

# 2017 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第 3 套)

## Part I Writing

### 【范文】

#### Vocational Education

Nowadays, whether joining a vocational college or a university becomes a hard choice for many students. As for me, vocational education can be lucrative and fulfilling as well.

First of all, there is an urgent call for skilled workers from the job market. Employers often complain about the severe shortage of workers with expertise. In order to attract and keep such talents, employers are willing to offer a handsome sum of salary. Therefore, graduates from vocational colleges have a promising future in terms of money. In addition, graduates from vocational colleges can be spiritually fulfilling too. The prejudice against vocational training as the second-rank education is being modified. Whatever degree a student gets, what is most important is the contribution he makes to the society. With the specialties accumulated from vocational colleges along with their academic studies, students can realize their value with the extra edge over university graduates who are generally barren of practical skills.

In a word, it is crystal clear that vocational course is no longer inferior to university degree. Rather, it fills a gap which college education is not necessarily covering when it comes to equipping young people with practical skills for the workplace.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : DBCAD

6~10 : ACABC

11~15 : AACCD

16~20 : ABDAC

21~25 : DBDAC

### Section A

#### Conversation One

M: Oh. Hi, there. (1)A beauty, isn't she? Do you want to take her for a test ride?

W: Well...Um. How old is it?

M: Well, it's only three years old.

W: And what's the mileage?

M: Uh, let me check. Oh, yes. 75,000 miles.

W: 75,000 miles? That is quite a bit for a car that's only three years old.

M: Well, (1)once you're in the driver's seat, you'll fall in love with her. Get in.

W: Ugh...Uh, (2)I can't seem to get the door open. It could be broken.

M: Ah, just give her a little tap. Now she's opened.

W: Great. (2)A door I have to beat up to open.

M: Hey. Get in and start her up.

W: Oh, there seems to be something wrong.

M: Well, it's probably the battery. I know she has enough gas in her, and I had our mechanic check her out just yesterday. Try it again.

W: Okay. How much is this anyway?

M: Oh. (3)It's a real bargain today and tomorrow only at \$ 15,775, plus you get the extended warranty for an extra \$ 500 for the next 30,000 miles.

W: Uh. Well, almost \$ 16,000 is a little out of my price range, plus the seat covers are torn a little.

M: Well, hey, (3)I might be able to talk the manager into lowering the price another \$ 200, but that's about all.

W: (4)No, thanks. I think I'll just keep looking.

1. 答案 D

What is the man trying to do?

A) Buy a used car.

B) Pass a driving test.

C) Have his car repaired.

D) Sell a car.

男士正在做什么?

A) 买二手车。

B) 通过驾照考试。

C) 修车。

D) 卖车。

解析:对话中,男士问女士是否要试驾一下,并说女士一旦坐到驾驶员的座位上,一定会喜欢这辆车。由此可知,男士在卖车,故选项 D 为正确答案。

2. 答案 B

What is the problem with the door of the vehicle?

A) There are several scratches on the car door.

B) It can't be opened in a normal way.

C) The door handle is missing.

D) It can't be opened at all.

这辆车的门有什么问题?

A) 在门上有几道划痕。

B) 它不能用正常的方式打开。

C) 门的把手不见了。

D) 它根本无法打开。

解析:对话中,女士说她好像打不开车门,车门好像坏了,只有敲一下才能打开。由此可知,该车车门不能正常打开,故选项 B 为正确答案。

3. 答案 C

How much is the car including the extended warranty after talking to the manager?

A) \$ 15,775.

C) \$ 16,075.

B) \$ 16,000.

D) \$ 13,775.

与经理谈之后,加上延长保修期,该车的最终价格是多少?

A) 15775 美元。 C) 16075 美元。

B) 16000 美元。 D) 13775 美元。

解析:关于车的价格,男士提到今天和明天有折扣只需要 15775 美元,延长 30000 公里的保修期需要多收费 500 美元,与经理谈的话,可以降价 200 美元。由此可知,加上延长保修期,男士可以给女士的最终价格是 16075 美元,故选项 C 为正确答案。

4. 答案 A

What can we conclude from the end of the conversation?

A) The woman gives the vehicle up.

B) The woman will buy the vehicle.

C) The woman asks for a lower price.

D) The woman will talk to the manager.

我们可以从对话的结尾处总结出什么?

A) 女士放弃购买这辆车了。

B) 女士将买这辆车。

C) 女士要求更低的价格。

D) 女士将与经理谈。

解析:对话最后,女士向男士表示感谢,并说会再看看。由此可知,女士没有买那辆车,故选项 A 为正确答案。

### Conversation Two

M: Good morning. Today we'll talk about goal-setting and we have a special guest here, Kate Warwick. Welcome to our program, Mrs. Warwick.

W: Thank you.

M: So Mrs. Warwick, can you tell us about your work in goal-setting?

W: OK. When it comes to goal-setting, I'm really focused. For example, if I want to lose weight, I will get a group of friends around me and tell them I want to lose weight and increase my health. Then I'll take actions to achieve this goal by refraining from eating poor foods, etc.

M: Well, why do you gather some close friends together?

W: (5) It is important for me because I need support. I know I can't do it on my own. Also it helps because I am able to share my problems with them. And by telling other people, "I really want to do this and I seek your help," they can keep you honest I suppose.

M: So setting goals helps people achieve something. But is there anything negative about goal-setting?

W: Yes. If you set yourself a goal and you're so focused on it, (6) then you will be close-minded to other things that happen.

M: Why is it that most people do so badly at reaching goals?

W: (7) They lose focus. Everybody's life is busy. There is so much happening in everybody's life that what happens is that they might have a goal, and then something will get in the road of that.

M: Once you reach a goal, what's the next step?

W: (8) One thing that I would strongly encourage is to celebrate success. Once you have made and reached that level, it is a real must to celebrate it. That way you are acknowledging it to yourself, and you're acknowledging this level of achievement.

#### 5. 答案 D

What's the woman's purpose when she tells her friends she wants to lose weight?

- A) She wants them to lose weight too.
- B) She wants them to do exercise with her.
- C) She wants them to eat poor food with her.
- D) She needs their support and help with her problems.

女士把她想减肥的意愿告诉她朋友的目的是什么?

- A) 她想她们和她一起减肥。
- B) 她想她们和她一起锻炼。
- C) 她想她们和她一起吃粗略的食物。
- D) 她需要她们的支持和需要她们在她遇到问题时能够帮助她。

解析:对话中女士指出,她把减肥目标告诉朋友是因为她需要朋友们的支持,并且当她遇到问题时可以向朋友求助,故选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 6. 答案 A

What is the disadvantage of being so focused on

非常专注于一个目标的缺点是什么?

one's goal?

- A) It makes one ignore other things.
- B) It doesn't help one lose weight.
- C) It does harm to one's health.
- D) It prevents one from achieving his or her goal.

- A) 它使人们忽略其他事情。
- B) 它不能帮助人减肥。
- C) 它会损害人的健康。
- D) 它会妨碍人们实现他的目标。

解析:对话中女士提到,当人们设定目标且专注于这一目标时,会忽略发生的其他事情,故选项 A 为正确答案。

#### 7. 答案 C

What is the reason why most people fail to reach their goals?

- A) They do not work hard at their goals.
- B) They forget their goals not long after they make them.
- C) Their life is so busy that they lose focus on their goals.
- D) They do not have practical goals.

大部分人无法达到他们的目标的原因是什么?

- A) 他们没有为了目标努力工作。
- B) 他们在他们制定目标之后不久就忘记了他们的目标。
- C) 他们太忙碌以至于他们不能集中精力到他们的目标上。
- D) 他们没有切合实际的目标。

解析:对话中女士表示,人们由于太忙碌而不能集中精力做一件事,所以达到目标会很难,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 8. 答案 A

What should one do after reaching a goal according to the woman?

