

# 大学英语六级考试2016年12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 invention. Your essay should include the importance of invention and measures to be taken to encourage invention. 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 tree people in the *Lord of the Rings* the Ents can get around by walking. But for real trees, well, it's harder to uproot. Because they're literally rooted into the ground, they are unable to leave and go 26.

When a tree first starts growing in a certain area, it's likely that the 27 envelope the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on suits it. Otherwise, it would be unable to grow from a seedling. But as it 28, these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its 29.

When that happens, many trees like walnuts, oaks and pines, rely 30 on so called "scatter hoarders," such as birds, to move their seeds to new localities. Many birds like to store food for the winter, which they 31 retrieve.

When the birds forget to retrieve their food and they do sometimes a seedling has a chance to grow. The bird Clark's nutcracker, for example, hides up to 100,000 seeds per year, up to 30 kilometers away from the seed source, and have a very close *symbiotic* (共生的) relationship with several pine species, most 32 the whitebark pine.

As trees outgrow their ideal 33 in the face of climate change, these flying ecosystem engineers could be a big help in 34 trees. It's a solution for us getting birds to do the work is cheap and effective and it could give 35 oaks and pines the option to truly "make like a tree and leave."

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) ages        | I) legacy       |
| B) breathing   | J) notably      |
| C) climatic    | K) offspring    |
| D) elsewhere   | L) replanting   |
| E) exclusively | M) subsequently |
| F) forever     | N) vulnerable   |
| G) fruitful    | O) withdraws    |
| H) habitats    |                 |

## 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**.

### The American Workplace Is Broken. Here's How We Can Start Fixing It.

- A) Americans are working longer and harder hours than ever before. 83% of workers say they're stressed about their jobs, nearly 50% say work related stress is interfering with their sleep, and 60% use their smartphones to check in with work outside of normal working hours. No wonder only 13% of employees worldwide feel engaged in their occupation.
- B) *Glimmers* (少许) of hope, however, are beginning to emerge in this bruising environment: Americans are becoming aware of the toll their jobs take on them, and employers are exploring ways to alleviate the harmful effects of stress and overwork. Yet much more work remains to be done. To call stress an epidemic isn't exaggeration. The 83% of American employees who are stressed about their jobs up from 73% just a year before say that poor compensation and an unreasonable workload are their number one sources of stress. And if you suspected that the workplace had gotten more stressful than it was just a few decades ago, you're right. Stress levels increased 18% for women and 24% for men from 1983 to 2009. Stress is also starting earlier in life, with some data suggesting that today's teens are even more stressed than adults.
- C) Stress is taking a significant toll on our health, and the collective public health cost may be enormous. Occupational stress increases the risk of heart attack and diabetes, accelerates the aging process, decreases longevity, and contributes to depression and anxiety, among numerous other negative health outcomes. Overall, stress related health problems account for up to 90% of hospital visits, many of them preventable. Your job is "literally killing you," as *The Washington Post* put it. It's also hurting our relationships. Working parents say they feel stressed, tired, rushed and short on quality time with their children, friends and partners.
- D) Seven in 10 workers say they struggle to maintain work life balance. As technology (and with it, work emails) *seeps* (渗入) into every aspect of our lives, work life balance has become an almost meaningless term. Add a rapidly changing economy and an uncertain future to this 24/7 connectivity, and you've got a recipe for overwork, according to Phyllis Moen. "There's rising work demand coupled with the insecurity of mergers, takeovers, downsizing and other factors," Moen said. "Part of the work life issue has to talk about uncertainty about the future."
- E) These factors have converged to create an increasingly impossible situation with many employees overworking to the point of burnout. It's not only unsustainable for workers, but also for the companies that employ them. Science has shown a clear correlation between high stress levels in workers and *absenteeism* (旷工), reduced productivity, disengagement and high turnover. Too many workplace policies effectively prohibit employees from developing a healthy work life balance by barring them from taking time off, even when they need it most.
- F) The U.S. trails far behind every wealthy nation and many developing ones that have family friendly work

policies including paid parental leave, paid sick days and breast feeding support, according to a 2007 study. The U.S. is also the only advanced economy that does not guarantee workers paid vacation time, and it's one of only two countries in the world that does not offer guaranteed paid maternity leave. But even when employees *are* given paid time off, workplace norms and expectations that pressure them to overwork often prevent them from taking it. Full time employees who *do* have paid vacation days only use half of them on average.

- G) Our modern workplaces also operate based on outdated time constraints. The practice of clocking in for an eight hour workday is a leftover from the days of the Industrial Revolution, as reflected in the then popular saying, "Eight hours labor, eight hours recreation, eight hours rest."
- H) We've held on to this workday structure but thanks to our digital devices, many employees never really clock out. Today, the average American spends 8.8 hours at work daily, and the majority of working professionals spend additional hours checking in with work during evenings, weekends and even vacations. The problem isn't the technology itself, but that the technology is being used to create more flexibility for the employer rather than the employee. In a competitive work environment, employers are able to use technology to demand more from their employees rather than motivating workers with flexibility that benefits them.
- I) In a study published last year, psychologists coined the term "workplace telepressure" to describe an employee's urge to immediately respond to emails and engage in obsessive thoughts about returning an email to one's boss, colleagues or clients. The researchers found that telepressure is a major cause of stress at work, which over time contributes to physical and mental burnout. Of the 300 employees participating in the study, those who experienced high levels of telepressure were more likely to agree with statements assessing burnout, like "I've no energy for going to work in the morning," and to report feeling fatigued and unfocused. Telepressure was also correlated with sleeping poorly and missing work.
- J) Harvard Business School professor Leslie Perlow explains that when people feel the pressure to be always "on," they find ways to accommodate that pressure, including altering their schedules, work habits and interactions with family and friends. Perlow calls this vicious cycle the "cycle of responsiveness": Once bosses and colleagues experience an employee's increased responsiveness, they increase their demands on the employee's time. And because a failure to accept these increased demands indicates a lack of commitment to one's work, the employee complies.
- K) To address skyrocketing employee stress levels, many companies have implemented workplace wellness programs, partnering with health care providers that have created programs to promote employee health and well being. Some research does suggest that these programs hold promise. A study of employees at health insurance provider Aetna revealed that roughly one quarter of those taking in office yoga and mindfulness classes reported a 28% reduction in their stress levels and a 20% improvement in sleep quality. These less stressed workers gained an average of 62 minutes per week of productivity. While yoga and *meditation* (静思) are scientifically proven to reduce stress levels, these programs do little to target the root causes of burnout and disengagement. The conditions creating the stress are long hours, unrealistic demands and deadlines, and work life conflict.
- L) Moen and her colleagues may have found the solution. In a 2011 study, she investigated the effects of implementing a Results Only Work Environment (ROWE) on the productivity and well being of employees at Best Buy's corporate headquarters.
- M) For the study, 325 employees spent six months taking part in ROWE, while a control group of 334 employees continued with their normal workflow. The ROWE participants were allowed to freely determine when, where and how they worked the only thing that mattered was that they got the job done. The results were striking. After six months, the employees who participated in ROWE reported reduced work family conflict and a better sense of control of their time, and they were getting a full hour of extra sleep each night. The employees were less likely to leave their jobs, resulting in reduced turnover. It's important to note that the increased flexibility

didn't encourage them to work around the clock. "They didn't work anywhere and all the time they were better able to manage their work," Moen said. "Flexibility and control is key," she continued.

36. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off.
37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload.
38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time.
39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices benefits employers instead of employees.
40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high stress, they will be less motivated, less productive and more likely to quit.
41. In office wellness programs may help reduce stress levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the problem.
42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace result in huge public health expenses.
43. If employees respond quickly to their job assignments, the employer is likely to demand more from them.
44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life.
45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown ups.

### 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.**

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar panels.

The *ubiquitous* (无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first lightbulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

Today, energy storage is a \$33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries old question: how to make power portable.

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become “prosumers,” who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

No one knows which if any battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?
- A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
  - B) It is the direction energy development should follow.
  - C) It will prove to be a profitable business.
  - D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.
47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?
- A) Mobile first lifestyles will become popular.
  - C) Communications will take more diverse forms.
  - B) The globalization process will be accelerated.
  - D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.
48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to .
- A) find digital devices simply indispensable
  - C) light their homes with stored solar energy
  - B) communicate primarily by mobile phone
  - D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles
49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies .
- A) benefit their business
  - C) promote innovation
  - B) transmit power faster
  - D) encourage competition
50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?
- A) It might become a thing of the past.
  - C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.
  - B) It might turn out to be a “prosumer”.
  - D) It will have to be completely transformed.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

More than 100 years ago, American sociologist W. E. B. Du Bois was concerned that race was being used as a biological explanation for what he understood to be social and cultural differences between different populations of people. He spoke out against the idea of “white” and “black” as distinct groups, claiming that these distinctions ignored the scope of human diversity.

Science would favor Du Bois. Today, the mainstream belief among scientists is that race is a social construct without biological meaning. In an article published in the journal *Science*, four scholars say racial categories need to be phased out.

“Essentially, I could not agree more with the authors,” said Svante Pääbo, a biologist and director of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Germany. In one example that demonstrated genetic differences were not fixed along racial lines, the full *genomes* (基因组) of James Watson and Graig Venter, two famous American scientists of European ancestry, were compared to that of a Korean scientist, Seong Jin Kim. It turned out that Watson and Venter shared fewer variations in their genetic sequences than they each shared with Kim.

Michael Yudell, a professor of public health at Drexel University in Philadelphia, said that modern genetics research is operating in a paradox: on the one hand, race is understood to be a useful tool to illuminate human genetic diversity, but on the other hand, race is also understood to be a poorly defined marker of that diversity.

Assumptions about genetic differences between people of different races could be particularly dangerous in a medical setting. “If you make clinical predictions based on somebody’s race, you’re going to be wrong a good chunk of the time,” Yudell told *Live Science*. In the paper, he and his colleagues used the example of cystic fibrosis, which is underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry because it is thought of as a “white” disease.

So what other variables could be used if the racial concept is thrown out? Yudell said scientists need to get

more specific with their language, perhaps using terms like “ancestry” or “population” that might more precisely reflect the relationship between humans and their genes, on both the individual and population level. The researchers also acknowledged that there are a few areas where race as a construct might still be useful in scientific research: as a political and social, but not biological, variable.

“While we argue phasing out racial *terminology* (术语) in the biological sciences, we also acknowledge that using race as a political or social category to study racism, although filled with lots of challenges, remains necessary given our need to understand how structural inequities and discrimination produce health *disparities* (差异) between groups.” Yudell said.

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as
- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity
  - B) an aid to understanding different populations
  - C) an explanation for social and cultural differences
  - D) a term to describe individual human characteristics
52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show
- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts
  - B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity
  - C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity
  - D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables
53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that
- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
  - B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
  - C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
  - D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment
54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?
- A) They be more precise with the language they use.
  - B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
  - C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
  - D) They examine all possible variables in their research.
55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?
- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
  - B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
  - C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
  - D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

## 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**.

农业是中国的一个重要产业,从业者超过 3 亿。中国农业产量全球第一,主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类。虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十,但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食。中国 7,700 年前开始种植水稻。早在使用机械和化肥之前,勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量。中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业。有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的,包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展。





扫码听名师讲解

## 2016年12月大学英语六级考试真题精析(第三套)

### Part I

### Writing

Invention has brought about dramatic changes in human life. It helps to improve standards of living and make people's life more comfortable and happier. It is invention that promotes the development of the world.

As inventions grow ever more intelligent, they are becoming closely related to our life. Invention has ensured advanced systems of transportation, communication, health and medical care and so on. What's more, invention can reinforce a country's status as an important economy in the world.

What can be done to encourage invention? Firstly, the authorities concerned should help to create a system that spurs invention by setting up favorable laws and regulations and government sponsored programs. Secondly, schools and universities should put more emphasis on cultivating students' innovation ability by encouraging research and development for new inventions. Besides, the media are supposed to make the importance of invention known to the public and report more cases of good invention.

发明给人类的生活带来了巨大的变化。它有助于提高生活水平,使人们的生活更舒适、更幸福。发明推动了世界的发展。

随着发明物变得越来越智能,它们也变得与我们的生活密切相关。发明保证了先进的交通、通信、健康和医疗保健体系等。此外,发明能够巩固一个国家作为世界重要经济体的地位。

我们该如何鼓励发明呢?首先,有关当局应该帮助建立一个体系,通过制定有利的法律法规和创建政府资助的项目来推动发明。其次,中小学和大学应该更加重视培养学生的创新能力,鼓励开展能带来新发明的研发活动。此外,媒体应使公众知晓发明的重要性,多报道一些好的发明案例。

#### 要点用法

dramatic changes 巨大变化	reinforce a status 巩固地位	put emphasis on 重视
comfortable 舒适的	an important economy 重要经济体	cultivate 培养
promote 促进	the authorities concerned 有关当局	innovation ability 创新能力
be closely related to 与……密切相关	spur 推动	make...known to the public
ensure 确保, 保证	set up 建立, 创建	使……被公众知晓
health and medical care 健康和医疗保健	favorable 有利的	
what's more 另外, 而且	government-sponsored 政府资助的	

#### 句法点评

1. Invention has brought about dramatic changes in human life. It helps to improve standards of living and make people's life more comfortable and happier. It is invention that promotes the development of the world.

开篇概述发明的重要性,为下一段具体展开论述做铺垫。句中比较级和强调句型的使用为文章增色。

2. As inventions grow ever more intelligent, they are becoming closely related to our life. Invention has ensured advanced systems of transportation, communication, health and medical care and so on.

