

## 2015 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(三)答案与详解

### Part I

### Writing

结构框图:

一、第 1 段描述图画内容并介绍图中人物观点。

二、第 2 段分析网络误导性信息的危害——网络误导性信息会使人养成坏习惯，甚至犯罪；网络误导性信息会造成个人和政府的信任危机，并举例说明。

三、第 3 段提出建议一采取措施来防止我们被垃圾信息误导，并提出个人见解。

#### The Harm Caused by Misleading Information Online

As is revealed in the picture, a man is sitting in front of a computer searching information from the Internet, while a woman is standing by the door, holding a cup of coffee. The most striking feature is the caption under the picture, which reads "I just feel unfortunate to live in a world with so much misleading information!"

With a large amount of information coming up, the severity of misleading information arises. Unfortunately, if we lack the ability to distinguish the true information from the misleading one, we will finally fall prey to it, because the misleading information may get people into bad habits, even make them commit crimes. Numerous network fraud is a living example. In addition, there may be a trust crisis between individuals and the government, if we cannot correct the misleading news as soon as possible. For instance, the nuclear leakage in Japan in 2011 has caused great panic in Eastern China, where thousands of people went out to rob salt after the rumor that salt has an effect of anti-radiation, which brought about turbulence in the domestic market.

From what have been discussed above, it is therefore, necessary that some effective measures be taken to prevent ourselves from being misled by junk information. And in my opinion, learning to identify the authenticity of information online is the most practical measure.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

1. 听力原文: W: I was shocked to hear of your wife's illness. Is she going to be all right?

M: At first, the doctors weren't sure, but she's really improved. She'll be home next week.

Q: What do we learn about the man's wife from the conversation?

【精析】D)。事实细节题。对话中，女士表示听说男士妻子的病情后十分震惊，并询问男士他的妻子好点没有；男士说最初连医生都没有把握，但妻子现在已经好多了，下周就可以回家了。由此可知，男士妻子的病情正在好转。

2. 听力原文: M: Excuse me. Can I get a ticket for a sleeping compartment on this train?

W: Yes, there are four left. The price is £ 60 per person including a continental breakfast.

Q: What is the man doing?

【精析】C)。行或计划题。对话中，男士询问何能否买一张火车卧铺票；女士说票价为 60 英镑，其中包括一份欧式早餐。由此可知，男士正在购买火车票。

3. 听力原文: M: Janet, here's the book I borrowed from you, but I'm so sorry that I can't find its jacket.

W: It doesn't matter. Anyway, you are one of the few people who actually return books to me.

Q: What does the woman imply?

【精析】A)。推理判断题。对话中，男士把书还给了女士，并向她道歉说书的护封找不到了；女士表示没关系，并补充说实际上除了男士之外，很少的人借了她的书后会归还。由此可知，大多数从女士这里借书的人都没有把书还给她。

4. 听力原文: M: Lisa, have you been to the new supermarket yet?

W: Yes, and no. I went there last Saturday for their grand opening sale; but I drove around the parking lot for nearly an hour, looking for a space before I finally gave up and came home.

Q: What does the woman mean?

【精析】D)。事实细节题。对话中,男士问女士有没有去过新开的那家超市;女士说既去了又没去,上周六超市开业那天她去了超市,但她在停车场转了将近一个小时都没找到地方停车,最后只好回家了。由此可知,女士上周六没能进入超市。

5. 听力原文: W: You've been sitting at the computer for hours. Let's take a coffee break, shall we?

M: I wish I could. You know, I'm up to my neck in work. I've got to finish this report. I don't want to miss the deadline.

Q: What does the man mean?

【精析】C)。推理判断题。对话中,女士说男士已经在电脑前坐了好几个小时了,她想邀请男士一起去喝杯咖啡休息下;男士说自己忙得不可开交,因为他不想错过提交报告的最后期限。由此可知,男士没有时间喝咖啡休息一下。

6. 听力原文: M: What do you think of this gallery space? They offer to let me exhibit some of my paintings here.

