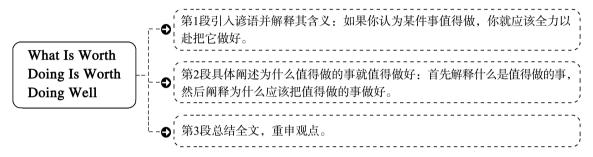
2020年9月大学英语六级考试真题(一)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
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What Is Worth Doing Is Worth Doing Well

- [1] There is a famous saying, "What is worth doing is worth doing well", which means if you think something is worth doing, you should go all out to do it well.
- 【2】 First of all, on the question "what is worth doing", people are bound to have different views, because they differ in their outlook on life and values. As for me, if you believe that doing something will help you improve yourself to some extent, that's what's worth doing. 【3】 Secondly, once you decide to do something, you should do it well. If you do things halfheartedly, not only will your chances of success be slim, but you won't have much sense of accomplishment even if you do succeed. 【4】 Thirdly, doing things well is an attitude which contributes to your life development. Because once you make up your mind to get something done, you will try your best to acquire new knowledge, which will benefit you in the future even if you fail in the end.
- [5] Therefore, once you set out to do something, you should take it seriously, let alone do something worth doing.

- 【1】引入谚语并解释其含义:如果你认为某件事值得做,你就应该全力以 赴把它做好。
- 【2】用 First of all 引出"什么是值得做的事"。
- 【3】用 Secondly 引出原因一:如果不好好做,成功的机会渺茫;即使成功了,也不会有太大的成就感。
- 【4】用 Thirdly 引出原因二: 做好事情是 一种态度, 有助于人生的发展; 即使 失败了, 也会对未来有益。
- 【5】用 Therefore 总结全文,重申自己的观点。

话题词汇:

fulfilling 令人满意的 balance 平衡 rewarding 值得做的 beneficial 有益的 code of ethics 道德准则 commitment 奉献,投入 persistent 坚持不懈的 wholehearted 一心一意的 worthwhile 值得做的 to the best of one's ability 竭尽全力地 spare no effort to do sth. 不遗余力做某事

Part | Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

- M: You are a professor of Physics at the University of Oxford; you're a senior adviser at the European Organization for Nuclear Research; you also seem to tour the globe tirelessly, giving talks. And in addition, you have your own weekly TV show on science. Where do you get the energy?
- W: Oh, well, (1) I just love what I do. I'm extremely fortunate to have this life, doing what I love doing.
- M: Professor, what exactly is your goal? Why do you do all of this?
- W: Well, as you said, I do have different things going on. (2) But these, I think, can be divided into two groups: the education of science and the further understanding of science.
- M: Don't these two things get in the way of each other? What I mean is, doesn't giving lectures take time away from the lab?
- W: Not really, no. I love teaching, and I don't mind spending more time doing that now than in the past. Also, (3) what I will say is that teaching a subject helps me comprehend it better myself. I find that it furthers my own knowledge when I have to explain something clearly, when I have to aid others in understanding it, and when I have to answer questions about it. Teaching at a high level can be very stimulating for anyone, no matter how much expertise they may already have in the field they are instructing.
- M: Are there any scientific breakthroughs that you see on the near horizon, a significant discovery or invention we can expect soon?
- W: The world is always conducting science, and there are constantly new things being discovered. (4-1) <u>In</u> fact, right now we have too much data sitting in computers. For example, we have thousands of photos of planet Mars taken by telescopes that nobody has ever seen. (4-2) <u>We have them</u>, yet nobody has had time to look at them with their own eyes, let alone analyze them.

答案详解

- 1. Why does the woman say she can be so energetic?
- A)【精析】目的原因题。当男士问女士她哪里来的那么多精力时,女士回答说,她只是喜欢自己所做的事情。她非常幸运能有这样的生活,做自己热爱的事情。由此可知,女士精力充沛的原因是她可以全身心投入到追求自己的爱好上。
- 2. What has the woman been engaged in?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。当男士问女士她的目标是什么以及她为什么要做这么多事情时,女士对自己的多种工作进行了归纳。在她看来,她所做的事情可以分为两类:一是科学教育;二是对科学的进一步理解,即科学研究。
- 3. What does the woman say about the benefit

teaching brings to her?

- A)【精析】细节辨认题。男士问女士,教学是否会占 用做实验的时间。女士明确回答说,她喜欢教学, 她不介意在这上面花费比以往更多的时间,教授某 个学科也可以让自己对该学科有更好的理解。
- 4. How does the woman say new scientific breakthroughs can be made possible?
- B)【精析】细节推断题。当男士问女士最近是否会有一些新的科学发现时,女士说科学研究一直在进行,总会不断有新的发现。现实是我们电脑里有太多的数据,却没人花时间去查看这些数据,更别说去分析它们了。由此推断,女士认为,如果充分利用现有数据,就会有新的科学突破。

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

- M: (5-1)Do you think dreams have special meanings?
- W: (5-2)No, I don't think they do.
- M: (5-3)I don't, either. But some people do. I would say people who believe that dreams have special

- meanings are superstitious, especially nowadays. In the past, during the times of ancient Egypt, Greece, or China, people used to believe that dreams could foresee the future. But today, with all the scientific knowledge that we have, I think it's much harder to believe in these sorts of things.
- W: My grandmother is superstitious, and she thinks dreams can predict the future. (6) Once she dreamed that the flight she was due to take the following day crashed. Can you guess what she did? She didn't take that flight. She didn't even bother to go to the airport the following day. Instead, she took the same flight, but a week later. And everything was fine, of course. No plane ever crashed.
- M: How funny! Did you know that flying is actually safer than any other mode of transport? It's been statistically proven. People can be so irrational sometimes.
- W: Yes, absolutely. (7) But even if we think they are ridiculous, emotions can be just as powerful as rational thinking.
- M: Exactly. People do all sorts of crazy things because of their irrational feelings. But in fact, some psychologists believe that our dreams are the result of our emotions and memories from that day. I think it was Sigmund Freud who said that children's dreams were usually simple representations of their wishes, things they wished would happen. (8) But in adults, dreams are much more complicated reflections of their more sophisticated sentiments.
- W: Isn't it interesting how psychologists try to understand, using the scientific method, something as bizarre as dreams? Psychology is like the rational study of irrational feelings.

答案详解

- 5. What do both speakers think of dreams?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。当男士问女士她是否认为梦 有特殊的含义时,女士说她不这么认为,男士与女 士看法一致。也就是说,两人都不认为梦有特殊的 含义。
- 6. Why didn't the woman's grandmother take her scheduled flight?
- C)【精析】目的原因题。女士说自己的祖母很迷信, 有一次,她梦到自己第二天要乘坐的飞机坠毁了, 她便决定不乘坐原定航班,甚至连机场都没去。

- 7. What does the woman say about people's emotions?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。女士说虽然情绪看上去很荒 谬,却可以和理性思维一样具有强大的影响力。
- 8. What did psychologist Sigmund Freud say about adults' dreams?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。男士提到,西格蒙德·弗洛 伊德说成年人的梦是他们异常复杂的情感的复杂 反映。

Section B

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard,

While some scientists explore the surface of Antarctica, others are learning more about a giant body of water four kilometers beneath the ice pack. (9) Scientists first discovered Lake Vostok in the 1970s by using radio waves that penetrate the ice. Since then they have used sound waves and even satellites to map this massive body of water.

