

2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题 (第 2 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an advertisement on your campus website to sell some of the course books you used at college. Your advertisement may include a brief description of their content, their condition and price, and your contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.*

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) The majority of drivers prefer to drive and park themselves.
B) Human drivers become easily distracted or tired while driving.
C) Most drivers feel uncertain about the safety of self-driving cars.
D) Most drivers have test driven cars with automatic braking features.
2. A) Their drivers would feel safe after getting used to the automatic devices.
B) They would be unpopular with drivers who only trust their own skills.
C) Their increased comfort levels have boosted their sales.
D) They are not actually as safe as automakers advertise.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) Thefts of snowmobile dogs in Alaska.
B) A series of injuries to snowmobile drivers.
C) Attacks on some Iditarod Race competitors.
D) A serious accident in the Alaska sports event.
4. A) He stayed behind to look after his injured dogs.
B) He has won the Alaska Iditarod Race four times.
C) He received a minor injury in the Iditarod Race.
D) He has quit the competition in Alaska for good.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) It sank into the sea due to overloading.
B) It ran into Nicaragua's Big Corn Island.
- C) It disappeared between two large islands.
D) It turned over because of strong winds.

2017 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题答案与详解

(第 2 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

本次四级作文考查应用文写作。广告类型的应用文我们接触较少,考生可能会有些措手不及。事实上,四级考试无论怎么考,万变不离其宗,主要还是考查考生的英语知识水平和语言组织运用能力。了解了这一点,就可以放松心态,按照题目要求“出售大学期间用过的教材”,在写作中将要点自然有序地组织起来就可以了。不同专业的考生教材难易不一,大家可以选择适合自己的教材内容进行写作。相比而言,《大学英语》的内容较浅显,涉及专业词汇少,是考试临场发挥的一个不错选择。

写作提纲

一、开门见山:说明待出售的商品是什么 (English course books)

二、介绍书籍的内容、状况和价格

- 1. 内容:一套四册 (a collection, ranging from book 1 to book 4)、附 CD (with CD attached behind), 文章有用, 而且配有实用多样的练习题 (followed by some practical and diversified exercises)
- 2. 状况:考虑到是二手 (Considering being used once), 书籍不是很新, 页边有一些笔记
- 3. 价格:要价不高 (not charged high), 打 85 折 (a discount of 15%) 并赠送小礼物

三、发挥广告的鼓动作用,并留下联系方式

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>Sale Items—English Course Books</p> <p>① <u>Some English course books are waiting for their new owners!</u></p> <p>② <u>This is a collection of College English Books ranging from book 1 to book 4 with CD attached behind.</u> Many useful articles, ③ <u>either interesting or thought-provoking</u>, are incorporated in the books, followed by some practical and diversified exercises.</p> <p>④ <u>Therefore, it is of great use to help you pass CET 4</u> and can also be a good choice of self-study aside from being textbooks. ⑤ <u>Considering being used once</u>, frankly speaking, they are not brand new, with some necessary notes on the margins. Therefore, they are not charged high, only 10 <i>yuan</i> for each book. ⑥ <u>There will be a discount of 15% and a surprise gift offered to you if you buy them altogether.</u></p> <p>English plays a critically important role in our college study as well as in society. I hope you won't miss this good chance to buy some useful books at a low price. ⑦ <u>If you are interested, please call me on 12345678900.</u></p>	<p>① 开门见山,说明出售物品。</p> <p>② 介绍课本的构成,四册、带 CD。使用 ranging from 和 with 独立主格结构,增加了句式的多样性。</p> <p>③ 形容词的使用增加了词汇多样性。</p> <p>④ 套用句型“it is of + n. + to do sth.”介绍书籍的作用。</p> <p>⑤ Considering 用于话题转换,属于衔接手段,使过渡自然,表达流畅。</p> <p>⑥ if 引导条件状语从句表明,二手商品出售打折和提供赠品是情理之中,使表达真实自然。</p> <p>⑦ 留下联系方式。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>rang from...to... 从……到……</p> <p>thought-provoking 发人深思的</p> <p>considering 鉴于,考虑到……</p> <p>margin 边缘</p> <p>charge 收费,要价</p> <p>discount 打折,折扣</p>

全文翻译

待售商品——英语教材

部分英语教材正在等待新主人!

这是一套《大学英语》教材,包括第一册到第四册,后附 CD。书中内容丰富,包含很多有用的文章,它们要么有趣,要么发人深思。文章后面紧跟实用多样的练习题。因此,对你通过四级考试很有帮助,也是除用作教材之外自学的一个不错选择。坦白讲,这套书不是全新的,已经用过一次,而且边缘处有些必要的笔记。因此,它们的售价不高,每本仅售 10 元。如果你全套购买,可以打 85 折并有惊喜小礼品赠送。

英语在大学和社会中都具有极其重要的作用。希望同学们不要错过这个物美价廉购书的机会。如果你感兴趣,请随时拨打电话:12345678900。

拓展空间

主题词汇 audience objective 受众目标 exposure 暴露;曝光 sponsor 赞助商,主办者 course selection 课程选择 marketing 营销 billboard 广告牌 bulletin 新闻快报,布告 specification 说明书 invitation letter 邀请函	句式拓展 1. Notice: Sb. is/are requested to participate in a party/meeting to do sth. in somewhere on Friday, at 2:00 p. m. 通知:要求某人在周五下午两点于某地参加聚会/会议。 2. ... (e. g. An English Christmas evening party) is to be held in... (e. g. the meeting hall of our school) from 7:00 to 10:00 p. m. on Christmas Eve. 圣诞节前夜晚上 7:00 - 10:00 将在(如:学校会议大厅)……举行……聚会(如:英语圣诞晚会)。
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Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

Automakers and tech companies are working hard to offer the first true self-driving car. (1) But 75% of drivers say they wouldn't feel safe in such a vehicle. Still, 60% of drivers would like to get some kind of self-driving feature, such as automatic braking or self-parking, the next time they buy a new car. The attitudes are published in a new AAA survey of 1,800 drivers.

Advocates of self-driving cars argue they would be safer than in cars driven by humans because they wouldn't get distracted or drive when tired.

But those surveyed by AAA say they trust their own driving skills. Many feel the technology is too new and unproven.

(2) John Nielsen, AAA's managing director of automotive engineering and repair, said tests suggest drivers may be overestimating their own abilities. He also believes they will be more likely to trust self-driving cars as they become more familiar with features such as automatic braking or parking.

He estimated that the "comfort level" will increase considerably in five to ten years.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 drivers 和第 1 题选项中出现的 self-driving cars 和 automatic 可推测,新闻内容与驾驶员和自动驾驶汽车有关;再结合第 2 题选项中的 safe 和 automatic devices 可进一步推测,新闻内容可能涉及自动驾驶汽车的安全性及其自动装置。

1. What is the finding of the AAA survey?

C)。**详解** 新闻开头提到,在 AAA 对 1 800 位驾驶员进行的一项新的调查中,75% 的驾驶员说他们在自动驾驶汽车里会感觉不安全,但是有 60% 的驾驶员表示在下次购买新汽车的时候想要一些自动驾驶的功能,比如自动刹车和自动停车。因此答案为 C)。

2. What does John Nielsen say about self-driving cars?

A)。**详解** 新闻结尾提到,约翰·尼尔森说,测试表明,驾驶员可能高估了他们自己的驾驶能力,他还认为,当驾驶员们对自动刹车和自动停车这样的功能熟悉之后,他们可能会更相信自动驾驶汽车。因此答案为 A)。

News Report Two

(3) One dog has been killed and multiple dogs have been injured by a snowmobile driver in what appears

to be an intentional attack on competitors in the Iditarod Race in Alaska.

Aliy Zirkle was the first to report an attack.

A snowmobile driver had repeatedly attempted to harm her and her team, and one of Zirkle's dogs had received a non-life-threatening injury.

Zirkle reported the attack when she arrived in Nulato, Alaska, in the early hours of the morning.

(4) Then Jeff King, a four-time champion, reported a similar attack.

His team was hit by a snowmobile driver, injuring several dogs and killing a 3-year-old male dog.

Reporter Zachariah Hughes says that neither King nor Zirkle was injured.

Although this incident very much alters the race of the two participants competing for a win, both are going to continue on their way toward the finishing line.

Alaska State Troopers released a statement saying they've arrested Arnold Demoski, 26. He faces trial on several charges.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知 预览两道题各选项,由第3题选项中的 Thefts, injuries, Attacks 和 accident 可推测,新闻内容与一次恶性事件有关;再结合选项中的 Race, competitors 和 competition 可进一步推测,这次恶性事件与一项比赛有关。

3. What is the news report mainly about?

C)。**详解** 新闻开头提到,在阿拉斯加一次似乎针对艾迪塔罗德雪橇比赛选手的故意袭击事件中,一条狗被一名摩托雪橇手杀死,多条狗受伤。接下来,新闻对此次袭击事件进行了详细讲述。因此答案为 C)。

4. What do we learn about Jeff King?

B)。**详解** 新闻中提到,获得过四次冠军的杰夫·金报告说遭遇了相似的袭击。由此可知,杰夫·金获得了四次阿拉斯加艾迪塔罗德雪橇比赛的冠军,故答案为 B)。

News Report Three

(5-1) A tour boat turned over off the coast of Nicaragua, killing at least 13 people and leaving more passengers missing, official said.

