

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(三)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay titled “Do violent video games lead to violence?”. The statement given below is for your reference. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

A growing body of research finds that violent video games can make kids act aggressively in their real world relationships, causing an increase in violence.

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

说明:由于2021年6月四级考试全国共考了两套听力,本套真题听力与前两套内容相同,只是选项顺序不同,因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

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.

Nowadays you can't buy anything without then being asked to provide a rating of a company's performance on a five-star scale.

I've been asked to rate my “store 26” on the EFTPOS terminal before I can pay. Even the most 27 activities, such as calling Telstra or picking up a parcel from Australia Post, are followed by texts or emails with surveys asking, “How did we do?”

Online purchases are 28 followed up by a customer satisfaction survey. Companies are so 29 for a hit of stars that if you delete the survey the company sends you another one.

We're 30 to rate our apps when we've barely had a chance to use them. One online course provider I use asks you what you think of the course after you've only completed 31 2 per cent of it.

Economist Jason Murphy says that companies use customer satisfaction ratings because a 32 display of star feedback has become the nuclear power sources of the modern economy.

However, you can't help but 33 if these companies are basing their business on *fabrications* (捏造的东西). I 34 that with online surveys I just click the 35 that's closest to my mouse *cursor* (光标) to get the damn thing off my screen. Often the star rating I give has far more to do with the kind of day I'm having than the purchase I just made.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) announce | F) fascinated | K) shining |
| B) commonplace | G) option | L) showering |
| C) confess | H) prompted | M) variety |
| D) desperate | I) roughly | N) voyage |
| E) experience | J) routinely | O) wonder |

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**.

Science of setbacks: How failure can improve career prospects

- A) How do early career setbacks affect our long-term success? Failures can help us learn and overcome our fears. But disasters can still wound us. They can screw us up and set us back. Wouldn't it be nice if there was genuine, scientifically documented truth to the expression "what doesn't kill you makes you stronger"?
- B) One way social scientists have probed the effects of career setbacks is to look at scientists of very similar qualifications. These scientists, for reasons that are mostly arbitrary, either just missed getting a research grant or just barely made it. In social sciences, this is known as examining "near misses" and "narrow wins" in areas where merit is subjective. That allows researchers to measure only the effects of being chosen or not. Studies in this area have found conflicting results. In the competitive game of biomedical science, research has been done on scientists who narrowly lost or won grant money. It suggests that narrow winners become even bigger winners down the line. In other words, the rich get richer.
- C) A 2018 study published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, for example, followed researchers in the Netherlands. Researchers concluded that those who just barely qualified for a grant were able to get twice as much money within the next eight years as those who just missed out. And the narrow winners were 50 percent more likely to be given a professorship.
- D) Others in the US have found similar effects with National Institutes of Health early-career fellowships launching narrow winners far ahead of close losers. The phenomenon is often referred to as the Matthew effect, inspired by the Bible's wisdom that to those who have, more will be given. There's a good explanation for the phenomenon in the book *The Formula: The Universal Laws of Success* by Albert Laszlo Barabasi. According to Barabasi, it's easier and less risky for those in positions of power to choose to hand awards and funding to those who've already been so recognized.
- E) This is bad news for the losers. Small early career setbacks seem to have a disproportionate effect down the line. What didn't kill them made them weaker. But other studies using the same technique have shown there's sometimes no penalty to a near miss. Students who just miss getting into top high schools or universities do just as well later in life as those who just manage to get accepted. In this case, what didn't kill them simply didn't matter. So is there any evidence that setbacks might actually improve our career prospects? There is now.
- F) In a study published in *Nature Communications*, Northwestern University sociologist Dashun Wang tracked more than 1,100 scientists who were on the border between getting a grant and missing out between 1990 and 2005. He followed various measures of performance over the next decade. These included how many papers they authored and how influential those papers were, as measured by the number of subsequent citations. As expected, there was a much higher rate of *attrition* (减员) among

scientists who didn't get grants. But among those who stayed on, the close losers performed even better than the narrow winners. To make sure this wasn't by chance, Wang conducted additional tests using different performance measures. He examined how many times people were first authors on influential studies, and the like.

- G) One straightforward reason close losers might outperform narrow winners is that the two groups have comparable ability. In Wang's study, he selected the most determined, passionate scientists from the loser group and *culled* (剔除) what he deemed the weakest members of the winner group. Yet the persevering losers still came out on top. He thinks that being a close loser might give people a psychological boost, or the proverbial kick in the pants.
 - H) Utrecht University sociologist Arnout van de Rijt was the lead author on the 2018 paper showing the rich get richer. He said the new finding is apparently reasonable and worth some attention. His own work showed that although the narrow winners did get much more money in the near future, the actual performance of the close losers was just as good.
 - I) He said the people who should be paying regard to the Wang paper are the funding agents who distribute government grant money. After all, by continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners, the taxpayers are not getting the maximum bang for their buck if the close losers are performing just as well or even better. There's a huge amount of time and effort that goes into the process of selecting who gets grants, he said, and the latest research shows that the scientific establishment is not very good at distributing money. "Maybe we should spend less money trying to figure out who is better than who," he said, suggesting that some more equal dividing up of money might be more productive and more efficient. Van de Rijt said he's not convinced that losing out gives people a psychological boost. It may yet be a selection effect. Even though Wang tried to account for this by culling the weakest winners, it's impossible to know which of the winners would have quit had they found themselves on the losing side.
 - J) For his part, Wang said that in his own experience, losing did light a motivating fire. He recalled a recent paper he submitted to a journal, which accepted it only to request extensive editing, and then reversed course and rejected it. He submitted the unedited version to a more respected journal and got accepted.
 - K) In sports and many areas of life, we think of failures as evidence of something we could have done better. We regard these disappointments as a fate we could have avoided with more careful preparation, different training, a better strategy, or more focus. And there it makes sense that failures show us the road to success. These papers deal with a kind of failure people have little control over—rejection. Others determine who wins and who loses. But at the very least, the research is starting to show that early setbacks don't have to be fatal. They might even make us better at our jobs. Getting paid like a winner, though? That's a different matter.
- 36. Being a close loser could greatly motivate one to persevere in their research.
 - 37. Grant awarders tend to favor researchers already recognized in their respective fields.
 - 38. Suffering early setbacks might help people improve their job performance.
 - 39. Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks has produced contradictory findings.