- A) Celebrate the success in reaching the goal.
- B) Make another goal immediately.
- C) Have a good rest.
- D) Analyze the factors which help to achieve the goal.

根据女士的话,一个人实现目标之后应该做什么?

- A) 实现目标后应庆祝成功。
- B) 立即制定另一个目标。
- C) 好好休息一下。
- D) 分析有哪些因素帮助你实现了目标。

解析:对话最后女士指出,实现目标后先要庆祝成功,故选项 A 为正确选项。

### Section B

#### Passage One

Thank you for calling the University Career Management Centre(UCMC). The University Career Management Centre provides information, programs and services to help students in developing, refining and implementing their career objectives. UCMC Information Centre contains occupational, employer and graduate school information and comprehensive computer-aided career planning and placement support. UCMC also operates two programs which will provide students with out-of-the-classroom experiences in the marketplace and working fields connected with their majors. (9) The cooperative education program, which is paid, gives students access to on-going professional experience with business, industry and government and enables students to receive from two to four semesters of actual on-the-job training directly related to their fields of study. (10) The internship program differs from cooperative education

program in that it generally is part-time, temporary work, which may be either paid or non-paid. The purpose of internship is to help students to meet their educational and personal expenses while they are in school. In addition, UCMC administers two services: the graduate student service and the international student service. The graduate student service offers opportunities for students to begin finalizing their post-graduation plans and to make successful transitions from school to work. During the academic year, employers from business, industry and government visit UCMC to interview graduating students who are seeking employment. (11) The international student service provides opportunities for students to familiarize employment policies, job search techniques and the job markets.

#### 9. 答案 B

Which of the following enables students to get on-going professional experience?

- A) Internship program.
- B) Cooperative education program.
- C) Graduate student service.
- D) International student service.

下面那些项目可以使学生获得专业性的工作经历?

- A) 实习项目。
- B) 合作性教育项目。
- C) 研究生服务项目。
- D) 国际学生服务项目。

**解析:**短文中提到,大学就业指导中心负责为学生提供的服务项目之一就是合作性教育项目,该项目可以让学生获得与商业、工业及政府有关的专业性工作经历,故选项 B 为正确答案。

#### 10. 答案 C

What is the difference between the internship program and the cooperative program?

- A) The internship program does not offer students out-of-classroom experience.
- B) The cooperative education program provides longer training.
- C) Students can earn some money through doing some internship programs.
- D) The cooperative program is to help students learn more knowledge.

实习项目和合作性教育项目的区别是什么?

- A) 实习项目不提供给学生走出课堂的实践机会。
- B) 合作性教育项目提供给学生更长的培训时间。
- C) 学生可以通过参加实习项目赚取一些钱。
- D) 合作性教育项目旨在帮助学生获得更多的知识。

**解析:**短文中提到,实习项目不同于合作性教育项目的一点是,实习项目是临时的,可以是有偿的或是免费的,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 11. 答案 A

What kind of information is provided by the international student service?

- A) Employment policies, job search techniques and job markets.
- B) Overseas students yearly enrollment.
- C) Educational and personal expenses for foreign students.

国际学生服务项目会提供哪种信息?

- A) 就业政策、求职技巧和就业市场。
- B) 每年的留学生招生情况。
- C) 外国学生的教育和个人消费情况。

D) Successful transition from home study to foreign study. D) 国内学习向国外学习的成功转变。

解析:短文最后提到,国际学生服务项目会给学生提供熟悉就业政策、求职技巧及就业市场等的相关信息,故选项 A 为正确答案。

Passage Two

A team of scientists recently began a project to measure the effects of loud noises on sea animals. If the sounds don't harm the animals, then the researchers can go ahead with a plan to transmit sound waves through the Pacific Ocean to take the earth's temperature. Sound travels faster through warm water than cold water. (12)By analyzing the speed of sound through the ocean over time, the scientists will be able to determine if our planet is warming up. (13)The experiment was nearly cancelled more than a year ago because environmental groups fear that the sound will confuse or harm sea animals. So scientists are conducting tests on the animals first. The researchers lowered a loud speaker that emits low frequency sound about 1,000 meters beneath the ocean. (14)Scientists at the site transmit sound waves into the ocean. Radio transmitters attached to some of the sea animals help the researchers keep track of the animals' movements. If sea animals are distressed by the sounds, they would swim away from the speakers. So far, there aren't any signs that the animals are being harmed. Researchers at the site noticed that (15)large numbers of sea animals swim near the speaker whether it was turned on or off, but it is still too soon to know for sure, the scientists admit. The tests will continue through September. "If all goes well," they say, "we can begin measuring temperature changes on our planet."

12.答案 A

What is the purpose of analyzing the speed of sound through the Pacific Ocean?	分析声音通过太平洋的速度的目的是什么?
A) To determine whether our planet is warming up.	A) 为了确定地球是否在升温。
B) To study the behaviors of some sea animals.	B) 为了研究一些海洋动物的行为。
C) To measure the depth of the ocean.	C) 为了测量海洋的深度。
D) To measure the movement of the ocean.	D) 为了测量海洋的运动。

解析:短文中提到,通过分析声音在海洋中的传播速度,科学家们就可以确定地球是否在升温,故选项 A 为正确答案。

13.答案 C

Why was the experiment nearly cancelled?	为什么这个实验差点被取消?
A) The sound of waves is too noisy.	A) 声音太吵了。
B) The experiment may pollute the water.	B) 实验可能会污染水。
C) The sound of waves may harm sea animals.	C) 声音可能会伤害海洋动物。
D) The sea animals may disturb the experiment.	D) 海洋动物可能会干扰实验。

解析:短文中提到,一年多以前,这一实验差点儿被取消是因为环境学家们担心声音惊扰或伤害海洋动物,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 14. 答案 C

For what purpose were radio transmitters used?

- A) To attract more sea animals to the testing site.
- B) To drive dangerous sea animals away from the testing site.
- C) To help track the sea animals being tested.
- D) To determine how sea animals communicate with each other.

解析: 短文中提到, 海洋生物身上的无线电发射机是用来帮助科学家监测海洋生物的运动, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

使用无线电发射机的目的是什么?

- A) 为了吸引更多的海洋生物到测试地点。
- B) 为了把危险的海洋动物从测试地点赶走。
- C) 为了帮助监测在测试的海洋动物。
- D) 为了确定海洋动物是否可以与其他动物交流。

#### 15. 答案 D

What was the reaction of the sea animals in the sound tests?

- A) They were frightened and distressed.
- B) They swam away when the speaker was turned on.
- C) They swam closer to the speaker when the speaker was turned off.
- D) They swam near the speaker whether the speaker was turned on or off.

解析: 短文最后提到, 许多海洋动物会在扬声器周围游泳, 不论它是开着还是关着, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

海洋动物在声音测试中的反应是什么?

- A) 他们很惊恐和紧张。
- B) 他们游走了当扬声器开着的时候。
- C) 当扬声器关着的时候他们更靠近扬声器。
- D) 他们在扬声器周围游泳不论它是开着还是关着。

### Section C

#### Recording One

Moderator:

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker for today's session, Dr. Peter Lake. (16) Dr. Lake, professor of sociology at Washington University, has written numerous articles and books on how to seize more opportunities in your daily life.

Dr. Lake:

It's sometimes one of the scariest words in English language, but it's a word you should be prepared to say when opportunities arise in your career: Yes.

