

大学英语六级考试2016年6月真题(第一套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on living in the virtual world. Try to imagine what will happen when people spend more and more time in the virtual world instead of interacting in the real world. You are required to write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) Project organizer. C) Marketing manager.
B) Public relations officer. D) Market research consultant.
2. A) Quantitative advertising research. C) Research methodology.
B) Questionnaire design. D) Interviewer training.
3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.
4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity. C) Designing questionnaires.
B) Checking charts and tables. D) The persistent intensity.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.
6. A) It is well designed. C) It varies among universities.
B) It is rather inflexible. D) It has undergone great changes.
7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.
B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.
8. A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose

the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.
10. A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.
11. A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.
B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.
C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.
D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
13. A) They help the elderly more than the young.
B) They are beneficial in one way or another.
14. A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
15. A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.
B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
C) Their effect lasts only a short time.
D) Many have benefited from them.
- C) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.
C) They generally do not have side effects.
D) They are not based on real science.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.
B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.
C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.
D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.
17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.
B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.
18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.
B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.
- C) By changing people's views of nature.
D) By relocating people to safer places.
C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.
D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.
B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.
20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.
B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
21. A) It will work closely with the government.
B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
- C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.
D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.
C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.
C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
D) It will try to provide more loans.

- C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) Being unable to learn new things. C) Losing temper more and more often.
B) Being rather slow to make changes. D) Losing the ability to get on with others.
24. A) Cognitive stimulation. C) Balanced diet.
B) Community activity. D) Fresh air.
25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging. C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.
B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life. D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

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.

Pursuing a career is an essential part of adolescent development. “The adolescent becomes an adult when he 26 a real job.” To cognitive researchers like Piaget, adulthood meant the beginning of an 27.

Piaget argued that once adolescents enter the world of work, their newly acquired ability to form hypotheses allows them to create representations that are too ideal. The 28 of such ideals, without the tempering of the reality of a job or profession, rapidly leads adolescents to become 29 of the non idealistic world and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way. Piaget said: “True adaptation to society comes 30 when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work.”

Of course, youthful idealism is often courageous, and no one likes to give up dreams. Perhaps, taken 31 out of context, Piaget’s statement seems harsh. What he was 32, however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views. Some people refer to such modification as maturity. Piaget argued that attaining and accepting a vocation is one of the best ways to modify idealized views and to mature.

As careers and vocations become less available during times of 33, adolescents may be especially hard hit. Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents 34 about their roles in society. For this reason, community interventions and government job programs that offer summer and vacation work are not only economically 35 but also help to stimulate the adolescent’s sense of worth.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A) automatically | I) incidentally |
| B) beneficial | J) intolerant |
| C) capturing | K) occupation |
| D) confused | L) promises |
| E) emphasizing | M) recession |
| F) entrance | N) slightly |
| G) excited | O) undertakes |
| H) existence | |

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**.

Can societies be rich and green?

- A) “If our economies are to flourish, if global poverty is to be eliminated and if the well being of the world’s people enhanced—not just in this generation but in succeeding generations—we must make sure we take care

of the natural environment and resources on which our economic activity depends.” That statement comes not, as you might imagine, from a stereotypical tree hugging, save the world *greenie* (环保主义者), but from Gordon Brown, a politician with a reputation for rigour, thoroughness and above all, caution.

- B) A surprising thing for the man who runs one of the world’s most powerful economies to say? Perhaps; though in the run up to the five year review of the *Millennium* (千年的) Goals, he is far from alone. The roots of his speech, given in March at the roundtable meeting of environment and energy ministers from the G20 group of nations, stretch back to 1972, and the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm.
- C) “The protection and improvement of the human environment is a major issue which affects the well being of peoples and economic development throughout the world,” read the final declaration from this gathering, the first of a sequence which would lead to the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit in 1992 and the World Development Summit in Johannesburg three years ago.
- D) Hunt through the reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups—many for conferences such as this year’s Millennium Goals review—and you will find that the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress is a common thread.
- E) Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them, according to the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. But finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy. Thoughts turn first to some sort of global statistic, some indicator which would rate the wealth of nations in both economic and environmental terms and show a relationship between the two.
- F) If such an indicator exists, it is well hidden. And on reflection, this is not surprising; the single word “environment” has so many dimensions, and there are so many other factors affecting wealth—such as the oil deposits—that teasing out a simple economy environment relationship would be almost impossible.
- G) The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, a vast four year global study which reported its initial conclusions earlier this year, found reasons to believe that managing ecosystems sustainably—working with nature rather than against it—might be less profitable in the short term, but certainly brings long term rewards.
- H) And the World Resources Institute (WRI) in its World Resources 2005 report, issued at the end of August, produced several such examples from Africa and Asia; it also demonstrated that environmental degradation affects the poor more than the rich, as poorer people derive a much higher proportion of their income directly from the natural resources around them.
- I) But there are also many examples of growing wealth by trashing the environment, in rich and poor parts of the world alike, whether through unregulated mineral extraction, drastic water use for agriculture, slash and burn farming, or fossil fuel *guzzling* (大量消耗) transport. Of course, such growth may not persist in the long term—which is what Mr. Brown and the Stockholm declaration were both attempting to point out. Perhaps the best example of boom growth and bust decline is the Grand Banks fishery. For almost five centuries a very large supply of *cod* (鳕鱼) provided abundant raw material for an industry which at its peak employed about 40,000 people, sustaining entire communities in Newfoundland. Then, abruptly, the cod population collapsed. There were no longer enough fish in the sea for the stock to maintain itself, let alone an industry. More than a decade later, there was no sign of the ecosystem re building itself. It had, apparently, been fished out of existence; and the once mighty Newfoundland fleet now gropes about frantically for crab on the sea floor.
- J) There is a view that modern humans are inevitably sowing the seed of a global Grand Banks style disaster. The idea is that we are taking more out of what you might call the planet’s environmental bank balance than it can sustain; we are living beyond our ecological means. One recent study attempted to calculate the extent of this “ecological overshoot of the human economy”, and found that we are using 1.2 Earth’s worth of environmental goods and services—the implication being that at some point the debt will be called in, and all those services—the things which the planet does for us for free—will grind to a halt.
- K) Whether this is right, and if so where and when the ecological axe will fall, is hard to determine with any precision—which is why governments and financial institutions are only beginning to bring such risks into their economic calculations. It is also the reason why development agencies are not united in their view of environmental issues; while some, like the WRI, maintain that environmental progress needs to go hand in hand with economic development, others argue that the priority is to build a thriving economy, and then use the wealth created to tackle environmental degradation.
- L) This view assumes that rich societies will invest in environmental care. But is this right? Do things get better or worse as we get richer? Here the Stockholm declaration is ambiguous. “In the developing countries,” it says,

“most of the environmental problems are caused by under development.” So it is saying that economic development should make for a cleaner world? Not necessarily; “In the industrialised countries, environmental problems are generally related to industrialisation and technological development,” it continues. In other words, poor and rich both over exploit the natural world, but for different reasons. It’s simply not true that economic growth will surely make our world cleaner.

- M) Clearly, richer societies are able to provide environmental improvements which lie well beyond the reach of poorer communities. Citizens of wealthy nations demand national parks, clean rivers, clean air and poison free food. They also, however, use far more natural resources—fuel, water (all those baths and golf courses) and building materials.
- N) A case can be made that rich nations export environmental problems, the most graphic example being climate change. As a country’s wealth grows, so do its greenhouse gas emissions. The figures available will not be completely accurate. Measuring emissions is not a precise science, particularly when it comes to issues surrounding land use; not all nations have released up to date data, and in any case, emissions from some sectors such as aviation are not included in national statistics. But the data is exact enough for a clear trend to be easily discernible. As countries become richer, they produce more greenhouse gases; and the impact of those gases will fall primarily in poor parts of the world.
- O) Wealth is not, of course, the only factor involved. The average Norwegian is better off than the average US citizen, but contributes about half as much to climate change. But could Norway keep its standard of living and yet cut its emissions to Moroccan or even Ethiopian levels? That question, repeated across a dozen environmental issues and across our diverse planet, is what will ultimately determine whether the human race is living beyond its ecological means as it pursues economic revival.
36. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress.
37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world.
38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner.
39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth.
40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress.
41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment.
42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run.
43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment.
44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations’ economic development.
45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth.

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.

Interactive television advertising, which allows viewers to use their remote controls to click on advertisements, has been pushed for years. Nearly a decade ago it was predicted that viewers of “Friends”, a popular situation comedy, would soon be able to purchase a sweater like Jennifer Aniston’s with a few taps on their remote control. “It’s been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years,” says Colin Dixon of a digital media consultancy.

So the news that Cablevision, an American cable company, was rolling out interactive advertisements to all its customers on October 6th was greeted with some skepticism. During commercials, an overlay will appear at the bottom of the screen, prompting viewers to press a button to request a free sample or order a catalogue. Cablevision hopes to allow customers to buy things with their remote controls early next year.

Television advertising could do with a boost. Spending fell by 10% in the first half of the year. The

popularization of digital video recorders has caused advertisers to worry that their commercials will be skipped. Some are turning to the Internet, which is cheaper and offers concrete measurements like click through rates—especially important at a time when marketing budgets are tight. With the launch of interactive advertising, “many of the dollars that went to the Internet will come back to the TV,” says David Kline of Cablevision. Or so the industry hopes.

In theory, interactive advertising can engage viewers in a way that 30 second spots do not. Unilever recently ran an interactive campaign for its Axe *deodorant* (除臭剂), which kept viewers engaged for more than three minutes on average.

The amount spent on interactive advertising on television is still small. Magna, an advertising agency, reckons it will be worth about \$138 million this year. That falls far short of the billions of dollars people once expected it to generate. But DirecTV, Comcast and Time Warner Cable have all invested in it. A new effort led by Canoe Ventures, a coalition of leading cable providers, aims to make interactive advertising available across America later this year. BrightLine iTV, which designs and sells interactive ads, says interest has surged: it expects its revenues almost to triple this year. BSKyB, Britain’s biggest satellite television service, already provides 9 million customers with interactive ads.

Yet there are doubts whether people watching television, a “lean back” medium, crave interaction. Click through rates have been high so far (around 3–4%, compared with less than 0.3% online), but that may be a result of the novelty. Interactive ads and viewers might not go well together.

46. What does Colin Dixon mean by saying “It’s been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years” (Line 4, Para. 1)?
- A) Interactive television advertising will become popular in 10–12 years.
B) Interactive television advertising has been under debate for the last decade or so.
C) Interactive television advertising is successful when incorporated into situation comedies.
D) Interactive television advertising has not achieved the anticipated results.
47. What is the public’s response to Cablevision’s planned interactive TV advertising program?
- A) Pretty positive. C) Somewhat doubtful.
B) Totally indifferent. D) Rather critical.
48. What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising?
- A) It has made TV advertising easily accessible to viewers.
B) It helps advertisers to measure the click through rates.
C) It has placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage.
D) It enables viewers to check the sales items with ease.
49. What do we learn about Unilever’s interactive campaign?
- A) It proves the advantage of TV advertising. C) It helps attract investments in the company.
B) It has done well in engaging the viewers. D) It has boosted the TV advertising industry.
50. How does the author view the hitherto high click through rates?
- A) They may be due to the novel way of advertising.
B) They signify the popularity of interactive advertising.
C) They point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers.
D) They indicate the future direction of media reform.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

What can be done about mass unemployment? All the wise heads agree: there’re no quick or easy answers. There’s work to be done, but workers aren’t ready to do it—they’re in the wrong places, or they have the wrong skills. Our problems are “structural,” and will take many years to solve.

But don’t bother asking for evidence that justifies this bleak view. There isn’t any. On the contrary, all the facts suggest that high unemployment in America is the result of inadequate demand. Saying that there’re no easy answers sounds wise, but it’s actually foolish: our unemployment crisis could be cured very quickly if we had the intellectual clarity and political will to act. In other words, structural unemployment is a fake problem, which mainly serves as an excuse for not pursuing real solutions.

The fact is job openings have plunged in every major sector, while the number of workers forced into part time employment in almost all industries has soared. Unemployment has surged in every major occupational category. Only three states, with a combined population not much larger than that of Brooklyn, have unemployment rates below 5%. So the evidence contradicts the claim that we're mainly suffering from structural unemployment. Why, then, has this claim become so popular?

Part of the answer is that this is what always happens during periods of high unemployment—in part because experts and analysts believe that declaring the problem deeply rooted, with no easy answers, makes them sound serious.

I've been looking at what self proclaimed experts were saying about unemployment during the Great Depression; it was almost identical to what Very Serious People are saying now. Unemployment cannot be brought down rapidly, declared one 1935 analysis, because the workforce is "unadaptable and untrained. It cannot respond to the opportunities which industry may offer." A few years later, a large defense buildup finally provided a fiscal stimulus adequate to the economy's needs—and suddenly industry was eager to employ those "unadaptable and untrained" workers.

But now, as then, powerful forces are ideologically opposed to the whole idea of government action on a sufficient scale to jump start the economy. And that, fundamentally, is why claims that we face huge structural problems have been multiplying: they offer a reason to do nothing about the mass unemployment that is crippling our economy and our society.

So what you need to know is that there's no evidence whatsoever to back these claims. We aren't suffering from a shortage of needed skills; we're suffering from a lack of policy resolve. As I said, structural unemployment isn't a real problem, it's an excuse—a reason not to act on America's problems at a time when action is desperately needed.

51. What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America?
 - A) Corporate mismanagement.
 - B) Insufficient demand.
 - C) Technological advances.
 - D) Workers' slow adaptation.
52. What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment?
 - A) Self evident.
 - B) Thought provoking.
 - C) Irrational.
 - D) Groundless.
53. What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?
 - A) The booming defense industry.
 - B) The wise heads' benefit package.
 - C) Nationwide training of workers.
 - D) Thorough restructuring of industries.
54. What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?
 - A) Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.
 - B) Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.
 - C) Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.
 - D) Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.
55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
 - A) To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.
 - B) To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.
 - C) To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
 - D) To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

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**.

