

2016 年 6 月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

【范文】

With the rapid development of Internet technology, our life becomes more and more convenient. But in the same time, a large number of people have drown into the virtual world, and ignore the importance of real world.

First of all, apps, like Wechat and QQ, play an important role in our life. Sometimes we rely so much on those instruments that we stop communicating with people around us. Instead of sharing interesting things with our parents during meals, we hold ours cell phones and unwilling to move eyes from the screen for even one moment. We can turn our hearts to strangers from the Internet and do not want to talk with friends in the real world. What's worse, spending so much time in virtual world might make some people confuse about what is virtual and what is real. For example, after playing computer games, some teenagers may become violent in real world, or they may hold the view that dead person can relive easily. That's extremely dangerous.

Although technology truly brings us advantages, we should use it properly to avoid bad influences.

Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : BDAAD

6~10 : CCBCD

11~15 : BDAAC

16~20 : CABAC

21~25 : DDABB

Section A

Conversation One

M: (1)So, how long have you been a Market Research Consultant?

W: Well, I started straight after finishing university.

M: Did you study market research?

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

M: So what are you interested in?

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

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

W: It's basically when companies need quick answers to their questions about their consumers'

habits. They just ask for one questionnaire to be sent out for example, so the time you spend on an ad hoc project tends to be fairly short.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. 答案 B

What position does the woman hold in the company?

A) Marketing manager.

B) Market research consultant.

C) Project organizer.

D) Public relations officer.

该女士在公司担任的职位是?

A) 市场经理。

B) 市场研究顾问。

C) 项目组织者。

D) 公共关系官员。

解析:在对话一开始,男士就问女士做市场研究顾问多长时间了,女士说自己大学一毕业就开始做这一行。由此可知,女士在公司担任的职位市场研究顾问,选项 B 为正确答案。

2. 答案 D

What does the woman specialize in at the moment?

A) Interviewer training.

B) Questionnaire design.

C) Research methodology.

D) Quantitative advertising research.

该女士目前专门从事是什么?

A) 面试者培训。

B) 调查问卷设计。

C) 研究方法学。

D) 量化广告研究。

解析:男士问女士对什么感兴趣,女士回答说自己目前专业从事量化广告研究方面的工作。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

3. 答案 A

What does the woman say about trackers?

A) They study trends or customer satisfaction over a long period.

B) They look for new and effective ways to promote products.

C) They examine relations between producers and customers.

D) They are intensive studies of people's spending habits.

关于跟踪研究者,该女士说了什么?

A) 他们长期以来研究趋势以及顾客满意度。

B) 他们寻找新的有效的方法来促销产品。

C) 他们研究生产者与消费者间的关系。

D) 他们是人们消费习惯的深入研究。

解析:该女士提到她主要进行两种类型的项目。一种是跟踪,这一项目主要长期针对趋势和客户满意度进行调查。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

4. 答案 A

What does the woman dislike about her job?

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

该女士不喜欢自己工作的哪方面?

- A) 检查图表和表格。
- B) 缺少晋升机会。
- C) 持续的强度。
- D) 设计调查问卷。

解析:在对话的最后,男士问女士对于自己的工作,喜欢和不喜欢的方面分别是什么,女士回答说,多样性很重要,至于不喜欢的方面就得说是检查图表和表格了。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

Conversation Two

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

M: Yeah, that's right.

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

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

W: Yeah, I can see your point, but in the United States we have many private universities, and I think they are large bureaucracies also. Maybe people don't act that much differently, because it's the same thing working for a private university. They get paid for their job. I don't know if they're that much more motivated to help people. (7) Also, we have a problem in the United States that usually only wealthy kids go to the best schools and it's kind of a problem actually.

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

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

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

W: Right, a good point.

5. 答案 D

What does the woman want Frederick to talk about?

该女士想让 Frederick 谈论什么?

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

- A) 他对美国大学官僚主义的抱怨。
- B) 他对改善高等教育的建议。
- C) 他对高等教育的理解。
- D) 他对加拿大的大学的看法。

解析:该女士确认 Frederick 是在加拿大上的大学后,女士说 Frederick 对于加拿大的大学有着非常鲜明的观点,希望他解释一下。接着 Frederick 谈论了加拿大的大学的特点及自己的看法。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

6. 答案 C

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

- A) It has undergone great changes.
- B) It varies among universities.
- C) It is rather inflexible.
- D) It is well designed.

关于加拿大的大学的课程,该男士说了什么?

- A) 课程经历的巨大变化。
- B) 各个大学都不相同。
- C) 课程相当不灵活。
- D) 被设计的很好。

解析:该男士说,加拿大的所有大学都隶属于政府,因此大学课程设置是由教育部来完成,没有什么灵活的余地。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

7. 答案 C

On what point do the speakers agree?

- A) Private schools work more efficiently than public institutions.
- B) Public universities are often superior to private universities.
- C) Everyone should be given equal access to higher education.
- D) The United States and Canada can learn from each other.

在哪方面两个说话者观点一致?

- A) 私立院校比公立院校效率高。
- B) 公立大学通常优于私立大学。
- C) 每个人都应有平等的接受高等教育的机会。
- D) 美国与加拿大可以相互学习。

解析:女士说,在美国只有富人的孩子才能进入最好的学校学习,这是美国教育实际存在的问题。男士表示同意,认为这个问题的出现在于美国没有给每个人平等的接受教育的机会。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

8. 答案 B

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

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

在对话末尾,该男士表达的什么样的观点?

- A) 许多美国私立大学是庞大的官僚机构。
- B) 很难判断公立和私立哪一种教育模式更好。
- C) 效率对大学管理至关重要。
- D) 国家间的大学体制不同。

解析:男士在对话中描述了加拿大公立大学的问题,女士说在美国私立大学盛行,但也存在各种问题,而在日本,人们普遍认为公立大学是最好的。女士说这一点与美国相反。男士总结

说,所以很难判断哪一种教育模式更好。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

Section B

Passage One

(9) A recent International Labor Organization report says the deterioration of real wages around the world calls into question the true extent of an economic recovery, especially if government rescue packages are phased out too early.

(9) The report warns the picture on wages is likely to get worse this year, despite indications of an economic rebound. Patrick Belser, an International Labor Organization specialist, says declining wage rates are linked to the levels of unemployment.

“The quite dramatic unemployment features, which we now see in some of the countries, strongly suggest that (10) there will be a greater pressure on wages in the future as more people will be unemployed, more people will be looking for jobs and the pressure on employers to raise wages to attract workers will decline. So we expect that the second part of the year would not be very good in terms of wage growth.”

The report finds more than a quarter of the countries experienced flat or falling monthly wages in real terms. They include the United States, Austria, Costa Rica, South Africa and Germany.