(6) The boat was carrying 32 people—25 Costa Ricans, four Americans and three Nicaraguans.

The 13 dead were all Costa Rican, the Foreign Ministry said.

The boat, traveling between Nicaragua's Big Corn Island and Little Corn Island, turned over Saturday near the larger island.

Some passengers remain missing, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry said, but did not specify how many.

A local radio said an unspecified number of people were rescued, including the tour boat's owner, Hilario Blandon.

(5-2) Nicaraguan naval authorities had banned sea travel in the area because of bad weather and strong winds, but the tour boat proceeded anyway.

(7) Blandon, the boat's owner, has been arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, the state-run news agency said. Both he and a crew member are being investigated for unintentional murder and exposing people to danger, according to police.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

未听先知 预览三道题各选项,由第5题选项中的 sank, sea, ran into, disappeared 和 turned over 可推测,新闻内容与船只失事事件有关;结合第6题选项中出现数字和第7题选项中出现 rescue, investigated, drowned 和 missing 可进一步推测,新闻内容涉及此次船只失事事件的伤亡人数和对相关责任人的调查。

5. What happened to the tour boat sailing off the Nicaraguan coast?

D)。**详解** 新闻开头提到,在离尼加拉瓜海岸不远处,一艘观光船翻了。接下来新闻又提到,由于恶劣的天气和大风,尼加拉瓜海军当局已经禁止在这片海域进行海上旅行,但这艘观光船对此置若罔闻。由此可知,观光船翻船是大风导致的,故答案为 D)。

6. How many people was the boat carrying?

D)。**详解** 新闻中提到,这艘观光船当时载客 32 名。因此答案为 D)。

7. What do we know about the owner of the boat?


B)。**详解** 新闻结尾提到,船主布兰登已被尼加拉瓜当局逮捕,并将接受审讯。因此答案为 B)。

Section B


Conversation One

- M: Hi, Susan, you're looking very smart today.
- W: I always look smart, James. Actually, I'm on my way to a job interview.
- M: What job? Oh, you mean, for the summer holidays?
- W: Yeah. There's only two weeks to go. (8) I've got a second interview with that big foreign accountancy firm in the city center. You know the one.
- M: That's fantastic.
- W: (9) The work is just helping out with data input, you know, but the pay isn't too bad. It might suit you too. I know they have at least two temporary positions available. And I don't think they have anyone else yet.
- M: Hmm...If they take you on, tell them you know a friend who'd be really good too. (10) I really need the money and the experience would look good on my resume. Maybe we'll be working together. The dream team.
- W: OK. We'll do. If the boss likes me, I'll mention it. It'll be good to have someone around who I know. I'll phone you afterwards. But perhaps you should put in an application anyway.
- M: Thanks, Susan. That's great. Listen, do you want a lift to the city? I have my dad's car today, and nothing else to do this morning.
- W: Sure. Thanks, James.
- M: Let's go then. The car's over there.
- W: By the way, how's your knowledge of accountancy? The interviewer may ask you about it.
- M: No problem. I think I can survive. (11) I might just have to review a few accountancy terms. Maybe you can give me a practice interview first.
- W: Of course. Let's go then. Don't want to be late.


Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

 **未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由第9题选项中的 interviews, application forms 和 phone calls 可推测,对话内容与工作面试有关;结合第11题选项中的 Purchase, business suits, Learn, Improve 和 Review 可进一步推测,对话内容涉及面试前的准备。


8. **Where will Susan probably get a job?**

C)。 **详解** 对话中女士提到,她在市中心一家大型外资会计公司得到了第二次面试的机会。由此可推断,女士可能会在这家会计公司得到一份工作,故答案为 C)。


9. **What will Susan's future job involve?**

A)。 **详解** 对话中女士提到,她将要得到的这份工作只是帮忙输入数据。因此答案为 A)。

10. **Why does James want the job in that company?**

B)。 **详解** 对话中男士提到,他也想要女士提到的这份工作,是因为他很需要钱,而且这个工作经验会给他简历增色添彩。因此答案为 B)。

11. **What does James say he will have to do to prepare for the interview?**

D)。 **详解** 对话结尾,当女士问及男士在会计方面的知识时,男士说他没问题,只需要复习一些会计术语。因此答案为 D)。

Conversation Two

- W: There's new data out today that confirms that many Americans are not good at math, and when it comes to everyday technology skills, we are dead last when compared to other developed countries. Here's Gabrielle Emanuel of National Public Radio.
- M: (12) Let's start with the bad news that Americans are terrible at technology skills, using email, naming a file on a computer, using a link on a webpage, or just texting someone.
- W: No country scored below the U. S. ?
- M: Only one country. Poland performed as poorly as we did. (13) Who came out the first? Japan did the best and then Finland. If you look at data about reading and math, you'll notice something interesting.

Younger adults who went to college or graduate school were doing pretty well. (14) In literacy, they were actually doing better than their peers in other countries.

W: So that's a bit of good news.


M: (15) But when you look at Americans who have a high school diploma, they look a lot like other countries' high school dropouts. We have a lot of work to do. That is especially true when it comes to math. You go to the store and there's a sale. Buy one, get the second one half off. You decide to buy two. How much do you pay?

W: You mean high school graduates can't do this task in general?


M: You're right. What does that tell us about our education system? Well, it tells us that we need to think about the preparedness of our students as they are leaving high school.

W: Right. And schools, employers, in fact we all need to do something about it. Thank you, Gabrielle.


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

 **未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由第 12 题选项中反复出现的 technology 和第 14 题选项中出现的 Emailing, Texting 和 Science 可推测,对话内容与科技有关;结合第 12 题和第 13 题各选项语义可进一步推测,对话可能涉及不同国家的人对科技的了解和掌握等情况。


12. **What does the man say about Americans?**

B)。  **详解** 对话中男士提到,美国人对科技技能的掌握非常糟糕,他们不擅长使用电子邮件,不擅长命名电脑上的文件夹,不擅长使用网页上的链接,甚至不擅长给他人发短信。因此答案为 B)。


13. **Who performed the best in technology skills according to the man?**

A)。  **详解** 对话中男士提到,对科技技能掌握最好的是日本,芬兰次之。因此答案为 A)。

14. **In what aspect did American college students perform well?**

D)。  **详解** 对话中男士提到,在读写能力方面,美国大学生实际上比其他国家的同龄人更优秀。因此答案为 D)。

15. **What do we learn from the conversation about American high school education?**

C)。  **详解** 对话中男士说:“美国拥有高中学历的人看起来很像其他国家高中辍学的人,因此我们有许多工作要做”。由此可知,美国的高中教育有很大的提升空间,故答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One


Wild carrots probably evolved with the other flowering plants about 360 million years ago. Like apples, carrots are native to Central Asia. That's why horses, which also come from Central Asia, like both apples and carrots so much.

(16) With wild carrots, the roots are white, small and skinny, so you'd have to pick a lot of wild carrots to get enough to eat. Doctors used carrot seeds and roots as medicine, on the theory that foods that taste bad must be good for you.

Around 800 AD, people in Central Asia managed to develop a new kind of carrot—a purple carrot—that attracted more interest from international traders. (17) Then, in the late 1500s, food scientists in the Netherlands cultivated large, straight, sweet, red carrots like the ones we eat today. But people still mostly fed carrots to horses, donkeys and pigs, and didn't eat them themselves. In the 1600s, people in China used carrots as medicine, but they also ate carrots boiled in soup. The red color was popular for Chinese New Year celebrations.

(18) But carrots got their biggest boost during the two world wars, when food shortages forced people to eat them, and governments told everyone how healthy carrots were. Today, cooler countries grow most of the world's carrots. Machines do most of the planting and picking, and carrots are easy to store and ship, so they are cheap almost everywhere.

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

 **未听先知** 预览三道题各选项,由第 16 题选项中的 roots, flowers, taste 和第 17 题选项中的 carrots 可推测,

短文内容可能与胡萝卜有关;再结合第 17 题选项中的 turned, became, began 和第 18 题选项中的 nutritious, food, medicinal value 可以进一步推测,短文内容可能涉及胡萝卜的变化与价值。

16. What do we learn from the talk about wild carrots?

A)。【详解】短文中提到,野生胡萝卜的根是白色的,又小又细。因此答案为 A)。

17. What does the speaker say about carrots in the late 1500s?

D)。【详解】短文中提到,在 16 世纪后期,荷兰的食物科学家培育出了又大又直的红色甜味胡萝卜,与我们今天所吃的胡萝卜相似。因此答案为 D)。

18. Why did people turn to carrots for food during the two world wars?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,两次世界大战期间,食物匮乏迫使人们食用胡萝卜,政府告诉人们胡萝卜如何有益健康,胡萝卜数量得到了最大的增长。由此可知,两次世界大战期间的食物匮乏使得人们转向食用胡萝卜,答案为 B)。

Passage Two

Katherine loved Facebook. With Facebook, she could stay connected with her family no matter how far away they were. She could see their photos and read their status updates. With Facebook, she could keep her relatives up-to-date on what she was doing. (19) Another thing Katherine loved about Facebook was that she didn't have to think about time zones when updating family. Whenever she called her parents or other relatives, she always had to think about the time difference so that she wouldn't wake someone up or call when she knew they were at church. Facebook was so convenient.