I'm not saying you should blindly accept everything that's offered to you, it's okay to take time when considering the pros and cons of an opportunity. (17) But, when you find yourself leaning toward "No," you owe it to yourself to be sure that you're turning down the opportunity for a valid reason, not just out of fear.

Consider this: Will the experience enhance your knowledge and play to your strengths? Will it introduce you to new concepts and new people? Will it require you to develop new techniques for managing your team or working with more experienced people? Embrace this challenge and get out of your comfort zone.

When I find myself wanting to shout “No!” to an opportunity, that’s a sure sign to me that the answer should probably be “Yes”. So, I take a deep breath and analyze the situation as objectively as possible.

Remember, no one is ever perfectly prepared for every situation. You’ve probably discovered this by now. (18) Your education gave you a foundation for the job, but growth happens in the trenches. Maybe you motivated your team not just to meet the new deadline, but to deliver extraordinary work. Perhaps you realized you had more poise than you ever expected in a client situation. Or, you suddenly discovered that you can capitalize on the relationships you’ve built and become a “rainmaker” for your organization. Before you can learn any of these things, you have to learn to say “Yes”. It’s okay to acknowledge the butterflies in your stomach; however, it’s not okay to let them stifle your growth.

(19) When you need help, reach out to people in your networks — that’s what they’re there for. Whether you need a confidence-boosting pep talk or advice about building your technical experience — your mentor, your colleagues, and your manager can help. You may not know how to do something today, but chances are you’re smart enough to find someone who can help you learn it. And once you do, don’t unfasten your seatbelt — there’s always going to be another challenge headed your way.

That’s all for the speech. Thank you!

#### 16. 答案 A

What do we know about Dr. Lake’s articles and books?

- A) They teach us how to utilize different chances in life.
- B) They tell us how many opportunities we have missed.
- C) They help us distinguish useful and useless chances.
- D) They emphasize the importance of good luck.

对于 Dr. Lake 的书和文章,我们了解什么?

- A) 它们教我们如何在生活中抓住不同的机会。
- B) 它们告诉我们我们错过了多少机会。
- C) 它们帮助我们区分有用的和无用的机会。
- D) 它们强调运气的重要性。

解析:主持人介绍说,Dr. Lake 的很多文章和书是关于如何在日常生活中抓住更多机会的,故选项 A 为正确答案。

#### 17. 答案 B

What should we do before we decide to say “No”?

- A) Persuade ourselves to be braver and stronger.
- B) Make sure that we have reasonable excuses.
- C) Ask ourselves the reason why we are cowardly.
- D) Get rid of any thoughts about failures.

在我们决定说“不”之前,我们应该做什么?

- A) 告诉我们自己要更勇敢、更坚强。
- B) 确保我们有合理的理由。
- C) 问我们自己为什么我们是弱懦的。
- D) 去掉任何失败的想法。

解析:Dr. Lake 提到,当你想要说“No”的时候,一定要确保理由充分,而不是因为心怀恐惧,故选项 B 为正确答案。



18. 答案 D

What does the speaker say about education?

- A) It determines if you could earn a lot.
- B) It is more important than practice.
- C) It is not much related to your practical work.
- D) It offers you a good base for your future career.

讲话者是如何评价教育的?

- A) 它决定你是否可以赚很多钱。
- B) 它比实践更重要。
- C) 它与你的实际工作没有很大的联系。
- D) 它为你未来的工作提供一个很好的基础。

解析: Dr. Lake 提到, 你所受的教育为你的工作打下了一个很好的基础, 但是更大的进步来自于实践, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

19. 答案 A

What does the speaker suggest us do when we need help?

- A) Ask our acquaintances for help.
- B) Get advice from experienced people.
- C) Get relaxed and sleep on it.
- D) Talk with people who can understand you.

当我们需要帮助时, 讲话者建议我们应该做什么?

- A) 向我们的朋友寻求帮助。
- B) 向有经验的人征求意见。
- C) 放轻松并且睡一觉。
- D) 和可以理解你的人交流。

解析: Dr. Lake 提到, 当你需要帮助的时候, 你应该联系你的人脉资源, 不管你需要他人为你打气, 还是想要寻求积累技术经验的建议, 你的导师、同事和经理都能为你提供帮助, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

**Recording Two**

Good morning, everyone. I feel honored to be here. Can you really make new friends as an adult? I mean, there's plenty of advice out there on how to help kids make friends. But if you don't have friends by the time you're an adult, it seems the world hands you a dunce cap and shows you to the corner.

After all, many adults have all the friends they need or want, right? People get married, have kids and have little time for others outside their family. Does that make it harder to meet new people after a certain age?

Well, yes and no. (20) It depends on your geographic location. Yes, many people "settle down" after a certain age. But not everyone. And while it may take a little more time to "warm up" to a new friend as an adult, it can certainly be done.

In fact, many of the techniques kids instinctively use to make friends on the playground work for ages 4 through 104. So here are some habits of highly social children that can help you make friends.

First of all, leverage current social assets.

I remember back in Kindergarten, I would make friends through other friends. One friend might have a birthday party where I'd meet other kids. Some would become new friends. It's not quite as easy as an adult, but the same principle applies. First ask yourself, who are you already around on a normal basis? This might include: current friends, coworkers, family members.

Then, be aware of invites from these "social assets" and say yes to birthday parties,

reunions, holiday events, after work drinks, company picnics, etc. (21) At these events, you'll likely meet new people who are friends of friends or family.

Also, go to interest groups, not bars.

Some kids are really active going to gymnastics, band, theater and more. Ideally, these are activities the kids enjoy. And there lies the magic. You have a group of kids, all doing something they love, together. That's where the bonding comes. There's seldom any shared activity or interest in a bar. (22) The common thread in bars, if there is any, is people go there to socialize. So, the greatest "socializers" win. If you aren't that comfortable socializing, you strike out. Instead, why not go somewhere you know the people will share your interests? For example, if you're interested in writing, it's a good bet members in a writer's group will be too. So you have an instant connection with them and a built in topic to start conversations.

Hope you enjoy today's lecture. Thank you!

20.答案 C

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| Which is correct about making new friends as an adult? | 关于一个成年人结交新朋友的说法,下面哪一个是正确的? |
| A) It is more effective.                               | A) 它更有效。                   |
| B) It will be more interesting.                        | B) 它更有趣。                   |
| C) It will finally be realized.                        | C) 它最终都会实现的。               |
| D) It takes shorter time.                              | D) 它需要的时间更短。               |

解析:讲座中提到,对一个成年人而言,也许结交一个新朋友需要多花点时间,但是最终肯定会成功,故选项 C 为正确答案。

21.答案 D

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| How will you benefit from social activities like birthday parties? | 你将怎样从像生日派对这样的社交活动中获益? |
| A) You will improve the relationship with old friends.             | A) 这将促进你与老朋友们的关系。     |
| B) You will get some latest and useful information.                | B) 你将获得一些最近的和有用的消息。   |
| C) You will get some opportunities for career.                     | C) 你将得到一些对你的事业有帮助的信息。 |
| D) You will meet new people by others' introduction.               | D) 你将通过你朋友的介绍认识一些新朋友。 |

解析:讲座中提到,在诸如生日派对的活动中,你很有可能遇到朋友的朋友或是家人的朋友,故选项 D 为正确答案。

22.答案 B

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| What does the speaker say about going to a bar?           | 讲话者是怎样评价去酒吧这一行为的?            |
| A) It is easy to make friends but not true friends.       | A) 很容易交到朋友但并不是真正的朋友。         |
| B) It is suitable for people who are good at socializing. | B) 擅长社交的人非常适合去酒吧。            |
| C) It is helpful to those who have special interests.     | C) 对于那些有特殊兴趣爱好的人有帮助。         |
| D) It is a waste of time if you have enough friends.      | D) 如果你有足够多的朋友,去酒吧对你来说就是浪费时间。 |

**解析:** 讲座中提到, 大部分人去酒吧都是去社交, 因此, 那些善于社交的人往往会有收获, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

### **Recording Three**

Hello, everyone. It is my great honor to give a speech here. In previous speeches we have shared our experience regarding the use of storytelling as one of the most powerful leadership tools available to modern leaders. (23) It's really no surprise, since leaders throughout the ages have used personal stories, parables and anecdotes effectively to ensure that listeners could easily absorb and integrate information, knowledge, values and strategies.

