

# 2016 年 12 月大学英语六级考试(第 3 套)

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on invention. Your essay should include the importance of creation and measures to be taken to encourage creation. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

(说明:本次六级考试全国共考了两套听力,为避免重复,特补充了一套模拟听力,供同学们练习。)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some 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 1 to 4 will be based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. A) It is well paid. C) It is demanding.  
B) It is stimulating. D) It is fairly secure.
2. A) A quick promotion. C) Moving expenses.  
B) Free accommodation. D) A lighter workload.
3. A) He has difficulty communicating with local people.  
B) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.  
C) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.  
D) He has to sign a long-term contract.
4. A) The woman will help the man make a choice.  
B) The man is going to attend a job interview.  
C) The man is in the process of job hunting.  
D) The woman sympathizes with the man.

**Questions 5 to 8 will be based on the conversation you have just heard.**

5. A) He made a business trip. C) He talked to her on the phone.  
B) He had a quarrel with Marsha. D) He resolved a budget problem.
6. A) She may have to be fired for poor performance.  
B) She has developed some serious mental problem.

- C) She is in charge of the firm's budget planning.
  - D) She supervises a number of important projects.
7. A) She failed to arrive at the airport on time.  
 B) David promised to go on the trip in her place.  
 C) Something unexpected happened at her home.  
 D) She was not feeling herself on that day.
8. A) He frequently gets things mixed up.  
 B) He is always finding fault with Marsha.  
 C) He has been trying hard to cover for Marsha.  
 D) He often fails to follow through on his projects.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) By invading the personal space of listeners.  
 B) By making gestures at strategic points.  
 C) By speaking in a deep, loud voice.  
 D) By speaking with the local accent.
10. A) To promote sportsmanship among business owners.  
 B) To encourage people to support local sports groups.  
 C) To raise money for a forthcoming local sports event.  
 D) To show his family's contribution to the community.
11. A) They are known to be the style of the sports world.  
 B) They would certainly appeal to his audience.  
 C) They represent the latest fashion in the business circles.  
 D) They are believed to communicate power and influence.
12. A) To cover up his own nervousness.  
 B) To create a warm personal atmosphere.  
 C) To enhance the effect of background music.  
 D) To allow the audience to better enjoy his slides.

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

13. A) She was the first educated slave of John Wheatley's.  
 B) She was the greatest female poet in Colonial America.

- C) She was born about the time of the War of Independence.  
 D) She was the first African-American slave to publish a book.
- 14.A) Revise it a number of times. C) Go through a scholarly examination.  
 B) Obtain consent from her owner. D) Turn to the colonial governor for help.
- 15.A) Literary works calling for the abolition of slavery.  
 B) Religious scripts popular among slaves in America.  
 C) A rich stock of manuscripts left by historical figures.  
 D) Lots of lost works written by African-American women.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear recordings of lectures or talks followed by some questions. The recordings will be played 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.*

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.**

- 16.A) Those who have enough time for holidays.  
 B) Those who are too busy to make perfect private plans.  
 C) Those who seldom do time management.  
 D) Those who have got a messy life.
- 17.A) Lighting candles. C) Saying a special prayer.  
 B) Singing songs. D) Going to church.
- 18.A) Let them deliver the things to the recipients.  
 B) Let them choose what to give away.  
 C) Tell them how meaningful giving is.  
 D) Give them some awards after that.
- 19.A) Holding a New Year's Day party. C) Protecting people's privacy.  
 B) Locking yourself in the bathroom. D) Carving out time for yourself.

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

- 20.A) The important color in nature. C) The emotions of green-eyed monster.  
 B) The stories of the word "green". D) The meanings of a green light.
- 21.A) A mature person. C) A young cow.  
 B) A brave soldier. D) An inexperienced person.
- 22.A) In the 15th century. C) In the 18th century.  
 B) About 400 years ago. D) About 600 years ago.

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

23. A) It had much more pages than newspapers.  
B) It was given away for free.  
C) It dealt with issues rather than events.  
D) It was more widely available than newspapers.
24. A) He wrote articles critical of the Church of England.  
B) He refused to stop publishing the *Review*.  
C) He refused to pay publishing taxes.  
D) He refused to join the Church of England.
25. A) It was not really a magazine.  
B) It featured a variety of articles and stories.  
C) It was praised by readers of poetry.  
D) It was unpopular with politicians.

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The tree people in the *Lord of the Rings* — the Ents — can get around by walking. But for real trees, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go 26.

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the 27 envelope — the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on — suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it 28, these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its 29.

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely 30 on so-called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve.

When the birds forget to retrieve their food — and they do sometimes — a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and has a very close *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship with several pine species, most 32 the whitebark pine.

As trees outgrow their ideal 33 in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in 34 trees. It's a solution for us — getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective — and it could give 35 oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

A) ages	B) breathing	C) climatic	D) elsewhere
E) exclusively	F) forever	G) fruitful	H) habitats
I) legacy	J) notably	K) offspring	L) replanting
M) subsequently	N) vulnerable	O) withdraws	

## 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.*

### The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It.

- A) Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before. 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work-related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours. No wonder only 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation.
- B) *Glimmers* (少许) of hope, however, are beginning to emerge in this bruising environment: Americans are becoming aware of the toll their jobs take on them, and employers are exploring ways to alleviate the harmful effects of stress and overwork. Yet much more work remains to be done. To call stress an epidemic isn't exaggeration. The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs — up from 73% just a year before — say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number-one sources of stress. And if you suspected that the workplace had gotten more stressful than it was just a few decades ago, you're right. Stress levels increased 18% for women and 24% for men from 1983 to 2009. Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.
- C) Stress is taking a significant toll on our health, and the collective public health cost may be enormous. Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety, among numerous other negative health outcomes. Overall, stress-related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable. Your job is “literally killing you,” as *The Washington Post* put it. It's also hurting our relationships. Working parents say they feel stressed, tired, rushed and short on quality time with their children, friends and partners.
- D) Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work-life balance. As technology (and with it, work emails) *seeps* (渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work-life balance has

become an almost meaningless term. Add a rapidly changing economy and an uncertain future to this 24/7 connectivity, and you've got a recipe for overwork, according to Phyllis Moen. "There's rising work demand coupled with the insecurity of mergers, takeovers, downsizing and other factors," Moen said. "Part of the work-life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."