When Katherine joined Facebook, some of her classmates at high school started to add her as a friend. At first, this didn't bother her. (20) She loved learning about the success of people she knew when she was just a teenager. She loved finding out people were getting married, having babies, and traveling.

(21) Soon, however, Katherine found herself comparing herself with the people she was reading about on Facebook. It began to make her feel bad that some people seemed to be doing so much better than she was. She was also spending a lot of time on Facebook. It took a lot of time and energy to keep up with everyone's status updates.

Katherine started to think. She looked at the list of over 500 friends she had on Facebook and realized some of them were not really friends at all.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由第 21 题选项中的 Facebook friends 和 Facebook updates 可推测,短文内容与 Facebook 这款社交软件有关;再结合各个选项都出现的 She 以及 could, liked, barely 等词可以进一步推测,短文内容涉及某位女士使用 Facebook 的情况,可能包含使用这款社交软件的利与弊。

19. What was one particular convenience Katherine loved about Facebook?

A)。【详解】短文开头提到,凯瑟琳喜欢 Facebook 的另一面是当她向家人提供自己的最新动态时不需要考虑时区。因此答案为 A)。

20. How did Katherine feel when her classmates added her as a Facebook friend?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,凯瑟琳开始使用 Facebook 时,她的一些高中同学就加她为好友。她喜欢了解青少年时期认识的人所取得的成功,喜欢得知他们结婚、生子和旅行的情况。由此可知,凯瑟琳喜欢看朋友们更新动态,故答案为 B)。

21. What made Katherine feel bad about herself later on?

D)。【详解】短文中提到,很快凯瑟琳就发现自己会拿自己与在 Facebook 上看到的人进行比较,当 Facebook 上有人看起来比自己过得好的时候,她会感觉自己很糟糕。因此答案为 D)。

Passage Three

Do you know where a mule comes from? It is the child of a donkey and a horse. (22) Mules have strong muscles like horses, but they eat less, can work longer, and are gentler, like donkeys.


George Washington was the first person in the United States to own mules. He had heard that mules made

good farm animals and he contacted the U. S. ambassador in Spain to ask about them. (23) In 1785, King Charles III of Spain sent Washington a male donkey as a gift. That male donkey became the father of the mule industry in the U. S.


Every April, Maury County holds a Mule Day celebration. Held in Columbia, Tennessee, Mule Day had its beginnings as “Breeder’s Day” in the 1840s. (24) Farmers and farm animal breeders would bring their animals to market every April to show, buy, and trade. This was an important business before the days of tractors, when many families made a living from farming and mules were used as work animals. (25) Eventually, tractors began to replace mules, making them less in demand.

A parade was added to Mule Day in 1934 to attract more people. Over the years other activities have been added, and today more than 200,000 people show up each year to watch and participate. If you visit during Mule Day celebrations, you might see mule-driving contests, square dances, horse shows or even tree-cutting competitions.


Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

 **未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由 muscles, horses, donkeys, pet, mule-driving competition, mules 可以推测,短文内容与一种动物有关,而且这种动物很可能是骡子;结合第22题选项中的 longer, less 和第23题选项中的 brought, donated 可以进一步推测,短文内容涉及骡子与其他动物的比较及其来源。


22. What does the speaker say about mules?

A)。 **详解** 短文开头提到,骡子像马一样拥有强健的肌肉,但是它们比马吃得少,比马工作的时间更长,而且像驴一样,比马更加温和。因此答案为 A)。


23. What do we learn about the donkey which is said to be the father of the U. S. mule industry?

C)。 **详解** 短文中提到,1785 年西班牙国王查尔斯三世送给了华盛顿一头公驴作为礼物,这头公驴成了美国的骡界之父。因此答案为 C)。

24. What did farmers usually do on Mule Day in the 1840s?

C)。 **详解** 短文中提到,19 世纪 40 年代,每年四月骡子节时,农民和农畜饲养员会将他们的牲畜带到市场上展出、购买和交易。因此答案为 C)。

25. What made mules less in demand in America?

B)。 **详解** 短文中提到,最后拖拉机开始替代骡子,这让骡子的需求量变少了。因此答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

好像你还需要其他理由痛恨健身馆似的,现在证明锻炼不仅使肌肉感到疲劳,还会让眼睛困倦。但是不用害怕,因为咖啡能使它们重新恢复活力。在 (26) **剧烈** 运动时,随着能量耗尽、废物积累,我们的肌肉会感到疲劳。肌肉的性能也受被称之为“中央疲倦”(27) **现象** 的影响,即身体中传递化学物质的信使不均衡,导致中央神经系统不能 (28) **有效地** 指导肌肉运动。但是,之前人们并不知道中央疲倦是否可能影响未直接 (29) **参与** 锻炼的运动肌肉系统,例如那些使眼睛活动的肌肉。为了查明这一点,在 3 小时的 (31) **骑行** 中,研究人员给 11 名自行车手志愿者一支碳水化合物 (30) **溶剂**,有的含有适量的咖啡因,能够刺激中央神经系统;有的是作为安慰剂,不含咖啡因。在锻炼后,科学家用追踪眼动的摄像机检测这些车手,以发现他们的大脑对视觉系统 (32) **控制** 如何。研究团队发现,锻炼大约降低了快速眼动速度的 8%,从而 (33) **妨碍** 了眼睛捕捉新的视觉信息的能力。溶剂中的咖啡因相当于两杯浓咖啡, (34) **足以** 扭转这一影响,有的自行车手眼动速度甚至 (35) **加快了**。因此,跑完马拉松后,找人开车送你回家也许是个好主意。

选项归类

名 词: C) control 控制; D) cycling 骑自行车; I) phenomenon 现象; M) solution 溶剂,解决方法

动 词: B) commit 犯(罪),致力于; C) control 控制; F) increased 增加; G) involved 涉及,包含; H) limited 限制; J) preventing 妨碍,阻止; L) slowing 减缓

形容词: F) increased 增加的; G) involved 参与的,卷入的; H) limited 有限的; K) sensitive 敏感的,善解人意