Except merely understanding the power of stories, however, there remains the need for specific action and commitment to become a storyteller. I hear people say: "Sure, I can see your point about telling stories... but do I really need to make the effort to become a storyteller myself? It doesn't seem to come naturally to me." (24) My answer is always something like: "Yes, I understand. And there was also a time when walking, reading and writing, typing and using a computer program seemed unnatural. But when you clearly understood 'why' learning these skills was worth the time, you simply got busy and did it. Right?"

So in this speech I want to remind you of the compelling reasons why it is worth your time to become an effective storyteller, in the hopes that more managers and leaders will just get busy learning to tell stories instead of just spewing out information, directives and platitudes. Here are some of the many reasons why it is so worth it for you to decide, today, to become a great storyteller.

First, people remember and share stories. The human brain is actually structured to retain memories in story format, with a beginning, middle and end. (25) Long after listeners have forgotten your data, they will remember your story, and the wisdom embedded within it. And, if your story is authentic and compelling they will eagerly share it with others. Many leadership stories from your personal experience even have the potential to go viral, taking on a life of their own, spreading far and wide in your organization or social networks.

Second, stories engage all the senses, memories and the emotions. Try this now, following my instructions exactly: I now forbid you to imagine a purple elephant. I repeat: Do not think of a purple elephant right now. Further, I forbid you to imagine a purple elephant on roller skates, whizzing down a mountain road at 100 km per hour, with a bright red scarf around its' neck, streaming behind it in the breeze. And do not imagine the blissful smile on the purple elephant's face as it goes whizzing down the mountain, freedom of the ride.

Ok, how did you do? The fact is, once you hear my words, I instantly engaged your imagination and you have installed a purple elephant in your imagination. At the same time, you have accessed your own memories of moving at high speed, feeling joyful, bright red and purple colors. Stories are immediate, engaging and irresistible. I told you the story, but you created it in your own imagination, and you now own it. Perhaps you even smiled as you had fun doing this.

Start telling stories! Stories can transform your relationships with people and make you a

stand-out leader. So go for it.

23. 答案 D

Why have leaders through ages told personal stories?

- A) To build a relationship with their subordinates.
- B) To emphasize the importance of hard work.
- C) To explain why they are able to succeed.
- D) To spread knowledge, values and strategies.

为什么领导者讲述自己的个人故事?

- A) 为了与下属建立关系。
- B) 为了强调努力工作的重要性。
- C) 为了解释他们为什么能够成功。
- D) 为了传播知识、价值观和战略战术。

解析: 演讲者提到, 那些领导们往往通过讲述自己的个人故事, 来确保听众们能够容易得吸收和整合这些信息、知识、价值观和战略战术, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

24. 答案 A

What is the speaker's purpose to mention skills like using a computer program?

- A) To persuade the listeners to believe the power of storytelling.
- B) To emphasize the importance of modern technical skills.
- C) To explain that storytelling is a basic skill for everyone.
- D) To prove that storytelling is an easy thing to do.

讲话者提到像使用电脑这样的技能的目的是什么?

- A) 为了说服听众相信讲故事的价值。
- B) 为了强调现代科学技能的重要性。
- C) 为了解释讲故事对任何人来说都是一项基本的技能。
- D) 为了证明讲故事是一件很容易做的事情。

解析: 讲座中演讲者先提出听众的疑问“我明白讲故事的意义, 但我是否真的需要努力变成一个会讲故事的人呢? 这种能力貌似不是自然生成的。”然后给出回答“曾几何时, 直立行走、读书写字、使用电脑也曾经是非常不自然的事。不过, 一旦明白了‘为什么’学习这些技能是值得的, 你就会很乐意这样做。”由此可知, 演讲者提到这些技能是为了说服听众相信讲故事的价值, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

25. 答案 C

What is the benefit of telling stories?

- A) It is more entertaining and enlightening.
- B) It avoids hurting others' feelings.
- C) It can be remembered better.
- D) It saves time and energy.

讲故事的好处是什么?

- A) 它更具有娱乐性和启发作用。
- B) 它避免了伤害其他人的感受。
- C) 它使人们记得更牢。
- D) 它节省时间和精力。

解析: 演讲者提到, 听过你说话的人, 也许他们会忘记你所罗列的数据, 但是却能记住你的故事以及其中隐含的智慧, 故选项 C 为正确答案。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

26~30 : KOMHI

31~35 : ELGBJ

36~40 : GFMDG

41~45 : OKHBP

46~50 : ABCAD

51~55 : BCDBA

### Section A

一项研究表明, 当你在一个全新的地方睡觉时, 你一半的大脑会保持警觉, 准备应对危险。这种现象经常被

(26)称为“第一夜效应”。布朗大学的研究人员发现,左脑的神经网络比右脑的神经网络“更为活跃”。向(27)志愿者们(28)特别观察到一点,即当人们处于深度睡眠时人们的左脑更为活跃。当研究人员重复实验室的实验,以研究第二、三晚的效应时,他们发现此时无法用同样的方法刺激处于深度睡眠中的左脑。研究人员解释说,这个研究证明,当我们处于(29)全新的环境中的时候,部分大脑会保持警觉,以便于人能够抵抗任何(30)潜在的危险。

研究人员认为,这是第一次在人类身上(31)识别出大脑处于不同状态下的“第一夜效应”。然而,这并不是人类第一次发现这种现象。一些动物(32)种类身上也会出现这种现象。比如海豚,还有一些其他的(33)海洋动物,它们睡眠时会关闭大脑的一个半球。之前的一项研究指出,海豚会(34)有意识地控制自己的呼吸。如果他们在睡觉时不保持大脑活跃,它们有可能会溺亡。但是,正如这项针对人类的研究所显示的,海豚睁眼睡觉的其它原因在于它们睡觉时要提防(35)捕食者。这样做也可以保持它们的生理机能正常运转。

【词性分类】

- |      |                     |                      |                     |
|------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 名 词: | J) predators 捕食者    | L) species 种类,类别     | N) varieties 多样性    |
|      | O) volunteers 志愿者   |                      |                     |
| 动 词: | A) classified 分类    | E) identified 识别     | K) referred 涉及,谈到   |
| 形容词: | A) classified 分类的   | D) exotic 奇异的        | F) inherent 内在的,固有的 |
|      | G) marine 海洋的       | H) novel 新奇的,新颖的     | I) potential 潜在的    |
| 副 词: | B) consciously 有意识地 | C) dramatically 戏剧性地 | M) specifically 特别地 |

26. 答案 K)

空格位于系动词 is 之后,介词 to 之前,初步判断此处可填入动词的过去分词,构成被动语态,且此动词还能和 to 构成固定搭配。备选动词过去分词有 A) classified, E) identified 及 K) referred,又因为 classified 和 identified 不能与 to 搭配,故排除。本题答案为 referred“涉及,谈到”,be referred to as...意为“被作为……而提及”。

27. 答案 O)

空格位于介词 of 之后,应填入名词,表示所属关系。从上下文可知,此处谈论的是一个实验,从常识判断,该实验的参与者应该是“人或动物”,因此答案为 O) volunteers“志愿者”。

