

2017 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第 2 套)

Part I Writing

【范文】

Science or Humanities

When pinched between majoring in science or humanities in college, many students find themselves in a dilemma. Personally, the former is preferable for the following two reasons.

Firstly, in a society where more importance is attached to material civilization, it is natural to follow suit by majoring in science so that in the future, hopefully, one can make great contribution in this aspect. As the very basis for spiritual enlightenment, material development is closely knitted with academic studies of science. For example, the innovation of daily appliances calls for mastery of basic theories of physics and chemistry. The building of our residence requires architectural knowledge. Secondly, evidently, the significance of humanities — the pearl of mankind knowledge — cannot be exaggerated too much. However, students can accumulate it by cultivating themselves in a long run instead of spending a few years studying it as a major. Since most subjects of humanities can be attained along with our personal development, it is true that we should focus on the more challenging knowledge at college — science.

All in all, both science and humanities have their distinctive luster. But in view of practicality and difficulty, it is advisable that science be studied as a mgjor in college.

Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : ADADC

6~10 : DCABD

11~15 : CBDDB

16~20 : BAADB

21~25 : CACDB

Section A

Conversation One

W: Mr. Ishiguro, have you ever found one of your books at a secondhand bookstore?

M: Yes. That kind of thing is difficult. (1)If they've got my book there, I think, "Well, this is an insult! Somebody didn't want to keep my book!" But if it's not there, I feel it's an insult too. I think, "Why aren't people exchanging my book? Why isn't it in this store?"

W: Does being a writer require a thick skin?

M: (2-1)Yes, for example, my wife can be very harsh. I began working on my latest book, *The Buried Giant*, in 2004 but I stopped after I showed my wife a little section. She thought it was rubbish.

W: Even after you won a Booker Prize?

M: She's not intimidated at all and she criticizes me in exactly the same way she did when I was first unpublished and I was starting.

W: But you would never compromise on your vision.

M: (2-2)No, I wouldn't ever compromise on the essential, the ideas or the themes. This isn't

really what my wife is trying to criticize me about. It's always about execution.

W: So why did you put your book, *The Buried Giant*, aside for so long? Apparently you started working on it over 10 years ago.

M: (3) I've often stopped writing a book and left it for a few years. And by the time I come back to it, it may have changed. Usually my imagination has moved on and I can think of different contexts or a different way to do it.

W: What does it feel like when you finally finish a book?

M: (4) It's funny you ask that because I never have this moment when I feel, "Ah, I've finished!" I watch footballers at the end of the match, you know, the whistle goes and they've won or lost. Until then they've been giving everything they have and at that moment they know it's over. It's funny for an author. There's never a finishing whistle.

1. 答案 A

How would the man feel if he found his book in a secondhand bookstore?

- A) He would feel insulted.
- B) He would feel very sad.
- C) He would be embarrassed.
- D) He would be disappointed.

如果男士在二手店里看见自己的作品,他会如何认为?

- A) 他感觉受到了侮辱。
- B) 他将非常伤心。
- C) 他将觉得很尴尬。
- D) 他将感到很失望。

解析:对话开头,女士问男士是否在二手书店见到过自己的作品,男士说他是见到过的,但是不论他能否在二手书店看到自己的作品,他都感觉是一种侮辱,不是自己的书遭人厌弃,就是有可能人们认为他的书不值得交换,故选项 A 为正确答案。

2. 答案 D

What does the man's wife think of his books?

- A) They are worthy of a prize.
- B) They are of little value.
- C) They make good reading.
- D) They need improvement.

男士的妻子是如何评价他的书的?

- A) 它们值得获得一个奖项。
- B) 他们没有多大的价值。
- C) 他们读起来很有趣。
- D) 他们还需要改进。

解析:对话中男士提到,作家需要厚脸皮,他的妻子非常苛刻,在 2004 年他刚刚开始创作 *The Buried Giant* 一书时,他的妻子就把他写出的部分内容评价为“垃圾”,但男士也说,他妻子的批评从来都不是针对书的核心、思想或主题,而是集中在呈现的方式上。由此可知,男士的妻子认为他的书是需要改进的,故选项 D 为正确答案。

3. 答案 A

What does the man do when he engages in writing?

- A) He seldom writes a book straight through.
- B) He writes several books simultaneously.
- C) He draws on his real-life experiences.
- D) He often turns to his wife for help.

当男士在写作时,他会做什么?

- A) 他很少一次性地完成一本书的创作。
- B) 他同时写几本书。
- C) 他描写他的真实经历。
- D) 他经常向他的妻子寻求帮助。

解析:对话中男士说,他在创作的过程中,会经常性地已经把已经开始写的书放在一边,几年以后,等他再继续创作时,他的某些想法、呈现的方式都会产生变化。也就是说,他很少一次性地完成一本书的创作,故选项 A 为正确答案。

4. 答案 D

What does the man want to say by mentioning the football match?

- A) Writing a book is just like watching a football match.
- B) Writers actually work every bit as hard as footballers.
- C) He likes watching a football match after finishing a book.
- D) Unlike a football match, there is no end to writing a book.

男士通过提起足球比赛想说明什么?

- A) 写一本书就像看一场足球比赛一样。
- B) 写作和足球运动员训练一样辛苦。
- C) 他喜欢在写完一本书之后看一场足球比赛。
- D) 不同于足球比赛,写作永远没有结束的时候。

解析:在对话的结尾,女士问男士最终写完一本书后有何感受,男士提到了足球比赛,当哨音响起,比赛结束,不管是输是赢,球员都知道这场自己拼尽了全力的比赛已经结束,但写作与之不同,永远都没有结束的哨音。也就是说,对于写作来说,永无止境,故选项 D 为正确答案。

Conversation Two

W: (5) According to a study of race and equity in education, black athletes are dropping out of college across the country at alarming rates. With us to talk about the findings in the study is *Washington Post* columnist Kevin Blackstone. Good morning.

M: Good morning, how are you?

W: Fine, thank you. What is new that you found in this study?

M: (6) Well, this is Shaun Harper's study, and he points out that on major college campuses across the country, black males make up less than 3 percent of undergraduate enrollments. Yet, when you look at their numbers or percentages on the revenue-generating sports teams of football and basketball, they make up well into 50 to 60 percent of those teams. So the idea is that they are really there to be part of the revenue-generating working class of athletes on campus and not necessarily there to be part of the educating class as most students in other groups are.

W: (7) Compared with other groups, I think the numbers in this group, at those 65 schools, are something like just barely more than half of the black male athletes graduate at all.

M: Exactly. And what's really bad about this is these athletes are supposedly promised at least one thing as reward for all their blood and sweat. And that is a college degree, which can be a transformative tool in our society when you talk about upward mobility. And that's really the troubling part about this.

W: Well, this has been talked about so much, really, in recent years. Why hasn't it changed?

M: Well, I think one of the reasons it hasn't changed is because there's really no economic pressure to change this. (8) All of the incentive is really on winning and not losing on the field or on the court. Coaches do not necessarily have the incentive to graduate players.

5. 答案 C

What are the speakers talking about?

- A) Achievements of black male athletes in college.

讲话者们在谈论什么?

- A) 男性黑人运动员在大学里取得

- B) Financial assistance to black athletes in college.
- C) High college dropout rates among black athletes.
- D) Undergraduate enrollments of black athletes.

解析: 对话开头女士就点明主题: 根据一份种族与教育公平的调查, 全国各高校中, 黑人运动员的辍学比例增长速度极其惊人, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

6. 答案 D

What is the new finding about black male athletes in this study?