International Labor Organization economists say some nations have come up with policies to lessen the impact of lower wages during the economic crisis. (11) An example of these is work sharing with government subsidies. Under this scheme, the number of individual working hours is reduced in an effort to avoid layoffs. For this scheme to work, the government must provide wage subsidies to compensate for lost pay due to the shorter hours.

9. 答案 C

What is the International Labor Organization's report mainly about?

- A) The impact of the current economic crisis on people's life.
- B) Indications of economic recovery in the United States.
- C) The worsening real wage situation around the world.
- D) Government's role in resolving an economic crisis.

国际劳工组织的报告主要是关于?

- A) 当前经济危机对人们生活的影响。
- B) 美国经济恢复的迹象。
- C) 全球日益恶化的实际工资状况。
- D) 政府在解决经济危机中的作用。

解析:短文开头提出,最近的一项国际劳工组织报告称,全世界实际工资状况的恶化令人对经济复苏的真实程度产生怀疑。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

10. 答案 D

According to an International Labor Organization's specialist, how will employers feel if there are more people looking for jobs?

- A) They will feel more confident in competing with their rivals.
- B) They will feel inclined to expand their business operations.

根据国际劳工组织的专家,如果有更多的人在找工作,雇主感觉如何?

- A) 他们在与竞争者竞争中感觉更自信。
- B) 他们倾向于扩展他们的企业经营活动。

C) They will feel free to choose the most suitable employees.

D) They will feel less pressure to raise employee's wages.

C) 他们感觉可随意挑选更适合的员工。

D) 他们感觉较少的压力来提高员工工资。

解析:根据国际劳工组织的专家的话,未来随着更多的人失业,工资会面临更大的压力,会有更多的人找工作,而雇主通过提高工资来吸引员工的压力将会下降。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

11. 答案 B

What does the speaker mean by the work sharing scheme?

A) Team work will be encouraged in companies.

B) Employees work shorter hours to avoid layoffs.

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

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

说话者提到“工作分享”计划意味着?

A) 协同工作受到各公司的鼓励。

B) 缩短员工工作时间以避免裁员。

C) 政府与公司携手为失业员工创造就业机会。

D) 员工与公司协力渡过经济危机难关。

解析:短文的最后部分提到“工作分享”计划时指出,根据这项计划,缩短个人工作时间以避免裁员。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

Passage Two

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

12. 答案 D

What question is frequently put to the speaker?

说话者经常被问到的问题是?

- A) Whether a magic memory promises success.
- B) Whether exercise enhances one's memory.
- C) Whether herbal medicine works wonders.
- D) Whether memory supplements work.

- A) 一种神奇记忆能否确保成功。
- B) 锻炼能否提高人的记忆力。
- C) 草药能否创造奇迹。
- D) 记忆补充品是否有作用。

解析:短文开头说话者问到:是否有神奇的记忆药丸或是恢复记忆的草药?接着指出,他经常被问到的一个问题是:这些记忆补充品是否有作用。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

13. 答案 A

What does the speaker say about most memory supplements?

- A) They are not based on real science.
- B) They generally do not have side effects.
- C) They are beneficial in one way or another.
- D) They help the elderly more than the young.

关于大多数记忆补充品,说话者说了什么?

- A) 它们没有真正的科学依据。
- B) 它们通常没有副作用。
- C) 它们在某种程度上是有益的。
- D) 它们对老年人的效果要比对年轻人要好。

解析:说话者在提到记忆类药物时说,服用者需要小心,因为这些药物不见得像宣传中所描述的那样真实有效,在大部分药物背后,并没有真正的科学依据。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

14. 答案 A

What do we learn about memory supplements in eastern cultures?

- A) They are prescribed by trained practitioners.
- B) They are available at most country fairs.
- C) They are taken in relatively high dosage.
- D) They are collected or grown by farmers.

关于东方文化中的记忆补充品,我们了解到了什么?

- A) 它们是由受过训练的执业医师开的处方药。
- B) 它们能在集贸市场上购买得到。
- C) 服用它们时的剂量相当较大。
- D) 它们由农民采集或种植。

解析:短文后面提到东方文化时,谈到记忆补充品不能随便在药房里购买,它们是处方药,受过专门训练的执业医师可以给开一定剂量的药物。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

15. 答案 C

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

- A) Many have benefited from them.
- B) Their effect lasts only a short time.
- C) Taking them with other medications might entail unnecessary risks.
- D) They have often proved to be as helpful as doing mental exercise.

关于记忆补充品,说话者在最后说了什么?

- A) 很多人受益于它们。
- B) 它们的作用只持续一时半刻。
- C) 与其他药物一起服用可能会导致不必要的危险。
- D) 它们通常证明与做脑力锻炼一样有益。

解析:说话者最后指出,很多时候,人们没有真正意识到它们的副作用,或者与其他的药物一起服用可能会产生本来不会出现的高风险。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

Section C

Recording One

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

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

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

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

He says extreme events will continue. (17) But, he says extreme events become disasters only when people fail to prepare for them.

“Many of the remedies are well-known. From a planning perspective, it is pretty simple. Build better buildings. Don’t build where the hazards will destroy them. From an early-warning perspective, make sure the warnings go right down to the community level. Build community action plans.”

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

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

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

16. 答案 C

What is the talk mainly about?

- A) How the World Meteorological Organization studies natural disasters.
- B) How catastrophic natural disasters turn out to be to developing nations.

讲座的主要内容是？

- A) 世界气象组织是如何研究自然灾害的。
- B) 对于发展中国家自然灾害证明是多么的具有毁灭性。

- C) How the negative impacts of natural disasters can be reduced. C) 如何降低自然灾害的负面影响。
- D) How powerless humans appear to be in face of natural disasters. D) 自然灾害面前人类表现得多么的无能为力。

解析: 讲座开头提到,自然灾害造成的负面影响随处可见,后面又提到做好预警准备可以减少人员伤亡和财产损失,而古巴和孟加拉国在这方面的工作尤其出色。可推断,本讲座主要围绕人类如何减少自然灾害所造成的影响展开。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

17. 答案 A

- How can we stop extreme events from turning into disasters? 如何阻止极端天气转变成灾害?
- A) By taking steps to prepare people for them. A) 通过采取措施使人们做好准备。
- B) By training rescue teams for emergencies. B) 通过训练应急救援队伍。
- C) By changing people's views of nature. C) 通过改变人们对自然的看法。
- D) By relocating people to safer places. D) 通过迁移到更安全的地方。

解析: 讲座中提到,极端天气只有在人们没有做好准备时才会转变成灾难。因此,防止极端天气变为灾难的主要方法就是通过采取措施使人们提前做好准备。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

