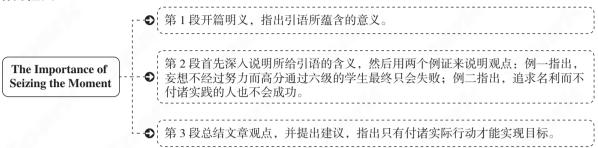
2020年7月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
The Importance of Seizing the Moment	
[1] There is a famous saying that the best preparation for	【1】按照题目要求,开篇引入话题。
tomorrow is doing your best today. [2] It tells us that a bright	【2】对引语所蕴含意义进行阐述。
future is awaiting us only if we can seize the moment and try	At At At
our utmost to achieve our goals.	
[3] Beyond doubt, without taking action right now, a	【3】【4】进一步解释引语含义。

- [3] Beyond doubt, without taking action right now, a goal is only a wish. [4] Without each step you move, you can never ever touch your goal. [5] For a college student daydreaming about scoring high in the CET-6 exam but making no efforts, failure is his only destiny. [6] The same thing can be said of some grown-ups who aspire to gain fame and fortune but never bother to put their splendid plans right into actions.
- 【7】 Therefore, we must keep in mind that every effort today paves your way forward. 【8】 To pursue our dreams, it is imperative for us to move ourselves into immediate action and do our utmost. 【9】 Only in this way can we fulfill our dreams.
- 【5】【6】用两个例子说明主题句观点:【5】结 合大学生的实际情况,指出只空想而不 努力只会导致失败的事实,阐明引语对 大学生的现实意义;【6】将事例从学生延 展到普通人,进一步说明重视当下,付诸
- 【7】顺承上文论述,自然得出结论,指出梦想 需要通过实际行动来实现。

实际行动的重要性。

【8】【9】提出具体建议,并强调这一做法的重要性。

话题词汇:

take prompt action 立即采取行动 pursue one's dream 追逐梦想 ambitious dream 雄心勃勃的梦想 make the most of the present 充分利用现在 hard-working 努力的 be prepared for the uncertain future 为不确定的未来做好准备 plan for the future 为未来做计划 achieve/reach a goal 实现目标

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

- **M**: Tonight we have a very special guest. (1) Mrs. Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book *To the Edge*. Mrs. Sanchez, thank you for joining us.
- W: Thank you for having me.
- M: Let's start with your book. What does the title To the Edge mean? What are you referring to?
- W: (2) The book is about how science and technology has helped to push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.
- **M:** But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?
- W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make, but the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. (3) I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.
- M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.
- W: The world is seeing sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a hundred-meter dash, or a two-hundred-meter swimming race.
- M: (4) Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?
- W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy which allows for a better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

答案详解

- 1. What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。对话开头即说"安娜・桑彻斯是三届奥运会冠军",由此可知,她是一位很棒的运动员。因此答案为 A)。
- 2. What is the woman's book mainly about?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士介绍说,她的书是关于科技是如何帮助人们挑战身体极限的。选项中 scale new heights(达到新的高度)是录音中 push humans to the edge of their physical abilities (挑战身体能力的极限)的同义转述。因此答案为 D)。
- 3. What has changed in the past thousands of years?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士明确指出,在她看来,我们的身体在过去的几千年里其实并没有什么改变,改变的是科学知识。因此答案为 B)。
- 4. What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。男士的最后一个问题表达出了他的担忧。他问女士,对于其他运动员而言,科技是否会给某些运动员带来不公平的优势。因此,他担心的是科技会导致运动员之间的不平等竞争,答案为 C)。

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

- W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.
- M: What products have you worked with?
- W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels...all kinds of things over the years.

- (5) Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.
- **M**: I see. What goods are you trading now?
- W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. (6-1) <u>I even use the same</u> container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.
- M: (6-2) The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?
- W: Yeah. That's right. (7) I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse, and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China, in the same freight container I use for the furniture.
- M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.
- W: Of course, I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.
- M: How many times do you ship?
- W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly, and similarly, sales of affordable yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. (8) Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

答案详解

- 5. What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。女士在谈到自己做国际贸易时说,趋势和需求一直都在变化,所以想要成功就要非常灵活。因此答案为 B)。
- 6. What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?
- D)【精析】细节推断题。女士的言语中并没有提到 special一词,她只是说在中国和意大利之间进行 贸易时,她选择使用同一个集装箱,而此后男士惊 异的话语让我们意识到这是非常少见的。因此答

案为 D)。

- 7. What does the woman have in both Italy and China?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士提到,她在意大利热那亚有一间仓库,在中国上海有另一间仓库。 因此答案为 A)。
- 8. What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。对话最后,女士明确指出,之 所以家具的利润稍微高一点,是因为家具的关税低 一些。因此答案为 C)。

Section B

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

"Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday," says Joel Gookman, founder of the Humor Project, a humor-consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. (9-1) <u>Humor unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.</u>

According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humor breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. (10) Pollio conducted a study that proved humor can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

(9-2) <u>In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress.</u> "Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization," says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humor for St. Mary's Health Centre in St. Louis. Kodak's Rochester, New York branch, discovered a way for its 20 000 employees to uncork their bottomed-up resentments. Their 1 000-square-foot humor room features a

toy store. Among the room's many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. (11) Employees can take the doll apart, as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print-production business, created "The Quote Board" to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. "When you're under stress, you say stupid things," says Cohen. "Now, we just look at each other and say, 'that's one for the Quote Board!'"