中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展。为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家,中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金。中国的大学 and 研究所正在积极开展创新研究,这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域。它们还与各地的科技园合作,使创新成果商业化。与此同时,无论在产品还是商业模式上,中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋,以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求。



扫码听名师讲解

2016年6月大学英语六级考试真题精析(第一套)

Part I

Writing

As a result of the rapid development of information technology, people nowadays can have easy access to the high speed Internet, opening a door toward a virtual world which actually has exerted a great influence on the way people live and communicate.

There is no denying that the Internet has become an indispensable part of people's daily life, bringing them unprecedented experience and recreations. However, when people spend more and more time in the virtual world, they are prone to be addicted to it, wasting their time, isolating themselves from the real world and becoming indifferent to people and things around. What they face every day is an environment lack of emotions and real human interest, which is apparently detrimental to physical and moral integrity. As we know, it is interpersonal interaction and face to face communication that make us human, so it is crucial to draw a distinction between the virtual world and the real one.

To sum up, it is high time we paid due attention to the adverse trend that people are increasingly obsessed with the virtual world. Do keep in mind that we take advantage of technologies to make our life better, instead of being reduced to a slave of them.

由于信息技术的快速发展,如今的人们可以很容易地连接上高速的互联网,从而打开通往虚拟世界的大门,而这事实上对人们的生活和交流方式产生了巨大的影响。

不可否认的是,互联网已经成为人们日常生活不可或缺的一部分,给人们带来了前所未有的体验和娱乐消遣。然而,当人们把越来越多的时间耗费在虚拟世界时,他们容易沉迷其中无法自拔,造成时间的浪费,与真实世界隔绝,对周围的人和事物变得冷漠。每天面对的是一个缺乏情感和真正人情味的环境,这显然对身心健康不利。我们知道,正是人际交往和面对面的交流使我们具有人情味,所以把虚拟世界和真实世界区分开是极其重要的。

总之,我们是时候充分注意到人们越来越沉迷于虚拟世界这一不利趋势了。务必牢记,我们利用技术是为了使我们的生活更美好,而不是沦为技术的奴隶。

要点用法

as a result of 由于	indifferent 不关心的, 冷漠的	draw a distinction between
information technology 信息技术	human interest 人情味	对……加以区分
have access to 获得; 接近	apparently 显然, 明显地	to sum up 总之, 概括来说
exert influence on 对……产生影响	be detrimental to 对……不利	pay attention to 注意, 关注
indispensable 不可或缺的	physical and moral integrity 身心健康	adverse 不利的
unprecedented 前所未有的	interpersonal 人际的	be obsessed with 沉迷于, 对……着迷
be prone to 容易, 倾向于	interaction 互动, 相互作用	keep in mind 记住
be addicted to 沉迷于	face-to-face 面对面的	take advantage of 利用
isolate 使隔绝	crucial 极其重要的	be reduced to 沦为

句法点评

1. As a result of the rapid development of information technology, people nowadays can have easy access to the high speed Internet, opening a door toward a virtual world which actually has exerted a great influence on the way people live and communicate.

用一个长句开篇,点明文章论述的主题。非谓语结构和定语从句连用,为文章增色。

2. There is no denying that the Internet has become an indispensable part of people's daily life, bringing them unprecedented experience and recreations.

主体段首句欲抑先扬,论证思路缜密。同位语从句和非谓语结构连用,陈述网络和虚拟世界的正面作用。

3. However, when people spend more and more time in the virtual world, they are prone to be addicted to it, wasting their time, isolating themselves from the real world and becoming indifferent to people and things around.

转折句自然过渡,引出全文论述的重点,即阐明沉迷于虚拟世界的不良影响。三个并列的非谓语结构连用,行文流畅,表达有气势。

4. What they face every day is an environment lack of emotions and real human interest, which is apparently detrimental to physical and moral integrity.

进一步揭示过分沉迷于虚拟世界的负面影响,符合题干要求。主语从句和非限制性定语从句的使用使表达富有变化。

5. As we know, it is interpersonal interaction and face to face communication that make us human, so it is crucial to draw a distinction between the virtual world and the real one.

提出解决办法,即人们应该区分虚拟世界和现实世界。主从复合句和强调句的使用增强了表达效果,彰显写作功力。

6. To sum up, it is high time we paid due attention to the adverse trend that people are increasingly obsessed with the virtual world.

末段首句总结全文,指出人们应该充分注意到当前的不利趋势。虚拟语气的运用使表达更加生动。

7. Do keep in mind that we take advantage of technologies to make our life better, instead of being reduced to a slave of them.

文章末句进一步强化论点,使用宾语从句强调人类利用技术是为了使生活更美好,而不应过度沉迷其中,应避免沦为技术的奴隶。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

听力原文&译文

M: [1] So, how long have you been a Market Research Consultant?

W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

M: Did you study market research?

W: Yeah, and it really helped me to get into the industry, but I have to say that it's more important to get experience in different types of market research to find out exactly what you're interested in.

M: So what are you interested in?

W: [2] Well, at the moment, I specialize in quantitative advertising research, which means that I do two types of projects. [3] Trackers, which are ongoing projects that look at trends or customer satisfaction over a long period of time. The only problem with trackers is that it takes up a lot of your time. But you do build up a good relationship with the client. I also do a couple of ad hoc jobs which are much shorter projects.

M: What exactly do you mean by ad hoc jobs?

W: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers' habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out, for example, so the time you spend on an ad hoc project tends to be fairly short.

男:[1]那么,你做市场研究顾问多长时间了?

女:嗯,我大学一毕业就开始做这一行了。

男:你是学市场研究专业的吗?

女:是的,这个专业的确帮助我进入这个行业,但是我得说,在不同类型的市场研究中获取经验从而弄清楚自己真正的兴趣所在是更为重要的。

男:那么,你对什么感兴趣呢?

女:[2] 嗯,目前,我专业从事量化广告研究,也就是说我在做两种类型的项目。[3] 一种是跟踪研究,针对进展中的项目,长期观察其发展趋势或顾客的满意度。这个工作唯一的问题是它会占据你大量的时间,但是通过这个工作你确实可以和客户之间建立良好的关系。同时我也做一些临时性的工作,都是一些比较短期的项目。

男:你说的临时性工作具体是指什么呢?

女:它基本上发生于公司想在顾客的消费习惯方面得到快速答案时。比如说,他们只要求发放调查问卷,所以你花在临时性项目上的时间往往较少。

M: Which do you prefer, trackers or ad hoc?

W: I like doing both and in fact I need to do both at the same time to keep me from going crazy. I need the variety.

M: Can you just explain what process you go through with a new client?

W: Well, together we decide on the methodology and the objectives of the research. I then design a questionnaire. Once the interviewers have been briefed, I send the client a schedule and then they get back to me with deadlines. Once the final charts and tables are ready, I have to check them and organize a presentation.

M: Hmm. One last question, what do you like and dislike about your job?

W: [4] As I said, variety is important and as for what I don't like, it has to be the checking of charts and tables.

男: 你更喜欢哪种工作, 跟踪研究还是临时性工作?

女: 两种我都喜欢, 实际上我同时需要这两种工作, 不然我可能会疯掉。我需要多样性。

男: 你能解释一下你在和一个新客户打交道时有哪些流程吗?

女: 是这样的, 我们会一起确定研究的方法和目标, 然后我设计出一份调查问卷。一旦采访者了解基本情况后, 我会将计划表发给客户, 然后他们告诉我截止日期。一旦最终的图表和表格都准备妥当, 我必须检查一遍, 并组织一场陈述会。

男: 嗯。最后一个问题, 对于你的工作, 你喜欢和不喜欢的方面是什么?

女: [4] 就像我说的, 多样性是很重要的, 至于我不喜欢的方面, 那就得说是检查图表和表格了。

1. A) Project organizer.
- B) Public relations officer.
- C) Marketing manager.
- D) Market research consultant.

Q: What position does the woman hold in the company?

- A) 项目组织者。
- B) 公共关系官员。
- C) 市场经理。
- D) 市场研究顾问。

问: 女士在公司担任什么职务?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均为名词短语。

2. 四项均与工作职位相关, 且两项与市场方面的工作有关(marketing manager, market research consultant)。

结论: 该题以what进行提问, 可能是对某人的职位进行考查, 涉及市场方面的工作。听音时, 应重点关注与工作或职位相关的内容, 同时留意与四个选项提到的职位相关的信息, 最后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话一开始, 男士就问女士做市场研究顾问多长时间了, 女士说自己从大学一毕业就开始做这一行。由此可知, 女士在公司担任的职位是市场研究顾问, 选项D为正确答案。market research consultant是原词复现。其他三项对话中均未提及, 都可排除。

2. A) Quantitative advertising research.
- B) Questionnaire design.
- C) Research methodology.
- D) Interviewer training.

Q: What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

- A) 量化广告研究。
- B) 调查问卷设计。
- C) 研究方法论。
- D) 采访者培训。

问: 女士目前专门从事什么工作?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均为名词短语。

2. 四项的内容均与某项具体工作相关, 两项提到了表示研究的词语(research)。

结论: 该题以what开头进行提问, 可能考查某人所做的具体工作, 涉及某项研究。听音时, 应重点关注与研究相关的工作, 并留意与四个选项提到的信息相关的内容, 最后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话中, 当女士谈到自己的专业时, 她说所学的专业帮助自己进入市场研究顾问这一行业, 但是对她来说, 在不同类型的市场研究中获取经验从而弄清楚自己真正的兴趣所在是更为重要的, 男士接着问女士对什么感兴趣, 女士回答说自已目前专业从事量化广告研究方面的工作。由此可知, 选项A为正确

确答案。B、C两项对话中虽都有提及,但都是女士所做工作的具体细节;对话中提及了采访者在采访之前会了解基本情况,但没有提及培训,故D项不符合对话内容。三项均可排除。

3. A) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.
B) They examine relations between producers and customers.
C) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.
D) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

- A) 他们深入研究人们的消费习惯。
B) 他们调查生产商和客户之间的关系。
C) 他们寻找新颖而有效的方式推销产品。
D) 他们长期研究趋势或客户的满意度。

问:关于跟踪研究,女士说了什么?

Q: What does the woman say about trackers?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均以they开头。
2. 两项提到了表示研究的词语(studies, study)。
3. 两项提到了顾客(customers, customer),一项提到了人们的消费习惯(people's spending habits)。

结论:该题考查的内容可能与对顾客消费习惯的研究有关。听音时,应先弄清楚they的指代对象,同时关注与研究、顾客和消费习惯有关的内容,并将重点放在各个选项的关键词上(intensive studies of people's spending habits, relations between producers and customers, ways to promote products, trends or customer satisfaction),然后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:**在对话中,女士在回答男士自己对什么感兴趣时提到,自己目前专业从事量化广告研究,也就是在做两种类型的项目。一种是跟踪研究,针对进展中的项目,长期观察其发展趋势或顾客的满意度。由此可知,选项D为正确答案。其他三项对话中均未提及,都可排除。

4. A) The lack of promotion opportunity.
B) Checking charts and tables.
C) Designing questionnaires.
D) The persistent intensity.

- A) 缺少晋升机会。
B) 检查图表和表格。
C) 设计调查问卷。
D) 长期的高强度。

Q: What does the woman dislike about her job?

问:女士不喜欢她工作中的哪个方面?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均为名词短语。
2. 两项的内容与工作的负面性相关(lack of promotion opportunity, persistent intensity),两项的内容涉及工作的具体细节(checking charts and tables, designing questionnaires)。

结论:该题以what进行提问,可能是对某项工作不好的方面或者具体细节进行考查。听音时,应重点关注与四个选项的关键信息相关的内容,然后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:**在对话的最后,男士问女士对于自己的工作,喜欢和不喜欢的方面分别是什么,女士回答说,她觉得工作的多样性很重要,至于不喜欢的方面就得说是检查图表和表格了。由此可知,选项B为正确答案。其他三项对话中均未提及,都可排除。

Conversation Two

听力原文&译文

W: Hello. I'm here with Frederick. Now Fred, you went to university in Canada?

女:大家好,今天的嘉宾是弗雷德里克。弗雷德,你是去加拿大读的大学?

M: Yeah, that's right.

男:是的,没错。

W: [5] OK, and you have very strong views about universities in Canada. Could you please explain?

女:[5]好的。你对加拿大的大学有着非常鲜明的观点。你能给我们解释一下吗?

M: Well, we don't have private universities in Canada. [6] They're all public. All the universities are owned by the government, so there is the Ministry of Education in charge of creating the curriculum for the universities and so there's not much room for flexibility. Since it's a government operated institution, things don't move very fast. If you want something to be done, then their staff do not have so much incentive to help you because he's a worker for the government. So I don't think it's very efficient. However, there are certain advantages of public universities, such as the fees being free. You don't have to pay for your education. But the system isn't efficient, and it does not work that well.

W: Yeah, I can see your point. But in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they're large bureaucracies also. Maybe people don't act that much differently, because it's the same thing working for a private university. They get paid for their job. I don't know if they're that much more motivated to help people. Also, we have a problem in the United States that usually only wealthy kids go to the best schools and it's kind of a problem actually.

M: [7] I agree with you. I think it's a problem because you're not giving equal access to education to everybody. It's not easy, but having only public universities also might not be the best solution. Perhaps we can learn from Japan where they have a system of private and public universities. Now, in Japan, public universities are considered to be the best.

W: Right. It's the exact opposite in the United States.

M: [8] So, as you see, it's very hard to say which one is better.

W: Right, a good point.

5. A) His view on Canadian universities.
B) His understanding of higher education.
C) His suggestions for improvements in higher education.
D) His complaint about bureaucracy in American universities.