W: Are you kidding? Any art student I know would die to have an exhibition here.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

【精析】A)。推理判断题。对话中,男士问女士对这个展览馆的看法,并说他有机会在这里展出自己的一些作品;女士认为男士在开玩笑,并说她认识的所有艺术生都十分渴望在这个展览馆展出作品。由此可见,这个展览馆很棒,只有很优秀的艺术生才能有机会在里面展出作品。

7. 听力原文: W: Gary, my assistant is in hospital now. Is there anyone in your department who could give a hand for a few days?

M: I think so. I'll ask around and get back to you.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

【精析】A)。事实细节题。对话中,女士说自己的助理生病住院了,问男士是否能在他的部门里找人帮她几天;男士说应该没问题,他先找找看,然后给女士回复。由此可知,女士需要一个临时替代她助理的人。

8. 听力原文: W: Did you read the article in the paper about the mayor's speech at the economic forum?

M: Sure I did, but I think they twisted the meaning of what he said. It's not the first time for them to do so.

Q: What does the man say about the paper's article?

【精析】B)。弦外之音题。对话中,女士问男士有没有看到报纸上关于市长在经济论坛上演讲的文章;男士说自己看过了,但他认为这篇文章曲解了市长讲话的原意,并且说这种现象已经不是第一次出现了。由此可知,男士认为报纸上的文章曲解了市长的演讲。

9-12. 听力原文:

W: Oh, hello, John. Are you using your dictating machine this morning? I've got a long report I must dictate. Can I borrow your machine?

M: Of course. But can you spare me a second? (9) It's the message you sent me about the delivery delay of the control desks. What's gone wrong?

W: Everything, John. (10) We have to get the steel sheets we need for these desks from new suppliers. Well, the suppliers have got some trouble or other. They say they will be a bit late with the delivery.

M: But they can't be. Those control desks are a special order. They are wanted for one of the big computer companies. It's a very important contract.

W: When did we promise the delivery?

M: On Thursday next week. And there's a penalty clause. We stand to lose ten percent of our price for each week of overdue delivery.

W: (11) Oh, these penalty clauses! Why did you sales people accept them?

M: (11) We have to accept them; otherwise, we don't get the contracts.

W: Well, let's get on to the Buying Department. I only heard about the delay yesterday because we kept the production line clear to handle these special sheets. It's a dreadful nuisance.

M: It will be more than a nuisance if we don't meet on delivery date. It will cost us a lot of money.

W: Keep calm, John. (12)We can perhaps claim compensation from the steel suppliers for failure to deliver on time. Then we will offset the penalty clause.

M: Well, if you can.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. Why did the woman send the message to the man?

10. What does the woman say about the new suppliers?

11. How did the man get the contracts?

12. What does the woman suggest they do?

**答案详解:**

9. A)。目的原因题。男士询问女士给他发的关于送货延期的信息;女士说他们的供货方出了问题。由此可知,女士给男士发送信息的目的是想告诉男士他们遇到的难题。

10. C)。事实细节题。对话中女士告诉男士,他们的供货商出现了问题,无法按时供货。

11. B)。事实细节题。对话中女士问男士为什么要接受这样的处罚条款;男士说如果不接受这样的条款,就根本得不到合同。由此可知,男士是通过接受处罚条款拿到合同的。

12. B)。请求建议题。对话最后女士说,或许他们可以让不锈钢钢板的供货商承担没有按时供货的责任,并作出赔偿。

**Conversation Two**

13-15 听力原文

M: Kathy, chaos theory seems to be a branch of physics or mathematics. (13)You are an economist, so how does it influence your work?

W: Well, in several ways. I am responsible for financial development programs in many parts of the world, so forecasting long range trends and making predictions on the basis of present evidence is what I do. (14)Chaos theory was developed by scientists, trying to explain the movement of the planets and the changes in environmental conditions. Both of these things are also about making long-term predictions on the basis of present evidence.

M: Are many economists involved in this field?

W: An increasing number. In the 1990s, many economists began to look at chaos theory as a way of providing models for forecasting.

M: What kind of “models” are we talking about here?