28. 答案 M)

空格位于 It + 主语从句的主句中,该主句的主谓齐全,因此应填入副词。备选项有 B) consciously, C) dramatically 及 M) specifically。而“有意识地观察”和“戏剧性地观察”都不符合汉语表达习惯,故答案为 specifically“特别地”。

29. 答案 H)

空格位于不定冠词 a 之后,名词 environment 之前,应填入形容词修饰名词。全文谈论的是睡眠的“第一夜效应”,强调了在陌生地方睡第一夜时发生的情况,此处所强调的是“新”。D) exotic“奇异的”更偏重于“来自异国他乡”,不符合文意,故排除,而 H) novel“新奇的,新颖的”符合文意,因此答案为 H)。

30. 答案 I)

空格位于名词 danger 之前,此处可填入形容词作定语修饰名词。大脑保持警觉的目的是便于人们能够抵抗危险,备选形容词中,A) classified“分类的”,D) exotic“奇异的”,F) inherent“内在的,固有的”和 G) marine“海洋的”均与原文内容无关,故排除。故答案为 I) potential“潜在的”。

31. 答案 E)

空格位于 has been 之后,应填入动词的过去分词,构成现在完成时的被动语态。备选项中 A) classified 表示“被分类的”,不符合文意,故排除。E) identified 表示“被识别的”符合上下文语境,故为答案。

32. 答案 L)

空格位于主语 animal 之后,谓语动词 display 之前,由此可知应填入名词的复数形式。备选项中, J) predators“捕食者”和 N) varieties“多样性”与此处文意不符,故排除。只有 L) species“种类,类别”符合文意,故为答案。

33. 答案 G)

空格位于名词 animals 之前,可填入形容词作定语修饰该名词。本句以海豚为例,而海豚属于海洋动物中的一种,故选 G) marine“海洋的”。备选项中, A) classified“分类的”, D) exotic“奇异的”和 F) inherent“内在的,固有的”均不符合文意,故排除。

34. 答案 B)

空格位于宾语从句中,且该宾语从句主谓结构齐全,因此可知该处应填入副词。备选项为 B) consciously 和 C) dramatically。此处指“有意识地控制自己的呼吸”而非“戏剧化地控制呼吸”,故答案为 B) consciously“有意识地”。

35. 答案 J)

空格位于动词短语 look out for“提防”之后,此处应填入名词。备选项为 J) predators“捕食者”和 N) varieties“多样性”。“提防多样性”,不符合文意,故排除。故答案为 J) predators“捕食者”。

## Section B

### 富孩子和穷孩子的抚养方式截然不同

A) 现在美国贫富家庭中子女的生活差距比任何时候都大。

B) 根据皮尤研究中心的一项新调查表明,富裕家庭的子女完全按日程表安排行事,子女跳芭蕾、踢足球、参加课外项目。(44) 这些家庭通常是双亲家庭,家长会花大量时间为子女朗读,并且也特别关注孩子的焦虑程度和紧张的日程安排。

C) 与此同时,贫困家庭的孩子往往待在家中或在大家庭中消磨时光。他们父母认为他们居住的社区不适合抚养孩子,而且父母会担心他们遭枪击、挨打或参与违法活动。

D) (39) 研究者认为,子女抚养方面的阶层差异正在扩大,这是不平等现象加剧的一个征兆,将会产生深远的影响。不同的养育方式将导致孩子选择不同的发展道路,并加深社会经济的差距,尤其因为教育与收入的关联性较强。在孩子成长过程中,会学到如何在其所处的社会经济阶层内取得成功的技能,但不一定会学到在其他社会经济阶层内取得成功的技能。

E) 斯坦福大学从事贫穷和教育不平等研究的肖恩·里尔登教授指出:“早年童年经历会对儿童在社会、情感和认知方面的长期发展产生很大影响。并且由于这些因素会影响教育的成功,进而影响到孩子以后的收入,因此早期童年经历会影响人的一生。”这个循环远不止如此;较穷的父母可以投入到子女身上的时间和资源较少,同时会使子女的入学和工作准备不足,进而导致子女将来的收入较低。

F) (37) 皮尤的报告和过去的研究发现,美国父母对子女的期望都差不多,希望他们健康快乐,诚实有道德,富有爱心和同情心。研究人员认为,世界上不存在最佳的养育方式或理念;在所有收入阶层中,92%的父母认为他们在养育子女方面做得不错。但是,他们的养育方法却不同。安妮特·拉罗认为,中产阶级和较高收入的父母将养育子女看成是一项需要精心建造的工程。拉罗这一对该主题具有突破性意义的研究结论被发表在



《不平等的童年:阶级、种族和家庭生活》一书中。他们努力通过密切监督和有组织的活动来培养孩子的技能,教导孩子质疑权威,出入精英机构。

- G) (36)与此同时,工薪阶层的父母则认为子女可以自然而然地成长,所以给孩子更多的自主权和自由玩耍的时间。孩子们所受的教育多是顺从尊重成年人。(40)两种培养方式各有所长。拉罗发现,工薪阶层的子女更快乐,更独立,更少抱怨并且与家人的关系更加亲密。而收入较高家庭的子女则会感觉更无聊,更期待父母为他们解决问题。但在未来,较富裕家庭的孩子更有可能到大学深造,进而进入到中产阶级,但工薪阶层的孩子却要付出更多的奋斗。拉罗说,高收入家庭的子女可以更自如地应对官场上的事宜,在学习和工作中也更容易取得成功。
- H) “是否所有的父母都希望自己的孩子获得最大的成功?绝对是这样的。”拉罗说。“某些策略是不是可以让孩子在学校里取得更多优势?可能是的。(43)如果父母少安排一次活动,会不会对孩子有害?我却对此持怀疑态度。”
- I) 社会科学工作者声称,差异存在的部分原因是,低收入家庭可以花在音乐课或学前班上的资金较少,日程安排的灵活性差导致陪同孩子去博物馆或参加校园活动的机会也少。皮尤展开了一项全国范围内的调查,从其1807个父母样本中得出结论:课外活动能集中体现教育孩子方面的差异。在年收入超过75000美元的家庭中,84%的父母声称其孩子在过去一年间参加过有组织的体育活动,64%参与过志愿者工作,还有62%学过音乐、舞蹈或美术课。而在年收入低于30000美元的家庭中,仅有59%的孩子参与过体育活动,37%参与过志愿者工作,41%上过艺术课。
- J) 尤其在富有家庭,孩子们很小就参与各种活动。近50%的高收入且大学毕业的父母在其子女5岁前就把他们送去学艺术,相比之下,教育程度较低且收入较低的家长这么做的比例为20%。然而,富裕家庭的父母当中,有20%的认为其子女的日程安排过于紧凑,而仅有8%的贫穷家庭的父母这样认为。
- K) 另一个例子是朗读。研究表明,朗读会使孩子的词汇量增加,和增强孩子的阅读理解能力。皮尤发现,相较于只有33%的高中或更低学历的父母要求孩子每天都进行阅读,有71%的拥有大学学历的父母称他们要求孩子每天都进行朗读。婚内双亲家庭和白人父母比其他父母更加有可能每天给孩子朗读。多数富有家庭会让孩子们上学前班或日托班,但低收入家庭更可能把孩子托付给家人照顾。(42)家长的受教育层次还导致家长处罚子女方式的差异:相较于高中或高中以下学历的父母有22%采用经常打孩子屁股的方式处罚孩子,具有研究生学历且声称经常打孩子屁股的父母只有8%。
- L) 调查还探究了家长的态度和焦虑情况。有趣的是,家长对教育的态度似乎与家长的教育背景关系不是很大,而与是否持有教育对出人头地具有重要意义这个信念的关系更大。多数美国家长表示,只要孩子努力学习,就不会关心孩子的分数。与只有39%的富裕家庭的家长认为孩子取得大学学位很重要相比,在贫困家长中,有半数父母称他们认为孩子取得大学学位很重要。
- M) 教育程度较低的家长、较贫困的家长、黑人家长和拉丁裔家长,更可能认为过多干预孩子的教育不是问题。而白人家长、富有的家长或受过大学教育的家长更可能认为过多干预会导致问题。父母的焦虑程度反映了他们的家庭条件。高收入家长更可能认为,他们生活的社区适合抚养孩子。(38)总体而言,父母最大的担忧是孩子受到欺凌,相较于只有20%的高收入家庭的家长担心孩子会遭受枪击,有近半数的低收入的家庭的家长担心自己的孩子会遭遇枪击。高收入家庭的家长更担心的是孩子是否会出现抑郁或焦虑。
- N) 在皮尤的调查中,年收入在3万至7.5万美元的中产家庭,在居住的社区是否适合养育孩子、参与课外活动、干涉孩子的教育等问题上回答正确的比例,正好处在工薪阶层和高收入阶层家长之间。
- O) 养育孩子的方法并不总是不同的。里尔登的研究发现,在高收入家庭和低收入家庭之间,出生于2001年的孩子当中的成绩差距,与25年前出生的孩子相比扩大了30%-40%。(41)过去我们周围多居住着不同收入水平的邻居,但如今出现了更多因收入不同而隔离开来的社区。根据皮尤的研究,超过四分之一的孩子生活在单亲家庭,这是有记录以来的最高记录,而这些孩子生活在贫困当中的可能性是婚内双亲家庭的三倍。与此同时,收入不平等的加剧,使获得大学学位从而使自己的收入达到中产阶级水平越来越重要。
- P) (45)但近来有迹象表明,抚养孩子的经济社会差异有可能开始减小。里尔登和其他学者发现,在过去十年间,虽然收入不平等现象加剧,但抚养孩子的某些社会经济差异,比如为孩子朗读书籍、陪孩子去图书馆,已