- A) They display great talent in every kind of game.
- B) They are better at sports than at academic work.
- C) They have difficulty finding money to complete their studies.
- D) They make money for the college but often fail to earn a degree.

- 的成就。
- B) 在大学中对黑人运动员的经济帮助。
- C) 黑人运动员的高辍学率。
- D) 关于黑人运动员的本科招生。

在这份调查中, 有什么关于男性黑人运动员的新发现?

- A) 他们在各种游戏中显示了极大的天赋。
- B) 他们更擅长于体育运动而不是学术工作。
- C) 他们在赚钱来完成他们的学业上有困难。
- D) 他们为学校赚钱但是经常无法获得学位。

解析: 对话中, 男士解释说, 根据这份调查, 全国主要高校中, 黑人男性占学生人数的比例还不到 3%, 但是在营利性的足球队和篮球队中, 他们的人数却占到了 50% 到 60%。所以从本质上来讲, 他们在学校与其说是学生, 还不如说是从事创收的体育工作者, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

7. 答案 C

What is the graduation rate of black male athletes?

- A) About 15%.
- B) Around 40%.
- C) Slightly over 50%.
- D) Approximately 70%.

黑人男性运动员的毕业率是多少?

- A) 大约有 15%。
- B) 大约有 40%。
- C) 勉强超过 50%。
- D) 大约有 70%。

解析: 对话中女士说, 在接受调查的 65 所学校中, 这些黑人男性运动员的毕业率勉强超过 50%, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

8. 答案 A

What accounts for black athletes' failure to obtain a college degree, according to the man?

- A) Coaches lack the incentive to graduate them.
- B) College degrees do not count much to them.
- C) They have little interest in academic work.
- D) Schools do not deem it a serious problem.

根据男士所说, 黑人男性运动员无法成功得到大学毕业证的原因是什么?

- A) 教练们不鼓励他们努力去拿到毕业证。
- B) 大学毕业证对他们来说并不是很重要。
- C) 他们没有多少兴趣在学术工作上。
- D) 学校并不认为这是一个严重的问题。

解析: 对话结尾男士说, 造成这种现状的一个原因是教练们最关心的只是比赛的输赢, 而不是鼓励这些运动员努力去拿到毕业证, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

Section B

Passage One

(9) America's holiday shopping season starts on Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. It is the busiest shopping day of the year. Retailers make the most money this time of year, about 20 to 30 percent of annual revenue. About 136 million people will shop during the Thanksgiving Holiday weekend. More and more will shop online. In an era of instant information, shoppers can use their mobile phones to find deals. (10) About 183.8 million people will shop on Cyber Monday, the first Monday after Thanksgiving. More than half of all holiday purchases will be made online. One-in-five Americans will use a tablet or smartphone. Online spending on Black Friday will rise 15 percent to hit \$2.7 billion this year. Cyber Monday spending will increase 12 percent to \$3 billion. For many, shopping online was "a more comfortable alternative" than crowded malls. The shift to online shopping has had a big impact on traditional shopping malls. Since 2010, more than 24 shopping malls have closed and an additional 60 are struggling. (11) However, *Fortune* says the weakest of the malls have closed. The sector is thriving again. The International Council of Shopping Centers said 94.2 percent of malls were full, or occupied, with shops by the end of 2014. That is the highest level in 27 years. (12) Economist Gus Faucher said lower unemployment and rising wages could give Americans more money to spend. The average American consumer will spend about \$805 on gifts. That's about \$630.5 billion between November and December — an increase of 3.7 percent from last year.

9. 答案 B

What is the speaker mainly talking about?

- A) Marketing strategies.
- B) Holiday shopping.
- C) Shopping malls.
- D) Online stores.

讲话者主要在谈论什么?

- A) 市场策略。
- B) 假期购物。
- C) 购物中心。
- D) 网上商店。

解析:短文开头便提到,美国的假期购物季开始于黑色星期五,也就是感恩节后的那一天,这一天是一年中最大的采购日,零售商们在这几天内大约能够挣到他们年收入的20%到30%。接下来,短文分析了感恩节期间的购物人数、购买方式、消费金额等。因此,讲话者主要谈论的是假期购物这一主题,故选项B为正确答案。

10. 答案 D

How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?

- A) About 50% of holiday shoppers.
- B) About 20-30% of holiday shoppers.
- C) About 136 million.
- D) About 183.8 million.

有多少人会在 Cyber Monday 进行购物?

- A) 大约有50%的假日购物者。
- B) 大约有20%-30%的假日购物者。
- C) 大约有1.36亿美国人。
- D) 大约有1.838亿美国人。

解析:短文中明确指出,会有大约183.8 million的美国人将在感恩节后的第一个周一,也就是在 Cyber Monday 进行购物,故选项D为正确答案。

11. 答案 C

What does *Fortune* say about traditional shopping malls?

《财富》是怎样评价传统购物中心的?

- A) They have fewer customers.
- B) They find it hard to survive.
- C) They are thriving once more.
- D) They appeal to elderly customers.

- A) 他们的顾客更少了。
- B) 他们很难维持经营。
- C) 他们再次兴旺起来了。
- D) 他们吸引年老的顾客。

解析:短文中提到,传统购物中心的日子不好过,2010 年以来,已经有超过 24 家购物中心倒闭,还有 60 家在挣扎中生存。但是《财富》杂志说,最弱小的传统购物中心已经被淘汰,这一商业形式将会再次迎来生机,故选项 C 为正确答案。

12.答案 B

What is said to account for the increased number of shoppers?

- A) Better quality of consumer goods.
- B) Higher employment and wages.
- C) Greater varieties of commodities.
- D) People having more leisure time.

消费人数增加的原因被认为是什么?

- A) 产品的质量更好。
- B) 高就业率和高工资。
- C) 商品的种类更多。
- D) 人们有更多的休闲时间。

解析:短文中提到,经济学家 Gus Faucher 说,低失业率以及上涨的工资使得美国人手里有更多的钱可以用来消费。换句话说就是,高就业率和高工资导致了消费者人数的上涨,故选项 B 为正确答案。

Passage Two

For years, many of us have relied on antibiotic use to treat various infections. And the reality is that antibiotics have been responsible for saving millions of lives since penicillin, one of the earliest antibiotics, was first used on a clinical basis 70 years ago. However, today is a new era in which taking antibiotics can cause some very dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations. (13)In fact, you may have heard about the new “superbugs”, which are antibiotic-resistant bacteria that have developed as a result of overprescribed antibiotics. In the past, health experts warned us that the day would come in which it would become very difficult to provide medical care for even common problems such as lung infection or severe sour throat. (14)And, apparently, that day has come because seemingly routine operations such as knee replacements are now much more hazardous due to the looming threat of these infections.

The problem has grown into such epidemic proportions that this severe strain of resistant bacteria is being blamed for nearly 700,000 deaths each year throughout the world; and, unfortunately, health experts worry that the number will rise to 10 million or more on a yearly basis by 2050. (15)With such a large life-threatening epidemic, it is sad to say that only 1.2 percent of budgetary money for the National Institutes of Health is currently being spent on research to tackle this problem. This is a far cry from the funds necessary for a problem of such magnitude.

13.答案 D

What do we learn about the “superbugs”?

- A) They are new species of big insects.
- B) They are overprescribed antibiotics.
- C) They are life-threatening diseases.
- D) They are antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

我们了解“超级细菌”什么?

