# 2017 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解 (第1套)

#### Part I Writing

## →审题思路

这是六级考试中常见的二择一议论文。此次话题是在大学中选择文科专业还是理科专业,属于校园题材, 因此写起来并不难。考生首先应该开宗明义引出现象,表明观点。但重点在第二段论证自己的观点上,此段可 以从两方面阐述文科或者理科更为重要的原因。最后,在结尾段自然总结观点或者升华主题。

精彩点评

## 写作提纲

- 一、描述现象,表明观点:在大学中应该选择理科专业 (major in science)
- 二、分析原因  $\{1.\$ 社会重视理科的贡献(more importance is attached to material civilization)  $\{2.\$ 文科知识可以自学成才(accumulate it by cultivating themselves in a long run)
- 三、总结论点 {1. 指出文理皆有用 (have their distinctive luster) 2. 重申主题,强调两点 (practicality and difficulty)

高分范文

#### ₹范文点评

#### Science or Humanities ① When pinched between majoring in science or ① 开门见山,描述现象:在大学期间应该选择 humanities in college, many students find themselves in a 理科还是文科作为专业。 **dilemma**. ② Personally, the former is preferable for the ② 点明观点:在大学期间应该选择理科专业。 ③用 Firstly 提出选择理科的第一个原因,即 following two reasons. (3) Firstly, in a society where more importance is 社会对物质文明的重视。 attached to material civilization, it is natural to follow suit ④ 指出物质文明和理科知识之间的紧密联系。 by majoring in science so that in the future, hopefully, one ⑤⑥ 通过举例具体论证理科知识在日常生活 can make great contribution in this aspect. As the very 中的重要作用。 basis for spiritual **enlightenment**, (4) material development ⑦ 用 Secondly 引出选择理科的另外一个 is closely knitted with academic studies of science. (5) For ⑧⑨ 进一步说明文科知识可以靠日常的努力 example, the innovation of daily appliances calls for mastery of basic theories of physics and chemistry. 6 The 慢慢积累。 ⑩ 用 All in all 总结全文,重申选择理科的两个 building of our residence requires architectural knowledge. (7) Secondly, evidently, the significance of 原因,即 practicality and difficulty。 humanities—the pearl of mankind knowledge—cannot be ₽加分亮点 exaggerated too much. (8) However, students can accumulate it by cultivating themselves in a long run instead dilemma 困境 follow suit 照办, 遵循 of spending a few years studying it as a major. 9 Since enlightenment 觉悟,启蒙 most subjects of humanities can be attained along with our be knitted with... 与……交织在一起 personal development, it is true that we should focus on architectural 建筑的 the more challenging knowledge at college—science. (10) All in all, both science and humanities have their pearl 珍珠,瑰宝 exaggerate 夸大,夸张 distinctive luster. But in view of practicality and difficulty, it is advisable that science be studied as a major in college. true 真实的,真的

## |||全文翻译|

#### 理科还是文科

许多学生在上大学时都有面对选择理科还是文科作为自己专业的困境。我个人认为应该选择理科专业,下 文将阐述两个原因。

首先,在一个较重视物质文明的社会中,选择理科是一个自然的选择,这样才有希望在将来在这方面做出巨 大贡献。作为精神觉悟的基础,物质文明与理科中的学术学习息息相关。例如,日常用品的革新需要掌握最基 本的物理和化学等知识。修建我们的住所需要建筑知识。另外,尽管文科也很重要,它是人类知识的瑰宝。但学生们可以长期慢慢地积累文科知识,而无需花费几年时光把它作为一个专业来学习。因为大多数文科课程都可以通过我们的个人发展来获得,所以我们应该在大学期间把精力集中在更有挑战性的理科上。

总之,文科和理科都有自己的独特魅力。但鉴于实用性和困难程度,建议大家在大学中选择理科作为专业。

## ❷拓展空间

## 主题词汇

major 专业

material civilization 物质文明 place a high value on... 重视······ spiritual enlightenment 精神升华 creation 创造

cultivate 锻炼,锻造

axiomatic 公理的;不证自明的

#### 句式拓展

- 1. Unbiased friendship, pure love, untainted equality, profound compassion, unprejudiced empathy, all these, avatar of universal truths, despite the passage of time, tell of ever-lasting axioms still applicable to today's world. 不含偏见的友谊、纯粹的爱情、不经尘染的平等心、深刻的慈悲、没有偏见的同理心,这些都是亘古不变的真理,它们不会随着时间的流逝而改变,并且至今仍然适用。
- 2. The center of Western culture is Greece, and we have never lost our ties with the architectural concepts of that ancient civilization. 西方文化的核心是希腊哲学。我们从来没有切断过与古代文明构架方面的理论联系。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

## **Section A**

#### **Conversation One**

- **W**: Welcome to Work Place. And in today's program, we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic—Happiness at Work. John, tell us about the first survey.
- M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. (1) The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% of people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.
- W: So we are not mainly motivated by money?
- M: Apparently not.
- **W**: Any other interesting information in the survey?
- M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work.
  - (2) However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.
- W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.
- M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. (3) First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.
- W: Yes, we are, aren't we?
- **M**: (4) And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full-time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.
- **W**: Are bosses happier than their employees?
- **M**: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

#### Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

**▶ 未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由 enjoyable work, friendly colleagues 等词可以初步推测,对话内容与愉快的工作环境有关,再结合 small size, well managed, balance work and life 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容涉及影响愉快的工作环境形成的因素,如公司规模、领导方式、工作与家庭的平衡等问题。

## 2017.6 / 10 (第1套)

- 1. What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?
  - B)。 **详解**对话中,男士明确指出,在人力资源咨询公司的调查结果中,列出了前十项能够使人们开心工作的因素,最重要的因素就是拥有友好的、能够提供支持的同事,有73%的人都认为这是最重要的一项。因此答案为B)。
- 2. What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?
  - B)。( ➡ 详解) 对话中,男士提到,有 20% 的雇员认为自己在工作中不开心。因此答案为 B)。
- 3. What kind of companies are popular with employees?
  - A)。 (**详解**) 对话中男士说,调查显示,在雇员心中,小即是美,人们更愿意在总人数低于100的小机构或小公司中就职。也就是说,小规模的机构或公司更受员工欢迎,答案为A)。
- 4. What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?
  - C)。 **详解** 对话接近末尾处,男士说,那些每天只工作4个小时或5个小时的兼职人员,比全天工作的人感到更加快乐,研究人员总结说,这有可能是因为这些人能更好地平衡工作和家庭的关系。因此答案为 C)。