具体论述发明与人类生活的密切联系,符合题干要求。

3. What's more, invention can reinforce a country's status as an important economy in the world.

与上一句构成递进关系,进一步论述发明在国家层面的重要意义。

4. What can be done to encourage invention?

以提问的方式引出下文对如何鼓励发明的具体论述,增强文章逻辑性,符合题干要求。

5. Firstly, the authorities concerned should help to create a system...Secondly, schools and universities should put more emphasis on cultivating students' innovation ability...Besides, the media are supposed to make the importance of invention known...

从政府有关部门的作为、中小学和大学的培养方向、媒体宣传三个方面具体阐述鼓励发明可采取的措施。用firstly, secondly和besides分层次进行论述,条理清楚,提出的建议有较强的可操作性。

## Part II Listening Comprehension

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## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

《指环王》中的树人 树人族 可以四处游走。呢,但对于真正的树木来说,却较难将它们连根拔起。因为它们结结实实地扎根于土壤中,很难挪动到[26]别处。

当一棵树最初在某一地区开始生长时,可能周围的[27]气候状况 温度、湿度、降雨模式等 都是适于它生长的。否则,它不可能从一颗种子生长起来。但是随着[28]树龄逐渐增长,这些外部条件可能会发生变化,周围区域可能不再适于树木的[29]后代生长。

当这种情况发生时,许多树木,比如胡桃树、橡树和松树[30]专门依靠鸟类等所谓的“会播种的储存者”将它们的种子带到新的地方。许多鸟儿喜欢为过冬储存食物,它们[31]之后会翻出这些食物。

当鸟儿忘记翻出它们的食物 有时它们的确会忘记 树种就有机会得以生长。比如,北美星鸦每年会储藏多达10万粒种子,最近的储藏地距种子的来源地达30公里,这种鸟与好几种松科树木都有着非常紧密的共生关系,[32]尤其与白皮松的关系最为紧密。

当树木因面临气候变化而不再适合生长在原来的理想[33]栖息地时,这些会飞的生态工程师就成了树木[34]再植的有力帮手。这对我们来说是一种解决方案 让鸟儿来充当再植者既经济又有效 而且它可能会给[35]脆弱的橡树和松树选择的机会,使它们可以真正地“离开”。

#### 26. D) elsewhere

**语法判断:**空格前是动词原形go,空格后是句点,无内容,由此可判断,空格处应填入副词,修饰动词go。符合语法条件的备选项有elsewhere(别处)、exclusively(唯一;专门)、forever(永远)、notably(显著地;尤其)和subsequently(随后)。

**语义判断:**文章首句提到,《指环王》中的树人 树人族 可以四处游走,接着笔锋一转指出,但对于真正的树木来说,却较难将它们连根拔起,由此可判断此处是说,由于树木扎根于土壤,很难离开去到“别处”,即本题应选D。

#### 27. C) climatic

**语法判断:**空格前是定冠词the,空格后是名词envelope,由此可知,空格处应填入能充当定语的选项,一般为形容词或可作形容词的分词。符合语法条件的形容词或分词选项有breathing(呼吸的)、climatic(气候的)、fruitful(硕果累累的;有成效的)和vulnerable(脆弱的,易受伤害的)。

**语义判断:**此处when引导的时间状语从句提到了树木最初的生长,后面又有双破折号间的插入性内容the temperature, humidity, rainfall patterns and so on(温度、湿度、降雨模式等),对the envelope加以解释说明,由此可判断,此处是说树木生长的“气候”状况,即空格处应填入climatic。本题选C。

#### 28. A) ages

**语法判断:**空格前是as it,空格后是逗号,由此可知,此处是as引导的一个状语从句,空格处应填入谓语,由于从句中的主语it为单数,且此处描述的是一般性的状况,需用一般现在时,故空格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ages(老去)和withdraws(撤退;取出)。

**语义判断:**由上文提到的树木一开始适于在某处生长的内容以及后面的主句these conditions may change and the area around it may no longer be suitable for its...可知,此处是说,随着树木逐渐“老去”,这些外部条件可能会发生变化,周围区域可能不再适于树木的……由此可知,空格处应填入ages,本题应选A。



29. K) offspring

**语法判断：**空格前是介词for和形容词性物主代词its，空格后为句点，由此可知，空格处应填入名词，充当介词for的宾语。符合语法条件的名词选项有habitats(栖息地；产地)、legacy(遗产，继承物)和offspring(后代，子嗣)。

**语义判断：**结合上一题的分析可知，此处是说，随着树龄逐渐增长，这些外部条件可能会发生变化，周围区域可能不再适于树木的“后代”生长，offspring代入原文符合上下文语境，故本题应选K。

30. E) exclusively

**语法判断：**空格前是动词rely，空格后是介词on，由此可判断此处使用了rely on这一固定短语，意为“依赖，依靠”，由此可知，空格处应填入副词，修饰这一动词短语。符合语法条件的副词选项还有exclusively、forever、notably和subsequently。

**语义判断：**上文提到当树木“老去”，不再适于原生长地改变了的气候状况时，它们的后代就不能再在原地生长了，由此可判断此处是说在那种情况下树木如何延续后代。本句中提到胡桃树、橡树、松树等树木依靠鸟类等“会播种的储存者”将它们的种子带到新的地方。将符合语法条件的备选项逐一代入可知，exclusively(唯一；专门)符合此处语境，即这些树木“专门”依靠鸟类等“会播种的储存者”将它们的种子带到新的地方，故本题选E。

31. M) subsequently

**语法判断：**空格前为主格代词they，空格后为动词原形retrieve。分析句子结构可知，空格所在句为which引导的非限制性定语从句，从句的主干完整(主语they+不及物动词retrieve)，因此可知，空格处应填入副词，修饰动词retrieve。符合语法条件的副词选项还剩下forever、notably和subsequently。

**语义判断：**本段讲述的是一些树木依靠鸟儿传播树种，将种子带到新的地方，空格所在句的主句为Many birds like to store food for the winter(许多鸟儿喜欢为过冬储存食物)，由此可知，定语从句的内容是说这些鸟儿“之后”会翻出这些食物，选项M符合句意，为答案。

32. J) notably

**语法判断：**空格前是most，空格后是名词短语the whitebark pine。分析空格所在句的句子结构可知，句子主干为The bird hides seeds and have a relationship with pine species，而most the whitebark pine应该是补充说明性文字，故可知空格处应该填入副词。符合语法条件的备选副词还剩下forever和notably。

**语义判断：**前面提到，北美星鸦与许多种类的松科树木都有着非常紧密的共生关系，这里进行补充说明，提到了白皮松，而白皮松显然是松科树木，根据上下文语境可推断，此处是说“尤其”与白皮松的关系最为紧密，故本题应选J。

33. H) habitats

**语法判断：**空格前是形容词ideal，ideal也可以作名词，含义是“完美的人或事物”，但outgrow their ideal(因年龄增加而失去理想典范)显然语义不通，故排除这种情况。空格后是介词短语in the face of climate change，由此可知，空格处应填入名词。符合语法条件的名词选项还剩下habitats和legacy。