How does the water in Lake Vostok remain liquid beneath an ice sheet? The thick glacier above acts like an insulating blanket and keeps the water from freezing, says Martin Siegert, a glaciologist from the University of Wales. In addition, geothermal heat from deep within the Earth may warm the hidden lake. (10) The scientists suspect that micro-organisms may be living in Lake Vostok, closed off from the outside world for more than two million years. Anything found there will be totally alien to what's on the surface of the Earth, says Siegert. Scientists are trying to find a way to drill into the ice and draw water samples without causing contamination. Again, robots might be the solution. If all goes as planned, a drill-shaped robot will melt through the surface

ice. When it reaches the lake, it will release another robot that can swim in the lake, take pictures and look for signs of life. (11) The scientists hope their discoveries will shed light on life in outer space which might exist in similar dark and airless conditions. Recently, close-up pictures of Jupiter's moon Europa showed signs of water beneath its icy surface. Once tested in Antarctica, robots could be sent to Europa to search for life there, too.

答案详解

- 9. What did scientists first use to discover Lake Vostok in the 1970s?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头部分提到,在 20 世 纪 70 年代,科学家们通过可以穿透冰层的无线电 波首次发现了沃斯托克湖。
- 10. What do scientists think about Lake Vostok?
- B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,科学家们怀疑
- 在沃斯托克湖中有微生物存活,这些微生物可能 与外界隔绝长达两百多万年的时间。
- 11. What do the scientists hope their discoveries will do?
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文最后提到,科学家们希望他们的发现能够为外太空存在生命提供线索,它们可能存在于类似的黑暗和真空环境中。

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

(12) The idea to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras came to James Copeland in 1984 when he discovered that very little research had been done on their language. He contacted a tribe member through a social worker who worked with the tribesmen in Mexico. At first, the tribe member named Gonzalez was very reluctant to cooperate. He told Copeland that no amount of money could buy his language. But after Copeland explained to him what he intended to do with his research and how it would benefit the Tarahumaras, Gonzalez agreed to help. (13) He took Copeland to his village and served as an intermediary. Copeland says, "Thanks to him, the Tarahumaras understood what our mission was and started trusting us." (14) Entering the world of the Tarahumaras has been a laborious project for Copeland. To reach their homeland, he must drive two and a half days from Houston, Texas. He loads up his vehicle with goods that the tribesmen can't easily get and gives the goods to them as a gesture of friendship. The Tarahumaras, who don't believe in accumulating wealth, take the food and share it among themselves.

For Copeland, the experience has not only been academically satisfying, but also has enriched his life in several ways. "I see people rejecting technology and living a very hard, traditional life, which offers me another notion about the meaning of progress in the Western tradition," he says. (15) "I experienced the simplicity of living in nature that I would otherwise only be able to read about. I see a lot of beauty in their sense of sharing and concern for each other."

答案详解

- 12. Why did James Copeland want to study the American Indian tribe Tarahumaras?
- A)【精析】目的原因题。短文开头提到,当詹姆斯·科普兰发现对于塔拉胡马拉斯这一美国印第安部落的语言几乎没有任何研究时,他便萌发了要对其进行研究的想法。
- 13. How did Gonzalez help James Copeland?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中指出,在冈萨雷斯答应帮助科普兰之后,他充当了中间人的角色,还带着科普兰去了塔拉胡马拉斯村。
- 14. What does the speaker say about James Copeland's trip to the Tarahumaras village?

- C)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,对于科普兰来说,进入塔拉胡马拉斯人的世界是一件辛苦的(laborious)事。从得克萨斯州的休斯顿出发,他要开两天半的车才能抵达。
- 15. What impresses James Copeland about the Tarahumaras tribe?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,对科普兰来说, 这段经历不仅在学术上令人满意,而且在许多方 面丰富了他的生活。短文最后引用了他的原话, 他说他切身体验到了生活在自然中的简单,否则 他只能在书本中读到,他还从人们相互分享、彼此 关心中感受到了很多美好。选项中的 sense of

Section C

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

What is a radical? It seems today that people are terrified of the term, particularly of having the label attached to them. (16) Accusing individuals or groups of being radical often serves to silence them into submission, thereby maintaining the existing state of affairs, and, more important, preserving the power of a select minority who are mostly wealthy white males in Western society.

Feminism is a perfect example of this phenomenon. The women's movement has been plagued by stereotypes, misrepresentations by the media and accusations of man-hating and radicalism, when the basic foundation of feminism is simply that women deserve equal rights in all facets of life. When faced with a threat of being labelled radical, women back down from their worthy cause and consequently participate in their own oppression. It has gotten to the point that many women are afraid to call themselves feminists because of the stigma attached to the word. If people refuse to be controlled and intimidated by stigmas, the stigmas lose all their power. Without fear on which they feed, such stigmas can only die.

(17) To me, a radical is simply someone who rebels against the norm while advocates a change in the existing state of affairs. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the norm is constantly evolving and therefore is not a constant entity. So why then is deviation from the present situation such a threat when the state of affairs itself is unstable and subject to relentless transformation? It all goes back to maintaining the power of those who have it and preventing the rights of those who don't. (18) In fact, when we look at the word "radical" in a historical context, nearly every figure we now hold up as a hero was considered a radical in his or her time. Radicals are people who effect change. They are the people about whom history is written. Abolitionists were radicals; civil rights activists were radicals; even the founders of our country in their fight to win independence from England were radicals. Their presence in history has changed the way our society functions, mainly by shifting the balance of power that previously existed. Of course, there are some radicals who've made a negative impact on humanity. But undeniably, there would simply be no progress without radicals. That being said, next time someone calls me a radical, I will accept that label with pride.

