

How does unemployment insurance help the unemployed?

- A) It pays them up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.
- B) It covers their mortgage payments and medical expenses for 99 weeks.
- C) It pays their living expenses until they find employment again.
- D) It provides them with the basic necessities of everyday life.

失业保险如何帮助失业者?

- A) 当他们寻找工作时支付给他们相当之前工资的一半赔偿。
- B) 为支付他们 99 周的抵押贷款以及医疗费。
- C) 支付他们的生活费直到他们找到工作。
- D) 向他们提供日常生活必需品。

**解析:** 讲座中明确提出,人们失业时可以获得失业保险,在寻找工作期间,可以拿到相当于之前工资一半赔偿。由此可知,选项 A 为正确答案。

17. 答案 B

What is local director Elizabeth Walsh of the Bucks County CareerLink doing?

- A) Creating jobs for the huge army of unemployed workers.
- B) Providing training and guidance for unemployed workers.
- C) Convincing local lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.
- D) Raising funds to help those having no unemployment insurance.

巴克士郡 CareerLink 的主管 Elizabeth Walsh 在做什么?

- A) 为大量的失业工人创造就业机会。
- B) 为失业工人提供培训与指导。
- C) 说服当地立法者提高失业津贴。
- D) 筹资来帮助没有失业保险的工人。

**解析:** 讲座中明确指出,巴克士郡 CareerLink 为失业工人提供培训与指导,帮助他们寻找就业机会。由此可知,选项 B 为正确答案。

18. 答案 C

What does Pennsylvania State Representative Scott Petri say is the best way to help the long-term unemployed?

- A) To offer them loans they need to start their own businesses.
- B) To allow them to postpone their monthly mortgage payments.
- C) To create more jobs by encouraging private investments in local companies.
- D) To encourage big businesses to hire back workers with government subsidies.

宾夕法尼亚州议员 Scott Petri 说帮助长期失业者的最好方法是?

- A) 向他们提供自主创业需要的贷款。
- B) 允许他们推迟每月的按揭付款。
- C) 通过鼓励个人投资当地公司来创造就业机会。
- D) 以提供政府补贴鼓励大公司回聘工人。

**解析:** 讲座中提到,宾夕法尼亚州议员 Scott Petri 认为,帮助长期失业者的最好办法是让普通公民投资当地公司,以此创造出更多的就业机会。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

## Recording Two

(19) Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Hadow and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

“Well, we’d been led to believe that we would encounter a good proportion, of this older, thicker, technically multi-year ice that’s been around for a few years and just gets thicker and thicker. We actually found there wasn’t any multi-year ice at all.”

(20) Satellite observations and submarine surveys over the past few years had shown less ice in the polar region, but the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

“We’re looking at roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in 10 years, roughly 10 years, and 100 percent loss in nearly 20 years.”

(21) Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams who’s been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since 1971 says the decline is irreversible.

“The more you lose, the more open water is created, the more warming goes on in that open water during the summer, the less ice forms in the winter, the more melt there is the following summer. It becomes a breakdown process where everything ends up accelerating until it’s all gone.”

Martin Sommerkorn runs the Arctic program for the environmental charity the World Wildlife Fund.

“The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the Earth’s climate system and it’s deteriorating faster than expected. Actually it has to translate into more urgency to deal with the climate change problem and reduce emissions.”

Sommerkorn says a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming needs to come out of the Copenhagen climate change summit in December.

“We have to basically achieve there the commitment to deal with the problem now. That’s the minimum. We have to do that equitably and we have to find a commitment that is quick.” Wadhams echoes the need for urgency.

“The carbon that we’ve put into the atmosphere keeps having a warming effect for 100 years, so we have to cut back rapidly now, because it will take a long time to work its way through into a response by the atmosphere. We can’t switch off global warming just by being good in the future. We have to start being good now.”

(22) Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change. He and other scientists say there are basically two options to replacing fossil fuels, generating energy with renewables, or embracing nuclear power.

### 19. 答案 D

What did Pen Hadow and his team do in the Arctic Ocean?

A) They measured the depths of sea water.

Pen Hadow 及其团队在北冰洋做了什么?

A) 他们测量了海水的深度。

- B) They analyzed the water content.
- C) They explored the ocean floor.
- D) They investigated the ice.

- B) 他们分析了水含量。
- C) 他么探寻了海底。
- D) 他们研究了冰。

**解析:** 讲座一开始就说,英国研究团队在北冰洋长途跋涉了三个月,测量并记录冰层状况。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 20. 答案 D

What does the report say about the Arctic region?