40. It is not to the best interest of taxpayers to keep giving money to narrow winners.
41. Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant made greater achievements than those who got one with luck, as suggested in one study.
42. A research paper rejected by one journal may get accepted by another.
43. According to one recent study, narrow winners of research grants had better chances to be promoted to professors.
44. One researcher suggests it might be more fruitful to distribute grants on a relatively equal basis.
45. Minor setbacks in their early career may have a strong negative effect on the career of close losers.

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.

Boredom has become trendy. Studies point to how boredom is good for creativity and innovation, as well as mental health. It is found that people are more creative following the completion of a tedious task. When people are bored, they have an increase in “associative thought”—the process of making new connections between ideas, which is linked to innovative thinking. These studies are impressive, but in reality, the benefits of boredom may be related to having time to clear your mind, be quiet, or daydream.

In our stimulation-rich world, it seems unrealistic that boredom could occur at all. Yet, there are valid reasons boredom may feel so painful. As it turns out, boredom might signal the fact that you have a need that isn't being met.

Our always-on world of social media may result in more connections, but they are superficial and can get in the way of building a real sense of belonging. Feeling bored may signal the desire for a greater sense of community and the feeling that you fit in with others around you. So take the step of joining an organization to build face-to-face relationships. You'll find depth that you won't get from your screen no matter how many likes you get on your post.

Similar to the need for belonging, bored people often report that they feel a limited sense of meaning. It's a fundamental human need to have a larger purpose and to feel like we're part of something bigger than ourselves. When people are bored, they're more likely to feel less meaning in their lives. If you want to reduce boredom and increase your sense of meaning, seek work where you can make a unique contribution, or find a cause you can support with your time and talent.

If your definition of boredom is being quiet, mindful, and reflective, keep it up. But if you're struggling with real boredom and the emptiness it provokes, consider whether you might seek new connections and more significant challenges. These are the things that will genuinely relieve boredom and make you more effective in the process.

46. What have studies found about boredom?

- A) It facilitates innovative thinking.
- B) It is a result of doing boring tasks.

- C) It helps people connect with others.
D) It does harm to one's mental health.
47. What does the author say boredom might indicate?
A) A need to be left alone.
B) A desire to be fulfilled.
C) A conflict to be resolved.
D) A feeling to be validated.
48. What do we learn about social media from the passage?
A) It may be an obstacle to expanding one's connections.
B) It may get in the way of enhancing one's social status.
C) It may prevent people from developing a genuine sense of community.
D) It may make people feel that they ought to fit in with the outside world.
49. What does the author suggest people do to get rid of boredom?
A) Count the likes they get on their posts.
B) Reflect on how they relate to others.
C) Engage in real-life interactions.
D) Participate in online discussions.
50. What should people do to enhance their sense of meaning?
A) Try to do something original.
B) Confront significant challenges.
C) Define boredom in their unique way.
D) Devote themselves to a worthy cause.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Can you remember what you ate yesterday? If asked, most people will be able to give a vague description of their main meals: breakfast, lunch, dinner. But can you be sure you've noted every snack bar in your car, or every handful of nuts at your desk? Most people will have a feeling that they've missed something out.

We originally had this suspicion back in 2016, puzzled by the fact that national statistics showed calorie consumption falling dramatically over past decades. We found reliable evidence that people were drastically under-reporting what they ate.

Now the Office for National Statistics has confirmed that we are consuming 50% more calories than our national statistics claim.

Why is this happening? We can point to at least three potential causes. One is the rise in obesity levels itself. Under-reporting rates are much higher for obese people, because they simply consume more food, and thus have more to remember.

Another cause is that the proportion of people who are trying to lose weight has been increasing over time. People who want to lose weight are more likely to under-report their eating—regardless of whether they are overweight or not. This may be driven partly by self-deception or “wishful thinking”.

The final potential cause is an increase in snacking and eating out over recent decades—both in terms of how often they happen and how much they contribute to our overall energy intake. Again, there is

evidence that food consumed out of the home is one of the most poorly recorded categories in surveys.

So, what's the message conveyed? For statistics, we should invest in more accurate measurement options. For policy, we need to focus on options that make it easy for people to eat fewer calories. If people do not know how much they are eating, it can be really hard for them to stick to a diet. Also, we should be looking for new ways to ensure what people eat wouldn't have much impact on their waistlines. If this works, it won't matter if they can't remember what they ate yesterday.

51. What did the author suspect back in 2016?

- A) Calorie consumption had fallen drastically over the decades.
- B) Most people surveyed were reluctant to reveal what they ate.
- C) The national statistics did not reflect the actual calorie consumption.
- D) Most people did not include snacks when reporting their calorie intake.

52. What has the Office for National Statistics verified?

- A) People's calorie intake was far from accurately reported.
- B) The missing out of main meals leads to the habit of snacking.
- C) The nation's obesity level has much to do with calorie intake.
- D) Calorie consumption is linked to the amount of snacks one eats.

53. What do we learn about obese people from the passage?

- A) They usually keep their eating habits a secret.
- B) They overlook the potential causes of obesity.
- C) They cannot help eating more than they should.
- D) They have difficulty recalling what they have eaten.

54. What often goes unnoticed in surveys on food consumption?

- A) The growing trend of eating out.
- B) The potential causes of snacking.
- C) People's home energy consumption.
- D) People's changing diet over the years.

