

# 2017 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第 1 套)

## Part I Writing

### 【范文】

#### Why Studying Abroad Is So Welcome?

Despite of high tuition fee, an increasing number of students crowd into overseas universities for further study. In my opinion, studying abroad has two obvious advantages.

To begin with, the prestigious overseas universities guarantee their qualified graduates a better shot in the job market. As we all know, both international and national enterprises acknowledge and welcome the graduates from top universities who outweigh their counterparts in excellent teaching. They place a high value on active learning, problem solving and critical thinking. Besides, the fierce competition among a handful of elite universities in China pushes students into a forbiddingly bloody war, which imposes unbearable stress on the young minds. In case of losing it, many are forced into low-rank colleges whose teaching may turn out to be a waste of time.

All in all, instead of being sandwiched between studying home or abroad, we should bear this question in mind — why Chinese education, on a large scale, fails to output the talents urgently needed. It is high time we should think twice about our educational system so that it wouldn't be a headache at all for students to opt for where to study.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : BBACD

6~10 : CADCD

11~15 : CBCDA

16~20 : BDADC

21~25 : CABBA

### Section A

#### Conversation One

W: Welcome to Work Place. And in today's program, we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic — Happiness at Work. John, tell us about the first survey.

M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. (1) The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed, was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% of people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

W: So we are not mainly motivated by money?

M: Apparently not.

W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work. (2)However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. (3)First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

M: (4)And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full-time. The researchers concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

1. 答案 B

What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?	根据调查结果,使员工开心的第一因素是什么?
A) Doing enjoyable work.	A) 做使人愉快的工作。
B) Having friendly colleagues.	B) 有友好的同事。
C) Earning a competitive salary.	C) 有可观的收入。
D) Working for supportive bosses.	D) 为自己支持的老板工作。

解析:在对话中,男士明确指出,在人力资源咨询公司的调查结果中,列出了前十项能够使人们开心工作的因素,最重要的因素就是拥有友好的、能够提供支持的同事,有 73% 的人都认为这是最重要的一项,故选项 B 为正确答案。

2. 答案 B

What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?	有多少人认为自己在工作中不开心?
A) 31%.	A) 31%。
C) 25%.	C) 25%。
B) 20%.	B) 20%。
D) 73%.	D) 73%。

解析:在对话中,男士提到,有 20% 的雇员认为自己在工作中不开心,故选项 B 为正确答案。

3. 答案 A

What kind of companies are popular with employees?	哪种类型的公司受到雇员们的欢迎?
A) Those of a small size.	A) 规模小的公司。
B) Those run by women.	B) 由女人管理的公司。
C) Those that are well managed.	C) 管理良好的公司。
D) Those full of skilled workers.	D) 拥有技能熟练的员工的公司。

解析:对话中男士说,调查显示,在雇员心中,小即是美,人们更愿意在总人数低于 100 的小

机构或小公司中工作。也就是说,小规模机构或公司更受员工欢迎,故选项 A 为正确答案。

#### 4. 答案 C

What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

- A) They can hop from job to job easily.
- B) They can win recognition of their work.
- C) They can better balance work and life.
- D) They can take on more than one job.

兼职人员更快乐的原因可能是什么?

- A) 他们可以轻易的换工作。
- B) 他们可以从他们的工作中得到报酬。
- C) 他们可以更好地平衡家庭和工作的关系。
- D) 他们可以从事不止一份工作。

**解析:**对话接近尾声处,男士说,那些每天只工作 4 个小时或 5 个小时的兼职人员,比全天工作的人感到更加快乐。研究人员总结说,这有可能是因为这些人能更好地平衡工作和家庭的关系,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### Conversation Two

W: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, *Moments Before the Flood*. Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter?

M: (6) In 2006, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. (5) This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

W: You wrote in the book “I don’t want to photograph the disaster; I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen.” Can you talk a bit about that?

M: (7) It is clear now that it’s a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline, reaching history, before it’s too late — as a last witness.

W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy No. 1. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. (8) Also, Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach their hotels.

W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

#### 5. 答案 D

What does the man say about the book *Moments Before the Flood*?

- A) It is a book of European history.

那个男人是怎样评价 *Moments Before the Flood* 这本书的?

- A) 这是一本关于欧洲历史的的书。

- B) It is an introduction to music.  
C) It is about the city of Bruges.  
D) It is a collection of photos.

- B) 这是一本介绍音乐的书。  
C) 这是一本关于布鲁日的书。  
D) 这是一本图片书。

**解析:**在对话开头,女士问男士是怎么对 *Moments Before The Flood* 这一主题产生兴趣的,男士说,当时布鲁日的一家音乐厅要求他为新的音乐节拍一系列以水为主题的照片,而那时关于一场气候灾难即将到来的消息铺天盖地,所以,对迫在眉睫的危险的恐惧使他产生了拍摄 *Moments Before the Flood* 这一大型图片书的想法,故选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 6. 答案 C

- When did the man get his idea for the work?  
A) When painting the concert hall of Bruges.  
B) When vacationing in an Italian coastal city.  
C) When taking pictures for a concert catalogue.  
D) When writing about Belgium's coastal regions.

- 男士是什么时候产生了拍摄这一作品的想法的?  
A) 当他画布鲁日的音乐厅时。  
B) 当他在意大利的一个沿海城市度假时。  
C) 当他为布鲁日的音乐厅拍宣传图册时。  
D) 当他为布鲁日的沿海地区写作时。

**解析:**男士明确指出,2006年,布鲁日市音乐厅请他为即将到来的音乐节拍摄一些以水为主题的照片,用于制作宣传图册,此时他萌发了拍摄 *Moments Before the Flood* 这一项目的想法,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 7. 答案 A

- What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?  
A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.  
B) The rich heritage of Europe will be lost completely.  
C) The seawater of Europe will be seriously polluted.  
D) The major European scenic spots will disappear.

当气候大灾难来临时,会发生什么?

- A) 整个欧洲海岸线将被淹没。  
B) 欧洲丰富的遗迹将完全消失。  
C) 欧洲的海水将被严重污染。  
D) 欧洲主要的风景优美的地方将消失。

**解析:**在对话中男士说,显然整个欧洲海岸线都会消失在水中,这只是个时间问题,故选项 A 为正确答案。

#### 8. 答案 D

- What does the man say about Venice?  
A) Its waterways are being increasingly polluted.  
B) People cannot get around without using boats.  
C) It attracts large numbers of tourists from home and abroad.  
D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

男士是怎样评价威尼斯的?

