to say “no”.
 - B) Their desire to be considered powerful.
 - C) An underestimate of their own ability.
 - D) A lack of courage to face challenges.
54. Men and women differ in their approach to resolving workplace conflicts in that _____.
- A) women tend to be easily satisfied
 - B) men are generally more persuasive
 - C) men tend to put their personal interests first
 - D) women are much more ready to compromise
55. What is important to a good leader?
- A) A dominant personality.
 - B) The ability to delegate.
 - C) The courage to admit failure.
 - D) A strong sense of responsibility.

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**.

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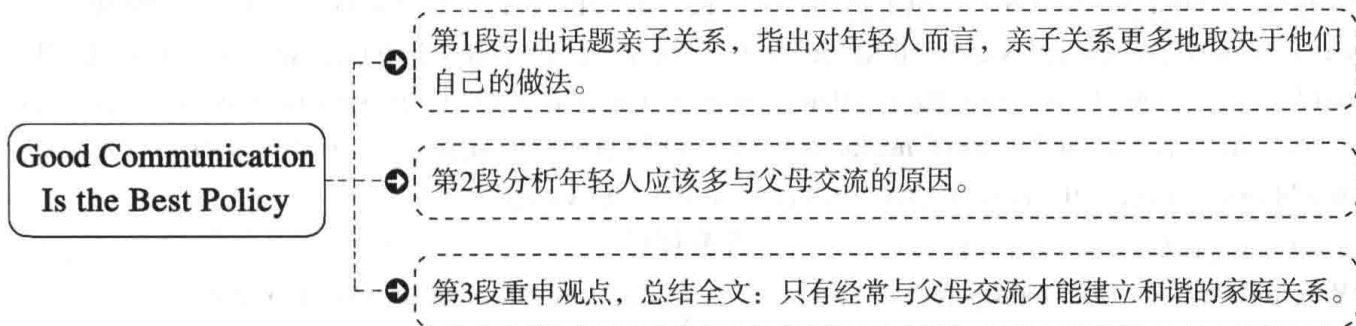
2017年12月大学英语四级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing



名师视频
解密亲子关系。

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	名师点评
<p style="text-align: center;">Good Communication Is the Best Policy</p> <p>【1】 The relationship between parents and children is an eternal and universal topic for the mankind. 【2】 Our relationship with parents might be different at different ages. And for young people at their 20s, 【3】 I think it will more depend on what children do.</p> <p>【4】 The reason why I say so is that as we grow up, our parents who were our idols before gradually get old and even out-dated. 【5】 However hard efforts they make, they could not catch up with our steps, leading to the so-called invisible generation gap between us. Thus, 【6】 if we cannot slow down our pace, there will definitely be an awkward silence between parents and us, which is not rare now. 【7】 As a result, we young people should talk more with parents to share our feelings and to know each other better.</p> <p>Everyone wants loving parents who are open and supportive. 【8】 Only through frequent communication with each other can we establish such a harmonious relationship with our parents.</p>	<p>【1】 引出话题: 亲子关系。</p> <p>【2】 使用短句形成长短句交替, 并承上启下。</p> <p>【3】 表明观点: 对于年轻人而言, 亲子关系更多地取决于孩子的做法。</p> <p>【4】 承接上文, 解释原因。</p> <p>【5】 让步状语从句给文章增色。</p> <p>【6】 反面论证。</p> <p>【7】 环环相扣, 最后得出结论: 年轻人应该多与父母交流。</p> <p>【8】 重申观点: 经常与父母交流才能建立良好的亲子关系。</p>