#### **Conversation Two**

- **W**: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, *Moments Before the Flood*. Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter?
- M: (6) In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. (5) This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.
- **W**: You wrote in the book "I don't want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen." Can you talk a bit about that?
- **M**: (7) It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, reaching history, before it's too late—as a last witness.
- **W**: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?
- M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy No. 1. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. (8) Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.
- W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

#### Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

**▶ 未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由第 5 题选项中的 a book, an introduction, a collection of photos 可以初步推测,对话与某本出版物有关;再结合第 6 ~ 8 题选项中的 When, Europe, waterways, boats 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容涉及该出版物的创作或出版时间,并且该出版物与欧洲的水域有关。

- 5. What does the man say about the book Moments Before the Flood?
  - **D**)。 (**译解**) 对话开头,女士问男士是怎么对 *Moments Before the Flood* 这一主题产生兴趣的,男士说,当时他正好有一个工作机会,需要拍摄一系列以水为主题的照片,而那时关于一场气候灾难即将到来的消息铺天盖地,所以,对迫在眉睫的危险的恐惧使他产生了拍摄 *Moments Before the Flood* 这一大型图片书的想法。因此答案为 D)。
- 6. When did the man get his idea for the work?
  - C)。 **一详解** 男士明确指出,2006 年,布鲁日市音乐厅请他为即将到来的音乐节拍摄一些以水为主题的照片,用于制作宣传图册,此时他萌发了拍摄 *Moments Before the Flood* 这一项目的想法。因此答案为 C)。
- 7. What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?
  - A)。(**声详解**)对话中男士说,显然整个欧洲海岸线都会消失在水中,这只是个时间问题。因此答案为 A)。

#### 8. What does the man say about Venice?

**D**)。 **一详解** 对话末尾,男士提到水城威尼斯,他说这座城市一直在受到海水的威胁,在那里每天早上需要搭起木质通道才能让游客进入酒店。因此答案为 **D**)。

## Section B

### Passage One

(9) When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, "I don't want to look too inexperienced; I don't want them to suspect this is my first trial." This lawyer had fallen victim to the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The "don'ts" can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. (10) Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something. That means when a golfer tells himself "Don't hit the ball into the water," his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go. (11) Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen. I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said, "I want to look professional and self-assured." I told her to create a picture of what "self-assured" would look like. To her it meant moving confidently around the court room, using convincing body language and projecting her voice so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. (12) A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

#### Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

★听先知)预览四道题各选项,由选项中出现的 preparations, anticipating their defeat, mental images, Anticipate possible problems, Picture themselves succeeding 可以推测,短文主要讨论的是人们在重大事件之前的心理活动与预期。

- 9. What do some people do when they face a new situation?
  - **C**)。 **(■详解)** 短文开头指出,面临新情况时,有些人会花费大量的时间来想象最糟糕的情形,进行失败过程的排练。因此答案为 C)。
- 10. What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?
  - D)。 (**译解**) 短文中提到,斯坦福大学进行的研究显示,想象与实际做某事对神经系统有着同样的影响,比如说,如果高尔夫运动员总是对自己说"不要把球打到水里去",他的脑海中会描绘高尔夫球掉进水里的场景,所以不难想象球最终会打到什么地方去。由此可见,思维与实际操作对神经系统有着同样的影响,答案为 D)。
- 11. What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation?
  - C)。(**详解**)短文中提到,当面对压力时,只关注你想要其发生的事情。也就是说,不要关注失败,而是去想象希望发生的事情,答案为 C)。
- 12. What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?
  - B)。 (**详解**) 短文末尾提到,经过了那次有信心的彩排,几个星期后,那位女律师真的赢了那个案子。因此,她赢了(人生中)第一次庭审,答案为B)。

## Passage Two

Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. (13) Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer. Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating by telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That's a powerful message. (14) The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates

that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life. (15) The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day—men even more.

#### Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

**▶ 未听先知**)预览三道题各选项,由 avoid developing breast cancer, change in food preferences, fiber, eating habits, adolescence 等词可以推测,短文内容与青少年的饮食习惯与乳腺癌的发病率之间的关系有关;结合第15 题选项语义可知,短文揭示了饮食中所包含的纤维的功效。

- 13. What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?
  - C)。 (**详解**) 短文开头部分提到,研究发现,在青少年的饮食中加入食物纤维可能有助于降低他们罹患乳腺癌的风险。因此答案为 C)。
- 14. What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?
  - **D**)。 **一详解**) 短文中提到,在一项基于对 44 000 名女性的研究中,研究人员调查了她们高中时期的饮食, 并且进行了长达 20 年的饮食习惯追踪。也就是说,这项研究从她们青少年期就追踪其饮食习惯,故答 案为 **D**)。
- 15. What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?
  - A)。 (**详解**) 短文末尾提到,研究指出,纤维能够降低人们体内的雌性激素循环水平,摄入的纤维越多,可能体内的激素水平就会越低。换句话说,纤维有降低体内激素的功效,故答案为 A)。

## Section C

## **Recording One**

(16) Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently, I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media. Again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK, and indeed, world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops. Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumers' perspective. (17) For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity. A lot of the government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there. The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year, and we looked at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it, and getting involved, sometimes doing primary research. (18) For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there is a whole range of interesting research out there. And I think as the years go on, there is going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

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

★听先知)通过预览选项发现,三道题之间并无明显关联。由第 16 题选项中的 Observing, Conducting, Studying, Investigating 等词可以推测,该题与行为或目的有关;第 17 题需要首先确定 It 所指代的内容,然后选

出正确选项;第18题各选项均以They开头,同样需要先确定They所指代的人群,然后进行选择。

## 16. What is the speaker currently doing?

B)。 **详解** 讲座开头,讲话者提到他最近研究的是消费者行为这个课题。因此,他正在做的事情就是研究消费者行为,答案为B)。

## 17. What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

**D**)。 **厂详解** 讲座中提到,讲话者的一项发现就是,年龄在 18 至 24 岁的人饮酒属于社会活动。因此答案为 **D**)。

## 18. What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

A)。 **洋解** 讲座中讲话者说,去年他的学生花了一周的时间去关注并且详细分析他们自己的购物情况,以及他们与商业零售银行、手机供应商之间的关系。即讲话者的学生去年做的事情就是用一周的时间研究他们自己的购物行为,答案为 A)。

## Recording Two

(19) Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft and dirty money.

Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency. Andy Holder, the chief economist at the Bank of England, suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense? The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments. Is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?

more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money, because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need. She was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags. (21) During this experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash. (22) "It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. "My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes. They'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles, and put them in envelops, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending."

Nowadays, we are all on credit cards; we are doing online purchases and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around.

#### Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

★听先知) 预览四道题各选项,由 money, currency 等词可以初步推测,讲座内容与货币有关;再结合各选项中的 give up paper money, without carrying any physical currency, accepted cash only 等词可以进一步推测,讲座内容与实体货币的使用以及电子货币日渐普及的趋势有关。

### 19. What do we learn about Sweden?

**D**)。(**革解**) 讲座开头第一句便提到,瑞典是欧洲第一个印刷并且使用纸币的国家,但是该国有可能很快就会废除实体货币。因此答案为 **D**)。

## 20. What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

C)。(**□详解**) 讲座中明确提到,Barrett 想要确认实体货币的消失是否会导致人们花更多的钱,因此她决定做一个实验。因此答案为 C)。

### 21. What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

C)。(**译解**) 讲座中明确提到,在 Barrett 的实验过程中,她乘坐了一列火车,火车上的广播说餐车无法使用信用卡,也就是说餐车只能接受现金。因此答案为 C)。

## 22. How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

A)。 (一详解) Barrett 说她的父母年轻时会把钱放进信封来做预算。他们拿到工资后会马上把钱分成几份

并放进不同的信封,以此确定自己每周的支出。因此,上一代人预算支出的方式是把钱放入信封,答案为 A)。

## **Recording Three**

Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen, and as a taxpayer, and as a voter, what's really behind the arguments.

(23) I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two-thirds of those people who are illiterate are women. And about 200 to 250 million women don't have access to birth control they want, so that they can't control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries. (24) About half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems.

Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy, all that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. (25) It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the wellbeing not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

#### Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

**▶★听先知** 预览三道题各选项,由 Population, species, overpopulation 等词可以初步推测,讲座内容与人口问题有关;再结合选项中的 hunger, Extinction, deterioration, essential, wellbeing, attention 等词可以进一步推测,讲座内容涉及人口问题所引发的其他问题。

- 23. What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?
  - B)。 (**详解**) 讲座中提到,讲话者会讲一下人口的过去、现在以及将来,并接着指出现在有十亿人口长期处于饥饿状态,也就是说,他们从早上睁开双眼到晚上闭上眼睛睡觉始终处于饥饿状态。因此答案为B)。
- 24. What does the speaker say about pregnancies?
  - B)。 (**详解**) 讲座中提到,全球范围内,大约有半数怀孕是意外怀孕。因此答案为 B)。
- 25. How does the speaker view the study of populations?
  - A)。 (**详解**) 讲座末尾讲话者提到,人口统计学是更加睿智、更加有效地对现实世界进行干预,从而改善人类以及地球上所有物种的生活状态的方法。因此,它对地球上所有物种的幸福都至关重要,答案为 A)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

## **Section A**

## 全文翻译

2013年成为普渡大学的校长之后,米奇·丹尼尔斯就要求教师证明自己的学生达到了高等教育的最重要目标之一,即具有批判性思维的能力。两年前,一项全国范围内针对大学毕业生的研究显示,在大学期间,三分之一以上的学生在培养诸如此类的心智能力方面没有取得(26) 重大进展。丹尼尔斯先生需要向学生和其家长

(27) 证明就读普渡大学的高额花费是有道理的。毕竟在过去五六年中,认为大学文凭"很重要"的美国人所占比例(28) 急剧下降。

普渡大学开展初步试验,以评估学生们的批判性思维能力。但是,就像美国其他大学的很多教师一样,普渡大学的教员们也(29) 怀疑自己作为教育者的工作是否能用"学习(30) 成果",例如毕业生的研究和推理能力来衡量。然而,教授们不必为此太过担心。最近的实验结果显示,教授们可以使用(31) 标准化的度量来检测学生们在三个关键领域的表现:批判性思维、书面交流及可量化的读写能力。

尽管实验取得了成功,但实验结果却令人担忧,大部分实验结果(32) <u>证实</u>了以往的研究。实验的组织者总结道,与书面交流和可量化的读写能力相比,较少数学生具有高水平的批判性思维能力。这一结论仅是基于对即将毕业的学生的研究。

美国大学尽管在教学方面享有全球性(33) <u>声誉</u>,但也只是刚开始证明自身在真实世界学习中的产出。基于知识的学位仍然很重要,但是用人单位越来越(34) <u>要求</u>大学毕业生具有高级思维技能。如果大学学位的智力价值能被(35) 精确测量,更多的人就会寻求高等教育,并且成为更好的思考者。

## ▶ 选项归类

- 名 词: H) outcome 结果; I) predominance 优势; K) reputation 声誉
- 动 词: B) confirm 确认,证实; C) demanding 要求; F) justify 证明……是有道理的; J) presuming 假定, 推测; M) signify 表明,意味着
- 形容词: D) doubtful 令人怀疑的; G) monopolized 垄断的,独占的; L) significant 重大的,显著的; O) standardized 标准化的
- 副 词: A) accurately 精确地; E) drastically 急剧地; N) simultaneously 同时发生地,同步地