- E) These factors have converged to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of burnout. It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them. Science has shown a clear correlation between high stress levels in workers and *absenteeism* (旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover. Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work-life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.
- F) The U. S. trails far behind every wealthy nation and many developing ones that have family-friendly work policies including paid parental leave, paid sick days and breast-feeding support, according to a 2007 study. The U. S. is also the only advanced economy that does not guarantee workers paid vacation time, and it's one of only two countries in the world that does not offer guaranteed paid maternity leave. But even when employees are given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it. Fulltime employees who do have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.
- G) Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time constraints. The practice of clocking in for an eight-hour workday is a leftover from the days of the Industrial Revolution, as reflected in the then-popular saying, "Eight hours labor, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest."
- H) We've held on to this workday structure — but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out. Today, the average American spends 8.8 hours at work daily, and the majority of working professionals spend additional hours checking in with work during evenings, weekends and even vacations. The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee. In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.
- I) In a study published last year, psychologists coined the term "workplace telepressure" to describe an employee's urge to immediately respond to emails and engage in obsessive thoughts about returning an email to one's boss, colleagues or clients. The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout. Of the 300 employees participating in the study, those who experienced

high levels of telepressure were more likely to agree with statements assessing burnout, like “I’ve no energy for going to work in the morning,” and to report feeling fatigued and unfocused. Telepressure was also correlated with sleeping poorly and missing work.

- J) Harvard Business School professor Leslie Perlow explains that when people feel the pressure to be always “on,” they find ways to accommodate that pressure, including altering their schedules, work habits and interactions with family and friends. Perlow calls this vicious cycle the “cycle of responsiveness”: Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee’s increased responsiveness, they increase their demands on the employee’s time. And because a failure to accept these increased demands indicates a lack of commitment to one’s work, the employee complies.
- K) To address skyrocketing employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well-being. Some research does suggest that these programs hold promise. A study of employees at health insurance provider Aetna revealed that roughly one quarter of those taking in-office yoga and mindfulness classes reported a 28% reduction in their stress levels and a 20% improvement in sleep quality. These less-stressed workers gained an average of 62 minutes per week of productivity. While yoga and *meditation* (静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement. The conditions creating the stress are long hours, unrealistic demands and deadlines, and work-life conflict.
- L) Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution. In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well-being of employees at Best Buy’s corporate headquarters.
- M) For the study, 325 employees spent six months taking part in ROWE, while a control group of 334 employees continued with their normal workflow. The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked — the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done. The results were striking. After six months, the employees who participated in ROWE reported reduced work-family conflict and a better sense of control of their time, and they were getting a full hour of extra sleep each night. The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover. It’s important to note that the increased flexibility didn’t encourage them to work around the clock. “They didn’t work anywhere and all the time — they were better able to manage their work,” Moen said. “Flexibility and control is key,” she continued.
36. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off.
37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.
38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time.

39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.
40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit.
41. In-office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem.
42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.
43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them.
44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life.
45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown-ups'.

### 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.**

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar panels.

The *ubiquitous* (无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

Today, energy storage is a \$33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt-



hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable.

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

No one knows which — if any — battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?

- A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
- B) It is the direction energy development should follow.
- C) It will prove to be a profitable business.
- D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.

47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?

- A) Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.
- B) The globalization process will be accelerated.
- C) Communications will take more diverse forms.
- D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.

48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to \_\_\_\_.

- A) find digital devices simply indispensable.
- B) communicate primarily by mobile phone.
- C) light their homes with stored solar energy.
- D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles.

49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies \_\_\_\_.

- A) benefit their business.
- B) transmit power faster.
- C) promote innovation.
- D) encourage competition.

50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?

- A) It might become a thing of the past.
- B) It might turn out to be a "prosumer".

- C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.
- D) It will have to be completely transformed.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of “white” and “black” as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

“Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors,” said Svante Paabo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full *genomes* (基因组) of James Watson and Craig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong-Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. “If you make clinical predictions based on somebody’s race, you’re going to be wrong a good chunk of the time,” Yudell told *Live Science*. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a “white” disease.

So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like “ancestry” or “population” that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

“While we argue phasing out racial *terminology* (术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health *disparities* (差异) between groups.” Yudell said.

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as \_\_\_\_.
- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity.
  - B) an aid to understanding different populations.
  - C) an explanation for social and cultural differences.
  - D) a term to describe individual human characteristics.
52. The study by Svante Paabo served as an example to show \_\_\_\_.
- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts.
  - B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity.
  - C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity.
  - D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables.
53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that \_\_\_\_.
- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis.
  - B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research.
  - C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions.
  - D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment.
54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?
- A) They be more precise with the language they use.
  - B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
  - C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
  - D) They examine all possible variables in their research.
55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?
- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
  - B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
  - C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
  - D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

## 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**.

农业是中国的一个重要产业,从业者超过 3 亿。中国农业产量全球第一,主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十,但为世界百分之二十的人提供了粮食。中国 7700 年开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前,勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的,包括食品安全,大众健康和可持续发展。

## 2016 年 12 月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第 3 套)

### Part I Writing

#### 【范文】

Drawing a comparison between modern life and ancient life, we cannot imagine what life will be like now without invention. Invention must be attached great importance to, as it is invention that contributes to the advancement of our society. There are several examples which can be cited to illustrate this concept. I can think of no better illustration than the following one. If Edison hadn't invented the light bulb, we would have lived a life as the blind in the night.

Given that invention plays such an essential role in our life, what can we do to cultivate this precious spirit? For one thing, it is advisable for the social media and publicity department to vigorously inform the public of the importance of invention. For another, the relevant authority should set up favorable regulations to encourage invention. For example, they can set up the practice of giving premiums or issuing patent certificate to inventors.

Finally, I want to use the following saying as our mutual encouragement, "Invention is the spirit of human being's progress." At no time should we underestimate the power of invention. Therefore, when an idea comes to your mind next time, just make your own invention.

### Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : BADCC

6~10 : AACAB

11~15 : DBDCD

16~20 : BDADB

21~25 : DBCAB

#### Section A

##### Conversation One

M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I won't get a very good salary.

W: Really? I thought salaries were high there, but there would be some fringe benefits presumably.

M: Oh, yes. [1] It would be stimulating and it has some advantages.

W: What else do you have in mind?

M: Well, this position in Portugal.

W: How does it compare?

M: It offers greatest security, because it will be on a home-base contract.

W: And salary?

M: Much better. I get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.

W: Presumably you will be given moving expenses for the Portugal job?

M: [2] Yes, but just to complicate matters, this possibility offers a post in Sao Paulo.

W: That's Brazil, isn't it?

M: Yes. And [2]I'll get a promotion if I took a post there.

W: I'd love to go to Brazil.

M: But there are some disadvantages. [3]I'd have to do a five-year term there.

W: That's not a problem, surely?

M: Well, not at the moment. [3]But if there were a change in family circumstances, I'd be a long way from home.

W: But if you worry about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?

M: Yes, but in the States I will be on an annual contract, so I can leave fairly quickly if I needed to.

W: In Portugal?

M: Well, that's almost next door, isn't it? I can visit home every a few months if necessary.

W: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make.

M: Well, fortunately I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. [4]In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

**Questions 1 to 4 will be based on the conversation you have just heard.**

1. What does the man say about the job in the States?
2. What benefit will the man get if he took the post in Sao Paulo?
3. What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?
4. What do we learn from the end of the conversation?

**Conversation Two**

W: What is it, Bob? [5]You sounded pretty serious on the phone. Have we still got budget problem?

M: I don't know. I hope not. The meeting's on Friday. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. Er... close the door, will you? It's Marsha.

W: Marsha? What about her?

M: I am worried. I don't know what to do. [6]She is just not performing. We may have to let her go.

W: Fire her? She's been with us a long time, Bob. If she leaves, it will be a big loss to us. She's done really excellent work.

M: Yes. But, lately, the last month or so, in fact, there've been a lot of problems. She's changed. Not only does she have a tendency to be moody all the time, but she misses appointments, doesn't follow through on projects and doesn't seem to plan anything till the last minute.

W: Emmm. Did she ever explain why she didn't show up for the Denver trip?

M: No, she said she was sorry and it wouldn't happen again. [7]Something about her mixed up on the arrangements to get to the airport. Now whenever anybody mentions the subject to her, she just goes silent. I don't know. Thank Goodness. David pulled us out of the hole on that one.

W: Yes, he did a really fine job — filling in for Marsha like that at the last minute.

M: I don't think it was the first time he has to do that. If we knew all the facts, [8]I think we'll find that he's been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects.

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

5. What did the man do before he came to see the woman?
6. What does the man say about Marsha?
7. How did Marsha explain why she didn't show up for the Denver trip?
8. What does the man say about David?

## Section B

### Passage One

Larry arrived early for his speaking engagement. He positioned the table so that he could move close to the audience at strategic points in the speech. He had read that [9]speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners, encouraging an emotional response. For the same reason, he placed the chairs close to each other, and raised the temperature to a slightly uncomfortable level. [10]The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of cooperate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups. To enhance his credibility with the audience, Larry had brought some slides of his family attending sports events. One photo showed him at an award ceremony where he had been honored for his financial contribution to a local baseball team. Realizing that this particular audience would find his regional accent unattractive, Larry planned to speak with an accent that would be more acceptable to his audience. [11]After reading a book on how to dress for success, he had purchased an expensive dark navy suit and golden tie. He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence. Just before people began entering the hall, [12]Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech. He hoped that these added facts would encourage his audience to support local sports teams. He had also planned the content of his speech to focus on the teams with the best records, the ones that had won the most games in the last season.

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

9. How can a speaker make himself more persuasive when delivering a speech?
10. For what purpose was Larry going to make a speech?
11. Why did Larry purchase an expensive navy suit and golden tie?
12. Why did Larry dim the lights and turn up the sound system before people entered the hall?

### Passage Two

Phillis Wheatley was a young African-American slave who belonged to land owner John Wheatley in Colonial America. [13]She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book. Her poems on various subjects *Religious and Moral* was printed in Boston in 1773, three years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Early slaves were generally denied education, but Wheatley was allowed by her owner to study poetry, Latin and the Bible, and by the time she reached her late teens, she had written enough poetry to put together a slender book of verse. Even so, publication was difficult. [14]The publisher, fearful of being cheated, forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated men, including the colonial governor. The board of judges questioned Wheatley extensively and ruled that she was educated enough to have written the book. Only then was publication permitted.

Wheatley may have been the first, but she was not the only slave to write a book during the growing days of the republic. Unfortunately, most of the early popular African-American writers have been all but forgotten in modern times until now. A Cornell professor, Henry Louis Gates, recently started a research project looking into nineteenth-century African-American fiction and poetry.[15]In the process, he uncovered numerous lost works, almost half of which were written by African-American women. In varied literary styles, the newly resurfaced manuscripts offered a rich stock of African-American culture, recreating among other things the early days of slavery and the importance of religion to the slaves.

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

13. What does the speaker say about Phillis Wheatley?
14. What was Wheatley forced to do to get her book published?
15. What did Professor Henry Louis Gates uncover in the process of his research?

### **Section C**

***Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 16 to 19.***

*Moderator :*

Hello everybody, I am happy to introduce our admirable speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Brick Blue. Dr. Blue, Professor of Management at Columbia University, [16]has written numbers of articles and books on the topic of making holidays more meaningful in recent years, which is helpful especially to those who are too busy to make perfect private plans. Welcome, Dr. Blue.

*Dr. Blue :*

Hello, everyone. Have you ever thought of making your holidays more meaningful? Well, here is some advice for you.

It's hard to focus on the true meaning of the holidays when you're rushing from one shopping mall to the next. Try this: Six to ten weeks before the holiday season, sketch out a weekly calendar with all your holiday obligations — then start eliminating. Weed out and delegate as much as you can; you'll free up more time for real connecting.

