

# 大学英语六级考试2016年6月真题(第三套)

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on *e learning*. Try to imagine what will happen when more and more people study online instead of attending school. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

**特别说明:** 由于多题多卷, 官方第三套真题的听力试题与第二套真题的一致, 只是选项顺序不同, 因此, 本套试卷不再提供听力部分。

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The robotics revolution is set to bring humans face to face with an old fear—man made creations as smart and capable as we are but without a moral compass. As robots take on ever more complex roles, the question naturally 26: Who will be responsible when they do something wrong? Manufacturers? Users? Software writers? The answer depends on the robot.

Robots already save us time, money and energy. In the future, they will improve our health care, social welfare and standard of living. The 27 of computational power and engineering advances will 28 enable lower cost in home care for the disabled, 29 use of driverless cars that may reduce drunk and distracted driving accidents and countless home and service industry uses for robots, from street cleaning to food preparation.

But there are 30 to be problems. Robot cars will crash. A *drone* (遥控飞行器) operator will 31 someone's privacy. A robotic *lawn mower* (割草机) will run over a neighbor's cat. Juries sympathetic to the 32 of machines will punish entrepreneurs with company crushing 33 and damages. What should governments do to protect people while 34 space for innovation?

Big, complicated systems on which much public safety depends, like driverless cars, should be built, 35 and sold by manufacturers who take responsibility for ensuring safety and are liable for accidents. Governments should set safety requirements and then let insurers price the risk of the robots based on the manufacturer's driving record, not the passenger's.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) arises      | I) manifesting |
| B) ascends     | J) penalties   |
| C) bound       | K) preserving  |
| D) combination | L) programmed  |
| E) definite    | M) proximately |
| F) eventually  | N) victims     |
| G) interfere   | O) widespread  |
| H) invade      |                |

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Reform and Medical Costs

- A) Americans are deeply concerned about the relentless rise in health care costs and health insurance premiums. They need to know if reform will help solve the problem. The answer is that no one has an easy fix for rising medical costs. The fundamental fix—reshaping how care is delivered and how doctors are paid in a wasteful, abnormal system—is likely to be achieved only through trial and error and *incremental* (渐进的) gains.
- B) The good news is that a bill just approved by the House and a bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee would implement or test many reforms that should help slow the rise in medical costs over the long term. As a report in *The New England Journal of Medicine* concluded, “Pretty much every proposed innovation found in the health policy literature these days is contained in these measures.”
- C) Medical spending, which typically rises faster than wages and the overall economy, is propelled by two things: the high prices charged for medical services in this country and the volume of unnecessary care delivered by doctors and hospitals, which often perform a lot more tests and treatments than a patient really needs.
- D) Here are some of the important proposals in the House and Senate bills to try to address those problems, and why it is hard to know how well they will work.
- E) Both bills would reduce the rate of growth in annual Medicare payments to hospitals, nursing homes and other providers by amounts comparable to the productivity savings routinely made in other industries with the help of new technologies and new ways to organize work. This proposal could save Medicare more than \$100 billion over the next decade. If private plans demanded similar productivity savings from providers, and refused to let providers shift additional costs to them, the savings could be much larger. Critics say Congress will give in to lobbyists and let inefficient providers *off the hook* (放过). That is far less likely to happen if Congress also adopts strong “pay go” rules requiring that any increase in payments to providers be offset by new taxes or budget cuts.
- F) The Senate Finance bill would impose an *excise tax* (消费税) on health insurance plans that cost more than \$8,000 for an individual or \$21,000 for a family. It would most likely cause insurers to redesign plans to fall beneath the threshold. Enrollees would have to pay more money for many services out of their own pockets, and that would encourage them to think twice about whether an expensive or redundant test was worth it. Economists project that most employers would shift money from expensive health benefits into wages. The House bill has no similar tax. The final legislation should.
- G) Any doctor who has wrestled with multiple forms from different insurers, or patients who have tried to understand their own parade of statements, know that simplification ought to save money. When the health insurance industry was still cooperating in reform efforts, its trade group offered to provide standardized forms

for automated processing. It estimated that step would save hundreds of billions of dollars over the next decade. The bills would lock that pledge into law.

- H) The stimulus package provided money to convert the inefficient, paper driven medical system to electronic records that can be easily viewed and transmitted. This requires open investments to help doctors convert. In time it should help restrain costs by eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions, and helping doctors find the best treatments.
  - I) Virtually all experts agree that the fee for service system doctors are rewarded for the quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness is a primary reason that the cost of care is so high. Most agree that the solution is to push doctors to accept fixed payments to care for a particular illness or for a patient's needs over a year. No one knows how to make that happen quickly. The bills in both houses would start pilot projects within Medicare. They include such measures as accountable care organizations to take charge of a patient's needs with an eye on both cost and quality, and chronic disease management to make sure the seriously ill, who are responsible for the bulk of all health care costs, are treated properly. For the most part, these experiments rely on incentive payments to get doctors to try them.
  - J) Testing innovations do no good unless the good experiments are identified and expanded and the bad ones are dropped. The Senate bill would create an independent commission to monitor the pilot programs and recommend changes in Medicare's payment policies to urge providers to adopt reforms that work. The changes would have to be approved or rejected as a whole by Congress, making it hard for narrow interest lobbies to bend lawmakers to their will.
  - K) The bills in both chambers would create health insurance exchanges on which small businesses and individuals could choose from an array of private plans and possibly a public option. All the plans would have to provide standard benefit packages that would be easy to compare. To get access to millions of new customers, insurers would have a strong incentive to lower their prices, perhaps by accepting slimmer profit margins or demanding better deals from providers.
  - L) The final legislation might throw a public plan into the competition, but thanks to the fierce opposition of the insurance industry and Republican critics, it might not save much money. The one in the House bill would have to negotiate rates with providers, rather than using Medicare rates, as many reformers wanted.
  - M) The president's stimulus package is pumping money into research to compare how well various treatments work. Is surgery, radiation or careful monitoring best for *prostate* (前列腺) cancer? Is the latest and most expensive cholesterol lowering drug any better than its common competitors? The pending bills would spend additional money to accelerate this effort.
  - N) Critics have charged that this sensible idea would lead to rationing of care. (That would be true only if you believed that patients should have an unrestrained right to treatments proven to be inferior.) As a result, the bills do not require, as they should, that the results of these studies be used to set payment rates in Medicare.
  - O) Congress needs to find the courage to allow Medicare to pay preferentially for treatments proven to be superior. Sometimes the best treatment might be the most expensive. But overall, we suspect that spending would come down through elimination of a lot of unnecessary or even dangerous tests and treatments.
  - P) The House bill would authorize the secretary of health and human services to negotiate drug prices in Medicare and Medicaid. Some authoritative analysts doubt that the secretary would get better deals than private insurers already get. We believe negotiation could work. It does in other countries.
  - Q) Missing from these bills is any serious attempt to rein in malpractice costs. Malpractice awards do drive up insurance premiums for doctors in high risk specialties, and there is some evidence that doctors engage in "defensive medicine" by performing tests and treatments primarily to prove they are not negligent should they get sued.
36. With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages.

37. Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers.
38. It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in America.
39. Standardization of forms for automatic processing will save a lot of medical expenses.
40. Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan.
41. Conversion of paper to electronic medical records will help eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions.
42. The high cost of medical services and unnecessary tests and treatments have driven up medical expenses.
43. One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect.
44. Contrary to analysts' doubts, the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation.
45. Fair competition might create a strong incentive for insurers to charge less.

### Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Facing water shortages and escalating fertilizer costs, farmers in developing countries are using raw *sewage* (下水道污水) to irrigate and fertilize nearly 49 million acres of cropland, according to a new report and it may not be a bad thing.

While the practice carries serious health risks for many, those dangers are outweighed by the social and economic gains for poor urban farmers and consumers who need affordable food.

"There is a large potential for wastewater agriculture to both help and hurt great numbers of urban consumers," said Liqa Raschid Sally, who led the study.

The report focused on poor urban areas, where farms in or near cities supply relatively inexpensive food. Most of these operations draw irrigation water from local rivers or lakes. Unlike developed cities, however, these areas lack advanced water treatment facilities, and rivers effectively become *sewers* (下水道).

When this water is used for agricultural irrigation, farmers risk absorbing disease causing bacteria, as do consumers who eat the produce raw and unwashed. Nearly 2.2 million people die each year because of *diarrhea related* (与腹泻相关的) diseases, according to WHO statistics. More than 80% of those cases can be attributed to contact with contaminated water and a lack of proper sanitation. But Pay Drechsel, an environmental scientist, argues that the social and economic benefits of using untreated human waste to grow food outweigh the health risks.

Those dangers can be addressed with farmer and consumer education, he said, while the free water and nutrients from human waste can help urban farmers in developing countries to escape poverty.

Agriculture is a water intensive business, accounting for nearly 70% of global fresh water consumption.

In poor, dry regions, untreated wastewater is the only viable irrigation source to keep farmers in business. In some cases, water is so scarce that farmers break open sewage pipes transporting waste to local rivers.

Irrigation is the primary agricultural use of human waste in the developing world. But frequently untreated human waste harvested from lavatories is delivered to farms and spread as fertilizer.

In most cases, the human waste is used on grain crops, which are eventually cooked, minimizing the risk of transmitting water borne diseases. With fertilizer prices jumping nearly 50% per metric ton over the last year in some places, human waste is an attractive, and often necessary, alternative.

In cases where sewage mud is used, expensive chemical fertilizer use can be avoided. The mud contains the same critical nutrients.

“Overly strict standards often fail,” James Bartram, a WHO water health expert, said. “We need to accept that fact across much of the planet, so waste with little or no treatment will be used in agriculture for good reason.”

46. What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming?
- A ) Its risks cannot be overestimated. C ) Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.  
B ) It should be forbidden altogether. D ) It is polluting millions of acres of cropland.
47. What is the main problem caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation?
- A ) Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated.  
B ) It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business.  
C ) Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.  
D ) It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market.
48. What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture?
- A ) Favorable. C ) Indifferent.  
B ) Skeptical. D ) Responsible.
49. What does Pay Drechsel think of the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming?
- A ) They have been somewhat exaggerated. C ) They will be minimized with new technology.  
B ) They can be dealt with through education. D ) They can be addressed by improved sanitation.
50. What do we learn about James Bartram's position on the use of human waste for farming?
- A ) He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.  
B ) He challenges Liqa Raschid Sally's conclusion.  
C ) He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis.  
D ) He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

These days, nobody needs to cook. Families graze on high cholesterol take aways and microwaved ready meals. Cooking is an occasional hobby and a vehicle for celebrity chefs. Which makes it odd that the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house: what the great hall was to the medieval castle, the kitchen is to the 21st century home.

The money spent on kitchens has risen with their status. In America the kitchen market is now worth \$170 billion, five times the country's film industry. In the year to August 2007, IKEA, a Swedish furniture chain, sold over one million kitchens worldwide. The average budget for a “major” kitchen overhaul in 2006, calculates *Remodeling* magazine, was a staggering \$54,000; even a “minor” improvement cost on average \$18,000.

Exclusivity, more familiar in the world of high fashion, has reached the kitchen: Robinson & Cornish, a British manufacturer of custom made kitchens, offers a Georgian style one which would cost £145,000–155,000 excluding building, plumbing and electrical work. Its big selling point is that nobody else will have it: “You won't see this kitchen anywhere else in the world.”

The elevation of the room that once belonged only to the servants to that of design showcase for the modern family tells the story of a century of social change. Right into the early 20th century, kitchens were smoky, noisy places, generally located underground, or to the back of the house, and as far from living space as possible. That was as it should be: kitchens were for servants, and the aspiring middle classes wanted nothing to do with them.

But as the working classes prospered and the servant shortage set in, housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes. One of the pioneers of a radical new way of thinking about the kitchen was Catharine Esther Beecher, sister of Harriet Beecher Stowe. In *American Woman's Home*, published in 1869, the Beecher sisters recommended a scientific approach to household management, designed to enhance the efficiency of a woman's work and promote order.

Many contemporary ideas about kitchen design can be traced back to another American, Christine Frederick, who set about enhancing the efficiency of the housewife. Her 1919 work, *Household Engineering: Scientific Management in the Home*, was based on detailed observation of a housewife's daily routine. She borrowed the principle of efficiency on the factory floor and applied it to domestic tasks on the kitchen floor.

Frederick's central idea, that "stove, sink and kitchen table must be placed in such a relation that useless steps are avoided entirely", inspired the first fully fitted kitchen, designed in the 1920s by Margarete Schütter Lihotsky. It was a modernist triumph, and many elements remain central features of today's kitchen.

51. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?
- A) It is where housewives display their cooking skills. C) It has become something odd in a modern house.  
B) It is where the family entertains important guests. D) It is regarded as the center of a modern home.
52. Why does the Georgian style kitchen sell at a very high price?
- A) It is believed to have tremendous artistic value. C) It is manufactured by a famous British company.  
B) No duplicate is to be found in any other place. D) No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.
53. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?
- A) Improved living conditions. C) Technological progress.  
B) Women's elevated status. D) Social change.
54. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?
- A) A place where women could work more efficiently. C) A place of interest to the educated people.  
B) A place where high technology could be applied. D) A place to experiment with new ideas.
55. What do we learn about today's kitchen?
- A) It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.  
B) Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.  
C) It has been transformed beyond recognition.  
D) Many of its functions have changed greatly.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on *Answer Sheet 2*.

深圳是中国广东省一座新开发的城市。在改革开放之前，深圳不过是一个渔村，仅有三万多人。20 世纪 80 年代，中国政府创建了深圳经济特区，作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田。如今，深圳的人口已经超过 1,000 万，整个城市发生了巨大的变化。

到 2014 年，深圳的人均(per capita)GDP 已达 25,000 美元，相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平。就综合实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列。由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地。





扫码听名师讲解

## 2016年6月大学英语六级考试真题精析(第三套)

## Part I

## Writing

As science and technology advance, an increasing number of people begin to take advantage of digital devices and the Internet to take courses and acquire knowledge. The boom of e learning seems to be an inevitable trend that is bound to make a huge impact on people's learning.

While some think e learning may hinder interpersonal communication and interaction, thus leading to separation and a ruin of the nature of study, others hold that e learning can facilitate our learning in many aspects. There is no doubt that e learning greatly promotes learning efficiency, and breaks the restrictions in terms of time, places and subjects, to some extent. Updated knowledge will spread rapidly, enabling learners to keep pace with the time, especially for those in remote areas.