18. 答案 B

- What does the example of Cuba serve to show? 以古巴为例显示了什么?
- A) How courageous Cubans are in face of disasters. A) 在灾害面前古巴人民是多么的勇敢。
- B) How preventive action can reduce the loss of life. B) 预防措施如何能减少生命损失。
- C) How destructive tropical storms can be. C) 热带风暴是多么的具有破坏性。
- D) How Cubans suffer from tropical storms. D) 古巴人民是多么的受热带风暴的迫害。

解析: 讲座中提到,以前在古巴,热带风暴如果未导致数百人丧生,也会导致数十人丧生。但提前预警体系的发展已经扭转了那种局势。2008 年,古巴连续被 5 次飓风袭击,但只造成了 7 人死亡。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

Recording Two

As U.S. banks recovered with the help of the American government and the American taxpayer, President Obama held meetings with top bank executives, telling them it's time to return the favor. (19) "The way I see it our banks now have a greater obligation to the goal of a wider recovery," he said. But the president may be giving the financial sector too much credit. "It was in a free fall, and it was a very scary period." Economist Martin Neil Baily said. After the failure of Lehman Brothers, many of the world's largest banks feared the worst as the collapse of the housing bubble exposed in investments in risky loans.

Although he says the worst is just over, Baily says the banking crisis is not. More than 130 U.S. banks failed in 2009. (20) He predicts high failure rates for smaller, regional banks in 2010 as Commercial Real Estate loans come due.

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

Analysts say the biggest problem is high unemployment, which weakens demand and makes banks reluctant to lend. But U.S. Bankcorp chief Richard Davis sees the situation differently. “We’re probably more optimistic than the experts might be. (21) With that in mind, we’re putting in everything we can. Lending is the coal to our engine, so we want to make more loans. We have to find a way to qualify more people and not put ourselves at risk.”

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

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

19. 答案 A

- What does President Obama hope the banks will do?
- A) Contribute more to the goal of a wider recovery.
 - B) Speed up their recovery from the housing bubble.
 - C) Pay back their loans to the American government.
 - D) Provide loans to those in severe financial difficulty.

- 奥巴马总统希望银行做什么？
- A) 为全球更广泛的经济复苏多做贡献。
 - B) 加快从房地产泡沫中复苏的步伐。
 - C) 向美国政府偿还他们的贷款。
 - D) 向处于严重金融困难的企业提供贷款。

解析：讲座中提到，在经济困难时，在美国政府和纳税人的帮助下，美国银行逐渐复苏。接着引用奥巴马总统的话指出：“当前银行应为取得更大范围复苏的目标多尽义务。”由此可知，选项 A 为正确答案。

20. 答案 C

- What is Martin Neil Baily’s prediction about the financial situation in the future?
- A) Many banks will have to lay off some employees.
 - B) It will be hard for banks to provide more loans.
 - C) Many smaller regional banks are going to fail.
 - D) Some banks may have to merge with others.

- 关于未来的金融状况，马丁·尼尔·贝利的预测是什么？
- A) 很多银行将解雇一些员工。
 - B) 银行提供更多贷款将变得困难。
 - C) 许多规模小的地区银行将会倒闭。
 - D) 一些银行可能与其他银行合并。

解析：讲座中提到，马丁·尼尔·贝利预言，随着商业地产贷款到期，小型的地方性银行在 2010 年的倒闭风险较高。由此可知，选项 C 为正确答案。

21. 答案 D

- What does U.S. Bankcorp chief Richard Davis say about its future operation?
- A) It will work closely with the government.
 - B) It will endeavor to write off bad loans.
 - C) It will try to lower the interest rate.
 - D) It will try to provide more loans.

- 关于美国合众银行的未来运行，总裁理查德·戴维斯说了什么？
- A) 它将会与政府密切合作。
 - B) 它将会尽力核销坏账。
 - C) 它将会试着降低利率。
 - D) 它将会试着提供更多贷款。

解析:理查德·戴维斯指出:“我们很可能比专家更乐观一些。抱着这样的想法,我们会尽我们所能。放贷是我们发展的动力,所以我们愿意多放贷。”由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

22. 答案 D

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

- A) It won't help the American economy to turn around.
- B) It will win the approval of the Obama administration.
- C) It won't do any good to the major commercial banks.
- D) It will be necessary if the economy starts to shrink again.

对于第二轮经济刺激,马丁·尼尔·贝利的看法是?

- A) 它不会帮助美国经济好转。
- B) 它将会赢得奥巴马政府的认可。
- C) 它对大型商业银行没有任何好处。
- D) 如果经济开始萎缩它将是必要的。

解析:在讲座结尾处,贝利指出,如果经济再度出现萎缩,将势必要求出台第二轮刺激政策,这是奥巴马政府希望没有必要做的事。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

Recording Three

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

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

Researchers at Duke University scrutinized more than 160 published studies and found an absence of strong evidence that any of these approaches can make a big difference.

(24) Co-author James Burke helped design the study. “In the observational studies we found that some of the B vitamins were beneficial. Exercise, diet, cognitive stimulation showed some positive effects, although the evidence was not so strong that we could actually consider these firmly established.”

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

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

The expert review also found insufficient evidence to recommend any drugs or dietary supplements that could prevent or slow cognitive decline.

However, given that there is at least some evidence for positive effects from some of these lifestyle changes, plus other benefits apparently unrelated to cognitive decline, Burke was willing to offer some recommendations.

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

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

23. 答案 A

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| According to the speaker, what might be a symptom of cognitive decline in older adults? | 根据说话者,老年人认知能力衰退的征兆可能是? |
| A) Being unable to learn new things. | A) 不能学会新东西。 |
| B) Losing temper more and more often. | B) 越来越容易发脾气。 |
| C) Being rather slow to make changes. | C) 做出改变相当缓慢。 |
| D) Losing the ability to get on with others. | D) 失去与别人相处的能力。 |

解析:讲座中明确指出,认知能力衰退是随着我们衰老而出现的一种常见的现象,它是指丧失学习学习新技能或回忆话语、姓名或面孔的能力。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

24. 答案 B

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| According to James Burke, what does seem to help reduce cognitive decline? | 根据詹姆斯·伯克,什么似乎能帮助降低认知能力衰退? |
| A) Community activity. | A) 社区活动。 |
| B) Cognitive stimulation. | B) 认知刺激。 |
| C) Fresh air. | C) 新鲜空气。 |
| D) Balanced diet. | D) 均衡的饮食。 |

解析:詹姆斯·伯克指出:“在观察性研究中,我们发现有一些 B 族维生素是有益的。运动、饮食和认知刺激表现出一些积极影响。”另外,此前的一些研究表明,让大脑挑战一些激发智力的活动可能有所帮助。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