## | 详解详析

- 26. L) significant。 (一详解) 空格位于 made gains"取得进展"的动词短语中,因其处于名词 gains 之前,故可填入形容词修饰名词。第一段的首句指出普渡大学校长对教师和学生提出新要求。空格所在句指出,校长之所以这样做,是因为两年前的研究显示,学生在心智能力培养方面没有取得进展。这里到底是取得怎样的进展呢? 根据排除法,"令人怀疑的进展"、"垄断的进展"和"标准化的进展"均不符合汉语习惯,因此答案为 significant,取得"重大进展"。
- 27. **F**) **justify**。 **译解** 空格位于 needed to do sth. "需要做某事"的动词短语中,其后紧跟着宾语 the high cost,因此应填入及物动词的原形形式,备选项中只有 confirm,justify 和 signify 满足要求。空格处位于首段第三句,首段第二句提到"两年前一项研究显示,在大学期间,三分之一以上的学生在培养心智能力方面没有取得重大进展",从逻辑关系上讲,第三句表示转折,含义为"(但是),校长先生需要向学生和其家长证明就读普渡大学的高昂花费是有道理的。"因此答案为 justify,"证明……是有道理的"。在备选项中,confirm 意为"确认,证实",signify 意为"表明,意味着",与宾语 the high cost 连用无法确切表达出句子之间的逻辑含义,与文意不符,故排除。
- 28. **E**) **drastically**。 **声详解** 空格位于不及物动词 fallen 之后,又因本句主谓语等关键成分齐全,据此判断应填入副词,备选项有 accurately, drastically 和 simultaneously。又因"精确下降"不符合汉语表达习惯,"过去五六年内同步下降"又显得牵强,因此答案为 drastically "急剧地"。
- 29. **D**) **doubtful**。 **译解** 空格位于系动词 remain 之后,可填入形容词作表语,构成系表结构,且空格后为 that 引导的从句,因此所填入词应能构成 remain \_\_\_\_\_ that...的结构, that 从句表达的含义为"他们作 为教育者的工作能够用学习成果来衡量"。备选项有 doubtful, monopolized 和 standardized,大学教员 不能"垄断"或"使……标准化"自己工作的衡量指标,但是可以"怀疑"自己工作的衡量指标,故答案为 doubtful"令人怀疑的", remain doubtful that 表示"对……感到怀疑"。
- 30. H) outcome。 译解 空格位于 learning 之后,且和 learning 一起处于双引号内,据此判断"learning \_\_\_\_"应该是一种固定表达,此处可填入名词,备选项有 outcome, predominance 及 reputation。从句子结构分析,本句含义为:大学教员怀疑自己的教育工作是否能够用"学习\_\_\_\_\_\_\_来衡量","用学习优势来衡量"和"用学习声誉来衡量"均不符合逻辑及汉语表达习惯,故答案为 outcome"结果",表示"用学生的学习结果来衡量教师的教育成效"。
- 31. **O**) **standardized**。 **译解** 空格位于名词 metrics"度量"之前,可填入形容词作定语修饰名词。备选项为 monopolized 和 standardized,又因为"垄断的度量"不符合汉语表达习惯,故排除。因此答案为 standardized"标准化的",standardized metrics 意为"标准化的度量"。
- 32. **B**) **confirm**。 **一详解** 空格位于整句话的谓语部分,谓语由两部分组成,一是系动词 are,二是空格处所填的词,两处谓语用 and 连接,由此判断空格处应填入动词的一般现在时,且此动词应为及物动词,可与

studies 搭配使用。备选项有 confirm 和 signify,按照汉语表达习惯,我们说"证实研究"而不说"表明研究",因此答案为 confirm"确认,证实",同时排除 signify"表明,意味着"。

- 33. **K**) **reputation**。 **一详解** 空格位于介词 despite"尽管"之后,因此应填入名词,备选项有 predominance 和 reputation。由于 predominance 与其后出现的 excellence 在语义上存在一定的重复,故排除。答案应为 reputation"声誉",此外 have a reputation for...为固定搭配,表示"以……而知名"。
- 34. C) demanding。 **一详解** 空格位于系动词 are 之后,宾语 advanced thinking skills 之前,可填入及物动词的现在分词形式。备选项有 demanding 和 presuming,但"用人单位假定大学毕业生具有高级思维技能"不符合原文的逻辑关系,故排除。答案为 demanding"要求",表示"用人单位要求大学毕业生具有高级思维技能"。
- 35. **A**) **accurately**。 **译解** 空格位于 be...measured"被……测量"这个被动语态结构中,且并非不可或缺的部分,由此判断可以填入副词,备选项为 accurately 和 simultaneously。从语法上讲,"精确测量"和"同步测量"均属合理搭配,但本句强调的是测量的精确性,大学学位价值的精确测量是人们重视大学教育的前提条件,与此相比,是否"同步测量"就显得不是那么重要了。因此答案为 accurately "精确地"。

## Section B

## 全文翻译

#### 石油价格和碳价格

- [A] (41-1) <u>化石燃料的价格很可能会"持续走低"。</u> 尽管近期在开发可再生燃料方面取得重大突破,但是 化石燃料价格走低可能会阻碍更清洁能源技术的进一步创新和使用,(41-2) 进而导致二氧化碳和其他温室气体 的排放量增加。
- [B] 政策制定者不能让能源价格走低来破坏清洁能源转型。(45) <u>迫切需要通过纠正碳定价等措施来恢复合理的价格刺激,以降低气候变化引起的不可逆转或潜在的破坏性影响的风险。而且这一做法也能提高财政收益。</u>
- [C] 自2014年6月以来,石油价格的下跌已超过60%。在石油行业,大家普遍认为"低油价的最好治疗方法就是低油价。"这句话背后的道理是,低油价抑制新产能的投资,之后随着现有油田——以较低边际成本开采的油田石油产量枯竭——最终将石油供给曲线推回,油价回升。事实上,依照过去的经验,许多生产国(包括美国)石油生产部门的资本支出已大幅下降。然而,这次低油价的动态调整可能会有所不同。
- [D](36-1)油价预期将长期保持较低的水平。新技术的出现使原油市场每天增加约420万桶原油,造成全球石油供应过剩。(36-2)此外,其他因素也对油价产生下行压力:比如,石油输出国组织战略行为的改变,伊朗出口有可能增加,全球需求(尤其是新兴市场)的缩减,美国在石油消费上长期呈下降态势,以及使用石油的替代品等。这些可能持续存在的因素,如页岩油的增长,都表明油价"持续走低"的可能性。(36-3)期货市场表明,到2019年,油价仅会略有回升至每桶60美元,无形中也支持了上述观点。
- [E] 天然气和煤炭等化石燃料也有类似的价格下跌,而且呈长期走低的趋势。煤和天然气主要用于发电,而石油主要用于运输,但所有这些能源的价格都是相互关联的。北美页岩气的繁荣导致那里的油价创历史新低。最近在埃及外海发现的 Zohr 大气田终将影响地中海和欧洲地区石油的定价,并且在其他许多地方也有巨大的发展潜力,特别是阿根廷。(39) 由于供过于求和需求的缩减,尤其是消耗全球一半煤炭的中国需求量的减少,这都导致煤价走低。
- [F] 技术创新大大提高了风力、水力、太阳能和地热等可再生能源的使用。(43) 即使是严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体,如非洲和中东,也有巨大的潜力开发可再生能源。例如,阿拉伯联合酋长国已经批准了一项雄心勃勃的目标,即至2021年,可再生能源占一次能源消耗的24%。
- [G] 但是,如果化石燃料的价格长期走低,可再生能源的发展进程有可能变得危及累卵。(42) <u>可再生能源在全球一次能源消耗中只占小部分份额</u>,目前仍主要以化石燃料为依托,据统计,煤炭和石油的使用占30%,天然气占25%。但是在未来,可再生能源必将在更大程度上取代化石燃料,这样才可能避免那些我们不能接受的气候风险。
- [H]不幸的是,目前石油、天然气和煤炭价格低廉,这可能无法为寻找更便宜的燃料替代品提供动力。 (40) 大量有力证据表明,化石燃料的高价会强烈刺激清洁技术的创新和使用。而减少化石燃料排放的新技术同样如此。
- [I] 目前化石燃料价格走低的情况必然会延缓化石燃料向清洁能源的转换。除非可再生能源变得足够便宜,以促使大量的碳矿床长期(如果不能永久)滞留地下,否则地球可能会面临潜在的灾难性气候风险。
- [J] 一些气候影响已经凸显。(38) 例如,联合国儿童基金会估计,几十年来,由于厄尔尼诺现象强盛,仅在非洲一地,就有大约1100万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。许多科学家认为,因太平洋变暖导致的厄尔尼诺