答案详解

- 9. What does the passage say about humor in the workplace?
- A)【精析】细节推断题。短文通篇都在讨论幽默对办公室气氛的益处,其中提到幽默会让办公室中充满童趣,接下来又提到,在权力等级分明的大公司,压力没有出口。综合考虑,幽默可以帮助员工减轻压力。因此答案为 A)。
- 10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中明确指出,霍华德·波利奥的研究证明,幽默可以使员工在常规的

- 生产任务中表现更加出色。因此答案为 D)。
- 11. What can Kodak's employees do in the humor room?
- B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,纽约罗切斯特的柯达分公司发现了一个让员工释放不满的方法,他们打造了一间幽默屋,它以玩具店为特色,在众多的减压物品中,最吸引人的就是老板模样的玩偶,其胳膊和腿是可拆卸的,只要员工之后可以再把玩偶的胳膊和腿装回去,他们就可以将玩偶拆散。因此答案为B)。

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

(12) Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. (13) Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating. The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically. (14) This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height. Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. (15) <u>Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors</u>, like the abundance of rich foods in <u>Americans' overeating</u>. The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

答案详解

- 12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头就点明,最近在肥胖老鼠体内发现的一种变异基因引起了公众的兴趣。因此答案为 A)。
- 13. What do we learn about the changed gene?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,拥有这种变异 基因的老鼠可能无法感知自己已经吃饱了或者已 经有了足够的脂肪组织,所以无法知道何时停止

- 进食。因此答案为 D)。
- 14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?
- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,埃斯特・罗斯布鲁姆的研究表明人的体重范围是天生的,就如同人类的肤色和身高一样。因此答案为 C)。
- 15. What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?
- B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,疾病控制中心

的一项研究发现,美国人的肥胖率在过去的 10 年 里大幅上升,如此迅速的变化突出了环境因素的 作用,例如大量的油腻食物以及美国人的暴饮暴食。因此答案为B)。

Section C

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

Qualities of a relationship such as openness, compassion and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men. (16) Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%. (17) It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they're referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a "doing" relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background. Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help." Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that being there when needed was taken for granted. (18) As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues, lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

答案详解

- 16. What quality do men value most concerning friendship according to a questionnaire response?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,当被问到 密友关系中的重要因素时,男性不怎么在意坦诚、 同情心或者精神激励,有77%的男性认为有相同 的兴趣爱好最为重要。因此答案为A)。
- 17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,说到亲密的友谊时,女性指的是情感因素。因此答案为 D)。
- 18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,至于危害友谊的因素,不管是男性还是女性,很多关系都因激烈的竞争和背叛的感觉而破裂。因此答案为 C)。

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

The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. (19) Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today. (20) Many people get the idea from the massive bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened, but it probably did not. The main

reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit. In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got the smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

In a mass killing the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick. The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places. (21) The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from faraway dry-land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave. Others may have floated for miles before being stranded. Even today, similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on the bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri River reported that shores and bars often were lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

答案详解

- 19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆里可以看到很多最好的恐龙标本。因此答案为 D)。
- 20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?
- B)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,很多人看到这 堵恐龙化石墙,都会猜测或许是像火山爆发或者

- 一场突如其来的大洪水之类的灾害导致了这个地区的恐龙集体灭亡。因此答案为 B)。
- 21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?
- A)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中讲话人认为,这个坑 区是一个巨大的恐龙墓地,而不是它们死亡的地 方,大部分遗骸可能是顺着东向的河流漂流而下, 最终搁浅在一个沙洲上。因此答案为 A)。

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

I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society. (22) Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. (23) And this is true, but it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent. This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness. In talking to today's young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they're going to be. I hear devoted loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. (24) They were astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been, three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof. We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way. And the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible. Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. (25) So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden." We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents. One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

答案详解

- 22. What have young Americans been accused of?
- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座开头即点出,这个国家的年轻人被指责不像以前的年轻人那样照顾自己的父母。因此答案为 C)。
- 23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,美国的老年人 受独立自主思想的影响,希望自己能够独立生活。 即便是处于饥饿的边缘,没有朋友,但他们是独立 的。因此答案为 D)。
- 24. What is astonishing to the young mothers

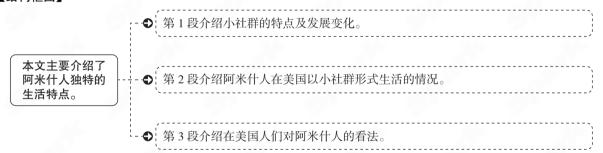
interviewed by the speaker?

- B) 【精析】细节归纳题。讲座中提到,当接受采访的妈妈们听到世界上有很多地方历来都是三代或四代同堂时,她们感觉很惊讶。选项中的 extended families 是录音中 three- or four-generation families 的同义转述。因此答案为 B)。
- 25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?
- B) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,到最后,老年人都在努力使自己不成为孩子们的负担。因此答案为B)。

Part **■** Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构框图】



【词性分析】

- **名** 词: B) conveniences 便利措施; G) practice 练习; H) process 过程; I) progress 进步; L) terminals 集散站;终端
- 动 词: A) accessing 获取; D) expanding 扩大;扩展; E) industrialized 使工业化; F) perceived 理解,看待; G) practice 实行,奉行; H) process 加工;处理; I) progress 进展; K) survived 保存下来;幸存; M) undergone 经受,经历; O) vanished 消失
- 形容词: C) destined 注定的; D) expanding 扩大的,扩展的; E) industrialized 工业化的; J) respective 各自的; N) universal 全体的;通用的

答案详解

- 26. 【考点】动词辨析题。
- O)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在分句缺少谓语动词,且空格位于助动词 have 后面,据此判断应填入动词的过去分词,另外此动词要和后