25. 答案 B

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| What did James Burke recommend to reduce the incidence of cognitive decline? | 詹姆斯·伯克对于降低认知能力衰退发生率的建议是? |
| A) Ignoring the signs and symptoms of aging. | A) 忽视衰老的迹象和症状。 |
| B) Endeavoring to give up unhealthy lifestyles. | B) 努力放弃不健康的生活方式。 |
| C) Adopting an optimistic attitude towards life. | C) 以积极的态度对待生活。 |
| D) Seeking advice from doctors from time to time. | D) 时常向医生寻求建议。 |

解析:詹姆斯·伯克明确指出,不管是从医学角度、营养角度还是认知刺激角度,采取健康的生活方式都是十分有益的。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

Part III Reading Comprehension

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26~30 : OKHJA | 31~35 : NEMDB | 36~40 : ICLDK |
| 41~45 : EGANJ | 46~50 : DCCBA | 51~55 : BDAAC |

Section A

追求一种职业是青少年发展过程中必不可少的一部分。青少年开始从事一份真正的工作时,才会转变为成年人。在如 Piaget 这样的认知研究人员看来,成年意味着一种职业的开始。

Piaget 认为,青少年一旦步入职场,他们刚刚获得的提出假设的能力会令其创造出过于理想化的画面。这些理想画面的存在,没有经过工作或职业现实的磨炼,很快会使青少年无法容忍非理想主义的世界,促使他们迫切要求以典型的青少年方式进行改革。Piaget 说:“青少年改革者试图将其想法运用到工作中时,才会自然而然地真正适应社会。”

当然,青春理想主义通常是无畏的,而且,没有人愿意放弃梦想。显然,从些许断章取义的角度,Piaget的话似乎有点严苛。然而,他所强调的是现实改变理想主义观点的方式。Piaget认为,获得和接受一种职业是改变理想主义观点从而变得成熟的最佳途径之一。

在经济衰退期间职业和工作机会变少,青少年受到的打击可能会尤为严重。这种经济困难时期,可能会使青少年对他们的社会的角色感到困惑。为此,社区干预以及提供夏季和假期工作机会的政府工作计划,不仅从经济上来说有利,而且有助于促进青少年价值观。

【词性分类】

名 词: F) entrance 入口;出场 H) existence 存在 K) occupation 职业,工作
 M) recession 衰退,不景气

动 词: C) capture 捕获;占领 E) emphasize 强调 L) promise 许诺
 O) undertake 从事;承担

副 词: A) automatically 自动地,必然 I) incidentally 偶然地 N) slightly 轻微地

形 容 词: B) beneficial 有益的 D) confused 困惑的 G) excited 激动的
 J) intolerant 无法忍受的

26. 答案 O)

空格所在句子为 when 引导的时间状语从句,从句中缺少谓语动词,且根据主句中谓语动词 becomes 可确定此处应填动词的第三人称单数。宾语是 a real job, undertakes“承担;从事”符合语境,句子表示从事一份真正的工作时,青少年才会转变为成年人。而 promises“承诺”不符合语义逻辑。

27. 答案 K)

空格前是不定冠词 an,空格后是英文句点,由此可知,空格处应填入一个单数名词,且发音以元音音素开头。前面提到,从事一份真正的工作时,青少年才会转变为成年人。也就是说成年意味着一份职业的开始。所以,occupation(职业,工作)符合语境。

28. 答案 H)

空格前的 the,空格后是介词短语 of such ideals,由此可知,空格处应填名词。前面提到,青少年一旦步入职场,他们刚刚获得的提出假设的能力会令其创造出过于理想化的画面。由此可知,空格所在句应承接上文,进一步解释 such ideals 的情况,existence“存在”符合语义逻辑,表示这些理想的存在。

29. 答案 J)

空格前面是动词 become,后面是介词短语 of the non-idealistic world,可判断此处应填入形容词或名词。前面提到青少年会产生一些过于理想化的想法,那么对于这个不那么理想的世界应该是“接受不了”或“难以忍受的”,故填入 intolerant“无法忍受的”。

30. 答案 A)

空格前后句子结构较为完整,可判断此处需要填入副词,修饰主句谓语动词 comes。从逻辑上推断,青少年改革者试图将其的想法运用的工作中时,对社会的真正适应就是自然而然了,所以,automatically“自动地;自然而然地”符合语境。

31. 答案 N)

空格前是 taken,空格后是 out of context,此处包含一个固定短语 take out of context,意为“断章取义,脱离上下文”,其中 take 的宾语应是句子的主语 Piaget's statement,所以该过去

分词短语在句子中作状语,且不可缺少主要成分,由此可判断此处需要填入一个副词。本句要说明在什么情况下,Piaget 的论断或许太过苛刻,填入 slightly“轻微地”符合语境,意为“从些许断章取义的角度来说”。

32. 答案 E)

空格所在部分为 what 引导的主语从句,从句缺少谓语动词,由前面的助动词 was 可判断此处应填入动词的现在分词形式,本句的表语是 the way“方式”。emphasizing“强调”符合语境,表示他意在强调的是现实世界改变理想主义观点的方式。

33. 答案 M)

空格前是 during times of,空格后是逗号,决定了此处应填入名词或动名词形式。就业岗位越来越少,所以应该是处于萧条时期,且根据下文 difficult economic times 也可判断出 recession“衰退”符合语义逻辑。

34. 答案 D)

空格前是 may leave many adolescents,空格后是 about their roles in society,该部分为“leave sb.+宾语补足语”结构,空格填入的词作 leave 的宾补,且能与后面的 about 搭配,可判断此处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式。处于这样的经济困难时期,很多青少年或许对他们在社会中扮演的角色应该是“迷茫”或“困惑”的,所以,confused“困惑的;混乱的”符合语境。

35. 答案 B)

空格所在句子缺少谓语,由前面的助动词 are 可判断此处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式。根据主语 community interventions and government job programs 和空格前的 economically,可知填入 beneficial“有益的”,表示不仅从经济上来说有利,而且有助于促进青少年价值观。

Section B

社会既能富裕又能环保吗?