**语义判断：**此处说，当树木因面临气候变化而不再适于生长在原来的理想时，这些会飞的生态工程师就成了树木……的有力帮手，将备选项habitats和legacy代入原文可知，habitats符合上下文语境，故本题应选H。

34. L) replanting

**语法判断：**空格前是介词in，空格后是名词trees，此处使用了be a big help in doing sth. 结构，表示……在做某事方面提供很大的帮助，由此可知，空格处应填入动名词形式。符合语法条件的动名词选项有breathing(呼吸)和replanting(再植)。

**语义判断：**结合上一题的分析可知，此处是说这些会飞的生态工程师(即鸟儿)在树木“再植”方面帮了大忙，replanting符合语境，故本题应选L。

35. N) vulnerable

**语法判断：**空格前是give，空格后是oaks and pines，由此判断，空格处应填入形容词或分词，充当oaks and pines的定语。符合语法条件的备选项还剩下breathing、fruitful和vulnerable。

**语义判断：**将三个备选项代入原文可知，vulnerable(脆弱的)符合上下文语境，即它(让鸟儿充当再植者)可能会给“脆弱的”橡树和松树选择的机会，使它们可以真正地“离开”，此处是指橡树和松树比较脆弱不宜直接挪动或移栽，而鸟儿将其种子带到其他地方，让它们得以生长，故本题应选N。breathing显然不符合此处语境，另外由常识可知，橡树和松树都不是果树，因此用fruitful(硕果累累的)有悖常识，故排除。

## Section B

美国职场已经瓦解。我们可以这样来开始解决这个问题。

- A) 美国人的工作时间比以往任何时候都长，工作强度也更大。83%的劳动者说工作让他们感觉很有压力，将近50%的人说工作导致的压力正在影响他们的睡眠，60%的人会在正常工作时间以外使用智能手机来确认工作相关事宜。难怪世界上只有13%的员工对自己的工作感到满意。
- B) 然而，在这“伤痕累累”的大环境之下，开始出现些许希望：美国人开始意识到工作给他们敲响的警钟，员工也开始探求方法以减轻工作压力和过度工作所导致的不利影响。但是需要做的工作还有更多。说压力已经成为一种流行病一点也不夸张。[37] 感觉工作有压力的美国员工中，有83%的人一年以前还只是73% 说报酬低和工作量不合理是他们压力的第一大来源。如果你怀疑职场中的压力比几十年前更大了，那么你的判断是正确的。从1983年到2009年，女性的压力水平提升了18%，男性的压力水平提升了24%。[45] 生活中人们开始感觉有压力的时间也更早了，一些数据显示，当今十几岁的青少年的压力甚至比成年人的压力还大。
- C) [42] 压力对我们的健康影响非常大，集体公共卫生成本也可能会十分巨大。工作压力会增加心脏病和糖尿病的发病率，加速衰老，缩短寿命，导致抑郁和焦虑，对健康还有很多其他不良影响。总体而言，多达90%的人都因工作压力导致的相关健康问题去医院看病，而其中很多问题都是可以避免的。你的工作“简直是在杀害你”，《华盛顿邮报》上如是说道。它还会有损我们的人际关系。上班族的家长说他们感觉有压力、疲惫、忙碌，缺乏和孩子、朋友和伴侣相处的休闲时光。
- D) 70%的劳动者说他们在努力挣扎着维持工作与生活的平衡。[44] 随着技术(以及随之产生的工作邮件)渗入到我们生活的方方面面，工作与生活之间的平衡几乎已经成为一种毫无意义的说法。根据菲利普·摩恩所说，快速变化的经济、不确定的将来，再加上一周7天，一天24小时的不间断性，造成了你过度工作。摩恩说：“工作要求越来越高，外加公司间合并、收购、裁员和其他一些不安全因素，难以保持工作与生活平衡的问题部分原因来自于对未来的不确定性。”
- E) 这些因素共同导致了越来越不可能的情况，很多员工因过度工作而达到了倦怠点。不只是员工不堪重负，对于雇用这些人的企业来说也是如此。[40] 科学已经表明，员工承受较高的压力水平和旷工、工作效率降低、工作不投入和高离职率之间存在明显的关联。太多的职场政策不允许员工休假，甚至是在员工迫切需要休假的时候，这实际上极大地阻碍了员工取得健康的工作与生活之间的平衡关系。
- F) 2007年的一项研究表明，(除美国之外的)任何一个富裕国家和很多发展中国家都有对家庭生活有利的工作政策，包括带薪产假、带薪病假和哺乳假，而美国远远落后于这些国家。美国还是唯一一个不给员工提供带薪休假的发达国家，也是世界上仅有的两个不给员工提供带薪产假的国家之一。[36] 但是即使是给了员工带薪休假时间，迫使员工过度工作的职场规则和期许通常也会阻止他们休假。那些确实拥有带薪假期的全职员工平均也就休了一半的假期。
- G) 我们的现代职场还是基于过时的时间作息来安排的。一天8小时的工作制是工业革命时期遗留下来的产物，这体现在当时流行的一种说法上：“8小时工作，8小时娱乐，8小时休息。”
- H) 我们一直坚持这样一种工作结构 但是由于电子设备，很多员工从来没有真正下班过。现今，美国人平均每天工作8.8小时，大多数的专业工作人员会在晚上、周末甚至是假期额外花时间查看工作进度。问题不在于技术本身，而在于技术正在被用来给雇主而非员工创造更多灵活性。[39] 在竞争激烈的工作环境中，雇主可以使用技术来对员工提出更多的要求，这样一种灵活性给他们带来了好处，但是他们却不会用这样的灵活性来激励员工。
- I) 在去年发表的一项研究中，心理学家们创造了“职场远程压力”一词，以此来描述员工对于想立即回复邮件的冲动和总是想着回复老板、同事或者客户邮件的心理状态。研究人员发现，远程压力是导致工作压力的主要原因，时间长了还会导致身心俱疲。在参与此次调查的300名员工中，那些经受过较大远