- A) 它的水路被污染地日益严重。  
B) 如果没有船,人们就不能行走。  
C) 它吸引了大量的当地和外国游客。  
D) 游客在早上通过木质通道到达他们住的酒店。

**解析:**在对话末尾,男士提到威尼斯,他说这座城市一直在受到海水的威胁,在那里每天早上都需要搭起木质通道才能让游客进入酒店,故选项 D 为正确答案。

## Section B

### Passage One

(9) When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to

begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, “I don’t want to look too inexperienced; I don’t want them to suspect this is my first trial.” This lawyer had fallen victim to the “don’ts” syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The “don’ts” can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. (10) Research conducted at Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something. That means when a golfer tells himself “Don’t hit the ball into the water,” his mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water. So guess where the ball will go. (11) Consequently, before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen. I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said, “I want to look professional and self-assured.” I told her to create a picture of what “self-assured” would look like. To her it meant moving confidently around the court room, using convincing body language and projecting her voice so it could be heard from the judge’s bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. (12) A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

9. 答案 C

What do some people do when they face a new situation?

- A) They make careful preparations beforehand.
- B) They take too many irrelevant factors into account.
- C) They spend too much time anticipating their defeat.
- D) They try hard to avoid getting off on the wrong foot.

当一些人面对新情况时,他们会做什么?

- A) 他们会提前做好准备。
- B) 他们会考虑许多不情愿的因素。
- C) 他们会花许多时间来想象他们的失败。
- D) 他们努力避免走错误的道路。

解析:短文开头指出,面临新情况时,有些人会花费大量的时间来想象最糟糕的情形,进行失败过程的排练,故选项 C 为正确答案。

10. 答案 D

What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

- A) A person’s nervous system is more complicated than imagined.
- B) Golfers usually have positive mental images of themselves.
- C) Mental images often interfere with athletes’ performance.
- D) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

斯坦福大学的研究表明了什么?

- A) 一个人的神经系统比想像中更复杂。
- B) 打高尔夫球的人通常有他们自己的积极的心理图像。
- C) 心理图像通常会干扰运动员的表现。
- D) 思考和行动对神经系统有同样的影响。

解析:短文中提到,斯坦福大学进行的研究显示,想象与实际做某事对神经系统有着同样的影响,比如说,如果高尔夫运动员总是对自己说“不要把球打到水里去”,他的脑海中会描绘高尔夫球掉进水里的场景,所以不难想象球最终会打到什么地方去。由此可见,思维与实际操作对神经系统有着同样的影响,故选项 D 为正确答案。

11.答案 C

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation? | 讲话者给处在紧张状态下的人什么建议? |
| A) Anticipate possible problems.                                      | A) 提前考虑可能出现的问题。    |
| B) Make a list of do's and don'ts.                                    | B) 列一个要做和不用做的清单。   |
| C) Picture themselves succeeding.                                     | C) 想象他们成功了。        |
| D) Try to appear more professional.                                   | D) 努力使自己看起来很专业。    |

解析:短文中提到,当面对压力时,只关注你想要其发生的事情。也就是说,不要关注失败,而是去想像希望发生的事情,故选项 C 为正确答案。

12.答案 B

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| What do we learn about the lawyer in the court? | 关于这位在法庭上的律师,我们知道什么? |
| A) She wore a designer dress.                   | A) 她穿了一件名牌女装。       |
| B) She won her first jury trial.                | B) 她赢了她的第一个案子。      |
| C) She did not speak loud enough.               | C) 她说话声不够大。         |
| D) She presented moving pictures.               | D) 他展示了移动的图片。       |

解析:短文末尾提到,经过了那次有信心的彩排,几个星期后,那位女律师真的赢了那个案子。她赢了(人生中)第一次庭审,故选项 B 为正确答案。

Passage Two

Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. (13) Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer. Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that. Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating by telling them that eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That's a powerful message. (14) The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescence had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared to the women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life. (15) The finding points to long-standing evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day — men even more.

13.答案 C

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet? | 关于把纤维加入青少年的饮食的新研究说明了什么? |
| A) Its long-term effects are yet to be proved.                    | A) 它的长期影响被证实了。          |

- B) Its health benefits have been overestimated.  
C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.  
D) It enables patients with diabetes to recover sooner.

- B) 它对健康的影响被夸大了。  
C) 它帮助人们阻止乳腺癌的恶化。  
D) 它使糖尿病的病人恢复地更快。

解析:短文开头部分提到,研究发现,在青少年的饮食中加入食物纤维可能有助于降低他们罹患乳腺癌的风险,故选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 14. 答案 D

What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

- A) It focused on their ways of life during young adulthood.  
B) It tracked their change in food preferences for 20 years.  
C) It focused on their difference from men in fiber intake.  
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

我们对这 44,000 位妇女的调查了解了什么?

- A) 它主要研究他们在童年时期的生活方式。  
B) 它追踪了她们 20 年来喜欢的食物的变化。  
C) 它主要研究她们与男人摄取纤维的不同。  
D) 它追踪了她们自青少年以来的饮食习惯。

解析:短文中提到,在一项基于对 44000 名女性的研究中,研究人员调查了她们高中时期的饮食,并且进行了长达 20 年的饮食习惯追踪。也就是说,这项研究从她们青少年期就追踪其饮食习惯,故选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 15. 答案 A

What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

- A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.  
B) Fiber may bring more benefits to women than men.  
C) Fiber may improve the function of heart muscles.  
D) Fiber may make blood circulation more smooth.

讲话者对研究结果给出了什么解释?

- A) 食物纤维可能会减少身体内的荷尔蒙。  
B) 与男性相比,食物纤维可能给女性带去更多的好处。  
C) 食物纤维可能提高心脏肌肉的功能。  
D) 食物纤维可能使血液循环更通畅。

解析:短文末尾提到,研究指出,纤维能够降低人们体内的雌性激素循环水平,摄入的纤维越多,可能体内的激素水平就会越低。换句话说,纤维有降低体内激素的功效,故选项 A 为正确答案。

## Section C

### Recording One

(16) Well, my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently, I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to government at the moment. I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media. Again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK, and indeed, world society. I'm also interested in how consumers operate online and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops. Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumers' perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed government organizations often fail to



do is to really see what is happening from the consumers' perspective. (17) For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people, say, between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity. A lot of the government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there. The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing, so we have to look at what consumers are doing. Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year, and we looked at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising. So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it, and getting involved, sometimes doing primary research. (18) For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing and analysed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there is a whole range of interesting research out there. And I think as the years go on, there is going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

#### 16. 答案 B

What is the speaker currently doing?