W: Well, that’s a good question, because the basic idea of chaos theory is that there aren’t any “models” as such — there aren’t guaranteed forms, but rather patterns of change in development.

M: Doesn’t that mean that forecasting is impossible?

W: No, but it certainly makes it more of a challenge. Mandelbrot, who did the experiment with stock exchanges prices, for example, noted that although the outcomes were variable, there were in fact certain constancy. What we have to do is make sure we know what these are and take into account all the possible variables.

M: But do economics and finance work in the same way as weather conditions or the movement of planets?

W: Well, no, of course not. There are certain underlying similarities. But we have to leave them for another time.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. What is the woman’s profession?

14. What was chaos theory supposed to do when it was first formulated?

15. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

13. D)。事实细节题。对话开头男士问女士,作为一位经济学家,混沌理论对她的工作有什么影响。由此可知,女士是一位经济学家。

14. B)。推理判断题。对话中,女士对混沌理论进行了解释,说科学家们提出这一理论是为了解释行星的运行轨迹以及环境的变化。由此可知,混沌理论最初是为了解释某些自然现象而产生的。

15、C)。主旨大意题。对话开头，男士就在询问女士混沌理论对她工作的影响，女士对此进行了解释，并说越来越多的人把混沌理论运用到经济学工作中。接着，男士又问混沌理论能够提供什么样的预测模式，女士对此也进行了解答，两人又谈论了预测是否可行，以及利用混沌理论进行经济预测与通过该理论预测自然现象是否一样等内容。综合整篇对话的内容可以归纳出，两人谈论的是混沌理论及其应用。

## Section B

### Passage One

16-18 听力原文

People write to ask me if there's correlation between academic intelligence and emotional intelligence. My answer is no. You can have a high IQ and a high EQ, which, of course, is a winning combination, or be high in one and low in the other. (16)The best study was done at Bell Labs in New Jersey, a very high IQ place. They do research into development for the communications industry. In a division of electronic engineers, who were designing equipment so advanced that they work in teams of up to 150, co-workers and managers were asked to nominate the standouts—the stars in productivity and effectiveness. They came up with 10 or 15 names, and that group of stars was compared with everyone else. It turned out there was no difference in IQ, no difference in academic qualifications, no difference in years on the job. (17) The only difference was emotional intelligence. The stars were people who knew how to get along, who knew how to motivate themselves, usually the kind of people you like to hang out with. When these people ran up against a technical problem, to which they'd have to turn to someone else for an answer, they'd e-mail and get an answer right away, because they built up a network of people before they needed them. The other people would e-mail and wait up to two weeks for an answer. (18)So you can see how being good in the interpersonal realm actually was a direct benefit, even for effectively pursuing a technical task.

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

16. What does the speaker say about Bell Labs?

17. What characterizes the stars nominated at Bell Labs?

18. What does the speaker say contributes to effectively pursuing a technical task?

答案详解:

16、D)。事实细节题。短文中提到，贝尔实验室进行的研究很好地阐释了情商与智商的关系。在提到位于新泽西的贝尔实验室时，讲话者说这是一个高智商的地方，即贝尔实验室的员工智商都很高。

17、B)。细节辨认题。短文中提到，在电子工程师部门，被提名的明星员工与普通员工相比，智商没有差别，学术文凭没有差别，工作年限也没有差别，唯一的区别就体现在他们的情商上。

18、A)。细节推断题。短文最后提到，即便是对于高效地完成一项技术任务来说，拥有好的人际关系也会使人直接受益。由此可知，良好的人际关系会对人们有效地完成一项技术任务有所帮助。

### Passage Two

19-21 听力原文

(19)J's Biography of John Muir—John Muir's own writing—is to bring readers a life story of this remarkable man who did so much to raise American's awareness of environmental issues. As America's first environmentalist, John Muir lived his life forever daring to undertake new adventures. He spent most of his days outdoors and had deep love for the wild lands. In the book, we meet John Muir as a youth fearlessly climbing the roof of his house. He captures birds only to let them go when he realizes the cruelty involved. He becomes an inventor and sells his inventions in order to attend the university. (20)As a young man, he began walking over tens of thousands of miles during his lifetime, through the south to Florida, the west to California and north to Alaska, where readers are taken a long and particularly hair-raising adventure on a large mass of floating ice. Muir's learning in observation throughout his life led him to devote his last years to preserving the natural environment. (21)His writing and speaking raised the awareness of the importance of conservation and helped bring about our national park system. Readers will feel they know John Muir after reading his story and may catch his passion for preserving the riches

of our land. The other's portrayal of Muir's life is a testimony to what it means to be lifelong learners and to use that learning to inform and bring about change.