It's better to give than to receive — and that applies to more than material goods. Some ways to spread cheer to those in need: Help your kids deliver homemade holiday cookies to a retirement home, schedule a visit to the children's cancer ward at a local hospital to deliver baskets of toys, help serve a holiday meal at a homeless shelter.

How much money does your family spend on “meaningless” food — soft drinks, chips, cookies and the like? Reexamine your food choices and buying patterns, and pass the savings on: Calculate how much you spend on junk food and gift that money to a charity, or donate 2 percent of your food purchases to a food bank.

Rituals anchor holidays, and give kids a sense of continuity and a tradition they can pass on for years to come. [17]It can be as simple as lighting candles, singing songs, or saying a special prayer. Other ideas: Take a holiday hike in the woods, throw a lake party, host an annual holiday dessert potluck.

It's never too early to teach kids to share. Explain to your children that not all boys and girls have gifts to open on the holidays, and ask if they'd like to share some of theirs. Most kids

are eager to pick out and wrap old favorites, [18] especially if they're involved in delivering them to the recipients. Sharing toys goes for grown-ups as well: Old computers, golf clubs, CD players or cell phones are meaningful holiday donations.

You can't stop holiday commercialism, but you can refuse to partake. Kill your television, and engage kids and family in more festive activities. Give kids disposable cameras and have an afternoon of photo-taking; make cookies for an assisted living center; head to the local ice rink, museum or aquarium; drag out the markers and paints and make homemade New Year's cards. Instead of supporting plastics, box stores and rampant consumerism, make gifts more meaningful. Buy at small, local stores; make your own holiday cards and donate the savings to charity.

[19] As much as you want to connect with your family and friends, it's essential to carve out time for yourself — even if it's just 10 minutes a day. Take time for meditation, introspection, yoga, a solitary hike, gazing at the evening stars. When days get busy and stressful, schedule an afternoon siesta during which everyone goes to his or her room for 45 minutes to read, nap and play quietly. Lock yourself in the bathroom with a hot bath, and don't wait until New Year's Day to rethink your personal priorities — list them now and let the magic of the holidays inspire you.

I hope you will enjoy your holidays better after today's talk. Thank you very much!

16. Who will benefit particularly from Dr. Blue's books?

17. Which is NOT mentioned as a way to give kids a sense of continuity and a tradition?

18. How could we make kids more enthusiastic to share with others?

19. What does Dr. Blue say is essential for holidays?

**Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 20 to 22.**

[20] Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and the leaves on trees. It is also the color of most growing plants. [20] Sometimes, the word "green" means young, fresh and growing. Sometimes, it describes something that is not yet ripe or finished.

For example, [21] a greenhorn is someone who has no experience, who is new to a situation. In the 15th century, a greenhorn was a young cow or ox whose horns had not yet developed. A century or so later, a greenhorn was a soldier who had not yet had any experience in battle. By the 18th century, [21] a greenhorn had the meaning it has today — a person who is new in a job.

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful emotion, jealousy. The green-eyed monster is not a frightening creature from outer space. [22] It is an expression used about 400 years ago by British writer William Shakespeare in his play *Othello*. It describes the unpleasant feeling a person has when someone has something he wants. A young man may suffer from the green-eyed monster if his girlfriend begins going out with someone else. Or, that green-eyed monster may affect your friend if you get a pay raise and she does not.

In most places in the world, a green light is a sign to move ahead. A green light on a traffic signal means your car can continue on. In everyday speech, a green light means approval to continue with a project. We want you to know we have a green light to continue this series next week.

20. What is this passage mainly about?



21. What does a greenhorn refer to today?  
22. When was the expression “green-eyed monster” first introduced?

Now listen to the following recording and answer questions 23 to 25.

The first magazine was a little periodical called the *Review*, and it was started in London in 1704. It looked a lot like the newspapers of the time. But in terms of its content, it was much different. Newspapers were concerned mainly with news events, [23]but the *Review* focused on important domestic issues of the day, as well as the policies of the government. Now in England at the time, people could still be thrown in jail for publishing articles that were critical of the king. And that's what happened to Daniel Defoe. He was the outspoken founder of the *Review*. Defoe actually wrote the first issue of the *Review* from prison. You see, [24] he had been arrested because of his writings that criticized the policies of the Church of England, which was headed by the king. After his release, Defoe continued to produce the *Review* and the magazine started to appear on a more frequent schedule, about three times a week. It didn't take long for other magazines to start popping up. In 1709, a magazine called [25]the *Tattler* began publication. This new magazine contained a mixture of news, poetry, political analysis, and philosophical essays.

23. According to the speaker, how was the *Review* different from early newspapers?  
24. Why was Daniel Defoe arrested?  
25. What does the speaker say about the *Tattler*?

### Part III Reading Comprehension

- 26~30 : DCAKE                      31~35 : MJHLN                      36~40 : FBMHE  
41~45 : KCJDB                      46~50 : BDCAA                      51~55 : CBCAD

#### Section A

《指环王》中的树人 Ents 可以通过行走四处移动。但对于真实的树而言,想要“拔根而起”会更困难一些。因为树就是实实在在地植根于土地之中的,不能离开去(26)其他地方。

当一棵树在一个特定区域开始生长时,有可能是因为(27)整体气候,如温度、湿度、降雨模式及其他适合树生长的因素。否则,树也不可能从一株秧苗成长起来。但是随着树(28)长大,这些条件可能会发生改变,这一地区可能不再适合树的(29)后代的生长。

当这种情况发生的时候,很多树,比如核桃树、橡树和松树,就会(30)完全依靠所谓的“会播种的寄宿伙伴”,比如鸟的帮助,鸟会把树种带到新的地点。很多鸟喜欢为过冬储存食物,这些食物它们(31)之后会取用。

当鸟忘记取回它们储藏的食物时——它们有时候会忘记——树种就获得了生长的机会。比如说,一种叫北美星鸦的鸟每年会储藏多达 100,000 粒种子,储藏在距离种子来源地 30 公里以外的地方,这种鸟与一些种类的松树存在着密切的共生关系,这些松树中(32)尤其以白皮松居多。面对气候的变化,随着树的生长超出其理想的(33)生长环境的适应限度,这些会飞的生态工程师们在(34)重新植树方面帮了大忙。这对我们而言也是一种好办法——让鸟儿做这项工作经济实惠又有效,这也给(35)脆弱的橡树和松树一个选择,让它们可以真正地“像树一样离开”。