程压力的员工更有可能认同评价疲惫状态的表述,比如“我早上起来没有精力工作”,也更有可能说自己感觉疲倦和注意力不集中。远程压力还与睡眠质量差和不按时完成工作有关。

- J) 哈佛商学院的教授莱斯利·佩罗解释说,当人们感觉到自己随时“待命”的压力时,他们会想办法适应那种压力,包括调整他们的日程、工作习惯以及与家人和朋友的交流。[43]佩罗将这种恶性循环称为“反应周期”:一旦老板和同事感受到某个员工给予了更多的回应,他们就会要求该员工工作更长时间。而如果员工不能接受这些增加的工作要求,就表明他对工作的用心程度不够,所以员工也就不不得不服从了。
- K) 为了解决员工压力水平持续飙升的问题,很多公司都落实了职场健身项目,与那些开发了改善员工身体健康、提升员工幸福感项目的医疗保健服务供应机构合作。某项研究确实表明这些项目大有前景。一项针对美国安泰医疗保险公司员工的研究发现,参加办公室瑜伽和专注力课程的员工中大约有四分之一的人报告说他们的压力减少了28%,睡眠质量提高了20%。这些压力得到减轻的员工平均每周增加了62分钟的生产力时间。[41]尽管科学已经证明瑜伽和静思可以减轻压力,但是这些项目几乎没有针对员工倦怠和工作不投入的根本原因。引起压力的条件是较长的工作时间、不切实际的工作要求、完成工作的截止期限,以及工作与生活之间的冲突。
- L) 摩恩和她的同事或许已经找到了解决方案。在2011年的一项研究中,她调查了百思买公司总部实行“以结果为导向的工作环境(ROWE)”政策对员工工作产能和健康的影响。
- M) 在该研究中,325名员工花了六个月参与ROWE计划,而实验对照组中334名员工继续维持正常的工作状态。参加ROWE计划的员工被允许自由决定工作的时间、地点及方式。唯一重要的一点是他们得把工作完成。研究结果十分惊人。六个月后,参加了ROWE计划的员工报告说他们工作与家庭之间的冲突减少了,能更好地把控自己的时间了,而且每天晚上能够多睡足足一个小时。这些员工离职的可能性也更小了,结果人员流动性也降低了。值得注意的是,工作灵活性的增加并不鼓励人们夜以继日地工作。[38]“他们不用随时随地一直工作。他们能够更好地管理自己的工作,”摩恩说。“工作的灵活性和可控性是关键所在,”她继续说道。

36. Workplace norms pressure employees to overwork, deterring them from taking paid time off. 职场规则迫使员工过度工作,让他们无法享受带薪休假。

► 答案: F

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息workplace norms和detering...taking paid time off。文章段落中论及工作规则阻碍员工带薪休假的内容出现在F段。该段倒数第二句指出,但是即使是给了员工休假时间,迫使员工过度工作的职场规则和期许通常也会阻止他们休假。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的detering...from对应原文中的prevent...from; 题干中的Workplace norms属于原词重现。

37. The overwhelming majority of employees attribute their stress mainly to low pay and an excessive workload. 绝大多数的员工都将他们的压力主要归因于较低的薪酬和繁重的工作量。

► 答案: B

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息majority和low pay and an excessive workload。文章段落中论及大多数员工如何看待造成其工作压力的主要内容出现在B段。该段第三句指出,感觉工作有压力的美国员工中,有83%的人一年以前还只是73%。说报酬低和工作量不合理是他们压力的第一大来源。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的overwhelming majority对应原文中的83%; 题干中的attribute...mainly对应原文中的number one sources。

38. According to Moen, flexibility gives employees better control over their work and time. 根据摩恩所说,(工作上的)灵活性使员工能更好地把控他们的工作和时间。

► 答案: M

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息Moen和better control over their work and time。文章段落中论及摩恩所说的工作灵活性对员工的工作和时间管理产生积极影响的内容出现在M段。该段最后两句引用摩恩的原

话,指出“他们不用随时随地一直工作 他们能够更好地管理自己的工作”,而“工作的灵活性和可控性是关键所在”。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。

39. Flexibility resulting from the use of digital devices      使用电子设备带来的灵活性使雇主而非员工受益。  
benefits employers instead of employees.

► 答案: H

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息benefits employers instead of employees。文章段落中论及雇主受益而员工没有受益的内容出现在H段。该段最后一句明确指出,在竞争激烈的工作环境中,雇主可以使用技术来对员工提出更多的要求,这样一种灵活性给他们带来了好处,但是他们却不会用这样的灵活性来激励员工。可见,题干是对原文的同义概述。题干中的digital devices对应原文中的technology; flexibility和benefits属于原词重现。

40. Research finds that if employees suffer from high      研究发现,如果员工感觉压力很大,他们的动力就会越小,效率会越低,辞职的可能性也更大。  
stress, they will be less motivated, less productive  
and more likely to quit.

► 答案: E

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息high stress和less productive and more likely to quit。文章段落中论及较大压力对工作效率和辞职可能性的相关影响的内容出现在E段。该段第三句指出,科学表明,员工承受较高的压力水平和旷工、工作效率降低、工作不投入和高离职率之间存在明显的关联。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的less productive对应原文中的reduced productivity; 题干中的more likely to quit对应原文中的high turnover。

41. In office wellness programs may help reduce stress      办公室健身项目或许有助于减轻压力,但是它不太可能成为这一问题最终的解决之道。  
levels, but they are hardly an ultimate solution to the  
problem.

► 答案: K

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息in office wellness programs和hardly。文章段落中论及办公室健身项目不可能成为解决压力问题的最终办法的内容出现在K段。该段倒数第二句指出,尽管科学已经证明瑜伽和静思可以减轻压力,但是这些项目几乎没有针对员工倦怠和工作不投入的根本原因。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的in office wellness对应原文中的yoga and meditation; 题干中的are hardly对应原文中的do little to。

42. Health problems caused by stress in the workplace      由职场压力导致的健康问题会造成巨大的公共卫生花费。  
result in huge public health expenses.

► 答案: C

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息health problems和huge public health expenses。文章段落中论及健康问题会导致巨大公共卫生支出的内容出现在C段。该段首句指出,压力对我们的健康影响非常大,公共卫生成本也可能会十分巨大。可见,题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的huge对应原文中的enormous; 题干中的expenses对应原文中的cost。

43. If employees respond quickly to their job      如果员工对工作任务做出快速的回应,那么雇主对他们的要求可能会更多。  
assignments, the employer is likely to demand more  
from them.

► 答案: J

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键信息respond quickly和demand more。文章段落中论及员工快速回应工作任务的结果的内容出现在J段。该段第二句指出,佩罗将员工为工作做出种种调整和牺牲的行为称之为“反应



周期”：一旦老板和同事感受到某个员工给予了更多的回应，他们就会要求该员工工作更长时间。可见，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的demand more对应原文中的increase their demands。

44. With technology everywhere in our life, it has become virtually impossible for most workers to keep a balance between work and life. 随着技术渗透到我们生活的方方面面，大多数员工几乎不大可能使工作和生活保持平衡。

► 答案：D

► 解析：注意抓住题干中的关键信息technology everywhere和balance between work and life。文章段落中论及技术普及和工作与生活之间平衡的相关内容的是D段。该段第二句指出，随着技术（以及随之产生的工作邮件）渗入到我们生活的方方面面，工作与生活之间的平衡几乎已经成为一种毫无意义的说法。可见，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的everywhere in our life对应原文中的every aspect of our lives；题干中的virtually impossible对应原文中的almost meaningless。

45. In America today, even teenagers suffer from stress, and their problem is even more serious than grown ups'. 在当今的美国，即便是十几岁的青少年也感觉有压力，并且他们的问题甚至比成年人的还要严重。

► 答案：B

► 解析：注意抓住题干中的关键信息America today和even teenagers。文章段落中论及当下美国青少年所承受的压力状况的内容出现在B段。该段最后一句指出，生活中人们开始感觉有压力的时间也更早了，一些数据显示，当今十几岁的青少年的压力甚至比成年人的压力还大。可见，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的more serious对应原文中的more stressed。