- A) Observing the changes in marketing.
- B) Conducting research on consumer behaviour.
- C) Studying the hazards of young people drinking.
- D) Investigating the impact of media on government.

讲话者现在在做什么?

- A) 寻找市场机遇。
- B) 研究消费者行为。
- C) 研究年轻人喝酒的危险。
- D) 调查媒体对政府的影响。

**解析:** 讲座开头, 讲话者提到他最近研究的是消费者行为这个课题。因此, 他正在做的事情就是研究消费者行为, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

#### 17. 答案 D

What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

- A) It is the cause of many street riots.
- B) It is getting worse year by year.
- C) It is a chief concern of parents.
- D) It is an act of socialising.

讲话者对年轻人喝酒有什么发现?

- A) 年轻人喝酒发生的原因是街头暴力。
- B) 年轻人喝酒现象一年比一年严重。
- C) 它是父母主要担心的事情。
- D) 它属于社会行为。

**解析:** 讲座中提到, 讲话者的一项发现就是, 年龄在 18 至 24 岁的人饮酒属于社会活动, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 18. 答案 A

What does the speaker say that his students did last year?

- A) They spent a week studying their own

讲话者对他的学生去年做的研究说了什么?

- A) 他们花了一周的时间研究他们的购



- purchasing behaviour.
- B) They researched the impact of mobile phones on young people.
- C) They analysed their family budgets over the years.
- D) They conducted a thorough research on advertising.

- 物行为。
- B) 他们研究了手机对年轻人的影响。
- C) 他们分析了他们历年来的家庭支出情况。
- D) 他们进行了一个彻底的关于广告的研究。

**解析:** 讲座中讲话者说, 去年他的学生花了一周的时间去关注并且详细分析他们自己的购物情况, 以及他们与商业零售银行、手机供应商之间的关系。即讲话者的学生去年做的事情就是用一周的时间研究他们自己的购物行为, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

## Recording Two

(19) Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft and dirty money.

Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency. Andy Holder, the chief economist at the Bank of England, suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense? The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments. Is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?

(20) Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago. She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money, because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need. She was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags. (21) During this experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash. (22) "It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. "My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes. They'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles, and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week." It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending."

Nowadays, we are all on credit cards; we are doing online purchases and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around.

19. 答案 D

What do we learn about Sweden?

我们对瑞典有什么了解?

- A) It is helping its banks to improve efficiency.
- B) It is trying hard to do away with dirty money.
- C) It is the first country to use credit cards in the world.
- D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

**解析:** 讲座开头第一句便提到,瑞典是欧洲第一个印刷并且使用纸币的国家,但是该国有可能很快就会废除实体货币,故选项 D 为正确答案。

## 20. 答案 C

What did Claer Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

- A) Whether it is possible to travel without carrying any physical currency.
- B) Whether it is possible to predict how much money one is going to spend.
- C) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.
- D) Whether the absence of physical currency is going to affect everyday life.

**解析:** 讲座中明确提到,Barrett 想要确认实体货币的消失是否会导致人们花更多的钱,因此她决定做一个实验,故选项 C 为正确答案。

## 21. 答案 C

What did Claer Barrett find on her train ride?

- A) There was no food service on the train.
- B) The service on the train was not good.
- C) The restaurant car accepted cash only.
- D) The cash in her handbag was missing.

**解析:** 讲座中明确提到,在 Barrett 的实验过程中,她乘坐了一列火车,火车上的广播说餐车无法使用信用卡,也就是说餐车只能接受现金,故选项 C 为正确答案。

## 22. 答案 A

How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

- A) By putting money into envelopes.
- B) By drawing money week by week.
- C) By limiting their day-to-day spending.
- D) By refusing to buy anything on credit.

**解析:** Barrett 说她的父母年轻时会把钱放进信封来做预算。他们拿到工资后会马上把钱分成几份并放进不同的信封,以此确定自己每周的支出。因此,上一代人预算支出的方式是把钱放入信封,故选项 A 为正确答案。

A) 瑞典帮助本国银行提高效率。

B) 瑞典努力消除非法钱财。

C) 瑞典是世界上第一个使用信用卡的国家。

D) 瑞典很有可能在不久的将来废除纸币。

Barrett 想通过他的实验发现什么?

A) 不带现金去旅行是否可行。

B) 是否可能估计一个人将用多少钱。

C) 现金的消失是否会使人们花更多的钱。

D) 现金的消失是否将影响人们的生活。

Barrett 在火车上发现了什么?

A) 在火车上没有食物提供服务。

B) 在火车上提供的服务不是食物。

C) 餐车只能接受现金。

D) 她手提包里的现金消失了。

老一辈的人是怎样来做预算的?

A) 把钱放进信封里。

B) 每周取一次钱。

C) 限制他们每天的花销。

D) 拒绝使用信用卡买东西。

### Recording Three

Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen, and as a taxpayer, and as a voter, what's really behind the arguments.

(23) I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry. That means they wake up hungry, they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two-thirds of those people who are illiterate are women. And about 200 to 250 million women don't have access to birth control they want, so that they can't control their own fertility. This is not only a problem in developing countries. (24) About half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems.

Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy, all that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future, using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. (25) It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the wellbeing not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

#### 23.答案 B

What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

- A) Population explosion.
- B) Chronic hunger.
- C) Extinction of rare species.
- D) Environmental deterioration.

哪一个讲话者在他的谈话中提到的问题?

- A) 人口爆炸式增长。
- B) 长期性的饥饿状态。
- C) 珍稀物种濒危。
- D) 环境恶化。

**解析:** 讲座中提到,讲话者会讲一下人口的去、现在以及将来,并接着指出现在有十亿人口长期处于饥饿状态,也就是说,他们从早上睁开双眼到晚上闭上眼睛睡觉始终处于饥饿状态,故选项 B 为正确答案。

#### 24.答案 B

What does the speaker say about pregnancies?

讲话者是怎样评价怀孕的?

- A) They contribute to overpopulation.  
B) About half of them are unintended.  
C) They have been brought under control.  
D) The majority of them tend to end halfway.