的; N) sufficient 充分的; O) vigorous 强有力的, 强健的

副 词: A) cautiously 谨慎地; E) effectively 有效地, 事实上

■ 详解详析

26. **O) vigorous.** (■ 详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于名词前, 应填入形容词修饰 exercise。本句句意为: 在_____运动时, 随着能量耗尽、废物积累, 我们的肌肉会感到疲劳。由此可知, 在剧烈运动时肌肉才会感到疲劳, 故本题答案为 O)。备选形容词中, F) increased、G) involved、K) sensitive 都不能与 exercise 搭配; H) limited 不符合句意; 因为原句提到了 run out of fuel, 所以 N) sufficient 在程度上不如 O) vigorous。
27. **I) phenomenon.** (■ 详解) 名词辨析题。空格位于冠词 a 之后, 而且后面没有名词, 因此应填入名词。本句意为: 肌肉的性能也受被称之为“中央疲倦”_____的影响。in which 引导的非限制性定语从句解释什么是“central fatigue”, 由此可知“中央疲倦”是人体中央神经系统作用受限的一种现象, 故本题答案为 I)。在备选名词中, 其他选项都不适合语境, 故排除。
28. **E) effectively.** (■ 详解) 副词辨析题。空格位于 directing muscle movements 之后, 而且这是一个完整的动宾结构, 因此应填入副词作状语修饰 directing。该定语从句意为: 身体中传递化学物质的信使不平衡, 导致中央神经系统不能_____指导肌肉运动。由主句可知, 肌肉性能受“中央疲倦”的影响, 不能正常发挥作用, 因此应填入含有“有效、正常”等类似含义的副词, 故本题答案为 E)。备选副词中, A) cautiously 明显不符合句意, 故排除。
29. **G) involved.** (■ 详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于副词 directly 之后, 应填入形容词。本句意为: 但是, 之前人们并不知道中央疲倦是否可能影响未直接_____锻炼的运动肌肉系统, 例如那些使眼睛活动的肌肉。由句意可知, 本文将肌肉分为两类, 一类是参与锻炼的, 另一类是未参与的, 例如眼部肌肉。前者受中央疲倦的影响, 而后者是否受其影响人们以前并不知道, 所以研究人员才做实验进行研究。因此, 空格处应填入含有“参与、参加”含义的形容词, 故本题答案为 G)。备选形容词中, 能与介词 in 搭配的只有 G) involved, 故排除其他选项。
30. **M) solution.** (■ 详解) 名词辨析题。空格位于 give sb. sth. 结构中, 应填入名词。本句意为: 研究人员给 11 名自行车手志愿者一支碳水化合物_____, 有的含有适量的咖啡因, 能够刺激中央神经系统; 有的是作为安慰剂, 不含咖啡因。由句意可知, 研究人员给自行车手的应该是含有咖啡因或不含咖啡因的碳水化合物食物或饮料之类的制品, 因此本题答案为 M) solution。在备选名词中, 除了 M) solution 之外, 其他三项都不能和 carbohydrate 搭配, 故排除。
31. **D) cycling.** (■ 详解) 名词辨析题。空格位于介词 of 之后, 应填入名词或动名词。上文中出现了 volunteer cyclists, 而该研究又涉及锻炼 (exercise), 空格所在句意为“3 个小时的骑行”, 因此空格处应填 D) cycling。
32. **C) control.** (■ 详解) 动词辨析题。空格前有情态动词 could, 因此应填入动词原形。本句意为: 在锻炼后, 科学家用追踪眼动的摄像机检测这些车手, 以发现他们的大脑对视觉系统_____如何。由上文可知, 本研究的目的是确定中央疲倦是否会影响眼部肌肉, 即大脑对眼部肌肉的控制是否在锻炼后是否会发生改变, 故本题答案为 C) control。在备选动词中, 只有 B) commit 和 C) control 是原形, 而 commit 与句意不符, 因此排除。
33. **J) preventing.** (■ 详解) 动词辨析题。空格后面的名词 ability 前有 their 修饰, 因此只能填入动词。此外, 空格前分句的主语 exercise 与空格处的动词是主动关系, 而不是被动, 说明应填入动词的现在分词形式。本句意为: 研究团队发现, 锻炼大约降低了快速眼动速度的 8%, 从而_____了眼睛捕捉新的视觉信息的能力。由句意可知, 眼动速度降低, 眼睛捕捉新视觉信息的能力会下降, 因此本空应填入含有“降低、阻碍”等含义的动词, 故本题答案为 J)。在备选动词中, 符合语法要求的只剩下 L) slowing, 而 slowing 不能与 ability 搭配, 可以排除。
34. **N) sufficient.** (■ 详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于系动词 was 之后, 可以填形容词或名词。本句中, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee 是同位语, 说明研究人员给自行车手的溶剂中咖啡因的含量之高相当于两杯浓咖啡, 所以能够扭转这一影响。因此, 空格处应填含有“充足、充分”意义的词, 故本题答案为 N) sufficient。
35. **F) increased.** (■ 详解) 形容词辨析题。空格位于名词词组 eye movement speeds 之前, 应填入形容词作修饰语。空格前提到, 咖啡因能扭转这一影响, 而且 even 表示程度更进一步, 由此推断, 有的自行车手的眼动速度不降反升, 因此空格处填 F) increased。

团队精神

A) 团队已经成为建构组织的基石。招聘广告总是说招募“具有团队精神的人”。商学院在评判学生时也会考虑他们在团队项目中的表现。部门经理也会打破壁垒,鼓励团队建设。当然了,团队和文明一样古老:连耶稣都有12个合作伙伴。(41) 但是,德勤最新发布的一项名为“全球人力资本趋势”的研究报告表明,团队合作的热潮已经达到新的高度。这项研究调查了来自130多个国家的7000多名管理者,其中近一半的受访者说他们的公司正在进行重组或即将开始重组;而大多数情况下,重组就意味着更加重视团队建设。

B) 各家公司都在摒弃传统的职能部门,组织员工构建跨领域团队,专注研究某些特定的产品、问题及客户群。这些团队会获得更大的管理自身事务的权力。而且他们会花费更多的时间在相互合作上,而不是向上级汇报。(38) 德勤认为一种新的组织形式正在形成:团队正在取代传统的等级体制。

C) 团队热潮受到一种观念的驱使,即组织人员的旧方法对于现代市场和员工期待来说都太过死板。技术创新更加注重灵活性。全球电子产品生产巨头思科系统公司的主席约翰·钱伯斯说“我们和市场转型竞争,而不是和对手竞争。(45) 过去,产品转型通常需要五到七年;而现在只需要一到两年。”数字技术让人们更容易协调活动,而不必诉诸等级制度。在发达国家,千禧一代即将占据市场上一半的劳动力,他们从幼儿园时起就开始分组工作了。

D) 团队热潮也在从一些常规的企业(比如GE和IBM)蔓延至一些不太常规的企业。克利夫兰诊所,一家医院运营商,已将其医务人员重组为不同的治疗团队,专门负责特定的治疗领域;医院的咨询顾问、护理人员和其他人员紧密合作,而不再像之前那样按照专业和等级被划分开。美国陆军也同样这么做。(37) 在《团队的团队》一书中,斯坦利·麦克里斯托尔将军描述了军队的等级制度是如何在伊拉克战争早期阻碍军事行动的。他的建议是向正在与其战斗的反叛者们学习:将权力分散到自行运作的团队里。

E) 一个好的经验是,一旦将军们和医院管理者开始追随一种管理潮流,就是发问的时候了。伊利诺斯的凯洛格管理学院的利·汤姆森警告说,“团队并不能解决所有问题——团队可能会产生一个人独立工作时不会有的洞察力、创造力和知识;但是,团队合作也会导致混乱、延期和错误的决断”。(43) 哈佛大学已故的理查德·汉克曼曾经表示,“毫无疑问,当你拥有一个团队的时候,确实有产生奇迹的可能性,可能会创造出一些不同凡响的东西……但是不要指望它。”

F) 汉克曼(于2013年去世)提到,团队受到相互配合与动机所产生问题的影响,而这会损害合作带来的好处。团队中能干的人被迫工作,他们的价值可能会被低估,而不劳而获者还被赋予权力。团体思维也许是不可避免的。在一项针对120个高级经理人团队进行的研究中,他发现,理应属于同一团队的成员中,只有不到10%的人对于谁真正属于这个团队没有异议。(42) 如果定义团队的成员身份就已经足够困难,那么,在团队目标上达成一致会更难。

G) 劳动力的深刻变化让团队更难管理。(40) 如果团队成员拥有共同文化,团队表现得最好。不过这一点很难做到,因为现在的情况是,在很多大公司里,很大一部分员工是临时的合同工。提高团队合作能力需要时间:美国国家运输安全委员会发现,它的民航数据库中有73%的事故发生在机组人员一起飞行的首日。不过,正如哈佛的艾米·埃德蒙森所说,各组织越来越多地将“团队”用作动词而非名词:它们为了特定的目的组建团队,然后又很快将其解散。

H) 从这项研究中,我们至少可以得出这样的结论:公司要更加努力地思考团队管理了。(36) 它们不能感情用事:最成功团队的领导者们能够设定总体方向,并能果断采取行动。他们需要让团队保持小而专:屈服于压力从而变得更“包容”一定意味着功能失调。亚马逊老板杰夫·贝佐斯说,“如果我看到午餐超过两个比萨,这个团队就太大了。”他们要预防团队的群体性思维:哈克曼认为最好的团队一定有“离经叛道者”,他们喜欢做些让别人难受的事情。

I) (44) 家具生产商斯蒂尔卡斯也做咨询,他对17个国家的12000名员工做了一项新研究,发现确保员工“投入”的最好方式是赋予他们更多的权力来掌控自己在哪里以何种方式工作——这可能意味着让他们摆脱了凡事必须与他人合作的限制。

J) 但是,比起如何更好地管理团队,组织需要学习更重要的事:他们需要习惯性地反问自己,团队是否是完成这项工作的最佳工具。团队建设的技巧很稀缺:德勤的报告指出,在他们联系的管理人员中,只有12%觉得他们理解人们在网络中协同工作的方式,只有21%自信他们有组建跨职能团队的能力。(39) 管理宽松的团队会分散注意力——员工通常会抱怨他们完成不了工作,因为他们被迫花费了太多的时间开会,或者被迫在喧闹的办公室工作。即便在开放式办公室和社交网络的时代,某些工作最好还是留给个人来做。

■ 详解详析

36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.

【译文】成功的团队领导者们清楚地知道团队的发展方向,并能果断采取行动。

【定位】由题干中的 Successful team leaders 和 take prompt action 定位到原文画线处。

H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of sentimentalism (感情用事); the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused; giving in to pressure to be more “inclusive” is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon’s boss, says that “If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big.” They need to immunise teams against group-think; Hackman argued that the best ones contain “deviant” (离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.

【详解】H)段第一句提到,公司需要好好思考一下团队管理的问题。接着,定位句就团队管理问题向管理者提出了要求,即能够设定总体方向,并能果断采取行动。题干中的 where the team should go 对应原文中的 overall direction; prompt 对应原文中的 immediate,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 H)。

37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.

【译文】在军队管理中,分散权力也被认为是更有效的方法。

【定位】由题干中的 Decentralisation 和 authority 定位到原文画线处。

D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by specialty (专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, Team of Teams, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army’s hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.