Q: What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均以his开头。
2. 两项提到了大学(universities), 其中一项是加拿大的大学(Canadian universities), 另一项是美国的大学(American universities); 两项提到了高等教育(higher education)。
3. 三项分别提到了表示观点、理解和建议的词语(view, understanding, suggestions)。

男: 嗯, 加拿大没有私立大学。[6]所有大学都是公立的, 都为政府所有。所以, 大学的课程都是由教育部负责制定, 导致没有太多灵活调整的余地。因为大学是一所政府管理的机构, 办事效率比较低。如果你想要完成某件事情, 大学的教职工不太愿意主动帮你, 因为他只是一名政府工作者。所以我认为效率并不高。尽管如此, 公立大学也有着某些优势, 比如说免费就读。你不必为自己所接受的教育付费。但是这个系统效率不高, 而且运转起来不是很完善。

女: 好的, 我明白你的观点了, 但是在美国, 我们有很多私立大学, 我认为它们也是大型的官僚机构。或许人们表现得没有太大不同, 因为在私立学校工作和在别的地方工作是一样的。他们工作, 然后获得报酬。我不知道他们是否比别人更有动力去帮助别人。而且, 在美国有个问题, 只有富裕家庭的孩子才能进入最好的学校, 这实际上也是一个问题。

男: [7]我同意你的观点。我认为这是个问题, 因为美国并没有给每个人平等的入学机会。做到这一点不容易, 但是只有公立学校也可能不是最好的解决办法。或许我们可以向日本学习, 日本有着私立和公立大学并存的教育体系。在日本, 目前人们普遍认为公立大学是最好的。

女: 是的。这一点跟美国正好相反。

男: [8]所以, 正如你看到的, 很难判断哪一种教育模式更好。

女: 对, 这个观点不错。

- A) 他对于加拿大大学的观点。
B) 他对于高等教育的理解。
C) 他对于高等教育如何改进的建议。
D) 他对于美国大学官僚主义的抱怨。

问: 女士想让弗雷德里克谈什么?

结论: 该题可能是对与男士有关的信息进行考查, 涉及他对加拿大或者美国的高等教育的观点、看法或理解。听音时, 应重点关注与男士有关的信息, 同时留意四个选项的关键词(view on Canadian universities, understanding of higher education, suggestions for improvements in higher education, complaint about bureaucracy in American universities), 最后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话一开始, 女士问男士是不是在加拿大读的大学, 在得到肯定回答后, 女士说男士对于加拿大的大学有着非常鲜明的观点, 希望男士解释一下。于是男士接着谈了加拿大大学的特点和自己的看法。由此可知, 选项A为正确答案。其他三项对话中均未提及, 都可排除。

6. A) It is well designed.

B) It is rather inflexible.

C) It varies among universities.

D) It has undergone great changes.

Q: What does the man say about the curriculum in Canadian universities?

A) 它是经过精心设计的。

B) 它很难灵活调整。

C) 它因大学而异。

D) 它经历了巨大的改变。

问: 关于加拿大大学的课程, 男士说了什么?

► **听前预测:**

1. 四项均以it开头。

2. 两项提到了与调整、改变相关的词语(rather inflexible, changes)。

3. 一项提到了大学(universities)。

结论: 该题对it的相关信息进行考查, 推测it是与大学相关的某方面内容, 可能与其是否可改变有关。听音时, 应先弄清楚it的指代对象, 并将听音重点放在四个选项的关键词上(well designed, rather inflexible, varies among universities, has undergone great changes), 然后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话中, 当女士让男士解释自己对于加拿大大学的观点和看法时, 男士说加拿大没有私立大学, 所有大学都是公立的, 都为政府所有。所以, 大学的课程都是由教育部负责制定, 导致没有太多灵活调整的余地。由此可知, 选项B为正确答案, inflexible是对对话中的there is not much room for flexibility的同义转述。其他三项对话中均未提及, 都可排除。

7. A) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.

B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.

C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.

D) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.

Q: On what point do the speakers agree?

A) 美国和加拿大可以相互学习。

B) 公立大学通常比私立大学更好一些。

C) 每个人都该得到接受高等教育的公平机会。

D) 私立学校比公立机构工作更高效。

问: 在哪一点上两位说话者观点一致?

► **听前预测:** 三项提到了与大学教育相关的内容, 其中两项提到了公立大学和私立大学(Public universities, private universities), 并将二者进行了比较(are often superior to, work more efficiently than); 一项提到了平等接受高等教育(should be given equal access to higher education)。推测该题考查的内容可能与高等教育有关, 可能涉及公立学校和私立学校的教育情况, 也可能涉及接受高等教育的机会。听音时, 应重点关注四个选项的关键信息, 然后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话中, 当男士说完加拿大大学的情况之后, 女士接着说了美国大学的情况, 并说在美国只有富裕家庭的孩子才能进入最好的学校, 这实际上也是一个问题。男士接着说自己同意女士的观点, 他也认为女士所说的情况确实是个问题, 因为美国并没有给每个人平等的入学机会。由此可知, 在每个人都该得到接受高等教育的公平机会这一点上两位说话者观点一致, 故选项C为正确答案。其他三项对话中均未明确提及, 都不是两个人一致同意的观点, 均可排除。

8. A) University systems vary from country to country.
B) Efficiency is essential to university management.
C) It is hard to say which is better, a public university or a private one.
D) Many private universities in the U.S. are actually large bureaucracies.

Q: What point does the man make at the end of the conversation?

► 听前预测:

1. 两项提到了大学的教育体系或者管理(university systems, university management)。
2. 一项同时提到了公立和私立大学(a public university or a private one), 一项提到了私立大学的情况(Many private universities...are actually large bureaucracies)。

结论: 该题可能考查大学的情况, 可能涉及大学的教育体系或者管理, 也可能涉及公立或私立大学的情况。听音时, 应将重点放在四个选项的关键信息上(vary from country to country, efficiency is essential, hard to say which is better, many private universities...are...large bureaucracies), 然后根据问题作出进一步的判断。

► **解析:** 在对话中, 男士提到加拿大的大学都是公立大学, 女士则提到美国有很多的私立大学。之后, 男士又说日本有着私立和公立大学并存的教育体系, 在日本, 目前人们普遍认为公立大学是最好的。女士说这一点与美国正好相反。男士总结说, 所以很难判断哪一种教育模式更好。由此可知, 选项C为正确答案。其他三项在对话中都有提到, 但并不是男士的观点, 都可排除。

- A) 大学教育体系因国家而异。
B) 效率对于大学的管理非常重要。
C) 很难说公立大学和私立大学哪个更好。
D) 美国的很多私立大学实际上是大型的官僚机构。

问: 在对话的最后, 男士阐明了什么观点?

Section B

Passage One

听力原文&译文

[9] A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery, especially if government rescue packages are phased out too early. The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year despite indications of an economic rebound. Patrick Belser, an International Labor Organization specialist says declining wage rates are linked to the levels of unemployment. "[10] The quite dramatic unemployment figures, which we now see in some of the countries strongly suggest that there will be greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline. So, we expect that the second part of the year will not be very good in terms of wage growth." The report finds more than a quarter of the countries experienced flat or falling monthly wages in real terms. They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany. International Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic

[9]最近的一项国际劳工组织报告称, 全世界实际工资状况的恶化令人对经济复苏的真实程度产生疑问, 特别是政府的一揽子救助方案是否被过早取消。该报告警告说, 尽管经济出现回升的迹象, 但是今年的工资状况很可能会变得更糟。国际劳工组织的专家帕特里克·贝尔瑟说, 工资的下降率与失业水平有关。"[10]我们现在在一些国家看到的相当引人注目的失业数字强烈地表明, 未来随着更多的人失业, 工资会面临更大的压力, 会有更多的人找工作, 而且雇主通过提高工资来吸引工人的压力将会下降。因此, 我们预计今年后半年工资增长的趋势不会很好。" 该报告发现, 有超过四分之一的国家的月工资实际上保持不变或者下降。这些国家包括: 美国、奥地利、哥斯达黎加、南非和德国。国际劳工组织的经济学家们称, 在经济危机期间, 一些国家已经出台了政策以减轻较低工资水平的影响, 其中一个例子就是含有政

crisis. An example of these is Work Sharing with government subsidies. [11] Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs. For this scheme to work, the government must provide wage subsidies to compensate for lost pay due to the shorter hours.

府补贴的“工作分享”计划。[11]根据这项计划,为了避免裁员,个人的工作时间会缩短。为了运行这项计划,政府必须提供工资津贴以补偿因时间缩短而损失的薪金。

整体预测

快速浏览本部分所有选项,根据Government、economic crisis、wage、employees、business operations等词可大致推断本文与经济相关,有可能涉及找工作,也有可能涉及工资待遇等内容。听录音时需特别注意相关的内容,注重对短文细节信息的提取。

9. A) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.
B) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
C) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
D) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.
Q: What is the International Labor Organization's report mainly about?

- A) 政府在解决经济危机方面所扮演的角色。
B) 全世界实际工资状况的恶化。
C) 美国经济复苏的种种迹象。
D) 目前的经济危机对人们生活的影响。
问: 国际劳工组织报告的主要内容是什么?

► 解题思路: 四项都是名词性短语,且都跟经济相关。

结论: 本题应该是以what开头的提问,考查的内容可能是某个细节或文章主旨,听录音时应将重点放在四项的关键信息上(government's role, worsening real wage situation, economic recovery, impact on people's life)。

► 解析: 题目问的是国际劳工组织报告的主要内容。文章开头提出,最近的一项国际劳工组织报告称,全世界实际工资状况的恶化令人对经济复苏的真实程度产生疑问。由此可以得出B项为正确答案。A项的关键信息虽然在原文中有提及,但不是该报告的主要内容,故排除;C项在原文中未提及,故排除;D项虽然在原文中也有提及,但不是该报告的主要内容,故也排除。

10. A) They will feel less pressure to raise employees' wages.
B) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.
C) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.
D) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.
Q: According to an International Labor Organization's specialist, how will employers feel if there are more people looking for jobs?

- A) 在提高员工工资方面,他们会感到压力减小。
B) 在选择最合适的员工方面,他们会感到自由。
C) 他们会倾向于扩大企业经营的规模。
D) 在与对手竞争时,他们会感到更自信。
问: 根据国际劳工组织的一位专家所称,如果有更多的人找工作的话,雇主会有什么样的感受?

► 解题思路:

1. 四项均提到they。

2. 四项均描述感受,涉及的主要内容包括less pressure, free to choose, inclined to expand和more confident。

结论: 本题考查的内容应该是文中的细节,通过对选项内容的理解,可推断本题考查的应该是某类人对某种事物的感受问题。听录音时应将重点放在表示感受的内容及关键词上(raise, choose, expand, competing)。

► 解析：题目问的是如果有更多的人找工作的话，雇主会有什么样的感受。文章中间部分引用国际劳工组织的专家帕特里克·贝尔瑟的话说，未来随着更多的人失业，工资会面临更大的压力，会有更多的人找工作，而且雇主通过提高工资来吸引工人的压力将会下降。由此可以得出A项为正确答案。其他三项表述均与原文内容不符，故排除。

11. A) Employees and companies cooperate to pull through the economic crisis.

B) Government and companies join hands to create jobs for the unemployed.

C) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.

D) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

Q: What does the speaker mean by the Work Sharing scheme?

A) 员工和公司协力渡过经济危机的难关。

B) 政府和公司联手为失业者创造工作岗位。

C) 为避免裁员，员工的工作时间缩短了。

D) 公司将鼓励团队合作。

问：说话者提到的“工作分享”计划意味着什么？

► 解题思路：四项内容分别涉及员工、公司以及政府的做法。

结论：本题考查的内容与员工、公司以及政府的做法有关，听录音时着重听清各方的行为和做法。

► 解析：题目问的是说话者提到的“工作分享”计划意味着什么。文章的最后部分提到“工作分享”计划时指出，根据这项计划，为了避免裁员，个人的工作时间会缩短。由此可知C项为正确答案。其他三项的表述均与原文内容不符，故排除。

Passage Two

听力原文&译文

[12] Is there really a magic memory pill or a herbal recall remedy? I have been frequently asked if these memory supplements work. You know, one of these first things I like to tell people when they ask me about these supplements, is that a lot of them are promoted as a cure for your memory. But your memory doesn't need a cure. What your memory needs is a good work out. So really, those supplements aren't going to give you that perfect memory in the way that they promise. The other thing is that a lot of these supplements aren't necessarily what they claim to be, and you really have to be wary when you take any of them. [13] The science isn't there behind most of them. They're not really well regulated unless they adhere to some industry standard. You don't really know that what they say is in there, isn't in there. What you must understand is that those supplements, especially in some eastern cultures, are part of a medical practice tradition. People don't just go in a local grocery store and buy these supplements. [14] In fact, they are prescribed and they're given at a certain level, a dosage that is understood by a practitioner who's been trained. And that's not really the way they're used in this country. The other thing that people do forget is that these are medicines, so they do have an impact. [15] A lot of times people are not really aware of the impact they have, or the fact that taking them in combination with other medications might put you at

[12]是否真的有某种神奇记忆药丸或者某种草药记忆唤醒疗法？人们经常会问我这些记忆保健品是否有作用。要知道，当人们问我有关这些保健品的事情时，我首先想要告诉他们的一点是，很多保健品已经被推销成治愈记忆问题的疗法。但是你的记忆力并不需要治疗。你的记忆力所需要的是效果明显的锻炼。所以，那些保健品真的不会像其承诺的那样，给你如此完美的记忆力。我想说的另一件事是，这种保健品中的很多并不一定像它们所宣称的那样，而且当你服用其中任何一种时，务必要小心。[13]它们中的大多数背后并没有科学的支撑。除非遵守了某种行业标准，否则它们无法真正做到管理规范。你真的不会知道它们说里面有什么，而实际却没有。你必须明白的是，那些保健品是医疗实践传统的一部分，尤其是在一些东方文化中。人们不是只去当地的杂货店买这些保健品。[14]事实上，他们是有医生处方的，而且也给他们规定了特定的标准，即剂量，这是经过培训的执业医师都知道的。这并不真的是它们在这个国家的使用方式。人们会忘记的另一件事情是这些都是药品，所以它们肯定有副作用。[15]很多时候人们并没有真正意识到它们的副作用，或者与其

increased risk for something that you wouldn't otherwise
being countering or be at risk for.