- A) 他们为人口过剩做贡献。  
B) 大约有半数怀孕是意外怀孕。  
C) 他们仍然处于控制之下。  
D) 大部分怀孕都会中途流产。

**解析:** 讲座中提到, 全球范围内, 大约有半数怀孕是意外怀孕, 故选项 B 为正确答案。

## 25. 答案 A

How does the speaker view the study of populations?

讲话者是怎样看待人口统计学的?

- A) It is essential to the wellbeing of all species on earth.  
B) It is becoming a subject of interdisciplinary research.  
C) It is neglected in many of the developing countries.  
D) It is beginning to attract postgraduates' attention.

- A) 它对地球上所有物种的幸福都重要。  
B) 它成为一门跨学科的研究项目。  
C) 它被很多发展中国家忽视。  
D) 它开始吸引研究生学者的注意。

**解析:** 讲座末尾讲话者提到, 人口统计学是更加睿智、更加有效地对现实世界进行干预, 从而改善人类以及地球上所有物种的生活状态的方法。因此, 它对地球上所有物种的幸福都至关重要, 故选项 A 为正确答案。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

26~30 : FLOHJ

31~35 : MACDN

36~40 : DLJEH

41~45 : AGFOB

46~50 : DACCB

51~55 : ABDDA

### Section A

我们不要再批评那些喜欢自言自语的人了。新研究发现, 那些可能无法将自己内心独白深埋于心的人实际上更有可能完成任务, 注意力更为(26)集中, 并具有较高的认知能力。看来多喃喃自语几句, 真不是什么坏事。

加里·卢皮昂教授和丹尼尔·斯威根雷教授在《实验心理学季刊》上发表了一系列关于这个实验的文章, 实验显示使用口头提示来(27)激发记忆图像能够使人脑运作的更快。

在一项实验中, 他们先向 20 位(28)志愿者展示不同物体的图片, 然后要求志愿者找出香蕉的图像。半数志愿者在寻找的过程中被(29)告知大声重复说出自己要寻找的物品, 另一半的人则被要求(30)闭口不言。研究人员称与闭口不言的人相比, 那些自言自语的人找到香蕉图片的速度略快一些。在其他实验中, 卢皮昂教授和斯威根雷教授发现, 当人们在寻找常见物品时, 开口(31)说出这个物品的名字能加快人们的寻找速度, 但是如果这个东西本身并不常见, 那么人们并不会从在寻找的过程中说出它的名字中受益, 甚至还会减慢人们的寻找速度。

长久以来, 一般研究都认为在完成一项任务期间孩子们自言自语将有助于他们学习, 但是当你(32)明显已经成年时还这样做则不是(33)有才华的表现。而这两位教授希望反驳这种观点, 他们(34)声称就像孩子在完成任务过程中自言自语从而受益一样, 成年人也能从自言自语中受益, 而且有助于“增强思维”。

当然了, 你仍然被鼓励自言自语时把声音保持在像在图书馆里说话时一样低, 并且不管说什么, 所说的信息要像购物清单一样简要。因为不管说话(35)音量的大小如何, 其中总有可能包含一些冗余信息。

### 【词性分类】

名 词: H) arrogance 自大, 傲慢

C) brilliance 才华, 光辉

K) spectators 旁观者, 观众

N) volume 音量

O) volunteers 志愿者

动 词: D) claiming 宣称, 声称

E) dedicated 献身

G) incur 招致, 蒙受

H) instructed 指导, 告知

J) sealed 密封

L) trigger 引发, 激发

M) uttering 说出, 讲出

形容词: E) dedicated 献身的 F) focused 专注的, 注意力集中的 J) sealed 密封的  
副词: A) apparently 明显地, 显然地 I) obscurely 不清楚地, 晦涩地

26. 答案 F)

空格位于系动词 remain 之后, 可填入形容词, 构成系表结构, 备选项有 dedicated, focused 及 sealed。本句的主语为人, 因此 sealed“密封的”不符合题意, 喜欢独白的人与更多的献身精神似乎不相关, 因此排除 dedicated, 故答案为 focused“专注的, 注意力集中的”。

27. 答案 L)

空格位于动词不定式 to do 结构中, 由此判断应填入动词原形。备选项有 incur“招致, 蒙受”和 trigger“引发, 激发”, “招致记忆图像”不符合汉语表达形式, 因此答案为 trigger“引发, 激发”。

28. 答案 O)

空格位于数词 twenty 之后, 由此推断可填入名词的复数形式。备选项有 spectators 和 volunteers, 又因为本句描述的是实验的具体过程, 而实验本身与“旁观者, 观众”关系不大, 故排除 spectators, 答案为 volunteers“志愿者”。

29. 答案 H)

空格位于 were 之后, 处于 be...to do sth. 的结构中, 可填入动词的过去分词, 构成被动语态。备选项有 instructed, dedicated 和 sealed。be instructed to do sth. 意为“被告知做某事”。故答案为 instructed“指导, 告知”, 表示“志愿者被告知怎样做……”。

30. 答案 J)

空格位于名词 lips 之后, 且处于 keep sth. done 的结构中, 因此可填入动词的过去分词, 备选项有 dedicated 和 sealed。dedicated“献身的”, 使嘴巴保持献身状态不符合汉语表示方式, 故排除, 答案为 sealed。keep one's lips sealed 意为“闭口不言, 缄口沉默”。

31. 答案 M)

空格为主语部分, 且处于该主语的中心词位置, 据此判断可填入动名词作主语。备选项为 claiming 和 uttering。claiming“宣称, 声称”, 宣称某物品的名字不符合中文表达的方式, 而 uttering 强调“发声的动作”, 此处用 uttering“说出, 讲出”更为准确。

32. 答案 A)

空格位于时间状语从句中, 此从句主谓结构齐全, 由此判断可填入副词, 备选项有 apparently 和 obscurely。obscurely“不清楚地, 晦涩地”不能用来修饰 matured“成熟”, 故排除。apparently 意为“明显地, 显然地”, 表示“显然成年时”, 故选答案为 apparently。

33. 答案 C)

空格位于介词 of 之后, 可填入名词, 表示所属关系, 备选项中 arrogance“自大, 傲慢”、spectators“旁观者, 观众”、volume“音量”皆不符合文意, 故排除, 因此答案为 brilliance“才华, 光辉”, 意为“这样做则不是有才华的标志”。

34. 答案 D)

