

2018 年 6 月大学英语六级真题答案详解(第 1 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

The Importance of Building Trust Between Employers and Employees

Trust is needed in every relationship, including employers and employees. The trust between employers and employees plays a significant role in the company's development.

In the first place, with trust between employers and employees, employers feel at ease to assign work to their employees, while their employees are able to consider themselves as an important member of the company. In this way, the employees are more likely to be initiative and active in their work.

In the second place, trust between employers and employees can create a favorable and harmonious working atmosphere, which provides the bosses and workers a pleasant and satisfactory feeling, and improves working efficiency.

In the last place, trust between bosses and staff contributes to their communication and cooperation. Just like in a football team where cooperation is the soul, communication and cooperation inside the company strengthens it.

All in all, the importance of trust between employers and employees should never be neglected.

全文翻译: 每种关系都需要信任的支持, 包括雇主和员工之间的关系。雇主和员工之间的信任对于公司的发展有着重要的作用。首先, 领导和员工之间有信任, 雇主可以放心把工作交给员工, 而员工会对公司有主人翁意识, 也就更可能在工作中发挥积极性和主动性。其次, 领导和员工之间的信任能够创造良好和谐的工作氛围, 能让雇主和员工产生一种快乐和满足的感觉, 提高工作效率。最后, 老板和员工之间的信任, 可以促进老板和员工的交流与合作。正如合作是足球队的灵魂, 公司内部的合作也会使公司强大。总之, 雇主和员工之间的信任的重要性不容忽视。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Conversation One

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

M: What's all that? Are you going to make a salad?

W: No, I'm going to make a gazpacho.

M: What's that?

W: (1)Gazpacho is a cold soup from Spain. It's mostly vegetables. I guess you could call it a liquid salad.

M: Cold soup? Sounds weird.

W: It's delicious. Trust me. I tried it for the first time during my summer vacation in Spain. You see, in the south of Spain, it gets very hot in the summer, up to 40°C. So a cold gazpacho is very refreshing. The main ingredients are tomato, cucumber, bell peppers, olive oil and stale bread.

M: Stale bread? Surely you mean bread for dipping into the soup?

W: No. Bread is crushed and blended in like everything else. (2)It adds texture and thickness to the soup.

M: Mm.(3) And is it healthy?

W: Sure. As I said earlier it's mostly vegetables. You can also add different things if you like, such as hard-boiled egg or cured ham.

M: Cured ham? What's that?

W: That's another Spanish delicacy. Have you never heard of it? It is quite famous.

M: No, is it good too?

W: Oh, yeah, definitely. It's amazing. It's a little dry and salty, and it's very expensive because (4)it comes from a special type of pig that only eats a special type of food. The ham is covered in salt to dry and preserve it. And left to hang for up to 2 years, it has a very distinct flavor.

M: Mm. Sounds interesting. Where can I find some?

W: It used to be difficult to get Spanish produce here. But it's now a lot more common. Most large supermarket chains have cured ham in little packets, but in Spain you combine a whole leg.

M: A whole pig leg? Why would anybody want so much ham?

W: In Spain, many people buy a whole leg for special group events, such as Christmas. They cut it themselves into very thin slices with a long flat knife.

1. What do we learn about gazpacho?

答案: B) 解析: 对话中, 女士解释说 gazpacho 是西班牙的一种冷菜汤。虽然在后面她说把 gazpacho 理解为一种液体沙拉也是可以的, 但这只是为了让男士能对 gazpacho 这种食物有更直观的认识, 不能认定为 gazpacho 是沙拉。

2. For what purpose is stale bread mixed into gazpacho?

答案: A) 解析: 对话中女士说, 往汤里加入干面包是为了让汤口感更好, 更浓稠。

3. Why does the woman think gazpacho is healthy?

答案: D) 解析: 对话中, 当男士问这种汤是否健康时, 女士十分肯定地说它很健康, 因为这种汤是以蔬菜为主要原料制作而成的。

4. What does the woman say about cured ham?

答案: C) 解析: 对话中, 当男士说自己不知道 cured ham 是什么东西时, 女士说这也是一种西班牙美食。接着说这种腌制的火腿非常昂贵, 因为它取自一种特殊品种的猪, 并且这种猪只吃一种特殊的食物。

Conversation Two

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

M: Hello, I wish to buy a bottle of wine.

W: Hi, yes. What kind of wine would you like?

M: I don't know, Sorry. I don't know much about wine.

W: That's no problem at all. What's the occasion and how much would you like to spend?

M: It's for my boss. It's his birthday. I know he likes wine, but I don't know what type. I also do not want anything too expensive, maybe mid-range. How much would you say is a mid-range bottle of wine approximately?

W: Well, it varies greatly. Our lowest prices are around \$6 a bottle, (5)but those are table wines. They are not very special. And I would not suggest them as a gift. On the other end, our most expensive bottles are over \$150. If you are looking for something priced in the middle, I would say anything between \$30 and \$60 would make a decent gift. How does that sound?

M: Mm, yeah. (6) I guess something in the vicinity of 30 or 40 would be good. Which type would you recommend?

W: (7) I would say the safest option is always a red wine. They are generally more popular than

whites, and can usually be paired with food more easily. Our specialty here are Italian wines, and these tend to be fruity with medium acidity. (8)This one here is a Chianti, which is perhaps Italy's most famous type of red wine. Alternatively, you may wish to try and surprise your boss with something less common, such as the Infantile. The grapes are originally native to Croatia but this winery is in east in Italy and it has a more spicy and peppery flavor. So to summarize, the Chianti is more classical and the Infantile more exciting. Both are similarly priced at just under \$40.

M:(8) I will go with Chianti then. Thanks.

5.What does the woman think of table wines?