From my point of view, interaction between teachers and learners at school is necessary and irreplaceable and the traditional face to face studying process plays a significant role. It is advisable that we should combine e learning with attending school, and it is high time that we placed great emphasis on this issue as e learning is becoming more and more pervasive.

随着科技的发展,越来越多的人开始利用数字设备和互联网来上课和获取知识。在线学习的兴起看似是一个必然的趋势,必定会对人们的学习产生巨大的影响。

一些人认为在线学习可能会阻碍人际沟通和互动,从而导致孤立,破坏教育的本质。而另一些人则坚持认为在线学习在许多方面都能促进我们的学习。毋庸置疑,在线学习极大地提高了学习效率,在一定程度上打破了时间、地点和学科的限制。最新知识将快速传播,使得学习者能与时俱进,对于偏远地区的人更是如此。

在我看来,学校里老师和学生之间的互动是必要且无法取代的,传统的面对面的学习具有重要的意义。把在线学习和在校学习相结合才是明智之举,随着在线学习变得越来越普遍,是时候高度重视这个问题了。

## 要点用法

an increasing number of 越来越多的

take advantage of 利用

digital device 数字设备,电子设备

acquire 获取,得到

boom 兴起,盛行

inevitable 必然的,不可避免的

be bound to 必定要,一定会

make a huge impact on 对……产生巨大的影响

hinder 妨碍,阻碍

interpersonal communication 人际沟通

interaction 互动

lead to 导致,造成

ruin 破坏;毁灭

hold 坚持认为

facilitate 促进,有利于

in many aspects 在许多方面

promote 促进

efficiency 效率

restriction 限制,约束

to some extent 在某种程度上

updated 最新的,更新的

keep pace with 跟上,与……保持同步

remote 遥远的,偏远的

from one's point of view 在某人看来

irreplaceable 不可替代的

play a significant role 发挥着重要的作用;扮演着重要的角色

advisable 明智的,可取的

combine...with... 把……和……相结合

place emphasis on 重视;强调

pervasive 流行的,普遍的

## 句法点评

1. As science and technology advance, an increasing number of people begin to take advantage of digital devices and the Internet to take courses and acquire knowledge.

用一个较长的句子开篇,引出在线学习这一主题。主从复合句的使用可为文章增色。

2. The boom of e learning seems to be an inevitable trend that is bound to make a huge impact on people's learning.

先简要概述在线学习的趋势，为下文具体阐述在线学习带来的影响做铺垫。定语从句的使用使表达多样化，避免单调。

3. While some think e learning may hinder interpersonal communication and interaction, thus leading to separation and a ruin of the nature of study, others hold that e learning can facilitate our learning in many aspects.

主体段首句引出对在线学习所带来的影响的讨论，符合题目要求。主从复合句、宾语从句和分词结构的连用很好地阐明了各方观点。

4. There is no doubt that e learning greatly promotes learning efficiency, and breaks the restrictions in terms of time, places and subjects, to some extent.

进一步论述在线学习的优势和影响。同位语从句的使用使全文句式表达富有变化。

5. From my point of view, interaction between teachers and learners at school is necessary and irreplaceable and the traditional face to face studying process plays a significant role.

末段首句阐明作者的观点，指出传统课堂的教育方式无可替代。并列句的使用使观点表达明晰、具体。

6. It is advisable that we should combine e learning with attending school, and it is high time that we placed great emphasis on this issue as e learning is becoming more and more pervasive.

文章末句提出建议和解决问题的办法，全文论述结构完整。两个虚拟语气并列句的运用增强了表达效果，使文章收尾更有力。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

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## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

机器人革命注定会使人类直接面对由来已久的恐惧。人造物和我们人类一样聪明能干，但却不具备道德约束力。当机器人承担起更加复杂的任务时，问题自然就[26]浮现出来了：一旦它们出了错，谁来承担这一责任？生产商？用户？软件研发者？答案取决于机器人。

机器人已经帮助我们节省了时间、金钱和精力。未来，它们将改善我们的医疗保健、社会福利和生活水平。计算能力和工程技术提升的[27]合力[28]最终将促使我们为残疾人提供费用更低的家庭护理，帮助我们[29]普及无人驾驶汽车的使用（这种汽车的使用可能会减少因酒驾及分心驾驶而造成的事故），同时使机器人广泛应用于家庭和服务行业，从事清扫街道乃至烹调食物等方方面面的工作。

但是[30]肯定会有问题相伴而生。机器人驾驶的汽车会撞车。遥控飞行器操控者会[31]侵犯他人的隐私。自动割草机会碾压邻居家的猫。同情机器[32]受害者的陪审团会使企业家承受招致公司破产的[33]罚金和损害赔偿。政府应当怎样做才能在[34]保留创新空间的同时保护好人类呢？

公共安全多有依赖的大型而复杂的系统，比如无人驾驶汽车，应当由既能够确保安全，又能为交通事故负责的生产商制造、[35]设定程序以及销售。政府应当制定安全要求，然后让保险公司根据制造商而不是乘客的车辆行驶记录，为机器人事故风险定价。

26. A) arises

**语法判断：**空格所在句为as引导的主从复合句，the question naturally 为主句，由此可知，空格处应填入被副词naturally所修饰的谓语动词，且根据主语the question及从句的时态（一般现在时）判断此处应填入动词的第三人称单数形式。符合语法条件的备选项有arises（浮现，涌现）和ascends（上升，升高）。

**语义判断：**文章首句提到了人们由来已久的恐惧：人造物和我们人类一样聪明能干，但却不具备道德约束力。由此可判断，本句是说，当机器人承担起更加复杂的任务时，问题自然就“浮现”出来了，将备选项arises和ascends代入原文可知，arises符合上下文语境，故本题应选A。



27. D) combination

**语法判断：**空格前是定冠词the，空格后是介词短语of computational power and engineering advances，由此可知，空格处应填入一个名词。符合语法条件的备选项有：combination(混合，结合)、penalties(处罚，惩罚)和victims(受害者，牺牲品)。

**语义判断：**本段前两句提到，机器人已经帮助我们节省了时间、金钱和精力，未来，它们将改善我们的医疗保健、社会福利和生活水平，由此可知，空格所在句承接上文语义，继续解释机器人技术给人类带来的积极影响。将combination、penalties和victims三者代入原文可知，combination符合语境，即“计算能力和工程技术提升的合力”，故本题应选D。

28. F) eventually

**语法判断：**空格前是助动词will，空格后是谓语动词enable，由此可知，空格处应填入一个副词，修饰谓语动词enable。符合语法条件的备选项有eventually(最终，终于)和proximately(近似地)。

**语义判断：**根据此处语境“计算能力和工程技术提升的合力”将促使我们为残疾人提供费用更低的家庭护理”，可知备选项eventually和proximately中前者符合上下文文意，即“最终将促使我们……”，故本题选F。

29. O) widespread

**语法判断：**空格前是逗号，空格后是use of driverless cars，由此可知，空格处应填入一个形容词或可作形容词的分词，充当定语，修饰use。符合语法条件的形容词和分词选项有bound(必定的；有义务的；受约束的)、definite(一定的，确切的)、manifesting(显现的)和widespread(广泛的，普及的)。