- A) 它们是大昆虫的一个新种类。
- B) 它们是因过度使用而变异的抗生素。
- C) 它们是会危及生命的疾病。
- D) 它们是对抗生素有抵抗作用的细菌。

解析:短文中提到了“superbugs”这一概念。所谓“超级细菌”指的是那些因为过度使用抗生素而产生的抗药性细菌,故选项 D 为正确答案。

14. 答案 B

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| What is the result of the overuse of antibiotics? | 过度使用抗生素会造成什么后果? |
| A) Antibiotics are now in short supply. | A) 抗生素急剧短缺。 |
| B) Many infections are no longer curable. | B) 许多感染无法治愈。 |
| C) Large amounts of tax money are wasted. | C) 大量的税收被浪费。 |
| D) Routine operations have become complex. | D) 普通的手术变的复杂。 |

解析:短文中提到,健康专家已经给出了警告,很快那些很普通的病症都将变得无药可用,并且目前已经出现的情况是,由于滥用抗生素产生抗药性细菌所带来的感染风险,原本极为普通的手术也开始变得危险起来,故选项 B 为正确答案。

15. 答案 C

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| What is most urgently needed for tackling the large life-threatening epidemic, according to the speaker? | 根据讲话者所说的,为了控制大规模的危及生命的流行病最急需做什么? |
| A) Facilities. | A) 设备。 |
| C) Money. | C) 金钱。 |
| B) Expertise. | B) 知识。 |
| D) Publicity. | D) 宣传。 |

解析:短文末尾提到,面对一个如此危害众多生命的难题,国家健康研究所目前仅投入其预算的 1.2% 进行研究,对于这么一个重量级的难题来说这样的资金投入远远不够。也就是说,目前最急需的是投入更多的资金,故选项 C 为正确答案。

Section C

Recording One

This is the reason you are here in a university. You are here to be educated. (16) You are here to understand thinking better and to think better yourself. It's not a chance you're going to have throughout your lifetime. For the next few years, you have a chance to focus on thinking.

I think about some of the students who took advantage of their opportunities in a university. One of the stories I always like to tell is of a freshman seminar that I had a chance to teach at Harvard when I was president of the university. I taught a seminar on globalization and I assigned a reading that I had written about global capital flows. And as I did each week, I asked one of the students to introduce the readings. And this young man, in October of his freshman year, said something like the following. "The reading by President Summers on the flow of capital across countries, it was kind of interesting, but the data did not come close to supporting the conclusions." And I thought to myself, "What a fantastic thing this was. How could somebody who had been there for five weeks tell the person who had the title 'President' that he didn't really know what he was talking about?" And it was a special moment.

Now, I don't want to be misunderstood. I explained to my student that I actually thought he was rather more confused than I was and I argued back, but what was really important about that was the universities stand out as places that really are about the authority of ideas. (17) You see it in faculty members who are pleased when their students make a discovery that undermines a cherished theory that they had put forward.

I think of another student I had who came to me one morning, one evening actually, walked into my office and said that I had written a pretty good paper, but that it had five

important mistakes and that he wanted a job. (18) You could debate whether they actually were mistakes, but you couldn't debate that young man's hunger to learn. You could not debate that that young man was someone who wanted to make a difference in economics and he is today a professor of economics. And his works are more cited as an economist than any other economist in the world.

16. 答案 B

What does the speaker say about a university?

- A) It is accessible only to the talented.
- B) It improves students' ability to think.
- C) It starts a lifelong learning process.
- D) It gives birth to many eminent scholars.

讲话者是怎样评价一所大学的?

- A) 只有聪明的人才可以上大学。
- B) 大学能够提高学生的思考能力。
- C) 大学开启了终生学习阶段。
- D) 大学造就了许多知名的学者。

解析: 讲座开头部分指出, 在大学里, 你可以更好地理解思考以及更好地独立思考。也就是说, 大学能够提高学生的思考能力, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

17. 答案 A

What do we learn from the speaker's stories about universities?

- A) They encourage academic democracy.
- B) They promote globalization.
- C) They uphold the presidents' authority.
- D) They protect students' rights.

我们从讲话者提到的两个关于大学的故事中了解到了什么?

- A) 大学里鼓励学术民主。
- B) 大学促进了全球化。
- C) 大学秉承校长的权威。
- D) 大学保护学生的权利。

解析: 在讲座中, 讲话者共提及了两个反权威精神的故事。讲话者说, 在哈佛大学的教师队伍里, 如果学生的发现能够削弱他们提出的被奉若至宝的理论, 他们会十分欣喜。由此可知, 大学里鼓励学术民主, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

18. 答案 A

What does the speaker see in the young man who challenged his paper?

- A) His thirst for knowledge.
- B) His eagerness to find a job.
- C) His contempt for authority.
- D) His potential for leadership.

从一个年轻的男人质疑他的论文这件事情上, 讲话者看到了什么?

- A) 他强烈的求知欲。
- B) 他想找到工作的渴望。
- C) 他对权威的蔑视。
- D) 他潜在的领导能力。

解析: 讲座最后提到, 你可以与学生争论这些是否真的是错误, 但不容争辩的是, 这个年轻人有着强烈的求知欲, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

Recording Two

(19) Psychological research shows we consistently underestimate our mental powers. If you think this does not apply to you, then here is a simple test to show you are wrong. Write down the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice something rather surprising. (20) The two lists will contain roughly the same number of states, but they will not be identical. Some names will have slipped away, but others will have replaced them. This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state. So it is not really your memory letting you down, just your ability to

retrieve information from it.

We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. (21-1)One useful tip is that things are more likely to be remembered if you are in exactly the same state and place as you were when you learned them. So if you are a student who always reviews over black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup before the exam. (21-2)If possible, you should also try to learn information in the room where it is going to be tested. When you learn is also important. Lots of people swear they can absorb new information more efficiently at some times of the day than at others. Research shows this is not just imagination. There is a biological rhythm for learning, though it affects different people in different ways. (22)For most of us, the best plan is to take in new information in the morning and then try to consolidate it into memory during the afternoon. But this does not apply to everyone, so it is essential to establish your own rhythm. You can do this by learning a set number of lines of poetry at different times of the day and seeing when most lines stick. When you have done this, try to organize your life so that the time set aside for learning coincides with the time when your memory is at its best.

Avoid learning marathons — they do not make the best use of your mind. Take plenty of breaks, because they offer a double bonus: the time off gives your mind a chance to do some preliminary consolidation and it also gives a memory boost to the learning.

19.答案 D

What does the simple test suggest?

- A) Few people know how to retrieve information properly.
- B) People can enhance their memory with a few tricks.
- C) Most people have a rather poor long-term memory.
- D) People tend to underestimate their mental powers.

这个简单的测试表明了什么?

- A) 很少有人知道如何正确的检索信息。
- B) 人们可以用一些技巧来增强他们的记忆力。
- C) 大部分人有非常差的长期记忆力。
- D) 人们总是低估自己的精神力量。

解析: 讲座开头部分提到, 心理学研究表明人们总是低估自己的精神力量。接着, 讲话者用一个试验证明了此说法的正确性, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

20.答案 B

What do we learn about the two lists in the test?

- A) They present the states in a surprisingly different order.
- B) They include more or less the same number of states.
- C) They are exactly the same as is shown in the atlas.
- D) They contain names of the most familiar states.

我们可以从测试中的两个单子中知道什么?