答案: B) 解析: 对话中,女士对男士说,她店里最便宜的葡萄酒大约 6 美元一瓶,但这些都是普通的佐餐酒,没有什么特别之处,她不建议男士买这种葡萄酒送给他的老板,也就是说,这种 table wine 不是得体的礼物。

6. What is the price range of wine the man will consider?

答案: A) 解析: 对话中,男士明确指出,他希望购买价格为大约 30 美元或大约 40 美元的葡萄酒,也就是价格为三四十美元的葡萄酒。结合四个选项可知,A)选项符合题意

7. Why does the woman recommend red wines?

答案: D) 解析: 对话中,女士建议男士购买红葡萄酒,因为红葡萄酒通常比白葡萄酒更受欢迎,并且红葡萄酒与食物更好搭配,也就是说,红葡萄酒可以与不同的食物进行搭配饮用。

8. What do we learn about the wine the man finally bought?

答案: D) 解析: 对话末尾,男士拿定了主意要买 Chian(基安蒂红葡萄酒),而根据女士此前的介绍,Chianti 是意大利最有名的红葡萄酒。

Section B

Passage One

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

(9)Many people enjoy secret codes, the harder the code, the more some people would try to figure it out. In war time, codes are especially important. they help army send news about battles and signs of enemy forces. Neither side wants its code broken by the other. (10、11)One very important code was never broken, it was used during world war two by the Americans. It was spoken code, never written down and it was developed and used by NH Indians. They were called the NH code talkers. The NH created the codes in their own language. NH was hard to learn and only a few people know it. So it was pretty certain that the enemy would not be able to understand the code talkers. In addition, the talkers used code words. They called a submarine and an iron fish and a small bomb thrown by hand, a potato. If they wanted to spell something, they used code words for letters of the Alphabet. For instance, the letter A was ant or apple or ax, the code talkers worked mostly in the islands in the Pacific. One or two would be assigned a group of soldiers. They would send messages by field telephone to the code talker in the next group. And he would relay the information to his commander.(10)The code talkers played an important part in several battles. They helped the troops coordinate their movements and attacks. After the war, the US governments honored them for what they had accomplished. Theirs was the most successful wartime code ever used.

9. What does the speaker say many people enjoy doing?

答案: C) 解析: 短文开头即指出,很多人喜欢密码。密码越难,他们就越想要破译出来。也就

是说,这些人喜欢进行密码破译。

10.What do we learn about the NH talkers?

答案: A) 解析: 短文中说,在二战期间,美国的一种密码从未被敌方破译。这种密码以印第安部落纳瓦霍人的方言为基础发展而来,没有书面形式,只是在纳瓦霍人之间口口相传。纳瓦霍密码员帮助军队协调行动和攻击,在战争中起着重要作用。由此可知,他们在二战期间给予了美国军队巨大的帮助。

11.What is the speaker mainly talking about?

答案: C) 解析: 短文以人们喜欢破译密码开头,引出了二战中从未被成功破译的纳瓦霍密码,之后,文章对这种密码的编译、使用者、使用方式以及战后美国政府对这些密码人员的奖励进行了介绍。由此可以判断,文章围绕着纳瓦霍密码展开,向读者全面讲述了这种从未被成功破译的密码。

Passage Two

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

If you are young and thinking about your career, you want to know where you can make a living, well, (12)there's going to be a technological replacement of a lot of knowledge intensive jobs in the next twenty years. Particularly in the two largest sectors of the labor force with professional skills. One is teaching, and the other, healthcare. You have so many applications and software and platforms that are going to come in and provide information and service in these two fields, which means a lot of health care and education sectors, would be radically changed, and lots of jobs will be lost. (13)Now, where will the new jobs be found, well the one sector of the economy that can't be easily duplicated by even small technologies is the caring sector, the personal care sector. That is, you can't really get a robot to do a great massage or physical therapy. Or, you can't get the kind of personal attention you need with regard to therapy or any other personal service. There could be very high and personal services, (14)therapist do charge a lot of money. I think there's no limit to the amount of personal attention and personal care people would like if they could afford it. But, the real question in the future is, how come people afford these things if they don't have money, because they can't get a job that pays enough. (15)That's why I wrote this book, which is about how to reorganize the economy for the future when technology brings about destructive changes, to what we used to consider high income work.

12.What does the speaker say will happen in the next twenty years?

答案: B) 解析: 短文开头提到,在未来 20 年,一大批知识密集型的工作将会因为技术原因而被取代。

13.Where will young people have more chances to find jobs?

答案: C) 解析: 短文中明确提到,个人护理领域的工作内容不可能轻易地被技术取代,即使是智能技术也不行。因此,将来人们应该可以在这一领域比较容易找到工作。

14.What does the speaker say about therapist?

答案: A) 解析: 事实细节题。短文中说,治疗师们的收费都很高。

15. What is the speaker's book about?

答案: B) 解析: 短文末尾,讲话者说,他的这本书主要讨论的是在未来社会,当技术给我们曾经认为高收入的工作带来破坏性的变化的时候,应该如何重新规划未来的经济结构。也就是说,该书围绕技术对传统高收入工作带来的破坏性影响展开。

Section C

Recording One

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

American researchers have discovered the world's oldest paved road, a 4,600-year-old highway. (16)It linked a stone pit in the Egyptian desert to waterways that carried blocks to monument sites along the Nile. The eight-mile road is at least 500 years older than any previously discovered road. It is the only paved road discovered in ancient Egypt, said geologist Thomas Bown of the United States Geological Survey. He reported the discovery on Friday. "The road probably doesn't rank with the pyramids as a construction feat, but it is a major engineering achievement," said his colleague, geologist James Harrell of the University of Toledo. "Not only is the road earlier than we thought possible, we didn't even think they built roads." (17)The researchers also made a discovery in the stone pit at the northern end of the road: the first evidence that the Egyptians used rock saws. "This is the oldest example of saws being used for cutting stone," said Bown's colleague James Hoffmeier of Wheaton College in Illinois.