【详解】定位句提到,在伊拉克战争初期,军队的等级制度阻碍了军队的运行管理,紧接着作者提出斯坦利·麦克里斯托尔将军给出的解决方法是学习叛乱者,将权力分散到团队之中。综合以上两句可以推断,将权力分散是一种更加有效的管理军队的方法,故答案为 D)。

38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.


【译文】在许多公司里,传统的组织形式正在让位于团队。


【定位】由题干中的 conventional form 和 a network of teams 定位到原文画线处。

B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise; a network of teams is replacing the conventional hierarchy (等级体制).


【详解】B)段前几句提到很多公司正在摒弃传统的职能部门,建立一些跨领域团队,在这些特定的团队中员工们有更大的自主权,花费更多时间相互协作而不是受到等级体制的限制需要向上级汇报。因此,在许多公司里出现了这样一种新型组织形式,即团队正在取代传统的等级制的组织形式。题干中的 giving way to 是对原文中 replacing 的同义替换,故答案为 B)。

39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.


 **译文** 在管理不佳的团队中,成员更容易不专心工作。

 **定位** 由题干中的 poorly managed teams 和 distracted 定位到原文画线处。

J) However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better; they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Team-building skills are in short supply: Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.

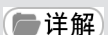
 **详解** 定位句提到管理宽松的团队可能会变成分散注意力的温床,员工也会常常抱怨工作做不完,因为会议太多,工作环境太嘈杂。题干中的 poorly managed teams 对应原文中的 Loosely managed teams; distracted 对应原文中的 distraction,故答案为 J)。

40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.


 **译文** 当团队成员拥有相同的文化时,团队合作最高效。


 **定位** 由题干中的 members 和 share the same culture 定位到原文画线处。

G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time; America's National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew's first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use “team” as a verb rather than a noun; they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.


 **详解** G)段开头提到,劳动力的深刻变化让团队更加难以管理。接着定位句解释说,如果团队成员拥有共同文化,团队协作的效果才是最好的。因此,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 G)。

41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.

 **译文** 根据德勤的报告,团队合作在公司中正日益流行。

 **定位** 由题干中的 report 和 Deloitte 定位到原文画线处。

A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organisations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for “team players”. Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilisation, of course; even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, “Global Human Capital Trends”, based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to *embark on* (开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.

 **详解** A)段首句提到,团队已经成为建构组织的基石。接着,作者又提到招聘广告、商学院评价学生、经理进行团队建设等来说明团队的重要性和普遍性。定位句中提到德勤公司的研究报告表明,团队合作的热潮已经达到新的高度。题干中的 becoming increasingly popular 对应原文中的 has reached a new high,故答案为 A)。

42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership

F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away

and the team's purpose.

【译文】一些团队成员发现很难在成员身份和团队目标方面达成一致。

【定位】由题干中的 membership 和 purpose 定位到原文画线处。

at the benefits of collaboration. *High-flyers* (能干的人) who are forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team's **membership**, agreeing on its **purpose** is harder still.

【详解】F) 段倒数第二句介绍了一项针对企业高管的研究,发现能够在确认成员身份时达成一致意见的只占不到 10%,比例非常低,因此对于一些成员来讲,这是很困难的事情。定位句得出结论,如果定义团队的成员身份已经足够困难,那么,在团队目标上达成一致会更难。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.

【译文】一些学者认为,团队合作或许不总是可靠的,尽管它有创造奇迹的潜力。

【定位】由题干中的 not always be reliable 和 work wonders 定位到原文画线处。

E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators jump on a management bandwagon (追随一种管理潮流), it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, "Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making." The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, "I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will **generate magic**, producing something extraordinary... But **don't count on it.**"

【详解】定位句提到,已故学者理查德·汉克曼认为,团队确实有产生奇迹的可能性,但我们不能指望它。由此可推断出,这位学者认为团队并不总是可靠的。题干中的 not always be reliable 对应原文中的 don't count on it; work wonders 对应原文中的 generate magic,故答案为 E)。

44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.

【译文】为了确保员工专心工作,公司应该给予他们较大的灵活性来选择在哪里工作和如何工作。

【定位】由题干中的 ensure 和 where and how they work 定位到原文画线处。

I) A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are "engaged" is to give them more control over **where and how they do their work**—which may mean liberating them from having to do everything in collaboration with others.

【详解】定位段提到,家具生产商斯蒂尔卡斯的一项新研究发现,确保员工“投入”的最好方式是赋予他们更多的权力来掌控自己在哪里以何种方式工作。采用这种方式,员工不必凡事都与他人合作。题干中的 employees' commitment 是对原文中 employees are "engaged" 的同义转述; more flexibility 对应原文中的 more control,题干是对该段的总结,故答案为 I)。

45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

【译文】和过去相比,现在在产品转型花费的时间更少。

C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on *agility* (灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that "we compete against market *transitions* (过渡), not competitors. **Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.**" Digital

定位 由题干中的 Product transitions 定位到原文画线处。

technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The “millennials” (千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

详解 C) 段第三句提到思科系统公司主席对于竞争的看法,即他们是和市场转型竞争,而不是与对手竞争。然后接下来继续说明,在过去产品转型通常需要五到七年,而现在只需要一到两年。由此可见,和从前相比,产品转型的时间缩短了很多。题干是对定位句的归纳,故答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译

(46-1) 研究发现,英国的消费者们为了省钱在厕纸上的花费日趋减少。

吝啬的英国消费者们会从诸如阿尔迪和利德这样的折扣店里选择更加廉价的产品,而不是其他奢侈的店铺。

(46-2) 这已经减少了英国卫生用纸市场 6% 的价值。根据明特尔市场调研公司的一项报告可知,它已经从 2011 年的 11.9 亿英镑减少到 2015 年的 11.2 亿英镑。(47) 并且,该市场的未来也非常不乐观,2016 年的预期销售额会跌至 11.1 亿英镑。

仅在去年一年,尽管英国人口以及随之而来的家庭数量有所增加,但是普通家庭的厕纸花费从 2014 年 43 英镑降至 2015 年的 41 英镑,厕纸的销量也下降了 2%。

总体而言,3/5 的人表示他们会尽量减少自己的用纸量——包括面巾纸和厨房用纸——为了节省些钱。明特尔公司的分析员杰克·达科特指出,“韧度、软度和厚度仍然是厕纸质量的三大主要指标,只有一少部分消费者会倾向于更加奢侈的品种,比如带有印花图案或是有香水味道的。(48) 这些额外的特征对于大部分消费者而言是没有必要的,这也许反映了为何此类产品要比常规性的产品更加昂贵的原因,即便是在特价期间。”

(49) 尽管消费者们在厕纸上的花费越来越少,当涉及纸的质量时,他们仍然很挑剔,至少理论上来说是这样。英国人对厕纸的要求最高方面当属柔软度,占 57%,紧随其后的是韧度,占 45%,厚度,占 36%。

(50) 1/10 的购买者会将回收用纸制造的厕纸作为首选,这表明对于消费者而言,对环保方面的考虑远不及产品质量。对制造商的挑战在于,81% 的用纸消费者说如果回收厕纸的质量可以和普通纸媲美,他们也会考虑购买。

详解详析

46. A)。**定位** 由题干中的 market sales 和 decreased 定位到文章第一段:Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown. 和第三段第一句:This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK.

详解 推理判断题。第一个定位句指出,研究发现,英国的消费者们为了省钱在厕纸上的花费日趋减少;而第二个定位句指出,这已经减少了英国卫生用纸市场 6% 的价值。可见,厕纸销量的减少和消费者削减厕纸开销有直接关系,故答案为 A)。

点睛 B) “厕纸的价格在逐年上涨”,文章中提到价格相关信息的只有第五段最后一句:具备某些特殊特征的厕纸的价格比其他普通产品要高一些,而并不是指厕纸的价格在上涨,可以排除;C) “厕纸的质量有了明显的改善”,文中主要在最后一段提到了厕纸的质量,但是文意为消费者们对厕纸的质量有着比较高的要求,并且希望回收用纸制造的厕纸可以提高质量,可以排除;D) “英国人养成了攒钱的习惯”,文中只是说英国消费者们在厕纸方面的开销有所减少,并不能直接概括为英国人形成了攒钱的习惯,可以排除。

47. B)。**定位** 由题干中的 the future of the tissue paper market 定位到第三段最后一句:Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to \$1.11 billion in 2016.

详解 事实细节题。定位句提到,该市场的未来也非常不乐观,2016 年的预期销售额会跌至 11.1 亿英镑。B) 中的 gloomy 一词是对定位句中 far from rosy 的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

点睛 A) “它会及时地扩张”,文章第三段主要描述了英国厕纸市场销量的下降,并未提及市场扩

张的计划或预期,可以排除;C)“它会经历起起伏伏”,第三段通过 2011 年至 2015 年的销售额举例,以及对于 2016 年的展望,可以看出厕纸销售额会一直下降,而不是起起伏伏,可以排除;D)“它会随着人口的上涨而恢复原状”,由第四段可知,人口上涨并不能扭转销售额下降的趋势,可以排除。

48. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Jack Duckett 定位到第五段最后一句:“These extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer.”