答案详解

- 16. What usually happens when people are accused of being radical?
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座开头处提到,指责个人或团体激进往往会使他们保持沉默并屈服,从而维持现状。
- 17. What is the speaker's definition of a radical?
- D) 【精析】细节推断题。讲座中讲话者明确提到,对他而言,激进分子就是那种反对常规,同时主张改变现状的人。也就是说,讲话者认为,激进分子是反抗现有社会秩序的人。
- 18. What does the speaker think of most radicals in the American history?
- C)【精析】细节推断题。讲座后半部分提到了讲话者 对美国历史上激进分子的看法,他说,当我们在历 史背景下看"激进分子"这个词的时候,几乎每一 个被我们视为英雄的人在他或她所处的时代都被 认为是激进分子。他们是引起变革的人。也就是 说,讲话者认为,历史上的那些激进分子是推动社 会进步的动力。

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

(19-1) We are very susceptible to the influence of the people around us. For instance, you may have known somebody who has gone overseas for a year or so, and has returned with an accent, perhaps. We become part

of our immediate environment. (19-2) None of us are immune to the influences of our own world. And let us not kid ourselves that we are untouched by the things and the people in our life. Fred goes off to his new job at a factory. Fred takes his 10-minute coffee break, but the other workers take a half an hour. Fred says, "What's the matter with you guys?" Two weeks later, Fred is taking 20-minute breaks. A month later, Fred takes his half hour. Fred is saying, "If you can't beat them, join them. Why should I work any harder than the next guy?"

The fascinating thing about being human is that generally we are unaware that there are changes taking place in our mentality. It is like returning to the city smog after some weeks in the fresh air. Only then do we realise that we have become accustomed to the nasty smells. Mix with critical people and we learn to criticize. Mix with happy people and we learn about happiness. What this means is that we need to decide what we want from life and then choose our company accordingly. You may well say, "That is going to take some effort. It may not be comfortable. I may offend some of my present company." Right! But it is your life. Fred may say, "I'm always broke, frequently depressed. I'm going nowhere and I never do anything exciting." Then we discovered that Fred's best friends are always broke, frequently depressed, going nowhere and wishing that life was more exciting. This is not coincidence, nor is it our business to stand in judgement to Fred. (20) However, if Fred ever wants to improve his quality of life, the first thing he'll need to do is recognise what has been going on all these years. It's no surprise that doctors as a profession suffer a lot of ill health because they spend their lives around sick people. (21) Psychiatrists have a higher incidence of suicide in their profession for related reasons. Traditionally, nine out of ten children whose parents smoke, smoke themselves. Obesity is in part an environmental problem. Successful people have successful friends. And so the story goes on...

答案详解

- 19. What does the speaker say about us as human beings?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座开头提到,我们很容易 受到周围人的影响,之后又提到,我们没有人可以 免受外部世界的影响。
- 20. What does the speaker say Fred should do first to improve his quality of life?
- D)【精析】细节归纳题。讲座中先提到弗雷德的同事和朋友的状态对他的影响:他的同事工作懒散,休息时间长,一段时间下来,弗雷德也慢慢变得和他们一样,认为自己没必要比其他人更努力;他的

朋友生活困窘,经常情绪低落,没有目标,希望生活别总这么无聊,这也导致弗雷德有相同的感觉。接下来,讲话者说,弗雷德要想改善自己的生活,首先要做的就是弄明白这些年都发生了什么。也就是说,他需要先弄明白是身边的人对自己产生了负面的影响。

- 21. What does the speaker say about psychiatrists?
- A)【精析】细节推断题。讲座最后提到,由于经常接触病人,医生的健康状况不佳。接下来又说,同理,精神科医生自杀的发生率也较高。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

(22) Virtually every American can recognize a dollar bill at a mere glance. Many can identify it by its sound or texture. But few people indeed can accurately describe the world's most powerful, important currency.

The American dollar bill is colored with black ink on one side and green on the other. (23) The exact composition of the paper and ink is a closely-guarded government secret. Despite its weighty importance, the dollar bill actually weighs little. It requires nearly 500 bills to tip the scales at a pound. Not only is the dollar bill lightweight, but it also has a brief lifespan. Few dollar bills survive longer than 18 months.

The word "dollar" is taken from the German word "thaler," the name for the world's most important currency in the 16th century. The thaler was a silver coin first minted in 1518 under the reign of Charles V, Emperor of Germany.

The concept of paper money is a relatively recent innovation in the history of American currency. (24) When the Constitution was signed, people had little regard for paper money because of its steadily decreasing value during the colonial era. Because of this lack of faith, the new American government minted only coins for common currency. Interest-bearing bank notes were issued at the same time, but their purpose was limited to providing money for urgent government crises, such as American involvement in the War of 1812. The first noninterest-bearing paper currency was authorized by Congress in 1862, at the height of the Civil War. At this point, citizens' old fears of devalued paper currency had calmed and the dollar bill was born. The new green colored paper money quickly earned the nickname "greenback."

Today, the American dollar bill is a product of the Federal Reserve, and is issued from the 12 Federal Reserve banks around the United States. The government keeps a steady supply of approximately two billion bills in circulation at all times. (25) Controversy continues to surround the true value of the dollar bill.

American history has seen generations of politicians argue in favor of a gold standard for American currency. However, for the present, the American dollar bill holds the value that is printed on it, and little more. The only other guarantee on the bill is a Federal Reserve pledge as a confirmation in the form of government securities.

答案详解

- 22. What does the speaker say about the American dollar bill?
- B) 【精析】细节推断题。讲座开头指出,几乎所有的 美国人一眼就能认出美元,很多人通过它的声音 和质地就能辨认出来,但几乎没有人能够准确地 描述这种世界上最强大、最重要的货币。也就是 说,很少有人能准确地描述它。
- 23. What does the speaker say about the exact composition of the American dollar bill?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,美钞的一面是 黑色墨水,另一面是绿色墨水,纸张和墨水的确切 成分是政府严格保守的秘密。
- 24. Why did the new American government mint

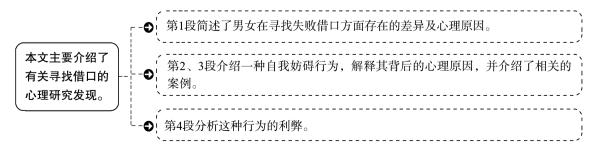
only coins for common currency?

- A)【精析】目的原因题。讲座中提到,宪法刚刚签署时,殖民时期的纸币不断贬值导致人们不重视纸币,正因为民众的这种不信任,当时的新美国政府只铸造硬币作为通用货币。
- 25. What have generations of American politicians argued for?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座临近结束时提到,关于 美钞真实价值的争议一直在继续。在美国历史 上,几代政治家都支持美国货币的金本位制。录 音中的 gold standard 意为"金本位",即金本位制, 就是以黄金为本位币的货币制度。

Part I Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构框图】



【词性分析】

- 名 词: A) contrary 相反的事实(或事情、情况); B) fatigue 疲劳, 劳累; G) legacies 遗产; 遗留的问题; I) momentum 动力, 势头; K) potential 潜力, 可能性; L) realms 领域, 范围; N) ruin 毁坏, 破坏
- 动 词: D) heaving (用力)拉,举,抬; E) hospitalized 送(某人)住院治疗; F) labeled 贴标签于,用标签标明; H) mastering 精通,掌握; J) obsessed 使痴迷,使迷恋; N) ruin 毁坏,毁掉
- 形容词: A) contrary 相反的,矛盾的; D) heaving 拥挤的,热闹的; J) obsessed (对……)着迷的; K) potential 潜在的,可能的; M) reciprocal 相互的,互惠的
- 副 词: C) heavily 很多地,大量地; O) viciously 凶残地,恶毒地