**语义判断：**根据前半句语境“计算能力和工程技术提升的合力最终将促使我们为残疾人提供费用更低的家庭护理”，可知lower cost in home care、use of driverless cars和countless home and service industry uses三者是并列关系，共同充当enable的宾语，将符合语法条件的备选项代入原文，可知widespread符合语境，widespread use即“广泛应用”之意。故本题应选O。注意，此处的译文出于上下文文意的需要将widespread转译成了动词词义“普及”。

30. C) bound

**语法判断：**空格前是be动词are，空格后是不定式to be problems，再根据前面的there可判断出本句是there be句型，因此空格处应填入形容词。本句结构应为there are *adj.* to be...。符合语法条件的备选项有bound和definite。

**语义判断：**上一段提到了机器人革命给人类带来的积极作用，本段开头的but表明，下文要阐述机器人革命的消极影响。由下文列举的几种消极影响robot cars will crash、a drone operator will someone's privacy以及a robotic lawn mower will run over a neighbor's cat可知，本段开头句是说“但是肯定会有问题相伴而生”，将bound和definite代入原文，be bound to构成固定搭配，意为“一定，必定”，符合语境，故本题应选C。不存在be definite to这一搭配。

31. H) invade

**语法判断：**空格前为will，空格后为someone's privacy，由此可知，空格处应填入动词原形，充当句子的谓语。符合语法的备选项有bound(跳跃)、interfere(干涉)和invade(侵犯，侵略)。

**语义判断：**此处仍然列举机器人革命的消极影响，空格所在句提到，遥控飞行器操控者会 他人的隐私，将备选项代入原文可知，invade符合语境，invade someone's privacy即“侵犯某人的隐私”之意。故本题应选H。

32. N) victims

**语法判断：**空格前是定冠词the，空格后是介词短语of machines，由此可知，空格处应填入名词。符合语法条件的名词选项还有penalties和victims。

**语义判断：**此处是与上文并列的一种消极影响，即同情机器 的陪审团会使企业家承受招致公司破产的 和损害赔偿，将备选名词代入原文可知，后者符合语境，故本题应选N。

33. J) penalties

**语法判断：**空格前是合成形容词company crushing，空格后是and damages，可知空格处应填入一个与damages并列的名词，符合语法条件的备选名词只剩下penalties。

**语义判断：**此处是上题所提及的消极影响的后半部分，文章提到，同情机器受害者的陪审团会使企业

家承受招致公司破产的 和损害赔偿,将penalties(罚款,惩罚)代入原文,符合文中语境,故本题应选J。

34. K) preserving

**语法判断:**空格前是连词while,空格后是space for innovation,可知,空格处应填入v ing形式,与space构成动宾结构。符合语法条件的备选项有manifesting(显示,证明)和preserving(保护;保留)。

**语义判断:**本句以问句的形式提出政府应如何应对上述消极影响,由前面的内容可知,政府需要处理的难题是:如何在“保留”创新空间的同时保护好人类,显然preserving符合此处语境,因此本题应选K。

35. L) programmed

**语法判断:**空格前是Big, complicated systems...should be built,空格后是and sold by manufacturers,可见句子主体结构完整,因此空格处应填入一个过去分词,与built和sold构成并列关系。符合语法条件的过去分词选项只剩下programmed。

**语义判断:**空格位于末段首句,针对上段末句提出的问题:政府应当怎样做才能在保留创新空间的同时保护好人类呢?本段给出了答案,即公共安全多有依赖的大型而复杂的系统,比如无人驾驶汽车,应当由既能够确保安全,又能为交通事故负责任的生产商制造、 以及销售,由此可知,programmed(设定程序)符合此处语境,故本题应选L。

## Section B

### 改革和医疗费用

- A) 美国人为不断上涨的医疗保健和医疗保险费用而深感忧虑。他们想要知道改革是否有助于解决这个问题。[38] 答案就是对于医疗费用的上涨没有人能给出简单的解决办法。最根本的解决办法 在这个充满浪费、发展畸形的系统中改变护理的实施方式以及医生的薪酬制度 只有通过反复尝试、一点点改进才有可能实现。
- B) 好消息是,众议院刚刚通过的一项法案以及参议院财政委员会通过的一项法案都指出,将实施或试行很多改革,这些改革在长期看来应该有助于减缓医疗费用的增长。正如《新英格兰医学杂志》中的一篇报道概括的,“目前在卫生政策文献中出现的几乎每一个创新提案都包含在这些措施中了。”
- C) [42] 医疗费用一般来说比工资和整体经济增长得要快,这是由两个因素推动的:这个国家在医疗服务方面的高额收费以及医生和医院(经常对病人做比实际需要多得多的检查和治疗)实施的大量不必要的护理。
- D) 下面是众议院和参议院的法案中尝试解决这些问题的重要提案,以及为何很难知道它们能起多大作用。
- E) 这两项法案都提出将降低每年医院、养老院以及其他医疗服务机构支付的医疗保险费用的增长率,减少的费用相当于其他产业通常借助新技术和组织工作的新方式节省的生产成本。这项提案在下一个十年能够节省一千多亿美元的医疗保险费用。如果私人保险计划也要求医疗服务机构节省相近的生产成本量,而且拒绝这些机构将额外费用转嫁到自己身上,那么节省的费用可能会更多。评论家称国会将会向说客妥协,放过效率低下的医疗服务机构。如果国会也采取强硬的“现收现付”做法,要求支付给医疗服务机构的任何费用的增长都由新的税收和预算消减弥补的话,这样的情况就不太可能发生。
- F) 对于医保计划中个人花费超过8000美元或家庭花费超过2.1万美元的,参议院财政法案提出将会征收消费税。这很可能使得保险公司重新制定计划,降低收费门槛。投保人将不得不自掏腰包为很多服务支付更多的钱,这将促使他们仔细考虑是否值得做一项昂贵而多余的检查。[36] 经济学家们预估,大部分用人单位将会把昂贵的医保支出转化为工资发放。众议院的法案没有提出类似的税收政策。而最终的立法应该会将它纳入其中。
- G) 被不同保险公司交来的很多文件搞得焦头烂额的医生,或者试图了解保险公司各种条款的病人都知道去繁从简应该会省钱。[39]当医疗保险产业仍在配合改革时,它的贸易集团主动为自动化处理提供标准形式。据估计,这一举措将在下一个十年节省数千亿美元。这些法案将把这一计划列入法律。
- H) [41] 这个刺激方案提供资金,将效率低下的纸质医疗体系转变为易于查看并流传的电子档案。这就需要公开投资来帮助医生转变。最后它应该通过取消多余的检查,预防药物间相互作用,以及帮助医生找到最好的治疗方法来控制医疗成本。