【详解】事实细节题。由定位句可知,杰克认为这些额外的特征会导致此类产品要比常规性的产品更加昂贵,即便是在特价期间,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A)“特价会促进销量”,文中只有第五段最后一句提到了特价,但是文意为即使在特价期间,一些特殊厕纸也比普通厕纸价格高,可以排除;B)“消费者忠于某些品牌”,文章只是就英国消费者对于厕纸的消费量减少展开论述,并未提及他们对于品牌的选择问题,可以排除;D)“消费者们有着众多选择”,杰克的主要观点是,消费者们更加关注厕纸的三大指标,而非额外的一些特征,并未指出消费者的选择众多,可以排除。

49. A)。【定位】由题干中的 Britons concerning toilet paper 定位到第六段第一句:While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,尽管消费者们在厕纸上花费的越来越少,他们仍然对纸的质量很挑剔。A)中的 particular 和定位句中的 fussy 为同义词,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B)“他们最重视厕纸的韧度”,定位段指出,英国人对厕纸的要求最高的方面当属柔软度,占 57%,可以排除;C)“相对于回收厕纸,他们更习惯便宜的厕纸”,最后一段指出,81% 的用纸消费者说如果回收用纸制造的厕纸质量可以和普通纸媲美,他们也会考虑购买,可见消费者们对回收厕纸的担忧主要在于质量,而非价格,可以排除;D)“他们拒绝使用带有无用特征的厕纸”,第五段中指出,只有一少部分消费者会倾向于更加奢侈的品种,比如带有印花图案或是有香水味道的,因此不能以偏概全地得出,英国消费者们都拒绝使用这类厕纸,可以排除。

50. D)。【定位】由题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段第一句:One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality.

【详解】推理判断题。由定位句可知,1/10 的购买者会将回收用纸制造的厕纸作为首选,这表明对于消费者而言,对环保方面的考虑远不及产品质量,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A)“越来越多的英国人为了环保而购买回收厕纸”,定位句指出,只有 1/10 的消费者如此,可以排除;B)“厕纸生产商正面临着提升销量的巨大挑战”,由最后一段可知,81% 的用纸消费者说如果回收用纸制造的厕纸质量可以和普通纸媲美,他们也会考虑购买,可见生产商的挑战在于提高质量,而非销量,可以排除;C)“厕纸生产商为了提高产品质量互相竞争”,文中只是说,生产商们面临提高质量的挑战,未提及相互竞争的问题,可以排除。

⊕ 高频词汇及短语

product [ˈprɒdʌkt] *n.* 产品

luxury [ˈlʌkʃəri] *n.* 奢侈,奢侈品

alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] *n.* 替代品,供替代的选择

expect [ɪk'spekt] *v.* 预期

household [ˈhaʊshəʊld] *n.* 家庭,家人

proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃən] *n.* 比例

special offer 特价

recycled [ˌrɪ:'saɪkəld] *adj.* 回收再利用的

consideration [kən'sɪdə'reɪʃən] *n.* 考虑

manufacturer [ˌmænʃu'fæktʃərə] *n.* 生产商

Passage Two

全文翻译

在牛津大学研究烟草与健康的林德逊-郝雷说,“我发现这个主题非常有趣的原因之一是,在我很小的时候,我母亲曾经是一名吸烟者。”

(51) 通过研究约 700 名成年吸烟者,她发现她母亲用正确的方式戒了烟——通过突然且彻底的方式。

在她的研究中,参与者被随机分配为两组。其中一组必须在某一天突然戒烟,从一天一包的吸烟量降至零。另一组则在两周的时间内逐渐减少吸烟量。(52) 两组人员在戒烟前都会使用尼古丁贴片,作为诸如口香糖或

是喷剂的尼古丁替代品的补充。同时,他们会在戒烟前一天和后一天与护士进行谈话治疗。

六个月过去了,突然戒烟的小组中有更多的人坚持住了——占比多于1/5,而另外一组则约为1/7。尽管这些数字看上去很低,但与那些没有任何帮助而尝试戒烟的人相比,已经高很多了。

这个戒烟率是很有说服力的,考虑到在研究之前,大部分人曾表示,他们宁愿在彻底戒掉之前慢慢减量。(54) 林德逊-郝雷说,“如果你在训练跑马拉松,你不会预想到,只要一参加,就可以跑下来。我认为,人们看待吸烟也是如此。他们会想,‘如果我慢慢地减量,正如训练一般。’”然而,事实并非如此。并非能够给人们一种训练,逐渐减少很可能让他们在彻底戒掉之前再次上瘾并且回归到以前的症状,这可能就是为何第二组成员中较少的人坚持到了最后。(55) 加夫列拉·费雷拉博士说,“不管你偏好哪种戒烟观点,如果你已经准备好戒烟了,突然地戒掉会更加有效。”(53) 费雷拉说,“当你指出已经有1/5的戒烟者成功时,这是很引人注目的。我认为这会给他们勇气去尝试。”

人们很少能够在首次戒烟时就成功。但她说,这至少可以将成功的几率最大化。

■ 详解详析

51. B)。【定位】由题干中的 Lindson-Hawley and her mother 定位到文章第二段:By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

【详解】事实细节题。定位段指出,林德逊-郝雷通过研究约700名成年吸烟者,发现她母亲用正确的方式戒了烟——通过突然且彻底的方式,故答案为B)。

【点睛】A)“她在女儿的帮助下戒了烟”,文章第一段指出,林德逊-郝雷发现此研究话题有趣的原因之一是其母亲曾经是一名吸烟者,但并未提及她帮助母亲戒烟,可以排除;C)“她也是一名烟草与健康的研究者”,文中只提及林德逊-郝雷是一名烟草与健康的研究者,并未提及其母亲也是,可以排除;D)“她研究了成年吸烟者的吸烟模式”,文中只说林德逊-郝雷研究了成年吸烟者的吸烟模式,未提及其母亲研究成年人的吸烟模式,可以排除。

52. D)。【定位】由题干中的 support 定位到第三段第四句:People in both groups used nicotine (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句提到,两组人员在戒烟前都会使用尼古丁贴片,作为诸如口香糖或是喷剂的尼古丁替代品的补充,故答案为D)。

【点睛】A)“他们接受体能训练”,文中提到的研究并未涉及戒烟者接受任何体能训练,可以排除;B)“他们被内科医生照料”,文中提到戒烟者接受护士的谈话治疗,未提及内科医生,可以排除;C)“他们受到心理学家的鼓励”,文中未提及与心理医生相关的信息,可以排除。

53. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Dr. Gabriela Ferreira 定位到第五段最后:“When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it,” Ferreira says.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句提到,费雷拉说,“当你指出已经有1/5的戒烟者成功时,这是很引人注目的。我认为这会给他们勇气去尝试。”故答案为C)。

【点睛】A)“这是理想化的”,费雷拉的观点是,1/5的成功者案例可以鼓励其他戒烟者,但并未表示这个数字是非常理想的结果,可以排除;B)“这是意料之外的”,费雷拉并没有认为1/5的成功比例是意料之外的事情,可以排除;D)“这是有误导性的”,费雷拉希望这个结论可以鼓励戒烟者的戒烟行为,这是一个积极作用,并没有误导性,可以排除。

54. B)。【定位】由题干中的 marathon 定位到第五段第二至四句:If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well...

【详解】推理判断题。定位句提到,如果你在训练跑马拉松,你不会预想到,只要一参加,就可以跑下来。我认为,人们看待吸烟也是如此。可见,在人们的意识中,戒烟和马拉松一样,起初需要一定的训练,然后循序渐进,故答案为B)。

【点睛】A)“是很少有人能完成的”,文中引用马拉松的例子,是为了借助马拉松循序渐进的训练过程来类比戒烟的过程,并没有指出其很难完成,可以排除;C)“需要很大的耐心”,文中未提到这两者精神层面上需求的信息,可以排除;D)“最开始的时候是一个挑战”,文中对马拉松的描述并未提及其最初是一个挑战,可以排除。

55. A)。【定位】由题干中的 quit smoking gradually 定位到第五段中间: Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings* (瘾) ... Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective...