话题词汇:

privacy 隐私

rebellious 反抗的, 叛逆的

spoil 溺爱

adolescent 青少年

expectation 期望

responsibility 责任

be grateful to... 对……心存感激

punish 惩罚

Part II Listening Comprehension



来啊,看星火
名师逐题讲解
听力热点。

Section A

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

(1) A 9-year-old girl in New Mexico has raised more than \$500 for her little brother who needs heart surgery in Houston, Texas this July. Addison Witulski's grandmother Kim Allred said Addison probably overheard a conversation between family members talking about the funds needed to get her little brother to treatment. "I guess she overheard her grandfather and me talking about how we're worried about how we're going to get to Houston for my grandson's heart surgery," said Allred. (2) "She decided to go outside and have a lemonade stand and make some drawings and pictures and sell them." That's when Addison and her friends Erika and Emily Borden decided to sell lemonade for 50 cents a cup and sell pictures for 25 cents each. Before Allred knew it, New Mexico State Police Officers were among the many stopping by helping them reach a total of \$568. The family turned to social media expressing their gratitude saying, "From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to deeply thank each and every person that stopped by!"

答案详解

1. Who did Addison raise money for?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻讲述了 Addison 卖柠檬水和画为生病的弟弟筹资的故事。新闻开门见山讲到,新墨西哥州 9 岁的女孩 Addison 已经为需要做心脏手术的弟弟筹集了 500 多美元。由此可知,女孩筹钱是为了给弟弟治病。

2. How did Addison raise money?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中 Addison 的奶奶讲述了 Addison 筹钱的经过:她或许是听到了家人讨论弟弟手术需要钱的事情,于是决定外出摆摊卖柠檬水,并且画一些画然后卖掉换钱。由此可知,女孩 Addison 是通过卖柠檬水和画为弟弟筹钱的。

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

(3) Last week, France announced that the country will pave 621 miles of road with solar panels over the next five years, with the goal of providing cheap, renewable energy to five million people. Called the Wattway, the roads will be built through joint efforts with the French road-building company Colas and the National Institute of Solar Energy. The company spent the last five years developing solar panels that are only about a quarter of an inch thick and are strong enough to stand up to heavy highway traffic without breaking or making the roads more slippery. (4) The panels are also designed so that they can be installed directly on top of existing roadways, making them relatively cheap and easy to install. France isn't the first country to kick around the idea of paving its roads with solar panels. In November 2015, the Netherlands completed a 229-foot-long bike path paved with solar panels as a test for future projects. (4) However, this is the first time a panel has been designed to be laid directly on top of existing roads and the first project to install the panels on public highways.

答案详解

3. What was France's purpose of constructing the Wattway?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,法国上周宣布,国家将在接下来的五年里用太阳能电池板铺设 621 英里长的公路,目的是为五百万人提供廉价的可再生能源。由此可知,法国修建新能源公路主要目的是为人们提供可再生能源。B) 选项中的 clean energy 对应原文中的 renewable energy。

4. What is special about the solar panels used in the

Wattway?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到即将修建的瓦特路的一些特征:太阳能电池板厚度只有四分之一英寸,但足以满足繁忙的交通使用,也不会使路面变滑;电池板可以直接装在现有的公路上面,这样不但节约了成本而且容易安装。新闻末尾又提到,这是第一次把电池板装在现有道路的表面上,也是第一个把电池板装在公用道路上的项目。对比选项可知,C) 为正确答案。

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

Lions have disappeared from much of Africa, but for the past few years scientists have wondered if the big cats were hanging on in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia. (5) Continuous fighting in the region has made surveys difficult. (6) But scientists released a report Monday documenting, with hard evidence, the discovery of “lost lions”. A team with Oxford University’s Wildlife Conservation Research Unit, supported by a charity organization, spent two nights in November camping in a national park in northwest Ethiopia, on the Ethiopia-Sudan border. (7) The researchers set out six camera traps, capturing images of lions, and they identified lion tracks. The scientists concluded that lions are also likely to live in a neighboring national park across the border in Sudan. The International Union for Conservation of Nature had previously considered the area a “possible range” for the species, and local people had reported seeing lions in the area, but no one presented convincing evidence.

