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(1)2019.6

36. An extended lifespan in the future will allow people to have morecareers than now.

　　I) It seems likely, then, that the traditional three-stage life will evolve into multiple stages containing two, three, or even more different careers. Each of these stages could potentially be different. In one the focus could be on building financial success and personal achievement, in another on creating a better work/life balance, still another on exploring and understanding options more fully, or becoming an independent producer, yet another on making a social contribution. These stages will span sectors, take people to different cities, and provide a foundation for building a wide variety of skills.

解析：two, three, or even more different careers与morecareers对应，morecareers为概括说明。

37. Just extending one’s careermay have both positive and negative effects.

　　G) And yet that does not mean that simply extending our careers is appealing. Just lengthening that second stage of full-time work maysecure the financial assets needed for a 100-year life,but such persistent work will inevitably exhaust previous intangible assets such as productive skills, vitality, happiness and friendship.

解析：positive and negative effects总结maysecure the financial assets(积极)与inevitably exhaust previous intangible assets(消极)。

　38. Nowadays, many Americans have on average delayed their marriage by some eight years.

　　D) But the changes go further than that. Take, for instance, the age at which people make commitments such as buying a house, getting married, having children, or starting a career. These are all fundamental commitments that are now occurring later in life. In 1962, 50% of Americans were married by age 21. By 2014,that milestone(里程碑) had shifted to age 29.

　　解析：Nowadays与nowmarriage同义替换marriage转变词性married, 21+8=29

39. Because of their longer lifespan, young people todayno longer follow the pattern of life of their parents or grandparents.（送分）

N) Current life structures, career paths, educational choices, and social norms are out of tune with the emerging reality of longer lifespans. The three-stage life of full-time education, followed by continuous work, and then complete retirement may have worked for our parents or even grandparents, but it is not relevant today. We believe that to focus on longevity as primarily an issue of aging is to miss its full implications. Longevity is not necessarily about being older for longer. It is about living longer, being older later, and being younger longer.

40. Many more people will be expected to live over 100 by the mid-21st century.

　　A) Today in the United States there are 72,000 centenarians(百岁老人). Worldwide, probably 450,000.If current trends continue, then by 2050 there will be more than a million in the US alone. According to the work of Professor James Vaupel and his co-researchers, 50% of babies born in the US in 2007 have a life expectancy of 104 or more. Broadly the same holds for the UK, Germany, France, Italy and Canada, and for Japan 50% of 2007 babies can expect to live to 107.

　　解析：live over 100与centenarians(百岁老人) mid-21st century.与2050同义替换

　42. Fast technological change makes it necessary for me to constantly upgrade their skills.

　　H) The same is true for education. It is impossible that a single shot of education, administered in childhood and early adulthood, will be able to support a sustained,60-year career. If you factor in the projected rates of technological change, either your skills become unnecessary, or your industry outdated. That means that everyone will, at some point in their life, have to make a number of major reinvestments in their skills.

　　解析：Upgrade与outdated 反向思维

　43. Many people may not want to retire early because it would do harm to their mental and emotional well-being

　　F) Longevity also pushes back the age of retirement and only for financial reasons .Yes, unless people are prepared to save a lot more, our calculations suggest that if you are now in your mid-40s,then you are likely to work until your early 70s,and if you are in your early 20s,there is a real chance you will need to work until your late 70s or possibly even into your 80s.But even if people are able to economically support a retirement at 65,over thirty years of potential inactivity is harmful to cognitive(认知的) and emotional vitality. Many people may simply not want to do it.

44. The close link between age and stage may cease to exist in a multi-stage life

　　M) With the variety will come the end of the close association of age and stage. In a three-stage life, people leave university at the same time and the same stage, they tend to start their careers and family at the same age, they proceed through middle management all roughly the same time, and then move into retirement within a few years of each other. In a multi-stage life, you could be an undergraduate at 20, 40, or 60; a manager at 30, 50, or 70; and become an independent producer at any age.

45. People living a longer and healthier life will have to rearrange their work and life

　　C) Our view is that if many people are living for longer, and are healthier for longer, then will result in an inevitable redesign of work and life. When people live longer, they are not only older for longer, but also younger for longer. There is some truth in the saying that “70 is the new 60” or “40 the new 30.” If you age more slowly over a longer time period, then you are in some sense younger for longer.