## Section C

### Passage One

[46]麻省理工学院的唐纳德·沙德维博士怀着改变世界能源未来的希望创办了自己的电池公司。对于大多数人只有在他们的智能手机没电的时候才想起的技术，这是巨大的认可。[46]但是沙德维并不是唯一一位将能源储存宣扬为实现更清洁、更高效和更公正的能源未来中的必要环节的人。

科学家和工程师们长期以来一直相信电池可以改变世界这一前景。[47]先进的电池正在走出专业市场，潜入主流市场，这标志着电动汽车和屋顶太阳能电池板等前瞻性技术的临界点。

当然，无所不在的电池由来已久。不论好坏，电池使我们的移动先行的生活方式、屏幕文化和日益全球化的世界成为可能。然而，尽管这一切令人印象深刻，但与即将发生的情况相比却微不足道。[47]在通信革命已成为现实后，电池现在蓄势待发，将要改变几乎其他一切。

无线网络时代的扩展不仅包括我们的手机、平板电脑和笔记本电脑，还包括我们的汽车、家庭，甚至整个社区。[48]在新经济体中，农村社区正在绕开传输电力的电线和木质电线杆。非洲和亚洲的一些农村社区反而正在见证他们的第一批电灯泡被存储在电池里的太阳能点亮。

今天，能源存储是一个每年产生近100千兆瓦小时电力的价值330亿美元的全球性行业。在今后的10年，它的预期价值将超过500亿美元，产生160千兆瓦小时的电力，这足以吸引那些否则可能对明显平淡无奇的技术感兴趣的大公司。[49]即使那些曾长期将电池和能源替代形式视为威胁的公用事业公司也在学着接受这些技术，使之成为助力而不是威胁。

随着世界努力扩大现代能源储备，让使用不到现代能源的约10亿人能够用上它，同时也削减会使全球变暖的燃料的使用，当今的电池技术正在发生突破。那些同时出现的挑战似乎不那么令人难以应付了，存在了一个世纪的难题——如何使能源便携，也有了越来越多的更好的答案。

可以肯定的是，在夜间充电完全取代每周去加油站加油之前，电池的发展仍然有很长的路要走。以电池提供动力的世界也有自己的风险。[50]当越来越多的人成为“生产消费者”，消费自己现场生产的能源时，那些曾花费数十年或者数十亿美金建造的中央电网该怎么办呢？



没有人知道哪一种 如果有的话 电池技术最终会占主导地位,但有一件事仍然是明确的。能源的未来在于我们如何储存它。

【论说文:以电池为代表的能源存储蓄势待发,将改变世界能源的未来,成为能源发展的方向。】

第一至二段:沙德维博士和其他科学家、工程师们相信电池可以改变能源的未来,改变世界,先进的电池已经潜入主流市场,蓄势待发。

第三至五段:通信革命后,电池正在改变人们的生活和投资观念,亚非一些新兴经济体中的农村社区已经使用能源存储作为电力,大公司和公用事业公司开始注意到能源存储的巨大经济效益。

第六至七段:电池技术既解决了扩大能源使用的需求与减少会使全球变暖的燃料的使用之间的矛盾,又给已有的造价昂贵的电力系统带来风险。

第八段:能源的未来在于如何存储。

46. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?

- A) It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
- B) It is the direction energy development should follow.
- C) It will prove to be a profitable business.
- D) It is a technology benefiting everyone.

沙德维博士怎样看待能源存储?

- A) 它涉及复杂技术的应用。
- B) 它是能源发展应该遵循的方向。
- C) 它将被证明是一个有利可图的行业。
- D) 它是一项能使每个人都受益的技术。

► 定位: 根据题干的信息词Dr. Sadoway和energy storage, 可以把答题线索定位到第一段第一句和第三句。

► 解析: 该段第一句指出, 沙德维博士怀着改变世界能源未来的希望创办了电池公司, 即他相信电池会改变能源的未来; 接下来第三句指出, 沙德维将能源储存宣扬为能源未来中的必要环节, 由此可知, 能源存储是能源发展的方向, B项符合文意, 故为答案。其他三项均不是沙德维博士提到的内容, 故排除。

47. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?

- A) Mobile first lifestyles will become popular.
- B) The globalization process will be accelerated.
- C) Communications will take more diverse forms.
- D) The world will undergo revolutionary changes.

先进的电池被广泛使用时, 最有可能发生什么?

- A) 移动先行的生活方式将会变得流行。
- B) 全球化进程将会加快。
- C) 交流将会呈现更加多样的形式。
- D) 世界将会经历革命性的变化。

► 定位: 根据题干的信息词advanced batteries和widely used, 可以把答题线索定位到第二段和第三段。

► 解析: 第二段第二句中的a tipping point和第三段第四句中的transform just about everything else与D项中的revolutionary changes属同义替换, 即先进的电池走出专业市场, 潜入主流市场, 标志着前瞻性技术的临界点, 以及电池现在蓄势待发, 将要改变几乎其他一切, 这些信息都说明了先进的电池被广泛使用时, 世界将会发生革命性的变化, 故D项为正确答案。原文第三段第二句提到“电池使……移动先行的生活方式……日益全球化的世界成为可能”, 可知A项和B项是先进的电池被广泛使用时可能带来的影响, 但接下来原文提到“但与即将发生的情况相比都微不足道”, 可知A项和B项均不是最可能发生的情况, 故排除。C项原文未提及, 应排除。

48. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to .

- A) find digital devices simply indispensable
- B) communicate primarily by mobile phone
- C) light their homes with stored solar energy
- D) distribute power with wires and wooden poles

在新兴经济体中的一些农村社区, 人们已经开始。

- A) 发现数字设备简直不可或缺
- B) 主要靠移动电话交流
- C) 用储存的太阳能点亮他们的房屋
- D) 用电线和木质电线杆传输电力

► 定位: 根据题干的信息词rural communities, 可以把答题线索定位到第四段最后两句。

► 解析：第四段最后一句指出，非洲和亚洲的一些农村社区反而正在见证他们的第一批电灯泡被存储在电池里的太阳能点亮。因此C项是正确答案。原文没提到“数字设备不可或缺”和“主要靠移动电话交流”，故排除A项和B项。第四段第二句指出，在新兴经济体中，农村社区正在绕开传输电力的电线和木质电线杆，因此D项内容与原文相反，故排除。

49. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies

- A) benefit their business
- B) transmit power faster
- C) promote innovation
- D) encourage competition

公用事业公司已开始意识到电池技术

- A) 有利于他们的业务
- B) 能更快地传输电力
- C) 促进创新
- D) 鼓励竞争

► 定位：根据题干的信息词utility companies，可以把答题线索定位到第五段最后一句。

► 解析：该段最后一句提到，即使那些曾长期将电池和能源替代形式视为威胁的公用事业公司也在学着接受这些技术，使之成为助力而不是威胁。可以看出公用事业公司已开始意识到电池和能源替代形式对他们的业务有利，因此A项正确。其它三项文中均未提及，故排除。

50. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?