空格位于主句之后, 从句引导词 that 之前, 可填入现在分词, 构成现在分词作伴随状语的结构。备选项仅有 claiming“宣称, 声称”一词, 声称某种新观点, 故选项 D 为正确答案。

35. 答案 N)

空格位于代词 any 之后, 据此判断可填入名词, 备选项有 arrogance, spectators 及 volume。由于本段讨论的是自言自语的声音大小, 应选择 volume“音量”, 故选项 N 为正确答案。

## 石油价格和碳价格

- A) (41-1)化石燃料的价格很可能会“持续走低”。尽管最近在开发可再生能源方面取得重大进步,但是化石燃料价格走低可能会阻碍清洁能源技术的进一步创新和使用,(41-2)进而导致二氧化碳和其他温室气体的排放量增加。
- B) 政策制定者不能让化石能源价格走低破坏清洁能源转型。(45)迫切需要通过纠正碳定价等措施来恢复合理的价格,以降低气候变化引起的不可逆转或潜在的破坏性影响的风险。而且这一做法也能提高财政收益。
- C) 自2014年6月以来,石油价格的下跌已超过60%。在石油行业,大家普遍认为“治疗低油价的最好方法就是低油价”。这句话潜在的意思就是,低油价会导致人们减少对新产能的投资量,之后随着现有油田——以较低边际成本开采的油田石油产量枯竭——最终将石油供给曲线推回,油价回升。事实上,依照过去的经验,许多生产国(包括美国)石油生产部门的资本支出已大幅下降。然而,这次低油价的动态调整可能会有所不同。
- D) (36-1)油价估计将长期保持较低的水平。新技术的出现使原油市场每天增加约420万桶原油,造成全球石油供应过剩。(36-2)此外,其他因素也对油价产生下行压力:比如,石油输出国组织战略行为的改变,伊朗出口有可能增加,全球需求(尤其是新兴市场)的减少,美国在石油消费上长期呈下降趋势,以及使用石油的替代品等。这些可能持续存在的因素,如页岩油的增长,都表明油价“持续走低”的可能性。(36-3)期货市场表明,到2019年,油价仅会略有回升至每桶60美元,无形中也支持了上述观点。
- E) 天然气和煤炭——也是化石燃料——也呈类似价格下降的趋势,而且可能长时间的保持此状态。煤和天然气主要用于发电,而石油主要用于运输,但所有这些能源的价格都是相互联系的。北美大量的页岩气导致那里的油价创下了历史上的最低记录。最近在埃及外海发现的Zohr大气田终将影响地中海和欧洲地区石油的价格,并且在其他许多地方也有巨大的发展潜力,特别是在阿根廷。(39)由于供过于求和需求的大量减少,尤其是消耗全球一半煤炭的中国对煤炭的需求量减少,这些都导致煤炭价格走低。
- F) 科学技术的创新大大提高了风力、水力、太阳能和地热等可再生能源的使用。(43)即使是严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体,如非洲和中东地区,也有巨大的潜力开发可再生能源。例如,阿拉伯联合酋长国已经批准了一项雄心勃勃的目标,即至2021年,可再生能源的使用占一次能源消耗的24%。
- G) 然而,如果化石燃料的价格长期走低,可再生能源的发展进程有可能变得非常脆弱。(42)可再生能源在全球一次能源消耗中只占小部分份额,化石能源仍在全球一次能源消耗中占主体地位——煤炭和石油的使用占30%,天然气占25%。但是在未来,可再生能源必将在更大程度上取代化石燃料,这样才可能避免那些我们无法承受的气候风险。
- H) 不幸的是,目前石油、天然气和煤炭价格持续走低,这可能无法为寻找便宜的化石燃料的替代品提供动力。(40)大量有力证据表明,化石燃料的高价会强烈刺激清洁技术的创新和使用。而减少化石燃料排放的新技术同样如此。
- I) 目前化石燃料价格走低的情况必然会推迟化石燃料向清洁能源的转换。除非可再生能源变得足够便宜,以使大量的碳矿床长期滞留地下,如果不能永久的使碳矿床滞留地下,地球就可能会面临潜在的灾难性气候。
- J) 一些气候影响可能已经凸显出来了。(38)例如,联合国儿童基金会估计,几十年来,由于厄尔尼诺现象强盛,仅在非洲一地,就有大约1100万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。许多科学家认为,因太平洋变暖导致的厄尔尼诺现象会因气候变化愈演愈烈。
- K) 各国政府齐聚巴黎,参加联合国气候变化大会,签订通用的且具有法律效力的协议来减少温室气体的排放。因为各国没有考虑到其碳排放对其他国家的负面影响,所以只有广泛参与才能全面解决全球性的悲剧。而且,如果过多的国家不参与,还可能会损害参与国采取行动的政治意愿。
- L) 参加联合国气候大会的各个国家注重量化减排承诺。(37)经济论证表明,对每个国家来说,成本最低的方法是对碳排放收费。原因是当碳被定价时,最低成本的减排措施会首先实施。国际货币基金组织认为,通过取消化石燃料补贴和对因碳排放损害国内环境的企业或个体收费,将给各国带来可观的财政收入。对上游碳源征税是对碳排放定价的一种简单可行方法,尽管一些国家可能希望使用其他方法,比如排放权交易机制。



为了使全球福利最大化,各国的碳定价不仅要反映出碳排放对本国的损害,还要反映出对他国的损害。

- M) 因此,制定正确的碳价格将有效地使碳使用者支付的成本和使用碳的真实社会机会成本相一致。通过提高对清洁能源的相对需求,碳价格也将有助于市场因其社会回报而重新开始革新清洁能源,推动现有技术的完善和新技术的发展。碳价格将对碳捕捉及储存等技术提出需求,促进它们进一步发展。如果化石燃料的价格没有依据合理的碳价格修订,化石燃料的低价则不能向市场发出准确信号,表明清洁能源的真正社会效益。虽然对碳排放造成损害的预测各有差异,而且的确也难以预测可能发生的灾难性气候事件造成的可能代价,但是大多数预测都显示出众多负面影响。
- N) 有些政府直接补贴研发工作,但用其来取代碳价格收效甚微:他们只是做了这项工作的一部分,市场上仍然在过度使用化石燃料,从而增加了大气温室气体的库存,而且还没有考虑间接费用。
- O) 希望联合国气候变化大会的成功,将开启未来有关碳价格的国际协议之门。国际碳价格下限的协议将是此进程的良好起点。(44) 然而,如果不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,将把我们的世世代代置于无法估量的风险之中。