经在缩小。

Q) 针对年幼孩子的公共政策,包括公立学前教育项目和读书活动,对减少抚养孩子的经济社会差异是有帮助的。似乎可以这样说,越早地解决差距问题,越有可能减少下一代的不平等问题。

36. 答案 G)

Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adults. 工薪阶层的父母教导孩子要听话,尊重大人。

解析:由题干关键词 working-class parents 和 adults 定位到原文 G 段。该段前两句指出,工薪阶层父母认为子女可以自然而然地成长,所以给孩子更多的自主权和自由玩耍的时间。而孩子们所受的教育多是顺从尊重成年人。原文中的 compliant 和 respectful to adults 与题干中的 obedient 和 show respect to adults 相对应,故答案为 G)。

37. 答案 F)

American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parenting. 尽管美国父母的养育方式不同,但无论贫富,他们对子女的期望都是一样的。

解析:由题干关键词 American parents, similar 和 their children 定位到原文 F) 段。该段第一句指出,美国父母都希望自己的孩子能够健康快乐、诚实有道德等。题干中的 similar expectations 与原文中的 similar things 相对应,故答案为 F)。

38. 答案 M)

While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety. 富有的父母更关心孩子的心理健康,而贫穷的父母更担心孩子的安全。

解析:由题干关键词 rich parents 和 poor parents 定位到原文 M 段。该段最后两句指出,所有的父母都很关注孩子是否受到欺凌,而孩子是否会被枪击是收入较低的父母最担心的事情,孩子是否有抑郁或焦虑等心理问题则是较富裕的父母更关注的,故答案为 M)。

39. 答案 D)

The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality. 富裕家庭和贫穷家庭抚养子女之间越来越大的差异,反映了越来越严重的社会不平等现象。

解析:由题干关键词 differences in child rearing 和 inequality 定位到原文 D 段。该段第一句指出,子女抚养方面的阶层差异正在扩大,这是不平等现象加剧的一个征兆,将造成深远的影响,故答案为 D)。

40. 答案 G)

Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages. 工薪家庭和富裕家庭的养育子女的方式各有长处。

解析:由题干关键词 approaches 和 advantages 定位到原文 G 段。该段第三句指出这两种家庭养育子女的方式各有利弊并进行了详细对比,故答案为 G)。

41. 答案 O)

Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods. 高收入家庭和工薪家庭现在居住在不同的社区。



**解析:**由题干关键词 different neighborhoods 定位至原文 O 段。该段第三句指出,以前不同收入水平的邻居杂居于同一社区,但如今出现了更多因收入不同而隔离开来的社区,故答案为 O)。

42. 答案 K)

Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents. | 受过良好教育的父母很少体罚孩子。

**解析:**由题干关键词 physical punishment 定位至原文 K 段。该段最后一句指出,教育层次还导致家长处罚子女的差异:具有研究生学位且声称经常打孩子屁股的父母只有 8%,而高中或高中以下学历的父母,经常这样做的比例有 22%。题干中的 physical punishment 与原文中的 spank their children 相对应,故答案为 K)。

43. 答案 H)

Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activities will negatively affect children's development. | 安妮特·拉罗不相信参加较少课外活动会对孩子的发展产生负面影响。

**解析:**由题干关键词 fewer after-class activities 定位到原文 H 段。该段最后一句引用安妮特·拉罗的话时,提到她对如果父母少安排一次活动,会不会对孩子有害这个问题持怀疑态度,故答案为 H)。

44. 答案 B)

Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules. | 富有的父母关心孩子的心理健康和繁忙的日程安排。

**解析:**由题干关键词 mental health 和 busy schedules 定位至原文 B 段。该段第二句指出,较富有的家庭中的父母更关注孩子的焦虑程度和紧张的日程安排。题干中的 are concerned about 与原文中的 worrying about 相对应,故答案为 B)。

45. 答案 P)

Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years. | 过去十年间,在抚养子女上的一些社会经济差异已经缩小了。

**解析:**由题干关键词 socioeconomic differences, shrunk 和 in the past ten years 定位至原文 P 段。该段指出,在过去十年间,虽然收入不平等加剧,但抚养孩子的一些社会经济差异,比如为孩子朗读书籍、陪孩子去图书馆,已经在缩小,故答案为 P)。

## Section C

### Passage One

(46)一位领导说到,一份各所高校的支出分析报告支持田纳西州的技术学院和社区学院不会将其设施管理外包给一家私人公司的决定。

(47-1)即将离任的校长约翰·摩根在周一发给各院校校长们(他们都在田纳西高等教育监管会系统里)的一封电子邮件中说到,内部分析显示,各校设施管理支出都远低于该州确定的行业标准。摩根提到,这些调查结果——其中包括来自此系统的 13 所社区学院、27 所技术学院和 6 所大学的数据——是决定不继续推行州长比尔·哈斯拉姆的将国有建筑物的管理私有化,以便节省资金的提案的因素之一。

摩根在信中给校长们写道:“虽然政府仍在验证这些数据,但我们认为,它们建议的任何调整都将是无关紧要的。(47-2)根据该分析数据显示,系统内的各院校运营是非常高效的,这令人质疑追求大规模外包业务的价值。”

(48)工人利益的倡导者们批评哈斯拉姆的方案,称这将意味着一些校园工作人员会失去其工作或福利。哈

斯拉姆则表示,院校可以自由选择参加或退出外包方案,并且该方案尚未被敲定。

(49-1)摩根在上周发出的一封信中通知哈斯拉姆政府他决定退出该外包方案。这封信最初被孟菲斯的《商业诉求报》获得,摩根还在这封信中写了对这一方案的几点担忧。

(49-2)发言人米歇尔·R·马丁在该州的政务客户至上办公室的一份电子邮件声明中表示,该办公室正在审查外包方案的可行性,政府官员仍在努力分析来自高等教育监管会的数据。该学院系统和其他国家部门的管理费用数据将成为“商业理由”的一部分,而在官员们商议外包方案细节时,州政府会使用该理由。

“该州的设施管理项目组正在生成其商业理由,预计将在二月底完成并提供给公众,”马丁说道。(49-3)“目前还没有什么需要采取的行动,因为分析还没有完成。”

摩根对外包的评论标志着他本月第二次公开反对哈斯拉姆的一项田纳西州高等教育方案。(50)摩根上周表示,他将于一月底退休,因为州长提议分拆高等教育监管会系统里的六所大学,并为它们各自设立一个董事会。在他的辞职信中,摩根称重组是“不可行”的。

#### 46. 答案 A

What do we learn about the decision of technical and community colleges in Tennessee?