面的 from 搭配。

【语义判断】后面的分句意为:还有一些正在慢慢 消亡。其时态为现在进行时,空格所在分句时态 为现在完成时,可推出其表明已经消亡。所以 vanished"消失"为答案。vanish from the face of the earth 为固定用法,意为"消失得无影无踪"。

- 27.【考点】动词辨析题。
- M)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在分句缺少谓语动词,且空格位于助动词 have 后面,据此判断应填入动词的过去分词,另外此动词应为及物动词,可与 changes 搭配使用。

【语义判断】符合以上语法要求的备选项中,industrialized"使工业化"、perceived"理解"和survived"幸存"与句意不符,只有undergone"经受,经历"符合句意与语法要求,故为答案。

- 28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。
- D)【语法判断】空格位于不定冠词 an 之后,名词短语 machine civilization 之前,据此判断应填入形容 词或形容词化的分词,且此词应以元音音素开头。【语义判断】符合此要求的备选项中,industrialized "工业化的"不能修饰 machine civilization"机械文明"。expanding"扩大的,扩展的"符合语境,故为答案。an expanding machine civilization 意为"不断扩张的机械文明"。
- 29.【考点】动词辨析题。
- K)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,句子缺少谓语动词,且空格位于助动词 have 后面,据此判断应填入动词的过去分词,另外此动词应为不及物动词。 【语义判断】空格所在句下一句提到,他们比其他群体更成功地抵制了同质化。由此可推断,阿米什人成功地保留了其特色,故 survived"保存下来"为答案。
- 30. 【考点】名词辨析题。
- H)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所填词与空格前的 the homogenization 共同作句子的宾语,故空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】根据空格所在句前后语境可知,阿米什人来到美国已达数百年之久,但他们仍能始终如一地保持特色。可知他们成功抵制了同质化这一"过程",故 process"过程"为答案。

- 31. 【考点】名词辨析题。
- L)【语法判断】分析句子结构可知, in railway or bus

作地点状语,故空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】备选项中能与 railway or bus 搭配的名词只有 terminals, railway terminal 意为"火车站", bus terminal 意为"公共汽车总站"。故terminals"集散站"为答案。

- 32. 【考点】形容词辨析题。
- E)【语法判断】空格位于介词 with 之后, America 之前, 作定语修饰 America, 很有可能是个形容词。 【语义判断】空格所在句描述了阿米什人和美国的关系。由本文可知, 阿米什人过着田园般的守旧生活, 这显然和我们所知道的工业化高度发达的美国形成了鲜明对比。结合备选项可知, industrialized "工业化的"为答案。
- 33.【考点】动词辨析题。
- F) 【语法判断】空格位于 are 之后,被动语态标志词 by 之前,由此可知,空格处应填入动词的过去分词。 【语义判断】此处意为:阿米什人经常被其他美国 人_____过去岁月的遗留。可推测空格处应填入"认为"含义的词。perceived"理解,看待"符合语法和语义要求,故为答案。
- 34. 【考点】名词辨析题。
- B)【语法判断】空格位于形容词之后,和 and 后的 the American dream 一起作 abandoning 的宾语,故应填入名词。

【语义判断】空格所在句前一句提到,在其他美国人看来,阿米什人遵循麻烦、过时的习俗。空格所在句接着阐述其他美国人对阿米什人的看法:他们放弃了现代的______和美国梦。由此可知,阿米什人放弃的应该是和美国梦一样好的现代东西,结合备选项,conveniences"便利设备"符合句意,故为答案。

- 35.【考点】动词辨析题。
- G) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在的定语 从句中缺少谓语,故空格处应填入动词。

【语义判断】该定语从句的先行词是 good farmers,宾语是 virtues。备选项中符合条件的只有 practice"实行,奉行",故为答案。

参考译文

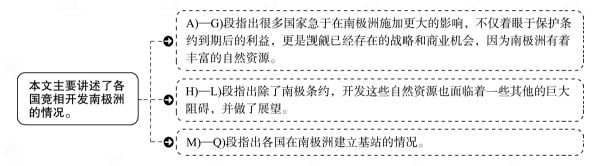
小社群的生活安稳且十分人性化,具有独特的特点,而这些小社群正在消失。有一些社群已经从地球上消失得无影无踪,还有一些正在慢慢消亡,但所有小社群在接触不断扩张的机械文明的过程中都发生了改变。不同民族的大融合导致了少数民族和多数民族成员间的紧张关系。

老派阿米什人在殖民时期就到达美洲大陆,他们在现代世界中以独具特色的小社群形式幸存下来。他们比其他群体更成功地抵制了同质化过程。在播种和收获的季节,人们可以看见留着胡子的阿米什男子牵着马匹在田间耕作,阿米什女子则把洗好的衣服整整齐齐地挂起来晾晒。很多美国人都曾在火车站或公共汽车总站里见过阿米什家庭,男子头戴黑色宽边帽子,女子身着长裙。即使阿米什人已经和工业化的美国共存了250多年,但他们已经淡化了美国工业化对他们的个人生活、家庭、社群和价值观造成的影响。

阿米什人经常被其他美国人看作过去岁月的遗留,他们过着简单、刻板的生活,遵循着麻烦、过时的习俗。人们认为阿米什人放弃了现代的便利设备和追求成功与进步的美国梦。但是多数人并不反对阿米什人传统的行事方式。在战争期间,阿米什人因为宗教原因拒服兵役,但还是得到了容忍,毕竟他们是践行劳动和节俭美德的好农民。