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

19. What kind of book is the speaker introducing?  
20. What do we learn about John Muir when he was young?  
21. What did John Muir intend to do through writing and speaking?

答案详解:

19、D)。事实细节题。短文一开头,讲话者就提到《约翰·缪尔传》是一本自传。由此可见,讲话者介绍的是一本自传。

20、B)。细节辨认题。短文开始就提到了 John Muir 的一生都在冒险,在短文中间部分提到,年轻时他就开始周游世界,并且在他的传记中,他将读者带到了令人毛骨悚然的冒险世界。由此可见,年轻时的 John Muir 喜欢冒险。

21、C)。细节推断题。短文中提到,John Muir 的文章和演讲唤起了公众对环境保护的重要性的认识,并对国家公园体系的建立起到了推动作用。

### Passage Three

22-25 听力原文

Disaster movies often portray catastrophes that destroy, or at least threaten to destroy the earth's entire population. In fact, a virus emerged in the 1970s that could've been just that fatal. (22)Named after a river that passes through the Congo, the Ebola virus originally manifested itself in the interior of Africa in 1976. (23)Two strains of the disease, with almost identical symptoms, affected humans—Ebola-Zaire and Ebola- Sudan. The Sudan version was deadly enough, killing 50% of those it infected. However, Zaire, with its 90% mortality rate, was even worse. The origins, though not the cause of Ebola-Sudan, can be traced back to a single individual in a Sudanese town. Ebola-Zaire seemed to erupt in over 50 villages simultaneously. (24)Both strains quickly invaded local hospitals when needle sharing and other unhealthy practices ensured the rapid spreading of the infection by bringing people into contact with contaminated body fluids. If the virus had been capable of spreading through the air, or if one infected person had unknowingly entered a large population center, Ebola might have become a worldwide epidemic. However, soon after these fierce outbreaks, the virus died out, at least temporarily. Ebola was so deadly and killed so quickly that within a short period of time, there was no one around to infect. Hospital workers in at least one case deserted their workplace in panic, thus halting the administering of potentially unclean disease spreading injections, but Ebola has not disappeared. (25) With no known vaccination or cure available, it seems only a matter of time until another epidemic erupts.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. What is Ebola virus named after?  
23. What do we learn about Ebola-Zaire and Ebola- Sudan?  
24. How do people get infected with the disease according to the speaker?  
25. What does the speaker believe?

答案详解:

22、D)。事实细节题。短文前半部分提到, Ebola 病毒是以一条穿过刚果的河流命名的。

23、A)。细节辨认题。短文在提到 Ebola 病毒之后,接着就说人类感染的 Ebola 病毒有两种,分别是 Ebola-Zaire 和 Ebola-Sudan,而且这两种病毒所引发的症状几乎完全相同。

24、B)。推理判断题。短文中间部分提到了 Ebola 病毒快速传播的原因,其中,共用针头以及其他一些不卫生的做法使得人们接触到了感染者的体液,而病毒就是通过这种方式传播的。

25、C)。推理判断题。短文最后提到,到目前为止, Ebola 并没有消失,在没有可用的已知疫苗或有效的治疗方法的情况下,下一波病毒的爆发似乎只是时间问题。

## Section C

26、【答案】qualities。【精析】语义推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入名词的复数形式作句子的主语，同时作定语从句的先行词。综合第一句的意思可知，空格处需要填入表示“特征，特性”的词。结合录音填入 qualities，意为“特征，特性”。