- A) It is backed by a campus spending analysis.
- B) It has been flatly rejected by the governor.
- C) It has neglected their faculty's demands.
- D) It will improve their financial situation.

我们怎样理解田纳西州和社区学院的决定?

- A) 校园支出分析报告支持了该决定。
- B) 该决定已被州长断然拒绝。
- C) 该决定忽视了其教职员的需求。
- D) 该决定将改善他们的财务状况。

解析:由题干中的 decision 和 technical and community colleges in Tennessee 定位到文章第一段。第一段指出,田纳西州技术学院和社区学院的决定是不会将其设施管理外包给一家私人公司的,而紧跟其后又提到一份对各高校支出分析的报告支持了该决定。由此可知,校园支出分析报告支持了田纳西州技术学院和社区学院的决定,故答案为 A)。

#### 47. 答案 B

What does the campus spending analysis reveal?

- A) Private companies play a big role in campus management.
- B) Facilities management by colleges is more cost-effective.
- C) Facilities management has greatly improved in recent years.
- D) Colleges exercise full control over their own financial affairs.

校园支出分析报告反映了什么?

- A) 私人公司在校园管理中发挥着巨大的作用。
- B) 院校自行管理设施更划算。
- C) 设施管理在近几年获得了很大的改善。
- D) 院校对自己的财务进行了完全控制。

解析:由题干中的 the campus spending analysis reveal 定位到文章第二段第一句和第三段最后一句。这两句指出,内部分析显示,各高校的设施管理支出都远低于该州确定的行业标准;基于该分析,系统内的各院校运营高效,这令人质疑追求大规模外包业务的价值。由此可知,由院校自行管理设施比外包更为划算,故答案为 B)。

#### 48. 答案 C

Workers' supporters argue that Bill Haslam's proposal would \_\_\_\_\_.

工人利益的倡导者们批评哈斯拉姆的方案将\_\_\_\_\_。

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| A) deprive colleges of the right to manage their facilities | A) 剥夺大学管理其设施的权利   |
| B) make workers less motivated in performing duties         | B) 使工人们更没有动力去履行职责 |
| C) render a number of campus workers jobless                | C) 使一些校园工作者失去工作   |
| D) lead to the privatization of campus facilities           | D) 导致校园设施的私有化     |

**解析:**根据题干中的 workers' supporters 和 Bill Haslam's proposal 定位到文章第四段第一句。该句指出,工人利益的倡导者们批评哈斯拉姆的方案,称这将意味着一些校园工作者会失去其工作或福利,故答案为 C)。

#### 49. 答案 A

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| What do we learn from the state spokeswoman's response to John Morgan's decision? | 我们怎样理解该州女发言人对摩根的决定的回答? |
| A) The outsourcing plan is not yet finalized.                                     | A) 外包方案仍未被敲定。          |
| B) The outsourcing plan will be implemented.                                      | B) 该项外包方案将会实施。         |
| C) The state officials are confident about the outsourcing plan.                  | C) 州政府官员对该外包方案很有信心。    |
| D) The college spending analysis justifies the outsourcing plan.                  | D) 学院支出分析证明该项外包方案合理。   |

**解析:**由题干中的 the state spokeswoman's response 和 John Morgan's decision 定位至文章第五段第一句和第六段第一句以及第七段最后一句。第一个定位句指出,约翰·摩根的决定是退出外包;第二个定位句提到,该州发言人米歇尔·R·马丁表示,政府官员仍在努力分析来自高等教育监管会的数据;第三个定位句指出,马丁认为目前还没有什么需要采取的行动,因为对高等教育监管会的数据分析还没有完成。由此可知马丁对摩根的决定的回应是,外包方案还在商议中,仍未被敲定,无需现在就决定退出,故答案为 A)。

#### 50. 答案 D

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| Why did John Morgan decide to resign?                                      | 为什么摩根决定辞职?            |
| A) He had lost confidence in the Tennessee state government.               | A) 他已对田纳西州政府失去信心。     |
| B) He disagreed with the governor on higher education policies.            | B) 他和州长在高等教育的政策上有分歧。  |
| C) He thought the state's outsourcing proposal was simply unworkable.      | C) 他认为州长的外包提案不可行。     |
| D) He opposed the governor's plan to reconstruct the college board system. | D) 他反对州长重组院校董事会系统的方案。 |

**解析:**由题干中的 John Morgan 和 resign 定位到文章最后一段最后两句。这两句指出,摩根上周表示,他将于一月底退休,因为州长提议分拆高等教育监管会系统里的六所大学,并为它们各自设立一个董事会,在他的辞职信中,摩根称重组“不可行”。由此可知,摩根辞职的原因是州长建议重组院校董事会系统,而摩根认为重组“不可行”,表明他对州长的这项提案持反对态度,故答案为 D)。

## 【难词精选】

outsource *v.* 把……外包

bolster *v.* 支持;支撑

outgoing *adj.* 即将离职的

well below 远低于

in an effort to 企图(努力想);试图要

deliberate *v.* 商议;仔细考虑

split off (使)分离;(使)分裂

immaterial *adj.* 不重要的;不相关的

unworkable *adj.* 不可行的

opt in 选择参加

finalize *v.* 最终确定(计划、协议等)

notify *v.* (正式的)通知,告知

justification *n.* 正当的理由

validate *v.* 验证;使合法化

## Passage Two

从十六世纪晚期开始,游历巴黎、威尼斯、佛罗伦萨,尤其是将罗马作为他们古典教育的终点成为年轻贵族们的一种时尚。由此,大陆游学的理念诞生了,并且成为了一种在接下来的 300 年内将法国和意大利的艺术及文化介绍给英国人、德国人、斯堪的纳维亚人,还有美国人的习俗。(51)在整个游历期间,旅途充满艰辛且花费不菲,可能只有特权阶级才会进行大陆游学——这一阶级还培养出了绅士科学家、作家、古董专家和艺术家的赞助人。

(52)大陆游学的旅行者通常是一个年轻人,他不仅在希腊和拉丁文学方面拥有扎实的基础,还有一些闲暇时间,一些手段以及一些对艺术的兴趣。德国游学者约翰·温克尔曼凭借他对希腊和罗马雕塑的全面研究,开创了艺术史领域;他在罗马长期居留的最初阶段,他的朋友安东·拉斐尔·门斯给他绘制了一幅肖像画。(53)然而,大多数大陆游学旅行者们停留的时间较短,并且启程时抱有的学术意图并不强烈,他们由一位老师或监护人陪同,预计回家时会携带他们的旅行纪念品,以及接触杰作所形成的对艺术和建筑的理解。