55. What does the author suggest policymakers do about obesity?

- A) Remind people to cut down on snacking.
- B) Make sure people eat non-fattening food.
- C) Ensure people don't miss their main meals.
- D) See that people don't stick to the same diet.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

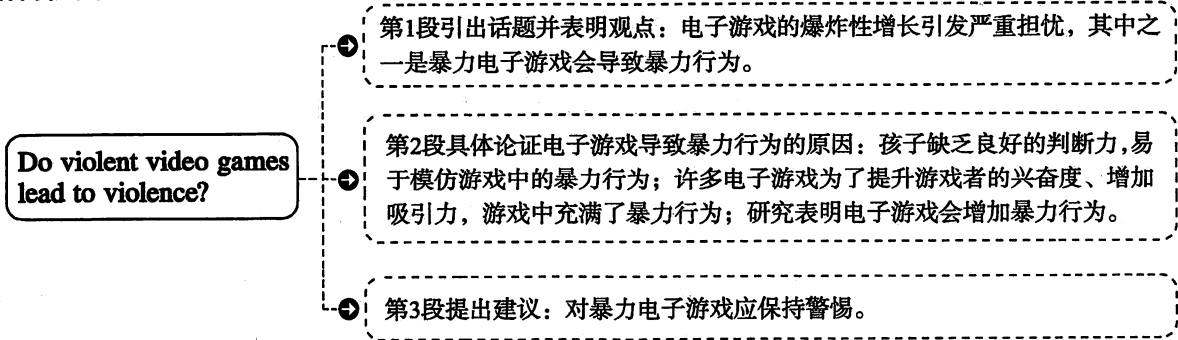
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

龙井(Longjing)是一种绿茶,主要产自中国东部沿海的浙江省。龙井茶独特的香味和口感为其赢得了“中国名茶”的称号,在中国深受大众的欢迎,在海外饮用的人也越来越多。龙井茶通常手工制作,其价格可能极其昂贵,也可能比较便宜,这取决于茶的生长地、采摘时间和制作工艺。龙井茶富含维生素C和其他多种有益健康的元素。经常喝龙井茶有助于减轻疲劳、延缓衰老。

2021 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题(三)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>Do violent video games lead to violence?</p> <p>【1】The explosive growth of video games in recent two decades has aroused grave social concern. 【2】One of the main reasons is that many people worry violent video games could lead to violence. 【3】This is true, especially for child players.</p> <p>【4】For one thing, at a young age, children usually don't have good judgement and are prone to imitate the violent behaviours in games and regard them as being cool. 【5】For another, many video games are full of violence to boost players' excitement, thus enhancing their appeal. 【6】A growing number of research proves that violent video games contribute to children's aggressive behaviors in their real life.</p> <p>【7】Considering many teenagers are spending a huge amount of time and money on video games, we need to be alert to the possible harm of violent games that could be done to children.</p>	<p>【1】背景描述,引出话题。</p> <p>【2】【3】聚焦论点:暴力电子游戏导致儿童玩家产生暴力行为。</p> <p>【4】【5】使用 For one thing 和 For another 从两个层面分析暴力产生的原因,层次分明。</p> <p>【6】利用题目要求给出的论据,并进行改写,一方面增强说服力,另一方面体现对语言的灵活驾驭能力。</p> <p>【7】结合现状,提出建议。</p>

话题词汇:

game player 游戏玩家	cater for 迎合,满足
electronic game 电子游戏	physical and mental health 身心健康
venue 举行场所	enormous (尺寸、数量)庞大的,巨大的
emerge 浮现, 出现	revenue (公司、机构的)收益,收入
tournament 锦标赛	punch 用拳猛击
spectator 观众	yell (尤因恐惧、愤怒或激动而)大叫,叫喊
character 人物,角色	aggression 攻击性行为
manipulation 操纵,操控	bullying 霸凌,恃强凌弱的行为

Section A

【结构框图】

本文主要讲述了购物后进行评价的问题。

- ① 第1—4段说明顾客无论是线下、线上还是使用应用软件购物，都会收到让用户评价的电子邮件或短信。
- ② 第5段引用专家的话说明商家为什么热衷于让顾客评价。
- ③ 第6段以作者自己的经历说明，顾客给出的点评未必真实。

【词性分析】

名 词：B) commonplace 常见事物；E) experience 经历；经验；G) option 选择，选项；M) variety 种类；多样化；N) voyage 航行；O) wonder 惊叹；奇迹

动 词：A) announce 宣布，公布；C) confess 承认；坦白；E) experience 经历；体会到；F) fascinated 深深吸引，迷住；H) prompted 促使；引起；K) shining 发光，发亮；L) showering 洒落，掉落；N) voyage 航海，航行；O) wonder 想要知道；感到惊讶

形容词：B) commonplace 常见的，屡见不鲜的；D) desperate 非常需要……的；绝望的；F) fascinated 被迷住的，被吸引住的；K) shining 杰出的；光亮的；O) wonder 极好的，灵验的

副 词：I) roughly 大致上；粗暴地；J) routinely 例行地，惯常地

答案详解

26. 【考点】名词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格位于形容词性物主代词 my 之后，因此空格处需要填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为：在付款之前，我被要求在 EFTPOS 终端上对“店铺_____”进行评分。由第一段可知，每次购买东西以后，都需要对该公司的表现进行评分，也就是顾客对店铺体验评分，因此空格处应填入含有“体验，经历”意义的名词，故本题答案为 E) experience。

27. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格位于 the most 之后、名词 activities 之前，因此空格处需要填入形容词。

【语义判断】本句意为：即使是最_____的活动，比如打电话给澳洲电信或从澳大利亚邮政领取包裹，也会收到短信或电子邮件调查，询问“我们做得怎么样？”。由列举的例子可知，这些都是很常见的事情，因此空格处应填入含有“常见的，普通的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为 B) commonplace。

28. 【考点】副词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格位于本句的谓语 are followed up 之间，因此空格处需要填入副词。