答案详解

- 26. 【考点】名词辨析题。
- L) 【语法判断】空格位于介词短语 in all _____ 中,因此空格处需要填入名词复数形式。

- 27. 【考点】副词辨析题。
- C) 【语法判断】空格位于 in which 引导的定语从句中,该定语从句句子结构完整,故空格处应填入副词,修饰谓语动词。

- 28. 【考点】动词辨析题。
- H)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知, won for ______a skill 是 Praise 的后置定语, 在该过去分词短语中, 空格前面是介词 for, 后面是名词短语 a skill, 因此需要填入动名词作介词的宾语, 并与 a skill 构成动宾结构。

- 29. 【考点】名词辨析题。
- B) 【语法判断】 空格所在部分作插入语, 而空格前后

均是不可数名词,可知空格处也应填入这类名词 表示并列。

【语义判断】由破折号前的 handicap 可知,这里填入的名词应该和 drinking、depression 一样表示某种障碍,在备选的单数或不可数名词中只有B) fatigue"疲劳,劳累"符合上下文语义,故为本题答案。

- 30. 【考点】语义推断题。
- E)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在句主语为 An advertising executive 谓语为 put it this way,可知该句句子成分完整。_______ for depression shortly after winning an award 作后置定语修饰 executive,故此处可以填入形容词或动词的分词形式,且能与 for 搭配。

【语义判断】介词 for 之后的 depression 是某种病症,可推断空格填入的词应与"诊断,治疗"等有关。动词 E) hospitalized "送(某人)住院治疗"为动词的过去分词且符合文义,故为答案。

- 31. 【考点】语义推断题。
- J) 【语法判断】空格所在句句子结构完整, those 在句中作表语, with success 作后置定语修饰those, 可以填入形容词或动词的分词形式。

【语义判断】空格后一句指出,这样的人害怕在任何事情上______失败,可知这样的人十分在意成功,可填入J) obsessed "(对……)着迷的",表示"那些对成功十分痴迷的人",符合文义,故 J)为答案。

- 32. 【考点】动词辨析题。
- F) 【语法判断】本句谓语为 be afraid of doing sth. 结构,句中 doing 形式为 being ______,可知空格处应该填入动词的过去分词形式,构成被动结构。

【语义判断】备选的动词过去分词形式中,只剩下 F) labeled "贴标签于,用标签标明",填入后本句的意思是"这样的人害怕在任何事情上被贴上失败的标签",符合文义,因此 F)为答案。

- 33.【考点】名词辨析题。
- N) 【语法判断】空格前面是介词 to,因此空格处需要填入名词或动名词。

【语义判断】空格所在句意为:尽管自我妨碍有时可能是应对行为焦虑的一种有效方法,但最终,这会导致____。前后分句之间是转折关系,可知该名词表示负面含义,在所给名词和动名词中,N)ruin"毁坏,破坏"表示负面含义,且与此处句意相符,故为答案。

- 34.【考点】名词辨析题。
- K)【语法判断】空格前面是形容词性物主代词 their 和形容词 true,可知此处应该填入名词或动名词,作介词 to 的宴语。

【语义判断】本句意为:从长远来看,制造借口的人无法发挥他们真正的____。由此可以判断应该填入 K) potential"潜力,可能性"。其余备选名词选项填入后,句意均不通顺,故排除。

- 35.【考点】名词辨析题。
- A) 【语法判断】空格前是介词 to 和定冠词 the,可知 空格处应该填入名词。

【语义判断】本句中的 despite 表示转折含义,而逗号后句子主干部分提到,这只能怪他们自己。回顾文中讲到的痴迷于成功的人给自己寻找借口的行为,可知他们的做法与"失败只能怪自己的观点"是相反的,因此本题答案为 A) contrary"相反的事实(或事情、情况)"。

全文翻译

总的来说,男性比女性更容易找借口。几项研究显示,男性觉得需要在各个领域都表现得很有能力,而女性只担心那些自己投入较多的技能。请一位男士和一位女士去第一次潜水,女士很可能会跳入水中,而男士可能会说自己感觉不太舒服。

具有讽刺意味的是,往往是成功让人们与失败纠缠不清。因为掌握了一项技能而赢得的赞誉会使人 突然陷入可能会失去一切的境地。许多成功人士没有再次拿自己的名誉来冒险,而是患上了酗酒、疲劳、 抑郁等障碍,这使得他们无论未来如何,都能保持自己的地位。一位广告主管在获奖不久后就因抑郁住 院,他这样说:"没有抑郁症,我现在就是个失败者;有了抑郁症,我就只是'暂缓'成功。"

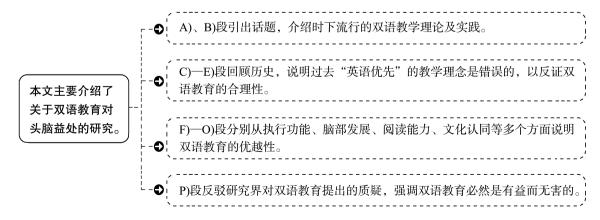
事实上,最有可能长期找借口的人是那些痴迷于成功的人。这样的人害怕在任何事情上被贴上失败的标签,以至于他们不断地制造出这样或那样的障碍来为失败辩解。

研究人员说,尽管自我妨碍有时可能是应对行为焦虑的一种有效方法,但最终,它会导致失败。从长远来看,制造借口的人无法发挥他们真正的潜力,失去了自己非常关心的地位。尽管他们的抗议与此相反,但这只能怪他们自己。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2016 年 11 月 29 日刊登在 www.npr.org(美国国家公共电台官网)上一篇标题为"6 Potential Brain Benefits Of Bilingual Education"(《双语教育对大脑的六个潜在益处》)的文章。

【结构框图】



- 36. **【定位】**由 题 干 中 的 similar changes in brain structure、bilingual from birth 和 start learning a second language later 定位到文章 H) 段第一句和 第四句。
- H) 【精析】同义转述题。H) 段第一句提出问题:对于从幼儿园开始而不是从婴儿时期开始学习第二语言的孩子来说,这些优势是否有好处呢? 随后第四句指出,一项针对青少年的脑部成像研究显示,与出生时就使用双语的青少年相比,他们的大脑结构发生了类似的变化。题干中的 similar changes in brain structure 和 bilingual from birth 与原文相同,题干中的 start learning a second language later 是对原文中 didn't begin practicing a second language in earnest before late childhood 的同义转述,故答案为 H)。
- 37. 【定位】由 题 干 中 的 traditional monolingual programs、bilingual classrooms 和 by middle school 定位到 C)段。
- C) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位段首句提到,传统的英语学习者课程,注重尽快让学生融入英语语境。随后一句指出,双语教室与之不同,其目标是在中学阶段让所有学生获得功能性双语和双语读写能力。题于是对定位段内容的归纳总结,故答案为 C)。
- 38. 【定位】由题干中的 dual-language students、their peers 和 reading English texts 定位到文章 J)段第二句。
- J) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,美国大学的詹妮弗·斯蒂尔进行了一项为期四年的随机试验,发现这些双语学生到中学毕业时在英语阅读能力上比同龄人要超前整整一学年。题干中的did significantly better 是对定位句中outperformed的同义转述,故答案为J)。
- 39. 【定位】由 题 干 中 的 twenty years ago 和 California 定位到文章 D)段第一句。
- D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,这一趋势与20年前的一些文化战背道而驰,当时倡导者坚持"英语优先"的教育。可知20年前的教育理念是"英语优先",不提倡双语教学,特别是在加利福尼亚州。题干中的 bilingual practice was strongly discouraged 是对定位句中 The trend flies in the face of the culture wars 和"English first"education 这两处信息的概括总结,故答案为D)。