- A) “如果想我们的经济蓬勃发展,如果想消除全球贫困,如果想世界人口的健康状况得到提高——不只是在我们这一代,而是在未来的世代——(43)我们必须确保保护好我们的经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。”这番话并非出自典型的环保狂和拯救世界的环保主义者,而是出自 Gordon Brown,一位严厉、认真、尤其谨慎而闻名的政治家。
- B) 一个管理世界最强大经济体之一的人说出这番话,令人惊讶吗?可能吧,尽管千年目标的 5 年回顾即将到来,有同样想法的人远不止他一个。他在 20 国集团环境和能源部长圆桌会议上的这段演讲的根源,可追溯到 1972 年在斯德哥尔摩举行的联合国人类环境大会。
- C) (37)“保护和改善人类环境是重大的课题,这个课题影响人类的健康和全球经济的发展,”此次会议的最后声明总结道。该会议是后来一系列会议的首次会议,一系列会议引起了 1992 年里约热内卢地球峰会和 3 年前约翰尼斯堡世界发展峰会。
- D) (39)翻遍由联合国机构和发展小组准备的报告——很多是为大会准备的,像今年的千年目标回顾——你会发现环境保护和经济发展之间的联系是一条共同的主线。
- E) (41)根据千年生态系统评估,可持续地管理生态系统要比开发它们更有利可图。但要找到确凿的证据来支持这一论点并非易事。首先想到的是某种全球统计,从经济和环境角度评估国家的财富,并且能表明两者之间的关系的某个指标。
- F) 如果存在这样的指标,它也是隐藏极深的。经再三考虑,这一点也不令人惊讶;仅仅“环境”这个词就有许多方面,并且有如此多的其他因素影响财富——例如石油储存量——以至于要梳

理出一个简单的经济环境关系是几乎不可能的。

- G) (42)千年生态系统评估一项为期4年的大型全球研究,在今年年初,报道了其最初的研究结论,找到了相信可持续管理生态系统的理由——与自然合作而非违背其规律——或许从短期来看可能无利可图,但必定会带来长期的回报。
- H) 世界资源研究所(WRI)在其2005年八月底发表的世界资源报告中列举了几个非洲和亚洲国家类似的例子;报告还表明,环境恶化对穷人比对富人的影响要大,因为较贫穷的人的绝大部分收入是直接 from 周围的自然资源获取的。
- I) (36)仍然有许多通过破坏环境来增加财富的例子,在世界贫困地区和富裕地区都是如此,不论通过无监管的采矿、极大量的农业用水、砍伐和烧毁森林以发展农业、还是矿物燃料消耗巨大的交通工具。当然,从长远来看,这种增长可能不会持续——这是 Mr. Brown 以及斯德哥尔摩宣言都试图指出的。或许能说明繁荣增长和破产衰落最好的案例是纽芬兰大浅滩渔业。将近五个世纪,极大的鳕鱼供应量为一个产业提供了丰富的原材料,该产业在其全盛时期雇用四万名员工,支撑纽芬兰的全部社区的生活。之后,鳕鱼数量骤然暴跌。海洋中再也没有足够的鳕鱼来维持该种群,更不用说支撑一个产业啦。十几年后,该生态系统仍然没有重新恢复的迹象。很显然,由于过度捕捞,鳕鱼已经灭绝。曾经威武一时的纽芬兰船队现在发疯似地搜索着海底的螃蟹。
- J) 有种观点认为,现代人在不可避免地播撒着全球范围内大浅滩式的灾难的种子。该观点认为,我们正从你可能称之为“地球环境的银行余额”中提取比地球环境能够存续所需的更多的东西。我们的生活方式已经超出了生态系统的承受范围。(45)最近的一项研究试图计算“人类经济的生态超载”的程度,该研究发现,我们在使用相当于1.2倍个地球价值的环境产品和服务——言外之意是,在某个时刻,这种债务会被收回,还有那些服务(地球免费为我们提供的)——将会逐渐停止。
- K) 这是否正确,如果正确,生态之斧将何时坠落,又会坠落在何地很难精确判断。这就是政府和金融机构才刚刚开始将这种风险纳入其经济计算中的原因。(40)这也是发展机构在环境问题方面观点不一致的原因;一些机构,像世界资源研究所,主张环境发展需要与经济发展携手并进;而其他机构则认为,当务之急是建立一个欣欣向荣的经济,然后用创造的财富来解决环境恶化问题。
- L) 这种观点假设富裕的社会将投资环境保护。但真是这样吗?随着我们变得富裕,环境问题变得更好还是更糟了呢?斯德哥尔摩宣言对于此问题的解释模棱两可。“在发展中国家,”宣言解释道,“大多数环境问题是欠发达造成的。”(38)所以,也就是说,经济的发展应有助于世界变得更清洁?这倒未必;“在工业化国家,环境问题通常与工业化和技术发展有关”宣言接着解释道。换句话说,贫穷和富裕都过度开发自然界,只是出于不同的原因。经济增长必定会使我们的世界更清洁,这绝非事实。
- M) 无疑地是,富裕的社会有能力促进环境的改善,这是贫穷的社会远远不可及的。富裕国家的公民要求国家公园、清澈的河流、清新的空气和无毒的食品。然而,他们同样使用更多的自然资源——燃料、水(所有浴室和高尔夫球场用水)以及建筑材料。
- N) (44)一种情况是富裕国家输出环境问题,最生动形象的例子是气候变化。随着一个国家财富的增长,其温室气体排放也逐渐增加。可用的数据不一定完全正确。测量排放不是一门精确的科学,特别是涉及到周围土地使用问题时;并不是所有的国家发布了最新的数据,无论如

何,一些部门(像航空部门)的排放不包括在国家统计之内。但是,这些数据对于轻易看出一个清晰的趋势已是足够精确了。(44)随着国家变得富裕,就会生产更多的温室气体;而那些气体主要影响世界上的贫困地区。

- O) 当然,财富不是唯一的影响因素。挪威普通公民比美国普通公民富裕,但对解决气候变化的贡献却只有美国人的一半。挪威能在维持生活标准的条件下将其排放量削减至摩洛哥或甚至埃塞俄比亚的吗?这个问题(在生物多样性的地球上以及众多环境问题中重复出现),最终决定人类是否在追求经济复苏时超越生态系统的承受范围。

36. 答案 I)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Examples show that both rich and poor countries | 例子表明富裕和贫穷国家都利用 |
| exploited the environment for economic progress. | 环境来发展经济。 |

解析:根据题目的关键词 Examples, rich and poor countries 和 exploited the environment 定位至 I 段首句。这句话指出在世界很多地方,无论穷富,都有很多通过破坏环境而实现财富增长的例子。题干中的 Examples show that 对应原文中的 there are also many examples of, 题干中的 both rich and poor countries 对应原文中的 in rich and poor parts of the world alike, 题干中的 exploited the environment for economic progress 对应原文的 growing wealth by trashing the environment。

37. 答案 C)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Environmental protection and improvement benefit | 环境保护与改善有益于全世界人 |
| people all over the world. | 民。 |

解析:根据题目关键词 Environmental protection and improvement 和 benefit people 可定位到 C 段。该段承接 B 段内容,首句引用了 1972 年联合国人类环境大会宣言,“保护和改善人类环境是重大的课题,这个课题影响人类的健康和全球经济的发展”。题干中的 Environmental protection and improvement 对应原文中的 The protection and improvement of the human environment, 题干中的 benefit people all over the world 对应原文中的 affects the well-being of...throughout the world。

38. 答案 L)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| It is not necessarily true that economic growth will | 经济增长将会使我们的世界更干 |
| make our world cleaner. | 净未必是真的。 |