答案详解

5. What has made it difficult to survey lions in remote parts of Sudan and Ethiopia?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻开头提到,狮子在非洲大部分地区已经消失,但是在过去几年,科学家们曾经猜想,在苏丹和埃塞俄比亚的偏远地区是否有狮子活动的迹象。然后,新闻提到这一地区战乱频繁,使科学家们的调查举步维艰。

6. What was the main purpose of the research?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。新闻中提到,牛津大学野生动物保护与研究团队在位于苏丹和埃塞俄比亚边

境的埃塞俄比亚西北部的国家公园守候了两个晚上,发现了狮子的踪迹。结合上文提到的,科学家在周一发布了一项报告,证明发现了“消失的狮子”。由此可推测,该团队研究的目的是找到“消失”的狮子存在的证据。

7. What did the researchers find in the national park?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。新闻中提到,研究者们国家公园设置了6个相机陷阱,捕捉到了狮子的图像,发现了狮子的踪迹。

Section B

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

M: (8) I bet you’re looking forward to the end of this month, aren’t you?

W: Yes, I am. How did you know?

M: David told me you had a special birthday coming up.

W: (8) Oh, yes. That’s right. This year will be my golden birthday.

M: What does that mean? I’ve never heard of a golden birthday.

W: I’ve actually just learned of this concept myself. Fortunately, just in time to celebrate. (8) A golden or lucky birthday is when one turns the age of their birth date. (9) So, for example, my sister’s birthday is December 9 and her golden birthday would have been the year she turned 9 years old. Come to think of it, my parents did throw her a surprise party that year.

M: Interesting. Too bad I missed mine. My golden birthday would’ve been four years ago. I assume you got big plans then.

W: Actually yes. My husband is planning a surprise holiday for the two of us next week. I have no idea what he’s got in mind, but I’m excited to find out. Has he mentioned anything to you?

M: He might have.

W: Anything you’d like to share? (10) I’m dying to know what kind of trip he has planned or where we’re going.

M: You know nothing at all?

W: Not a clue. Hard to imagine, isn’t it? Though I must say I think he’s been having even more fun keeping the secret from me the past few weeks.

M: I'm sure both of you will have a fantastic time. Happy golden birthday! (11) I can't wait to hear all about it when you get back.

答案详解

8. What is the woman looking forward to?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。对话开头,男士说女士一定在期盼月末的到来,女士表示肯定,并问男士是怎么知道的,男士回答说因为 David 曾给他说过女士快要过一个特殊的生日了。结合下文我们可知,生日特殊是因为它是 golden birthday,也叫 lucky birthday。由此可见,女士期待的是她的 lucky birthday。

9. What did the woman's parents do on her sister's lucky birthday?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士举例说明,她妹妹的生日是 12 月 9 日,那么她的 golden birthday

就是她九岁的生日,并且回想到,当时她的父母给她妹妹举办了一场惊喜派对。

10. What is the woman eager to find out about?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。女士说她的丈夫正准备下周给她一个惊喜之旅,她非常想知道是一个什么样的旅行或者是去哪里旅行。由此可见,女士想知道的是她丈夫计划的关于旅行的相关信息。

11. What does the man say at the end of the conversation?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话末尾,男士向女士表达生日祝贺,并说自己迫不及待地想要知道他们的旅途故事。

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

W: Mr. Green, what do you think makes a successful negotiator?

M: Well, that's hard to define. But I think successful negotiators have several things in common. They are always polite and rational people. They are firm but flexible. They can recognize power and know how to use it. (12) They are sensitive to the dynamics of a negotiation, the way it rises and falls, and how it may change direction. They project an image of confidence. (13) And, perhaps most importantly, they know when to stop.

W: And what about an unsuccessful negotiator?

M: Well, this is probably all of us when we start out. We are probably immature and over-trusting, too emotional or aggressive. We are unsure of ourselves and we want to be liked by everyone. (14) Good negotiators learn fast. Poor negotiators remain like that and go on losing negotiations.

W: In your opinion, can the skills of negotiation be taught?