- 40. 【定位】由题干中的 Ethnically and economically balanced 和 social and cultural diversity 定位到 文章 M)段第三、四句。
- M)【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,双语教室往往在种族和经济上更加平衡,而这有助于不同背景的孩子适应多样性和不同文化。题干中的 to be helpful for 对应定位句中的 helps,题干中的 get used to 是对定位句中 gain comfort with 的同义转述,故答案为 M)。
- 41. **【定位】**由题干中的 flawed 定位到 E) 段第一、二句。
- E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,坚持"英语优先"的一些看法建立在几十年前的研究基础上,如今的学者们,如多伦多约克大学的埃伦·比亚里斯托克,则认为这项研究存在"严重缺陷"。题干中的earlier research 对应定位句中的 research produced decades ago,题干中的 seriously flawed对应定位句中的 deeply flawed,故答案为 E)。
- 42. **【定位】**由题干中的 a lifelong influence 和 brain 定位到文章 B)段第一句。
- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,研究人员多次发现,"双语是一种终生塑造我们大脑的经历"。题于中的 dual-language experiences 对应定位句中的 bilingualism is an experience,题于中的 exert a lifelong influence on one's brain 是对定位句中 shapes our brain for life 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。
- 43. **【定位】**由题干中的 positive effects 定位到文章 P)段第一句。
- P) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,一项对去年发表的研究的综述发现,在83%已发表的研究中,并没有出现认知优势,不过另一项单独的分析显示,总体效果仍然非常积极。题干中的 produces positive effects 是对定位句中 the sum of effects was still significantly positive 的归纳概括,题干中的 they may be limited 是对定位句中 cognitive advantages failed to appear in 83 percent of published studies 的归纳概括,故答案为 P)。
- 44. 【定位】由题干中的 do better than monolinguals 和 concentrate better 定位到文章 G)段。
- G) 【精析】同义转述题。定位段提到,说两种语言的 人在执行功能的一般测试中往往优于单语者。双 语者可以集中注意力不受干扰,还能提高从一个

- 任务转换到另一个任务的能力。题干中的Bilingual speakers often do better than monolinguals 是对定位段中 People who speak two languages often outperform monolinguals 的同义转述,题干中的 concentrate better 是对定位段中 pay focused attention without being distracted 的同义转述,故答案为 G)。
- 45. 【定位】由题干中的 native language、parents 和 involved 定位到文章 N)段第一、二句。
- N)【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,在双语教育中,不是以英语为主的学生及其家庭往往感到自己的母语被倾听并受到重视,而在英语为主的教室中,母语被拒之门外。这样可以提高学生的归属感,增加家长对孩子教育的参与度。题干中的native language 对应定位句中的 their home language,题干中的 become more involved 是对定位句中 increase parents' involvement in their children's education 的同义转述,故答案为 N)。

参考译文

双语教育对大脑的六大潜在益处

- A) 大脑,大脑,大脑。人们被大脑研究迷住了。然而,很难指出我们的教育系统在哪些地方真正利用了最新的神经科学研究成果。不过,研究与实践之间有一个可喜的联系:双语教育。加州大学河滨分校的朱迪思·克罗尔教授说:"在过去 20 年左右的时间内,双语研究实际上呈爆炸式增长。"
- B) (42)研究人员一次又一次地发现,"双语是一种终生塑造我们大脑的经历。"哈佛大学教育研究生院 副教授陆琪琪也如是说。与此同时,公立学校最热门的趋向之一就是通常所说的双语或双向沉浸式 课程。
- C) (37)传统的英语学习者课程,又称 ELLs,注重尽快让学生融入英语语境。相比之下,双语教室为英语母语者和英语学习者提供跨学科教学,既使用英语,也使用目标语言。其目标是在中学阶段让所有学生获得功能性双语和双语读写能力。纽约市、北卡罗来纳州、特拉华州、犹他州、俄勒冈州和华盛顿州都在推广双语教室。
- D) (39)这一趋势与20年前的一些文化战背道而驰,当时倡导者坚持"英语优先"的教育。其中最著名的事件是,加州在1998年通过了227号提案。它旨在大幅减少英语学习者在双语环境中所花费的时间。加州选民11月8日通过的58号提案在很大程度上推翻了这一决定,为拥有最多的英语学习者的加州大力推广双语教育铺平了道路。
- E) (41) 坚持"英语优先"的一些看法建立在几十年前的研究基础上,在此项研究中,双语学生的表现不如英语单语学生,智商值也较低。如今的学者们,如多伦多约克大学的埃伦·比亚里斯托克,则认为这项研究存在"严重缺陷"。"早期的研究着眼于社会弱势群体,"苏格兰爱丁堡大学的安东妮拉·索雷斯也同意这一说法。最近的研究比较了更相似的群体,"这与最近的研究完全相反"。
- F) 那么,最近的研究如何看待双语教育的潜在益处呢?事实证明,在很多方面,说两种语言的真正诀窍在于在特定的时刻不讲其中一种语言——这基本上是集中注意力的技巧。和妈妈用英语说"再见",然后跟老师用德语说"早安",或者设法用西班牙语而不是用英语要一个红色蜡笔,这需要一种叫作"抑制"和"任务转换"的技能。这些技能是一种被称为执行功能的能力的子集。
- G) (44) <u>说两种语言的人在执行功能的一般测试中往往优于单语者。"双语者可以集中注意力不受干扰,还能提高从一个任务转换到另一个任务的能力,"索雷斯说。</u>
- H) (36-1)对于从幼儿园开始而不是从婴儿时期开始学习第二语言的孩子来说,这些优势是否有好处呢? 我们尚不知道。语言学习和语言使用的模式是复杂的。(36-2)但哈佛大学的陆琪琪引用了至少一项 针对青少年的脑部成像研究,该研究显示,与出生时就使用双语的青少年相比,他们的大脑结构发生 了类似的变化,即使他们在儿童期的晚期之前并没有认真地练习第二语言。
- I) 在双语环境下成长的幼儿必须遵循着社会线索去确定在什么场合和哪个人使用哪种语言。索雷斯说,其结果是,年仅3岁的双语儿童在换位思考和心智推理测试中就表现出领先优势——这两种能力都是基本的社交和情感技能。