- I) [43] 实际上,所有的专家都认为这个医疗服务收费体系 医生因其医疗服务的次数而不是质量或效率而取得报酬 是医疗成本如此之高的一个主要原因。大多数专家同意这个解决办法:让医生接受对某种疾病或病人在一年内的需要收取固定的诊疗费用。没有人知道如何使之快速实现。两个议院的法案都提出将在联邦医疗保险范围内开展试点项目。包含如下措施:“可信赖医疗组织”对病人的需要全权负责,并且会时刻关注医疗费用和质量;“慢性疾病管理”要确保那些需要自己承担大部分医疗费用的重病患者得到合适的治疗。在很大程度上,这些试验需要依靠奖励款项来使医生做出尝试。
- J) 试验创新措施没有任何益处,除非好的试验得到认同和推展,而且不好的能被终止。参议院的议案提出将会成立一个独立的委员会来监管那些试点工程,并建议医疗保险支付政策有所改变,促使医疗服务机构采取有效的改革措施。[37] 这些改变必须要被国会通盘同意或否决,使得那些狭隘的利益游说者很难让立法者屈从于他们的意愿。
- K) 两个议院的法案都提出将建立医保交易所,在这里小企业和个人可以从一系列私人保险计划中做出选择,甚至还可以选择一项公共保险。所有的保险计划都将提供便于对比的标准福利待遇。[45] 为了吸引数百万的新客户,保险公司会有强有力的动机来降低价格,比如可能通过接受较少的利润或要求医疗服务机构提供更多的优惠。
- L) [40] 最终的立法可能会包含一个与私人保险公司竞争的公共保险计划,但是由于保险业和共和党评论家们的强烈反对,可能不会节省太多钱。众议院的法案要与医疗服务机构协商以确定保险费率,而不是像很多改革家希望的那样使用联邦医疗保险费率。
- M) 奥巴马总统的一系列经济刺激方案是将钱投入到研究中,以比较各种治疗方案的成效。外科手术、放射治疗和严密的监护是治疗前列腺癌最好的方式吗?最新、最贵的降低胆固醇水平的药物就比其他普通药物好吗?这些悬而未决的议案将为加速研究进程投入额外的资金。
- N) 评论家们指责说这个明智的想法将导致医疗资源的定量配给。(只有当你相信病人可以自由选择那些被证明是较差的治疗手段时,那才会成真。)结果,这些法案并没有像他们(立法者)应该做的那样,要求这些研究成果用来设定医疗保险的支付率。
- O) 国会需要鼓起勇气,允许联邦医疗保险优先为那些被证明是比较好的治疗方案付费。有时最佳的治疗方案可能是最昂贵的。但是总体来说,我们猜想通过取消大量不必要的,或者甚至是危险的检查和治疗,医疗开支是会减少的。
- P) 众议院的法案将授权卫生与公众服务部部长就联邦医疗保险和医疗补助计划的药品价格进行谈判。对于部长谈成的价格将比私人保险公司谈成的价格更加优惠这一点,一些权威的分析专家表示怀疑。[44] 我们相信谈判应该会奏效,在其他国家奏效了。
- Q) 这些法案中缺少的是在控制医疗事故赔偿费用方面的认真尝试。医疗事故赔偿的费用确实会抬高高风险领域的医生的保险费,而且有证据表明,医生通过各种检查和治疗进行“防御性医疗”主要是为了在遭到起诉时证明他们并没有玩忽职守。

36. With a tax imposed on expensive health insurance plans, most employers will likely transfer money from health expenses into wages. 因为对昂贵的医保计划征税,所以大部分用人单位很可能将医保开支转为工资。

► 答案: F

► 解析: 根据题干中的a tax imposed, most employers和wages可定位到F段。F段开头提到对于医保计划中个人花费和家庭花费超过一定标准的,参议院财政法案提出将会征收消费税,后半部分提到大部分用人单位将会把昂贵的医保支出转为工资发放。题干中的a tax imposed是F段第一句话中的impose an excise tax的同义转述; transfer money from health expenses into wages是F段倒数第三句中的shift money from expensive health benefits into wages的同义转述。

37. Changes in policy would be approved or rejected as a whole so that lobbyists would find it hard to influence lawmakers. 政策上的改变将被通盘同意或否决,以至于游说者很难影响立法者。

► 答案: J

► 解析: 根据题干中的approved or rejected as a whole和lawmakers可定位到J段。J段讲述的是政策改变的问题, 最后一句说, 这些改变必须要被国会通盘同意或否决, 使得那些狭隘的利益劝说者很难让立法者屈从于他们的意愿。而题干正是对J段最后一句的概括, 其中find it hard是对原文making it hard的同义转述, influence lawmakers是对bend lawmakers to their will的同义转述。

38. It is not easy to curb the rising medical costs in      要控制美国日益增长的医疗费用并不容易。  
America.

► 答案: A

► 解析: 本句话在原文中没有明确的关键词定位, 需要逐段进行分析和匹配。本文主要讲述了控制美国日益增长的医疗费用问题, 先看A段。A段第一句话就提到美国人为医疗费用和医疗保险费用的不断上涨而深感忧虑。第三句话说对于医疗费用的上涨没有人能给出简单的解决办法。综合分析, 题干正是对这两句话的概括, 因此正确答案为A。

39. Standardization of forms for automatic processing      自动化处理形式的标准化将会节省大量医疗  
will save a lot of medical expenses.      开支。

► 答案: G

► 解析: 根据题干中的Standardization 和automatic processing可定位到G段。G段提到当医疗保险产业仍在配合改革时, 它的贸易集团主动为自动化处理提供标准形式。这一举措将在下一个十年节省数千亿美元。题干正是对这两句话的概括。automatic processing在原文中有复现, Standardization对应原文中的standardized。

40. Republicans and the insurance industry are strongly      共和党和保险业强烈反对建立公共保险计划。  
opposed to the creation of a public insurance plan.

► 答案: L

► 解析: 根据题干中的Republicans, insurance industry和a public insurance plan可定位到L段。L段第一句就说最终的立法可能会包含一个公共保险计划, 但是由于保险业和共和党评论家们的强烈反对, 可能不会节省太多钱。题干中的the creation of a public insurance plan 是原文中throw a public plan的同义转述, strongly opposed to是原文中的the fierce opposition of 的同义转述。

41. Conversion of paper to electronic medical records      从纸张到电子医疗档案的转变将有助于取消多  
will help eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug      余的检查, 预防药物间的相互作用。  
interactions.

► 答案: H

► 解析: 根据题干中的electronic medical records和eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions可定位到H段。题干中的Conversion对应原文中的动词形式convert, eliminate redundant tests and prevent drug interactions是对原文中的eliminating redundant tests, preventing drug interactions的同义转述。

42. The high cost of medical services and unnecessary      高额的医疗服务成本及不必要的检查和治疗抬  
tests and treatments have driven up medical      高了医疗费用。  
expenses.

► 答案: C

► 解析: 根据题干中的medical services和unnecessary tests and treatments可定位到C段。C段讲述了医疗费用如此高的原因, 一是医疗服务的高额收费, 二是大量不必要的检查和治疗, 而题干正是对这两层意思的概括。其中high cost of medical services对应原文中的high prices charged for medical services, driven up是对原文中propelled的同义转述。



43. One main factor that has driven up medical expenses is that doctors are compensated for the amount of care rather than its effect.