【语义判断】本句意为：网上购物之后_____会有客户满意度调查。第一段提到，购买任何东西都需要评分，那么网购也不例外。因此空格处应填入含有“通常”意义的副词，备选副词中 J) routinely“例行地，惯常地”最符合句意，故为本题答案。

29. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格位于副词 so 之后，因此空格处需要填入形容词。

【语义判断】本句意为：很多公司都_____需要星评，所以如果你删除了调查，公司就会再给你发一个。由句意可知，很多公司会锲而不舍地追着顾客让他们点评，因为他们非常需要顾客的评价，因此空格处应填入含有“迫切的，急需的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为 D) desperate。

30. 【考点】语义理解题。

H) 【语法判断】空格位于 be 动词 are 之后，空格处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式。

【语义判断】本句意为：当我们才刚刚有机会使用一些应用软件时，我们就会_____给它们打分。由下一句可知，一个在线课程提供商在顾客刚刚使用不久时，就催促顾客为其打分，因此空格处应填入含有“催促，促使”意义的词，故本题答案为 H) prompted。

31. 【考点】副词辨析题。

I) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知，空格所在部分结构完整，不缺成分，因此空格处需要填入副词。

【语义判断】本句意为：我使用过的一家在线课程提供商在你只完成了_____2%的课程后，就询问你对这门课程的看法。由句意可知，2%未必是确切的数字，是强调刚刚使用不久，因此空格处应填入含有“大约”意义的词，故本题答案为 I) roughly。另外一个备选副词 J) routinely 不符合句意，因此排除。

32. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】空格位于不定冠词 a 之后，名词 display 之前，因此空格处需要填入形容词。

【语义判断】空格所在部分意为：因为一个_____星星反馈已经成为现代经济的核心影响力来源。根据前文可知，商家评分用的是星星，而星星通常给人闪闪发光的联想，因此空格处应填入含有“闪亮的”意义的形容词，故本题答案为 K) shining。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】空格位于 can't help but 结构中，根据固定搭配，空格处应填入动词原形。

【语义判断】本句意为：然而，你不禁_____，这些公司的业务是否以捏造的东西为基础。由句意可知，if 在此处意为“是否”，因此空格处应填入含有“想知道，想了解”意义的动词，故本题答案为 O) wonder。

34. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格位于主语 I 之后，空格所在部分缺少谓语，因此空格处需要填入动词。

【语义判断】本句意为：我_____，在做网上调查时，我只是点击离我鼠标光标最近的_____，以便把这讨厌的东西从屏幕上弄掉。上一句提到，公司的业务也许是基于编造的东西，而本句作者以自身为例进行说明。因此空格处应填入含有“承认”意义的动词，故本题答案为 C) confess。

35. 【考点】名词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格位于动词 click 和定冠词 the 之后，因此空格处需要填入名词。

【语义判断】本句意为：在做网上调查时，我只是点击离我鼠标光标最近的_____，以便把这讨厌的东西从屏幕上弄掉。根据常识可知，做问卷调查就是根据实际情况选择不同的回答。因此空格处应填入含有“答案，选项”意义的名词，故本题答案为 G) option。

参考译文

如今，你买任何东西都会接着被要求按五星制来为公司的表现评级。

在付款之前，我被要求在 EFTPOS 终端上对“店铺体验”进行评分。即使是最普通的活动，比如打电话给澳洲电信或从澳大利亚邮政领取包裹，也会收到短信或电子邮件调查，询问“我们做得怎么样？”

网上购物之后照例会有客户满意度调查。很多公司都迫切需要星评，所以如果你删除了调查，公司就会再给你发一个。

当我们才刚刚有机会使用一些应用软件时，我们就会被催促给它们打分。我使用过的一家在线课程提供商在你只完成了大约 2% 的课程后，就询问你对这门课程的看法。

经济学家杰森·墨菲表示，公司之所以使用客户满意度评级，是因为一个闪亮的星星反馈已经成为现代经济的核心影响力来源。

然而，你不禁会想，这些公司的业务是否以捏造的东西为基础。我承认，在做网上调查时，我只是点击离我鼠标光标最近的选项，以便把这讨厌的东西从屏幕上弄掉。通常情况下，我给出的星级评价更多的是与我那天的状态有关，而不是与我刚刚购买的东西有关。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 10 月 23 日发表在 *www.bloomberg.com* (彭博网站) 上的一篇标题为“Career Setbacks Can Help Your Performance, But Hurt Your Pay”(《职业挫折会改善工作表现,但是影响收入》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要讲述了在研究领域,职业挫折对人们的职场前景的影响。

- ➊ A)段开门见山,通过问题引发人们对职场挫折影响的思考。
- ➋ B)—D)段讲述了勉强获得资助的科学家的职场前景好于未获得资助的科学家。
- ➌ E)—J)段指出职场挫折会给失败者带来内驱力,使其在工作中表现得更加优秀。
- ➍ K)段总结全文,指出职场挫折并不具有决定性,人们可以通过后期的努力取得不同的成功。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 a close loser 和 persevere in their research 定位到文章 G)段倒数第一、二句。

G) 【精析】细节辨认题。倒数第一句提到,作为一个略输者可能会给人们带来心理上的激励,或俗话所说的一种有激励效果的意外挫折。题干中的 motivate 对应原文中的 give people a psychological boost,题干中的 persevere in their research 对应原文中的 persevering losers,故答案为 G)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 researchers already recognized 定位到文章 D)段最后一句。

D) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句指出,巴拉巴西认为,对于那些掌权者来说,选择把奖项和资金交给那些已经得到认可的人更容易,风险也更小。题干中的 Grant awarders 和 researchers already recognized 分别对应定位句中的 those in positions of power 和 those who've already been so recognized,而题干中的 favor 表明颁奖者的倾向,与定位句中的 easier and less risky 相对应,故答案为 D)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 early setbacks 和 job performance 定位到文章 K)段倒数第三、四句。