- A) It might become a thing of the past.
- B) It might turn out to be a “prosumer”.
- C) It will be easier to operate and maintain.
- D) It will have to be completely transformed.

关于中央电网，作者有什么暗示？

- A) 它可能会过时。
- B) 它可能会变成一个“生产消费者”。
- C) 它将会更容易操作和维护。
- D) 它必须被彻底改造。

► 定位：根据题干的信息词centralized electric grid，可以把答题线索定位到倒数第二段最后一句话。

► 解析：该段最后一句提出疑问，当越来越多的人成为“生产消费者”，消费自己现场生产的能源时，那些曾花费数十年或者数十亿美金建造的中央电网该怎么办呢？可知中央电网不再是“生产消费者”的需求，作者是在暗示面对能源未来发展的新情况，斥巨资建造的中央电网可能会过时，故选A。原文中提到的“生产消费者”指的是能自己生产能源并消耗该能源的人，而不是中央电网，故排除B项。C项原文未提及，D项说法过于绝对，故也应排除。

## Passage Two

[51]100多年前，美国社会学家W. E. B. 杜波伊斯对于种族正在被用来从生物学层面来解释他所理解的不同人群的社会和文化差异表示担忧。他公开反对将“白种人”和“黑种人”视为明显不同的人群，认为这些区分忽视了人类多样性的范围。

杜波伊斯的言论是有科学依据的。今天，科学家中的主流观点是，种族是一种社会建构，没有生物学意义。在一篇发表在《科学》杂志上的文章中，四位学者称种族分类需要被逐步淘汰。

德国马克斯·普朗克进化人类学研究所的主任兼生物学家斯万特·帕博说：“从根本上来说，我非常赞成这些作者的观点。”[52]在一个证明基因差异不会按照种族界限固定下来的实例中，具有欧洲血统的两位著名美籍科学家詹姆斯·沃森和格拉格·文特尔的完整基因组被用来和韩国科学家金相仁的完整基因组进行比对。结果发现，沃森和文特尔在基因序列上共有的变异比他们分别与金相仁共有的变异要少。

费城德雷塞尔大学的公共卫生学教授迈克尔·尤戴尔表示，现代的基因研究正陷入一种矛盾：一方面，种族被理解为阐明人类基因多样性的有用工具，但另一方面，种族也被看作是对该多样性界定不清的标记。

[53]关于不同种族人群的基因差异的设想在医学背景下尤为危险。尤戴尔告诉美国生命科学网：“如果你根据某个人的种族来进行临床预测，那么大多数情况下你会做出错误的预测。”在这篇文章中，他和他的同事使用了囊胞性纤维症的例子，该疾病在具有非洲血统的人群中容易漏诊，因为它被认为是“白种人”才会患上的疾病。

如果种族的观念被淘汰了，那么还可以使用其他什么概念来代替呢？[54]尤戴尔认为科学家需要使用更具体的语言，可以使用如“血统”或者“人口”这类不论在个体还是群体层面上都可能更准确地反映人类

和他们基因之间关系的术语。这些研究者也承认，种族作为一种建构，在科学研究的一些领域可能还是有用的，即作为政治和社会变量，而非生物学变量。

尤戴尔说：“当我们讨论在生物科学中逐步淘汰种族术语时，我们也承认，即使面临很多挑战，[55]考虑到我们需要弄清楚结构不平等和歧视是如何造成群体之间的健康差异的，将种族作为政治或社会范畴来研究种族歧视仍然是必要的。”

【论说文：种族是一种社会建构，没有生物学意义，但作为政治和社会变量仍有一定意义。】

第一段：美国社会学家W. E. B. 杜波伊斯反对用种族来区分不同人群。

第二段：现在大多数科学家认为种族是一种社会建构，没有生物学意义。

第三段：通过实例说明基因组差异不会按照种族界限固定下来。

第四段：迈克尔·尤戴尔教授认为，现代的基因研究正陷入一种矛盾。

第五段：有关不同种族人群的基因差异的设想在医学背景下是尤为危险的。

第六至七段：种族在生物学中应逐步被淘汰，但作为政治和社会变量在科学研究中仍是必要的。

51. Du Bois was opposed to the use of race as . 杜波伊斯反对使用种族作为 。
- A) a basis for explaining human genetic diversity A) 解释人类基因多样性的基础
- B) an aid to understanding different populations B) 理解不同人群的辅助工具
- C) an explanation for social and cultural differences C) 对社会和文化差异的一种解释
- D) a term to describe individual human characteristics D) 描述人类个体特征的术语

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词Du Bois、opposed和race可以将答案线索定位到第一段。

► 解析：第一段共两句话，主要论述了美国社会学家杜波伊斯对在生物学中使用种族来解释不同人群的社会和文化差异的看法。第一句话指出“100多年前，美国社会学家W. E. B. 杜波伊斯对于种族正在被用来从生物学层面来解释他所理解的不同人群的社会和文化差异表示担忧。”由此可知，杜波伊斯反对用种族来解释社会和文化差异。选项C所述内容是对该部分内容的概括，故为答案。其余三个选项的说法都不严谨，选项A是根据首段末尾的human diversity设置的干扰项，原文是说将人群区分为“白种人”和“黑种人”忽视了人类多样性的范围，没有提到基因多样性，需排除。选项B是强干扰项，“理解不同人群的辅助工具”扩大了杜波伊斯反对的范围，故排除。选项D强调的是人类个体特征，而原文强调的是人类群体特征，故也排除。

52. The study by Svante Pääbo served as an example to show . 斯万特·帕博所做的研究被用作例子来表明 。
- A) modern genetics research is likely to fuel racial conflicts A) 现代基因研究很可能激发种族冲突
- B) race is a poorly defined marker of human genetic diversity B) 种族是对人类基因多样性界定不清的标记
- C) race as a biological term can explain human genetic diversity C) 种族作为一个生物学术语，可以解释人类基因的多样性
- D) genetics research should consider social and cultural variables D) 基因研究应该考虑社会和文化变量

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词Svante Pääbo可以将答案线索定位到第三段。

► 解析：第三段主要论述了斯万特·帕博的研究，该段提到斯万特·帕博将具有欧洲血统的两位著名美籍科学家的完整基因组与一位韩国科学家的完整基因组进行比对，展示了基因组差异在种族界限上的不固定性。由此可知，斯万特·帕博的研究作为例子是为了表明种族是对人类基因多样性界定不清的标记。选项B所述内容是对该部分的概括，故为答案。选项A提到的种族冲突在文中没有对应信息，很容易排除。选项C与原文内容相反，举斯万特·帕博所做研究的例子显然是为了表明种族不能解释人类基因的差异性，因为基因组差异在种族界限上是不固定的。选项D属于文章最后两段所述内容，并非斯万特·帕博的研究所要证明的内容，故也排除。