现象会随着气候变化愈演愈烈。

- [K] 各国政府齐聚巴黎,参加联合国气候变化大会,针对减少温室气体排放这一主题,签订通用的且具有法律效力的协议。因为各国没有考虑到其碳排放对其他国家的负面影响,所以只有广泛参与才能全面解决全球性的悲剧。而且,如果不参与的国家过多,还可能会损害参与国采取行动的政治意愿。
- [L] 与会各国注重量化减排承诺。(37) 经济论证表明,对每个国家来说,最低成本的方法是对碳排放收费。原因是当碳被定价时,最低成本的减排措施会首先实施。国际货币基金组织认为,通过取消化石燃料补贴和对因碳排放损害国内环境的企业或个体收费,将给各国带来可观的财政收入。对上游碳源征税是对碳排放定价的一种简单可行方法,尽管一些国家可能希望使用其他方法,比如排放权交易机制。为了使全球福利最大化,各国的碳定价不仅要反映出碳排放对本国的损害,还要反映出对他国的损害。
- [M] 因此,制定正确的碳价格将有效地使碳使用者支付的成本和使用碳的真实社会机会成本相一致。通过提高对清洁能源的相对需求,碳价格也将有助于市场因其社会回报而重新开始革新清洁能源,推动现有技术的完善和新技术的发展。碳价格将对碳捕捉及储存等技术提出需求,促进它们进一步发展。如果化石燃料的价格没有依据合理的碳价格修订,化石燃料的低价则不能向市场发出准确信号,表明清洁能源的真正社会效益。虽然对碳排放造成损害的预测各有差异,而且的确也难以预测可能发生的灾难性气候事件造成的可能代价,但是大多数预测都显示出众多负面影响。
- [N] 有些政府直接补贴研发工作,但用其来取代碳价格收效甚微:他们只是做了这项工作的一部分,市场上仍然在过度使用化石燃料,从而增加了大气温室气体的库存,而且还没有考虑间接费用。
- [O] 希望联合国气候变化大会的成功,将开启未来有关碳价格的国际协议之门。国际碳价格下限的协议将是此进程的良好起点。(44) 然而,不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,将把我们的世世代代置于无法估量的风险之中。

## | 详解详析

- 36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
  - ■译文 不仅当前,而且在可预见的将来,许多因素都在驱使全球石油价格走低。
  - **庫定位**)由题干关键词 factors 和 oil prices 定 位到原文画线处。
- [D] Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of shale (页岩) oil, point to a "low for long" scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.
- **□详解** [D] 段提到当前多种使油价走低的因素;并在该段最后提出期货市场的预测,即到 2019 年,油价也不会显著提高。题干是对定位部分的概括,故答案为[D]。
- 37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
  - ■译文 碳定价是减少温室气体排放最经济的方法。
  - **빧定位**)由题干关键词 Pricing carbon和 the most economical way 定位到原 文画线处。
- [L] The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

**译解** 定位句提到,对每个国家来说,最低成本的方法是对碳排放收费。原因是当碳被定价时,最低成本的减排措施会首先实施。题干中的 Pricing carbon 对应原文中的 put a price on carbon emissions; the most economical way 与原文中的 the least expensive way 以及 least costly 属于同义替换,故答案为[L]。

- 38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
  - (▶译文) 据估计,极端气候已危及数百万非洲儿童的生命。
  - **빧定位** 由 题 干 关 键 词 African children 定位到原文画线处。
- [J] Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Niño (厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Niño events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

**一详解** 定位句提到,大约1100万非洲儿童因为厄尔尼诺这种极端气候面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。题干中的 African children 对应原文中的 Children in Africa,故答案为[J]。

- 39. The prices of coal are low as a result of oversupply and decreasing demand.
  - ■译文 由于供应过剩和需求减少,煤炭价格随之走低。
  - **定位** 由题干关键词 The prices of coal 和 over-supply 定位到原文 画线处。
- [E] Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world's coal.

**○详解** 定位句提到由于供大于求和需求不旺,尤其中国对煤炭的依赖性变化,导致煤炭价格走低。题干中的 as a result of 对应原文中的 owing to; decreasing 对应原文中的 scaling-down,故答案为[E]。

- 40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.
  - ■译文 化石燃料的较高价格有利于清洁技术的创新和应用。
  - **■定位** 由题干关键词 Higher fossil fuel prices 和 innovation and application 定位到 原文画线处。
- [H] Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.

**译解** 定位句指出大量有力证据表明化石燃料价格上升有利于清洁技术的革新和使用。题干中的 prove to be conducive to 是对原文中 are strongly encouraged by 的同义替换,故答案为[H]。

- 41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
  - (■译文) 如果化石燃料的价格在很长一段时间处于低价,可能会导致温室气体排放量增加。
  - **(▶定位**) 由题干关键词 fossil fuel prices, higher emissions 和 greenhouse gases 定位到原文画线处。
- [A] Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay "low for long." Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies.