26. D) 空格位于动词原形 go 之后,据此判断可填副词,由 and 可知,leave“离开”和 go 是递进关系。根据句意“树不能离开去\_\_\_\_”可知,答案为 D) elsewhere“其他地方,别处”。备选项中,exclusively 意为“专有地,排外地,唯一地”,forever 意为“永远”,notably 意为“显著地,尤其”,subsequently 意为“随后,后来”,均不符合句意,故排除。

27. C) 空格位于名词 envelope 之前, 据此判断可填形容词, 构成固定搭配。envelope 意为“信封”, 按照常识判断, 此处应为比喻的用法, 表示包含了一整套具体指标, 如温度、湿度、降雨模式等, 又因为这些因素都隶属于气候的大范畴, 由此判断, C) climatic“气候的”为答案。备选项中, fruitful 意为“果实累累的, 富有成效的”, vulnerable 意为“脆弱的, 易受伤害的”, 均不符合句意, 故排除。
28. A) 空格位于以 as 引导的时间状语从句中, 并且在主语 it 之后, 据此判断应填谓动词, 整个句子为一般现在时, 因此谓动词应进行单数第三人称变形。根据句意“随着树\_\_\_\_, 这些条件可能会发生改变”可知, 答案为 A) ages“长大, 变老”。备选项中, breathing 和 replanting 不满足语法要求, withdraws 意为“撤退, 移开”, 不符合句意, 故均排除。
29. K) 空格位于物主代词 its 之后, 据此判断可填名词。根据句意“随着树长大, 这些条件可能会发生改变, 这一地区可能不再适应树的\_\_\_\_的生长”可知, K) offspring“子孙后代”为答案。备选项中, habitats 意为“栖息地, 生长环境”, legacy 意为“遗产”, 不符合句意, 故均排除。
30. E) 空格位于主句的谓动词 rely \_\_\_\_ on 之间, 据此判断可填副词。又根据句意“当这种情况发生的时候, 很多树, 比如核桃树、橡树和松树, 就会\_\_\_\_依靠所谓的‘会播种的寄宿伙伴’, 比如鸟的帮助, 鸟会把树种带到新的地点”可知, E) exclusively“专有地, 排外地”为答案。备选项中, forever 意为“永远”, notably 意为“显著地, 尤其”, subsequently 意为“随后, 后来”, 均无法体现出原文中的逻辑关系, 故排除。
31. M) 空格位于 which 引导的定语从句中, 此从句主语谓语俱全, 据此判断可填副词, 作状语修饰谓动词。本句意为“很多鸟喜欢为过冬储存食物, 这些食物它们\_\_\_\_会取用”。结合上下文分析, 答案为 M) subsequently“随后, 后来”。备选项中, forever 意为“永远”, 由于储存的食物不能永远排除; notably 意为“显著地, 尤其”不符合语境, 故排除。
32. J) 空格位于 most 之后, 据此判断可填副词或形容词, 需结合语义推断出答案。本句意为“北美星鸦与一些种类的松树存在着密切的共生关系, 这些松树种\_\_\_\_白皮松居多”。由此可知, J) notably 意为“显著地, 尤其”为答案。在备选项中, forever 意为“永远”, 不能与 most 连用, 故排除。
33. H) 空格位于形容词 ideal 之后, 处在以 As 引导的时间状语从句的宾语部分, 据此判断可填名词, 又因为主语为 trees, 因而此处应为名词的复数形式。备选项中, 只有 H) habitats“栖息地, 生长环境”符合此处语法要求。本句意为“随着树的生长超出其理想的生长环境的适应限度”。备选项中, legacy 意为“遗产”, 与本句句意不符, 故排除。
34. L) 空格位于 be a big help in doing something 的结构中, 据此判断应填动词的现在分词形式。根据句意“这些会飞的生态工程师们在\_\_\_\_方面帮了大忙”可知, L) replanting“重新种植”为答案。备选项中, breathing 意为“呼吸”, 从文章中可以看出, 鸟类工程师不是在呼吸方面帮了大忙, 而重新种植方面, 故排除。
35. N) 空格位于 give somebody something 的结构之中, 又处于名词 oaks and pines 之前, 据此判断可填形容词, 此处形容词作定语修饰名词。根据句意“这也给了\_\_\_\_橡树和松树一个选择”可知, N) vulnerable“脆弱的, 易受伤害的”符合此处语义, 故为答案。备选项中, fruitful 意为“果实累累的, 富有成效的”, 不符合文意, 故排除。

## Section B

美国工作场所已经瓦解。以下是着手解决此问题的方法。

- A) 美国人的工作时间比以往任何时候都长。83%的人表示工作压力大, 近50%的人表示工作压力已经影响了他们的睡眠, 60%的人在非工作时间用智能手机工作。难怪全世界只有13%的人喜欢自己所从事的工作。
- B) 然而, 现在这种激烈的竞争环境已经开始露出了一线曙光: 美国人现在开始意识到了工作对自己的影响, 而雇主也在探索如何减少压力和过度劳累所带来的负面影响。但还是任重道远。把压力比喻成一种流行病, 这种说法一点也不夸张。(37)在感到工作压力大的美国员工中, 有83%(去年仅为73%)的人表示, 他们最大的压力主要来自于工资低和过多的工作量。如果你猜想现在工作比几十年前压力大, 这种想法一点没错。从1983年到2009年, 女性和男性的压力水平分别增长了18%和24%。(45)同时, 压力也开始呈现“年轻化”的趋势, 一些数据表明, 当今青少年的压力比成年人还大。
- C) (42)压力对我们的健康影响非常大, 并且由此可能会导致巨额的公共卫生花费。职业压力增加了患心脏病和糖尿病的风险, 同时还会加速老龄化, 减少寿命, 导致抑郁和焦虑, 并且带来其他各种健康问题。总体而