他药物一同服用可能会增加风险,本来你是
不用对抗或者陷入这种风险的。

整体预测

快速浏览本部分所有选项,根据supplements、herbal medicine、dosage、medications、risks、effect等词可大致推断本文内容与药物有关,并涉及其副作用和风险。此外,根据memory可推断,本文很可能与记忆力有关,听录音时需特别注意相关的内容。

12. A) Whether memory supplements work.
B) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
C) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
D) Whether a magic memory promises success.
Q: What question is frequently put to the speaker?

- A) 记忆保健品是否有效。
B) 草本药物是否有奇效。
C) 锻炼是否能提高人的记忆力。
D) 神奇的记忆力是否能够带来成功。
问:说话者经常被问到的问题是什么?

► 解题思路:

1. 四项都以whether开头。
2. 三项都提到memory。

结论: 本题考查的内容可能是某处细节或文章的主题,听录音时应将重点放在四项的关键信息上(memory supplements, herbal medicine, exercise, a magic memory)。

► 解析: 题目问的是说话者经常被问到的问题是什么。文章开头就提到是否真的有某种神奇记忆药丸或者某种草药记忆唤醒疗法,人们经常会问“我”这些记忆保健品是否有作用。由此可以得出A项为正确答案。B项只涉及一部分,说法片面,故排除;C项中的“锻炼”虽然在原文中有提及,但这是作者对人们的建议,即提高记忆力所需要的是效果明显的锻炼,故排除;D项的表述与原文内容不符,故排除。

13. A) They help the elderly more than the young.
B) They are beneficial in one way or another.
C) They generally do not have side effects.
D) They are not based on real science.
Q: What does the speaker say about most memory supplements?

- A) 比起年轻人,它们对老年人更有帮助。
B) 不管怎样,它们都是有益的。
C) 它们通常没有副作用。
D) 它们没有真正的科学基础。
问:关于大多数记忆保健品,说话者说了什么?

► 解题思路:

- ① 四项均以they开头。
② 三项均描述有利方面。

结论: 本题考查的内容应该是文中的某处细节,通过对选项内容的理解,可推断本题应该是关于某些药物的作用或特点。听录音时应将重点放在四项的关键词上(help the elderly more, beneficial, side effects, real science)。

► 解析: 题目问的是关于大多数记忆保健品,说话者说了什么。文章中间部分提到它们中的大多数背后并没有科学的支撑,由此可以得出D项为正确答案。A项在原文中并未提及,故排除;文章提到,那些保健品真的不会像其承诺的那样,给你完美的记忆力,故B项也不正确,可排除;文章后面提到,保健品也是药品,所以它们肯定有副作用,故C项也不正确,可排除。

14. A) They are available at most country fairs.
B) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
C) They are collected or grown by farmers.
D) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.
Q: What do we learn about memory supplements in eastern cultures?

- A) 它们在大部分国家的集市上都可以买到。
B) 它们都要以相当大的剂量服用。
C) 它们是由农民收集或种植的。
D) 它们是由经过培训的执业医师开出的。
问:关于东方文化中的记忆保健品,我们了解到什么?

► 解题思路:

1. 四项均以they开头。

2. 四项内容涉及的状态和动作分别为available, taken, collected or grown和prescribed。

结论: 本题考查的是主语they的某种属性, 听录音时应先听清they的指代对象, 并将重点放在各选项的关键词上。

► **解析:** 题目问的是关于东方文化中的记忆保健品, 我们了解到什么。文章后面提到东方文化时, 谈到人们不是只去杂货店买这些保健品, 其实他们还有医生的处方。由此可知D项为正确答案。A项的表述与原文内容不符, 故排除; 文中提到会有一定的剂量, 但并未说是大剂量, 故排除B项; C项的表述在原文中未提及, 故排除。

15. A) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.

B) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.

C) Their effect lasts only a short time.

D) Many have benefited from them.

Q: What does the speaker say about memory supplements at the end?

A) 它们经常被证明跟进行头脑锻炼一样有帮助。

B) 它们跟其他药品一起服用可能引起不必要的风险。

C) 它们的效果只能持续很短的时间。

D) 很多人得益于它们。

问: 关于记忆保健品, 说话者在最后说了什么?

► **解题思路:** 四项涉及的内容都与某些事物所带来的结果(后果或效果)有关, 比如选项中提到的helpful, entail unnecessary risks, effect和benefited。

结论: 通过对选项内容的理解, 本题考查的内容应该与后果或者影响有关, 听录音时应将重点放在四项的关键词上(mental exercise, unnecessary risks, lasts only a short time, benefited from)。

► **解析:** 题目问的是关于记忆保健品, 说话者在最后说了什么。文章最后提到, 很多时候人们并没有真正意识到它们的副作用, 或者与其他药物一同服用可能会增加风险, 本来你是不用对抗或者陷入这种危险的。由此可知B项为正确答案。文中并未提及它们跟头脑锻炼一样有帮助, 故A项可排除; C项和D项在原文中都没有提及, 故都排除。

Section C

Recording One

听力原文&译文

The negative impacts of natural disasters can be seen everywhere. In just the past few weeks, the world has witnessed the destructive power of earthquakes in Indonesia, typhoons in the Philippines, and the destructive sea waves that struck Samoa and neighboring islands.

A study by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters finds that, between 1980 and 2007, nearly 8,400 natural disasters killed more than two million people. These catastrophic events caused more than \$1.5 trillion in economic losses.

U.N. weather expert Geoffrey Love says that is the bad news. "Over the last 50 years, economic losses have increased by a factor of 50. That sounds pretty terrible, but the loss of life has decreased by a factor of 10 simply because we are getting better at warning people. We are making a difference. Extreme events, however, will continue to occur. But the message is that they need not be disasters."

自然灾害的负面影响随处可见。就在刚刚过去的几个星期, 世界就见证了印度尼西亚地震、菲律宾台风以及萨摩亚及相邻群岛海啸的破坏力。

灾害流行病学研究中心的一项研究发现, 1980至2007年间, 近8400起自然灾害使200多万民众丧生。这些灾难性事件造成了超过1.5万亿美元的损失。

联合国天气专家杰弗里·洛夫说, 这是个坏消息。“在过去的50年中, 经济损失增长了50倍。这听上去相当可怕, 但是丧生人数却下降到1/10, 因为我们在向人们发布预警方面做得更好了。我们的工作正在产生影响。然而, 极端现象会继续发生。但传递出的消息是它们不一定是灾难。”

Love, who is director of Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction at the World Meteorological Organization, says most of the deaths and economic losses were caused by weather, climate, or water related extremes. These include droughts, floods, windstorms, strong tropical winds and wildfires.

[16] He says extreme events will continue. But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

[16][17] "Many of the remedies are well known. From a planning perspective, it's pretty simple. Build better buildings. Don't build where the hazards will destroy them. From an early warning perspective, make sure the warnings go right down to the community level. Build community action plans."

[16][18] The World Meteorological Organization points to Cuba and Bangladesh as examples of countries that have successfully reduced the loss of life caused by natural disasters by taking preventive action.

[18] It says tropical storms formerly claimed dozens, if not hundreds of lives, each year, in Cuba. But the development of an early warning system has reversed that trend. In 2008, Cuba was hit by five successive hurricanes, but only seven people were killed.

Bangladesh also has achieved substantial results. Major storm surges in 1970 and 1991 caused the deaths of about 440,000 people. Through careful preparation, the death toll from a super tropical storm in November 2007 was less than 3,500.

洛夫是世界气象组织天气与灾害风险防范部的主任。他说,大部分的死亡和经济损失都是由天气、气候或者与水相关的极端情况导致的,其中包括干旱、洪水、风暴、强热带风及野火。

[16]他说,极端事件会继续发生。但是他说,极端事件只有在人们没能做好准备时才会成为灾难。

[16][17]"有许多众所周知的应对措施。从规划的角度来说,非常简单。建造更好的建筑。不要在危险可能毁坏它们的地方修建。从提前预警的角度来说,确保预警直接传达到社区层面。建立社区行动计划。"

[16][18]世界气象组织以古巴和孟加拉国为例指出,一些国家已经通过采取预防措施,成功地减少了自然灾害导致的丧生人数。

[18]世界气象组织说,以前在古巴,热带风暴每年即使未导致数百人丧生,也会导致数十人丧生。但是提前预警体系的发展已经扭转了那种趋势。2008年,古巴连续被五次飓风袭击,但只造成了7人死亡。

孟加拉国也取得了丰硕的成果。1970和1991年的大风暴潮导致了约44万人丧生。经过严密的准备工作,2007年11月的一次超级热带风暴造成的死亡人数不到3500人。

整体预测

快速浏览各题选项,根据其中的关键词natural disasters、negative impacts、emergencies、prepare、safer places等可以推断,本篇讲话应该与自然灾害、紧急情况、提前准备等内容有关。

- 16. A) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.
- B) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.
- C) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters.
- D) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced.

Q: What is the talk mainly about?

- A) 悲剧性的自然灾害对发展中国家的结果是怎样的。
- B) 世界气象组织是如何研究自然灾害的。
- C) 人类在面对自然灾害时显得多么软弱无力。
- D) 自然灾害的负面影响可以如何被降低。

问:这篇讲话的主要内容是什么?

▶ 听前预测:

- 1. 四项均以how开头,可能考查某种方式,又由于是第一题,也可能考查讲话的主题。
- 2. 四项均提及natural disasters,与自然灾害有关。
- 3. 一项含有turn out to be,一项含有appear to be,一项含有negative impacts,问题可能涉及某种消极的影响。

结论:各选项分别表示与自然灾害有关的不同方面,本题很可能考查讲话的主题。

► **解析：**解答本题需要纵观整篇讲话。讲话开头提到，造成巨大生命和财产损失的自然灾害经常发生，但联合国天气专家杰弗里·洛夫指出，虽然这些自然灾害造成的经济损失不断增加，但因灾害而死亡的人数却呈现下降趋势。随着时代的发展，极端的天气事件只有在人们没能做好准备时才会成为灾难。接着讲话提到，世界气象组织以古巴、孟加拉国等国家为例，证明人们现在已经可以通过采取预防措施，成功地减少因自然灾害导致的丧生人数。因此选项D“自然灾害的负面影响可以如何被降低”是本篇讲话的主要内容，故选D。其他三项都没有涉及“通过做好防范工作来应对自然灾害”这一核心内容，故均可排除。

17. A) By training rescue teams for emergencies.

B) By taking steps to prepare people for them.

C) By changing people's views of nature.

D) By relocating people to safer places.

Q: How can we stop extreme events from turning into disasters?

A) 通过训练紧急救援队伍。

B) 通过采取措施使人们为其做好准备。

C) 通过改变人们对自然的看法。

D) 通过将人们迁移到更安全的地方。

问：我们如何才能阻止极端事件变为灾难？

► **听前预测：**

1. 四项均为以by+动名词结构的短语，表示某种方式。

2. 三项含有people，一项提到rescue，一项提到prepare，两项涉及改变(changing, relocating)。

结论：本题考查某种应对措施，再结合emergencies和safer，可进一步确认是“紧急情况下的安全应对措施”。

► **解析：**在讲话的中间部分，讲话者引用联合国天气专家杰弗里·洛夫的话说道：“极端事件只有在人们没能做好准备时才会成为灾难。”就是说，人们现在可以采取多种措施应对自然灾害。即“从规划的角度来说，可以建造更好的建筑，不要在危险可能毁坏它们的地方修建。从提前预警的角度来说，确保预警直接传达到社区层面。建立社区行动计划。”归纳其核心意思可知，防止极端的天气事件变为灾难的主要办法就是通过采取措施使人们提前做好准备，故选B。选项A和C讲话中未提及，对话中提到建筑不要在危险可能毁坏它们的地方修建，但并未提及将人们迁移到更安全的地方，D项也应排除。

18. A) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life.

B) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters.

C) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms.

D) How destructive tropical storms can be.

Q: What does the example of Cuba serve to show?

A) 预防措施如何能减少生命损失。

B) 古巴人民是如何勇敢地面对灾难的。

C) 古巴人民如何饱受热带风暴之苦。

D) 热带风暴具有何等的破坏性。

问：引用古巴的例子是为了说明什么？

► **听前预测：**

1. 四项均以how开头，可能考查某种方式。

2. 两项提及古巴人(Cubans)，两项提及热带风暴(tropical storms)，一项提及disasters。

3. 关键信息词分别为preventive、courageous、suffer from、destructive，应留意相关信息。

结论：本题考查的内容与古巴发生的热带风暴有关，应着重注意讲话提及这一例子的目的。

► **解析：**讲话在近结尾处举了古巴通过预先采取准备措施来应对自然灾害的例子：“世界气象组织以古巴和孟加拉国为例指出，一些国家已经通过采取预防措施，成功地减少了因自然灾害导致的丧生人数。以前在古巴，热带风暴如果未导致数百人丧生，也会导致数十人丧生。但是提前预警体系的发展已经扭转了那种趋势。2008年，古巴连续被五次飓风袭击，但只造成了7人死亡。”由此可知，古巴热带风暴的例子正是为了说明“预防措施如何能减少生命损失”，故选A。其他三项都偏离了这一例证的目的，故均可排除。

Recording Two

听力原文&译文

[19] As U.S. banks recovered with the help of the American government and the American taxpayer, president Obama held meetings with top bank executives, telling them it's time to return the favor.

[19] 在美国政府和美国纳税人的帮助下，美国银行逐渐复苏，奥巴马总统与银行高层管理者们举行了会谈，告知他们是时候加以回报了。

[19] “The way I see it are banks now having a greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery,” he said. But the president may be giving the financial sector too much credit. “It was in a free fall, and it was a very scary period,” Economist Martin Neil Baily said.

After the failure of Lehman Brothers, many of the world's largest banks feared the worst as the collapse of the housing bubble exposed investments in risky loans.

[20] Although he says the worst is over, Bailey says the banking crisis is not. More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009. He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as commercial real estate loans come due.

“So there may actually be a worsening of credit availability to small and medium sized businesses in the next year or so.”