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,逐渐减少吸烟量并非给人一种训练,而会让他们在彻底戒掉之前再次上瘾。结合后一句,不管你偏好哪种戒烟观点,如果你已经准备好戒烟了,突然地戒掉会更加有效。该句中提到的偏好,指的就是研究中的两种戒烟方法:一是突然戒烟;二是慢慢戒烟。该句指出,突然戒掉更有效,言外之意,慢慢戒烟更困难,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B)“他们不可能实现戒烟”,文中提及的研究,两种方法都有戒烟成功的案例,并不能说慢慢戒烟不会成功,可以排除;C)“他们更少地表现出恢复到原来的症状”,根据研究发现,这种戒烟方法成功的人更少,可以排除;D)“他们在此过程中感受到的痛苦更少”,研究并未指出两种戒烟方法的痛苦感,可以排除。

高频词汇及短语

tobacco [tə'bækəʊ] *n.* 烟草

abruptly [ə'brʌptli] *adv.* 突然地

gradually ['grædʒuəli] *adv.* 逐渐地

in addition to 补充

replacement [rɪ'pleɪsmənt] *n.* 替代品

compare to 与……相比

preference ['prefərəns] *n.* 偏好

effective [ɪ'fektɪv] *adj.* 有效的

compelling [kəm'pelɪŋ] *adj.* 引人注目的

encouragement [ɪn'kʌrɪdʒmənt] *n.* 鼓励

Part IV Translation

参考译文

The Yangtze River is the longest in Asia and the third longest in the world. The river, which flows through varied ecosystems along its passage, offers habitats for many endangered species and provides irrigation for 1/5 of China's land. The Yangtze River basin is home to 1/3 of China's population. The river plays a very important role in China historically, culturally and economically. The Yangtze River Delta contributes up to 20% of China's GDP. For millennia, the Yangtze River has been used for water supply, shipment and industrial activities. The world's largest hydropower station is also built on the river.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,“长江是亚洲最长、世界第三长的河流。”在英文表述中,可以省略“河流”的翻译。
2. 翻译第二句时,“流经多种不同的生态系统”给出的是背景信息,后面两个分句是并列关系。“流经”还可译为 supports/sustains。“多种不同的”还可译为 diverse/a wide array of/a broad spectrum of。“是……的栖息地”可使用 offers habitats for 结构,也可直译为 shelters。
3. 翻译第三句时,在表示“某地有/居住着多少人口”这个概念时,英语中很少用 have 这个词。例如“中国有 13 亿人口”的地道译法是“China is home to 1.3 billion people.”或者“1.3 billion people live in China.”,尽量不要用中文思维来生拉硬套英文。
4. 翻译第四句时,“在……上起着很大的作用”可译为 play a very important role in...结构。另外,“在……上起着很大的作用”也就是“对……很重要”的意思,也可用 bear significance for sb. or sth. 结构,那么该句可译为“The river bears historical, cultural and economic significance/importance for China.”。或者译为 matters a lot to China on its history, culture and economy 也是很好的句式。
5. 翻译第五句时,“长江三角洲产出多达 20% 的国民生产总值”实际说的是“长江三角洲贡献了多达 20% 的国内生产总值”,按照英语习惯选用 contribute 这个词。[备注:本篇英文原文出自维基百科(Wikipedia),原文为 The prosperous Yangtze River Delta generates as much as 20% of the PRC's GDP。出题者犯了一个致命的错误,将 GDP 翻译成了“中国国民生产总值”。如今我国在衡量国家经济水平时使用的指标是 GDP(国内生产总值),而不是 GNP(国民生产总值),希望考生了解这一点。]
6. 翻译最后一句时,要准确理解原文,实际上指的是“世界最大的水电站坐落于长江上”。“坐落于长江上”可译为 be built/sit on the river。

6. A) 13. B) 25. C) 30. D) 32.
 7. A) He has helped with the rescue effort. C) He was drowned with the passengers.
 B) He is being investigated by the police. D) He is among those people missing.

Section B

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 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) At a shopping centre. C) At an accountancy firm.
 B) At a community college. D) At an IT company.
 9. A) Helping out with data input. C) Sorting application forms.
 B) Arranging interviews. D) Making phone calls.
 10. A) He enjoys using computers. C) He wants to work in the city centre.
 B) He needs the money badly. D) He has relevant working experience.
 11. A) Purchase some business suits. C) Improve his programming skills.
 B) Learn some computer language. D) Review some accountancy terms.

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

12. A) They are keen on high technology.
 B) They are poor at technology skills.
 C) They often listen to National Public Radio.
 D) They feel superior in science and technology.
 13. A) Japanese. C) Poles.
 B) Germans. D) Americans.
 14. A) Emailing. C) Science.
 B) Texting. D) Literacy.
 15. A) It is undergoing a drastic reform. C) It has much room for improvement.
 B) It lays emphasis on creative thinking. D) It prioritizes training of practical skills.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear three 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 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They have small roots. C) They taste like apples.
 B) They grow white flowers. D) They come from Central Africa.
 17. A) They turned from white to purple in color.
 B) They became popular on the world market.
 C) They became an important food for humans.
 D) They began to look like modern-day carrots.

18. A) They were found quite nutritious. C) People discovered their medicinal value.
B) There were serious food shortages. D) Farm machines helped lower their prices.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) She could update her family any time she liked.
B) She could call up her family whenever she liked.
C) She could locate her friends wherever they were.
D) She could download as many pictures as she liked.
20. A) She liked to inform her friends about her success.
B) She enjoyed reading her friends' status updates.
C) She felt quite popular among them.
D) She felt she was a teenager again.
21. A) She could barely respond to all her 500 Facebook friends.
B) She spent more time updating her friends than her family.
C) She could barely balance Facebook updates and her work.
D) She didn't seem to be doing as well as her Facebook friends.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) They have strong muscles. C) They eat much less in winter.
B) They live a longer life than horses. D) They can work longer than donkeys.
23. A) It was a pet of a Spanish king. C) It was brought over from Spain.
B) It was bought by George Washington. D) It was donated by a U. S. ambassador.
24. A) They met and exchanged ideas on animal breeding.
B) They participated in a mule-driving competition.
C) They showed and traded animals in the market.
D) They fed mules with the best food they could find.
25. A) The wider use of horses. C) A shrinking animal trade.
B) The arrival of tractors. D) A growing donkey population.

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.*

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

As if you needed another reason to hate the gym, it now turns out that exercise can exhaust not only your muscles, but also your eyes. Fear not, however, for coffee can stimulate them again. During 26 exercise, our muscles tire as they run out of fuel and build up waste products. Muscle performance can also be affected by a 27 called "central fatigue," in which an imbalance in the body's chemical messengers prevents the central nervous system from directing muscle movements 28. It was not known, however, whether central fatigue might also affect motor systems not

directly 29 in the exercise itself, such as those that move the eyes. To find out, researchers gave 11 volunteer cyclists a *carbohydrate* (碳水化合物的) 30 either with a moderate dose of *caffeine* (咖啡因), which is known to stimulate the central nervous system, or as a *placebo* (安慰剂) without, during 3 hours of 31. After exercising, the scientists tested the cyclists with eye-tracking cameras to see how well their brains could still 32 their visual system. The team found that exercise reduced the speed of rapid eye movements by about 8%, 33 their ability to capture new visual information. The caffeine, the equivalent of two strong cups of coffee, was 34 to reverse this effect, with some cyclists even displaying 35 eye movement speeds. So it might be a good idea to get someone else to drive you home after that marathon.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) cautiously | I) phenomenon |
| B) commit | J) preventing |
| C) control | K) sensitive |
| D) cycling | L) slowing |
| E) effectively | M) solution |
| F) increased | N) sufficient |
| G) involved | O) vigorous |
| H) limited | |

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**.*

Team Spirit

- A) Teams have become the basic building blocks of organisations. Recruitment advertisements routinely call for “team players”. Business schools grade their students in part on their performance in group projects. Office managers knock down walls to encourage team building. Teams are as old as civilisation, of course: even Jesus had 12 co-workers. But a new report by Deloitte, “Global Human Capital Trends”, based on a survey of more than 7,000 executives in over 130 countries, suggests that the fashion for teamwork has reached a new high. Almost half of those surveyed said their companies were either in the middle of restructuring or about to *embark on* (开始) it; and for the most part, restructuring meant putting more emphasis on teams.
- B) Companies are abandoning conventional functional departments and organising employees into cross-disciplinary teams that focus on particular products, problems or customers. These teams are gaining more power to run their own affairs. They are also spending more time working with each other rather than reporting upwards. Deloitte argues that a new organisational form is on the rise: a network of teams is replacing the conventional *hierarchy* (等级体制).
- C) The fashion for teams is driven by a sense that the old way of organising people is too rigid for both the modern marketplace and the expectations of employees. Technological innovation places greater value on *agility* (灵活性). John Chambers, chairman of Cisco Systems Inc., a worldwide leader in electronics products, says that “we compete against market *transitions* (过渡), not

competitors. Product transitions used to take five or seven years; now they take one or two.” Digital technology also makes it easier for people to co-ordinate their activities without resorting to hierarchy. The “*millennials*” (千禧一代) who will soon make up half the workforce in rich countries were raised from nursery school onwards to work in groups.