"That's two technologies we didn't know they had," Harrell said "And we don't know why they were both abandoned." The road was discovered in the Faiyum Depression, about 45 miles southwest of Cairo. Short segments of the road had been observed by earlier explorers, Bown said, but they failed to realize its significance or follow up on their observations. Bown and his colleagues stumbled across it while they were doing geological mapping in the region. (18)The road was clearly built to provide services for the newly discovered stone pit. Bown and Harrell have found the camp that housed workers at the stone pit. The road appears today to go nowhere, ending in the middle of the desert. When it was built, its terminal was a dock on the shore of Lake Moeris, which had an elevation of about 66 feet above sea level, the same as the dock. Lake Moeris received its water from the annual floods of the Nile. At the time of the floods, the river and lake were at the same level and connected through a gap in the hills near the modern villages of el-Lahun and Hawara. Harrell and Bown believe that blocks were loaded onto barges during the dry season, then floated over to the Nile during the floods to be shipped off to the monument sites at Giza and Saqqara.

16. What do we learn from the lecture about the world's oldest paved road in Egypt?

答案: D) 解析: 讲座开头提到,美国研究人员发现了世界上最古老的人工铺就的公路,它连接了埃及沙漠中的一个采石场和几条运送石块的水路。

17. What did the researchers discover in the stone pit?

答案: A) 解析: 讲座中提到,研究人员在该公路北端的采石场中发现了埃及人使用岩石锯的第一个证据,这是人们使用锯子来切割石头的最古老的例子。

18. For what purpose was the paved road built?

答案: B) 解析: 讲座中明确指出,这条路显然是为新发现的采石场提供服务而建造的。

Recording Two

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

The thin, extremely sharp needles didn't hurt at all going in. Dr. Gong pierced them into my left arm, around the elbow that had been bothering me.(19) Other needles were slipped into my left wrist and, strangely, into my right arm, and then into both my closed eyelids.

There wasn't any discomfort, just a mild warming sensation. However, I did begin to wonder

what had driven me here, to the office of Dr. James Gong, in New York's Chinatown. Then I remembered—the torturing pain in that left elbow. (20) Several trips to a hospital and two expensive, uncomfortable medical tests had failed to produce even a diagnosis. “Maybe you lean on your left arm too much,” the doctor concluded, suggesting I see a bone doctor. During the hours spent waiting in vain to see a bone doctor, I decided to take another track and try acupuncture. A Chinese-American friend recommended Dr. Gong. I took the subway to Gong's second-floor office, marked with a hand-painted sign. Dr. Gong speaks English, but not often. Most of my questions to him were greeted with a friendly laugh, but I managed to let him know where my arm hurt. He asked me to go into a room, had me lie down on a bed, and went to work. In the next room, I learned, a woman dancer was also getting a treatment. As I lay there a while, I drifted into a dream-like state and fantasized about what she looked like.

Acupuncturists today are as likely to be found on Park Avenue as on Mott Street. In all there are an estimated 10,000 acupuncturists in the country. Nowadays, a lot of medical doctors have learned acupuncture techniques; so have a number of dentists. (21) Reason? Patient demand. Few, though, can adequately explain how acupuncture works. Acupuncturists may say that the body has more than 800 acupuncture points. A life force called qi circulates through the body. Points on the skin are energetically connected to specific organs, body structures and systems. Acupuncture points are stimulated to balance the circulation of qi.

The truth is, though acupuncture is at least 2,200 years old, “nobody really knows what's happening,” says Paul Zmiewski, a Ph.D. in Chinese studies who practices acupuncture in Philadelphia.

After five treatments, there has been dramatic improvement in my arm, and the pain is a fraction of what it was. The mainly silent Dr. Gong finally even offered a diagnosis for what troubled me. “Pinched nerve,” he said.

19. What does the speaker find especially strange?

答案: D) 解析: 讲座开头提到, Gong 大夫起初是把针扎进了他一直就感觉很不舒服的左手肘, 随后把针扎入了左手腕, 但此后的动作他就感觉到很奇怪了, 因为他的右手臂以及双眼睑都没有感到不舒服, 但 Gong 大夫却也扎入了针。

20. Why did the speaker go see Dr. Gong?

答案: C) 解析: 讲座中提到, 他的左肘感到难受, 但是去了好几次医院, 做了几项又贵又难挨的医疗检查之后, 医生都未能做出诊断, 还推荐他去看骨科大夫, 就是在等待看骨科大夫的时候, 他决定要尝试一下中医的针刺疗法。也就是说, 他之所以会去找 Gong 大夫看病, 是因为此前的治疗都没有效果。

21. What account for the growing popularity of acupuncture in the United States, according to the speaker?

答案: A) 解析: 讲座中, 讲话人用简简单单的两个词 Patient demand 就说明了为什么针刺疗法在美国会越来越受欢迎, 原因就在于患者的需求。

Recording Three

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

Ronald and Lois married for two decades considered themselves a happy couple. (22) But in the early years of their marriage both were distilled by persistent arguments that seem to fade away without ever being truly resolved. They uncovered clues to what was going wrong by researching a fascinating subject. How birth order affects not only your personality but also how compatible you are with your mate. (23) Ronald and Lois are only children and onlies grow up accustomed to being

the apple of parents' eyes. Match two onlies and you have partners to sub consciously expect each other to continue fulfilling this expectation while neither has much experience in the giving and here's a list of common birth order characteristics and some thoughts on the best and worst Marischal matches for each. (24)The oldest tends to be self-assured, responsible, a high achiever and relatively seriously reserved. He may be slow to make friends. Perhaps content with only one companion. The best matches are with a youngest and only or a mate raised in a large family. The worst match is with another oldest since the two will be too sovereign to share a household comfortably. The youngest child of the family thrives on the tension and tends to be outgoing, adventurous, optimistic, creative and less ambitious than others in the family. He may lack self-discipline and have difficulty making decisions on his own. A youngest brother of brothers often unpredictable and romantic will match best with an oldest sister of brothers. The youngest sister of brothers is best matched with the oldest brother of sisters who will happily indulge these traits. The middle child is influenced by many variables however middles are less likely to take initiative and more anxious and self-critical than others. Middles often successfully marry other middles. Since both are strong on tact not so strong on the aggressiveness and tend to crave affection. (25)The only child is often most comfortable when alone. But since an only tends to be a well-adjusted individual she'll eventually learn to relate to any chosen spouse. The male only child expects his wife to make life easier without getting much in return. He is sometimes best matched with the younger sister of brothers. The female only child who tends to be slightly more flexible is well matched with an older man who will indulge her tendency to test his love—her worst much. Another only of course.