[21] Analysts say the biggest problem is high unemployment, which weakens demand and makes banks reluctant to lend. But U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis sees the situation differently.

[21] “We're probably more optimistic than the experts might be. With that in mind, we're putting in everything we can. Lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk.”

While some economists predict continued recovery in the future, Baily says the only certainty is that banks are unlikely to make the same mistakes twice. “You know, forecasting's become a very hazardous business so I don't want to commit myself too much. I don't think we know exactly what's going to happen but it's certainly possible that we could get very slow growth over the next year or two.”

[22] If the economy starts to shrink again, Baily says it would make a strong case for a second stimulus—something the Obama administration hopes will not be necessary.

[19]他说：“我所看到的情况是，当前银行应为取得更大范围复苏的目标多尽义务。”但是总统对金融领域的信任可能过高了。“之前的状态像是自由落体，那段时期真是令人胆战心惊。”经济学家马丁·尼尔·贝利说。

继雷曼兄弟失败之后，世界的许多大银行最担心的就是房产泡沫破灭所暴露出来的贷款投资风险。

[20]尽管贝利说最坏的时期已经过去，但他说银行业的危机还没有结束。2009年，130多家美国银行倒闭。他预言，随着商业地产贷款到期，小型的地方性银行在2010年的倒闭风险较高。

“因此中小企业在明年前后的信贷投放事实上可能会恶化。”

[21]分析人士称，最大的问题在于高失业率降低了需求，同时使银行不愿意放贷。但是美国合众银行的行长理查德·戴维斯却对该形势有着不同的看法。

[21]“我们很可能比专家要更乐观一些。抱着这样的想法，我们会尽我们所能。放贷是我们发展的动力，所以我们愿意多放贷。我们必须设法使更多人获得贷款，同时又不使自己陷入风险之中。”

一些经济学家预言未来经济会持续复苏，但贝利说，唯一能确定的是银行不太可能两次犯同样的错误。“你知道，预测已经成为一件极其危险的事情，所以我不想做过多承诺。我觉得我们无法确切知道即将发生什么，但非常有可能的是，在接下来的两到两年内我们可能会发展得非常缓慢。”

[22]贝利称，如果经济再度开始出现萎缩，将势必要求出台第二轮的强刺激政策——这是奥巴马政府希望没有必要做的事情。

整体预测

快速浏览各题选项，根据其中的关键词pay back、government、loans、financial difficulty、recovery、banks、interest rate等可以推断，本篇讲话与金融、政府、信贷、经济复苏等内容有关。

19. A) Pay back their loans to the American government.
B) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.
C) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.
D) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.

Q: What does president Obama hope the banks will do?

- A) 偿还他们向美国政府的贷款。
B) 为资金严重短缺者提供贷款。
C) 为更大范围的复苏目标贡献更多力量。
D) 加速它们从房产泡沫中复苏的进程。

问：奥巴马总统希望各家银行将做什么？

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均为以动词原形开头的短语,可能考查即将做某事或被建议做某事。
2. 两项提及贷款(loans),两项提及复苏(recovery),应留意相关信息。
3. 四项均表示某种积极性、帮助性的行为(pay back, provide, contribute, speed up)。

结论: 本题可能考查某一对象被建议做某事或即将做某事,其行为会产生某种积极影响,可能与贷款和经济复苏有关。

► **解析:** 题目问奥巴马总统希望各家银行将做什么。讲话开头处提到:“在美国政府和美国纳税人的帮助下,美国银行逐渐复苏,奥巴马总统与银行高层管理者们举行了会谈,告知他们是时候作出一些回报了。”接着引用奥巴马的话指出:“我所看到的情况是,当前银行应为取得更大范围复苏的目标多尽义务。”由此可知,奥巴马总统希望各家银行为更大范围的经济复苏贡献更多力量,故选C。其他三项此处均未提及,故排除。

20. A) Some banks may have to merge with others.

B) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.

C) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.

D) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.

Q: What is Martin Neil Bailly's prediction about the financial situation in the future?

A) 一些银行可能需要与其他银行合并。

B) 许多小型的地方性银行将会倒闭。

C) 银行将很难提供更多的贷款。

D) 许多银行将不得不裁去一些职员。

问: 马丁·尼尔·贝利关于未来经济形势的预测是什么?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均提及banks, 本题考查的内容与银行的情况有关。
2. 四项内容均含有某种消极意义(may have to merge with others, are going to fail, will be hard...to, will have to lay off)。

结论: 题目可能涉及银行将要面临的某种不利局面,需要重点关注讲话中提到的有关银行业的不利情况。

► **解析:** 讲话在提到马丁·尼尔·贝利的预测时说:“尽管贝利说最坏的时期已经过去,但他说银行的危机还没有结束。2009年,130多家美国银行倒闭。他预言,随着商业地产贷款到期,小型的地方性银行在2010年的倒闭风险较高。”可见,贝利预测小型的地方性银行将出现倒闭潮,故选B。其他三项与讲话内容不符,故排除。

21. A) It will work closely with the government.

B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.

C) It will try to lower the interest rate.

D) It will try to provide more loans.

Q: What does U.S. Bancorp chief Richard Davis say about its future operation?

A) 它将与政府密切合作。

B) 它将努力核销不良贷款。

C) 它将设法降低利率。

D) 它将设法提供更多贷款。

问: 关于未来的运营,美国合众银行的行长理查德·戴维斯说了什么?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均以it will开头,表示即将做某事,听音时应首先明确it的指代对象。
2. 两项提及贷款(loans),一项提及利率(interest rate),说明it很可能是指银行。

结论: 题目很可能考查银行即将采取的举措或做法,具体是与政府合作、核销不良贷款、降低利率还是提供更多贷款,需要结合题目作出选择。

► **解析:** 在讲话的后半部分,理查德·戴维斯指出:“我们很可能比专家要更乐观一些。抱着这样的想法,我们会尽我们所能。放贷是我们发展的动力,所以我们愿意多放贷。我们必须设法使更多人获得贷款,同时又不使自己陷入风险之中。”可见,面对不景气的经济形势,合众银行未来的运营策略是提供更多的贷款,因为放贷是其发展的动力,故选D。

22. A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.

B) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.

A) 它不会帮助扭转美国经济。

B) 它对于大型商业银行没有任何好处。

C) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.

D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

Q: What does Martin Neil Bailly think of a second stimulus to the economy?

C) 它将赢得奥巴马政府的赞赏。

D) 它将在经济开始再度萎缩时成为必要举措。

问: 马丁·尼尔·贝利怎么看待第二轮经济刺激政策?

► 听前预测:

1. 四项均以it开头, 两项为it won't, 两项为it will。

2. 四项的关键词分别为help the...economy、do...good to the...banks、win the approval和be necessary。

结论: 本题考查关于it的情况, 听音时应先辨明it的指代对象, 并将重点放在其功能和作用方面。

► **解析:** 在讲话结尾处, 贝利指出, 如果经济再度出现萎缩, 将势必要求出台第二轮的强刺激政策——这是奥巴马政府希望没有必要做的事情。也就是说, 如果经济再次出现萎缩, 那么奥巴马政府则有必要出台第二轮经济刺激政策, 但他们不希望这种情况发生, 选项D与此相符, 故为正确答案。A、B和C项讲话中均未提及, 也可排除。

Recording Three

听力原文&译文

A new study has failed to find any conclusive evidence that lifestyle changes can prevent cognitive decline in older adults. Still, there are good reasons to make positive changes in how we live and what we eat as we age.

[23] Cognitive decline is the loss of ability to learn new skills, or recall words, names, and faces that is most common as we age. To reduce or avoid it, researchers have examined the effect of smoking, diet, brain challenging games, exercise and other strategies.

Researchers at Duke University scrutinized more than 160 published studies and found an absence of strong evidence that any of these approaches can make a big difference. Co author James Burke helped design the study.

[24] "In the observational studies we found that some of the B vitamins were beneficial. Exercise, diet, cognitive stimulation showed some positive effects, although the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established."

[24] Some previous studies have suggested that challenging your brain with mentally stimulating activities might help. And Burke says that actually does seem to help, based on randomized studies—the researcher's gold standard.

"Cognitive stimulation is one of the areas where we did find some benefit. The exact type of stimulation that an individual uses is not as important as being intellectually engaged."

The expert review also found insufficient evidence to recommend any drugs or dietary supplements that could prevent or slow cognitive decline. However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of

一项新的研究发现, 尚没有任何结论性的证据表明生活方式的改变能够预防老年人认知水平的下降。但当我们上了年纪之后, 仍然有足够的理由在生活方式和饮食方面作出一些积极的改变。

[23] 认知水平下降是随着我们衰老而出现的一种很常见的现象, 它是指丧失学习新技能或者回忆话语、姓名或脸孔的能力。为了减轻或避免这种情况, 研究者们检测了吸烟、饮食、脑力挑战游戏、运动和其他策略的影响。

杜克大学的研究人员仔细审阅了160多份已发表的研究, 发现没有有力的证据表明这些方法会产生很大的影响。詹姆斯·伯克是合著者之一, 他协助设计了这项研究。

[24] "在观察性研究中, 我们发现有一些B族维生素是有益的。运动、饮食和认知刺激表现出一些积极的影响, 虽然证据还不够有力, 以使我们实际上对这些策略进行确认。"

[24] 此前的一些研究已经表明, 让你的大脑挑战一些激发智力的活动可能会有所帮助。伯克说, 基于随机性研究(研究者的黄金标准), 这样的做法看来的确有所帮助。

"认知刺激是我们发现确实有所助益的领域之一。与对智力的调动相比, 个人所采用的具体刺激方式则不是那么重要。"

专家审阅还发现, 推荐某些药物或膳食补充剂以预防或延缓认知水平下降的做法证据不足。但是, 鉴于至少有一些证据表

these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

[25] “I think that by having people adopt a healthy lifestyle, both from a medical standpoint as well as nutritional and cognitive stimulation standpoint, we can reduce the incidence of cognitive decline, which will be proof that these factors are, in fact, important.”

James Burke of Duke University is one of the authors of a study reviewing previous research on cognitive decline. The paper is published online by the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

明这些生活方式上的改变存在某些积极的影响,并且有其他一些明显与认知水平下降无关的益处,伯克愿意给出一些建议。

[25] “我认为通过使人们采取健康的生活方式,无论是从医疗角度还是从营养和认知刺激角度,我们都能降低认知水平下降的发生率,这将证明这些因素事实上是非常重要的。”

杜克大学的詹姆斯·伯克是这项研究的合著者之一,该研究对此前关于认知水平下降的研究进行了审阅。这篇论文发表在《内科学年鉴》的在线版上。

整体预测

快速浏览各题选项,根据其中的关键词 learn、temper、cognitive、community、aging、optimistic、unhealthy、doctors 等可以推断,本篇讲话与认知、心理健康等内容有关。

23. A) Being unable to learn new things.
B) Being rather slow to make changes.
C) Losing temper more and more often.
D) Losing the ability to get on with others.

Q: According to the speaker, what might be a symptom of cognitive decline in older adults?

- A) 无法学习新东西。
B) 做出改变很缓慢。
C) 越来越经常发脾气。
D) 失去与他人相处的能力。

问:根据讲话者所说,什么可能是老年人认知水平下降的一种症状?

▶ 听前预测:

1. 四项均为现在分词短语。
2. 四项均含有表示某种消极意义的词汇(unable, rather slow, losing temper, losing the ability)。

结论:题目可能考查某类人丧失某种能力,需重点留意各选项中的关键信息,并根据题目作出进一步的判断。

▶ 解析:本题考查的是认知水平下降的症状,讲话开头处对老年人的认知水平下降进行了说明:“认知水平下降是随着我们衰老而出现的一种常见的现象,它是指丧失学习新技能或者回忆话语、姓名或脸庞的能力。”对四个选项一一进行分析可发现,选项A提到的being unable to learn new things与讲话中提到的the loss of ability to learn new skills意思相符,故答案为A。其余三项在讲话中均未提及,故应排除。

24. A) Cognitive stimulation.
B) Community activity.
C) Balanced diet.
D) Fresh air.

Q: According to James Burke, what does seem to help reduce cognitive decline?

- A) 认知刺激。
B) 社区活动。
C) 均衡的饮食。
D) 清新的空气。

问:根据詹姆斯·伯克所说,什么似乎确实有助于减轻认知水平下降?

▶ 听前预测:四项均为名词短语,分别意为“认知刺激”“社区活动”“均衡的饮食”和“清新的空气”,本题可能以what提问,应该是对某处细节的考查。

▶ 解析:讲话在提到人名信息James Burke时,引用其观点指出:“在观察性研究中,我们发现有一些B族维生素是有益的。运动、饮食和认知刺激表现出一些积极的影响,虽然证据还不够有力,以使我们实际上对这些策略进行确认。此前的一些研究已经表明,让你的大脑挑战一些激发智力的活动可能会有所帮助。伯克说,基于随机性研究(研究者的黄金标准),这样的做法看来的确有所帮助。”由此可知,有确切证据表明有效果的是两个因素:一些B族维生素和让你的大脑挑战一些激发智力的活动。对比四个选项,只有选项A“认知刺激”与后者意思相符,故为正确答案。

25. A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging.

B) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life.

C) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles.

D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time.

Q: What did James Burke recommend to reduce the incidence of cognitive decline?