27、【答案】appear to be。【精析】句意推断题。分析结构可知，空格处应填入系动词或系动词的复合形态连接情态动词 would 和形容词 charming，结合录音填入 appear to be，意为“看起来是，似乎是”。

28、【答案】unpredictable。【精析】修饰关系题。由空格前的系动词 remain 可知，空格处应填入一个形容词，且该形容词可被副词 slightly 修饰。结合录音填入 unpredictable，意为“出乎意料的”。

29、【答案】relaxed。【精析】修饰关系题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个形容词与 intimate 并列，且能够修饰名词 style。结合录音填入 relaxed，意为“放松的，轻松的”。

30、【答案】participant。【精析】句意推断题。由空格前的不定冠词 a 以及形容词 passive 可知，空格处应该填入一个可数名词。结合录音填入 participant，意为“参与者，参加者”。

31、【答案】take the initiative。【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个动词（词组），作句子的谓语。结合录音填入 take the initiative，意为“采取主动，主动提起”。

32、【答案】fascinates。【精析】并列关系题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应该填入一个动词的第三人称单数形式作从句的谓语，并与 leads 并列。结合录音填入 fascinates，意为“深深吸引，迷住”。

33、【答案】a degree of。【精析】修饰关系题。空格位于名词 forcefulness 和 humor 之前，故空格处应填入形容词或表示形容词意义的词，修饰后面的名词。结合录音填入 a degree of，意为“某种程度的”。

34、【答案】simulated。【精析】句意推断题。分析句子结构可知，空格处应填入动词作从句的谓语。结合录音填入 simulated，意为“模拟，模仿”。

35、【答案】appropriate。【精析】修饰关系题。由空格前的不定冠词 an 和空格后的名词 time 可知，空格处应填入一个形容词。结合录音填入 appropriate，意为“合适的”。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

答案详解：

36、B)。【语法判断】空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中，并且作定语从句的谓语动词，又因为先行词是 a culture，因此空格处应填入动词第三人称单数，且此动词还能与 to 连用构成固定搭配。【语义判断】综合考虑备选动词和上下文语义，此处应填入 caters。cater to 为固定搭配，意为“迎合”。此处句意为“我们的文化也在迎合晚睡者的需要”。

37、M)。【语法判断】空格位于 as 之后，by sleep experts 之前，可填入动词的过去分词，表示“像被睡眠专家所……的一样”。【语义判断】根据文意并结合备选词 debated, negotiated 和 recommended 的词义可知，答案为 recommended。此处句意为“超过半数的美国成年人不能做到睡眠专家所建议的每天合起眼睛睡 7 到 9 个小时”。

38、D)。【语法判断】空格位于副词 hotly 之后，名词 topic 之前，可填入形容词或者动词的过去分词。【语义判断】综合上下文考虑，此处可选择 debated。此处，debated 为动词的过去分词形式，实际上是作形容词，表示被动和完成。此处句意为“这是睡眠研究者激烈争论的话题”。

39、F)。【语法判断】空格位于主系表结构的句型中，并处于系动词 is 之后，因此可填入形容词作表语。【语义判断】综合上下文考虑，备选形容词 ideal 和 ready 中，应选择 ideal。此处句意为“这虽然不是理想的解决方法，但也可能有所帮助”。

40、B)。【语法判断】空格位于动词 brought 之后，复合形容词 sleep-restricted 之前，故应填入副词，用来修饰复合形容词。【语义判断】备选副词中，符合上下文语义的只有 chronically “慢性地，长期地”，chronically sleep-restricted people 指长期睡眠不足的人。此处句意为“刘将一些长期睡眠不足的人请进实验室”。

41、G)。【语法判断】空格位于及物动词 showed 之后，因此应填入名词。【语义判断】本段第二句指出，这虽然不是理想的解决方法，但也可能有所帮助。根据句意，接下来的这个实验应该是说明睡眠不足的人通过补觉，胰岛素处理血糖的能力会有所改善或者提高，故应选择 improvements。此处句意为“这些人胰岛素处理血糖的能力显示出改善”。