解析:根据题目关键词 economic growth 和 our world cleaner 可定位到 L 段最后一句。本段就财富是否必然带来更洁净的世界展开论证,最后一句是其主旨句:经济增长必定会使我们的世界更清洁,这绝非事实。题干中的 not necessarily 对应原文的 simply not true。

39. 答案 D)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| The common theme of the UN reports is the relation | 联合国报告的共同主题是环境保 |
| between environmental protection and economic growth. | 护与经济增长之间的关系。 |

解析:根据题目关键词 common theme, relation 和 environmental protection and economic growth 可定位到 D 段。该段指出,在联合国机构和各发展组织准备的众多报告中,环境保护与经济发展之间的联系是一条共同的主线。题干中 common theme 对应原文的 common thread, 题干中的 the relation between environmental protection and economic growth 对应原文中的 the linkage between environmental protection and economic progress。

40. 答案 K)

Development agencies disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress. 各发展机构在确保经济增长的同时如何处理环境问题上有所分歧。

解析:根据题目关键词 Development agencies, tackle 和 environment issues 可定位到 K 段。该段指出,各发展机构在环境问题上意见不一,有的主张改善环境与经济发展同步进行,而有的则认为应先发展经济然后解决环境问题。题干中的 disagree regarding how to tackle environment issues while ensuring economic progress 对应原文中的 are not united in their view of environment issues。

41. 答案 E)

It is difficult to find solid evidence to prove environmental friendliness generates more profits than exploiting the natural environment. 找到确凿的证据来证明环境友好比开发自然资源带来更多的好处是困难的。

解析:根据题目关键词 solid evidence, environmental friendliness, profits 和 exploiting 等可定位到 E 段前两句。该段首先引用了《千年生态系统评估报告》的论断:可持续地管理生态系统要比开发它们更有利可图;继而指出,找到支持这一观点的确凿证据并不容易。题干中的 difficult to find solid evidence 是原文中的 finding hard evidence to support the thesis is not so easy,题干中的 environmental friendliness generates more profits...natural environment 对应原文的 Managing ecosystems sustainably is more profitable than exploiting them。

42. 答案 G)

Sustainable management of ecosystems will prove rewarding in the long run. 从长远看来,可持续地管理生态系统将证明是有益的。

解析:根据题目关键词 Sustainable management of ecosystems, rewarding in the long run 可定位到 G 段。该段引用《千年生态系统评估报告》这项研究的首期结论:维持生态的可持续性或许从短期来看可能无利可图,但必定会带来长期的回报。题干中的 Sustainable management of ecosystems 对应原文中的 managing ecosystems sustainably,题干中的 prove rewarding in the long run 对应原文中的 certainly brings long-term rewards。

43. 答案 A)

A politician noted for being cautious asserts that sustainable human development depends on the natural environment. 一位以谨慎著名的政治家称可持续的人类发展依赖于自然环境。

解析:根据题目关键词 politician, cautious 和 natural environment 可定位到 A 段。该段首先引用了 Gordon Brown 的一段原话,“如果想我们的经济蓬勃发展,如果想消除全球贫困,如果想世界人口的健康状况得到提高——不只是在我们这一代,而是在未来的世代——我们必须确保保护好我们的经济活动所依赖的自然环境和资源。”然后指出 Gordon Brown 是一位以严厉、认真、谨慎而著称的政治家。题干中 noted for 是原文 with a reputation for 的同义转述,而 sustainable human development depends on the natural environment 是对 Gordon Brown 的概括。

44. 答案 N)

Poor countries will have to bear the cost for rich 贫穷的国家不得不承受富裕国家

nations' economic development.

经济发展所造成的代价。

解析:根据题目关键词 Poor countries, bear the cost, rich nations' economic development 可定位到 N 段。该段主要以气候变化为例来论述富裕国家将发展带来的环境问题转嫁到贫穷国家身上,其中最后一句总结说,随着国家变得富裕,就会生产更多的温室气体;而那些气体主要影响世界上的贫困地区。题目是对该段最后一句的概括论述。

45. 答案 J)

One recent study warns us of the danger of the exhaustion of natural resources on Earth.

一项最近的研究警告我们地球自然资源枯竭的危险。

解析:根据题目关键词 recent study, warn, exhaustion of natural resources 等可查找到 J 段。该段最后一句引用了一项最新的研究,我们在使用相当于 1.2 倍个地球价值的环境产品和服务——言外之意是,在某个时刻,这种债务会被收回,还有那些服务(地球免费为我们提供的)——将会逐渐停止。因此,这项研究其实是在对自然资源可能被消耗殆尽提出警示。题干是对原文的同义概括。

Section C

Passage One

互动式电视广告可使观众用遥控器点击广告,该广告形式已经推广好多年。(46)差不多十年前,就预测《老友记》(广受欢迎的情景喜剧)的观众将很快只需按几下遥控器就能买到一件和 Jennifer Aniston 的一样的毛衣。数字媒体咨询公司的 Colin Dixon 说:“这过去十年或十二年是互动式电视广告之年。”

所以,(47)Cablevision(美国有线电视公司),于 10 月 6 日将向其所有顾客推出互动式广告的消息受到了一些质疑。在播放广告期间,屏幕下方出现了覆盖广告,催促观众按下按钮索要免费样品或订购目录。Cablevision 希望明年年初能够让顾客用遥控器购物。

电视广告需要推动力。今年上半年费用降低了 10%。(48)数字录像机的普及让广告商担心他们的广告将被忽略。一些广告商求助于互联网,互联网便宜并且能提供具体的测量方法,像点击率——在营销预算紧张的时候尤为重要。Cablevision 的 David Kline 说,“流向互联网的广告费将会回到电视上来。”至少这个产业希望如此。

从理论上讲,互动式广告能以 30 秒的插播广告做不到的方式吸引到观众。最近,(49)Unilever 为其 Axe 牌除臭剂发起了互动活动,该活动中观众的平均参与时间超过了 3 分钟。

用在电视交互式广告上的经费数目仍然很小。Magna(广告代理商)估计,今年电视互动式广告的产值将达 1.38 亿美元。这一数字远低于人们曾预计的数十亿美元的产值。但是, DirecTV(美国直播集团), Comcast(康卡斯特公司)以及 Time Warner Cable(时代华纳有限公司)都对互动式电视广告进行了投资。Canoe Ventures 是一家领先的有线电视联盟,其在主导一个项目,旨在今年年末向全美推出交互式广告。BrightLine iTV 是一家设计和销售互动广告公司,它表示人们对互动广告的兴趣高涨;预计其今年的收益几乎增加三倍。BSkyB(英国天空广播公司),英国最大的卫星电视服务公司,已经向 9 百万顾客提供互动广告。

然而,对于电视“后倾”媒介、人们在看时是否渴望互动,仍存有疑虑。(50)目前,点击率很高(大约 3-4%,互联网上不足 0.3%),这也许只是人们对新颖事物好奇的结果。互动广告与观众也许不能融洽相处。

46. 答案 D)

What does Colin Dixon mean by saying “It’s been the year of interactive television advertising for the last ten or twelve years” ?