A) 忽略衰老的迹象和症状。

B) 对生活采取一种乐观的态度。

C) 努力放弃不健康的生活方式。

D) 不时向医生寻求建议。

问：为了降低认知水平下降的发生率，詹姆斯·伯克有什么建议？

► 听前预测：

1. 四项均为动名词短语，关键词分别为ignoring, adopting, endeavoring和seeking。

2. 四项均含有某些正面、积极的意义。

结论：从选项来看，可能考查某项建议或某种积极的做法，听音时要注意各选项的关键词。

► 解析：题目问的是詹姆斯·伯克对于降低认知水平发生率的建议。讲话近结尾部分提到：“我认为通过使人们采取健康的生活方式，无论是从医疗角度还是从营养和认知刺激角度，我们都能降低认知水平下降的发生率，这将证明这些因素事实上是非常重要的。”选项C中的give up unhealthy lifestyles是对原文中adopt a healthy lifestyle的同义转述，故选C。其他三项都不是詹姆斯·伯克的建议，故均可排除。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

从业是青少年个人发展过程中必不可少的一部分。“青少年[26]承担起一份真正的工作时才转变为成人。”对于皮亚杰这样的认知研究人员来说，成人意味着一份[27]职业的开始。

皮亚杰认为，青少年一旦进入职场，他们新获得的假设能力会令其创造出过于理想的画面。这种理想画面的[28]存在，没有经过工作或职业现实的磨炼，很快会导致青少年[29]无法忍受这个非理想主义的世界，促使他们迫切要求按照具有鲜明青少年特点的方式进行改革。皮亚杰称：“青少年改革者在尝试将其想法付诸实践的时候，才会[30]自然而然地真正适应社会。”

当然，青春理想主义往往是无所畏惧的，而且，没有人愿意放弃梦想。从[31]些许断章取义的角度来说，皮亚杰的话似乎有些严苛。然而，他所要[32]强调的是现实世界改变理想主义观点的方式。有些人将这种改变称之为成熟。皮亚杰认为，获得和接受一份职业，是改变理想主义观点及走向成熟的最佳方式之一。

在经济[33]衰退期职业和工作机会变少的状况下，青少年受到的打击可能会尤为严重。这种经济困难时期可能会使许多青少年对自己的社会角色感到[34]困惑。鉴于这一原因，社区的介入以及政府为提供暑期和假期工作而设立的就业项目，不仅从经济上来说是[35]有利的，而且对于促进青少年的价值观也是有帮助的。

26. O) undertakes

语法判断：空格前是when he，空格后是a real job，由此可知，空格所在句是由when引导的时间状语从句，空格处应填入一个动词，充当该从句的谓语。由主句的谓语动词becomes可判断句子应为一般现在时，故空格处应填入第三人称单数形式的动词。符合语法条件的备选项有promises(承诺)和undertakes(承担，从事)。

语义判断：文章首句提到，从业是青少年个人发展过程中必不可少的一部分，本句承接上文，结合空格后的a real job可判断，此处应填入表示“从事，承担，做”等含义的词汇。将两个备选项promises和undertakes代入原文可知，undertakes符合上下文语境，故选O。

27. K) occupation

语法判断：空格前是不定冠词an，空格后是英文句点，由此可知，空格处应填入一个单数名词，且发音以元音音素开头。符合语法条件的选项有entrance(进入)、existence(存在)和occupation(职业，工作)。

语义判断：前两句一直在说明工作对于青少年的意义，本句仍应承接上文，说明工作的意义，所以此处应填入和工作相关的词汇，结合三个备选名词可知，occupation符合文意，故选K。

28. H) existence

语法判断：空格前是定冠词the，空格后是介词短语of such ideals，由此可知，空格处应填入名词或动名

词。符合语法条件的备选项还有capturing(捕获; 俘虏)、emphasizing(强调)、entrance、existence、promises(承诺, 诺言)和recession(衰退)。

语义判断:第二段开头提到, 皮亚杰认为, 一旦青少年进入职场, 新获得的假设能力会令其创造出过于理想的画面。由此可知, 空格所在句应承接上文, 进一步解释such ideals的情况, 将符合语法条件的备选项分别代入原文可知, existence(存在)符合此处语境, 即“这种理想画面的存在, 没有经过工作或职业现实的磨炼……”。故本题应选H。

29. J) intolerant

语法判断:空格前是动词不定式to become, 空格后是介词短语of the non idealistic world, 由此可知, 空格处可能填入的有形容词、具有形容词特征的分词、复数名词或不可数名词。符合语法条件的备选项还有beneficial(有益的, 有利的)、confused(困惑的)、entrance、excited(激动的, 兴奋的)、intolerant(无法忍受的)、promises和recession。

语义判断:后面部分and to press for reform in a characteristically adolescent way(促使他们迫切要求按照具有鲜明青少年特点的方式进行改革)提到了reform(改革), 说明前面的内容包含有不适应的情况, 应填入的词含有消极和负面色彩, 结合各备选项可知, intolerant(无法忍受的)符合上下文语境, 故本题应选J。

30. A) automatically

语法判断:空格前是True adaptation to society comes, 空格后是when the adolescent reformer attempts to put his ideas to work, 句子结构较为完整, 判断空格处很可能应填入一个副词, 修饰主句谓语动词comes。符合语法条件的副词选项有automatically(自发地, 自然而然地)、incidentally(不经意地, 偶然地)和slightly(轻微, 些许)。

语义判断:上文提到, 青少年步入职场之初的不适应促使他们迫切希望改革, 由此可知, 本句要表达的是, 青少年改革者在尝试将其想法付诸工作实践的时候, 才会“自然而然地”真正适应社会, automatically意为“自发地, 自然而然地”, 符合此处语境, 故本题应选A。

31. N) slightly

语法判断:空格前是taken, 空格后是out of context, 可见此处包含一个固定短语taken out of context, 意为“断章取义”, 空格处应填入一个副词修饰过去分词taken。符合语法条件的备选项还有incidentally和slightly。

语义判断:本段首句提到, 当然, 青春理想主义往往是无所畏惧的, 而且, 没有人愿意放弃梦想, 由此可推断, 下文中的Piaget's statement seems harsh(皮亚杰的话似乎有些严苛)承接上文, 进一步解读皮亚杰的话“青少年改革者在尝试将其想法付诸实践的时候, 才会自然而然地真正适应社会”, 将符合语法条件的备选副词代入原文可知, slightly符合语境, 即“从些许断章取义的角度来说”, 故本题应选N。

32. E) emphasizing

语法判断:空格前是What he was, 空格后是逗号, 然后是however, is the way reality can modify idealistic views, 由此可知, 空格处应填入形容词或动词ing形式。符合语法条件的备选项还有beneficial、capturing、emphasizing和excited。

语义判断:上文提到了对皮亚杰的话的解读, 此处的he及however表明, 空格所在句仍在解读皮亚杰的话, 前一句指出皮亚杰的话似乎有些严苛, 此处是要指出其实质。将备选项代入原文可知, emphasizing符合语境, 即他要“强调”的是现实世界改变理想主义观点的方式, 故本题应选E。

33. M) recession

语法判断:空格前是during times of, 空格后是逗号, 由此可知, 空格处应填入一个名词, 且因为名词前无冠词或其他词修饰, 判断该名词应为不可数名词。符合语法条件的不可数名词选项还有entrance和recession。

语义判断:本句为末段开头句, 由后半句adolescents may be especially hard hit(青少年受到的打击可能会尤为严重)及下文中的Such difficult economic times可知, 空格处应填入一个与difficult语义相近的词, 表达经济上的困难, 由此可知, recession符合语境, 即“经济衰退”, 故本题应选M。

34. D) confused

语法判断:空格前是may leave many adolescents, 空格后是about their roles in society, 可见此处包含了

“leave sb./sth. + 形容词或分词 + about sth.”的结构,故应填入一个形容词或分词。符合语法条件的备选项还有beneficial、capturing、confused和excited。

语义判断:由本段首句可知,本段阐述的是经济衰退对青少年职业发展的影响,故由本句中的Such difficult economic times may leave many adolescents可知,此处应填入带有负面和消极色彩的词,confused符合语境,表示许多青少年对自己的社会角色感到“困惑”,故本题应选D。

35. B) beneficial

语法判断:空格前是are not only economically,空格后是but also help to stimulate...,可知空格处应填入一个形容词或分词,充当系动词are的表语。符合语法条件的备选形容词或分词还有beneficial、capturing和excited。

语义判断:本句为本段末句,前面讲述了经济衰退会对青少年就业造成的影响,填入的单词应能与“经济”搭配,再由句首的For this reason可知,本句是要说社区和政府应当采取的解决措施,既然是解决措施,必然是对经济“有益”,故此处应填入beneficial。本题应选B。

Section B

社会能既富裕又环保吗?

- A) [43]“如果我们的经济要繁荣,如果要根除全球贫困,如果要让世界人民更加幸福,不仅仅在我们这一代,而是接下来的世世代代,我们必须确保照顾好我们的经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。”这番话并非如你想象的来自于一个典型的环保狂、想要拯救世界的环保主义者,而是来自于戈登·布朗,一位以严苛、认真、尤其是谨慎而闻名的政治家。
- B) 一个管理着世界最强经济体的人说出这番话令人十分惊讶吗?或许吧。尽管对千年发展目标的五年回顾即将到来,有这样想法的人远不止他一个。他的这段演讲是在三月份召开的20国集团国家环境与能源部长圆桌会议以及在斯德哥尔摩召开的联合国人类环境会议上发表的,该演讲的根源可以追溯至1972年。
- C) [37]“保护和改善人类环境是一个重要的议题,这个议题影响着人类的幸福和世界经济的发展。”这次会议的最后声明里写道。该会议是引出后面一系列会议的首次会议,系列会议包括1992年的里约热内卢地球峰会和1989年的约翰内斯堡世界发展峰会。
- D) [39]找遍由联合国组织和发展小组准备的报道——许多报道是为大会准备的,比如今年的千年发展目标回顾——你会发现环境保护和经济发展之间的联系是一条普遍的线索。
- E) [41]根据千年生态系统评估,可持续地管理生态系统比开发生态系统更有利可图。但是要找到确凿的证据来支撑这个论点并不那么容易。首先想到的是某种全球统计数据,某种会从经济和环境方面评估国家财富且能表明经济和环境二者之间关系的指标。
- F) 即使这样的指标存在,它也是隐藏极深的。而且仔细想想,这并不奇怪。“环境”这个词有着如此多的维度,而且还有那么多其他的因素影响财富,比如石油储备,以至于要梳理出经济和环境之间简单的关系几乎是不可能的。
- G) [42]千年生态系统评估是一项为期四年的大型全球研究,今年早些时候它汇报了自己初步的(研究)结论,它发现有理由去相信可持续地管理生态系统——与大自然合作而不是对抗——或许从短期来看获利较少,但一定能带来长期的回报。
- H) 世界资源研究所八月底发布了其2005年世界资源报告,该报告中列举了几个非洲和亚洲国家类似的例子;报告还表明,环境恶化对穷人比对富人的影响更大,因为较贫困的人收入的很大一部分都直接来自于他们周围的自然资源。
- I) [36]但是仍有很多通过破坏环境来增加财富的例子,在世界上富裕和贫穷的地方都是如此,不管是通过不加控制的矿物开采,极为大量的农业用水,砍伐和烧毁森林以发展农耕,还是消耗大量矿物燃料的交通运输。当然,从长远来看,这样的发展可能不会持续,这是布朗先生和斯德哥尔摩会议声明同时努力指出的。或许能说明繁荣式增长和破产式衰退最好的例子就是纽芬兰大浅滩的渔业。将近五个世纪,大量的鳕鱼供应为一个产业(渔业)提供了丰富的原料,该产业在巅峰期曾雇用了四万人,维持了纽芬兰全部社区的生活。然后,鳕鱼数量突然剧减。大海中已经再也没有足够的鱼让这一种群维持自身

生存,就更不用提渔业了。十多年之后,生态系统也并没有重新恢复的迹象。很明显,过度捕鱼使其不复存在。曾经一度强大的纽芬兰船队现在只能疯狂地捕捞海床上的螃蟹了。

- J) 有一种观点认为,现代人不可避免地在播种一场全球范围内的大浅滩式的灾难。这种想法认为,我们正在从你可能称之为“地球环境存款余额”中提取比地球环境能够存续所需的更多的东西。我们在生态环境方面入不敷出。[45]最近的一项研究试图计算出这种“人类经济生态超标”的程度,该研究发现,我们正在使用相当于地球价值1.2倍的环境产品和服务,言下之意即,在某一时刻,债是要追偿的,所有那些服务——地球免费提供给我们的东西——将慢慢停止。
- K) 这是否正确,以及如果正确,生态大斧将于何时何地落下,很难精确确定。这就是为什么政府和财政机构只是刚开始将这种风险纳入其经济计算当中。[40]这也是发展机构在环境问题方面的观点不统一的原因。一些机构,比如世界资源研究所认为,环境发展有必要与经济发展并行不悖;其他一些机构则辩称,建立起兴旺发达的经济才是首要任务,然后可以利用创造的财富去解决环境退化问题。
- L) 这种观点假设富裕的社会将会对环境保护进行投资。但这种观点正确吗?当我们变得更富有时,事情是变得更好还是更糟糕?斯德哥尔摩声明对此的解释模棱两可。“在发展中国家,”声明中说道,“大部分的环境问题是由欠发达造成的。”所以这就是说经济发展会促成一个更洁净的世界吗?不一定。“在工业化国家,环境问题一般与工业化和科技发展有关。”声明中继续说道。换句话说,贫穷和富裕同样会过度开发自然世界,只是出于不同的原因。[38]经济发展必然将使我们的世界变得更洁净,这绝非事实。
- M) 显然,较富裕的社会能为环境改善所做的事远远多于较贫穷的社会。富裕国家的公民要求有国家公园、干净的河水、洁净的空气和无毒的食物。然而,他们同样使用了更多的自然资源——燃料、水(所有那些洗浴用水及高尔夫球场用水)和建筑材料。
- N) [44]一种解释是富裕的国家把环境问题输出到国外了,最形象的例子就是气候变化。随着一个国家财富的增长,它的温室气体排放量也在增长。可获取的数据不会是完全准确的。测量排放不是一门精确的科学,尤其是当涉及与土地利用有关的问题时;不是所有的国家都公布了最新的数据,无论如何,一些部门,比如航空部门的排放量都是不包含在国家统计数据之内的。但是这些数据对于轻易看出一个清晰的趋势已经足够精确了。随着国家变得更富裕,它们将产生更多的温室气体;而那些气体的影响将主要波及世界贫困地区。
- O) 财富当然不是唯一牵涉的因素。普通的挪威人比普通的美国公民经济状况要好,但他们对气候变化的影响却只有美国人的一半。但是挪威可以保持其生活标准并且将排放量削减至摩洛哥甚至是埃塞俄比亚的水平吗?这个在众多环境问题里反复出现、在我们这个充满多样性的地球上反复出现的问题是:什么将最终决定人类在追求经济复苏时是否已在生态环境方面入不敷出?