Section B

【结构框图】



答案详解

- 36. 【定位】由 题 干 中 的 Chinese officials 及 lay greater emphasis on scientific research 定位到 J) 段末句。
- J) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,中国官员表示, 在南极洲的拓展以科学研究为首要任务。题干中 的 lay greater emphasis on 是对定位句中 prioritises的同义转述,故答案为J)。
- 37. 【定位】由题干中的 one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries 和 Russia 定位到 C)段末句。
- C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,俄罗斯最近也 阻挠在南极洲建立世界上数一数二的海洋保护 区。题干中的 obstruction 对应定位句中的 frustrated,故答案为 C)。
- 38. 【定位】由题干中的 Russia 和 America's dominance 定位到 E) 段第二句。
- E) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到,俄罗斯在南极 洲至少有三个在运营的站点,这是俄罗斯为挑战 美国全球定位系统的统治地位所做的部分努力。

- 题干中的 counter America's dominance 对应定位 句中的 challenge the dominance of the American GPS,故答案为 E)。
- 39. **【定位】**由题干中的 geologists' estimates、Antarctica 和 oil and natural gas 定位到 G)段末句。
- G) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,地质学家预测, 南极洲至少蕴藏了 360 亿桶石油和天然气。题干 中的 enormous reserves 是对 36 billion barrels 的 归纳,故答案为 G)。
- 40. **【定位】**由 题 干 中 的 Antarctica 和 the richest reserves of fresh water 定位到 D)段首句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,据估测,南极洲 蕴藏着地球上最丰富的淡水储备。题干中的 the richest reserves 是对定位句中的 the biggest reserves 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。
- 41. **【定位】**由 题 干 中 的 compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties 定位到 I) 段第二句。
- I) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,对于资源的需

- 求可能会促使各国重新协商南极条约,在禁令到期之前就允许进行更多商业活动。题干中的 compel 对应定位句中的 raise pressure to,故答案为 I)。
- 42. 【定位】由题干中的 business and strategic influence 定位到 B)段末句。
- B)【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,很多国家正急于在南极洲闹出更大的动静,他们不仅紧盯着保护条约失效的日期,更是觊觎已经存在的战略和商业机会。题干中的 racing 对应定位句中的rushing,题干中的 business 对应定位句中的commercial,故答案为B)。
- 43. 【定位】由题干中的 huge obstacles 定位到 H)段。
- H)【精析】细节推断题。定位段提到,除了南极条约, 开发南极资源也面临着其他的巨大阻碍,如可能 会危及近海平台的漂浮冰山,还有偏僻的位置、暴

- 风和低温。题干中的 harsh natural conditions 是对定位段中提到的严酷环境的归纳,故答案为H)。
- 44. 【定位】由 题 干 中 的 competition from many countries 和 traditional white nations 定位到 Q)段。
- Q)【精析】细节推断题。定位段提到,从前南极洲被 白种人的利益和意愿主宰的日子已经结束了,它 已经成为地缘政治角逐的目标,故答案为 Q)。
- 45. 【定位】由题干中的 American scientists 和 lack of sufficient money 定位到 L)段末句。
- L) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,美国研究人员 抱怨他们的预算紧张,而且破冰船数量也远不及 俄罗斯,这些因素限制了美国在南极洲的开拓进 程。题干中的 lack of sufficient money 对应定位 句中的 budget restraints,故答案为 L)。

参考译文

各国在南极洲争占有利地位

- A) 在一座有着峡湾和象海豹的冰川纵横的岛上,俄罗斯在能俯瞰该国研究基地的一座山上建立了南极洲的第一座东正教堂。在乘坐机动雪橇不到一个小时就能到达的地方,中国工人翻新了长城站——这是中国计划在南极洲运营五个基地的一个关键部分。翻新后的长城站配备一个室内羽毛球场和能容纳150人的宿舍区。印度也不甘示弱,其超现代的新巴拉蒂基地建于桩子之上,由134个相互联结的船运集装箱组成,仿佛一艘太空飞船。土耳其和伊朗也宣布了建设基地的计划。
- B) 自探险家争相在南极洲插上自己国家的旗帜以来,已经过去一个多世纪,未来几十年,这片大陆本应作为科学保护区被保护,使其免受军事活动和采矿等的干扰。(42)但是很多国家正急于在此闹出更大的动静,他们不仅紧盯着保护条约失效的那一天,更是觊觎已经存在的战略和商业机会。
- C) 其他国家正在人侵这片它们视为资源宝库的土地。一些盯上了现成可取的南极资源,如丰富的海洋生物。韩国在此处运营着最先进的基地,正在加大对南大洋丰富的磷虾的捕捞力度。(37)同时,俄罗斯最近也阻挠在此建立世界上数一数二的海洋保护区。
- D) (40)—些科学家正在评估从南极洲采集冰山的可能性,据估测,南极洲蕴藏着地球上最丰富的淡水储 <u>备。</u>各国也争先恐后地在此进行太空研究并开展卫星项目,以扩展各自的全球导航能力。
- E) 俄罗斯正在为其格洛纳斯系统(俄罗斯版本的全球定位系统,即 GPS)扩建的监测站就建在苏联时期的据点。(38)目前俄罗斯在南极洲至少已经有三个站点在运营,这是俄罗斯为挑战美国全球定位系统的统治地位所做的部分努力。新的站点正在筹建之中,计划建在像俄罗斯基地一样位于圣三一东正教堂附近的地方。
- F) 在南极洲的另一处地方,俄罗斯研究人员炫耀他们近期在钻透了几英里的坚冰之后发现了一处如安大略湖那么大的淡水储备区。"我们就在这里守着了,"57岁的别林斯高晋站站长弗拉基米尔·启博达克在法比安·戈特利布·冯·别林斯高晋的肖像画下抿了口茶说道。法比安·戈特利布·冯·别林斯高晋是俄国帝国海军的高级将领,曾在 1820 年考察过南极洲海岸。
- G) 南极洲丰富的矿产和油气储备是长期的馈赠。禁止在此处采矿、保护令人垂涎的铁矿石、煤矿和铬矿储备的条约将于 2048 年进行审查。最近研究者发现了金伯利岩矿藏,这也就意味着这里存在钻石。(39)另外,尽管评估各不相同,但是地质学家预测,南极洲至少蕴藏了 360 亿桶石油和天然气。