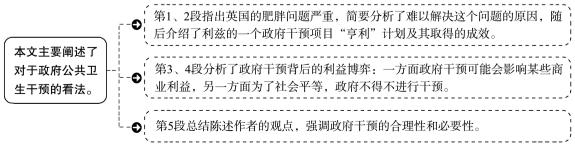
- J) 在俄勒冈州波特兰市的公立学校,约有 10%的学生被抽签分配到除英语外,还开设西班牙语、日语或 汉语的双语教室。(38)美国大学的詹妮弗·斯蒂尔进行了一项为期四年的随机试验,发现这些双语学 生到中学毕业时在英语阅读能力上比同龄人要超前整整一学年。因为这种影响是在阅读中发现的,而 不是在数学或科学领域,数学或科学之间几乎没有什么区别,斯蒂尔表示学习两种语言可以使学生更 清晰地从整体上了解语言是如何运作的。
- K)哈佛大学陆琪琪的研究提供了略微不同的解释。她最近对马萨诸塞州 100 名四年级学生进行了一项小型研究,这些学生在一项标准测试中阅读成绩相似,但语言经历却截然不同。有些人以外语为主,有些人以英语为母语。这就是有趣的地方。在外语方面占优势的学生还不能自如地掌握双语,他们才刚刚开始学英语。因此,理论上讲,他们的英语词汇要比母语者弱得多。然而,他们同样擅长解读文章。"这非常令人惊讶,"陆说,"你本以为阅读理解的表现能反映词汇量——这可是理解的基础。"
- L) 外语占优势的学习者是如何取得这一成绩的? 陆发现,他们在执行功能测试中的得分也更高。因此,尽管他们没有庞大的心理词典可供借鉴,但他们可能是很好的猜谜者,能考虑到更高层次的概念,比如一个句子在整个故事情节中是否有意义。他们通过不同的途径得到了和单语者相同的结果。
- M)美国公立学校的班级整体上因种族和阶级而分隔开来。双语项目可能是个例外。(40)因为他们是由 英语母语者和故意混入的新移民构成的,他们在种族和经济上更趋于平衡。并且有证据表明,这有助 于不同背景的孩子适应多样性和不同文化。
- N) (45) 几位研究人员还指出,在双语教育中,不是以英语为主的学生及其家庭往往感到自己的母语被倾听并受到重视,而在英语为主的教室中,母语被拒之门外。这样可以提高学生的归属感,增加家长对孩子教育的参与度,包括给孩子读书等行为。"许多家长担心他们的语言会成为障碍和问题,如果他们放弃这种语言,他们的孩子会更好地融入社会,"爱丁堡大学的安东妮拉·索雷斯说,"我们告诉他们放弃自己的语言并不是在帮孩子的忙。"
- O) 在与所有这些研究人员交谈时,一个引人注目的主题就是他们多么强烈地提倡双语课堂。托马斯和科利尔为许多学校体系提供了如何推广双语课程的建议,索雷斯运作着"双语事务",这是一个由研究人员组成的国际网络,负责推动双语教育项目。科学家们的这种支持是非同寻常的,因为"双语优势假说"正再度受到挑战,所以这种支撑更不寻常。
- P) (43) —项对去年发表的研究的综述发现,在83%已发表的研究中,并没有出现认知优势,不过另一项单独的分析显示,总体效果仍然非常积极。研究人员提出的一种可能的解释是,当测试处于认知能力顶峰的年轻人时,在非常年幼和非常年老的人身上可以衡量到的优势往往会消失。而且,他们反驳说,没有发现双语教育的任何负面影响。所以,即使益处再小,也还是值得的。更不用说还有一个显而易见的突出事实:"双语儿童会说两种语言!"

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 5 月 6 日刊登在 *The Guardian*(《卫报》)上的一篇标题为"*The Guardian* view on the obesity crisis: ideological posturing will not help"(《<卫报>对肥胖危机的看法:意识形态的装腔作势无济于事》)的文章。

【结构框图】



- 46. **【定位】**由题干中的 obesity 和 Britain 并结合题文 同序原则定位到首段第六句。
- B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,没有人会质疑肥胖人群的生活质量成本和大量消耗的医疗预算,但寻求解决方案的努力被有关责任和选择的意识形态争论转移了。由此可见,关于解决肥胖问题究竟应该是什么人承担什么责任,还是存在争议的,故答案为 B)"对于谁该做什么,人们意见不一"。

【避错】A)"政府的卫生预算已经耗尽"是根据定位句中的 depleted health budgets 设置的干扰项,定位句提到这是被明确提出的问题,大量消耗医疗预算是没有争议的,可见它不是困难所在,故排除 A)。首段中没有提到个人和政府的责任问题,故排除 C)"个人没有做好承担责任的准备"。D)"行业游说使得人们很难买到健康食品"是根据首段最后一句中的 lobbying 和 industries 设置的干扰项,该句指出那些从诱发肥胖的产品消费中获利的行业的游说让形势更加混乱,但不能由此推知是它们让人们难以买到健康食品,D)为过度推断,故排除。

- 47. 【定位】由题干中的 the past experience 定位到第二段第一句。
- A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,历史先例表明, 科学和政治可以克服来自释放污染和有毒物质的 企业的阻力。再结合上下文可知,此处作者所说 的政治,就是来自政府的作用,故答案为 A)"政府 可以发挥作用"。

【避错】B)"公共卫生是一个科学问题"具有一定的迷惑性,定位句确实提到了科学,但结合全文内容可知,本文重点关注的是政府干预,故排除 B)。C)"应优先考虑贫困地区"是根据第二段第三句中的 deprived areas 设置的干扰项,本句只是说"亨利"计划最好的结果出现在年龄较小的儿童中和贫困地区,并未提到是否优先贫困地区,故排除。原文中没有提及 D)"应该强调企业的责任",故

- 48. **【定位】**由题干中的 critics of bans and taxes 定位 到第三段第二句。
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,禁令和税收可能是生硬的手段,但对其严加指责的批评者却很少能提出更好的方法。可以看出批评者在反对现有政策之余,并不能提出建设性意见,故 B)"他们没有提出任何更具建设性的意见"为答案。

- 【避错】原文未提及 A)"他们没有意识到肥胖的后果"和 D)"他们在反对政府监管方面有自己的动机",故排除。 C)是根据第三段第一句中的uncomfortable设置的干扰项,原句是说许多国会议员对政府的减肥战略感到焦虑,但这是他们的感受,并不是作者对他们的看法,故排除。
- 49. 【定位】由题干中的 the relationship between poor health and inequality 定位到第四段第一句。
- D)【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,健康状况不佳 与不平等之间的关系太明显了,以至各国政府无 法对大规模干预采取消极态度。接下来的两句详 细论述了健康权益的不平等是结构性问题,政府 应该干预。第五段第一句也印证了这个观点。结 合本文对肥胖问题干预的探讨可知,D)"证明政府 干预解决肥胖问题的正当性"符合文义,故为 答案。