36. Examples show that both rich and poor countries exploited the environment for economic progress. 有例子表明富裕的国家和贫穷的国家都为了经济发展而开发环境。

▶ 答案: I

▶ 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词Examples、both rich and poor countries和exploited the environment for economic progress。文章段落中举例说明富裕和贫穷的国家都为发展经济而开发环境的内容出现在I段。该段首句提到,仍有很多通过破坏环境来增加财富的例子,在世界上富裕和贫穷的地方都是如此,不管是不加控制的矿物开采,极为大量的农业用水,砍伐和烧毁森林以发展农耕,还是消耗大量矿物燃料的交通运输。由此可知,题干是对原文内容的同义转述。题干中的Examples show that对应原文中的there are also many examples of, 题干中的both rich and poor countries对应原文中的in rich and poor parts of the world alike, 题干中的exploited the environment for economic progress对应原文中的growing wealth by trashing the environment。

37. Environmental protection and improvement benefit people all over the world. 保护和改善环境造福于全世界的人们。

▶ 答案: C

▶ 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词Environmental protection and improvement和benefit people。文章段落中论及保护和改善环境对全世界有益的内容出现在C段。该段首句提到,保护和改善人类环境是一个重要的

议题，这个议题影响着人类的幸福和世界经济的发展。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的 Environmental protection and improvement 对应原文中的 The protection and improvement of the human environment，题干中的 benefit people all over the world 对应原文中的 affects the well being of peoples... throughout the world。

38. It is not necessarily true that economic growth will make our world cleaner. 经济发展将使我们的世界更洁净的说法未必正确。

► 答案: L

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 not necessarily true、economic growth 和 make our world cleaner。文章段落中提到经济发展是否会使我们的世界更洁净的内容出现在 L 段。该段首句提到，有观点认为富裕的社会将会对环境保护进行投资，下文用斯德哥尔摩声明中的内容论证：贫穷和富裕同样会过度开发自然世界，只是出于不同的原因。该段最后一句指出，经济发展将必然使我们的世界变得更洁净，这绝非事实。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的 not necessarily true 对应原文中的 simply not true，题干中的 economic growth will make our world cleaner 是原词重现。

39. The common theme of the UN reports is the relation between environmental protection and economic growth. 联合国报告的常见主题是环境保护和经济发展之间的关系。

► 答案: D

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 common theme of the UN reports。文章段落中论及联合国报告的常见主题的内容出现在 D 段。该段提到，找遍由联合国组织和发展小组准备的报道，你会发现环境保护和经济发展之间的联系是一条普遍的线索。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的 common theme 对应原文中的 common thread，题干中的 UN reports 对应原文中的 reports prepared by UN agencies and development groups，题干中的 the relation between environmental protection and economic growth 对应原文中的 the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress。

40. Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress. 发展机构在确保经济发展的同时如何解决环境问题方面意见不统一。

► 答案: K

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 Development agencies 和 disagree。文章段落中论及发展机构意见不统一的内容出现在 K 段。该段提到，这也是发展机构在环境问题方面的观点不统一的原因。一些机构认为，环境发展有必要与经济发展并行不悖；其他一些机构则辩称，建立起兴旺发达的经济才是首要任务，然后可以利用创造的财富去解决环境退化问题。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义概括。题干中的 disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress 对应原文中的 are not united in their view of environmental issues。

41. It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment. 很难找到确凿的证据来证明环保能比开发自然环境产生更多的利润。

► 答案: E

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 solid evidence 和 environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment。文章段落中论及找到证据证明环保比开发自然环境能产生更多利润的内容出现在 E 段。该段前两句提到，根据千年生态系统评估，可持续地管理生态系统比开发生态系统更有利可图。但是要找到确凿的证据来支撑这个论点并不容易。由此可知，题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的 difficult to find solid evidence 对应原文中的 finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy，题干中

的 environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment 对应原文中的 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them。

42. Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run. 对生态系统进行可持续的管理从长远来看将被证明是有益的。

► 答案: G

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 Sustainable management of ecosystems、rewarding 和 in the long run。文章段落中论及对生态系统进行可持续管理是否有益的内容出现在 G 段。该段指出, 今年早些时候, 千年生态系统评估汇报了它初步的研究结论: 有理由去相信可持续地管理生态系统或许从短期来看获利较少, 但一定能带来长期的回报。由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义转述。题干中的 Sustainable management of ecosystems 对应原文中的 managing ecosystems sustainably, 题干中的 prove rewarding in the long run 对应原文中的 certainly brings long term rewards。

43. A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment. 一位因谨慎而著名的政治家声称, 人类的可持续发展依赖于自然环境。

► 答案: A

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 A politician noted for being cautious。文章段落中提到一位因谨慎而闻名的政治家的内容出现在 A 段。该段首先引用了一段话: “如果我们的经济要繁荣, 如果要根除全球贫困, 如果要让世界人民更加幸福, 不仅仅在我们这一代, 而是接下来的世代代, 我们必须确保照顾好我们的经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。”接着指出, 这番话并非出自一个狂热的环保主义者, 而是来自于戈登·布朗, 一位以严苛、认真、尤其是谨慎而闻名的政治家。由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义概括。题干中的 sustainable human development depends on the natural environment 即是对原文中戈登·布朗的话的总结概括。

44. Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich nations' economic development. 贫困国家将不得不承受富裕国家经济发展所造成的代价。

► 答案: N

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 Poor countries 和 bear the cost for rich nation's economic development。文章段落中论及贫困国家不得不承受富裕国家经济发展所造成的代价的内容出现在 N 段。该段首句指出, 富裕的国家把环境问题输出到国外了, 最形象的例子就是气候变化。最后一句提到, 随着国家变得更富裕, 它们产生更多的温室气体; 而那些气体的影响将主要波及世界贫困地区。由此可知, 题干是对原文的同义概括。

45. One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth. 一项最近的研究警告我们要注意地球上的自然资源被消耗殆尽的危险。

► 答案: J

► 解析: 注意抓住题干中的关键词 One recent study、danger 和 exhaustion of natural resources。文章段落中论及一项最近的研究对我们提出警告的内容出现在 J 段。该段第三句提到, 最近的一项研究试图计算出这种“人类经济生态超标”的程度, 该研究发现, 我们正在使用相当于地球价值 1.2 倍的环境产品和服务, 言下之意即, 在某一时刻, 债是要追偿的, 所有那些服务——地球免费提供给我们的东西——将慢慢停止。因此, 这项研究其实是在对自然资源可能被消耗殆尽提出警告。题干是对原文的同义概括。

Section C

Passage One

电视互动广告可以让观众用遥控器点击广告, 这一广告形式已经推行好些年了。[46]《老友记》是一部很流行的情景喜剧, 大约十年前人们就预见到观众通过按几下他们的遥控器很快就能购买到一件与詹妮

弗·安妮斯顿(《老友记》的主角之一)所穿相似的毛衣。数字媒体咨询公司的科林·狄克逊说:“过去的十年或十二年是属于电视互动广告的时期。”

[47]美国有线电视公司是美国一家有线电视运营商,该公司在10月6日要向其所有客户推送互动广告的新闻遭到了一些质疑。在广告时间,电视屏幕下方会出现一片覆盖区域,促使观众按键索要免费的样品或者订购商品目录。有线电视公司希望在明年初它的客户就能通过遥控器购物。

电视广告可能会迎来生机。支出在前半年下降了10%。[48]数字视频录像机的普及使得广告商们担心他们的广告会被跳过。一些人正在转向互联网,互联网广告成本更低,并提供了诸如点击率等具体的计量方法,这在营销预算紧张时期尤为重要。随着互动广告的发布,“流向互联网的大量广告费将会回到电视上来”,有线电视公司的戴维·克兰说道。或者说该行业是这样希望的。

理论上,互动广告能使观众参与进来,而30秒的插播广告却无法做到这一点。[49]最近,联合利华为其Axe牌除臭剂开展了互动活动,该活动中观众的平均参与时间超过了三分钟。

花费在电视互动广告上的费用仍然很少。Magna是一家广告代理公司,它认为今年互动广告的产值将达到约1.38亿美元。这一数字比人们曾预计的数十亿美元的产值要差很远。但是,直播电视(DirecTV)、康卡斯特(Comcast)和时代华纳有线电视(Time Warner Cable)都对电视互动广告进行了投资。Canoe Ventures是一家领先的有线电视联盟,其最新的一项尝试的目标是在今年晚些时候在全美实现互动广告的覆盖。BrightLine iTV是一家设计和销售互动广告的公司,它称(人们对互动广告的兴趣已经高涨:预计其今年的收入将可增至原来的3倍。英国天空广告公司(BSkyB)是英国最大的卫星电视服务商,它已经为900万客户提供了互动广告。

然而,对于电视这种“背靠式”媒介,人们在观看的时候是否想要互动,仍然存在疑问。[50]到目前为止,点击率很高(约为3-4%,相比较而言,互联网的点击率则低于0.3%),但这可能是由于人们对此感到新奇。互动广告和观众可能无法很好地匹配。

【论说文:电视互动广告的推行可能使电视广告迎来生机,然而未来的前景尚不明朗。】

第一段:电视互动广告在过去的十余年得到了发展。

第二段:美国有线电视公司推送互动广告。

第三段:电视互动广告的推行可能使电视广告迎来生机。

第四段:电视互动广告的观众参与度更高。

第五段:电视互动广告的规模有待提高,各大媒体公司对其相关业务进行了投资和布局。

第六段:电视互动广告的前景尚不明朗。

46. What does Colin Dixon mean by saying “It’s been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years” (Line 4, Para. 1)?

- A) Interactive television advertising will become popular in 10–12 years.
- B) Interactive television advertising has been under debate for the last decade or so.
- C) Interactive television advertising is successful when incorporated into situation comedies.
- D) Interactive television advertising has not achieved the anticipated results.

科林·狄克逊所说的“过去的十年或十二年是属于电视互动广告的时期”(第一段第四行)是什么意思?

- A) 电视互动广告将在10至12年内变得流行。
- B) 电视互动广告在过去10年左右的时间里一直存在争论。
- C) 电视互动广告融入情景喜剧后取得了成功。
- D) 电视互动广告未能获得预期的结果。

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词Colin Dixon和他的话可以把答题线索定位到文章第一段最后一句。

► 解析: 第一段主要阐述了电视互动广告在过去的十余年得到了发展,并举出情景喜剧《老友记》的例子,最后一句引用数字媒体咨询公司的科林·狄克逊的话“过去的十年或十二年是属于电视互动广告的时期”来突出本段主题。结合四个选项,可知选项C符合文意,故为答案。注意原文引语中用的是现在完成时,所以A项并不符合文意,应排除。第一段并未提及“争论”,B项也应排除。第一段提到人们预见能通过遥控器购买与《老友记》中女主角所穿相似的衣服,这与电视互动广告的“预期结果”并不是一个概念,所以D项也应排除。

47. What is the public's response to Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program?

- A) Pretty positive.
- B) Totally indifferent.
- C) Somewhat doubtful.
- D) Rather critical.

对于有线电视公司计划推出的电视互动广告方案, 公众的反应是什么?

- A) 很积极。
- B) 完全不感兴趣。
- C) 有些怀疑。
- D) 大加指责。

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词 the public's response 和 Cablevision's planned interactive TV advertising program 可以把答题线索定位到文章第二段第一句。

► 解析: 该句指出: “美国有线电视公司是美国一家有线电视运营商, 该公司在10月6日要向其所有客户推送互动广告的新闻遭到了一些质疑。” 也就是说, 该做法遭到了公众的一些质疑, 故C项符合文意。首先可以看出公众的反应是负面的, 所以应排除选项A和B。公众只是提出了一些质疑, 但并没有大加指责, D项表述言过其实, 应排除。

48. What is the impact of the wide use of digital video recorders on TV advertising?

- A) It has made TV advertising easily accessible to viewers.
- B) It helps advertisers to measure the click through rates.
- C) It has placed TV advertising at a great disadvantage.
- D) It enables viewers to check the sales items with ease.

数字视频录像机的广泛使用对电视广告产生了什么影响?

- A) 它使观众很容易看到电视广告。
- B) 它有助于广告商测算点击率。
- C) 它使电视广告处于很不利的地位。
- D) 它使观众能很容易地核实特价商品。

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词 the wide use of digital video recorders 和 TV advertising 可以把答题线索定位到文章第三段第三句。

► 解析: 该句指出: “数字视频录像机的普及使得广告商们担心他们的广告会被跳过。” 显然, 跳过广告会使广告效果大打折扣, 会使电视广告处于很不利的地位, C项符合文意, 故为答案。同时也可以排除A项。文中并未提及数字视频录像机有助于广告商测算点击率, 也未提及核实特价商品的内容, B项和D项都应排除。

49. What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign?

- A) It proves the advantage of TV advertising.
- B) It has done well in engaging the viewers.
- C) It helps attract investments in the company.
- D) It has boosted the TV advertising industry.

我们可以从联合利华的互动活动得知什么?

- A) 它证明了电视广告的优势所在。
- B) 它很好地让观众参与了进来。
- C) 它有助于公司吸引投资。
- D) 它促进了电视广告产业的发展。

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词 Unilever's interactive campaign 可以把答题线索定位到文章第四段第二句。

► 解析: 该句指出: “最近, 联合利华为其Axe牌除臭剂开展了互动活动, 该活动中观众的平均参与时间超过了三分钟。” 结合本段第一句可知, 这一方式比30秒的插播广告更能吸引观众参与, 所以B项符合文意, 故为答案。联合利华的互动活动证明的是电视互动广告的优势, 并非电视广告的优势, 应排除A项。文中并未提及该活动有助于联合利华吸引投资, C项应排除。互动活动使得广告效果更佳, 但D选项“促进整个电视广告产业的发展”的表述显然把影响扩大化了, 也应排除。

50. How does the author view the hitherto high click through rates?

- A) They may be due to the novel way of advertising.