K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,但至少,研究开始表明,早期的挫折不一定是致命的。它们甚至可以让我们的工作做得更好。题干中的 help people improve their job performance 对应原文中的 make us better at our jobs,故答案为 K)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 contradictory findings 定位到

文章 B)段倒数第四句。

B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,这一领域的研究发现了相互矛盾的结果。题干中的 Research by social scientists on the effects of career setbacks 指的就是定位句中的 Studies in this area,而题干中的 contradictory findings 对应定位句中的 conflicting results,故答案为 B)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 the best interest of taxpayers 和 narrow winners 定位到文章 I)段第二句。

I) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,如果略输者表现同样好甚至更好,通过继续把财富积累在少数赢家身上,纳税人并没有得到最大的回报。定位句中的 riches 指的就是 money。题干中的 the best interest of taxpayers 和 keep giving money to narrow winners 对应原文中的 getting the maximum bang for their buck 和 continuing to pile riches on the narrow winners,故答案为 I)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant 和 made greater achievements 定位到文章 F)段倒数第三句。

F) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,在那些留下来的人中,略输者甚至比险胜者表现得更好。题干中的 Scientists who persisted in research without receiving a grant 和 made greater achievements 分别对应定位句中的 the close losers 和 performed even better,而题干中的 those who got one with luck 指的就是定位句中的 the narrow

- winners, 题干中的 persisted in research 是对定位句中的 stayed on 的同义转述,故答案为 F)。
42. 【定位】由题干中的 rejected、one journal 和 get accepted 定位到文章 J)段第二、三句。
- J) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,他回忆起最近他提交给某杂志的一篇论文,该杂志接受了这篇论文,却要求进行大量的编辑,然后又改口拒绝了这篇论文。他将未经编辑的版本提交给了一家更受尊敬的杂志,并被接受了。题干中的 A research paper 对应原文中的 a recent paper,题干是对定位句的归纳概括,故答案为 J)。
43. 【定位】由题干中的 narrow winners of research grants、better chances 和 be promoted to professors 定位到文章 C)段最后一句。
- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,险胜的人获得教授职位的可能性高出 50%。题干中的 narrow winners of research grants 和 professors 分别对应定位句中的 the narrow winners 和 professorship,而题干中的 had better chances 就是对定位句中的 were 50 percent more likely 的同义转述,故答案为 C)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 more fruitful、distribute grants 和 on a relatively equal basis 定位到文章 I)段倒数第四句。
- I) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出,也许我们应该花更少的钱来弄清楚谁比谁更优秀,这暗示一些更平等的资金分配可能会更有成效,更有效率。题干中的 more fruitful 和 on a relatively equal basis 分别对应定位句中的 more productive and more efficient 和 more equal,而题干中的 distribute grants 是对定位句中的 dividing up of money 的同义转述,故答案为 I)。
45. 【定位】由题干中的 Minor setbacks in their early career 和 a strong negative effect 定位到文章 E)段第二、三句。
- E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,职业生涯早期的小挫折似乎会对未来产生不成比例的影响。那些没有杀死他们的东西让他们变得更弱了。题干中的 Minor setbacks in their early career 和 a strong negative effect 分别对应原文中的 Small early career setbacks 和 have a disproportionate effect,故答案为 E)。

参考译文

挫折科学:失败如何改善职业前景

- A) 职业生涯早期的挫折如何影响我们的长期成功?失败可以帮助我们学习和克服恐惧。但灾难仍然会伤害我们。它们会使我们烦恼,让我们倒退。“那些杀不死你的东西会让你更强大”这句话如果是真实的、科学证明的真理,那不是很好吗?
- B) 社会学家研究职业挫折影响的一种方法是观察资历非常相似的科学家。这些科学家,由于一些武断的原因,要么是刚错过了一项研究资助,要么是勉强得到了。在社会科学中,在价值被主观评判的领域中这被称为考察“接近成功的失败”和“勉强成功的胜利”。这使得研究人员只能衡量被选择与否的影响。(39)这一领域的研究发现了相互矛盾的结果。在生物医学科学这一竞争性行业中,研究人员对以微弱劣势输掉或以微弱优势赢得资助的科学家进行了研究。它表明,险胜的人以后会变成更大的赢家。换言之,富人变得更富。
- C) 例如,2018年发表在《美国国家科学院院刊》上的一项研究关注了荷兰的研究人员。研究人员得出的结论是,那些勉强有资格获得资助的人在未来8年内能够得到的钱是那些刚刚错失资助的人的两倍。(43)险胜的人获得教授职位的可能性高出50%。
- D) 美国的研究人员也发现了类似的效应,美国国立卫生研究院的早期职业奖学金使得险胜者远远领先于略输者。这种现象通常被称为马太效应,这是受《圣经》智慧的启发,对那些拥有的人,会给予更多。艾伯特·拉斯洛·巴拉巴西所著的《公式:成功的普遍法则》一书对这一现象给出了很好的解释。(37)巴拉巴西认为,对于那些掌权者来说,选择把奖项和资金交给那些已经得到认可的人更容易,风险也更小。
- E) 这对失败者来说是个坏消息。(45)职业生涯早期的小挫折似乎会对未来产生不成比例的影响。那些没有杀死他们的东西让他们变得更弱了。但其他使用相同技术的研究表明,接近成功的失败有时不会有害处。那些差一点而没进顶尖高中或大学的学生,在以后的生活中表现得和那些刚好被录取的学生一样好。在这种情况下,没有杀死他们的东西并不重要。那么,有没有证据表明挫折实际上可能改善我们的职业前景呢?现在有了。