42、E)。**【语法判断】**空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中，该定语从句的主要结构完整，此处应填入修饰成分。

**【语义判断】**根据常识判断，造成身体损害的不是睡眠本身，而是缺乏睡眠这种情况，因此应选择 deprivation。此处句意为“这意味着补觉能弥补一些而非全部由睡眠缺乏所造成的损害”。

43、L)。**【语法判断】**空格位于系动词 is 之后，动词不定式 to endorse 之前，此处可填入形容词。**【语义判断】**be ready to do sth.意为“准备好做某事；乐意做某事”，符合题意。本句意为“但是，刘并不愿意认可这种少睡觉然后补觉的生活习惯”

44、B)。**【语法判断】**空格位于系动词之后，名词短语 an effective remedy 之前，经分析可知本句基本结构完整，由此判断需要填入的词为修饰语成分。**【语义判断】**综合上下文及空格所处的位置考虑，此处宜填入副词 necessarily。not necessarily 表示“不一定”。

45、O)。**【语法判断】**空格位于 will 之后，应填入动词原形。**【语义判断】**备选项中，只有 target 为动词原形。代入原文后，此处句意为“一种安眠药针对的是大脑中的一个区域”，符合语义。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、【定位】由题干中的 powerless 定位到 C)段。

**【精析】**[C]。细节归纳题。该段提到，这一矛盾很大程度上源于一种无力感。当我们不能真正消除我们的恐惧根源，我们就会采取一系列防御机制在心理上适应这个情况。题干中的 powerless 对应原文中的 a feeling of powerlessness，题干中的 live with it 对应原文中的 adapt psychologically，故答案为 C)。

47【定位】由题干中的 messages 和 carefully framed 定位到 L)段第三句。

**【精析】**[L]。细节归纳题。定位句提到，西奥迪尼建议，在编辑这种信息的时候应特别注意。题干中的 carefully framed 对应原文中的 careful framing，故答案为 L)。

48、【定位】由题干中的 government 和 persuade people 定位到 G)段第二句。

**【精析】**[G]。细节推断题。定位句提到，他们认为政府应改变默认选择，劝说我们做出更好的决策——比如存更多的养老金。第 2 句则指出，韦伯教授认为环境政策可以采用类似的策略。由此可知，政府有责任劝说公民做出环保的决策。题干是对原文的概括，故答案为 G)。

49、【定位】由题干中的 psychologists 和 fighting climate change 定位到 P)段。

**【精析】**[P]。细节推断题。该段指出，当前，这种对抗气候变化简单的心理能量吸引了政治界的注意，接着举例说明，最后表明在心理专家的协助下，我们对于绿色前景燃起了新的希望。题干中的 Politicians are beginning to realise the importance of 对应原文中的 attracting attention across the political establishment，题干中的 enlisting psychologists' help 对应原文中的 with the help of psychologists，故答案为 P)。

50、【定位】由题干中的 motivates 和 make change 定位到 H)段第三句。

**【精析】**[H]。同义转述题。定位句提到，我们要明白什么能激励人们，什么能让他们做出改变。题干中的 what motivates people to make change 对应原文中的 what motivates people, what it is that allows them to make change，故答案为 H)。

51、【定位】由题干中的 evolution, humans 以及 pay attention to 定位到 D)段第二句。

**【精析】**[D]。同义转述题。定位句提到，人类进化让我们更多地关注会带来直接影响的问题。题干中的 most urgent issues 对应原文中的 issues that will have an immediate impact，故答案为 D)。

52、【定位】由题干中的 One study 和 neighbours 定位到 J)段第二至四句。

**【精析】**[J]。细节归纳题。由定位句可知，西奥迪尼在圣地亚哥做过一项研究，研究中只有提到邻居行为的那些信息才真正降低了用电量。由此可知，该实验证明，邻居的行为对我们自身行为的改变有影响。题干中的 our neighbours' actions 对应原文中的 the actions of neighbours，故答案为 J)。