- A) 他们用完全不同的顺序展示了各个州。
- B) 他们包含的州数量几乎一样。
- C) 他们和目录上的完全一样。
- D) 他们包括大部分相似州的名字。

解析: 讲座中明确提到, 受测试者列出的两个单子中所包含的州的数量大致相同, 但是州的名字并不完全相同, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

21.答案 C

What does the speaker suggest about preparing for and taking an exam?

讲话者提出了什么关于准备和参加考试的建议?

- A) Focusing on what is likely to be tested.
- B) Having a good sleep the night before.
- C) Reviewing your lessons where the exam is to take place.
- D) Making sensible decisions while choosing your answers.

- A) 专注于可能要考的东西。
- B) 在考试前一天的晚上睡个好觉。
- C) 在考试的地方复习。
- D) 在选择答案时做出理智的选择。

解析: 讲座中讲话者提出了一个有用的小技巧, 即当人们所处的状态和地点与当初学习吸收这些信息的状态和地点相同时, 这些信息最容易被想起。如果有可能, 你应该试试去要举行考试的房间学习, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

22. 答案 A

- What tip does the speaker give on learning?
- A) Discover when you can learn best.
 - B) Change your time of study daily.
 - C) Give yourself a double bonus afterwards.
 - D) Follow the example of a marathon runner.

- 讲话者给了什么关于学习方面的建议?
- A) 找出自己的最佳学习时间。
 - B) 每天都改变你的学习实间。
 - C) 在学习之后, 给自己双倍的奖励。
 - D) 树立一个马拉松运动员作为自己的榜样。

解析: 讲座中提到, 对大多数人来说, 上午学习新知识, 下午的时间用来复习巩固效果最好, 但这并不适用于所有人, 所以建立自己的学习节奏很重要。可以通过在一天中的不同时间段记忆几行诗歌的方法来测试出自己的最佳学习时间, 并将自己的生活据此进行调整, 在记忆最好的时刻学习, 从而得到更好的学习效果, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

Recording Three

Hello! Today I am going to talk about poverty.

Poverty has become a critical issue in today's world. (23) It concerns not only us sociologists, but also economists, politicians and business people. Poverty has been understood in many different ways. One useful way is to distinguish between three degrees of poverty — extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty.

The first type of poverty is extreme poverty. It's also called absolute poverty. In extreme poverty, households cannot meet basic needs for survival. People are chronically hungry. They are unable to access safe drinking water, let alone health care. They cannot afford education for their children. In short, people who live in extreme poverty do not have even the minimum resources to support themselves and their families. (24) Where does extreme poverty occur? Well, you can find it only in developing countries.

Well, what about moderate poverty? Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty generally refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but barely. People living in moderate poverty have the resources to keep themselves alive, but only at a very basic level. For example, they may have access to drinking water but not clean, safe drinking water. They may have a home to shelter themselves but it does not have power supply, a telephone or plumbing.

The third kind of poverty is relative poverty. Relative poverty is generally considered to be a household income level which is below a given proportion of average family income. The relatively poor live in high income countries but they do not have a high income themselves. The method of calculating the poverty line is different from country to country but we can say that basically a family living in relative poverty has less than a percentage of the average family

income. (25) For example, in the United States, a family can be considered poor if their income is less than 50 percent of the national average family income. They can meet their basic needs but they lack access to cultural goods, entertainment, and recreation. They also do not have access to quality health care or other prerequisites for upward social mobility.

Well, I have briefly explained to you how poverty can be distinguished as extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty. We should keep these distinctions in mind when we research people's living conditions either in the developing or the developed world.

23.答案 C

What does the speaker do?

- A) He is a politician.
- B) He is a businessman.
- C) He is a sociologist.
- D) He is an economist.

讲话者的职业是什么?

- A) 他是一位政治家。
- B) 他是一位商人。
- C) 他是一位社会学家。
- D) 他是一位经济学家。

解析: 讲座开头讲话者提到, 他今天将谈论一下贫困问题, 这一问题在当今社会至关重要, 不但像他这样的社会学家, 而且经济学家、政治家以及商人们也都十分关心。由此可以确认, 讲话者本人是一位社会学家, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

24.答案 D

Where does the speaker say we can find extreme poverty?

- A) In slums.
- B) In Africa.
- C) In pre-industrial societies.
- D) In developing countries.

讲话者说在哪里我们可以发现极端贫穷现象?

- A) 在贫民窟。
- B) 在非洲。
- C) 在为工业化的社会。
- D) 在发展中国家。

解析: 讲座中讲话者明确指出, 极端贫困只会出现在发展中国家, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

25.答案 B

What do we learn about American people living in relative poverty?

- A) They have no access to health care, let alone entertainment or recreation.
- B) Their income is less than 50% of the national average family income.
- C) They work extra hours to have their basic needs met.
- D) Their children cannot afford to go to private schools.

对于处在相对贫困状态的美国人, 我们了解什么?

- A) 他们没有医疗保健的机会, 跟不用说娱乐了。
- B) 他们的收入少于全国家庭年均收入的 50%。
- C) 他们工作更多的时间来维持家庭的基本需要。
- D) 他们的孩子不能负担起去私立学校的学费。

解析: 讲座中提到, 各国对于相对贫困的界定不同。在美国, 如果家庭年收入达不到全国家庭年均收入的 50%, 则认定该家庭处于相对贫困状态, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26~30 : LFEDH | 31~35 : OBKCA | 36~40 : FAIGL |
| 41~45 : EJBMH | 46~50 : BDCAC | 51~55 : DDBCA |

Section A

在 2013 年开始担任普渡大学的校长之后,米奇·丹尼尔斯就要求教师证明自己的学生已经实现了高等教育的最重要目标之一,即具有批判性思维的能力。两年前,一项全国范围内关于大学毕业生的研究显示,在大学期间,超过三分之一的学生在这样的心智能力方面没有取得(26)重大进步。丹尼尔斯先生需要向学生及其家长(27)证明支付高额花费来就读普渡大学是有道理的。毕竟在过去五六年中,认为大学文凭“很重要”的美国人所占的比例(28)急剧减少。

普渡大学正在进行初步试验来评估学生们的批判性思维能力。但是,就像美国其他大学的很多教师一样,普渡大学的教师们也(29)怀疑是否能用“学习(30)成果”,例如毕业生的研究和推理能力,来衡量教育工作者的工作。然而,教授们没有必要担心太多。最近的实验结果显示,教授们可以用(31)标准化的度量标准来衡量学生们在三个关键领域的表现:批判性思维、书面交流及可量化的读写能力。

尽管实验取得了成功,但真实的实验结果却令人担忧,大部分实验结果(32)证明了以往的研究结论。实验的带头人总结说,具有较高批判思维能力的学生比具有较高书面交流和可量化的读写能力的学生更少。这一结论仅仅是以即将毕业的学生为基础。

尽管美国的大学在教学方面(33)享誉全球,但也只是刚开始证明他们在真实世界学习方面的产出。虽然以知识为基础的学位仍然很重要,但是雇主(34)要求大学毕业生具有高级思维技能。如果能够(35)精确地测量大学学位的智力价值,就会有更多的人寻求更高等级的教育,并且成为更好的思考者。

【词性分类】

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

26. 答案 L)