抬高医疗开支的一个主要因素在于医生根据医疗服务的次数而不是成效得到报酬。

► 答案: I

► 解析: 根据题干中的amount of care rather than its effect可定位到I段。I段说医生因其医疗服务的次数而不是质量或效率而取得报酬是医疗成本如此之高的一个主要原因。the amount of care rather than its effect对应原文中的quantity of care rather than its quality or effectiveness, compensated是对原文中rewarded的同义转述。

44. Contrary to analysts' doubts, the author believes drug prices may be lowered through negotiation.

与分析专家们的怀疑相反, 作者相信谈判可能会使药品价格降低。

► 答案: P

► 解析: 根据题干中的analysts' doubt、drug prices和negotiation可定位到P段。P段谈到一些权威的分析专家对于部长谈成的价格将比私人保险公司谈成的价格更加优惠这一点表示怀疑, 又说我们相信谈判应该会奏效, 这个说法与题干不谋而合, 因此答案选P。

45. Fair competition might create a strong incentive for insurers to charge less.

公平竞争可能会让保险公司有减少报价的强烈动机。

► 答案: K

► 解析: 根据题干中的a strong incentive可定位到K段。K段谈到了保险公司为了吸引更多新客户而采取的措施, 保险公司会有强有力的动机来降低价格。题干中的Fair competition对应原文中的health insurance exchange, charge less对应原文中的lower their prices。

## Section C

### Passage One

根据一份新的报告, 面对水资源的短缺和肥料费用的上涨, [46] 发展中国家的农民正在使用未经处理的下水道污水为近4900万英亩的农田灌溉和施肥, 而这或许并不是件坏事。

[46] 尽管这种做法给许多人带来严重的健康风险, 但是它给贫穷的城市农民和需要平价食品的消费者带来的社会和经济效益超过了那些风险。

“污水农业给城市的众多消费者带来帮助和伤害的可能性都很大。”牵头这项研究的利卡·拉希德 萨莉说道。

该研究聚焦于贫困的城市地区, 这些城市中或临近的农场提供相对廉价的食物。大部分作业是从当地河流或湖泊中引水灌溉。然而, 与发达城市不同, 这些地区缺乏先进的水处理设施, 而河流实际上就成了下水道。

[47] 当这些水用于农业灌溉的时候, 农民和那些生食未经清洗的农产品的消费者一样, 都面临摄入引发疾病的细菌的风险。根据世界卫生组织的统计, 每年有将近220万人死于与腹泻相关的疾病。超过80%的病例与接触受污染的水源和缺乏适当的卫生设施有关。[48] 但是环境科学家裴伊·德雷克塞尔认为, 使用未经处理的人类排泄物种植粮食所产生的社会和经济效益超过了其所带来的健康风险。

[49] 他说道, 这些风险可以通过对农民和消费者的教育得以解决, 然而从人类排泄物中获得的免费水源和养料可以帮助发展中国家的城市农民摆脱贫困。

农业是需要大量用水的产业, 耗费了全球近70%的淡水。

在贫困、干旱的地区, 未经处理的污水是唯一能维持农民生计的切实可行的灌溉来源。在一些情况下, 水源太过匮乏, 农民甚至会砸开污水管道, 将污水引入当地河流。

在发展中国家, 灌溉是人类排泄物最主要的农业用途。但从厕所收集的未经处理的人类排泄物常常被送到农场, 作为肥料进行播撒。

在大部分情况下, 人类排泄物被用于粮食作物, 而这些作物会经过烹煮, 最终将传播水生疾病的风险降到最低。去年某些地方每公吨肥料的价格暴涨了将近50%, 这使得人类排泄物成为有吸引力而且往往是必不可少的替代选择。

在使用污泥的情况下，可以避免使用昂贵的化学肥料。这种污泥含有同样关键的营养成分。

【50】世界卫生组织的一位水健康专家詹姆斯·巴特拉姆说：“过分严苛的标准往往不见效，在这个星球的大部分地区我们都需要接受这一事实，所以使用微处理或未处理的人类排泄物进行农业生产是有充分理由的。”

【论说文：尽管发展中国家的一些农民使用未经处理的下水道污水进行农田灌溉会带来严重的健康风险，但这种做法的社会和经济效益超过了其带来的风险。】

第一~二段：一份新的报告指出，发展中国家的一些农民使用未经处理的下水道污水进行农田灌溉的做法会给人带来健康风险，但其社会 and 经济效益超过了其带来的风险。

第三~六段：具体阐述该研究，指出该研究涉及的对象、内容以及得出的结论。

第七~十一段：对于需要大量用水的农业来说，用污水替代处理过的淡水进行灌溉是有吸引力而且必不可少的替代选择。

第十二段：世界卫生组织的水健康专家指出，有充分的理由使用微处理或未处理的人类排泄物进行农业生产。

46. What does the author say about the use of raw sewage for farming?

- A) Its risks cannot be overestimated.
- B) It should be forbidden altogether.
- C) Its benefits outweigh the hazards involved.
- D) It is polluting millions of acres of cropland.

关于在农业中使用未处理的下水道污水，作者说了什么？

- A) 它的风险怎样估计都不算过高。
- B) 它应该完全被禁止。
- C) 它带来的益处超过了相关的危害。
- D) 它正污染着数百万英亩的农田。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词the use of raw sewage for farming，可以把答题线索定位到第一、二段。

► 解析：第一段指出：“发展中国家的农民正在使用未经处理的下水道污水为近4900万英亩的农田灌溉和施肥，而这或许并不是坏事。”接着第二段进一步指出：“尽管这种做法给许多人带来严重的健康风险，但是它给贫穷的城市农民和需要平价食品的消费者带来的社会和经济效益超过了这些风险。”由此可知，作者认为使用未经处理的下水道污水是利大于弊的，故选项C正确。A项和B项的内容明显与文意不符，应排除。文中提到未经处理的下水道污水用来为近4900万英亩的农田灌溉和施肥，并不是说它正污染着数百万英亩的农田，D项也应排除。

47. What is the main problem caused by the use of wastewater for irrigation?

- A) Rivers and lakes nearby will gradually become contaminated.
- B) It will drive producers of chemical fertilizers out of business.
- C) Farmers and consumers may be affected by harmful bacteria.
- D) It will make the farm produce less competitive on the market.

使用污水灌溉造成的主要问题是什么？

- A) 附近的河流和湖泊将会逐渐受到污染。
- B) 这将使化学肥料生产商倒闭。
- C) 农民和消费者可能受到有害细菌的影响。
- D) 这将使农产品在市场上的竞争力降低。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词main problem和the use of wastewater for irrigation，可以把答题线索定位到第五段第一句。

► 解析：该句指出：“当这些水用于农业灌溉的时候，农民和那些生食未经清洗的农产品的消费者一样，都面临摄入引发疾病的细菌的风险。”C项符合文意，故为正确答案。文中提及贫困的城市地区的大部分农业作业是从当地河流或湖泊中引水灌溉，并不是附近的河流和湖泊将会逐渐受到污染，A项应排除。文中并未提及化学肥料生产商倒闭以及这种做法将使农产品在市场上的竞争力降低的内容，B、D两项都应排除。



48. What is environmental scientist Pay Drechsel's attitude towards the use of untreated human waste in agriculture?

A) Favorable.

B) Skeptical.

C) Indifferent.

D) Responsible.