53、【定位】由题干中的 most people 和 believe 定位到 B)段第一句。

**【精析】**[B]。同义转述题。定位句提到，尽管北极熊的哀鸣以及表格表明碳排放量正在急剧增加，大多数人却很难相信全球变暖会对他们本身造成什么影响。题干中的 clear signs of global warming 对应原文中的 mournful polar bears and charts showing carbon emissions soaring，题干中的 not easy 对应原文中的 hard，故答案为 B)。

54、【定位】由题干中的 making decisions 和 too late 定位到 F)段后两句。

【精析】[F]。细节归纳题。定位句提到, 到我们意识到气候变化的威胁时, 可能为时已晚。而且, 如果我们不能为未来做出理智的决策, 其他人就不得不帮助我们这么做。由此可知, 我们在做与气候变化有关的决策时应考虑未来。题干是对原文的归纳, 故答案为 F)。

55、【定位】由题干中的 social networks 和 creating change 定位到 O)段第二句。

【精析】[O]。同义转述题。定位句提到, 使用现有的民间社会机构或网络能够更有效地创造变化……显然工会是英国最大的民间社会网络之一。题干中的 can be more effective 对应原文中的 is a more effective way, 故答案为 O)。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解:

56、【定位】由题干中的 traditional educators 和 outcome 定位到文章首段末句。

【精析】[D]。细节辨认题。定位句指出, 从传统教育工作者的角度来看, 这一结果表明, 学校教育未能帮助学生思考生态系统和物种灭绝这两个主要的科学理念。由此可见, 传统教育工作者认为教育没有引导学生思考主要的科学理念, 故答案为 D)。

57、【定位】由题干中的 college students, different 和 children 定位到文章第二段第三至六句。

【精析】[A]。推理判断题。定位句指出, 研究发现大学生和儿童之间存在着巨大差异: 大学生已培养出了提问的能力, 这是批判性思维的基石。由此可见, 大学与儿童的区别在于大学生已学会了批判性地思考, 故答案为 A)。

58、【定位】根据题干中的 asking questions 和 no ready answers 定位到文章第三段第二、三句。

【精析】[B]。推理判断题。定位句指出, 当研究者教参与者提出“如果?”和“如何?”这些现场没有人知道答案但又会激发探索的问题时, 他们在下次展览时会更好地进行探究——提出更多的问题, 进行更多的实验并对其研究结果作出更好的解释。由此可知, 提出没有现成答案的问题的好处是培养学生进行科学探究的能力, 故答案为 B)。

59、【定位】由题干中的 advantage 和 informal learning 定位到文章第四段第二句。

【精析】[A]。细节辨认题。定位句指出与学校相比, 非正式学习的环境对待失败更加宽容。也就是说, 非正式的学习的优点是允许失败, 故答案为 A)。

60、【定位】由题干中的 at the end of the passage 定位到文章最后一段的最三句。

【精析】[C]。推理判断题。定位句指出, 人们必须从某个地方获得这项技能; 我们的社会依赖能对自己的医疗作出关键决定的人, 或者说对关于全球能源需求我们所必须做的事情作出关键决定的人; 为此, 我们拥有一个健全的非正式学习系统, 不会打分, 来者皆收, 甚至在节假日和周末都能使用。由此可知, 为了传授人们技能, 为了培养社会所依赖的人, 我们应该使用非正式学习系统, 也就是说, 教育者应该充分利用非正式学习资源, 故答案为 C)。

### Passage Two

答案详解:

61、【定位】由题干中的 failure 和 VSS Enterprise 定位到文章首段最后一句和第二段。

【精析】[B]。推理判断题。文章首段最后一句指出, 10 月 31 日维珍太空进取号的坠毁导致两名飞行员一死一重伤。第二段介绍此次坠毁事件所带来的影响: 除了造成人员的惨痛伤亡, 还令太空旅行的前景长期笼罩在阴影之下。由此可见, 维珍太空进取号的坠毁对太空旅行造成了很大的负面影响, 故答案为 B)。

62、【定位】由题干中的 Virgin Galactic 和选项中的 regular business, “suborbital” flights 定位到文章第三段第四句。