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

Colin Dixon 说:“这过去十年或十二年是互动式电视广告之年。”的意思是?

- A) 互动式电视广告将在十到十二年后变得流行。
- B) 互动式电视广告在过去的十年中存着大量争议。
- C) 互动式电视广告融入情景喜剧后变得成功。
- D) 互动式电视广告没有取得预期的结果。

解析:根据题干定位至第 1 段第 4 至行,本题询问 Colin Dixon 所说的这句话的意思。该句前一句指出,早在十年前人们就预计观众会在观看热播情景喜剧时通过互动式电视广告购物,而第二段首句又提到人们多少质疑美国有线电视公司重新推广这一项目,可知互动式电视广告过去并未取得人们预想的发展,故 D 正确。

47. 答案 C)

What is the public’s response to Cablevision’s planned interactive TV advertising program?

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

公众对 Cablevision 计划的互动式电视广告节目的反应是?

- A) 相当积极。
- B) 完全不关心。
- C) 有点质疑。
- D) 满口批评。

解析:根据题干中的 the public’s response, Cablevision 定位至第 2 段第 1 句。该句指出,当有线电视网(Cablevision)和美国有线电视公司宣布将在 10 月 6 日向所有的观众推出互动式广告,随之引起人们的质疑。C 项中的 doubtful 是原文 skepticism 的同义替换,故 C 项“有些质疑”正确。

48. 答案 C)

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

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

广泛使用数字视频录像机带来的影响是?

- A) 使观众容易地看到电视广告。
- B) 帮助广告商估量点击率。
- C) 使电视广告处于很不利的地位。
- D) 使观众轻而易举地查看销售商品。

解析:根据题干中的 the wide use of digital video recorders 和 TV advertising 定位至第 3 段第 3 句。该句指出,数字视频录像机的普及使得广告商们担心他们的广告会被跳过不看,C 项“它使电视广告处于很不利的地位”是正确答案。

49. 答案 B)

What do we learn about Unilever's interactive campaign?

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

我们从联合利华的互动活动了解到了?

- A) 它证明了电视广告的好处。
- B) 它很好地让观众参与进来。
- C) 它有助于吸引投资。
- D) 它促进了电视广告行业的发展。

解析:根据题干中的 Unilever's interactive campaign 定位至第 4 段第 2 句。前一句提到,从理论上来说,互动广告有着能吸引观众注意力这一优点,接着在第 2 句举了联合利华为例子来证明互动广告是如何成功吸引观众的。因此 B 项“它很好地让观众参与进来”是正确答案。

50. 答案 A)

How does the author view the hitherto high click-through rates?

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

对于至今的高点击率作者的看法是?

- A) 它们是由于这种广告方式很新奇。
- B) 它们意味着互动广告的受欢迎程度。
- C) 它们表明电视观众日益增长的好奇心。
- D) 它们预示媒体改革的未来方向。

解析:根据题干中的 high click-through rates 定位至最后一段第 2 句。作者在文章最后一段指出了自己对互动电视广告前景的担忧,并提出:可能是因为观众出于新奇的缘故导致高点击率。A 项中 the novel way 是原文中 the novelty 的同义转述,因此 A 项“可能是由于这种广告方式很新奇”正确。

【难词精选】

interactive *adj.* 交互式的
predict *v.* 预言
consultancy *n.* 咨询公司
roll out 推出(新产品)
overlay *n.* 覆盖物

catalogue *n.* 目录
engage *v.* 从事;吸引
deodorant *n.* 除臭剂
coalition *n.* 联合,合并
surge *v.* 剧增;涌动

Passage Two

采取什么措施来应对大规模失业?所有聪明人一致同意:没有快而简单的解决方法。工作是有的,但工作者还没做好准备——他们出现在错误的岗位上,或掌握不正确的技术。我们的问题是“结构性的”,需要许多年才能解决。

(52)但是不要费心思寻找能证明这种令人失望的观点的佐证。因为根本没有任何证据。
(51)相反,所有的事实都表明,美国的高失业率是需求不足引起的。没有简单的解决方法听起来很明智,其实很愚蠢:如果我们有清晰的头脑和政治意愿采取行动,失业危机能很快解决掉。换句话说,结构性失业是伪难题,是不寻找有效解决办法的借口。

事实上,每个主要的领域的工作岗位需求都大幅下降,而几乎所有行业中被迫从事兼职的工作者数量骤然上升。失业问题在各主要行业门类都已经涌现。只有 3 个总人口加起来比超过布

鲁克林人口多一点的州的失业率低于5%。所以,这些证据与我们主要遭受结构性失业相矛盾。那么,为什么这种说法如此受欢迎?

部分答案是,这种情况总是发生在高失业率期间,部分原因是,专家和分析师认为说这些问题根深蒂固,没有简单的解决方法会使他们话听起来很严肃。

我一直在关注,自封的“专家”对大萧条时期的失业有何看法;他们的看法与“非常严肃的人”的看法几乎完全一致。在1935年,就有分析者称失业是不可能在短期解决的,因为劳动力“缺乏适应能力、缺乏训练,不能把握行业可能提供的机会。”(53)几年后,一次大规模的国防建设最终提供满足经济需求的财政刺激——突然间各行业急切雇用那些“缺乏适应能力、缺乏培训的”工人。

(54)但是现在,就像当初一样,强大的势力在意识形态上反对政府采取大规模刺激经济的全部想法。从根本上讲,这是宣称我们面临巨大结构性失业问题的言论一直增长的原因:大规模失业正削弱我们的经济和破坏社会,而他们却给出了一个对大规模失业不采取任何行动的理由。

(55)所以,你需要明白的是没有任何证据支持这些说法。我们不是缺乏需要的技术,而是缺乏解决策略。正如我说的那样,结构性失业不是真正的问题,是借口——针对美国问题急需行动的时刻而不行动的借口。

51. 答案 B)

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| What does the author think is the root cause of mass unemployment in America? | 作者认为美国大规模失业的根本原因是? |
| A) Corporate mismanagement. | A) 企业管理不善。 |
| B) Insufficient demand. | B) 需求不足。 |
| C) Technological advances. | C) 技术进步。 |
| D) Workers' slow adaptation. | D) 工人适应缓慢。 |

解析:根据题干中的 root cause 和 mass unemployment in America 定位至第2段第3句。该段首先否定了第1段末所述的“结构性失业”的说法,然后第3句指出,所有的事实表明,美国的高失业率其实是需求不足造成的,进而分析了“结构性失业”说法的愚蠢性。B项中 insufficient demand 是原文 inadequate demand 的同义替换,所以选B项“需求不足”正确。

52. 答案 D)

| | |
|---|----------------|
| What does the author think of the experts' claim concerning unemployment? | 作者认为专家关于失业言论是? |
| A) Self-evident. | A) 不言而喻。 |
| B) Thought-provoking. | B) 发人深思。 |
| C) Irrational. | C) 不合理的。 |
| D) Groundless. | D) 没有根据的。 |

解析:根据题干中的 experts' claim concerning unemployment 可定位到第2和第3段倒数第二句。在第2段第1、2句作者规劝读者不要费力去寻求证据来证明这种令人失望的观点的合理性,因为根本没有证据。继而,在第3段给出一些例证,并得出结论,该证据有力地反驳了“我们主要遭受结构性失业”的措辞。由此,D项“没有根据的”。

53. 答案 A)

| | |
|--|----------------|
| What does the author say helped bring down | 作者说什么帮助降低大萧条期间 |
|--|----------------|

unemployment during the Great Depression?