36. 答案 D)

A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future. | 不仅当前,而且在可预见的将来,许多因素都在驱使全球石油价格走低。

解析:由题干关键词 factors 和 oil prices 定位到 D 段。该段提到当前多种使油价走低的因素;并在该段最后一句提到期货市场的预测,即到 2019 年,油价仅会略有回升至每桶 60 美元,故答案为 D)。

37. 答案 L)

Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. | 碳定价被证明是减少温室气体排放最经济的方法。

解析:由题干关键词 pricing carbon 和 the most economical way 定位到 L 段。该段第二句提到,经济论证表明,对每个国家来说,成本最低的方法是对碳排放收费。原因是当碳被定价时,最低成本的减排措施会首先实施。题干中的 pricing carbon 对应原文中的 put a price on carbon emissions; the most economical way 与原文中的 the least expensive way 以及 least costly 属于同义替换,故答案为 L)。

38. 答案 J)

It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children. | 据估计,极端气候已危及数百万非洲儿童的生命。

解析:由题干关键同 African children 定位到 J 段。该段提到联合国儿童基金会估计,几十年来,由于厄尔尼诺现象强盛,仅在非洲一地,就有大约 1100 万儿童面临饥饿、疾病和缺水问题。题干中的 African children 和原文中的 children in Africa 相对应,故答案为 J)。

39. 答案 E)

The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand. | 由于供应过剩和需求减少,煤炭价格随之走低。

解析:由题干关键词 the prices of coal 和 over-supply 定位到 E 段。该段提到由于供过于求和需求的大量减少,尤其是消耗全球一半煤炭的中国对煤炭的需求量减少,这些都导致煤炭价格走低。题干中的 as a result of 对应原文中的 owing to; decreasing 对应原文中的 scaling-down,故答案为 E)。



40. 答案 H)

Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology. 化石燃料的较高价格有利于清洁技术的创新和应用。

解析:由题干关键词 higher fossil fuel prices 和 innovation and application 定位至 H 段。该段第二句指出,大量有力证据表明,化石燃料的高价会强烈刺激清洁技术的创新和使用。题干中的 prove to be conducive to 对应原文中的 are strongly encouraged by,故答案为 H)。

41. 答案 A)

If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases. 如果化石燃料的价格在很长一段时间处于低价,可能会导致温室气体排放量增加。

解析:由题干关键词 fossil fuel prices, higher emissions 和 greenhouse gases 定位到 A 段。该段第一句指出,化石能源很长时间内会保持在较低水平。最后一句又指出,这会引起新能源创新不足,进而导致温室气体排放量增加。题干中的 remain low for a long time 和原文中的 stay “low for long”相对应,故答案为 A)。

42. 答案 G)

Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world. 化石燃料仍然是当今世界一级能源消费的主要来源。

解析:由题干关键词 fossil fuels 和 primary energy consumption 定位到 G 段。该段指出,虽然可再生能源有好处,但目前化石燃料仍然是当今全球的一次能源消耗。题干中的 remain the major source of 对应原文中的 is still dominated by,故答案为 G)。

43. 答案 F)

Even major fossil fuel exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies. 即使是主要的化石燃料出口国,也有很大的潜力开发可再生能源。

解析:由题干关键词 exporting countries 和 have...potential to develop renewable 定位到 F 段。该段第二句指出,即使是严重依赖化石燃料出口的经济体,如非洲和中东地区,也有巨大的潜力开发可再生能源,故答案为 F)。

44. 答案 O)

Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind. 如果不妥善处理温室气体排放,将给人类带来无尽的风险。

解析:由题干关键词 greenhouse gas emissions 定位到 O 段。该段最后一句指出,如果不能全面解决温室气体排放问题,将把我们的世代代置于无法估量的风险之中。题干中的 pose endless risks for mankind 与原文中的 exposes all generations...to incalculable risks 相对应,故答案为 O)。

45. 答案 B)

It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change. 各国政府迫切需要将化石燃料的使用成本提高到适当水平,以减轻气候变化带来的灾难性影响。

解析:由题干关键词 effects of climate change 定位到 B 段。该段第二句指出政策制定者不能让能源价格走低来破坏清洁能源转型。迫切需要通过纠正碳定价等措施来恢复合理的价格,

以降低气候变化引起的不可逆转或潜在的破坏性影响的风险。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

## Section C

### Passage One

在许多领域中,开放数据分享者仍然只有少数。(46)尽管很多研究人员公开表示让普通公众接触到原始数据将推动科学发展,但大多数人还是不太愿意在网上公开他们自己的研究结果。

(47)有些研究群体已经同意进行线上分享——例如,遗传学专家们将 DNA 序列上传到了美国基因库数据库中,而天文学家们则习惯于从“斯隆数字天空观测”中调取星系和恒星的图片,这台天文望远镜观测了 5 亿个天体——但是,这些仍然只是特例,而不是惯例。一直以来,科学家们以诸多理由拒绝分享:这是辛勤劳动得来的;到目前为止,好的数据库仍然没有出现;基金设立者们并不敦促科学家们进行分享;数据格式的标准很难统一;以及目前还没有公认的方法认定数据的准确性。

(48-1/49)但这些障碍在逐渐消失,部分原因是全球的期刊和基金机构都在鼓励科学家公开自己的研究数据。(48-2)去年,英国伦敦皇家学会在其报告中称,科学家们应该“改变将数据视为私人专利的研究风气”。基金机构则提出由公众出资进行研究而得来的数据应该是公开的信息,而科学界也逐渐意识到现在数据可以以前所未有的数字化方式进行分享。为满足日益增长的需求,各种服务层出不穷,使得在线发表研究结果更加容易,也让其他研究人员能够发现和加以引用。

(50)尽管分享数据的号召常常着眼于分享的道德优势,但是这种做法也并不纯粹是利他的。进行分享的研究者个人也会大获裨益,包括与同事更多的接触、提高知名度和数据引用频率。最成功的分享者们——他们的数据被频繁的下載和引用——从而获得关注,而且其著作也常被引用。例如,多学科数据库德律阿得斯是最受欢迎的数据集之一,它与全球木材密度有关;而且已经被下载过 5700 多次了。联合作者艾米·扎内认为,使用者很可能囊括了从想要估算生物炭储量的气候变化研究者到寻找不同等级木材信息的林业工作者。“我十分乐意自己的数据被最广泛的人群为了询问他们自己问题而使用,”她说道,“让读者和评论者们看到你是如何得出结论的,这很重要。发表数据和编码能让你的科学得以再生。”

即使其数据不那么受欢迎,人们也能够受益。通过对文件进行整合和标注,让他人能够理解,这样的努力使科学家们更加有条理和自律,避免日后出现混淆。

#### 46. 答案 D

What do many researchers generally accept?

- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
- C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
- D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

许多研究人员大体认同什么?

- A) 保护科学家们的专利十分必要。
- B) 数据库对于科学研究很关键。
- C) 开放数据分享对于医药科学很重要。
- D) 开放数据分享对于科学发展是有益的。

**解析:**由题干中的 many researchers 和 accept 定位到文章第一段第二句。该句的前半句指出“很多研究人员公开表示让大众接触到原始数据将推动科学发展”,可见进行开放数据分享对于科学发展是有益的,且已被大多数研究者们所接受,故答案为 D)。

#### 47. 答案 A

What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

- A) Opposed.
- C) Liberal.

大多数研究者对数据公开持什么态度?

- A) 反对的。
- C) 慷慨的。

B) Ambiguous.                      D) Neutral.                      B) 模棱两可的。                      D) 中立的。

**解析:**由题干中的 attitude 和 most researchers 定位到文章第二段。该段指出,尽管有一些科研群体进行了在线分享,但这仅仅是特例。一直以来,科学家们以诸多理由拒绝分享:这是辛勤劳动得来的;到目前为止,好的数据库仍然没有出现;基金设立者们并不敦促科学家们进行分享;数据格式的标准很难统一;以及目前还没有公认的方法认定数据的准确性。由此可知,该段明确提到科学家们对于分享数据的拒绝态度。故 B) Ambiguous“模棱两可的”,C) Liberal“慷慨的”,D) Neutral“中立的”,都可排除,故选 A)。

48. 答案 C

According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?	根据文章,阻碍数据分享的因素是什么?
A) The fear of massive copying.	A) 担心大量复制。
B) The lack of a research culture.	B) 缺少研究文化。
C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.	C) 将科学发现视为自己的专利财产。
D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.	D) 担忧有些机构会以此牟利。

**解析:**根据题干中的 hinder open data sharing 定位到文章第三段前两句。第三段第一句指出,阻碍数据分享的障碍正在逐渐消失;第二句指出,皇家学会呼吁科学家们应改变将数据作为自己的私人专利的研究风气。可见,皇家学会呼吁摒弃的观念就是阻碍数据分享的重要因素,故答案为 C)。

49. 答案 C

What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?	什么帮助消除阻碍数据分享的壁垒?
A) The ever-growing demand for big data.	A) 对大数据需求的不断增加。
B) The advancement of digital technology.	B) 数字技术的发展。
C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.	C) 期刊和基金设立者态度的转变。
D) The trend of social and economic development.	D) 社会和经济发展的趋势。

**解析:**由题干中的 lift 和 barriers 定位到文章第三段第一句。该段指出,阻碍数据分享的障碍正在逐渐消失,部分原因在于期刊和基金机构鼓励科学家们公开自己的数据。科学界自身意识到了在线数据分享的便利,而技术的发展也为数据分享数据提供了更好的服务。综合可知,期刊和基金设立者态度的转变为数据分享逐渐扫清了障碍,故答案为 C)。

50. 答案 B

Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing ____.	用多学科数据库德律阿德这一例子是为了说明数据分享将变得 ____。
A) is becoming increasingly popular	A) 正在变得越来越受欢迎
B) benefits sharers and users alike	B) 使分享者和使用者受益
C) makes researchers successful	C) 让研究者获得成功
D) saves both money and labor	D) 节省财力和人力

**解析:**由题干中的人名 Dryad 定位到文章第四段前四句。定位句提到,多学科数据库德律阿德

斯是最受欢迎的数据集之一,而作者在定位段开头就指出分享数据并不纯粹是利他的,进行分享的研究者个人也会大获裨益,最成功的分享者们会引起关注,其著作也得到引用。可见这一例证是为了说明数据分享不仅能让研究者获得成功,还对数据引用者大有益处,故答案为 B)。

### 【难词精选】

accelerate *v.* 使……加快,使……增速

citation *n.* 引用,引证

multidisciplinary *adj.* 多学科的

assign *v.* 分配,指派

reluctant *adj.* 不情愿的,勉强的

estimate *v.* 估算,评估

be accustomed to 习惯于……

spring up 出现;涌现

biomass *n.* (提供动力或能量的)生物量

confusion *n.* 混淆,困惑

preserve *n.* (某群体)独有(专有)的活动

concentrate on 专注于

reproducible *adj.* 可再生的;可复写的

### Passage Two

(55-1)梅西百货报告指出,在 11 月和 12 月其营业一年以上的门店销售额下降了 5.2%,这一令人失望的假期销售业绩将面临广泛挑战的百货连锁店艰难的一年画上了句号。(51)它在美国主要城市的旗舰店的销售额很大程度上依赖国际旅游者的消费,而且由于美元强劲,许多零售店旅游消费均出现缩水现象。同时,梅西百货仅仅吸引住了旅游和外出就餐的顾客,而没有吸引住对新的服装和饰品感兴趣的顾客。

(52-1)该公司将 11 月和 12 月的不良表现主要归咎于不合时宜的暖冬。“大约 80% 的年度同比销售额下滑可以归因于冬季货品的短缺,”首席执行官泰瑞·伦德格伦在媒体发布会上说。这导致该公司削减了整个四季度的预算。

(52-2)然而,梅西显然清楚自己的麻烦远比暂时不合时宜的暖冬要麻烦得多。(53)这个零售巨贾今年令人不满的财务表现将迫使它开始采取措施削减 4 亿美元开支。公司提出要减少 600 个后勤岗位,尽管其中大约有 150 名员工将被重新安排从事其他工作。它还计划要给 165 名高级管理人员提供“自动离职”一揽子计划。它将大幅削减名下 770 个门店的工作人员,此举将影响大约 3000 名员工。

该零售商还公布了 2016 年初将要关闭的 36 家门店的具体位置。此前,公司虽然宣称计划关闭门店,但是并没有明确具体位置。华盛顿城区的连锁门店将不会被关闭。

梅西百货也在积极采取行动力争在新的商业时代重振雄风。它已计划开设更多的“幕后梅西”,这个新的折扣店可能有助于梅西百货更好地对抗野心勃勃的 T. J. Maxx 折扣店。(54)它还将 2016 年大力推进扩展去年收购的美妆用品连锁 Bluemercury。在这个年轻的美妆购买者往往光顾丝芙兰和犹他,而不是百货商场美妆专柜的时代,梅西希望 Bluemercury 能够有助于巩固其在这一类商品的地位。

这个休假季中,梅西相对的亮点在于其线上销售渠道,该领域的销售额增长达到了两位数,而实际订单也增长了 25%。这个相对的强劲趋势在这个休假季的早期与更广泛的零售行业中所见的情况始终一致。(55-2)尽管在感恩节、黑色星期五和网络星期一,线上销售额达到历史最高峰,门店销售额却直线下滑。

### 51. 答案 A

What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S. ?