言,与压力相关的健康问题占医院总就诊量的90%,而其中许多健康问题都是可预防的。如《华盛顿邮报》所说,工作是真会“要了你的命啊”。同时工作压力大也伤害到了我们与他人的关系。在职的家长表示,他们感到压力大,很疲惫,总是匆匆忙忙,陪伴孩子、朋友和爱人的高质量时间实在是太多了。

- D) 十分之七的员工表示很难保持工作与生活的平衡。(44)随着科技的发展,尤其是工作电子邮件已经渗透到了我们生活的方方面面,“保持工作生活平衡”几乎成了一个没有意义的术语。菲利斯·摩恩说道,瞬息万变的经济、不确定的未来,再加上一周七天,一天二十四小时全天候的连接,这就是过度劳累的原因。摩恩说:“工作需求,以及兼并,收购,裁员等其他不安全性因素都日益上升。难以保持工作生活平衡的部分原因就是来自于未来的不确定性”。
- E) 这些因素凑在一起,造成了越来越多不可能维持的情况,许多员工都因过度工作到了倦怠点。这不仅对员工而言是不可持续的,对于雇用他们的公司来说也是不可持续的。(40)科学表明员工们长时间处于高压下与他们缺勤,生产力降低和高离职率之间有着明显的相关性。太多的工作场所政策缺乏灵活性,甚至在员工最需要休息的时候,也不允许他们休息,这使得员工无法保持工作与生活健康的平衡关系。
- F) 根据2007年的一项研究,美国在家庭福利政策方面,例如带薪育儿假,带薪病假和支持母乳喂养,远远落后于每一个发达国家,以及许多发展中国家。美国也是世界上唯一不提供带薪休假的发达国家,世界上仅有的两个不提供带薪产假的国家之一。(36)但是,即使员工得到带薪休假的机会,工作场所的规则和期望也会迫使他们过度工作,从而没有机会去使用它。得到带薪休假的全职员工们通常只用了一半的假期。
- G) 我们现在的工作时间也是按照过时的作息时间安排。8小时工作日的做法是工业革命时代的产物,当时流行的一句话特别能体现出这一点,“八小时劳动,八小时娱乐,八小时休息。”
- H) 我们坚持这种工作日的结构——但是数字设备使许多员工从来没有真正下班过。当今,美国人平均每天工作8.8小时,而大多数的职场人士在晚上、周末甚至在休假期间,都会花额外时间工作。(39)技术本身并不是问题,问题是技术被用来为雇主创造更多的灵活性,而不是为雇员提供了便利。在竞争激烈的工作环境中,雇主利用高科技手段要求员工提供更多的服务,而不是使用技术为员工提供福利,让员工更加灵活地工作,以此来激励他们。
- I) 在去年发表的一项研究中,心理学家创造了一个术语“工作场所远程压力”,来描述员工想要立即回复邮件的强烈欲望,和想要立即回复老板、同事或客户电子邮件的痴迷。研究人员发现,远程压力是工作压力的主要原因,随着时间的推移,还会造成身体和精神的倦怠。在参加此项研究的300名员工中,那些经历过高度远程压力的员工更有可能认同倦怠的评价,例如“我早晨没有精力去上班”,并说自己感到疲劳和无法专心工作。远程压力也与睡眠不足和工作失误相关。
- J) 哈佛商学院教授莱斯利·佩洛解释说,当人们感受到总是需要“在线”的压力时,就会找到办法来适应这种压力,例如,改变日程表、工作习惯和减少与家人和朋友的互动。佩洛将这种恶性循环称为“响应周期”:(43)一旦老板和同事发现某个员工,工作完成得更快了,就会要求该员工工作更长时间。不接受这些增加的工作就会表明自己对工作不尽忠尽责,所以该员工只好选择服从。
- K) (41-1)为解决员工压力暴增的问题,许多公司已经实施了工作场所健康计划,他们与医疗保健供应商合作,由其提供促进员工健康和福利的项目。一些研究确实表明这些方案有希望。健康保险提供商Aetna做的一项员工研究表明,参加办公室瑜伽和正念课程的人中,大约四分之一的人报告其压力水平降低了28%,睡眠质量改善了20%。这些压力减缓的员工,平均每周增加了62分钟的生产率。(41-2)虽然科学证明瑜伽和静思可以减少压力,但这些计划几乎没有针对倦怠和脱节的根本原因。造成压力大的根本原因是长时间工作,不切实际的要求和完成工作的期限,以及工作生活的冲突。
- L) 摩恩和她同事可能已经找到了解决方案。在2011年的一项研究中,她调查了实施“以成果为宗旨的工作环境”(ROWE)计划对百思买公司总部员工的生产力和福利的影响。
- M) 在这项研究中,325名员工花了6个月参加ROWE计划,而实验对照组中有334名员工继续正常的工作流程。ROWE参与者可以自由决定在何时、何地以及以何种方式工作——只要完成工作就行。这项实验的结果非常惊人。六个月后,参与ROWE的员工报告说,工作、家庭冲突减少了,他们可以更好地管理自己的时

间,同时每晚可多睡一个小时。这些员工跳槽的可能性也减少了,因此降低了雇员流失率。必须指出的是,增加工作灵活性,但并不鼓励员工全天候工作。(38)“员工并没有在任何地方,任何时间都在工作——他们能更好地管理工作,”摩恩说。她继续补充道,“灵活性和掌控性是关键。”