因 gains 为名词,所以在其前面应填入形容词修饰名词。空格所在句指出,校长之所以这样做,是因为两年前的一项全国范围内关于大学毕业生的研究显示,学生在心智能力培养方面没有取得进展。这里到底是取得怎样的进展呢?故可将选项中所有的形容词带入进行排除,“令人怀疑的进展”、“垄断的进展”和“标准化的进展”均不符合汉语表达习惯,因此答案为 significant,取得“重大进展”。

27. 答案 F)

空格位于 needed to do sth.“需要做某事”的动词短语中,因此应填入及物动词的原形,备选项中只有 confirm, justify 和 signify 满足要求。justify 意为“证明……是有道理的”。confirm 意为“确认,证实”。signify 意为“表明,意味着”。带入空格所在句“(但是),校长先生需要向学生和其家长_____就读普渡大学所花费的高昂花费。”只有 justify 与宾语 the high cost 连用,确切表达出句子之间的逻辑含义,与文意相符,故选 F。

28. 答案 E)

空格位于不及物动词 fallen 之后,又因本句主谓语等关键成分齐全,据此判断应填入副词,备选项有 accurately, drastically 和 simultaneously。但“精确下降”、“过去五六年内同步下降”都不符合语境。因此答案为 drastically“急剧地”。

29. 答案 D)

空格位于系动词 remain 之后,可填入形容词作表语,构成系表结构,且空格后 that 从句表达

的含义为“用学习成果来衡量他们作为教育工作者的工作”。monopolized“垄断”和 standardized“使……标准化”均不符合语境,故排除,故答案为 doubtful“令人怀疑的”, remain doubtful that 表示“对……感到怀疑”。

30. 答案 H)

空格位于 learning 之后,且和 learning 一起处于双引号内,据此判断“learning…”应该是一种固定表达,此处可填入名词。本句含义为:大学教师是否能够用“学习……”来衡量教育工作者的工作,备选项中 predominance“用学习优势来衡量”和 reputation“用学习声誉来衡量”均不符合逻辑及汉语表达习惯,故答案为 outcome“结果”,表示“用学生的学习结果来衡量教师的教育成效”。

31. 答案 O)

空格位于名词 metrics“度量”之前,可填入形容词修饰名词。备选项中 monopolized“垄断的度量”不符合汉语表达习惯,故排除。因此答案为 standardized“标准化的”。standardized metrics 意为“标准化的度量”。

32. 答案 B)

空格位于整句话的谓语部分,由第一个谓语系动词 are 判断空格处应填入动词的一般现在时。备选项有 confirm 和 signify,但“表明研究”不符合汉语表达习惯,因此排除 signify。因此答案为 confirm“确认,证实”。

33. 答案 K)

空格位于介词 despite“尽管”之后,因此应填入名词,备选项中符合条件的有 predominance 和 reputation。由于 predominance 与后面的 excellence 在语义上重复,故排除。答案应为 reputation“声誉”。have a reputation for…为固定搭配,表示“以……而知名”。

34. 答案 C)

空格位于系动词 are 之后,宾语 advanced thinking skills 之前,可填入及物动词的现在分词形式。备选项有 demanding 和 presuming。presuming“假定”,代入意为“雇主假定大学毕业生具有高级思维技能”不符合原文的逻辑关系,故排除。答案为 demanding“要求”,表示“雇主要求大学毕业生具有高级思维技能”。

35. 答案 A)

空格位于 measured 动词前,且该句主语谓语都齐全,由此判断可以填入副词。备选项为 accurately“精确地”和 simultaneously“同步地”。此处指“如果可以精确的测量大学学位的价值……,”因此答案为 accurately。

Section B

精英数学竞赛促使人才库多元化

- A) (37)近年来,人们对精英高中数学竞赛越来越感兴趣。去年夏天,美国队在国际数学奥林匹克竞赛中胜出,这是 20 多年来美国队的第一次胜出。并且这种趋势很可能会延续下去。
- B) (43)但是,这种参赛者以中产阶级和富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生为主体的竞赛,会变得更加多元化吗?许多社会和文化因素决定哪些有前途的学生能够继续前进并最终得到国际数学界的认可。但人们仍一直努力让更多的黑人、西班牙裔和低收入家庭的学生进入高等数学领域,希望能改变高水平竞争者的人口池,使其不再那么排外。
- C) “挑战在于,如果某些人正在做某些事情,其他人要闯进去很困难,”罗博深,去年美国数学奥林匹克队赢得冠军的主教练说到。罗教授认为,越来越多的人通过朋友和网络参与到奥数学习研究中来。他说,“如果你意识到他们是如何成长的,你就可以开始采取行动”,并带领其他学生参与进来。

- D) 大多数高等数学竞赛的训练都是在正常学校时间之外进行的。学生们参加校外俱乐部、夏令营、在线论坛和课堂,以及大学“数学圈”等为比赛做准备。
- E) 高中数学竞赛参赛学生的最大的供应者之一,包括那些最终参加国际奥林匹克数学大赛的学生,是一个叫 MathCounts 的中学项目。全国各地大约有 10 万名学生参加该项目的一系列比赛,每年五月则进行类似游戏展风采的全国性赛事。最近一次比赛是上周在华盛顿举行的。学生首先在本校组成参赛团队,学校则选派一位志愿教练,并支付象征性的费用让学生参加区域和国家比赛。(41)参加全国比赛的 224 名学生的所有费用全部报销。
- F) 去年赢得国际数学奥林匹克竞赛的美国队员几乎都以中学生身份参加了 MathCounts 项目,罗教授也是该项目的一位志愿教练。(36)“中学是一个重要的年龄段,因为学生有足够的数学能力来解决高级问题,但他们并没有真正决定将来到底想做什么。他们很容易被诱惑。”罗教授说。
- G) 另一个较有影响力的供应者是一个名为“问题解决艺术”的在线学校。该组织大约创立于 13 年前,现在有 15000 个用户。(39)学生们可以用论坛聊天、玩游戏、免费一起解决问题,也可以花几百美元购买训练有素的老师的授课。据该公司创始人理查德·阿兹克介绍,去年参加国际奥数大赛的美国 6 支团队队员们在该课程网站的学习课程总计超过 40 门。学习高等数学的学生家长和 MathCounts 的教练们说孩子们经常在线学习研讨。
- H) 还有许多大学附属夏令营都把目标放在培养优秀的数学学生上。(45)有些夏令营费用很高,比如三周的强化课程需要花费 4500 美元以上,但多数夏令营都提供奖学金。数学奥林匹克夏季训练计划是一个由美国数学协会举办的为期三周的数学集训营,参加集训的学员可以直接参加国际锦标赛,而且对在国际锦标赛中拿到名次的学员是免费的。根据笔试成绩和在美国数学奥林匹克比赛中的表现大约只有 50 名学生被邀请参加。
- I) (38-1)大学城的学生也可以进入数学圈提高数学水平。这些团队主要源于东欧培养年轻人才的传统,(38-2)教授在放学后或周末教授从幼儿园到 12 年級的有前途的学生研习高等数学。洛杉矶数学圈在加利福尼亚大学进行,2007 年开始时只有 20 名学生,现在则超过 250 人。“这些数学圈无成本,或者学生也不需要花费太多钱参加,但你必须了解它们的运行规则,”阿兹克说,“大多数人喜欢从更多的弱势群体中选才,但却不会上门选才。一部分原因是沟通问题,另外一部分是交通成本问题。”
- J) 在高等数学界,多元化是个问题,这已不是什么秘密。根据美国数学协会竞赛主任马克·索尔的说法,在 50 年的数学竞赛史中,除几个女孩外,没有任何一个非裔美国人或西班牙裔学生参加过数学奥林匹克小组。(42)许多学校根本不把学术竞赛列为优先考虑的范畴。“你知道我们要打败谁吗?”索尔问道。“足球队、篮球队,那些团队可都会和我们竞争资源,挤占学生的时间、注意力、学校的支出、家长的努力以及学校的热情。”
- K) 低收入的城市和农村地区的教师没有参加过数学竞赛,所以可能也不知道像 MathCounts 这样的训练学生高数学能力的机会,而那些知道的老师,可能又不会支持或感觉没有足够的能力带领孩子们参赛。
- L) 但也有一些项目可以争取让更多的学生参与高数学习。(40)一个名为“进入数学之桥”的非盈利机构,总部位于纽约,开办了一个区域性的暑期计划,旨在让未被服务的学生,主要是黑人和西班牙裔,致力于数学和科学事业。七年级结束后的夏天,学生们在大学里待上三周,每天学习高等数学七小时。在接下来的五年里,这个团体帮助学生们加入其他优秀的暑期数学项目,进入优质高中,最终到大学学习。到目前为止,大约有 250 名学生参加过该项目,而该项目也得到了杰克·肯特·库克基金会的资助。
- M) (44)“你可以看见美国许多低收入的社区也有服务项目,但他们的主要目的是‘提高孩子的学习成绩’,而不是‘让这些孩子获得与富有家庭的孩子同等的机会’,”该项目的创始人兼执行董事丹尼尔·扎哈诺波说。“我们正试图开创这条道路。”学生们直接通过他们的学校申请这个项目。“我们想进入到父母进不去的系统,”扎哈诺波说。
- N) 在过去的几年里,为了让参加者人员多样化,MathCounts 新增了两个中学课程:国家数学俱乐部和数学视频挑战赛。报名参加国家数学俱乐部的学校或教师会收到一整套活动方案和学习资源,但没有专门的教师培训,也没有相应的比赛。
- O) 数学视频挑战赛是一种协同比赛。4 个学生组成一个小组,制作视频演示一个数学问题及其在实际生活中的应用。在今年的 MathCounts 全国赛激烈紧张的倒计时轮,前 12 名学生正面交锋,快速解决复杂的问题,之后数学视频挑战赛决赛选手上台展示自己的视频。这一组的人口分布与竞赛轮出现了很大不同——16 个视频决