- F) 发表在《自然通讯》上的一项研究中,西北大学社会学家王大顺追踪了 1,100 多名在 1990 年至 2005 年间介于获得资助与错失资助之间的科学家。在接下来的十年里,他遵循了各种表现衡量标准。这些指标包括他们发表了多少篇论文,以及这些论文的影响力有多大,这些都是通过随后被引用的数量来衡量的。正如预期的那样,没有获得资助的科学家的流失率要高得多。(41)但在那些留下来的人中,略输者甚至比险胜者表现得还要好。为了确保这不是偶然的,王大顺用不同的表现衡量标准进行了额外的测试。他调查了人们作为有影响力研究的第一作者的次数,以及诸如此类的事情。
- G) 略输者可能比险胜者表现更好的一个直接原因是,这两组人的能力相当。在王大顺的研究中,他从失败者群体中挑选出最坚定的、最有激情的科学家,并将他认为优胜者中最弱的成员剔除。(36)然而,坚持不懈的失败者仍然获得了胜利。他认为,作为一个略输者可能会给人们带来心理上的激励,或俗话所说的一种有激励效果的意外挫折。
- H) 乌得勒支大学的社会学家阿诺德·范德里特是 2018 年那篇表明富人变得更富的论文的主要作者。他说,这一新发现显然是合理的,值得关注。他自己的研究表明,虽然险胜者在不久的将来确实获得了更多的钱,但略输者的实际表现同样出色。
- I) 他说,应该关注王大顺论文的人是那些分配政府资助金的资助机构。(40)毕竟,如果略输者表现同样好甚至更好,通过继续把财富积累在少数赢家身上,纳税人并没有得到最大的回报。他说,在选择谁获得资助的过程中,需要花费大量的时间和精力,而最新的研究表明,科研机构并不擅长分配资金。(44)“也许我们应该花更少的钱来弄清楚谁比谁更优秀,”他说,暗示一些更平等的资金分配可能会更有成效,更有效率。范德里特说,他不相信失败会给人带来心理上的鼓励。这可能是一种选择效应。尽管王大顺试图通过剔除最弱的险胜者来解释这一点,但我们不可能知道,如果他们发现自己处在失败的一方,哪位赢家会退出。
- J) 就他自己而言,王大顺说在他自己的经历中,失败确实点燃了一团激励之火。(42)他回忆起最近他提交给某杂志的一篇论文,该杂志接受了这篇论文,却要求进行大量的编辑,然后又改口拒绝了这篇论文。他将未经编辑的版本提交给了一家更受尊敬的杂志,并被接受了。
- K) 在体育和生活的许多领域,我们认为失败是我们本可以做得更好的证据。我们将这些失望视为一种我们本可以避免的命运,如果我们有更仔细的准备、不同的训练、更好的策略或更多的专注。因此,失败告诉我们成功之路是有道理的。这些论文讨论的是一种人们几乎无法控制的失败——那就是被拒绝。其他人决定谁赢谁输。(38)但至少,研究开始表明,早期的挫折不一定是致命的。它们甚至可以让我们的工作做得更好。但是像赢家一样得到报酬? 那是另一回事。

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2020 年 2 月 4 日发表在 www.fastcompany.com (快速公司网站) 上一篇标题为 “You’re Bored. Here’s What That Really Means” (《你感到无聊,这里为你揭开它真正的意义》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了人们所经历的无聊状态,阐述了其起因、影响以及缓解之策。

- ➊ 第1段提出无聊对于人类有一定的积极作用,可以提高创造力。
- ➋ 第2段具体论述了无聊产生的原因。
- ➌ 第3、4段指出无聊所反映的人们的心理状态及相应的应对措施。
- ➍ 第5段提出缓解无聊的方法。

46. 【定位】由题干中的 studies 和 boredom 定位到第一段第二、三句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。文章第一段第二句提到,研究指出,无聊是如何有利于创造力的。第三句提到,研究发现,人们在完成一项枯燥乏味的任务后更有创造力。第四句进一步指出,当人们感到无聊时,他们会增加“联想思维”,这与创新思维有关。由此可见,科学家对无聊所做的研究表明,无聊可以激发人们的创造性思维,故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章第一段第三句提到,人们在完成一项枯燥乏味的任务后更有创造力,从事无聊工作的结果是有创造力,而不是更加无聊,故排除 B)。C)项是根据第四句中 new connections 设置的干扰项,文中是指“联想思维”是在思想之间建立新联系的过程,而非无聊帮人们与他人建立联系,故排除。文章第一段第二句提到,无聊如何有利于创造力和创新,以及心理健康。由此可见,无聊对心理健康是有益的,而非有害的,故排除 D)。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 boredom might indicate 定位到第二段最后一句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,事实证明,无聊可能表明你的需求没有得到满足。由此可知,当人们感到无聊时,这表明人们的某种需求未得到满足,故答案为 B)。

【避错】文章第五段第一句提到,如果你对无聊的定义是安静、专注和反省,那就坚持下去。但并未提到无聊意味着需要独处,由此可知,该选项过于片面,故排除 A)。文中并未提及无聊意味着需要解决的冲突,故排除 C)。文章第三段第二句提到,感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体意识渴望,并且想要融入你周围的人之中,这与想法或情感被认同有所不同,故排除 D)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 social media 定位到第三段第一、二句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,我们一直在线的社交媒体世界可能会产生更多的联系,但这些联系是肤浅的,可能会妨碍建立真正的归属感。感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体意识的欲望,并且想要融入你周围的人之中。由此可见,过多的社交媒体会妨碍我们建立真正的归属感,造成群体意识的缺失,故答案为 C)。

【避错】文章第三段第一句指出,我们一直在线的

社交媒体世界可能会产生更多的联系,由此可见,社交媒体是可以扩大人际关系的,故排除 A)。文中并未提及社交媒体会妨碍人们提高社会地位,故排除 B)。文章第三段第二句指出,感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体意识欲望,并且想要融入你周围的人之中,由此可见,社交媒体并不能帮助人们融入周围的人群中,而是妨碍了人们现实生活的粘合度,故排除 D)。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 get rid of boredom 定位到第三段第三句和最后一段第二、三句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。第三段第三句提到采取措施加入一个组织,建立面对面的关系。最后一段第二句提到,如果你正与真正的无聊和它所引发的空虚作斗争,考虑一下你是否可能寻求新的联系和更重大的挑战。这些事情将真正缓解无聊,让你在这个过程中更有效率。综合两部分内容可知,答案为 C)。