36. F) 由题干关键词 Workplace norms 和 paid time off 定位至 F) 段。该段提到,研究表明,美国是世界上唯一不提供带薪休假的发达国家,世界上仅有的两个不提供带薪产假的发达国家之一。但是,即使员工得到带薪休假的机会,工作场所的规则和期望也会迫使他们过度工作,没有机会去使用它。题干中的 Workplace norms 对应原文中的 workplace norms and expectations; deterring 对应原文中的 prevent, 故答案为 F)。
37. B) 由题干关键词 stress 和 workload 定位至 B) 段。该段提到,在感到工作压力大的美国员工中,有 83% (去年仅为 73%) 的人表示,他们的最大压力主要是来自于工资低和过多的工作量。题干中的 The overwhelming majority of employees 指原文中的 The 83% of American employees; attribute their stress mainly to 对应原文中的 number-one sources of stress; low pay 对应原文中的 poor compensation, 故答案为 B)。
38. M) 由题干关键词 Moen 和 flexibility 定位至 M) 段。该段提到,在一项研究中,ROWE 参与者口了以自由决定在何时、何地以及以何种方式工作。其结果表明参与者的工作、家庭冲突减少了,他们可以更好地管理自己的时间,同时每晚可多睡一个小时。而且这些员工并没有在任何地方,任何时间都在工作——他们能更好地管理工作。题干是对定位段的概括,故答案为 M)。
39. H) 由题干关键词 Flexibility 和 digital devices 定位至 H) 段。该段提到,技术本身并不是问题,问题是技术被用来为雇主创造更多的灵活性,而不是为雇员提供了便利。题干中的 instead of 对应原文中的 rather than, 故答案为 H)。
40. E) 由题干关键词 high stress 定位至 E) 段。该段提到,科学表明员工们长时间处于高压与他们缺勤,生产力降低和高离职率之间有明显的相关性。题干中的 less motivated 对应原文中的 absenteeism; less productive 对应原文中的 reduced productivity; quit 对应原文中的 disengagement and high turnover, 故答案为 E)。
41. K) 由题干关键词 wellness programs 定位至 K) 段。该段提到,为解决员工压力暴增的问题,许多公司已实施了工作场所健康计划,他们与医疗保健供应商合作,由其提供促进员工健康和福利的项目。虽然这些计划可以减少压力,但这些计划几乎没有针对倦怠和脱节的根本原因展开。由此可知,这些计划不能从根本上解决问题。题干中的 an ultimate solution 对应原文中的 target the root causes, 故答案为 K)。
42. C) 由题干关键词 stress 和 public health 定位至 C) 段。该段提到,压力对我们的健康影响非常大,而且还可能会导致巨额的公共卫生花费。题干中的 huge 对应原文中的 enormous; expenses 对应原文中的 cost, 故答案为 C)。
43. J) 由题干关键词 employees 和 demand 定位至 J) 段。该段提到,一旦老板和同事发现某个员工工作完成得更快了,就会要求该员工工作更长时间。题干中的 respond quickly 对应原文中的 increased responsiveness, 故答案为 J)。
44. D) 由题干关键词 technology 和 balance 定位至 D) 段。该段提到,随着技术的发展,尤其是工作电子邮件已经渗透到了我们生活的方方面面,“保持工作生活平衡”几乎成了一个没有意义的术语,即几乎不可能在工作和生活之间保持平衡。题干中的 everywhere in our life 对应原文中的 every aspect of our lives; virtually impossible 对应原文中的 almost meaningless term, 故答案为 D)。
45. B) 由题干关键词 teenagers 和 stress 定位至 B) 段。该段提到,压力也开始呈现“年轻化”的趋势,一些数据表明,当今的青少年比成年人的压力还大。题干中的 grown-ups 对应原文中的 adults, 故答案为 B)。

## Section C

### Passage One

麻省理工大学的唐纳德·萨杜威博士怀揣着改变世界能源前景的愿望开创了他自己的电池公司。这对于一项大多数人只有在他们的智能手机黑屏的时候才能想起的技术是一种令人激动的支持。(46)但是萨杜威不是唯一一个认为能量存储技术是更清洁、更有效、更合理的能源前景中缺失的一个环节的人。

(47-1)科学家和工程师很久以前就开始相信电池具有能改变世界的可能性。先进的电池步出专业市场,潜入主流,标志着电动汽车和屋顶太阳能电池板等前瞻性技术达到了引爆点。当然,无所不在的电池由来已久。

无论如何,电池令我们的移动第一的生活方式、我们的屏幕文化和我们日益全球化的世界成为可能。尽管这些都令人印象深刻,但与接下来的一切相比,可能还算不上什么。(47-2)在使通讯革命成为可能后,电池现在蓄势待发,将要改变几乎所有的一切。

无线时代正在扩展,不仅包括我们的手机、平板和笔记本电脑,而且还包括我们的汽车、住宅,乃至整个社区。(48)在新兴经济体中,乡村社区绕开了传输电力的电线和木头电线杆。取而代之的是,一些非洲和亚洲的乡村社区见证了他们的第一批电灯由储存在电池里的太阳能点亮。

如今,能源存储已经是全球产值三百三十亿美元的产业,每年产生近一千瓦特的电力。而十年后,其产值有望达到五百亿美元,发电量将达到一千六百亿瓦特,足以吸引那些主流公司的关注,他们本不会对平淡无奇的技术感兴趣。(49)即使是那些曾长期将电池和其他能源替代形式视为威胁的公共事业公司,也在学着接受这些技术,看到它们的使用性,而不是侵扰性。

当今电池的突破出现在这个世界试图让现代能源扩展到近十亿左右还未能接触到它的人们的时候,同时也可以减少导致全球变暖的石油的消费量。这些同时涌现的挑战看似不再带来那么大的压力了,因为人们对如何让能源变得可携带这个世纪难题已经找到更好的答案。

诚然,在每晚充电完全替代每周前往加油站之前,电池还有很长一段路要走。一个由电池提供能源的世界也面临着自己的风险。(50)如果越来越多的人成为“产消合一者”,自己随时产出并消费能源,那些曾花费数十年和上百亿美金建造的中央电网该怎么办呢?