参赛选手中,13个是女生,8个是非裔美国学生。视频挑战赛并没有让个别学生骑虎难下,而是设计得更亲民。除此之外,它还增加了艺术创造力的元素,吸引了一批新的认为自己不是“数学人”那块料的学生。

36.答案 F)

Middle school is a crucial period when students may become keenly interested in advanced mathematics.	中学是学生对高数产生浓厚兴趣的关键时期。
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解析:由题干关键词 middle school 和 a crucial period 定位到 F 段。该段引用罗教授的话指出“中学是一个重要的年龄段,因为学生有足够的数学能力来解决高级问题”。题干中的 a crucial period 与原文中的 an important age 相对应,故答案为 F)。

37.答案 A)

Elite high school math competitions are attracting more interest throughout the United States.	精英高中数学竞赛在全美引起更多学生的兴趣。
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解析:由题干关键词 elite high school math competitions 定位到 A 段。该段指出近年来,人们对精英高中数学竞赛越来越感兴趣,而且这种趋势很可能会延续下去。故答案为 A)。

38.答案 I)

Math circles provide students with access to advanced-math training by university professors.	数学圈使学生有机会由大学教授培训高数。
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解析:由题干关键词 math circles 和 university professors 定位到 I 段。该段指出,大学城的学生也可以进入数学圈进行高数学习,教授在放学后或利用周末时间教有前途的 12 年级及以下的学生研习高数。题干中的 provide students with access to 与原文中 students...have access to 相对应,故答案为 I)。

39.答案 G)

Students may take advantage of online resources to learn to solve math problems.	学生们可以利用网上资源解决数学问题。
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解析:由题干关键词 online 和 solve...problems 定位到原文 G 段。该段第二句指出学生们可以利用在线学校进行论坛聊天、玩游戏、免费共同解决问题。题干中的 take advantage of 与原文中的 use 相对应。故答案为 G)。

40.答案 L)

The summer program run by a nonprofit organization has helped many underserved students learn advanced math.	由一个非营利组织运行的暑期计划已经帮助许多服务不到的学生学习高等数学。
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解析:由题干关键词 The summer program, nonprofit 和 underserved students 定位到 L 段。该段第二句指出,一个名为“进入数学之桥”的非营利机构,总部位于纽约,开办了一个区域性的暑期计划,旨在让未被服务的学生,主要是黑人和西班牙裔人,致力于数学和科学事业。题干中的 a nonprofit organization 与原文中的 Bridge to Enter Mathematics 相对应。故答案为 L)。

41.答案 E)

Winners of local contests will participate in the national math competition for free.	本地比赛优胜者将免费参加全国数学竞赛。
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解析:由题干关键词 national math competition 和 for free 定位到 E 段。该段最后一句指出,参加全国比赛的 224 名学生的所有费用全部报销。故答案为 E)。

42.答案 J)

Many schools don't place academic competitions at the top of their priority list. 许多学校没有把学术竞赛放在他们优先考虑的首位。

解析:由题干关键词 many schools 和 academic competitions 定位到 J 段。该段第三句指出,许多学校根本不把学术竞赛列为优先考虑的范畴。题干中的 place...at the top of their priority list 与原文中的 prioritize 相对应,故答案为 J)。

43.答案 B)

Contestants of elite high school math competitions are mostly Asian and white students from well-off families. 精英高中数学竞赛的参赛者大多是来自富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生。

解析:由题干关键词 Asian and white student 和 well-off families 定位到 B 段。该段首句指出,参加这种竞赛的参加者以中产阶级和富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生为主体。题干中的 well-off families 与原文中 affluent families 相对应,故答案为 B)。

44.答案 M)

Some math training programs primarily focus on raising students' math scores. 一些数学培训项目主要关注于提高学生的数学成绩。

解析:由题干关键词 raising...math scores 定位到 M 段。该段首句指出,许多服务项目主要集中在“提高孩子的学习成绩”。题干中的 primarily focus on 与原文中的 primarily centered around 相对应,故答案为 M)。

45.答案 H)

Some intensive summer programs are very expensive but most of them provide scholarships. 一些暑期课程非常昂贵,但大部分都提供奖学金。

解析:由题干关键词 intensive summer programs, expensive 和 scholarships 定位到 H 段。该段第二句指出,有些夏令营费用很高,比如三周的强化训练课程需要花费 4500 美元以上,但多数夏令营都提供奖学金。题干中的 expensive 对应原文中的 pricey; provide 与原文中的 offer 相对应,故答案为 H)。

Section C

Passage One

生活在今天的我们应特别感谢麦卡德尔、卡欣、霍斯、威尔金斯和马克斯韦尔以及其他将美国时尚从巴黎设计的界限中解放出来的女性。衣物的打板、包装、储存、协调和使衣柜合理化这几方面都体现了美国时尚的独立性。(46-1)这些设计确立了现代着装规范,让游乐装和其他运动装等装备充实了休闲服饰,让裤装进入了衣橱,她们崇尚服装的合理性和功能性,反对为了一时一日的需要而置装。美国时尚是讲求逻辑的,是与女性的着装意愿相符合的。美国时尚,或明显或隐晦的体现着民主,而传统的巴黎式时尚则是有规则限定的,不管女性愿意与否,都强加给她们。