- H) (43)除了南极条约,开发这些资源也面临着其他的巨大阻碍,如可能会危及近海平台的漂浮冰山。此外,南极洲位置偏僻,一些矿藏所在地受到暴风吹袭。在这样一个面积比欧洲还要大的大陆,冬季气温在零下55摄氏度左右。
- I) 但是,科技的进步可能会让三十年后的南极洲容易开发得多。(41)学者们则警告,甚至在那之前,地 球资源短缺,对于资源的需求可能会加大压力,促使各国重新协商南极条约,或许在反对商业行为的 禁令到期之前就允许进行更多商业活动。乔治王岛上的研究工作站让人得以了解在这个冰封大陆上 进行的长期博弈。在这里,各国积极表达自己的看法,撼动了长期以来美国、英国、澳大利亚和新西兰 等国在此的统治地位。
- J) 驻扎在南极洲需要适应地球上最干燥、最多风、最寒冷的大陆上的生活,然而每个国家都过得挺舒适的。长满络腮胡的俄罗斯牧师在东正教堂为在南极基地过冬的约 16 名说俄语的人举行礼拜仪式,他们其中大部分是冰河学和气象学等领域的极地科学家。在温暖一些的夏季,他们的数量会攀升到 40 人左右。中国可以说是在南极洲活动增加最快的国家。去年,中国建立了第四座站点,并且正在推进建设第五座的计划。中国正在建造它的第二艘破冰船,并且正在安排在一处冰穹上进行研究钻探作业。这处冰穹海拔 13 422 英尺,是地球上最寒冷的地方之一。(36)中国官员表示,在南极洲的拓展以科学研究为首要任务,但他们也承认,对于"资源安全"的顾虑影响了他们的进程。
- K) 中国最近翻新了乔治王岛上的长城站,这使得这里的俄罗斯和智利的基地显得落伍了。"我们在这里做天气监测和其他研究工作,"在去年 11 月末一场猛烈的暴风雪肆虐期间,53 岁的中国基地负责人徐宁喝着茶说道。他领导的这个巨大的基地就像放假期间被冰雪覆盖的大学校园。在南极洲的冬季,只有 13 个人住在这个足以容纳十倍以上人员的地方。中国微生物学家余勇(音译)向我们展示了这座宽敞的建筑物,一张带插图的大事记详细介绍了自 20 世纪 80 年代以来中国在南极洲相关活动的快速增长情况,大记事下面有一些空桌子。"现在我们感觉已经准备好,可以扩张了,"他说。
- L) 就在一些国家在南极洲扩大活动之际,美国在这里还是有三个基站保持全年运作,南半球夏季时驻扎在此的人数超过1000人,其中包括那些驻扎在阿蒙森—斯科特站的人员。该站建于1956年,位于南极的一座高原之上,海拔9301英尺。(45)不过,美国研究人员悄悄抱怨道,他们的预算紧张,而且破冰船数量也远不及俄罗斯,这些因素限制了美国在南极洲的开拓进程。
- M) 学者们警告,远在南极条约重新谈判之前,南极洲政治力量的变化就有可能会模糊军事活动和民事活动之间的界限,尤其是在南极洲某些拦截卫星信号或者重设卫星系统的理想地点,这可能会增强全球电子情报活动。
- N) 一些国家在这里的活动进行得并不顺利。1984年,巴西设立了一处考察站,但在2012年,一场大火将 其烧毁殆尽,还烧死了两名海军人员。同年,一艘满载柴油的巴西驳船在基地附近沉没。祸不单行, 2014年,巴西一架 C-130大力神军用运输机在紧急迫降后,就一直滞留在智利空军基地的跑道附近。
- O) 不过,巴西的不走运倒是给中国创造了机会。2015年,一家中国公司获得了价值1亿美元的巴西基站重建合同。
- P) 经历了这些变故,南极洲魅力依旧。2014年,韩国设立了其在南极洲的第二个研究基地,并称该基地用于测试韩国研究人员开发的用于极端条件下的机器人。在俄罗斯的帮助之下,白俄罗斯正准备建设其第一座南极基地。哥伦比亚今年宣布,他们也计划加入其他南美洲国家的队伍,在南极洲建设基地。
- Q) (44) "从前南极洲被来自欧洲、澳洲和北美洲国家的白种人的利益和意愿主宰的日子已经结束了,"伦敦大学专门研究南极洲的政治学者克劳斯·多兹说道。"事实上,南极洲已经成为地缘政治角逐的目标。"

Section C

Passage One

【结构框图】

本文主要探讨了英国 政府采用普通香烟包 装的原因以及通过相 关法案时遇到的问题。 ◆ 第1─3段指出英国政府同意对标准化的香烟包装进行立法的背景和原因。

◆ 第4段指出英国政府花费大量时间考虑是否采用简易的香烟包装。

第 5、6 段指出议会已授权政府控制烟草贸易,但卡梅伦仍不太情愿采用简易的香烟包装。

答案详解

- 46. 【定位】由题干中的 chain smokers 和 cigarette packaging 定位到第一段第一句。
- D)【精析】细节辨认题。题干中的 chain smokers 和 定位句中的 veteran nicotine addict 意思相同,都 是指"老烟枪,烟瘾大的人,一根接一根抽烟的人"。定位句指出,任何老烟枪都可以证明花哨的 包装对于决定是否继续吸烟不会造成影响。由此 可见,香烟的包装对于老烟枪决定是否戒烟的影响很小,故答案为 D)。