- A) Eighty percent of the ice disappears in summer time.
- B) Most of the ice was accumulated over the past centuries.
- C) The ice ensures the survival of many endangered species.
- D) The ice decrease is more evident than previously thought.

关于北极地区,这份报告说了什么?

- A) 在夏季 80% 冰层消失了。
- B) 大多数的冰层是经过几个世纪累积的。
- C) 冰层确保了许多濒危物种的生存。
- D) 冰层的减少程度要比之前想的更明显。

**解析:** 讲座中说在过去几年时间里,卫星观察和海洋观察都能证明极地地区冰层的减少,而最近的测量进一步证明,冰层的减少程度比之前更加明显。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

#### 21. 答案 C

What does Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams say in his study?

- A) Arctic ice is a major source of world's fresh water.
- B) The melting Arctic ice has drowned many coastal cities.
- C) The decline of Arctic ice is irreversible.
- D) Arctic ice is essential to human survival.

剑桥大学的科学家 Peter Wadhams 在他的研究中说了什么?

- A) 北极冰层是世界淡水的主要来源。
- B) 不断融化的北极冰层已淹没了许多沿海城市。
- C) 北极冰层的减少是不可逆的。
- D) 北极冰层对人类生存至关重要。

**解析:** 讲座中提到, Peter Wadhams 认为,冰层的减少是不可逆的。由此可知,选项 C 为正确答案。

#### 22. 答案 D

How does Peter Wadhams view climate change?

- A) It will do a lot of harm to mankind.
- B) There is no easy way to understand it.
- C) It will advance nuclear technology.
- D) There is no easy technological solution to it.

Peter Wadhams 对气候变化的看法是?

- A) 将会对人类造成许多伤害。
- B) 没有简单的方法来理解它。
- C) 将会推进核技术发展。
- D) 没有简单的技术方案来解决它。

**解析:** 讲座结尾部分提到, Wadhams 认为,对于气候变化来说,不可能轻易找到一种技术上的解决方案。由此可知,选项 D 为正确答案。

### Recording Three

From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others. (23) Now, a new study that began with about 1,000 children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's low self-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years. Researchers have been studying this group of children for decades now. Some of their earliest observations have to do with the level of self-control the youngsters displayed. Parents,

teachers, even the kids themselves, score the youngsters on measures like “acting before thinking” and “persistence in reaching goals”. The children of the study are now adults in their thirties. Terry Moffitt of Duke University and her research colleagues found that kids with self-control issues tended to grow up to become adults with far more troubling set of issues to deal with.

“The children who had the lowest self-control when they were aged 3 to 10, later on had the most health problems in their thirties and they had the worst financial situation and they were more likely to have a criminal record and to be raising a child as a single parent on a very low income.”

Speaking from New Zealand via Skype, Moffitt explained that self-control problems were widely observed and weren't just a feature of a small group of misbehaving kids. “Even the children who had above-average self-control as preschoolers could have benefited from more self-control training. They could have improved their financial situation and their physical and mental health situation thirty years later.”

So, children with minor self-control problems were likely as adults to have minor health problems, and so on. Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others, though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence. But good self-control can be set to run in families in that children who have good self-control are more likely to grow up to be healthy and prosperous parents.

(24) “Whereas some of the low self-control study members are more likely to be single parents with a very low income and the parent is in poor health and likely to be a heavy substance abuser. So that's not a good atmosphere for a child. So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.”

(25) But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents, and through school curricula that have proved to be effective. Terry Moffitt's paper on “The Link Between Childhood Self-control and Adults' Status Decades Later” is published in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

### 23.答案 B

What is the new study about?

- A) The reason why New Zealand children seem to have better self-control.
- B) The relation between children's self-control and their future success.
- C) The health problems of children raised by a single parent.
- D) The deciding factor in children's academic performance.

关于什么的新研究?

- A) 新西兰的孩子似乎有更好的自制力的原因。
- B) 孩子的自制力与他们未来成功之间的关系。
- C) 在单亲家庭长大的孩子的健康问题。
- D) 孩子学习成绩的决定因素。

**解析:** 讲座开头提到, 一项最新研究发现, 自制力弱的孩子成年后在健康、金钱和遵纪守方面的表现都会比较差一些, 接下来, 讲座主要讲了孩子的自制力与未来成功的关系。由此可知, 选项 B 为正确答案。