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

解析:根据题干中的 bring down unemployment 和 the Great Depression 定位至第 5 段。该段最后一句,一次大规模的国防建设最终提供满足经济需求的财政刺激——突然间各行业急切雇用那些“缺乏适应能力、缺乏培训的”工人。简言之,庞大的国防计划刺激了经济,带动了就业。所以 A 项“蓬勃的国防工业”正确。

54. 答案 A)

What has caused claims of huge structural problems to multiply?

- A) Powerful opposition to government's stimulus efforts.
- B) Very Serious People's attempt to cripple the economy.
- C) Evidence gathered from many sectors of the industries.
- D) Economists' failure to detect the problems in time.

解析:根据题干中的 claims, structural problems 和 multiply 定位至倒数第 2 段第 2 句。该句指出:从根本上讲,这是宣称我们面临巨大结构性失业问题的言论一直增长的原因。这句话只是陈述了题干中提到的“巨大的结构性问题的言论增加”这一事实,而具体原因是:强大的势力在意识形态上反对政府采取大规模刺激经济的全部想法。故 A 项“政府刺激经济的努力遭到强有力的反对”正确。

55. 答案 C)

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

- A) To testify to the experts' analysis of America's problems.
- B) To offer a feasible solution to the structural unemployment.
- C) To show the urgent need for the government to take action.
- D) To alert American workers to the urgency for adaptation.

解析:根据题干中的 author's purpose 可定位至最后一段。文章最后一段作者呼吁读者不要相信那些所谓“专家们”的说辞,它们根本没有依据可言。进而其谴责政府的不作为,“我们不是缺乏需要的技术,而是缺乏解决策略。”作者的根本目的是吁请政府采取实际行动来解决目前的问题。C 项中 urgent need 对应原文的 desperately needed,因此 C 项“表达需要政府采取行动的迫切性”正确。

的失业率?

- A) 蓬勃的国防工业。
- B) 聪明人提出的一揽子福利。
- C) 全国范围的工人的培训。
- D) 产业的彻底重组。

什么导致宣称巨大的结构性问题的言论不断增加?

- A) 政府刺激经济的努力遭到强有力的反对。
- B) 非常严肃认真的人试图削弱经济。
- C) 从各个行业部门搜集的证据。
- D) 经济学家没有及时发现问题。

作者写这篇文章的目的?

- A) 证明专家对美国问题的分析。
- B) 为结构性失业提供可行的解决方案。
- C) 表达需要政府采取行动的迫切性。
- D) 警告美国工人适应的紧迫性。

【难词精选】

justify *v.* 证明……是正当的

bleak *adj.* 黯淡的;荒凉的

inadequate *adj.* 不足的;不适当的
clarity *n.* 明晰,清楚
plunge in 突然陷入
category *n.* 种类;范畴
stimulus *n.* 刺激,刺激物
sufficient *adj.* 足够的,充分的

multiply *v.* 使大大增加;大量繁殖;乘
cripple out 削弱
Self-evident *adj.* 不言而喻的
irrational *adj.* 不理性的
testify *v.* 证明,证实

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

Innovation in China is thriving at a rate as never seen before. In order to catch up with and surpass the developed countries in science and technology as soon as possible, China has considerably increased its research-and-development funding in recent years. Chinese universities and research institutes are actively engaged in innovative researches, which cover high-tech areas from big data to biochemistry, from new energy to robots. They also collaborate with science parks in various places to commercialize their innovations. Meanwhile, Chinese entrepreneurs are striving to be pioneers of innovation, whether in products or business models, in an attempt to meet the ever-changing and growing demands of the customer market both at home and abroad.

【分句解析】

1. “中国的创新”翻译为 innovation in China;“以前所未有的速度”翻译为 at a rate as never seen before;“蓬勃发展”用 is thriving 来表达, thrive 的含义即“蓬勃发展,兴旺发达”。
2. “为了在科学技术上尽快赶超世界发达国家”作目的状语,可以用 in order to do sth.来表达;“尽快赶超”翻译为 catch up with and surpass as soon as possible;“在科学技术上”翻译为 in science and technology ;“中国近年来大幅度增加了研究开发资金”为主句,主干为“中国增加了研究开发资金”即 China has increased its research-and-development funding;“大幅度”可以翻译为 considerably、drastically 或 significantly;“近年来”翻译为 in recent years 即可。
3. 用逗号隔开的第二个自然分句,可以翻译为由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,修饰第一个自然分句中的“创新研究”;“正在积极开展创新研究”可翻译为 are actively engaged in innovative researches;“覆盖了从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人等各类高科技领域”需要进行拆分,首先,核心部分为“覆盖了各类高科技领域”,翻译为 cover high-tech areas,“从大数据到生物化学、从新能源到机器人”可以使用 from...to...的结构;“大数据(big data)”“生物化学(biochemistry)”“新能源(new energy)”都是社会热点词汇,平时应尤其注意积累此类词汇的英文表达。
4. 主干是“它们还与各地的科技园合作”,即 They also collaborate with science parks in various places,“与……合作”翻译为 collaborate with 即可;“使创新成果商业化”为目的状语,表明合作的目的,故应翻译为不定式,注意“使商业化”翻译为 commercialize。
5. 本句较长,需注意拆分意群,核心部分为“中国企业家也在努力争做创新的先锋”,即 Chinese entrepreneurs are striving to be pioneers of innovation;“以适应国内外消费市场不断变化和

增长的需求”表示目的,可以翻译为表目的的短语 in an attempt to do sth.,该目的状语本身较长,也需拆分一下,核心部分是“适应需求”,即 to meet ,“不断变化和增长的”即 ever-changing and growing ,“国内外消费市场”即 the customer market both at home and abroad;“无论在产品还是商业模式上”相当于插入语,可以翻译为英文的插入语结构 whether in products or business models。