对在农业中使用未经处理的人类排泄物，环境科学家裴伊·德雷克塞尔的态度是什么？

A) 赞同的。

B) 怀疑的。

C) 不关心的。

D) 认真负责的。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词environmental scientist Pay Drechsel和the use of untreated human waste，可以把答题线索定位到第五段最后一句。

► 解析：该句指出：“但是环境科学家裴伊·德雷克塞尔认为，使用未经处理的人类排泄物种植粮食所产生的社会和经济效益超过了其所带来的健康风险。”由此可知裴伊·德雷克塞尔对这种做法是赞同和支持的，故A项是正确答案。B项属于负面态度，是错误的，应排除。根据文意，裴伊·德雷克塞尔是支持这种做法的，并不是不关心的，C项也是错误的。“认真负责的”态度在文中并未体现，也应排除。

49. What does Pay Drechsel think of the risks involved in using untreated human waste for farming?

A) They have been somewhat exaggerated.

B) They can be dealt with through education.

C) They will be minimized with new technology.

D) They can be addressed by improved sanitation.

对于在农业生产中使用未经处理的人类排泄物所带来的风险，裴伊·德雷克塞尔的看法是什么？

A) 这些风险在一定程度上被夸大了。

B) 这些风险可以通过教育来解决。

C) 可以通过新技术使这些风险最小化。

D) 这些风险可以通过改良的卫生设施来解决。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词Pay Drechsel和the risks involved in using untreated human waste，可以把答题线索定位到第六段。

► 解析：该段首句指出：“这些风险可以通过对农民和消费者的教育得以解决”，他指的这些风险即在农业生产中使用未经处理的人类排泄物所带来的风险，由此可知B项符合文意，故为正确答案。裴伊·德雷克塞尔并未提及风险被夸大或可以通过新技术使这些风险最小化，所以A、C两项应排除。文中提及卫生设施的内容时，涉及的是一项世界卫生组织的统计，与裴伊·德雷克塞尔无关，故D项也应排除。

50. What do we learn about James Bartram's position on the use of human waste for farming?

A) He echoes Pay Drechsel's opinion on the issue.

B) He challenges Liqa Raschid Sally's conclusion.

C) He thinks it the only way out of the current food crisis.

D) He deems it indispensable for combating global poverty.

从詹姆斯·巴特拉姆对在农业中使用人类排泄物的立场，我们知道什么？

A) 他在这个问题上与裴伊·德雷克塞尔有共鸣。

B) 他质疑利卡·拉希德·萨莉得出的结论。

C) 他认为这是解决当前食物危机的唯一出路。

D) 他认为这是应对全球贫困必不可少的举措。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词James Bartram's position和the use of human waste for farming，可以把答题线索定位到最后一段。

► 解析：该段中提到世界卫生组织的一位水健康专家詹姆斯·巴特拉姆指出：“过分严苛的标准往往不见效，在这个星球的大部分地区我们都需要接受这一事实，所以使用微处理或未处理的人类排泄物进行农业生产是有充分理由的。”可知他赞同和支持这种做法，与前文中提及的裴伊·德雷克塞尔的态度和立场相同，故A项是正确的。利卡·拉希德·萨莉得出的结论是“污水农业给城市的大量消费者带来帮助和伤害的可能性都很大”，该结论在一定程度上也肯定了这种做法，所以詹姆斯·巴特拉姆并未质疑利卡·拉希德·萨莉的结论，故B项应排除。詹姆斯·巴特拉姆并未提到这种做法是解决当前食物危机的唯一出路，C项应排除。值得注意的是，only这个词意义过于绝对，其所在选项一般不是正确答案。詹姆斯·巴特拉姆认为有充分的理由使用微处理或未处理的人类排泄物进行农业生产，但D项中提到的“全球贫困”的范围明显扩大化了，也应排除。

## Passage Two

如今,没有人需要做饭。家家户户都在吃高胆固醇的外卖食品和用微波炉热好的快餐。烹饪成了一种偶尔的嗜好以及名厨们的表达手段。[51]让人感到奇怪的是厨房已经成了现代家居的核心:厨房在21世纪家庭中的地位相当于中世纪城堡中的大堂。

随着厨房地位的上升,人们在厨房上的消费也越来越高。如今,美国的厨房市场价值1700亿美元,其市值相当于该国电影产业的五倍。截止至2007年8月,瑞典宜家家居连锁公司在全球范围内的厨房家具销量已经超过了100万。据《家装》杂志称,2006年一次厨房大整修的平均预算为5.4万美元,价格之高令人咋舌,即使是厨房里的小改动也需要花费平均1.8万美元。

高级时装界更常见的独家定制模式也已经应用于厨房。英国定制厨房制造商Robinson&Cornish推出的一套乔治王时代风格的厨房价格在14.5万英镑到15.5万英镑之间,还不包括建造、水管和电路工作的费用。[52]它最大的卖点是独一无二:“在世界其他地方,你看不到这样的厨房。”

[53]曾经只属于仆人的厨房成了现代家庭的设计展示间,这体现了一个世纪的社会变迁。即使是在20世纪早期,厨房还是一个烟雾缭绕、充满噪音的地方,一般安置在房屋地下层或者房屋后面,尽可能远离居室。这是因为厨房的天命使然:仆人的工作地和有抱负的中产阶级的规避地。

但是随着工人阶级地位的上升以及仆人的短缺,家务劳动成了文化阶层的乐事。凯瑟琳·埃丝特·比彻就是对厨房见解前卫的先锋人士之一,她是哈里特·比彻·斯托的妹妹。在1869年出版的《美国女性家庭》一书中,[54]比彻姐妹推荐了一种科学的方法以应用于家务管理,旨在提高女性家务工作的效率,让家务工作有序进行。

很多关于厨房设计的现代理念可以追溯到另一个美国人——克里斯汀·弗雷德里克,她致力于提高家庭主妇的工作效率。她1919年的著作《家居工程:家庭的科学管理》就是基于对家庭主妇日常生活的仔细观察。她把从工厂中借鉴来的效率原则应用于厨房家务中。

弗雷德里克的中心思想是“炉灶、水槽和厨房调料台的布局必须满足这样一种关系:完全避免不必要的步骤”,这种思想启发玛格丽特·舒特利·霍茨基在20世纪20年代设计了第一套设施齐全的厨房。[55]这次设计是现代主义者的胜利,并且其很多要素仍然是当代厨房的核心特征。

### 【论说文:讲述厨房地位的变迁。】

第一段:尽管人们很少做饭,厨房却在21世纪的家庭中居于核心地位。

第二至三段:举例说明人们在厨房上的消费之高。

第四段:20世纪厨房的地位——仆人的工作地和中产阶级的规避地。

第五至七段:比彻姐妹和克里斯汀·弗雷德里克关于现代厨房的理念。

51. What does the author say about the kitchen of today?

- A) It is where housewives display their cooking skills.
- B) It is where the family entertains important guests.
- C) It has become something odd in a modern house.
- D) It is regarded as the center of a modern home.

关于现代厨房,作者说了什么?

- A) 它是主妇们展示厨艺的地方。
- B) 它是家庭招待重要客人的地方。
- C) 它已成为现代房屋中奇怪的地方。
- D) 它被认为是现代家庭的核心。

► 定位:根据题干关键词the kitchen of today,可以把答题线索定位到第一段的最后一句话。

► 解析:文中第一段最后一句提到:“让人感到奇怪的是厨房已经成了现代家居的核心:厨房在21世纪家庭中的地位相当于中世纪城堡中的大堂。”题干中的the kitchen of today以及选项D和原文中的the kitchen has become the heart of the modern house相对应,故选D。选项A论述错误,根据文章中的a vehicle for celebrity chefs,厨房应当是名厨们展示厨艺的地方。选项B文中并未提及。选项C为理解错误,奇怪的不是厨房,而是人们很少使用厨房,厨房却在现代家庭中居于核心地位这一现象。

52. Why does the Georgian style kitchen sell at a very high price?

- A) It is believed to have tremendous artistic value.
- B) No duplicate is to be found in any other place.