22. What does the speaker say about Ronald and Lois's early years of married life?

答案: C) 解析: 讲座开头提到了 Ronald 和 Lois 的婚姻生活,他们结婚二十年,是一对幸福的夫妻,但在刚结婚的几年里,他们总是不停地争吵,每次争吵都会过去,但问题却总是没有真正地解决。

23. What do we learn about Ronald and Lois?

答案: A) 解析: 讲座中提到, Ronald 和 Lois 都是家里的独生子女,都是家里人掌心上的宝。onlies 是 only 的复数形式,only 是指家里的独生子女,没有任何兄弟姐妹。

24. What does the speaker say about the oldest child in the family?

答案: D) 解析: 讲座中提到,家中最大的孩子通常很自信,有责任感。

25. What does the speaker say about the only children?

答案: B) 解析: 讲座末尾提到,家中的独生子女通常自己一个人待着的时候比较舒服自在,但独生子女的适应能力一般都比较强,因此他们最终能适应自己的伴侣。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

【词性分析】

名词: A) chronicles 编年史; E) hypothesis 假设,假说; F) maximum 最大值,最大量;
G) momentum 动量; 冲力; 势头; J) precision 精确(性),精准(性);
L) remnants 残余部分; N) revelations 被揭露的真相
动词: A) chronicles 按时序记载; B) complete 结束,完成; C) established 建立设立;
D) fascinates 深深吸引,迷住; I) perfect 使.....完美; K) puzzled 使迷惑;

M) removed 移走

形容词: **B) complete** 完整的;完全的;

F) maximum 最大值的,大量的,

J) precision 精确的,精密的;

副词: **H) mysteriously** 神秘地,难以解释地;

C) established 早已确立的;

I) perfect 完美的,完好的;

K) puzzled 困惑的

O) slightly 略微,稍微答案详解

原文翻译

扫描并绘制吉萨金字塔群的科学家们说他们发现吉萨大金字塔并不完全对称。但实际相差也不是很多。这座金字塔是世界七大奇迹中最古老的。几个世纪以来,这座金字塔的实际尺寸使专家们感到困惑,因为原本盖在金字塔上的“21 多英亩坚硬的白色罩石”很久以前就被移走了。“AERAGRAM”通讯以时间顺序记录古埃及研究协会所做的工作,在该通讯最新一期的一篇报道中,工程师格伦·达什说他的团队使用了一种新的测量手段,其中包括寻找任何幸存下来的罩石残余物,以确定金字塔最初边界的位置。他们发现金字塔的东部边沿的长度最多比西部边沿的长度短 5.5 英寸。然而,最让他着迷的问题不是设计并建造金字塔的埃及人 4,500 年前是如何犯错的,而是他们如何做到如此近乎完美。达什写道:“我们只能猜测埃及人在仅使用当时工具的情况下是怎样做到如此精确的铺线。”他说自己的假设是:埃及人把他们的设计图布在网格线上,意识到这座大金字塔的方向与基本方向仅存在少许偏差。(大金字塔的南北轴线比正南北轴线偏西 3 角分 54 角秒,而东西轴线比正东西轴线偏北 3 角分 51 角秒)这一差异的数量“小,但很接近”,考古学家阿特拉斯·奥博斯库拉指出。

26.答案: K) 解析: 空格所在句子为现在完成时,空格位于助动词 has 之后,宾语 experts 之前,因此应填入一个及物动词的过去分词形式。由本句可知,几个世纪以来,这座金字塔的实际尺寸___专家们。由该段第一句可知,科学家们发现吉萨大金字塔并不完全对称,这是最近的发现,由此可推出专家们几个世纪以来没有弄明白金字塔的尺寸问题。结合备选项,puzzled 使迷惑”符合句意,故为答案。

27.答案: M) 解析: 空格位于 were 之后,由此判断此处可填入动词的过去分词构成被动语态,也可填入形容词。由空格所在部分可知,原本盖在金字塔上的“21 多英亩坚硬的白色罩石”很久以前就___了。空格前的 originally covered it 表明原来是盖在上面的,暗含现在没有了的意思。结合备选项,removed“移走”为正确答案。

28.答案: A) 解析: 空格充当 which 引导的非限制性定语从句的谓语,空格后的宾语为 the work,因此应填入一个及物动词,且该词能和 work 构成动宾搭配。which 引导的非限制性定语从句对“AERAGRAM”通讯进行解释说明。由常识可知,通讯的作用是刊登和记录。备选项中,chronicles 意为“将(一系列事件)按时序记载”,符合句意,为正确答案。

29.答案: L) 解析: 空格位于限定词 any 之后,介词 of 之前,因此应填入一个名词

【语义判断】空格位于 finding any surviving of the casing 之中,此处 casing 指本段第四句提到的 casing stone“罩石”。根据第四句可知,罩石很久之前就被移走了,所以只能剩下些残余物,因此正确答案为 remnants“残余部分”。

30.答案: F) 解析: 空格位于不定冠词 a 之后,介词 of 之前,因此应填入可数名词的单数形式。语义判断】分析备选项可知, maximum 意为“最大值,最大量”, a maximum of 为固定搭配,表示“最多,最大”,代入句中表示“他们发现金字塔的东部边沿长度最多比西部边沿的长度短 5.5 英寸”,符合句意,固为答案。

31.答案: D) 解析: 空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中,其后为宾语 him,由此可知此处应填入一个及物动词作谓语。分析句子可知,空格处指最让“他”怎么样的问题。结合本段前两句对这个