- D) The fashion for teams is also spreading from the usual corporate suspects (such as GE and IBM) to some more unusual ones. The Cleveland Clinic, a hospital operator, has reorganised its medical staff into teams to focus on particular treatment areas; consultants, nurses and others collaborate closely instead of being separated by *speciality* (专业) and rank. The US Army has gone the same way. In his book, *Team of Teams*, General Stanley McChrystal describes how the army’s hierarchical structure hindered its operations during the early stages of the Iraq war. His solution was to learn something from the rebels it was fighting: decentralising authority to self-organising teams.
- E) A good rule of thumb is that as soon as generals and hospital administrators *jump on a management bandwagon* (追随一种管理潮流), it is time to ask questions. Leigh Thompson of Kellogg School of Management in Illinois warns that, “Teams are not always the answer—teams may provide insight, creativity and knowledge in a way that a person working independently cannot; but teamwork may also lead to confusion, delay and poor decision-making.” The late Richard Hackman of Harvard University once argued, “I have no question that when you have a team, the possibility exists that it will generate magic, producing something extraordinary... But don’t count on it.”
- F) Hackman (who died in 2013) noted that teams are hindered by problems of co-ordination and motivation that chip away at the benefits of collaboration. *High-flyers* (能干的人) who are forced to work in teams may be undervalued and free-riders empowered. Group-think may be unavoidable. In a study of 120 teams of senior executives, he discovered that less than 10% of their supposed members agreed on who exactly was on the team. If it is hard enough to define a team’s membership, agreeing on its purpose is harder still.
- G) Profound changes in the workforce are making teams trickier to manage. Teams work best if their members have a strong common culture. This is hard to achieve when, as is now the case in many big firms, a large proportion of staff are temporary contractors. Teamwork improves with time; America’s National Transportation Safety Board found that 73% of the incidents in its civil-aviation database occurred on a crew’s first day of flying together. However, as Amy Edmondson of Harvard points out, organisations increasingly use “team” as a verb rather than a noun: they form teams for specific purposes and then quickly disband them.
- H) The least that can be concluded from this research is that companies need to think harder about managing teams. They need to rid their minds of *sentimentalism* (感情用事): the most successful teams have leaders who are able to set an overall direction and take immediate action. They need to keep teams small and focused: giving in to pressure to be more “inclusive” is a guarantee of dysfunction. Jeff Bezos, Amazon’s boss, says that “If I see more than two pizzas for lunch, the team is too big.” They need to immunise teams against group-think: Hackman argued that the best ones contain “*deviant*” (离经叛道者) who are willing to do something that may be upsetting to others.
- I) A new study of 12,000 workers in 17 countries by Steelcase, a furniture-maker which also does consulting, finds that the best way to ensure employees are “engaged” is to give them more control over where and how they do their work—which may mean liberating them from having to do

everything in collaboration with others.

- J) However, organisations need to learn something bigger than how to manage teams better; they need to be in the habit of asking themselves whether teams are the best tools for the job. Team-building skills are in short supply; Deloitte reports that only 12% of the executives they contacted feel they understand the way people work together in networks and only 21% feel confident in their ability to build cross-functional teams. Loosely managed teams can become hotbeds of distraction—employees routinely complain that they can't get their work done because they are forced to spend too much time in meetings or compelled to work in noisy offices. Even in the age of open-plan offices and social networks some work is best left to the individual.
36. Successful team leaders know exactly where the team should go and are able to take prompt action.
37. Decentralisation of authority was also found to be more effective in military operations.
38. In many companies, the conventional form of organisation is giving way to a network of teams.
39. Members of poorly managed teams are easily distracted from their work.
40. Teamwork is most effective when team members share the same culture.
41. According to a report by Deloitte, teamwork is becoming increasingly popular among companies.
42. Some team members find it hard to agree on questions like membership and the team's purpose.
43. Some scholars think teamwork may not always be reliable, despite its potential to work wonders.
44. To ensure employees' commitment, it is advisable to give them more flexibility as to where and how they work.
45. Product transitions take much less time now than in the past.

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.

Shoppers in the UK are spending less money on toilet paper to save money, research has shown.

Penny-pinching UK consumers choose cheaper products from discounters such as Aldi and Lidl rather than luxury alternatives.

This has wiped 6% off the value of the soft tissue paper market in the UK. It has shrunk from £1.19 billion in 2011 to £1.12 billion in 2015, according to a new report from market research company Mintel. Furthermore, the future of the market looks far from rosy, with sales expected to fall further to £1.11 billion in 2016.

In the last year alone, despite an increase in the UK population and a subsequent rise in the number of households, sales of toilet paper fell by 2%, with the average household reducing their toilet roll spending from £43 in 2014 to £41 in 2015.

Overall, almost three in five people say they try to limit their usage of paper—including facial tissue and kitchen roll—to save money. “Strength, softness and thickness remain the leading indicators of toilet paper quality, with just a small proportion of consumers preferring more luxurious alternatives, such as those with flower patterns or perfume,” said Mintel analyst Jack Duckett. “These

extra features are deemed unnecessary by the majority of shoppers, which probably reflects how these types of products are typically more expensive than regular toilet paper, even when on special offer. ”

While consumers are spending less on toilet paper, they remain fussy—in theory at least—when it comes to paper quality. Top of Britons’ toilet paper wish list is softness (57%) followed by strength (45%) and thickness (36%).

One in 10 buyers rank toilet rolls made from recycled paper among their top considerations, highlighting how overall the environment is much less of a consideration for shoppers than product quality. In a challenge for manufacturers, 81% of paper product users said they would consider buying recycled toilet tissue if it were comparable in quality to standard paper.

46. The market sales of toilet paper have decreased because _____.
A) Britons have cut their spending on it
B) its prices have gone up over the years
C) its quality has seen marked improvement
D) Britons have developed the habit of saving
47. What does the author think of the future of the tissue paper market in the UK?
A) It will expand in time.
B) It will remain gloomy.
C) It will experience ups and downs.
D) It will recover as population grows.
48. What does Jack Duckett say about toilet paper?
A) Special offers would promote its sales.
B) Consumers are loyal to certain brands.
C) Luxurious features add much to the price.
D) Consumers have a variety to choose from.
49. What do we learn about Britons concerning toilet paper?
A) They are particular about the quality of toilet paper.
B) They emphasize the strength of toilet paper the most.
C) They prefer cheap toilet paper to recycled toilet paper.
D) They reject using toilet paper with unnecessary features.
50. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
A) More and more Britons buy recycled toilet paper to protect the environment.
B) Toilet paper manufacturers are facing a great challenge in promoting its sales.
C) Toilet paper manufacturers compete with one another to improve product quality.
D) Environmental protection is not much of a concern when Britons buy toilet paper.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

“One of the reasons I find this topic very interesting is because my mom was a smoker when I was younger,” says Lindson-Hawley, who studies tobacco and health at the University of Oxford.

By studying about 700 adult smokers, she found out that her mom quit the right way—by stopping abruptly and completely.

In her study, participants were *randomly* (随机地) assigned to two groups. One had to quit abruptly on a given day, going from about a pack a day to zero. The other cut down gradually over the course of two weeks. People in both groups used *nicotine* (尼古丁) patches before they quit, in addition to a second form of nicotine replacement, like gum or spray. They also had talk therapy with a nurse before and after quit day.

Six months out, more people who had quit abruptly had stuck with it—more than one-fifth of them, compared to about one-seventh in the other group. Although these numbers appear low, it is much higher than if people try without support.

And the quit rates were particularly convincing given that before the study started, most of the people had said they'd rather cut down gradually before quitting. "If you're training for a marathon, you wouldn't expect to turn up and just be able to run it. And I think people see that for smoking as well. They think, 'Well, if I gradually reduce, it's like practice,'" says Lindson-Hawley. But that wasn't the case. Instead of giving people practice, the gradual reduction likely gave them *cravings* (瘾) and withdrawal symptoms before they even reached quit day, which could be why fewer people in that group actually made it to that point. "Regardless of your stated preference, if you're ready to quit, quitting abruptly is more effective," says Dr. Gabriela Ferreira. "When you can quote a specific number like a fifth of the patients were able to quit, that's compelling. It gives them the encouragement, I think, to really go for it," Ferreira says.

People rarely manage to quit the first time they try. But at least, she says, they can maximize the odds of success.

51. What does Lindson-Hawley say about her mother?
- A) She quit smoking with her daughter's help.
B) She succeeded in quitting smoking abruptly.
C) She was also a researcher of tobacco and health.
D) She studied the smoking patterns of adult smokers.
52. What kind of support did smokers receive to quit smoking in Lindson-Hawley's study?
- A) They were given physical training. C) They were encouraged by psychologists.
B) They were looked after by physicians. D) They were offered nicotine replacements.
53. How does Dr. Gabriela Ferreira view the result of Lindson-Hawley's experiment?
- A) It is idealized. C) It is encouraging.
B) It is unexpected. D) It is misleading.
54. The idea of "a marathon" (Line 2, Para. 5) illustrates the popular belief that quitting smoking _____.
- A) is something few can accomplish C) requires a lot of patience
B) needs some practice first D) is a challenge at the beginning
55. What happens when people try to quit smoking gradually?
- A) They find it even more difficult.
B) They are simply unable to make it.
C) They show fewer withdrawal symptoms.
D) They feel much less pain in the process.

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**.

长江是亚洲最长、世界上第三长的河流。长江流经多种不同的生态系统,是诸多濒危物种的栖息地,灌溉了中国五分之一的土地。长江流域(river basin)居住着中国三分之一的人口。长江在中国历史、文化和经济上起着很大的作用。长江三角洲(delta)产出多达20%的中国国民生产总值。几千年来,长江一直被用于供水、运输和工业生产。长江上还坐落着世界最大的水电站。