  The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

**●详解** [A] 段指出化石燃料价格在很长一段时间内会保持较低的水平,这会引起新能源创新不足,进而导致温室气体排放量增加。题干中的 remain low for a long time 对应原文中的 stay "low for long",故答案为[A]。

- 42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
  - ●译文 化石燃料仍然是当今世界一级能源消费的主要来源。
  - **■定位**) 由题干关键词 Fossil fuels 和 primary energy consumption 定位到原文画线处。
- [G] Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.
- **●详解** [G] 段指出虽然可再生能源有好处,但目前化石燃料仍然是当今全球的一次能源消耗。题干中的 remain the major source of 对应原文中的 is still dominated by,故答案为[G]。
- 43. Even major fossil fuel exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
  - ■译文 即使是主要的化石燃料出口国, 也有很大的潜力开发可再生能源。
  - **■定位**由 题 干 关 键 词 exporting countries 和 have ... potential to develop renewable 定位到原文画线处。
- [F] Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal(地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.
- ●详解 定位句提到,非洲和中东主要依赖化石燃料出口,但其有很大潜力发展可再生能源,并且以阿联酋为例进行说明,故答案为[F]。
- 44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
  - (▶译文)如果不妥善处理温室气体排放,将给人类带来无尽的风险。
  - **■定位** 由题干关键词 Greenhouse gas emissions 定位到原文画线处。
- [O] The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.
- **译解** 定位句提到温室气体排放如不能解决,将使我们世世代代处于危险境地。题干中的 pose endless risks for mankind 对应原文中的 exposes all generations...to incalculable risks,故答案为[O]。
- 45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.
  - (■译文) 各国政府迫切需要将化石燃料的使用成本提高到适当水平,以减轻气候变化带来的灾难性影响。
  - **■定位** 由题干关键词 effects of climate change 定位到原文画线处。
- [B] Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition.

  Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change.

  That approach also offers fiscal benefits.
- (■详解)[B] 段提到政策制定者不能让能源价格走低来破坏清洁能源转型。迫切需要通过纠正碳定价等措施来恢复合理的价格刺激,以降低气候变化引起的不可逆转或潜在的破坏性影响的风险。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为[B]。

#### Passage One

#### 全文翻译

在许多领域中,开放数据分享者仍然只占少数。(46) 尽管很多研究人员公开认同让大众接触到原始数据 将推动科学发展,但大多数人还是不太愿意在网上公开他们自己的研究结果。

- (47) 有些研究群体已经同意进行线上分享——例如,遗传学专家们将 DNA 序列上传到了美国基因库数据库中,而天文学家们则习惯于从"斯隆数字天空观测"中调取星系和恒星的照片,这台天文望远镜观测了 5 亿个天体——但是,这些仍然只是特例,不是惯例。一直以来,科学家们以诸多理由拒绝分享:这是辛勤劳动得来的;到目前为止,还没有出现好的数据库;基金设立者们并不敦促分享;数据格式的标准很难统一;以及目前还没有公认的方法认定数据的准确性。
- (48-1/49) 但这些障碍在逐渐消除,部分原因是全球的期刊和基金机构都在鼓励科学家公开自己的研究数据。(48-2) 去年,英国伦敦皇家学会在其报告中称,科学家们应该"扭转将数据视为私人专利的研究风气"。基金机构则提出由公众出资的数据应该是公开信息,而科学界也逐渐意识到现在数据可以以前所未有的数字化方式进行分享。为满足日益增长的需求,各种服务层出不穷,使得在线发表研究结果更加容易,也让其他研究人员能够发现和加以引用。
- (50) 尽管分享数据的号召常常着眼于分享的道德优势,但是这种做法也并不纯粹是利他的。进行分享的研究者个人也会大获裨益,包括与同事更多的接触、提高知名度和数据引用频率。最成功的分享者们——他们的数据被频繁的下载和引用——获得关注,而且其著作也常被引用。例如,多学科数据库德律阿得斯是最受欢迎的数据集之一,它与全球木材密度有关;而且已经被下载过5700多次了。联合作者艾米·扎内认为,使用者很可能囊括了从想要估算生物炭储量的气候变化研究者到寻找不同等级木材信息的林业工作者。"我十分乐意自己的数据为带着自身问题的最广泛的人群所使用,"她说道,"让读者和评论者们看到你是如何得出结论的,这很重要。发表数据和编码能让你的科学得以再生。"

即使其数据不那么受欢迎,人们也能够受益。通过对文件进行整合和标注,让他人能够理解,这样的努力使科学家们更加有条理和自律,避免日后出现混淆。

## | 详解详析

- 46. **D**)。 (**b**) 定位) 由题干中的 many researchers 和 accept 定位到文章首段第二句: Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, ...
  - (**□详解**) 细节理解题。定位句的前半句指出"很多研究人员公开认同让大众接触到原始数据将推动科学发展",可见进行开放数据分享对于科学发展是有益的,且已被大多数研究者们所接受,故答案为 **D**)。
  - ■点睛 A)"保护科学家们的专利十分必要",这与文章的主题不相关,定位句中也没有提及,故排除;B)"数据库对于科学研究很关键",文章虽然指出分享很重要,但是没有具体说明数据库的作用,故排除;C)"开放数据分享对于医药科学很重要",本文是全面论述数据分享与科学的关系,并没有专门论述对某一具体学科的影响,故C)与原文意思不符,可以排除。
- 47. A)。 ( 声定位) 由题于中的 attitude 和 most researchers 定位到文章第二段: Some communities have agreed to share online...but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: ...
  - (■详解) 观点态度题。定位段指出,尽管有一些科研群体进行了在线分享,但这仅仅是特例。一直以来,科学家们还是对分享持反对态度的,理由各式各样,可见大多数研究者对于数据公开还是持反对态度的,故答案为 A)。
  - ┢点睛 B)"模棱两可的",文章第二段第二句明确提到科学家们对于分享数据的拒绝态度,故排除; C)"慷慨的",从文中可知,科学家们大多还是反对分享的,因此不可能是慷慨的,故排除; D)"中立的",科学界的一贯态度是反对分享,愿意分享的还只是特例,可见态度不是中立的,故排除。
- 48. C)。 **定位** 根据题干中的 hinder open data sharing 定位到文章第三段前两句: But the barriers are disappearing, ... Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to "shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve".
  - **□详解**)推理判断题。定位段第一句指出,阻碍数据分享的壁垒正在消除;第二句指出,皇家学会呼吁科学家们转变观念,不要再将科学发现视为自己的专利。可见,皇家学会呼吁摒弃的观念就是阻碍数据分享的重要因素,故答案为 C)。