【精析】[C]。细节辨认题。定位句指出, 在本周事故之前, 维珍银河公司似乎就要启动定期太空航班了, 由此可见, 维珍银河公司差不多准备好开展定期业务了, 故答案为 C)。

63、【定位】由题干中的 the 2004 Commercial Space Launch Amendments Act 定位到文章第五段第二句。

【精析】[D]。推理判断题。定位句指出, 2004 版《商业太空发射修正法》旨在鼓励私人太空航天器和服务的发展, 由此推断, 2004 版《商业太空发射修正案》的目的在于推动太空旅游业的发展, 故答案为 D)。

64、【定位】由题干中的 FAA 和 the recent accident 定位到文章第五段第三句。



【精析】D)。细节辨认题。定位句指出，联邦航空局可能会吊销维珍银河公司的飞行执照，故答案为 D)。

65、【定位】由题干中的 private space travel 定位到文章最末一段最末句。

【精析】A)。观点态度题。定位句指出，太空旅行有风险，而且开拓一种新的旅行方式不仅要面对这些风险，还要通过来之不易的经验降低此类风险，这里的“新的旅行方式”就是指私人太空旅行，也就是说太空旅行尽管存在风险，但仍值得推广，故答案为 A)。

## Part IV Translation

在帮助国际社会于 2030 年前消除极端贫困过程中，中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色。

自 20 世纪 70 年代末实施改革开放以来，中国已使多达四亿人摆脱了贫困。在未来五年中，中国将向其他发展中国家在减少贫困、发展教育、农业现代化、环境保护和医疗保健等方面提供援助。

中国在减少贫困方面取得了显著进步，并在促进经济增长方面做出了不懈努力，这将鼓励其他贫困国家应对自身发展中的挑战。在寻求具有自身特色的发展道路时，这些国家可以借鉴中国的经验。

China is playing an increasingly important role in helping the international community to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030.

Since the implementation of the reform and opening up in the late 1970s, China has helped as many as four hundred million people out of poverty. Over the next five years, China will provide assistance to other developing countries in poverty reduction, education development, agricultural modernization, environmental protection and health care.

China has made remarkable progress in reducing poverty, and has made unremitting efforts to promote economic growth, which will encourage other poor countries to respond to the challenges of their own developments. These countries can learn from the experience of China when they seek paths of development with their own characteristics.

难点注释：

1、翻译第一段时，可以采用 play a role in sth. 结构，将“中国正扮演着越来越重要的角色”译为主干，将“帮助国际社会于 2030 年前消除极端贫困”译为介词 in 的宾语。本段也可以翻译成 To help the international community to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, China is acting a more and more important role.

2、翻译第二段第一句时要注意“改革开放”和“摆脱贫困”的翻译方法。“改革开放”是常用词组，可译为 the reform and opening up; “摆脱贫困”可译为 get rid of poverty, 也可像参考译文那样译为 help... out of poverty.

3、翻译第二段第二句时，“向……提供援助”可以翻译成 provide aid/ assistance to sb. in (doing) sth. 结构。此外，还要注意“在减少贫困、发展教育……等方面”的翻译方法，这部分可译作介词 in 的宾语；翻译时，可以像参考译文一样，统一翻译成名词结构，也可以把名词结构转换成动名词短语，即把“减少贫困”“发展教育”“农业现代化”“环境保护”和“医疗保健”分别译为 reducing poverty, developing education, modernizing agriculture, protecting environment 和 improving medical care.

4、第三段第一句的翻译难点在于“不懈努力”的翻译。如果知道“不懈的”可译为 unremitting, 那接下来的翻译就得得心应手了。此外，“应对自身发展中的挑战”既可以按照参考译文那样译为“对自身发

展中的挑战作出回应”，即 **respond to the challenges of their own developments**，也可以把“自身发展中（带来）的”译为一个过去分词短语，修饰“挑战”，译为 **cope with challenges brought by their own developments**。

5、第三段末句的翻译难点在于“具有自身特色的发展道路”的翻译。翻译时，可以直译为 **distinctive development roads of their own**，也可以像参考译文那样译为 **paths of development with their own characteristics**。