【避错】本文论述的不是贫困问题,因此 A)"展示生活在贫困地区的人们的困境"与主题无关,故排除。第四段并没有介绍肥胖的原因,且文章主题在于如何解决肥胖问题,而非寻找原因,故排除B)"揭示英国普遍肥胖的根本原因"。文章虽然涉及贫困地区,但是没提到这是最应受到公众关注的区域,故排除 C)"突出最值得公众关注的区域"。

- 50. 【定位】由题干中的 government action 和 effective 定位到最后一段第二句。
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,当个人受到激励作出回应时,政府行动才会发挥作用。由此可见,政府行动要想产生效力,必须是个人有动机做出相应的行为,故答案为 C)"当个人有作出相应行为的动机时"。

【避错】最后一段第一句虽然提到应该抛弃关于公共卫生干预的两极分化的争论,但从句间的逻辑关系判断,这并不是政府行动生效的条件,故排除A)"当两极分化的争论被抛弃的时候"。最后一段最后一句指出,左翼或右翼的意识形态都不能想出解决肥胖危机的办法,可见意识形态问题不是政府行动生效的关键,故排除B)"当意识形态分歧得到解决时"。D)"当私营部门意识到危机的严重性时"是根据最后一段最后一句中 private sector 设置的干扰项,这不是政府行动生效的条件,而是强调私营部门需要政府的监管,故排除。

毫无疑问,不健康的饮食会导致不健康。关于健康饮食的基本要素也毫无争议。肥胖增加了罹患癌症的概率,而英国是世界上第六大肥胖国家。那是公共卫生紧急事件。但提出问题是简单的。(46)没有人会质疑肥胖人群的生活质量成本和大量消耗的医疗预算,但寻求解决方案的努力被有关责任和选择的意识形态争论转移了。而那些从诱发肥胖的产品消费中获利的行业的游说让形势更加混乱。

(47) 历史先例表明,科学和政治可以克服来自释放污染和有毒物质的企业的阻力,但这需要时间,而且成功往往是从小事开始的。因此,当我们注意到利兹市的一个项目减少了儿童肥胖率,成为英国第一个扭转肥胖趋势的城市时,我们感到很振奋。最好的结果出现在年龄较小的儿童中和贫困地区。在2岁至15岁的英国儿童中肥胖率达到28%的情况下,如果全国范围内能达到利兹市这种程度的转变,那将延长成千上万人的寿命。利兹市经验的一个重要因素似乎是一个名为"亨利"的计划,该计划帮助父母奖励那些防止儿童肥胖的行为。许多国会议员甚至对自己政府的反肥胖战略感到焦虑,因为这涉及"糖税"和禁止向16岁以下的儿童出售能量饮料。(48) 禁令和税收可能是生硬的手段,但对其严加指责的批评者却很少能提出更好的方法。这些批评者只是反对监管本身。

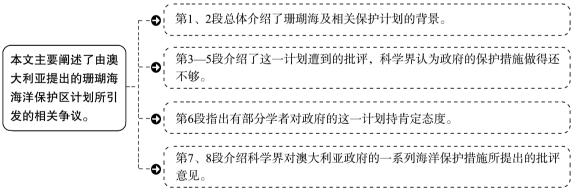
(49-1)健康状况不佳与不平等之间的关系太明显了,以至各国政府无法对大规模干预采取消极态度。 生活在最贫困地区的人死于可避免原因的可能性是生活在富裕地区的人的四倍。随着公共卫生问题的 结构性特征越来越难以忽视,对政府过度保护的抱怨也失去了影响力。

(49-2)事实上,关于公共卫生干预的两极分化的争论早就应该被抛弃了。(50)当个人受到激励作出回应时,政府行动才会发挥作用。个人需要政府扩大获得良好选择的渠道。"亨利"计划部分是通过儿童中心实施的。关闭这些中心和削减议会预算并不能神奇地增加个人自力更生的力量。精心设计的国家干预的作用不是剥夺人们的自由,而是建设社会能力和基础设施,帮助人们为自己的健康承担责任。左翼或右翼的意识形态都不能想出解决肥胖危机的办法——但经验表明,私营部门在开始认真对待突发公共卫生事件之前,需要监管的激励。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2011 年 11 月 29 日刊登在 *Nature* (《自然》)上的一篇标题为"Australia's Marine Plans questioned"(《澳大利亚的海洋计划遭到质疑》)的文章。

【结构框图】



答案详解

- 51. 【定位】由题干中的 the Coral Sea 定位到第一段 首句。
- A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,珊瑚海是原始珊瑚礁、稀有鲨鱼和大量奇异鱼类的家园,是澳大利亚东北部海岸生物多样性的独特港湾,显然这里的海洋生物非常丰富,故答案为 A)"它的海洋生物非常丰富"。

【避错】文章并没有对珊瑚海和其他海洋保护区进

- 行比较,因此排除 B)"它是最大的海洋保护区"。由后文可知,珊瑚海要建立保护区就是为了减少人类行为的破坏,C)"它基本上不受人类干扰"与文意相悖,故排除。D)"它是濒危物种的独特避难所"是根据定位句中的 haven 设置的干扰项,但文章并没有说到濒危物种,故排除 D)。
- 52. **【定位】**由题干中的 Tony Burke 定位到第二段第二句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,环境部长托尼·伯克最近公布的这项提议将是澳大利亚沿海一系列海洋保护区计划中的最后一项。由此可以推知,澳大利亚政府打算完成一系列的海洋保护区,故答案为 D)"完成海岸周围的一系列海洋保护区"。

【避错】原文没有提到珊瑚海保护区以前有过提案,因此"新建议"的说法无从谈起,故排除 A)"提出保护珊瑚海的新建议"。文中没有提到澳大利亚政府打算完成保护区的计划是为了回应对珊瑚海保护区的批评意见,故排除 B)"因批评而修改保护计划"。文中未提及 C)"升级现有的保护区以保护海洋生物",故排除。

- 53. 【定位】由题干中的 scientists' argument 和 the Coral Sea proposal 定位到第三段。
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。定位段指出,这一计划遭到了科学家和保护组织的批评,他们认为政府在保护珊瑚海或沿海网络中的其他海洋保护区方面做得还不够。可见科学家们之所以批评珊瑚海保护计划,是因为他们觉得政府在海洋保护方面做得还不够,故答案为 A)"政府在海洋保护方面做得还不够"。