M: Well, you can teach someone how to prepare for a negotiation. (15) There're perhaps six stages in every negotiation: get to know the other side; state your goals; start the process; clarify areas of disagreement or conflict; reassess your position, making acceptable compromises; and finally reach some agreement in principle. These stages can be studied, and strategies to be used in each can be planned beforehand. But I think the really successful negotiator is probably born with the sixth sense about responding appropriately to the situation at hand.

W: The artistic sense you've just described?

M: Yes. That's right.

答案详解

12. What does the man say about good negotiators?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话开头,女士询问男士什么样的人成功的谈判者。男士说成功的谈判者有一些共同特征:他们礼貌而有理性,他们立场坚定又不失灵活,他们知道着力点在哪里而且知道如何去运用,他们对谈判的动态很敏感并且知道如何改变话题方向。

13. What does the man say may be the most important thing to a successful negotiator?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。男士在讲述成功谈判者的特点时,最后强调最重要的是,他们知道何时停下来。

14. How is a good negotiator different from a poor one?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中女士询问不成功的谈判者是什么样子,男士说我们刚涉足谈判时,我们大家都是不成功的谈判者,我们不成熟、过度信任、太过感情用事、咄咄逼人。后来善于学习的人成为成功的谈判者,而原地踏步的人成为失败者。由此可见,成功的谈判者与失败的谈判者最大的区别在于成功者善于学习。

15. What is the first stage of a negotiation according to

the man?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。对话中,女士询问谈判技巧是否可以学会,男士给出肯定回答,并将谈判过程分为六个阶段:了解对方,陈述自己的目标,开始谈判,明确双方冲突,重新评估自己的立场并作出适当让步,在原则上达成一致。由此可见,谈判的第一个环节是了解对方。

Section C

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Some people wonder why countries spend millions of dollars on space projects. (16) They want to know how space research helps people on Earth. Actually, space technology helps people on Earth every day. This is called "spin-off technology". Spin-off technology is space technology that is now used on Earth. (17) In early space programs, such as the Apollo missions of the 1960s and 1970s, and in the space shuttle missions today, scientists developed objects for the astronauts to use on the moon and in space. We now use some of these objects every day. (18) For example, we have quartz crystal clocks and watches accurate to within one minute a year. We purify the water we drink with the water filter designed for the astronauts' use in space. The cordless, hand-held tools we use in our homes, such as vacuum cleaners, flashlights, drills and saws came from the technology of these early space programs. On cold winter days, we can stay warm with battery-operated gloves and socks, and specially-made coats and jackets. All these clothes are similar to the spacesuit designs that kept astronauts comfortable in the temperatures of the moon, and are spin-offs from space technology. These products are only a few examples of the many ways space technology helps us in our everyday lives. No one knows how new spin-off technology from the International Space Station will help us in the future.

答案详解

16. What do some people want to know about space exploration?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头提到,有些人想知道为什么国家在太空项目上花费数百万美元,他们想知道太空研究如何能帮助地球上的人们。原文中的 helps 与 A) 选项中的 benefits 是同义转述。

17. What did scientists do for the space shuttle missions?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到,在早期的太空计

划中,如在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代的阿波罗任务和今天的航天飞机任务中,科学家们开发了供宇航员们在月球上和太空中使用的物品,其中有一些成了我们今天日常生活中使用的物品。

18. What does the speaker say about quartz crystal clocks and watches?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文提到,我们现在使用的石英钟和石英表的精确度达到了一年误差不超过一分钟。

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

(19) Well, if I could go back in history and live, I'd like to go back to the 18th century and perhaps in colonial America in Yankee New England where one of my ancestors lived, because it was the beginning of something. By the 18th century, there was a feeling of community that had grown. My ancestor was a preacher traveling around the countryside. People lived in small communities. There were fishermen and farmers who provided fresh food that tasted and looked like food, unlike that in today's supermarkets, and there were small towns, and New York wasn't that far away. (20) I'm deeply attached to the Puritan tradition, not in a religious sense, but they believed in working for something, working for goals, and I like that. They worked hard at whatever they did, but they had a sense of achievement. They believed in goodness, in community, and helping