问题的描述 so close to、such 和 using only the tools they had 可知,“他”对此充满了赞叹之情。结合备选项,正确答案为 fascinates“深深吸引,迷住”,指最让他着迷的问题。

32.答案: I) 解析: 固定搭配题。空格处于介词 to 之后,初步判断应填入一个名词。通过分析备选名词,发现这些名词均不能满足上下文语义,因此需要转换思路。结合所有的备选项,发现 close to perfect 为固定搭配,意为“近乎完美”,从语法角度讲可理解成 close to(being) perfect。close to complete 也为固定搭配,意为“近乎完整”,亦可理解为 close to(being complete)。再从句意进行分析,上文写到“金字塔的东部边沿的长度最多比西部边沿的长度短 5.5 英寸”,此处强调的是建筑设计的“完美”,而非工程的“完整”,因此排除 complete,故正确答案 perfect。

33.答案: J) 解析: 空格位于介词 with 和限定词 such 之后,故应填入名词。由空格所在句可知,达什写道:“我们只能猜测埃及人在仅使用当时工具的情况下是怎样做到如此的铺线。”作者在上文一直强调埃及人金字塔设计的巧夺天工。正确答案为 precision“精确(性),精准(性)”。

34.答案: E) 解析: 空格位于形容词性物主代词 his 之后,单数系动词 is 之前,故应填入一个单数可数名词或不可数名词。分析句子结构可知,空格后面的表语从句对空格所填词进行解释说明,表语从句提到了当时埃及人如何进行设计。由常识可知,现在的人并不知道当时埃及人到底如何设计并建造金字塔,所有的理论都是猜测。再加上上文中提到了 speculate“猜测,推测,不难推出此处指提出的假设,因此正确答案为 hypothesis 假设,假说”。

35.答案: O) 解析: 空格所在部分主干结构完整,因此应填入一个副词。从下文列举的具体数据可知,作者在此强调的是大金字塔的方向和基本方向之间的差异小,因此 slightly 略微,稍微。

Section B

原文翻译

同侪压力有积极的一面

A)(41)青少年的父母经常用怀疑的眼光看待自己孩子的朋友。他们担心青少年同龄群体有能力促使其成员做出愚蠢甚至危险的行为。这种谨慎是有充分根据的:例如,统计数据显示,车上带有同龄乘客的青少年司机比单独驾车或带有成年人的青少年司机发生致命车祸的风险更高。

B)在 2005 年的一项研究中,天普大学的心理学家劳伦斯·斯坦伯格及其合著者,彼时还在天普大学的心理学家马戈·加德纳,将 306 人分为三个年龄组:年龄较小的青少年,平均年龄为 14 岁;年龄较大的青少年,平均年龄为 19 岁;24 岁及以上的成年人。受试者玩了一款电脑驾驶游戏,在游戏中,玩家必须避免撞上毫无征兆地突然出现在路上的墙壁。斯坦伯格和加德纳随机分配了一些参与者单独玩游戏,或者有两个同龄的同伴旁观。

C)(37)当同龄人共处一车时,年龄较大的青少年在危险驾驶指数上的得分要高出大约 50%当其他青少年在场时,刚踏入青春期的青少年的驾驶鲁莽程度则完全翻倍。相比之下,成年人的行为方式却大同小异,不管他们是独自一人还是有其他人观察。**(37)**斯坦伯格和加德纳总结道:“同龄人的存在使青少年和年轻人,而非成年人,更有可能冒险。”

D)然而,在这项研究发表后的几年里,斯坦伯格开始相信,这种解释并没有抓住问题的全貌。当他和其他研究人员研究为什么在其他青少年的陪伴下,青少年更容易冒险这一问题时,他们开始怀疑群体的影响不一定总是消极的。**(45)**现在一些专家提议,我们应该利用青少年大脑对朋友在场的敏锐感知并充分利用它来改善教育。

E)在 2011 年的一项研究中,斯坦伯格和他的同事们转而使用功能性磁共振来调查同龄人的存在如何影响青少年大脑的活动。他们扫描了 40 名正在玩虚拟驾驶游戏的青少年和成年人的大脑,该游戏旨在测试玩家在黄灯时是会刹车,还是会加速穿过十字路口。

F)与独处时相比,被同龄人观察时的青少年大脑中与奖励相关的两个区域表现更为活跃,而成年人脑并如此。**(43)**换句话说,当青少年和同龄人共处时,奖励对于他们而言作用更强烈,

这促使他们去追求可能带来巨大回报的高风险体验(比如就在信号灯变红之前冲过去所带来的激动)。但斯坦伯格怀疑,这种趋势也有其优势。在他 8 月份在线发布的最新实验中,斯坦伯格及其同事使用了一款名为“爱荷华赌博任务”的电脑版纸牌游戏来调查同龄人在场如何影响年轻人收集和应用信息的方式。

G)结果:与独自玩爱荷华赌博任务的青少年相比,在青少年同伴注视下玩该游戏的青少年有更多的探索行为,从积极和消极的结果中学习得更快,并且在任务中表现得更好。(40)斯坦伯格表示:“我们的研究表明,青少年在同龄人在场时比他们独处时学习更快、更有效。”这一发现可能对我们如何思考教育青少年有着重要的意义。

H)(36)马修·D.利伯曼是加州大学洛杉矶分校的一名社会认知神经学家,也是 2013 年出版的《社会:为什么我们的大脑被连接在一起》一书的作者,他怀疑人类的大脑在学习具有重要社会意义的信息方面特别有技巧。他指出,2004 年的一项经典研究中,达特茅斯大学和哈佛大学的心理学家们使用功能性磁共振来追踪 17 名年轻男子聆听他人描述时的大脑活动,此时,他们的注意力要么集中于社交相关线索(例如:试图基于该描述形成对一个人的印象),要么集中于更多的社会中立信息(例如:注意描述中的细节顺序)。每种情况下的描述都是一样的,但人们在被给予社交动机后,可以更好地记住这些陈述。