A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.

B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.

作者是怎样评价美国零售店旅游消费缩水现象的?

A) 这是由美元过于强劲引起的。

B) 这是全球经济衰退的直接后果。

C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.

D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

C) 这反映出国际旅游者对消费品兴趣的转变。

D) 它对美国零售行业带来潜在威胁。

**解析:**由题干中的 *shrinking spending of international tourists* 定位到文章首段第二句。第二句明确指出,梅西百货在美国主要城市的旗舰店主要依赖国际旅游者消费,但是今年的休假季许多零售店旅游消费均出现缩水,原因就是美元过于强劲,故答案为 A)。

52. 答案 B

What does Macy's believe about its problems?

A) They can be solved with better management.

B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.

C) They are not as serious in its online stores.

D) They call for increased investments.

梅西是怎样认为梅西百货出现的问题?

A) 这些可以通过改善管理来解决。

B) 他们不仅仅是由于天气原因引起的。

C) 问题在网店上没有这么严重。

D) 这些问题需要追加投资。

**解析:**由题干中的 *Macy's believe* 和 *its problems* 定位到文章第二段第一句和第三段第一句。第二段第一句指出,该公司将 11 月和 12 月的不良表现主要归咎于不合时宜的暖冬,但是在第三段第一句中也提到,梅西并不是把销售额减少仅仅归因于天气,并在下文介绍了它缩减开支、调整发展计划的相关信息,可见梅西百货并非将销售表现不佳仅仅归因于天气,故答案为 B)。

53. 答案 D

In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to \_\_\_\_\_.

A) cut the salary of senior executives

B) relocate some of its chain stores

C) adjust its promotion strategies

D) reduce the size of its staff

为了减少支出,梅西百货决定\_\_\_\_\_。

A) 减少高级管理人员的薪资。

B) 重新安排门店位置。

C) 调整它的促销策略。

D) 裁减职工人数。

**解析:**根据题干中的 *cut costs* 定位到文章第三段第二句至最后一句。定位句指出,梅西百货为了减少开支,减少了 600 个后勤岗位,还计划鼓励高级管理人员主动离职,并减少多家门店的员工人数,可见其缩减开支的主要手段是裁员,故答案为 D)。

54. 答案 D

Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?

A) To experiment on its new business concept.

B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.

C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.

D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.

为什么梅西百货打算在 2016 年扩展 Bluemercury?

A) 尝试梅西百货新的经营理念。

B) 对美妆产品给予比服装类更多的重视。

C) 通过降低价格促进产品销售。

D) 使其在美妆产品上更具竞争力。

**解析:**由题干中的专有名词 *Bluemercury* 和 *in 2016* 定位到文章第五段第三、四句。定位句指出,梅西百货将在 2016 年大力推进扩展它去年收购的美妆用品连锁 *Bluemercury*,目的是希望 *Bluemercury* 能够帮助梅西百货巩固在这一品类的地位,与其他的美妆专营店竞争,故答案为 D)。

55. 答案 A

What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?

- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
- B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.
- C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
- D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

关于梅西百货在休假季的情况,我们知  
道什么?

- A) 实体店的销售还是下降。
- B) 其零售额超过了 T. J. Maxx。
- C) 它帮助 Bluemercury 确立了在全球范围内的地位。
- D) 它用充足的商品供应充实自己的门店。

**解析:**由题干中的 holiday season 定位到文章第一段第一句和最后一段最后一句。第一个定位句指出,梅西百货在休假季的整体销售业绩是不理想的;第二个定位句提到,线上销售达到了历史最好水平,但是门店的销售还是直线下滑。可见实体店的销售还是下降的,故答案为 A)。

【难词精选】

- plunge *v.* 突然地下降;暴跌
- pledge *v.* 保证,许诺
- dine out 外出就餐
- slash *n.* 削减,猛砍
- accessory *n.* 配件;饰品

- ambitious *adj.* 野心勃勃的
- unseasonably *adv.* 不合时宜地
- implement *v.* 实施,执行
- consistent *adj.* 始终如一的,一致的

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

During the Song Dynasty, which lasted from 960 till 1279, the economic boom made China become the most developed country in the world. With the thriving economy came flourishing scenes of science, technology, philosophy and mathematics. China back then was the first country to issue paper money, use gunpowder and invent movable-type printing in the world. As population ballooned, more and more people moved to cities where there were dynamic entertainment venues. China during the Song Dynasty featured diverse social life. People gathered to appreciate and trade valuable art works. The Song Dynasty featured advanced administration, with all officials selected through competitive examination.

【分句解析】

1. 翻译第二句时,变换主语,“中国的经济大幅增长让中国成为……”或“中国成为……是因为……”。“……蓬勃发展”,句式用“with A comes B”。
2. 翻译第三至四句时,“首先……”“最早……”“发明……”其实都是一个意思,就是中国是第一个,同义重复合译为 the first country to do…即可。
3. 翻译第五句时,注意时态的一致性。这里描述的依然是宋朝时期的情况,要用过去时。此外,逻辑关系也要弄清楚,随着人口增长迅速,人们纷纷住进城市;“那里有”一般用 where 引导的定语从句。
4. 翻译第六句时,某事物具有某种特色或者特点一般选用 feature 一词。

5. 翻译第七句时,“观看”除了用 watch,还可以采用隐词法处理,改为“欣赏和交易……”,使语言更加地道。
6. 翻译最后两句时,注意句子前后的逻辑关系:之所以体制先进是因为官员都是通过……任用的,后面是对前面表述的补充说明,选用主句+with 的句式。