【避错】文中只有第一句话提到了老烟枪们对香烟包装的看法,A)"花哨的包装有助于吸引新烟民"、B)"包装与香烟质量或者口感无关"、C)"简易包装打消不吸烟者吸烟的念头"均不是他们的观点,故排除。

- 47. 【定位】由题干中的 the UK government 和 tobacco packaging 定位到第二段第一句。
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,但这并不是政府同意对标准化的包装进行立法的原因。由此可知,政府同意通过法律将香烟包装标准化,故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)"去掉香烟盒上的所有广告",首段最后一句提到去掉烟盒上的品牌设计不会引发大规模戒烟运动,这是老烟枪的观点,并非英国政府同意做的事情,因此该选项是对原文的曲解,故排除;C)"为公司采用简易包装提供补贴",原文并未提及这一点,故排除;D)"根据包装重新归类香烟",第二段最后一句提到简易包装是将香烟从诱人的消费品重新归类到麻醉剂所采取的另一步,而不是根据包装将香烟重新分类,D)与原文的表述不符,故排除。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 Australia 和 plain packaging 定位到第三段第五句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句的前一句指出,粗略地算,自20世纪70年代以来这一方法已经使吸烟人数下降了一半。承接上句,定位句中的 along that road 是指吸烟人数的下降趋势,further一词表明简易包装让澳大利亚的吸烟人数下降得更多,由此可推断,澳大利亚吸烟人数下降得比英国还要多,故答案为B)。

【避错】A)"吸烟导致的过早死亡率已下降",原文第三段最后一句提到由于烟草是导致英国人过早死亡的主要原因之一,哪怕是只能稍微抑制该习惯的举措都值得尝试。这是英国愿意尝试简易包装的原因,和澳大利亚无关,故排除;C)"香烟替代品的销量大增",文中没有提到香烟的替代品,故排除;D)"香烟销量下降得比英国更快",文中也没有提到香烟销量下降,故排除。

- 49. 【定位】由题干中的 why has it taken so long 定位 到第四段。
- A)【精析】推理判断题。定位段首句就提出了问题: 采用简易包装为什么花费了如此长的时间呢?接 下来一直到第五段第二句则具体描述了这一过程。第五段第三、四句指明原因:要是英国政府意 志坚定,这一措施早就实施了,但是坚定的意志正 是卡梅伦先生和公共卫生部欠缺的要素。由此可知,卡梅伦首相对于采取普通包装不太情愿,故答案为A)。

【避错】B)"来自老烟枪的强烈反对",文章第三段第一句提到强烈反对简易包装的是烟草行业,而不是老烟枪,该项与原文表述不符,故排除;C)"许多议会议员有烟瘾",原文并未提及议员们是否有烟瘾,故排除;D)"来自烟草制造商的压力依旧巨大",原文并未提及烟草制造商给英国政府施加了巨大的压力,故排除。

- 50. 【定位】由题干中的 chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts 定位到第五段最后一句。
- C)【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,卡梅伦曾在 2006年让人不解地叹息道,摆放在超市收银台上 吸引人的橘子形状的巧克力加剧了肥胖。由此 可知,超市收银台上的橘子形状的巧克力让更多 的英国人变胖,故答案为 C)。

【避错】A)"它们引起了众多争议",原文并未提及

这一点,故排除;B)"它们吸引了许多烟民",原文是指桔子巧克力的摆放非常吸引人,但并未指出吸引了许多烟民,与原文表述不符,故排除;D)"它们缺失部分成分",在定位句的前一句提到了missing ingredient,但是指卡梅伦先生和公共卫生方面欠缺的是意志力,和桔子巧克力无关,故排除。

参考译文

(46)任何老烟枪都可以证明花哨的包装对于决定是否继续吸烟不会造成影响。所以,有人认为,去掉烟盒上的品牌设计不会引发大规模的戒烟运动。

(47)但这并不是政府——在癌症慈善机构、卫生工作者和工党的压力之下——同意对标准化的包装进行立法的原因。理论认为,应该消除吸烟的任何吸引力,从一开始就打消新的一代人吸烟的念头。简易包装是将香烟从诱人的消费商品重新归类到麻醉剂的另外一个措施。

自然,烟草行业强烈反对。没有商家愿意承认自己出售的是让人上瘾的毒药,作为一种生活方式来供人选择。这是为什么政府历来通过禁烟广告、强制推行健康警告并征收惩罚性税款等手段进行干预的原因。粗略地算,自从20世纪70年代以来这一方法已经使吸烟人数下降了一半。(48)<u>澳大利亚有证据表明,简易包装促使澳大利亚的吸烟人数进一步下降。</u>在英国,由于烟草是导致过早死亡的主要原因之一,哪怕是只能稍微抑制该习惯的举措都值得尝试。

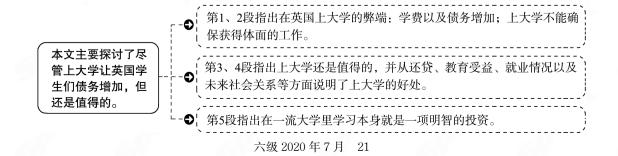
(49-1)那么,采用简易包装为什么花费了如此长的时间呢?卫生部于2010年11月宣布计划考虑该举措,又在2012年协商了一年。但该计划于2013年7月被搁置。人们注意到,由戴维・卡梅伦的竞选经理林顿・克罗斯比创立的一家游说公司以前曾为菲利普・莫里斯国际公司游说过。(首相否认其新顾问的外部利益与立法计划的变化有关。)2013年11月,在一轮不必要的额外磋商之后,卫生部长简・埃里森表示,政府还是有意继续进行该举措。如今我们被告知在3月份议会解散之前,议会议员们将进行自由投票。