I)该研究还发现,当受试者依据信息内容来思考并随后回忆描述时,与事实记忆相关的区域,如内侧颞叶,变得活跃。但依据社会意义来思考或记忆描述激活了背侧前额叶皮质—大脑社交网络的一部分—即使传统记忆区域的活动水平较低。(42)最近,正如他在 2012 年的一篇评论中所报告的,利伯曼已经发现,这个区域可能是涉及社交动机型学习和记忆的独特网络的一部分。他表示,这些发现表明“这个网络可以用来处理和存储学校里所教授的那种信息—这可能让学生获得一些尚未开发的脑力。”

J)如果人们通常倾向于回忆彼此的细节,那么对于那些非常关注谁在家谁出门了、谁喜欢谁、谁生谁的气这些社交细节的青少年而言,这种模式可能更有影响力。他们对社会剧的渴望不是或者不仅种分散他们对家庭作业注意力的方式,或者一种把成年人逼疯的方式。(39)它实际上是仅是种神经敏感,由荷尔蒙变化引发。从进化的角度来说,这个年龄段的人们正处于一个阶段,在该阶段,他们可以准备寻找伴侣和组建自己的家庭,同时与父母分开并自谋生计。为了成功地做到这点,他们的大脑促使他们去思考甚至对别人过分担心。

K)然而,我们的学校主要侧重于把学生当作个体。如果教育者反过来利用青少年从社交角度受到强烈的驱动进行思考的这一事实,那会发生什么呢?在《社会》书中,利伯曼列举了许多方法来做到这点。历史和英语可以通过相关人员的心理驱动力来呈现。因此,人们可以从拿破仑渴望给人留下印象的角度来介绍他,或者从丘吉尔孤独忧郁的角度来介绍他。较少涉及人际关系的科目,如数学,可以通过团队解决问题和同伴辅导获得社交这一方面。(44)研究表明,当我们为了教别人而吸收信息时,我们学得更准确和更深入,也许部分原因是我们的社会认知参与其中。

L)尽管焦虑的父母可能并不接受这一观念,但教育者可以将青春期的鲁莽转变为学术目的。伦敦大学学院的认知神经学家萨拉杰恩·布莱克莫尔在去年发表的一篇评论中写道:“在教育领域冒险是项能够获得进步和创造力的重要技能。”然而,她指出,许多年轻人尤其不愿在学校冒险担心一次考试低分或者差成绩就可能让他们失去进入选择性大学的机会。(38)我们应该向此类学生保证,冒险、甚至同侪压力都可能成为一件好事—只要它是发生在教室里,而非汽车里。

36.答案: H) 解析: 由题干中的 the human brain 和 socially important information 定位到 H)段

首句。定位句提到,马修·D.利伯曼怀疑人类的大脑在学习具有重要社会意义的信息方面特别有技巧。题干中的 is particularly good at 和 socially important information 分别对应定位句中的 is especially skillful at FI socially significant information,故答案为 H。

37.答案: A) 解析: 由题干中的 the presence of peers、increases risk-taking 和 adolescents and youth 定位到 C)段首句和末句。C)段首句列举了年龄较大的青少年和刚踏入青春期的青少年这两组受试者的实验结果:当同龄人共处一车时,年龄较大的青少年在危险驾驶指数上的得分要高出大约 50%;当其他青少年在场时,刚踏入青春期的青少年的驾驶鲁莽程度则完全翻倍。最后一句中,斯坦伯格和加德纳对这两个实验结果进行了总结,即同龄人的存在使青少年和年轻人,而非成年人,更有可能冒险。题中 increases risk-taking 对应原文中的 makes. more likely to take risks, 故答案为 C)。

38.答案: L) 解析: 由题干中的 risk-taking in the classroom 和 something positive 定位到 L)段最后一句 L)【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,我们应该向此类学生保证,冒险、甚至同侪压力都可能成为一件好事——只要它是发生在教室里,而非汽车里。根据上下文可知,定位句中的 it 指代 risk。题干中的 Students should be told 和 something positive 对应原文中的 We should assure such students 和 a good thing,故答案为 L)。

39.答案: J) 解析: 由题干中的 finding a mate 和 getting married 定位到 J)段第三、四句。J 段第三句提到,它实际上是一种神经敏感,由荷尔蒙变化引发。由第二句可知,第三句句首的 It 指代上一句的主语 Their desire for social drama 而 initiated by hormonal changes 则说明了青少年关注社会剧的原因。紧接着,第四句具体说明了青少年的荷尔蒙变化:从进化的角度来说,这个年龄段的人们正处于一个阶段,在该阶段,他们可以准备寻找伴侣和组建自己的家庭,同时与父母分开并自谋生计。题干中的 getting married 和 social interactions 分别对应定位句中的 start their own family 和 social drama,故答案为 J)。

40.答案: G) 解析: 由题干中的 Steinberg Increases the speed and effectiveness 以及 teenagers learning 定位到 G)段第二句。定位句提到了斯坦伯格研究的观点:青少年在同龄人在场时比他们独处时学习更快、更有效。题干中的 the presence of peers 和 increases the speed and effectiveness 分别对应定位句中的 their peers are present 和 more quickly and more effectively,故答案为 G。

41.答案: A) 解析: 由题干中的 Teenagers parents 和 negative peer influence 定位到 A)段第一、二句。A)段第一句提到,青少年的父母经常用怀疑的眼光看待自己孩子的朋友。紧接着第二句具体说明父母的担心:他们担心青少年同龄群体有能力促使其成员做出愚蠢甚至危险的行为。题干中的 concerned 对应定位句中的 worry,题干中的 negative peer influence 是对定位句中 the power to push its members into behavior that is foolish and even dangerous 的概括总结,故答案为 A)。