【避错】B)"它不会改善澳大利亚沿海的海洋资源"是对政府保护措施的完全否定,不能等同于科学家们认为政府做得不够的观点,故排除。文中未提及是否应该在提案之前征求意见和是否进行了充分的调查,故排除 C)"政府在起草提案时没有征求他们的意见"和 D)"它没有建立在对生态系统进行充分调查的基础上"。

- 54. **【定位】**由题干中的 Robin Beaman 定位到第六段第二、三句。
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,詹姆斯·库克 大学的海洋地质学家罗宾·比曼认为保护区确实 广泛地保护了这片海洋中的各种栖息地,并可以

证明政府机构和其他组织为了解这片广袤地区的 生态价值所付出的巨大努力,可知有多方为保护 这一海洋栖息地而进行了共同的、巨大的努力,故 答案为 D)"这是一次保护该范围内的海洋栖息地 的巨大的共同努力"。

【避错】A)"它可以与英国政府在印度洋的努力相提并论"是根据第四段中提到的英国政府去年在印度洋建立的世界上现存的最大的海洋保护区设置的干扰项,但文中并没有将珊瑚海计划与之相比较,故排除。B)"这将促使世界上最大的海洋保护区建立"是根据第一段第二句中的 the world's largest marine protected area 设置的干扰项,但这不是罗宾·比曼的观点,故排除。罗宾·比曼并没有谈到渔业的可持续性问题,因此排除 C)"这将确保沿海渔业的可持续性"。

- 55. 【定位】由题干中的 critics 和 the Coral Sea plan 定位到文章最后一段。
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。最后一段提到,西南保护区为那些商业机会最少、对环境几乎没有威胁的近海地区提供了最大的保护,对珊瑚海计划的争议也大致如此。由此可知,他们认为珊瑚海计划所保护的也是一些几乎无需保护的区域,故答案为C)"它所保护的实际上是那些几乎不需要保护的地区"。

【避错】虽然批评人士对珊瑚海保护区的实际效果提出质疑,但并没有说这项计划弊大于利,故排除A)"它对环境弊大于利"。文章并没有提到珊瑚海计划是否会影响渔业的发展,或者是否能赢得环保组织的支持,故排除B)"这将对澳大利亚的渔业产生不利影响"和D)"它不会赢得环保组织的支持"。

参考译文

(51) 珊瑚海是原始珊瑚礁、稀有鲨鱼和大量奇异鱼类的家园,是澳大利亚东北部海岸生物多样性的独特港湾。如果澳大利亚政府的一项提案获得通过,该地区还将成为世界上最大的海洋保护区,限制或禁止捕鱼、采矿和海洋养殖。

珊瑚海保护区将覆盖近 99 万平方千米,并延伸至距海岸 1,100 千米的地方。(52) <u>环境部长</u>托尼·伯克最近公布的这项提议将是澳大利亚沿海一系列海洋保护区计划中的最后一项。

(53)但这一计划遭到了科学家和保护组织的批评,他们认为政府在保护珊瑚海或沿海网络中的其他海洋保护区方面做得还不够。

昆士兰大学环境决策优化中心主任休·波辛厄姆指出,珊瑚海保护区只有一半多一点的区域被提议为"禁捕"区,禁止所有捕鱼活动。英国政府去年在印度洋建立了世界上现存最大的海洋保护区,面积达到55.4万平方千米,完全是一个禁捕区。一个由活动对话团体组成的联盟认为,更多的珊瑚海区域应该受到这种程度的保护。

"我希望看到更多的珊瑚礁保护措施,"昆士兰詹姆斯·库克大学珊瑚礁研究优化中心主任特里·休斯表示,"其中20多座珊瑚礁会在禁捕区之外,很容易受到捕捞放生活动的影响。"

在《自然》杂志付印之际,澳大利亚政府没有回应对该计划的具体批评。(54)但是詹姆斯·库克大学的海洋地质学家罗宾·比曼说,该保护区确实"广泛地保护了这片海洋中的各种栖息地"。"我可以证明政府机构和其他组织付出了巨大努力,试图了解这片广袤地区的生态价值。"他说。

今年早些时候提出的澳大利亚西南部和西北部沿海地区保护区也因未能充分保护栖息地而受到批评。今年8月,173名海洋科学家签署了一封致政府的公开信,称他们"非常关注"不是以保护区的"核心科学原则"为基础的对西南地区的提议——例如,他们说,受保护的区域不代表该地区的所有栖息地。

(55)批评人士说,西南保护区为那些商业机会最少、对环境几乎没有威胁的近海地区提供了最大的保护,对珊瑚海计划的争议也大致如此。

Part V Translation

参考译文与难点注释

Journey to the West is probably the most influential one of the four great classical novels of Chinese literature and certainly the best known abroad. The novel gives a depiction of the arduous journey of Hsuan-tsang, a famous monk accompanied by his three followers making across western region of China to India for Buddhist scriptures. Although the theme of the story is based on Buddhism, the novel employs numerous Chinese folk tales and myths, creating a variety of vivid images of characters and animals. Among the images, the most famous one is the Monkey King, whose stories of fighting against various demons almost are well-known to every Chinese kid.

- 1. 第一句较长,但是句式结构简单,由两个简单句构成,两者之间是递进关系。因此,可以翻译为 and 连接的并列成分。"是……中最具影响力的一部"可以像参考译文一样翻译为 is the most influential one of...。 "四大经典小说"的常用表达为 the four great classical novels,考生在备考时要注意积累类似的表达。
- 2. 第二句的句式较复杂,需要先理清句子结构。该句的主干为"这部小说描绘了……艰难历程",可以翻译为 The novel gives a depiction of the arduous journey of...。"描绘"可以翻译为动词 portray、depict、describe等,也可以翻译为这些动词对应的名词构成的动词短语 give/make a portrayal/depiction/description of...等。"著名僧侣"可以处理为"玄奘"的同位语,"在……的陪同下"的常用表达为 accompanied by...,因此"在三个随从的陪同下"可以翻译为 accompanied by his three followers。"穿越中国西部地区前往印度取经"可以翻译为现在分词短语作宾语"玄奘"的补足语。
- 3. 第三句中,"虽然……"可以翻译为 although 或 though 引导的让步状语从句。"A 基于 B"的常用表达是 A is based on B,故"故事的主题基于佛教"可以翻译为 the theme of the story is based on Buddhism。"创造了各种栩栩如生的人物和动物形象"可以处理为现在分词短语。"栩栩如生的"翻译为 vivid 即可。
- 4. 最后一句中,可将"最著名的是孙悟空"处理为主句,将"他……的故事几乎为……所熟知"处理为非限制性定语从句。专有名词"孙悟空"应译为the Monkey King。"与各种各样妖魔作斗争的"是"故事"的限定词,可以处理为介词短语作后置定语,即 stories of fighting against various demons。

话题词汇

legend 传说 disciple 门徒,追随者 mythology 神话 fable 寓言 national culture 民族文化
mythological novel 神话小说
Buddhist temple 佛寺
supernatural power 超自然力量,神通