【避错】文章第三段最后一句明确提到,你会拥有深度的人际交往,这是你无论在你的帖子上得到多少点赞都获得不了的。由此可见,社交媒体上获得的关注,并不能满足人们现实生活中的情感需要,故排除 A)。文章并未提及人们可以通过反思如何与他人相处来摆脱无聊,故排除 B)。文章第三段最后一句只提到了发表帖子这种网络社交方式,并未提及在线讨论, D)不符合文义,故排除。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 enhance their sense of meaning 定位到第四段最后一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,如果你想减少无聊感,增加你的意义感,找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作,或者找一个你能用时间和才能支持的事业。由此可见,作者认为,人们想要增加意义感的两种方法为:一、找一份可以做出独特贡献的工作;二、找一份能有时间和才能支持的事业。故答案为 D)。

【避错】文章第四段最后一句指出,要增加意义感,找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作,但原创的事情并不一定能做出独特的贡献,故排除 A)。最后一段第二句提到,寻求新的联系和更重大的挑战可以真正缓解无聊。由此可见,这是缓解无聊的一种方式,与意义感无关,故排除 B)。文中并未提及以独特的方式定义无聊,故排除 C)。

无聊已经成为一种时尚。(46)研究指出,无聊是如何有利于创造力和创新,以及心理健康。研究发现,人们在完成一项枯燥乏味的任务后更有创造力。当人们感到无聊时,他们会增加“联想思维”——即在思想之间建立新联系的过程,这与创新思维有关。这些研究令人印象深刻,但实际上,无聊的好处可能与有时间理清思路、保持安静或做白日梦有关。

在我们这个充满刺激的世界里,无聊的发生似乎一点都不现实。然而,无聊可能会让人感到痛苦,这是有合理的理由的。(47)事实证明,无聊可能意味着你的需求没有得到满足。

(48)我们一直在线的社交媒体世界可能会产生更多的联系,但这些联系是肤浅的,可能会妨碍我们建立真正的归属感。感到无聊可能表明更强烈的群体意识的欲望,并且想要融入到你周围的人之中。(49-1)因此,采取措施加入一个组织,建立面对面的关系。你会拥有深度的人际交往,这是你无论在你的帖子上得到多少点赞都获得不了的。

与归属感的需求类似,感到无聊的人经常报告说,他们感觉到有限的意义感。这是一种基本的人类需求,需要有一个更大的目标,感觉自己是比自己更大的事物的一部分。当人们感到无聊时,他们更有可能觉得生活没有什么意义。(50)如果你想减少无聊感,增加你的意义感,找一份你能做出独特贡献的工作,或者找一个你能用时间和才能支持的事业。

如果你对无聊的定义是安静、专注和反省,那就坚持下去。(49-2)但是,如果你正与真正的无聊和它所引发的空虚作斗争,考虑一下你是否可能寻求新的联系和更重大的挑战。这些事情将真正缓解无聊,让你在这个过程中更有效率。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自2018年2月19日发表在 www.theguardian.com (卫报官网) 上一篇标题为“*So the UK's eating more than it realizes—here's how we could get thin*”(《所以英国人吃得比他们意识到的要多——以下是我们减肥的方法》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了人们饮食习惯的改变对于卡路里摄入的影响,以及应对方法。

- ① 第1—3段提出人们对于自己摄入卡路里的情况掌握不全,存在漏报现象。
- ② 第4—6段具体论述了引起卡路里漏报的三个原因。
- ③ 第7段得出结论,建议政府有所作为,为人们提供低脂饮食。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 *suspect* 和 *back in 2016* 定位到第二段。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段指出,早在2016年他们就有了这种怀疑,因为国家统计数据显示,在过去几十年,卡路里消耗量大幅下降,这让他们感到困惑。有可靠的证据证明人们严重地漏报了他们吃的东西。由此可见,有证据显示人们漏报了自己摄入的食物,因此作者怀疑国家统计局数据的真实性,故答案为C)。

【避错】文章第二段指出,国家统计数据显示,过去几十年,卡路里消耗量大幅下降,这让他们感到困

惑。由此可见,卡路里消耗量的下降数据令人困惑,这是引起怀疑的原因,并非怀疑的内容,故排除A)。下文中提到人们漏报数据的原因,并非不想透露,而是因为某些原因无法准确汇报,故排除B)。文章第一段倒数第二句提到,你能确定你注意到了你在车里吃的小吃,或者你桌子上的每一把坚果吗,这是一个反问的句子,并不是作者的怀疑,而是一个事实,故排除D)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 *the Office for National Statistics* 和 *verified* 定位到第三段。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段提到,现在国家统计

局已经证实,我们消耗的卡路里比国家统计数据声称的多 50%。由此可知,国家统计局所报道的数据,与人们消耗卡路里的真实数据有很大的出入,故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章第三段提到,现在国家统计局已经证实,我们消耗的卡路里比国家统计数据声称的多 50%。由此可见,国家统计局仅仅证实了这一个方面,即人们消耗卡路里的真实情况,故排除 B)、C)和 D)项。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 obese people 定位到第四段最后一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,肥胖者的漏报率要高得多,因为他们确实吃了更多的食物,因此需要记住更多的信息。由此可见,肥胖者因为自己摄入的食物过多,因此无法事无巨细地将自己所吃的食物完全记住,故答案为 D)。