事实上,议会已授权政府控制烟草贸易。去年2月份,议会议员们经投票表决以压倒性票数通过工党对儿童与家庭法案的修正案,该修正案包括了规范简易包装的权力。(49-2)要是英国政府意志坚定,采取简易包装这一措施早就实施了。但是坚定的意志正是卡梅伦先生和公共卫生部欠缺的要素。(50)他曾在2006年让人不解地叹息道,摆放在超市收银台上吸引人的橘子形状的巧克力加剧了肥胖,自那以后,他对国家干预的态度看起来令人费解。

虽然政府勉强推行了一项明智的公共卫生政策,但如此明显的过度谨慎会让任何应得的政绩都归于 反对派。在没有持续外部压力的情况下,似乎可以肯定,卡梅伦先生仍会被大型烟草公司的利益捆绑。

Passage Two

【结构框图】



- 51. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 the author's opinion 和 going to university 定位到第三段第一句。
- A)【精析】观点态度题。前两段指出上大学的弊端,定位句句首的 yet 表示转折,句子指出上大学仍是值得的。接下来的两段分别从还贷、教育受益、就业情况和未来社会关系等方面解释为什么上大学是值得的。由此可见,作者对上大学持赞成态度,认为上大学是值得的,故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)"上大学简直是在浪费时间",首段第一句提到上大学简直就是浪费钱,但没有说是在浪费时间,因此该选项是对原文的曲解,故排除;C)"很难说上大学是好还是坏",原文中作者认为上大学还是有好处的,而不是很难界定,故C)与作者的观点不符,可以排除;D)"对于大多数年轻人而言上大学太贵了",首段第三句的确提到在过去的十年,每年的学费已从1000英镑上涨到9000英镑,但作者强调的是与此同时,大学生与导师接触的时间却几乎未变,而并未表明作者认为大学学费对于大多数年轻人而言太贵了,故D)在原文并未提及,可以排除。

- 52. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 the employment situation和 British university graduates 定位到第一段最后一句。
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。首段第二句表明本文讨论的是英国大学生,然后定位句指出,如今有十分之六的毕业生从事不需要大学文凭的工作。D)中的jobs which don't require a college degree 是对定位句中 non-graduate jobs 的同义转述,故答案为D)。 【避错】A)"他们很少有人对所提供的工作感到满

【避错】A)"他们很少有人对所提供的工作感到满意",原文并未提及大学毕业生们如何看待工作,故排除;B)"他们往往要花很长的时间才能找到一份体面的工作",首段最后一句只提到大学毕业甚至无法保证获得一份体面的工作,并未指出大学毕业生们要花费多长时间才能找到一份体面的工作,好上的。与原文的表述不符,故排除;C)"精英大学的毕业生们通常能获得一份体面的工作",第四段第三句提到许多顶尖公司甚至不会去考虑那些毕业于精英大学却没有获得 2.1 等级,即二等一级学位的求职者,这表明精英大学的毕业生们也不一定能获得一份体面的工作,故 C)与原文的表述不符,可以排除。

53. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 important 和 besides classroom instruction 定位到第三段第四、五句。

- C)【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,不仅仅是讲座和导师辅导时间很重要,教育是学生们在讲座和研讨班之外彼此学习的总和。也就是说,大学生们在课堂之外的互动也很重要,故答案为 C)。
 - 【避错】A)"确保获得二等一级学位",原文第四段第三句只提到想要在顶尖公司找到工作,精英大学的毕业生至少要获得二等一级学位,但原文并未提及是否拥有二等一级学位对于普通大学生而言很重要,故排除;B)"他们在未来职业生涯所需要的实践技能",文中没有提到大学生在未来职业生涯所需要的实践技能,故排除;D)"培养独立的创造思维能力",文中没有提到培养大学生们的思维能力,故排除。
- 54. **【定位】**根据题干中的信息很难定位,通读选项后,可根据选项中的 risks、meeting people、a leading role 等关键词定位到第四段。
- B)【精析】推理判断题。第四段第四句指出,学生在 大学里还会遇见那些以后可能身居要职的人,建 立终生的联系。由此可知,上大学的好处之一就 是可以遇见那些未来对你会有帮助的人,故答案 为 B)。

【避错】A)"学会在这个瞬息万变的世界里如何冒险",文章第四段最后一句提到冒险,但指的是那些未能认识到大学的作用的中学毕业生们对上大学这件事做出错误决定的风险,而不是学会如何冒险,故 A)与原文表述不符,可以排除;C)"有机会在社会上发挥主导作用",第四段第一句和第四句均提到 leading 一词,但指的是一流的或重要的工作,而不是在社会上发挥主导作用,故 C)与原文表述不符,可以排除;D)"获得最新的科技知识,文章并未提及上大学可以使学生获得最新的科技知识,故排除。

- 55. **【定位】**由题干中的关键词 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段。
- D)【精析】推理判断题。最后一段首句指出,在一流 大学里学习仍是一项明智的投资。第二句接着说 明,只有雇主将其注意力从人们读哪所大学上转 移,上大学才会变得没有那么大的吸引力——但 没有迹象表明这种情况会在短期内发生。由此可 知,大学的声望会影响招聘者的招聘决定,故答案 为 D)。