没人知道如果电池产业真能胜出的话,哪种电池技术会是最终的赢家,但是有一件事是显而易见的,能源的未来在于我们如何储存它。

46. B) 由题干中的 Dr. Sadoway 和 energy storage 定位到文章首段第三句。定位句明确指出,萨杜威博士认为电池的能源存储技术关乎更加清洁、有效和合理的能源前景,故答案为 B)。

47. D) 由题干中的 advanced batteries 及选项内容定位到文章第二段第一句和第三段最后一句。由文章第二段可知,科学家和工程师认为电池的广泛应用能够改变世界,第三段最后一句也强调,电池在带来通讯革命的同时,蓄势待发,将要改变几乎所有的一切。综合可知,先进电池的广泛应用将会让世界经历革命性的变化,故答案为 D)。

48. C) 由题干中的 rural communities of emerging economies 定位到文章第四段最后两句。定位句指出,在新兴经济体中,乡村社区直接绕开了传输电力的电线和木头电线杆,取而代之的是,一些非洲和亚洲的乡村社区见证了他们的第一批电灯由储存在电池里的太阳能点亮。故答案为 C)。

49. A) 由题干中的 Utility companies 定位到文章第五段最后一句。定位句指出,即使是那些曾长期将电池和其他能源替代形式视为威胁的公共事业公司,也在学着接受这些技术,看到它们的使用性,而不是侵扰性,说明这些企业开始认识到新的电池技术也会令他们受益,故答案为 A)。

50. A) 由题干中的 centralized electric grid 定位到文章第七段最后一句。定位句指出,如果越来越多的人成为“产消合一者”,自己随时产出并消费能源,那些曾花费数十年和上百亿美金建造的中央电网该怎么办呢,由此可推测,由中央电网输送电力的时代可能会成为过去,故答案为 A)。

## Passage Two

(51) 100 多年前,美国社会学家 W · E · B · 杜波依斯担心种族正在被用来从生物学层面解释他所理解的不同人群之间的社会和文化差异。他公开反对将“白人”和“黑人”视为不同群体的观点,声称这些区分忽略了人类多样性的范围。

科学将会证明杜波依斯的观点。如今,科学家们的主流观点是:种族是一种没有生物学意义的社会建构。在《科学》杂志上发表的一篇文章中,四位学者表示种族类别需要被逐步淘汰。(52-1)“我完全同意这些作者的看法,”斯万特·帕博说道,他是德国马克斯普朗克进化人类学研究所的主任及生物学家。在一个证明了遗传差异不会按照种族界限固定下来的实例中,两位著名的欧裔美国科学家,詹姆斯·沃森和克雷格·文特尔的完整基因组,与韩国科学家金城振的完整基因组进行了对比。结果表明沃森和文特尔共有的基因序列变异少于他们每个人与金城振共有的基因序列变异。

(52-2)费城德雷克塞尔大学的公共卫生学教授迈克尔·亚戴尔说道,现代遗传学研究的操作自相矛盾:一方面,种族被认为是用来说明人类遗传多样性的有用工具,但另一方面,种族又被认为是该多样性界定不清的标志。

关于不同种族的人们存在遗传差异的假设,在医疗环境下可能会特别危险。(53)亚戴尔在美国“生命科学”网站上说道:“如果你是基于某人的种族来做出临床预测,那么你大部分时候都会是错的。”在这篇文章中,他和同事使用了囊性纤维化的例子,该疾病在非裔人身上易漏诊,因为这被认为是“白种人”的疾病。

如果摒弃了种族的概念,那么能使用其他什么变量呢?(54)亚戴尔说道,科学家们需要更具体的语言,或许可以使用像“血统”或“人群”这样的术语,它们也许能更准确地反映在个体和群体层面上反映出人类与其基因之间的关系。研究人员也承认,有一些地区,种族作为一个概念可能在科学研究中仍有用:当作一个政治和社会变量,而不是生物学变量。

(55)“虽然我们认为在生物科学里要逐渐淘汰种族术语,但我们也承认,考虑到我们需要了解结构性的不平等和歧视是如何使群体之间产生健康差异的,将种族用作研究种族主义的政治或社会范畴仍有必要,尽管这充满了挑战,”亚戴尔说道。

51. C) 由题干中的 Du Bois 和 the use of race 定位至文章第一段第一句。定位句指出,杜波依斯担心种族正在被用来从生物学层面解释他所理解的不同人群之间的社会和文化差异。也就是说,杜波依斯认为不同人群之间的差异是社会文化差异,而他担心其他人会从种族的层面理解社会文化差异,故答案为 C)。
52. B) 由题干中的 The study by Svante Paabo 定位到文章第三段第一句和第四段。第三段第一句提到斯万特·帕博认为种族类别需要逐步淘汰,接着第四段又提到现代遗传学研究的操作自相矛盾:一方面,种族被认为是用来说明人类遗传多样性的有用工具,但另一方面,种族又被认为是该多样性界定不清的标志。斯万特·帕博的研究也属于现代遗传学的研究,由此可知,他的研究作为示例表明种族是人类遗传多样性界定不清的标记,故答案为 B)。
53. C) 由题干中的 cystic fibrosis 和 underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry 定位到文章第五段最后两句。定位句的第一句指出,亚戴尔认为如果临床预测是基于病人的种族做出的,那么大部分时候结果都是错的,紧接着在下一句里亚戴尔举出囊性纤维化的例子,该疾病被认为是“白种人”的疾病,因此很容易在非裔人身上漏诊,由此可以推出,亚戴尔以囊性纤维化为例是想说明上一句话的观点,即对遗传多样性进行种族分类可能导致错误的临床预测,故答案为 C)。
54. A) 由题干中的 Yudell's suggestion 和 scientists 定位到文章第六段第二句。定位句指出,亚戴尔说道,科学家们需要更具体的语言,或许可以使用像“血统”或“人群”这样的术语,它们也许能更准确地反映在个体和群体层面上反映出人类与其基因之间的关系。故答案为 A)。
55. D) 由题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到文章最后一段。定位句指出,亚戴尔说道:“……我们也承认,考虑到我们需要了解结构性的不平等和歧视是如何使群体之间产生健康差异的,将种族用作研究种族主义的政治或社会范畴仍有必要,尽管这充满了挑战。”由此可知,在研究种族歧视的这些领域里,种族术语仍有用,故答案为 D)。

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

Agriculture is a fundamental industry in China, which involves 300 million farmers. China ranks first in agricultural production worldwide, with rice, wheat and beans being the main crops. Although accounting for only 10% of arable land worldwide, China feeds 20% of the world's population. The cultivation of rice in China can date back to 7,700 years ago. Prior to the use of agricultural machinery and chemical fertilizer, hardworking and creative Chinese farmers had begun to adopt various ways to increase crop yields. The latest development of agriculture in China lies in the promotion of organic farming, which can accomplish multiple goals at the same time, such as food safety, public health and sustainable development.