【避错】文章第四段最后一句指出,肥胖者的漏报率要高得多,因为他们确实吃了更多的食物,因此需要记住更多的信息。由此可见,肥胖者漏报率较高的原因,并不是不愿意泄露自己的饮食情况,而是记不全,故排除 A)。文中并未提及肥胖者忽视了肥胖的潜在原因,故排除 B)。文章第四段最后一句提到,肥胖者吃更多的食物,但未提及他们忍不住吃得比他们应该吃的多,故排除 C)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 unnoticed in surveys on food consumption 和题文同序原则定位到第六段。

A) 【精析】细节辨题。第六段提到,最后一个潜在的原因是,近几十年来,吃零食和外出吃饭的人越来越多,有证据表明,在调查中,外出吃掉的食物是记录最少的类别之一。由此可见,外出就餐通

常被人们忽略,故答案为 A)。

【避错】第六段第一句提到吃零食的人越来越多,但并未提及吃零食的潜在原因,故排除 B)。第六段只是提到外出就餐对人们整体能量摄入的影响,并未提及家庭能源的消耗,故排除 C)。文章第六段提到人们在吃零食以及外出就餐这两个方面的变化,但饮食习惯的变化并不是食物摄入量调查中经常被忽视的方面,D)项不符合文义,故排除。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 policymakers do about obesity 定位到最后一段第三至五句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,在政策方面,我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄入更少卡路里的选择。如果人们不知道自己吃了多少,那他们就真的很难坚持节食了。此外,我们应该寻找新的方法来确保人们的饮食不会对他们的腰围产生太大影响。由此可见,作者认为,政策制定者应该引导人们多吃一些卡路里较少的食物,使之尽量减少对体重的影响,故答案为 B)。

【避错】定位句提到,在政策方面,我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄入更少卡路里的选择。我们应该寻找新的方法来确保人们的饮食不会对他们的腰围产生太大影响。由此可见,这是一个全面低卡饮食的建议,并不是只针对零食,故排除 A)。文中提到用低卡路里饮食来确保腰围不再增加,并没有提到主餐的话题,故排除 C)。最后一段第四句指出,如果人们不知道自己吃了多少,那他们就真的很难坚持节食了。由此可见,作者认为肥胖者应坚持节食,而不是让人们坚持不同的饮食,故排除 D)。

参考译文

你记得你昨天吃了什么吗? 如果被问到,大多数人都能对他们的主餐给出模糊的描述:早餐、午餐和晚餐。但是你能确定你注意到了你在车里吃的小吃,或者你桌子上的每一把坚果吗? 大多数人都会觉得自己漏掉了什么。

(51)早在 2016 年我们就有了这种怀疑,因为国家统计数据显示,在过去几十年,卡路里消耗量大幅下降,这让我们感到困惑。我们发现了可靠的证据,证明人们严重地漏报了他们的饮食。

(52)现在国家统计局已经证实,我们消耗的卡路里比国家统计数据声称的多 50%。

为什么会发生这种情况? 我们可以指出至少三个潜在的原因。一是肥胖水平本身的上升。(53)肥胖者的漏报率要高得多,因为他们确实吃了更多的食物,因此需要记住更多的信息。

另一个原因是,随着时间的推移,试图减肥的人的比例一直在增加。无论超重与否,想要减肥的人更有可能漏报他们的饮食。部分原因可能是自欺欺人或“痴心妄想”。

(54)最后一个潜在的原因是,近几十年来,吃零食和外出吃饭的人越来越多——不仅体现在此类事情发生的频率上,也体现在此类事情对我们整体能量摄入的贡献上。同样,有证据表明,在调查中,外出吃掉的食物是记录最少的类别之一。

那么,这传递了什么信息呢?在统计方面,我们应该投资于更精确的计量方法。(55)在政策方面,我们需要关注那些让人们容易摄入更少卡路里的选择。如果人们不知道自己吃了多少,那他们就真的很难坚持节食了。此外,我们应该寻找新的方法来确保人们的饮食不会对他们的腰围产生太大影响。如果这个方法有效,就算他们记不住昨天吃了什么也没关系。

Part IV Translation

参考译文与难点注释

Longjing is a green tea variety which is mainly produced in Zhejiang Province on the east coast of China. Winning the title of “China’s Famous Tea” for the unique fragrance and taste, it enjoys great popularity in China and attracts a growing number of consumers abroad. Mostly handmade, Longjing ranges in price from costly in an extreme way to fairly cheap, depending on the location of cultivation, time of picking and techniques of processing. The tea is an excellent source of vitamin C and many other elements important for good health. Therefore, drinking Longjing tea frequently contributes to allaying tiredness and delaying aging.

1. 第一句介绍龙井的种类和产地。可将“龙井是一种绿茶”译作主句,将“主要产自……浙江省”译作 which 引导的定语从句。注意“主要”不要漏译,可译作副词 mainly。故本句可译为“Longjing is a green tea variety which is mainly produced in Zhejiang Province on the east coast of China.”。
2. 第二句介绍了龙井茶的受欢迎程度。可将“龙井茶独特的香味……称号”作为主句,“在中国……越来越多”作为状语,译为“The unique fragrance and taste earn it the title of “China’s Famous Tea”, making it greatly popular in China and attracting a growing number of consumers abroad.”。
3. 第三句介绍了龙井茶的价格跨度。“手工制作”可译作定语;“取决于……”是常见的结构,可用现在分词结构 depending on... 译作伴随状语,也可用过去分词结构 determined by...。
4. 第四句是一个简单句,翻译的难点在于词汇的选择。“富含”可译为 an excellent source of;“有益健康的”可译为 be beneficial to health。
5. 第五句介绍了龙井茶对人体的好处,与上一句暗含着因果关系,因此增译表示结果的副词 therefore。“减轻”和“延缓”各有多种表达方式,译文中选用的 allaying 和 delaying 两词有押韵的效果。

话题词汇

tea plantation 茶园
tea-picking 采茶
tea ceremony 茶道
fermentation 发酵

superior Longjing 顶级龙井
healthcare function 保健功能
white tea 白茶
scented/flower tea 花茶