42.答案: I) 解析: 由题干中的 network involved in socially motivated learning and memory 和 unused mental powers 定位到 I 段最后两句。定位句提到,最近,正如他在 202 年的一篇评论中所报告的,利伯曼已经发现这个区域可能是涉及社交动机型学习和记忆的独特网络的一部分。他表示,这些发现表明“这个网络可以用来处理和存储学校里所教授的那种信息这可能让学生获得一些尚未开发的脑力。”最后一句中的 this network 指代上一句中的 network involved in socially motivated learning and memory。题干中的 allow students to tap 和 unused mental powers 分别对应定位句中的 giving students access to 和 untapped mental powers, 故答案为 I。

43.答案: F) 解析: 由题干中的 The presence of peers、intensifies 和 rewards 定位到 F)段第二句。定位句提到,换句话说,当青少年和同龄人共处时,奖励对于他们而言作用更强烈,这促使他们去追求可能带来巨大回报的高风险体验(比如,就在信号灯变红之前冲过去所带来的激动)。题干中的 The presence of peers 和 intensifies the feeling of rewards 分别对应定位句中的 with peers 和 rewards are more intense,故答案为 F)。

44. 答案: K) 解析: 由题干中的 absorb information imparting it to others 和 greater accuracy and depth 定位到 K 段末句。定位句提到,研究表明,当我们为了教别人而吸收信息时,我们学得更准确更深入,也许部分原因是我们的社会认知参中。题干中的 for the purpose of、imparting it to others 和 greater accuracy and depth 分别对应文中的 in order to、teach it to someone else 和 more accurately and deeply,故答案为 K。

45.答案: D) 解析: 由题干中的 Some experts、suggesting 和 good use in education 定位到 D)段末句 D)。定位句提到,现在一些专家提议,我们应该利用青少年大脑对朋友在场的敏锐感知,并充分利用它来改善教育。由上下文可知,定位句中的 it 指代 and 前的 the teen brain's keen sensitivity to the presence of friends。题干中的 suggesting 和 good use in education 分别对应定位句中的 proposing 和 leverage it to improve education,故答案为 D)。

Section C

Passage One

原文翻译

(46) 西班牙埃布罗河三角洲作为西班牙内战期间的战场而闻名于世,现在这里又发生了一场不同的竞争,这场竞争使稻农要和两大敌人作战:以稻子为食的巨型苹果蜗牛,以及持续上升的海平面。这里发生的事情将会对未来欧洲的大米产量和南欧湿地的整体运转状况产生影响。

埃布罗河三角洲坐落在地中海地区,在巴塞罗那南面,仅两个小时车程,这里一年的大米产量是一亿两千万千克,是欧洲大陆最重要的大米产区之一。然而,随着海水侵入这些淡水湿地,不断增加的盐分正在危害大米产量。与此同时,海水也消灭了贪婪的巨型苹果蜗牛,这种外来害虫以水稻幼苗为食。(47)最佳的策略就是利用一个敌人去对付另一个。

这场战役目前正在陆地上、巴塞罗那大学的温室中进行。(48)在“Neurice 项目”旗帜下工作的科学家们正在寻找既能够适应增加的盐分,又不会失去让欧洲大米适宜传统西班牙和意大利菜式的吸水性的水稻品种。

(48)“这个项目有两个方面,” Neurite 项目的经理、巴塞罗那大学的研究人员克沙维尔塞拉特说短期内对战蜗牛,中远期内抵御气候变化。但是蜗牛还是这个项目的当务之急。”这些蜗牛原产自南美洲,由全球水产技术公司意外引入埃布罗河三角洲,该公司为淡水水族馆饲养这牛却不让它们进脱了,到目前为止巨苹果蜗牛在欧只在埃布罗河三角洲出现《份 1 但是塞拉特说,这种蜗牛继续向新的领地迈进。“问题不在于它是否会抵达欧洲其他的大米产区,而是什么时候

在未来的一年半时间内,调查人员将会测试他们培育的一系列抗盐水稻。2018 年,农民将在埃布罗河三角洲和欧洲其他两处主要的大米产区——意大利的波河沿岸和法国的罗纳河沿岸——种植最有希望的品种。在稻田里种植一季将有助于决定这些品种中的哪一个,如果有的话,适宜商业推广。

(50)作为欧盟资助的项目,寻找抗盐的水稻品种正在这三个国家展开。每一组都在杂交培养一种欧洲本地的短粒稻和一种携带抗盐基因的亚洲长粒稻品种。科学家们正在培育后代水

稻,旨在获得既能够抗盐,又能保留欧洲水稻 97%基因组的品种。

46.答案: C) 解析: 由题干中的关键词 the Spanish Civil War 定位到文章首段。由定位段可知,西班牙的埃布罗河三角洲曾发生过著名的西班牙内战,现在这里又发生了一场不同的竞争:稻农要为了保护水稻作战。这里发生的事情(即结果)会产生重要的影响。由此可知,作者将这两个相提并论是为了突出后者和前者一样重要,故答案为 C。

47.答案: D) 解析: 由题干中的关键词 most effective strategy 定位到文章第二段最后一句。解题的关键在于对定位句中 harness one foe against the other 的正确理解,该短语意为“利用一个敌人去对付另一个”,选项 D)是其同义转述,故答案为 D)。

48.答案: C) 解析: 由题干中的关键词 Project Neurice 定位到文章第三段第二句和第四段。第三段第二句提到了题干中的关键词 Project Neurice。接下来的第四段提到,这个项目有两个方面:短期内对战蜗牛,中远期内抵御气候变化。但是蜗牛还是这个项目的当务之急。可见选项 C 与原文意义一致,故答案为 C。

49.答案: B) 解析: 由题干中的关键词 project manager 和 the giant apple snail 定位到文章第五段最后两句。由定位句可知,项目经理塞拉特认为巨型苹果蜗牛会继续向新的领地迈进,会抵达欧洲其他的大米产区,只是时间早晚的问题,选项 B)的表述与原文一致,故答案为 B)。

50.答案: A) 解析: 由题干中的关键词 ultimate goal 和 EU funded program 定位到文章最后一段。定位段第一句指出,这项研究的目的是寻找抗盐的水稻品种,随后的两句再次强调目的是培育出既能够抗盐,又能保留欧洲水稻 97%基因组的品种,故答案为 A)。