【避错】A)"学生们抱怨大学教育是正常的事",该 段最后一句指出毕业生们可能会有所抱怨,但不 能推断出抱怨大学教育是一件很正常的事,故排除;B)"很少有学生愿意承担读大学造成的债务负担",最后一段最后一句提到中学毕业生们别无选择,只有迎接大学以及随之而来的学生债务,故B)与原文表述相反,可以排除;C)"大学教育对于能

够负担学费的学生来说变得更有吸引力",最后一 段第二句提到了与大学吸引力高低有关的是雇主 们是否关注大学声望,而学生们别无选择,只能迎 接大学及随之而来的学生债务,与能否负担学费 无关,故排除。

参考译文

简直就是浪费钱! 在英国,学生的平均债务为 44 000 英镑,回报却是他们平均每周仅有 14 个小时的讲座和导师辅导时间。在过去的十年中,每年的学费已经从 1 000 英镑上涨到 9 000 英镑,但大学里学生和导师的接触时间几乎没有任何增加。(52)此外,大学毕业甚至无法保证学生获得一份体面的工作:如今有十分之六的毕业生从事不需要大学文凭的工作。

难怪现在流行指责许多大学只不过是精心的骗术。学生有很多抱怨:偿还贷款的起始时间将被冻结 五年,这意味着较低收入的毕业生必须开始偿还他们的贷款;生活补助金已被贷款取代,这意味着来自较 贫困家庭的学生面临的债务要高于那些来自较富裕家庭的学生。

(51)然而,上大学仍是值得的。如果上大学不起作用,学生们几乎不用偿还他们的学费(即便要还也只是很少的金额):只有当你每年收入达到 21 000 英镑时才会开始还贷。几乎半数毕业生——那些持续低收入的毕业生——将会有一部分债务被勾销。(53)不仅仅是讲座和导师辅导时间很重要,教育是学生们在讲座和研讨班之外彼此学习的总和。学生们不仅在大学期间受益;研究表明他们比非大学毕业生更加健康和快乐,而且参加投票的可能性更大。

不管你的天分如何,在大多数行业里,没有读过大学的人获得一流的工作都极其困难。招聘者像兀鹰一样在精英大学盘旋。许多顶尖公司甚至不会去考虑那些毕业于精英大学却没有获得 2.1 等级的学士学位(即二等一级学士学位)的求职者的申请。(54)<u>学生在大学里还会遇见那些以后可能身居要职的人,建立终生的联系。</u>尽管可能不一定会如此,但未能认识到这一点的中学毕业生们在是否上大学这一决定上有犯错的风险。

或许这么多大学教给学生的东西如此之少的原因就是,它们知道即使你什么都没学到,在一流大学里学习仍是一项明智的投资。(55)只有雇主将其注意力从人们读哪所大学上转移,上大学才会变得没有那么大的吸引力——但没有迹象表明这种情况会在短期内发生。中学毕业生们可能会有所抱怨,但他们别无选择,只有迎接大学以及随之而来的学生债务。

Part IV Translation

参考译文与难点注释

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, which was written in the fourteenth century, is a famous historical novel in China. Based on the history of the Three Kingdoms period, this novel describes the war between Wei, Shu and Wu from the second half of the second century to the

- 1. 第一句可将"《三国演义》……是中国著名的历史小说"作为句子的主干,并将"写于 14 世纪"译为非限制性定语从句或后置定语,修饰主语"《三国演义》"。"著名的"可译为 famous、noted、celebrated、famed 等;"历史小说"可译为 historical novel 或 historical fiction。
- 2. 第二句较长,但翻译起来并不难。该句可将"这部小说······描写了·····魏、蜀、吴之间的战争"作为主干,"以三国时期的历史为基础"译为分词短语,修饰主语"这部小说","从二世纪下半叶到三世纪下半叶"译为时间状语。
- 3. 第三句句式较简单,按照原文顺序翻译即可。"描写"可译为 depict、describe 或 portray;"人物"可译为 character 或 figure;"无数"可译为

second half of the third century. It depicts nearly a thousand and characters countless historical events. Although these characters and events are based on the real history, they are dramatized and exaggerated to varying degrees. The Romance of the Three Kingdoms is widely acknowledged to be a literary masterpiece. Since its publication, it has attracted and deeply influenced generations of readers in China, and also has exerted an extensive and far-reaching influence on Chinese history.

countless、innumerable 或 incalculable。

- 4. 第四句是"虽然……,但……"结构,需要注意 although 和 but 不可同时出现。"是有历史根据的"意思是"基于真实历史的",所以可译为 are based on the real history; "在不同程度上"可译为 to varying degrees 或 to different degrees; "(使)戏剧化"可译为 dramatize 或 theatricalize; "扩大"在文中的意思是"夸大",所以翻译为 exaggerate。
- 5. 第五句句式简单,按顺序翻译即可。"公认"可译为 be widely/generally acknowledged to be sth.或 be universally accepted/recognized as sth.; "文学名著"可译为 a literary masterpiece 或 famous literary work。
- 6. 第六句较长,是一个无主句,翻译时需增加主语,并将该句译为并列句。第一个分句"对中国一代又一代人产生了持续而久远的影响,吸引了一代又一代读者"中,"吸引了……"比"对……产生了持续而久远的影响"语义较轻,所以放到前面;"一代又一代人"与"一代又一代读者"指代的人群相似,所以合并译为 generations of readers。第二个分句"对中国历史产生了广泛而深远的影响"可译为 has exerted an extensive and far-reaching influence on Chinese history 或 has had a widespread and profound impact on Chinese history。

话题词汇

Journey to the West《西游记》 A Dream of Red Mansions《红楼梦》 The Water Margin《水浒传》 science fiction 科幻小说 masterwork/masterpiece 名著