伦敦经常是大陆游学旅行者们的出发点,而巴黎则是必需要去的目的地;许多人去荷兰游历,有些人去瑞士和德国,极少数的冒险家去西班牙、希腊或土耳其。不过,必不可少的游历地点是意大利。1744 年,英国游学者查尔斯·汤普森把自己描述为“迫不及待地渴望去观看一个历史上如此出名的国家,一个曾经向世界颁布法律的国家,它现在又是最伟大的音乐与绘画学校,拥有最卓越的雕塑和建筑作品,还充满了珍品秘藏和各种各样的历史文物藏品”,此时他道出了许多大陆游学旅行者的心声。在意大利境内,热点地区是罗马,其古代遗迹和最新成就都被展示给了每一位大陆游学旅行者。帕尼尼的油画《古罗马》和《现代罗马》描绘了备受青睐的风景,包括享有盛名的希腊罗马雕塑和著名的遗迹、喷泉和教堂的景色。(54)由于欧洲在十八世纪末之前几乎没有博物馆,大陆游学的旅行者们常常通过获准参观私人收藏来欣赏绘画和雕塑,并且很多人都渴望能够获得希腊、罗马和意大利的艺术作品来丰富他们自己的收藏。(55)在英国,建筑越来越被视为一种贵族的追求,威尼托的帕拉迪奥别墅以及罗马那些唤起人们回忆的遗迹,贵族们往往将他们从这两者中学到的东西应用到自己的乡间别墅和花园里。

### 51. 答案 B

What is said about the Grand Tour?

- A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
- B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
- C) It produced some famous European artists.
- D) It made a compulsory part of college education.

大陆游学是怎样的?

- A) 它盛行于那个时代的年轻人之中。
- B) 普通人负担不起它的费用。
- C) 它培养了一些著名的欧洲艺术家。
- D) 它成为大学教育的强制部分。

**解析:**由题干中的 the Grand Tour 定位到文章首段末句。该句指出,在整个游学期间,大陆游学的旅途充满艰辛且花费不菲,可能只有特权阶级才会进行游学。由此可知,因为花费过高,大陆游学只有贵族才能进行,普通人负担不起,故答案为 B)。

### 52. 答案 C

What did Grand Tourists have in common?

大陆游学的旅行者有什么共同点?

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| A) They had much geographic knowledge.                   | A) 他们掌握了大量的地理知识。     |
| B) They were courageous and venturesome.                 | B) 他们有勇气并且爱冒险。       |
| C) They were versed in literature and interested in art. | C) 他们都精通文学并且都对艺术感兴趣。 |
| D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.   | D) 他们具备足够的旅行和户外生活经验。 |

**解析:**由题干中的 Grand Tourists 和 have in common 定位到文章第二段首句。该句指出,大陆游学的旅行者通常是一个年轻人,他不仅在希腊和拉丁文学方面拥有扎实的基础,还有一些闲暇时间,一些手段,以及一些对艺术的兴趣。由此可知,大陆游学旅行者们的一个共同点是:他们都精通希腊和拉丁文学,以及对艺术感兴趣,故答案为 C)。

53. 答案 D

- |  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?                | 大陆游学的旅行者是如何从他们的旅行中获益的?  |
| A) They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.  | A) 他们在全世界最伟大的杰作之中找到了灵感。 |
| B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.  | B) 他们对早期人类文明有了更好的理解。    |
| C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms. | C) 他们对现代艺术形式的起源产生了兴趣。   |
| D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture. | D) 他们获得了一些古典艺术和建筑的知识。   |

**解析:**根据题干中的 benefit from their travel 定位到文章第二段末句。该句指出,大陆游学旅行者回家时会携带他们的旅行纪念品,以及接触杰作所形成的对艺术和建筑的理解。首段第一句提到年轻的贵族们进行大陆游学是为了接受古典教育。由此可知,大陆游学旅行者从两方面获益于其旅途,其中一方面就是获得了一些古典艺术和建筑的知识,故答案为 D)。

54. 答案 B

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?  | 为什么大陆旅行者参观私人收藏?        |
| A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home. | A) 他们可以在那里购买独特的纪念品带回家。 |
| B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.   | B) 欧洲在十九世纪之前基本上没有博物馆。  |
| C) They found the antiques there more valuable.             | C) 他们发现那里的古董更有价值。      |
| D) Private collections were of greater variety.             | D) 私人收藏品的种类更多。         |

**解析:**由题干中的 visit the private collections 定位到文章第三段第六句。该句指出,由于欧洲在十八世纪末之前几乎没有博物馆,大陆游学的旅行者们常常通过获准参观私人收藏来欣赏绘画和雕塑,故答案为 B)。

55. 答案 A

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England? | 大陆游学是如何影响英国的建筑的? |
|---|------------------|

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.         | A) 英国出现越来越多的罗马风格的建筑物。 |
| B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.     | B) 许多贵族开始搬进罗马风格的别墅。   |
| C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.    | C) 贵族们的乡间别墅都有罗马风格的花园。 |
| D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens. | D) 意大利的建筑师被雇来设计房子和花园。 |

**解析:**由题干中的 influence 和 the architecture in England 定位到文章末段末句。该句指出,在英国,建筑越来越被视为一种贵族的追求,威尼托的帕拉迪奥别墅以及罗马那些唤起人们回忆的遗迹,贵族们往往将他们从这两者中学到的东西应用到自己的乡间别墅和花园里。由此可知,大陆游学对英国建筑造成的影响是英国出现了越来越多的罗马风格的建筑,故答案为 A)。

### 【难词精选】

aristocrat *n.* 贵族

arduous *adj.* 艰巨的;费力的

privileged *adj.* 有特权的

antique *n.* 古董,古玩

patron *n.* 赞助者,资助人

grounding *n.* 基础;基础知识

be desirous of 渴望,想要某物

cabinet *n.* 陈列柜

rarities *n.* (*pl.*) 珍品

historical relics 历史文物

fountain *n.* 喷泉

## Part IV Translation

### 【参考译文】

The Ming Dynasty, which reigned China for 276 years when the country was featured by good governance and social stability, was depicted as one of the greatest periods of human history. Market economy and urbanization was driven by the thriving handicrafts industry during this period. Commodities, including alcohol and silk products, were available on the market in large quantities. At the same time, clocks and tobacco products, among many other foreign goods, were imported. Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou and Suzhou emerged as large commercial centers one after another. It was also during the reign of the Ming Dynasty that fleets headed by navigator Zheng He made seven large-scale, adventurous voyages to the Indian Ocean. What is also worth mentioning is that three of the Four Great Classical Novels of China were written during this period.

### 【分句解析】

1. 翻译第一句时,带有时间的信息属于事实背景,通常放在从句中。“……之一”要注意单复数和最高级的使用。“治理有序、社会稳定”属于特点,可译为 be marked by/characterized by/featured by。“被描绘为伟大的时代”是有原因的,原因就是“治理有序、社会稳定”这一事实背景。按照常规,事实背景往往都是放在从句当中。大家可以参照译文好好体会一下行文的逻辑。

辑性。

2. 翻译第二句时,注意时态的前后一致性。“手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化”改写为被动句式。即“Market economy and urbanization was driven/ spurred by the thriving handicrafts industry during this period”。
3. 翻译第四、五句时,如果中文行文蹩脚,一定要先进行改写,然后再翻译,即:中文原文—改写中文—英文翻译的“三步走”。此处“还进口许多外国商品,如……”可改写为“……等许多外国商品也被进口”。“……这样的大商业中心相继形成”可改写为“……相继成为大商业中”。
4. 翻译第六句时,“也是在明代”可以用一个强调句式凸显信息的重要性:It is…that…。此外,对郑和的身份要进行解释说明:他是一位航海家(navigator)。