- ■点睛 A)"担心大量复制",从下文可知,一旦分享,科学家们是希望有人引用自己的数据的,可见该项与原文意思不符,故排除;B)"缺少研究文化",这是对定位段第二句的曲解,原句的意思并非是缺少研究文化,而是固有的文化应予以改变,故排除;D)"担忧某些机构会以此牟利",文中没有提到与数据分享相关的经济利益问题,故排除。
- 49. C)。 **定位** 由题于中的 lift 和 barriers 定位到文章第三段第一句: But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public.
  - ■详解 推理判断题。定位句指出,阻碍数据分享的壁垒正在消除,部分原因在于期刊和基金机构鼓励科学家们公开自己的数据。科学界自身意识到了在线数据分享的便利,而技术的发展也为数据分享数据提供了更好的服务。综合可知,期刊和基金设立者态度的转变为数据分享逐渐扫清了障碍,故答案为 C)。
  - 応請 A)"对大数据需求的不断增长",文章虽然提到了人们对数据的需求增多,但并没有论及它与数据分享的关系,故排除;B)"数字技术的发展",这一因素虽然为分享数据提供了更好的服务,但单独来看不足以消除障碍,故排除;D)"社会和经济发展的趋势",文章未提及社会和经济同数据库公开之间的关联,且选项内容太过宽泛,故排除。
- 50. **B**)。 **定位** 由题干中的人名 Dryad 定位到文章第四段前四句: Although calls to share... is not purely *altruistic* (利他的)... For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times.
  - **□详解** 推理判断题。定位句提到多学科数据库德律阿得斯是最受欢迎的数据集之一,而作者在定位段开头就指出分享数据并不纯粹是利他的,进行分享的研究者个人也会大获裨益,最成功的分享者们会引起关注,其著作也得到引用。可见这一例证是为了说明数据分享不仅能让研究者获得成功,还对数据引用者大有益处,故答案为 B)。
  - **▶ 点睛** A)"正在变得越来越受欢迎",数据分享是否会更加受欢迎,并非定位段的主题,很显然 A)不符合文意,故排除;C)"让研究者获得成功",由定位部分可知,数据引用者也能从中学习他人的科研成果,该项不够全面,故排除;D)"节省财力和人力",本篇文章没有提及节省人力、物力的问题,故排除。

## ○ 高频词汇及短语

accelerate [əkˈseləreɪt] v. 使 …… 加快, 使 …… 增速

reluctant [rɪˈlʌktənt] adj. 不情愿的,勉强的

be accustomed to 习惯于……

assign [əˈsaɪn] v. 分配,指派

preserve  $[pr_1|z_3:v]$  n. (某群体)独有(专有)的活动

spring up 出现;涌现

concentrate on 专注于

citation [saɪˈteɪʃən] n. 引用;引证

multidisciplinary [,mʌltɪˈdɪsɪplɪnəri] *adj.* 多学科的 estimate ['estɪmeɪt] v. 估算,评估

biomass [ 'baɪəʊmæs] *n*. (提供动力或能量的)生 物量

reproducible [ˌriprə'djusəbl] *adj*. 可再生的;可复写的

confusion [kənˈfjuːʒən] n. 混淆,困惑

#### Passage Two

## 全文翻译

梅西百货报告在11月和12月其营业一年以上的门店销售额下降了5.2%,这一令人失望的假期销售业绩为面临广泛挑战的百货连锁店艰难的一年画上了句号。(51)它在美国主要城市的旗舰店主要依赖国际旅游者消费,而且由于美元强劲,许多零售店旅游消费均出现缩水。同时,梅西百货仅仅吸引住了对旅游和外出就餐,而不是对新的服装和饰品感兴趣的顾客。

- (52-1) <u>该公司将11月和12月的不良表现主要归咎于不合时宜的暖冬。</u>"大约80%的年度同比销售下滑可以归因于冬季货品的短缺,"首席执行官泰瑞·伦德格伦在媒体发布会上说。这促使该公司削减了整个四季度的预测。
- (52-2) 然而,梅西显然清楚自己的麻烦远比暂时不合时宜的暖冬要深远得多。(53) 这个零售巨贾今年令人不满的财务表现将迫使它开始采取措施削减4亿美元开支。公司提出要减少600个后勤岗位,尽管其中大约150名员工将被重新安排从事其他工作。它还计划要给165名高级管理人员提供"自动离职"一揽子计划。它还将大幅削减名下770个门店的员工人数,此举将影响大约3000名员工。
- 该零售商还公布了2016年初将要关闭的36家门店的具体位置。此前,公司虽然宣称计划关闭门店,但是并没有明确具体位置。华盛顿城区的连锁门店将不会被关闭。

梅西百货也在积极采取行动力争在新的商业时代重振雄风。它已计划开设更多的"幕后梅西",这个新的打折店可能有助于梅西百货更好地对抗野心勃勃的 T. J. Maxx 折扣店。(54) 它还将在 2016 年大力推进扩展去年收购的美妆用品连锁 Bluemercury。在这个年轻的美妆购买者往往光顾丝芙兰和犹他,而不是百货商场美妆专柜的时代,梅西希望 Bluemercury 能够有助于巩固其在这一品类的地位。

这个休假季中,梅西相对的亮点在于其线上销售渠道,该领域的销售额增长达到了两位数,而实际订单也增长了25%。这个相对的强劲趋势在这个休假季的早期与更广泛的零售行业中所见的情况始终一致。(55-2) 尽管在感恩节、黑色星期五和网络星期一,线上销售达到历史峰值,门店销售却直线下滑。