对于目前很高的点击率, 作者是如何看待的?

- A) 这可能是由于这种广告方式很新奇。

- B) They signify the popularity of interactive advertising.
C) They point to the growing curiosity of TV viewers.
D) They indicate the future direction of media reform.

- B) 这表明互动式广告很受欢迎。
C) 这表明电视观众的好奇心日益增长。
D) 这显示出媒体改革的未来方向。

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词the hitherto high click through rates可以把答题线索定位到文章最后一段的第二句。

► 解析: 该句指出: “到目前为止, 点击率很高(约为3-4%, 相比较而言, 互联网的点击率则低于0.3%), 但这可能是由于人们对此感到新奇。”由此可知, 作者认为目前很高的点击率是由于人们对这种广告方式感到新奇, A项符合文意, 故为答案。作者在最后一段中指出, 对于电视这种“背靠式”媒介, 人们在观看的时候是否想要互动, 仍然存在疑问, 并且互动广告和观众可能无法很好地匹配。因此, 作者认为互动式广告的前景并不明朗, B项和D项应排除。作者并未指出目前的高点击率和电视观众的好奇心增长有关, C项不符合文意, 也应排除。

Passage Two

针对大规模失业可以做些什么呢? 所有聪明人都同意这种说法: 没有快速、简单的答案。工作是有, 但工作的人还没有做好准备——他们在不合适的岗位上, 或者掌握的技能不对。我们的难题是“结构性的”, 需要经过多年才能解决。

但是不要费心思去寻找证明这一蹩脚观点的证据。[52]没有任何证据。[51]相反, 所有事实都表明, 美国的高失业率是由需求不足引起的。说“没有简单的答案”听起来很明智, 但实际上很愚蠢: 如果我们拥有清醒的理智和政治意志来采取实际行动, 我们的失业危机是可以很快得到解决的。换句话说, 结构性失业是一个伪难题, 其主要目的是为不去寻找真正的解决方案提供借口。

事实上, 各个行业的职位空缺都大幅减少了, 而在几乎所有行业里, 被迫从事兼职工作的劳动者数量却大幅增长。每个主要工种的失业率都急剧上升。只有三个州的失业率低于5%, 而这三个州的总人口加起来也不比布鲁克林多多少。因此, 这一证据与我们主要遭遇结构性失业的说法相矛盾。那么, 为何这种说法变得如此流行呢?

部分答案是这种情况总是发生在失业高峰期, 部分原因是专家和分析家认为, 宣称问题根深蒂固、没有简单答案, 会使他们听起来严肃些。

我曾看过那些自封的专家们在大萧条时期就失业问题发表的言论, 几乎和现在这些“非常严肃认真的人”说的完全一样。在1935年, 就有分析称失业率不可能迅速下降, 因为劳动力“缺乏适应力和训练, 不能把握行业可能提供的机会”。[53]几年后, 一次大的国防建设终于给经济需求提供了足够的财政刺激——突然间, 行业迫切想要雇用那些“缺乏适应力和训练的”工人。

[54]但是现在和当时一样, 强大的势力从意识形态上反对政府采取大规模的行动来大力推动经济的整体理念。从根本上说, 这就是为什么宣称我们面临巨大的结构性失业问题的言论在不断增加: 他们提供了一个对于大规模失业听之任之的理由, 而大规模失业正在削弱我们的经济和社会。

[52]因此你需要知道的是没有任何证据可以支持这些言论。我们并不缺少所需的技能, 我们缺少的是政策救助。正如我所说, 结构性失业不是真正的问题, 而是一个借口——在亟须对美国的难题采取行动时却不作为的一个理由。

【论说文: 美国结构性失业是一个伪难题, 其主要目的是为不去寻找真正的解决方案提供借口。】

第一段: 以提问的方式引出话题——人们普遍认为美国大规模失业是结构性问题。

第二段: 指出美国大规模失业的真正原因是需求不足, 所谓的结构性失业只是政府不作为的借口。

第三段: 举例说明结构性失业言论的矛盾性, 并引出对该言论流行原因的探讨。

第四至五段: 说明该言论流行的原因, 并举出具体的例子加以论证。

第六段: 进一步指出结构性失业的言论正在削弱美国经济和社会。

第七段: 进行总结, 指出美国缺少的并不是所需的技能, 而是政策救助。

51. What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America?

- A) Corporate mismanagement.
- B) Insufficient demand.
- C) Technological advances.
- D) Workers' slow adaptation.

作者认为美国大规模失业的根本原因是什么？

- A) 公司的管理不善。
- B) 需求不足。
- C) 技术进步。
- D) 劳动者适应缓慢。

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词root cause和mass unemployment可以将答案线索定位到文章第二段第三句。

► 解析：文章第一段指出很多人认为美国失业是结构性问题，第二段首句以转折词But开头，指出这一观点是没有证据的，紧接着第三句进一步指出：“相反，所有事实都表明，美国的高失业率是由需求不足引起的。”由此可知，作者认为美国大规模失业的根本原因就是需求不足，B选项Insufficient demand和原文中的inadequate demand是同义替换，故为答案。选项D是根据原文第五段第二句中的“unadaptable and untrained”设置的干扰项，这是一些自封的专家宣称美国失业率不可能迅速下降时提到的原因，和作者观点正好相反，故排除。其他两个选项在文章中均未提及，故也排除。

52. What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment?

- A) Self evident.
- B) Thought provoking.
- C) Irrational.
- D) Groundless.

作者是如何看待专家关于失业的言论的？

- A) 不证自明的。
- B) 发人深省的。
- C) 不理智的。
- D) 无根据的。

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词experts' claim concerning unemployment可以将答案线索定位到文章第二段第二句和第七段第一句。

► 解析：本题问的是作者对专家言论的看法。首先需要弄清楚专家关于失业的言论是什么，然后再进一步判断作者对这些言论的看法。第五段前两句提到了专家关于失业的言论，即“失业率不可能迅速下降，因为劳动力‘缺乏适应力和训练，不能把握行业可能提供的机会’”。结合全文，作者在第二段第二句表明了观点，认为没有任何证据可证明此言论。接着第七段首句提到：“因此你需要知道的是没有任何证据可以支持这些言论。”由此可知选项D“无根据的”符合作者的看法，故为正确答案。

53. What does the author say helped bring down unemployment during the Great Depression?

- A) The booming defense industry.
- B) The wise heads' benefit package.
- C) Nationwide training of workers.
- D) Thorough restructuring of industries.

作者认为在大萧条时期什么帮助降低了失业率？

- A) 蓬勃发展的国防工业。
- B) 聪明人的福利待遇。
- C) 全国范围内的劳动者培训。
- D) 行业的全面改组。

► 定位：根据题干中的信息词bring down unemployment和the Great Depression可以将答案线索定位到文章第五段最后一句。

► 解析：文章第五段最后一句提到：“几年后，一次大的国防建设终于给经济需求提供了足够的财政刺激——突然间，行业迫切想要雇用那些‘缺乏适应力和训练的’工人。”由此可知，作者认为在大萧条时期蓬勃发展的国防工业帮助降低了失业率。选项A所述内容是对原文的总结概括，故为答案。选项B和D文中没有提及，很容易排除。选项C是强干扰项，可能会因为第五段第二句提到专家宣称因为工作人员缺乏适应力和培训，所以失业率不可能迅速降下来，进而主观推导出全国范围内的工作人员培训帮助降低了失业率，但是文中并没有明确指出这一点，考生切忌根据原文的只言片语进行主观推导，一切要从原文出发，以原文为根据。

54. What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?

A) Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.

B) Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.

C) Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.

D) Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.

► 定位: 根据题干中的信息词claims、structural problems和multiply可以将答案线索定位到文章第六段。

► 解析: 文章第六段第二句提到:“从根本上说,这就是为什么宣称我们面临巨大的结构性失业问题的言论在不断增加”,该句话只是陈述了题干中提到的“巨大的结构性问题的言论增加”这一事实,那么具体原因是什么呢?根据该句中的that is why可知答案在前一句。该段第一句指出:“但是现在和当时一样,强大的势力从意识形态上反对政府采取大规模的行动来大力推动经济的整体理念。”选项A是对这部分内容的概括总结,故为答案。选项B是根据第六段最后一句中的is crippling out economy and our society设置的干扰项,但其对象是mass unemployment,故排除。C、D两项在文中未提及,均可排除。

55. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A) To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.

B) To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.

C) To show the urgent need for the government to take action.

D) To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

是什么导致了关于巨大的结构性问题的言论增加?

A) 对政府刺激措施的强烈反对。

B) “非常严肃认真的人”试图削弱经济。

C) 从各行各业收集的证据。

D) 经济学家没能及时发现问题。

作者写这篇文章的目的是什么?

A) 证明专家关于美国问题的分析。

B) 为结构性失业提供一个可行的解决方案。

C) 表明政府亟须采取行动。

D) 让美国工人意识到适应的紧迫性。

► 定位: 本题题干中没有明显的信息词,需结合各选项来解题,并要求考生准确理解全文主旨。为了快速找出正确答案,我们可以采用排除法,逐一排除错误选项,锁定正确答案。

► 解析: 文章第二段前两句提到:“但是不要费心思去寻找证明这一蹩脚观点的证据。没有任何证据。”最后一段第一句又再次指出:“因此你需要知道的是没有任何证据可以支持这些言论。”所以作者认为专家关于失业问题的分析是没有证据的,那就更谈不上去证明了,故排除选项A。第二段最后一句提到:“结构性失业是一个伪难题,其主要目的是为不去寻找真正的解决方案提供借口。”全文最后一句也提到:“结构性失业不是真正的问题,而是一个借口……”,因此作者不认同美国失业是结构性问题,也就不可能为其提供解决方案。故排除选项B。通读全文可知,作者首先指出美国结构性失业是一个伪难题,然后进一步指出大规模失业正在削弱美国社会和经济,最后总结指出美国缺少的不是所需的技术,而是政策救助,这也就是说,作者写这篇文章的目的就是为了呼吁政府采取行动来解决失业问题,而不是打着结构性失业的幌子而不作为。故C选项为正确答案。作者在文中提到一些专家宣称美国工人缺乏适应力,因此失业率很难下降,但作者是不认同这一观点的,因此这篇文章的写作目的也不可能是让美国工人意识到适应的紧迫性。故选项D也是错误的。

Part IV

Translation

参考译文

China's innovation is thriving at an unprecedented speed.¹ In order to catch up with and surpass developed countries around the world in science and technology as soon as possible, China has dramatically increased its research and development funds in recent years.² Universities and research institutes in China are actively doing innovation researches, which cover a variety of high tech fields ranging from big data to biochemistry, and from

new energy to robots.³ They are also cooperating with science and technology parks around China to commercialize their fruits of innovation.⁴ Meanwhile, Chinese entrepreneurs are also making pioneering efforts to innovate in an attempt to adapt themselves to the ever changing and growing needs of domestic and overseas consumer markets, be it in terms of products or business models.⁵

译点精析

1. 中国的创新正以前所未有的速度蓬勃发展：“中国的创新”翻译为China's innovation；“以前所未有的速度”翻译为at an unprecedented speed；“蓬勃发展”用is thriving来表达，thrive的含义即“蓬勃发展，兴旺发达”。
2. 为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家，中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金：“为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家”作目的状语，可以用in order to do sth.来表达，“尽快赶超”翻译为catch up with and surpass as soon as possible，“在科学技术上”翻译为in science and technology；“中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金”为主句，主干为“中国增加了研究开发资金”即China has increased its research and development funds，“大幅度”可以翻译为dramatically、drastically或significantly，“近年来”翻译为in recent years即可。
3. 中国的大学和研究所正在积极开展创新研究，这些研究覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域：用逗号隔开的第二个自然分句，可以翻译为由which引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰第一个自然分句中的“创新研究”；“正在积极开展创新研究”可翻译为are actively doing innovation researches；“覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域”需要进行拆分，首先，核心部分为“覆盖了各类高科技领域”，翻译为cover a variety of high tech fields，“从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人”可以使用ranging from...to...的结构，含义为“范围从……到……”，注意此处有两个“从……到……”，因此，两个from...to...结构之间要用and连接；“大数据(big data)”“生物化学(biochemistry)”“新能源(new energy)”都是社会热点词汇，平时应尤其注意积累此类词汇的英文表达。
4. 它们还与各地的科技园合作，使创新成果商业化：主干是“它们还与各地的科技园合作”，即They are also cooperating with science and technology parks around China，“与……合作”翻译为cooperate with即可；“使创新成果商业化”为目的状语，表明合作的目的，故应翻译为不定式，注意“使商业化”翻译为commercialize，“创新成果”翻译为fruits of innovation。
5. 与此同时，无论在产品还是商业模式上，中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋，以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求：本句较长，需注意拆分意群，核心部分为“中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋”，即Chinese entrepreneurs are also making pioneering efforts to innovate；“以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和增长的需求”表示目的，可以翻译为表目的的短语in an attempt to do sth.，该目的状语本身较长，也需拆分一下，核心部分是“适应需求”，即adapt themselves to needs，“不断变化和增长的”即ever changing and growing，“国内外消费市场”即domestic and overseas consumer markets；“无论在产品还是商业模式上”相当于插入语，可以翻译为英文的插入语结构“be it...or...”的结构，意为“无论……还是……”；“同时”可以翻译为meanwhile、at the same time等。



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- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. A | 3. D | 4. B | 5. A | 6. B | 7. C | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. D | 14. D | 15. B | 16. D | 17. B | 18. A | 19. C | 20. B |
| 21. D | 22. D | 23. A | 24. A | 25. C | | | | | |

Part III Reading Comprehension

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 26. O | 27. K | 28. H | 29. J | 30. A | 31. N | 32. E | 33. M | 34. D | 35. B |
| 36. I | 37. C | 38. L | 39. D | 40. K | 41. E | 42. G | 43. A | 44. N | 45. J |
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