53. The example of the disease cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed in people of African ancestry demonstrates that

- A) it is absolutely necessary to put race aside in making diagnosis
- B) it is important to include social variables in genetics research
- C) racial categories for genetic diversity could lead to wrong clinical predictions
- D) discrimination against black people may cause negligence in clinical treatment

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词cystic fibrosis underdiagnosed和African ancestry可以将答案线索定位到第五段。

► 解析：第五段最后一句提到囊胞性纤维症的例子，指出该疾病在具有非洲血统的人群中容易被漏诊，原因是它被认为是“白种人”才会患上的疾病。题干问这个例子表明了什麼，可以倒着往前看。该段第一句指出“关于不同种族人群的基因差异的设想在医学背景下尤为危险”，第二句引用尤戴尔的话说明根据种族进行的临床预测大都是错误的，紧接着第三句给出了囊胞性纤维症的例子。由此可知，囊胞性纤维症例子在这里是用来表明对基因多样性进行种族分类会导致错误的临床预测。选项C是对该部分内容的概括，故为答案。原文没有提及在做诊断时要完全忽略种族因素，故排除选项A。社会变量是文章最后两段讨论的内容，与囊胞性纤维症例子无关，选项B也排除。原文只是提及囊胞性纤维症在具有非洲血统的人群中容易被漏诊，没有提到对黑色人种的歧视，选项D是无中生有，也要排除。

54. What is Yudell's suggestion to scientists?

- A) They be more precise with the language they use.
- B) They refrain from using politically sensitive terms.
- C) They throw out irrelevant concepts in their research.
- D) They examine all possible variables in their research.

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词Yudell's suggestion to scientists可以将答案线索定位到第六段。

► 解析：第六段第二句指出“尤戴尔认为科学家需要使用更具体的语言，可以使用如‘血统’或者‘人口’这类不论在个体还是群体层面上都可能更准确地反映人类和他们基因之间关系的术语。”显然选项A是对该句的概括，故为答案。选项B提到的“政治敏感术语”在文中没有提及，需排除。选项C在文中也没有信息与之相对应，也排除。该段最后一句提到种族作为政治和社会变量在科研领域仍有意义，但没有提到是否在做研究时要检查所有变量，故排除选项D。

55. What can be inferred from Yudell's remark in the last paragraph?

- A) Clinging to racism prolongs inequity and discrimination.
- B) Physiological disparities are quite striking among races.
- C) Doing away with racial discrimination is challenging.
- D) Racial terms are still useful in certain fields of study.

囊胞性纤维症在具有非洲血统的人群中容易被漏诊的例子表明了

- A) 在做出诊断时，完全有必要忽略种族因素
- B) 在做基因研究时，考虑社会变量很重要
- C) 基因多样性的种族分类会导致错误的临床预测
- D) 对黑色人种的歧视可能会导致临床治疗中的过失

尤戴尔给科学家的建议是什麼？

- A) 他们应该使用更准确的语言。
- B) 他们应该避免使用政治敏感术语。
- C) 他们应该在做研究时摒弃不相关的概念。
- D) 他们应该在做研究时，检查所有可能的变量。

从最后一段尤戴尔的言论中，我们可以推断出什麼？

- A) 秉持种族歧视观念会加剧不平等和歧视。
- B) 种族之间的生理差异是非常明显的。
- C) 消除种族歧视具有挑战性。
- D) 种族术语在某些研究领域仍然有用。

► **定位：**根据题干中的信息词Yudell's remark in the last paragraph可以将答案线索迅速定位到文章最后一段。

► **解析：**最后一段都是尤戴尔的言论，他指出“考虑到我们需要弄清楚结构不平等和歧视是如何造成群体之间的健康差异的，将种族作为政治或社会范畴来研究种族歧视仍然是必要的。”由此可知，在研究种族歧视这一领域，种族在政治和社会层面上仍然具有重要意义，选项D正是对该部分内容的概括，故为正确答案。选项A、B提到的“秉持种族歧视观念”和“生理差异”在文中没有提及，故排除这两项。选项C是根据最后一段中的challenges设置的干扰项，原文是说在生物学中逐步淘汰种族术语面临很多挑战，而不是说消除种族歧视具有挑战性，故排除该选项。

## Part IV

## Translation

### 参考译文

Agriculture is an important industry in China with more than 300 million people engaged in it.<sup>1</sup> The output of China's agriculture ranks the first all over the world, and it mainly produces rice, wheat and beans.<sup>2</sup> Although China accounts for only 10 percent of world's farmland, it provides food for 20 percent of the world's population.<sup>3</sup> China has begun to grow rice 7,700 years before.<sup>4</sup> Long before machinery and fertilizer were in use, diligent and creative Chinese farmers had adopted various approaches to increase the output of crops.<sup>5</sup> The latest development in Chinese agriculture is to promote organic farming<sup>6</sup>, which can simultaneously serve diverse purposes, including food security, public health and sustainable development.<sup>7</sup>

### 译点精析

1. 农业是中国的一个重要产业，从业者超过3亿：逗号前的句子是主干，注意“产业”的英文表达方式，即industry；“从业者超过3亿”是补充说明性内容，应该用with介词结构来表达，此处“从业者”即“从事农业的人”，因此翻译为people engaged in it，另外，还需注意中英文数字单位的差异，3亿对应的英文为300 million。
2. 中国农业产量全球第一，主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类：“中国农业产量”翻译为the output of China's agriculture；“全球第一”翻译为ranks the first all over the world；“主要生产水稻、小麦和豆类”翻译为it mainly produces rice, wheat and beans。
3. 虽然中国的农业用地仅占世界的百分之十，但为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食：“农业用地”即farmland；“仅占百分之十”可翻译为accounts for only 10 percent；“为世界百分之二十的人口提供了粮食”翻译为provides food for 20 percent of the world's population。
4. 中国7,700年前开始种植水稻：“种植水稻”可翻译为grow rice或plant rice，还可翻译为cultivate rice。
5. 早在使用机械和化肥之前，勤劳和富有创造性的中国农民就已经采用各种各样的方法来增加农作物产量：“早在使用机械和化肥之前”翻译成long before machinery and fertilizer were in use，其中“早在”翻译为long before，“使用”即be in use；“勤劳和富有创造性的”翻译为diligent and creative；“采用”可翻译为used, adopted或employed；“方法”翻译为approaches。
6. 中国农业最新的发展是推进有机农业：“最新的发展”即the latest development，后面接介词in，表示“在……方面的发展”；“推进有机农业”虽表动作，但在此处是表语，因此需用不定式来表示，即to promote organic farming，其中“有机农业”需翻译成organic farming。
7. 有机农业可以同时服务于多种目的，包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展：本句因为和前一句关系相对紧密，所以翻译成which引导的非限制性定语从句；“同时服务于多种目的”翻译为simultaneously serve diverse purposes；“包括食品安全、大众健康和可持续发展”翻译为including food security, public health and sustainable development。平时应注意多积累相关英文表达，如此处的sustainable development（可持续发展）。





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