## **|| 详解详析**

- 51. A)。 **定位** 由题于中的 shrinking spending of international tourists 定位到文章首段第二句: Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar.
  - **◎详解** 事实细节题。定位句明确指出,梅西百货在美国主要城市的旗舰店主要依赖国际旅游者消费,但是今年的休假季许多零售店旅游消费均出现缩水,原因就是美元过于强劲,故答案为 A)。
  - 応請 B)"这是全球经济衰退的直接后果",定位段没有涉及全球经济形势,更没有提到对零售业的影响,故排除;C)"这反映出国际旅游者对消费品兴趣的转变",这是对定位段最后一句的曲解,原句只讲到了梅西百货吸引的游客群体的购物兴趣点,并没有提到国际游客兴趣的改变,故排除;D)"它对美国零售行业带来潜在威胁",文中并未表明,故排除。
- 52. **B**)。 ( 声定位) 由题于中的 Macy's believe 和 its problems 定位到文章第二段第一句: The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. 和第三段第一句: However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary *aberration* (偏离) off the thermometer.
  - (▶详解) 推理判断题。第一个定位句指出,该公司将11月和12月的不良表现主要归咎于不合时宜的暖冬,但是在第二个定位句中作者也提到,梅西并不是把销售额减少仅仅归因于天气,并在下文介绍了它缩减开支、调整发展计划的相关信息,可见梅西百货并非将销售表现不佳仅仅归因于天气,故答案为B)。
  - [★点睛] A)"这些可以通过改善管理来解决",尽管原文提到了一系列的应对措施,但仅靠改善管理并不能解决问题,故排除;C)"问题在网店上没有这么严重",文章虽然简略提到了线上销售情况,但并没有直接将两个销售渠道进行比较,故排除;D)"这些问题需要追加投资",文中只提到了缩减开支,并未提及要追加投资,故排除。
- 53. **D**)。 **定位** 根据题干中的 cut costs 定位到文章第三段第二句至最后一句: The retail giant said... begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions... It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.
  - **□详解**)细节理解题。定位句指出,梅西百货为了减少开支,减少了600个后勤岗位,还计划鼓励高级管理人员主动离职,并减少多家门店的员工人数,可见其缩减开支的主要手段是裁员,故答案为 D)。
  - **▶ 点睛** A)"减少高级管理人员的薪资"是对原文第三段倒数第二句的曲解,原句的意思是鼓励高级管理人员主动离职,而不是减薪,故排除;B)"重新安排门店的位置",文中只提到要关闭部分门店,并公布了这些门店的具体位置,但没有说要重新安排地点,故排除;C)"调整它的促销策略",这一点文中没有明确提及,故排除。
- 54. **D**)。 **定位** 由题干中的专有名词 Bluemercury 和 in 2016 定位到文章第五段第三、四句: It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, ... Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.
  - (■详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,梅西百货将在2016年大力推进扩展它去年收购的美妆用品连锁 Bluemercury,目的是希望 Bluemercury 能够帮助梅西百货巩固在这一品类的地位,与其他的美妆专营店竞争,故答案为 D)。
  - 应点睛)A)"尝试梅西百货新的经营理念",与新的经营理念相关的是定位段第二句提到的折扣店Backstage,与Bluemercury 无关,故排除;B)"对美妆产品给予比服装类更多的重视",定位段中并没有比较美妆与服装的销售和发展策略,故排除;C)"通过降低价格促进产品销售"曲解了定位段第二句,原文的意思是开设折扣店,而不是在所有渠道都降低售价,故排除。

55. A)。 ( 声定位) 由题于中的 holiday season 定位到文章第一段第一句:...a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. 和最后一段最后一句:While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

**□详解**)推理判断题。第一个定位句指出,梅西百货在休假季的整体销售业绩是不理想的;第二个定位句提到,线上销售达到了历史最好水平,但是门店的销售还是直线下滑。可见实体店的销售还是下降的,故答案为 A)。

■点睛 B)"其零售额超过了 T. J. Maxx",第五段第二句提到 T. J. Maxx,是说这个折扣店具有强劲的竞争力,而不是梅西销售额超过了 T. J. Maxx,故排除; C)"它帮助 Bluemercury 确立了在全球范围的地位",梅西收购 Bluemercury,并打算对其进行扩展,但是没有说这个美妆店已经确立了全球地位,故排除; D)"它用充足的商品供应充实自己的门店"文中并没有提及,故排除。

## 高频词汇及短语

plunge [pland3] v. 突然地下降;暴跌 dine out 外出就餐 accessory [ək'sesəri] n. 配件;饰品 unseasonably [ʌn'siːzənəbli] adv. 不合时宜地 implement ['ɪmplɪment] v. 实施,执行

pledge [pled3] v. 保证,许诺 slash [slæf] n. 削減,猛砍 ambitious [æm'bɪfəs] adj. 野心勃勃的 consistent [kən'sɪstənt] adj. 始终如一的,一致的

## Part IV Translation

## 参考译文

The Ming Dynasty, which reigned China for 276 years when the country was characterized by good governance and social stability, was depicted as one of the greatest periods of human history. During this period, the thriving handicrafts industry boosted the development of market economy and urbanization. Commodities, including alcohol and silk products, were available on the market in large quantities. At the same time, clocks and tobacco products, among many other foreign goods, were imported. Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged as large commercial centers one after another. It was also during the reign of the Ming Dynasty that fleets headed by navigator Zheng He made seven large-scale, adventurous voyages to the Indian Ocean. What is also worth mentioning is that three of the Four Great Classical Novels of China were written during this period.

## 

- 1. 翻译第一句时,带有时间的信息属于事实背景,通常放在从句中。"……之一"要注意单复数和最高级的使用。"治理有序、社会稳定"属于特点,可译为 be marked by/characterized by/featured by。"被描绘为伟大的时代"是有原因的,原因就是"治理有序、社会稳定"这一事实背景。按照常规,事实背景往往都是放在从句当中。大家可以参照译文好好体会一下行文的逻辑性。
- 2. 翻译第二句时,注意时态的前后一致性。"手工业的发展促进了……"适当改写为"蓬勃发展的手工业促进了……的发展"更为自然,当然改为被动就更出彩了: "Market economy and urbanization was driven/spurred by the thriving handicrafts industry during this period."。
- 3. 翻译第四、五句时,如果中文行文蹩脚,一定要先进行改写,然后再翻译,即:中文原文一改写中文一英文翻译的"三步走"。此处"还进口许多外国商品,如……"可改写为"……等许多外国商品也被进口"。"……这样的大商业中心相继形成"可改写为"……相继成为大商业中心"。
- 4. 翻译第六句时,"也是在明代"可以用一个强调句式凸显信息的重要性: It is...that...。此外,对郑和的身份要进行解释说明:他是一位航海家(navigator)。