Passage Two

原文翻译

(51)摄影曾经是一种昂贵且耗时费力的痛苦经历,目的是为了记录生命中的重大事件。现在,就连吃饭这么稀松平常的事情,人们都能拍上无数张照片,需要付出的代价只不过是硬盘内存和进餐伙伴的耐心而已。

那么,用拍照来记录生活中的经历而不是单纯地享受经历会不会需要付出其他更严重的代价呢?南加大马歇尔商学院的市场营销学副教授克里斯廷·迪尔说:(52)“你们听过这种说法:你们不应该拍这些照片并干扰体验,这对你们不好,因为我们没有活在当下。”

(52)迪尔和她的研究员同事想要知道习惯拍照是不是真的这么不好,于是进行了 9 项实验室研究和现场调查,检测人们在使用相机和不使用相机时感受到的快乐程度。(53)发表在《人格与社会心理学杂志》上的研究结果显示,拍照不会减少乐趣,实际上能让人们更加享受当下所从事的事情,这令他们惊讶。

(53)“我们发现,因为你正在寻找你想要捕捉和你可能想记录的事物,所以你对世界的看法实际上略有不同,”迪尔解释道。“那会使人们更加投入到这个经历中,而且他们往往也更享受这个过程。”

以旅游观光为例。在一项实验中,将近 200 名参与者登上了参观费城的双层巴士。两辆巴士在观光过程中都禁止使用手机,但其中一辆观光车提供数码相机并且鼓励大家拍照。那些拍照的人远比没有拍照的人更享受这次旅行,据说他们也更投入。

迪尔认为,拍照能引导注意力,增加你从眼前的景象中所获得的快感。(54)这好像参观考古博物馆这么枯燥的事情也有效。在博物馆里,人们戴上了眼球追踪眼镜,并被告知拍照与否都可以。迪尔说:“人们的视线会在他们想拍照的事物上停留得久一点。”他们也更加喜欢这些展品。

在各个地方的“照片墙(Instagram)”软件的用户可以松口气了,拍照甚至能让吃饭变得更愉悦。当人们在吃午饭时被鼓励至少可以拍三张照片时,他们比那些被告知不能拍照的人更投入到这顿饭中。

这是因为相机令人满意的拍照声吗?是按快门这个实际动作吗?他们发现,不是。(55)仅仅打算拍而不是实际上拍照——就有同样的增加快乐的效果。“如果你想在心里拍照,那也会有照这个行为同样的效果,”迪尔说。“想想你打算拍什么也会使你更加投入。”

51.答案: A) 解析: 由题干中的 photo-taking 和 in the past 定位到文章首段首句。由定位句可知,摄影曾经是种昂贵且耗时费力的痛苦经历,目的是为了记录生命中的重大事件。选项 A) 中的 pains taking effort 和 recording life's major events 分别对应定位句中的 laborious ordeal 和 reserved for life's greatest milestones。A)是对定位句的同义转述,为正确答案。

52.答案: D) 解析: 由题干中的 Kristin Diehl 和 a series of experiments 定位到原文第三段第一句。定位句中的 wanted to find out 对应题干中的 to find on,所以定位句中 if that was true 即答案所在。而 hat 指代的内容是第二段最后一句话中的“you shouldn't take all these photos and interrupt the experience, and it's bad for you, and we re not living in the present moment 这句中的 interrupt the experience 和选项 D)中的 prevented people enjoying what they were doing 对应,故答案为 D)。

53.答案: C) 解析: 由题干中的 the results 和 Dich's experiments 定位到原文第三段最后两句和第四段。本题考查迪尔和她同事的实验结果。因此,应该定位到表示结果的 The results 和 What we find 这两处。C)中的 more absorbed in what catches their eye“更加投入到吸引他们眼球的地方”可以从两处定位句中的 makes people enjoy what they are doing more“让人们更加享受当下所从事的事情”和 more engaged in the experience“使人们更加投入到这个经历中”归纳得出,故为答案。

54.答案: B) 解析: 由题干中的 museum 和 eye-tracking glasses 定位到倒数第三段第二句。定位句指出,在博物馆里,人们戴上了眼球追踪眼镜,并被告知拍照与否都可以。结果显示,人们的视线会在他们想拍照的事物上停留得久一点。选项 B)中的 focus more on the exhibits when taking pictures 对应定位句中 a look longer at things they want to photograph,故答案为 B)。

55.答案: D) 解析: 由题干直接定位到最后一段最后一段用设问句引出迪尔对拍照的看法,即“仅仅打算拍照这个行为就有同样的增加快乐的效果”。选项 D)中的 the thought of taking a photo 对应最后一段中的 the act of planning to take a photo Fa Thinking about what you would want to photograph,选项 D)中的 have a positive effect 对应最后一段中的 had the same Joy-boosting effect FH also gets you more engaged,故答案为 D)。

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

基础版:

In the past, owning a private car was a luxury thing for most Chinese. Nowadays, private cars can be seen everywhere in China. Car has become an integral part of people's life: They not only drive to and from work, but also drive outside. The number of cars in some cities is growing so rapidly that traffic jams and the problem of insufficient parking space are becoming more and more serious. The municipal government of these cities have to develop some new rules to limit the number of cars on the road. As air pollution gets more serious, now more and more people choose to buy new energy vehicles. The Chinese government has taken some measures to support the development of new energy vehicles.

升级版:

A private car used to be a luxury for most Chinese, but now it is ubiquitous across China. People commute and travel by car, making it an integral part of their daily life. Spikes in car ownership have resulted in more prevalent traffic gridlock and inadequate parking space in some cities, which has prompted local governments to roll out new rules to rein in the number of cars on the road. Worsening air pollution has also led a growing number of people to buy new energy vehicles(NEVs 新能源汽车). As such, the Chinese government has taken some meaningful steps to support the development of NEVs.