在早些时候,美国的时尚也是遵循着巴黎的规范,甚至照搬和剽窃特定的法国设计。(46-2/47)名牌运动装并不像后来的“现代艺术”一样,模仿欧洲设计;他是真正在美国创立并发展的。它的设计者们不是高端产品的补充线。(48)其设计目标和商业诉求就是运动装,其突出特征就是充满解决问题的巧思和现实生活的实用性。易于打理是最为重要的:特别是夏季服装和套装,主要都是棉质的,随时可以在家里洗涤和熨烫。衣物门襟简单、实用、容易打开,因为现代女性不依靠私人女佣来给自己穿衣。美国的设计师注重穿衣女性的智慧与自由。

很多人提出这个时代的女性设计师能够将其自身的着装理念投射到新的时尚中。(49)当然,在二十世纪三、四十年代,大部分这种论断还是超前的,因为当时在以实用性为基础进行服装调整方面,人们几乎毫无经验。如果把巴黎搁置一边,美学传统也会受到一定程度的撼动。运动装的设计师必须用除了纯粹的美学以外的标准来验证:在时尚运动装设计中模仿设计者的生活就是这种关系的粗陋版本。客户最终也会被作为一种参考,特

别是多萝茜·谢弗的喜好,她能够成为罗德与泰勒百货销售数据的指标。

实用性是否能够单独证实美国设计者新理念的合理性呢?时尚一向看作是对美的追求,而有些人还重视时尚与艺术的微妙关系。而美国运动装设计者所证明的时尚是一种切切实实的设计艺术,要回应服务的需求。当然这些注重实际、具有洞察力的设计者决定了二十世纪晚期的时尚轨迹。(50)她们是两性平等的先驱,体现于她们非常实用的、适应性强的既适合大众,又能表达自我个性的服装上。

46. 答案 B

What contribution did the women designers make to American fashion?

- A) They made some improvements on the traditional Parisian design.
- B) They formulated a dress code with distinctive American features.
- C) They came up with a brandnew set of design procedures.
- D) They made originality a top priority in their fashion design.

这些女性设计者为美国时尚做了什么贡献?

- A) 她们对传统的巴黎设计进行了改良。
- B) 她们建立了带有独特美国特征的着装规范。
- C) 她们创造出一套全新的设计程序。
- D) 她们将原创性视为时尚设计的首要因素。

解析:由题干中 women designers 和 American fashion 定位到文章首段第三句和第二段第二句。这两句指出,这些设计者奠定了现代着装规范,而名牌运动装设计并非模仿欧洲风格,而是完全在美国本土上产生和发展的,由此可见这些设计师建立了带有独特美国特征的着装规范,故答案为 B)。

47. 答案 D

What do we learn about American designer sportswear?

- A) It imitated the European model.
- B) It laid emphasis on women's beauty.
- C) It represented genuine American art.
- D) It was a completely new invention.

我们怎样认为美国的名牌运动装?

- A) 它效仿欧洲的样式。
- B) 它注重女性的美。
- C) 它代表真正的美国艺术。
- D) 它是一种全新的创造。

解析:由题干中的 American designer sportswear 定位至第二段第二句。该句指出,名牌运动装不像后来的“现代艺术”一样,模仿欧洲设计;它是真正在美国创立并发展的。可见它是一种全新的创造,故答案为 D)。

48. 答案 C

What characterized American designer sportswear?

- A) Pursuit of beauty.
- B) Decorative closings.
- C) Ease of care.
- D) Fabric quality.

美国名牌运动装的特征是什么?

- A) 追求美感。
- B) 装饰性的服装。
- C) 易于打理。
- D) 面料质量。

解析:根据题干中的 characterized 和 American designer sportswear 定位到文章第二段第四至五句。在这两句中作者指出,美式时尚运动装的突出特点就是其充满解决问题的巧思和现实生活的实用性;易于打理是设计的首要考虑。可见这一点是美式时尚运动装的特征,故答案为 C)。

49. 答案 A

What occurred in the design of women's apparel in

二十世纪三四十年代的美国,在女性服

America during the 1930s-40s?

- A) A shift of emphasis from beauty to utility.
- B) The emulation of traditional Parisian design.
- C) A search for balance between tradition and novelty.
- D) The involvement of more women in fashion design.

解析:由题干中的 *apparel* 和 *the 1930s-40s* 定位到文章第三段第二句。该句指出,在二十世纪三、四十年代,尽管几乎毫无经验,人们还是提出以实用性为基础进行服装调整。可见这个阶段主要是从注重美学转变到关注实用性设计以及做出的各种尝试,故答案为 A)。

50. 答案 C

What do we learn about designers of American sportswear?

- A) They catered to the taste of the younger generation.
- B) They radically changed people's concept of beauty.
- C) They advocated equity between men and women.
- D) They became rivals of their Parisian counterparts.

解析:由题干中的 *designers of American sportswear* 定位到文章的末段末句。该句指出,所以说她们是两性平等的先驱主要体现在她们设计的非常实用的、适应性强的既适合大众,又能表达自我个性服装上。可见这些设计者赞成男女平等,故答案为 C)。

【难词精选】

indebted adj. 对某人(十分)感激

harmonize v. 和谐;使一致

versatility n. 多功能性;多才多艺

impose on 强加于;施加影响于

ingenuity n. 独创性;足智多谋

verify v. 核实;查证

trivial adj. 微不足道的,琐碎的

prescriptive adj. 规定的,指定的

装设计方面发生了什么?

- A) 从注重美学到关注实用性设计的转变。
- B) 模仿传统的巴黎设计。
- C) 在传统与创新之间寻求平衡。
- D) 更多女性参与时尚设计。

我们应怎样评价美国运动装的设计者们?

- A) 她们迎合了年轻一代的品味。
- B) 她们彻底改变了人们的美学理念。
- C) 她们倡导男女平等。
- D) 她们成为巴黎同行的竞争者。

confines n. (pl.) 界限,范围

suffice for 满足……的需要

dictate n. 原则;命令

model on 模仿

utility n. 实用,效用

emulation n. 效仿,效法

crude adj. 粗糙的,大概的

Passage Two

(51)大量的垃圾堆和四处蔓延的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生动物造成的更加不良的影响之一。它们导致一些鸟类放弃迁徙。这些鸟类不再飞行数千英里去寻找食物,而是把垃圾场作为它们冬天的觅食地。

德国的研究人员用微型 GPS 标签追踪了 70 只白鹳,发现它们生命的头五个月在欧洲和亚洲不同的地点迁徙。大多数鸟儿沿着众人熟知的路线飞往更为温暖的地方,而另一些鸟儿却中途停下来,在垃圾填埋场度过冬天,以食物残渣和垃圾场上滋生的大量昆虫为食。

从短期来看,这些鸟儿似乎从在垃圾填埋场里过冬受益。(52)马克斯普朗克研究所的安德里亚·弗拉克发现,按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟儿死亡的可能性比只飞到摩洛哥北部并在那里过冬的德国白鹳更大。“对鸟类而言,这种获取食物的方法非常便捷。他们可以食用大量的有机废物,”弗拉克说道。但食物不是非常美味可口,甚至不安全。大部分垃圾都是被丢弃的与塑料袋和旧玩具等其他人类乱扔的垃圾混合在一起的腐肉。