为什么乔治王时代风格的厨房以高价出售?

- A) 它被认为有巨大的艺术价值。
- B) 在世界其他地方找不到类似的厨房。

- C) It is manufactured by a famous British company.  
D) No other manufacturer can produce anything like it.

- C) 它是由一家著名的英国公司制造的。  
D) 没有其他制造商能制造出类似的厨房。

► **定位：**根据题干关键词Georgian style kitchen以及sell at a very high price，可以把答题线索定位到文中第三段。

► **解析：**文中第三段最后一句提到：“它最大的卖点是独一无二：‘在世界其他地方，你看不到这样的厨房。’”这句话解释了Georgian style厨房价格高的原因，选项B中in any other place与文中anywhere else in the world属于同义转换。选项A、C、D在文中没有信息支撑，故均排除。

53. What does the change in the status of the kitchen reflect?

- A) Improved living conditions.  
B) Women's elevated status.  
C) Technological progress.  
D) Social change.

厨房地位的变迁反映了什么？

- A) 改善的生活条件。  
B) 女性地位的提高。  
C) 科技进步。  
D) 社会变化。

► **定位：**根据题干关键词change in the status of the kitchen reflect，可以把答题线索定位到第四段第一句。

► **解析：**第四段第一句中提到：“曾经只属于仆人的厨房成了现代家庭的设计展示间，这体现了一个世纪的社会变迁。”由once到modern，体现了题干中的change，题干中的reflect对应原文中的tells，所以选D。

54. What was the Beecher sisters' idea of a kitchen?

- A) A place where women could work more efficiently.  
B) A place where high technology could be applied.  
C) A place of interest to the educated people.  
D) A place to experiment with new ideas.

比彻姐妹是如何看待厨房的？

- A) 一个女性可以更高效地做家务的地方。  
B) 一个可以应用高科技的地方。  
C) 一个文化人感兴趣的地方。  
D) 一个试验新观念的地方。

► **定位：**根据题干关键词Beecher sisters，可以把答题线索定位到第五段最后一句话。

► **解析：**第五段最后一句提到：“比彻姐妹推荐了一种科学的方法以应用于家务管理，旨在提高女性家务工作的效率，让家务工作有序进行。”可以看出比彻姐妹对厨房的看法和women, efficiency有关，故选项A正确。比彻姐妹推荐的是一种科学的方法而不是高科技，故排除B。选项C是强干扰项，文章第五段第一句“家务成了文化阶层的乐事”(housekeeping became a matter of interest to the educated classes)是对时代背景的介绍而非比彻姐妹的观点。选项D文中未提及。

55. What do we learn about today's kitchen?

- A) It represents the rapid technological advance in people's daily life.  
B) Many of its central features are no different from those of the 1920s.  
C) It has been transformed beyond recognition.  
D) Many of its functions have changed greatly.

关于现代厨房，我们了解到什么信息？

- A) 它代表了人们日常生活中快速的技术进步。  
B) 它的很多核心特征与20世纪20年代的厨房并无不同。  
C) 它被改造得面目全非。  
D) 它的很多功能都发生了巨大变化。

► **定位：**根据出题顺序和文章顺序基本一致原则，本题的答案应该会在最后一段。根据关键词today's kitchen定位在文章最后一句。

► **解析：**文章最后一句提到“这次设计是现代主义者的胜利，并且其很多要素仍然是现代厨房的核心特征。”换言之，现代厨房的核心特征和20世纪20年代的厨房的要素相同。因此答案选B。

## Part IV

## Translation

### 参考译文

Shenzhen is a newly developed city in Guangdong province, China.<sup>1</sup> Before the reform and opening up policy, it was merely a fishing village with only a population of over 30,000.<sup>2</sup> In the 1980s, Chinese government established Shenzhen Special Economic Zone as the experimental field for the implementation of socialist market economy.<sup>3</sup> Today, with a population of over 10 million, Shenzhen as a whole has undergone tremendous changes.<sup>4</sup>

By 2014, the per capita GDP of Shenzhen has reached 25,000 dollars, equivalent to that of some developed countries in the world.<sup>5</sup> As for its comprehensive economic strength, Shenzhen is among the top cities in China.<sup>6</sup> Due to its unique status, it is also an ideal place to start businesses for entrepreneurs at home and abroad.<sup>7</sup>

### 译点精析

1. 一座新开发的城市：翻译为a newly developed city。
2. 在改革开放之前，深圳不过是一个渔村，仅有三万多人：本句的主干是“深圳不过是一个渔村”，即it was merely a fishing village；“仅有三万多人”应当翻译为with介词短语，充当village的后置定语，即with only a population of over 30,000；“在改革开放之前”翻译为before the reform and opening up policy，放在句首充当句子的时间状语，注意“改革开放”在此处指“改革开放政策”，应增译policy一词。
3. 20世纪80年代，中国政府创建了深圳经济特区，作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田：“20世纪80年代”有固定翻译，即in the 1980s；“创建深圳经济特区”可以翻译为established Shenzhen Special Economic Zone或set up Shenzhen Special Economic Zone；“作为实施社会主义市场经济的试验田”翻译为as the experimental field for the implementation of socialist market economy，“试验田”即experimental field，“实施”翻译为implementation，“社会主义市场经济”翻译为socialist market economy。平时应注意积累相关英文表达。
4. 如今，深圳的人口已经超过1,000万，整个城市发生了巨大的变化：该句可以将“整个城市发生了巨大的变化”视为句子的主体，翻译为Shenzhen as a whole has undergone tremendous changes，而“人口已经超过1,000万”作为定语，翻译成with介词短语，即with a population of over 10 million；当然，本句还可以有另外的翻译版本，可以将“深圳的人口已经超过1,000万”作为句子的主体，翻译为Shenzhen has already had a population of more than 10 million，而“整个城市发生了巨大的变化”可翻译为结果状语making the whole city experience great changes。
5. 到2014年，深圳的人均(per capita)GDP已达25,000美元，相当于世界上一些发达国家的水平：前半句是主体，应翻译为By 2014, the per capita GDP of Shenzhen has reached 25,000 dollars，后半句中的“相当于”翻译为equivalent to，用该形容词短语充当句子的补语，即equivalent to that of some developed countries in the world。
6. 就综合经济实力而言，深圳居于中国顶尖城市之列：“就……而言”翻译为as for或as far as...concerned；“综合经济实力”即comprehensive economic strength；“居于……顶尖城市之列”翻译为be among the top cities。
7. 由于其独特的地位，深圳也是国内外企业家创业的理想之地：“由于其独特的地位”可翻译为due to its unique status或because of its special status；“是……理想之地”翻译为be an ideal place；“国内外企业家创业的”可翻译为动词不定式短语，充当place的定语，译为to start businesses for entrepreneurs at home and abroad。



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