(53)“这是非常危险的。鸟类很容易吃掉塑料或橡皮筋碎片,并有可能死亡,”弗拉克说道。“我们并不知道会产生什么长期后果。它们可能会吃到一些有毒的东西,损害到健康。我们还不能对此做出估计。”

科学家们追踪了欧洲和非洲不同繁殖地的白鹳。俄罗斯、希腊和波兰的白鹳飞到南非,而西班牙、突尼斯和德国的白鹳只飞到萨赫勒地带。

(54)伊比利亚半岛上的垃圾填埋场长期吸引着当地的白鹳,但这项研究中贴有标签的所有西班牙白鹳都飞

越撒哈拉沙漠来到萨赫勒西部。这些科学家们在期刊上描述了来自德国的白鹳是如何明显地受到垃圾场的影响,它们在摩洛哥北部的垃圾场过冬,而不是迁徙到萨赫勒地带,其中有六分之四的鸟儿存活了至少五个月。

弗拉克表示,想要知道充足食物的好处是否大于食用垃圾填埋场所带来风险,还为时过早。但这并非是唯一不确定的因素。(55)正在迁徙的鸟类对其繁殖地和过冬目的地的生态系统都会产生影响,而中断传统路线可能还会产生意想不到的副作用。白鹳吃蝗虫和其他昆虫,这些昆虫如果数量失控就会变成害虫。“它们提供了一项有用的服务,”弗拉克说道。

51. 答案 D

- What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?
- A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.
- B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.
- C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.
- D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.

- 垃圾堆对野生动物造成的影响是什么?
- A) 它们迫使白鹳寻找更安全的冬季避难所。
- B) 它们严重污染了鸟类过冬的地方。
- C) 它们加速了某些害虫的繁殖。
- D) 它们改变了某些鸟类以前的迁徙习性。

解析:由题干中的 the impact of rubbish dumps 和 wildlife 定位到文章第一段前两句。这两句指出,大量的垃圾堆和四处蔓延的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生动物造成的不良的影响之一,它们已导致一些鸟类放弃迁徙。由此可知,垃圾堆对野生动物造成的影响是它们改变了某些鸟类以前的迁徙习性,故答案为 D)。

52. 答案 D

- What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?
- A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.
- B) They can better pull through the winter.
- C) They help humans kill harmful insects.
- D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.

- 关于按照传统路线迁徙的鸟类,我们了解什么?
- A) 它们能够加速繁殖。
- B) 它们能够更好的度过冬天。
- C) 它们帮助人类杀死有害昆虫。
- D) 它们更有可能死去。

解析:由题干中的 following the traditional migration routes 定位到文章第三段第二句。该句指出,马克斯普朗克研究所的安德里亚·弗拉克发现,按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟类死亡的可能性比只飞到摩洛哥北部并在那里的垃圾堆上过冬的德国白鹳更大,故答案为 D)。

53. 答案 B

- What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?
- A) They may end up staying there permanently.
- B) They may eat something harmful.
- C) They may evolve new feeding habits.
- D) They may have trouble getting adequate food.

- 安德里亚·弗拉克是怎样认为鸟类在垃圾堆里过冬这一现象的?
- A) 它们可能会永远留在那里。
- B) 它们可能会吃到一些有害的东西。
- C) 它们可能会进化出新的摄食习惯。
- D) 它们可能难以获得足够的食物。

解析:根据题干中的 Andrea Flack 和 the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps 定位到文章第四段。该段指出,弗拉克说道,在垃圾堆里过冬的那些鸟儿很容易吃掉塑料或橡皮筋碎片,并有可能死亡,它们可能会吃到一些有毒的东西,损害健康。由此可知,弗拉克表示在垃圾堆里的那些鸟儿可能会吃到有害的东西,故答案为 B)。

54. 答案 C

What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?

- A) They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.
- B) They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.
- C) They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.
- D) They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.

从研究中所有有标签的白鹳中我们可以推测出什么?

- A) 它们逐渐失去了冬天迁徙的习性。
- B) 他们倾向于迁徙路线上的垃圾堆里而不是本国的垃圾填埋场。
- C) 它们未受到迁徙路线上垃圾填埋场的干扰。
- D) 它们加入到摩洛哥垃圾堆里的德国白鹳中。

解析:由题干中的 the Spanish birds tagged in the study 定位到文章第六段首句。该句指出,伊比利亚半岛上的垃圾填埋场长期吸引着当地的白鹳,但这项研究中所有有标签的西班牙白鹳都飞越撒哈拉沙漠来到萨赫勒西部。伊比利亚半岛是西班牙所在地,而萨赫勒西部地处遥远的非洲。由此可知,这项研究中贴有标签的所有西班牙白鹳未受迁徙路线上垃圾填埋场的干扰,故选 C)。

55. 答案 A

What is scientists' other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?

- A) The potential harm to the ecosystem.
- B) The genetic change in the stork species.
- C) The spread of epidemics to their homeland.
- D) The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

对于以垃圾填埋场为生的白鹳,科学家们还担心什么?

- A) 对生态系统造成潜在危害。
- B) 白鹳种群的遗传变化。
- C) 流行病被传播到它们的繁殖地。
- D) 对生物多样性造成破坏性的影响。

解析:由题干中的 scientists' other concern 和 white storks feeding on landfills 定位到文章末段第三句。该句指出,正在迁徙的鸟类对其繁殖地和过冬地的生态系统都会产生影响,而中断传统路线可能还会产生意想不到的副作用。由此可知,对于以垃圾填埋场为生的白鹳,科学家们担心它们对生态系统造成潜在危害,故答案为 A)。

【难词精选】

sprawling *adj.* 蔓延的
migration *n.* (鸟或兽)迁徙
multitude *n.* 大量
toxic *adj.* 有毒的;中毒的
outweigh *v.* (在重要性或意义上)超过,胜过
ecosystem *n.* 生态系统

get out of hand 失控,无法控制
landfill *n.* 垃圾填埋地;垃圾堆
feed on 以……为食物
appetising *adj.* 促进食欲的;开胃的
disrupt *v.* 使中断;扰乱
side effect 副作用

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

The Tang Dynasty, which lasted from 618 to 907, was the most fascinating period of the Chinese history. The 300 years of rapid development during the Tang Dynasty turned China into the most prosperous country, with Chang'an, the then capital, becoming the largest

metropolis in the world. China during this period was marked by economic boom, commercial prosperity and social stability. It even opened its borders to the outside world. With the country getting more urbanized and wealthier, art and literature also flourished. Li Bai and Du Fu were famous for their plain and simple works as poets. Their poetry touched the hearts of scholars and commoners alike. Both children and adults still widely read and recite many of their poems today.

【分句解析】

1. 翻译第一句时,带有时间的信息往往是事实背景,处理为从句最为合理,也可以直接在唐朝后面备注年限(618-907),“最灿烂的”还可译为 the most splendid/impressive/marvellous/glorious/brilliant。
2. 翻译第二句时,遇到“经过”或者“通过”,优秀的译者一般都是直接删除,重新组织语言就会柳暗花明:三百年的发展把中国变成了……。“其首都长安”则是补充说明造成的结果,可选用的句式:主句+with。
3. 翻译第三句时,注意句子的成分:英文并列成分往往最多是三个,所以此处的“边境也对外开放”另起句子更为合理。
4. 翻译第四句时,“随着……”译为 with+主语+doing,让语言更为凝练。
5. 翻译最后一句时。注意时态的确定:“即使在今天”指的不是今天而是唐朝时期,所以其前面内容的译文选用过去时。