

2020 年 7 月大学英语六级考试真题

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “*The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.*” You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) She is a great athlete. C) She comes to talk about Olympic Games.
B) She has a three-year-old child. D) She enjoys reading new books.
2. A) How athletes excel in the past twenty years.
B) How athletes have challenged their physical abilities.
C) How comparisons are made between athletes.
D) How technology has helped athletes scale new heights.
3. A) Our bodies. C) Our thoughts.
B) Our scientific knowledge. D) Our ambitions.
4. A) It can be harmful to some athletes' physical health.
B) Athletes may become too dependent on technological progress.
C) It may give an unfair advantage to some athletes.
D) Scientific knowledge can help athletes cheat in competitions.

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

5. A) Variety. C) Sensitivity.
B) Flexibility. D) Family support.
6. A) Importing all kinds of goods over the years.
B) Making trades between China and Italy.
C) Exchanging furniture for foods.
D) Using the same container back and forth.
7. A) Warehouses. C) Production lines.
B) Cargo containers. D) Business offices.
8. A) Higher prices. C) Lower import duties.
B) More demand. D) Rapid growth.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A) It helps employees reduce their stress. C) It breaks the boundary of hierarchy.
B) It distinguishes offices from prisons. D) It reveals the dislike among employees.
10. A) Productive employees excel at all tasks they perform.
B) Routine production work cannot make employees satisfied.
C) Employees perform better after a happy weekend.
D) Humor can help workers excel at routine tasks.
11. A) Put bizarre expressions on the notes.
B) Take the boss doll apart as long as they reassemble it.
C) Beat each other during the breaks.
D) Exchange stress-reducing items with each other.

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

12. A) The recent finding of a changed gene in obese mice.
B) The new development of genes and hormones.
C) The similarity between human genes and mouse genes.
D) The influence of genes on individual organism.
13. A) It only works when the organism has sufficient fatty tissues.
B) How and when the gene has changed is still unknown.
C) It is named after the Rockefeller geneticist.
D) It renders mice unable to sense when to stop eating.
14. A) People of different weight have different obesity genes.
B) Our weight is totally determined by genes.
C) People are born with a tendency to have a certain weight.
D) Weight and height are closely related.
15. A) Lack of physical activities among all Americans.
B) The abundant provision of rich foods.
C) The belief that weight cannot be controlled.
D) The change of food sources.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) Similarity in interests. C) Compassion.
B) Openness. D) Mental stimulation.
17. A) Pleasure. B) Company. C) Popularity. D) Emotional factors.
18. A) Inequality. C) Feelings of betrayal.
B) Poor communication. D) Lack of frankness.

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

19. A) In the deserted fields. C) In the biology department of big universities.
B) In the dinosaur pit in Utah. D) At museums of natural history in large cities.

20. A) It is so far the largest amount of dinosaur skeletons ever found.
B) Some natural disaster killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in the area.
C) The finding of the bones can help discover the cause of dinosaur extinction.
D) The uniqueness of the deposit makes it a monument in the study of dinosaurs.
21. A) They floated down an eastward flowing river.
B) Some of the dinosaurs died of dryness.
C) Dinosaurs went to their grave before they died.
D) They were preserved well by the sand.

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

22. A) Developing new styles of living at a too fast pace.
B) Showing less respect to the elder generation.
C) Failing to care for parents in the traditional way.
D) Lacking financial and mental independence.
23. A) They don't have the urge to be with friends and relatives.
B) They have no choice but to live alone.
C) They prefer different lifestyles due to their different ethnic backgrounds.
D) They have a sense of independence and autonomy.
24. A) Many mothers don't want to become grandmothers.
B) There have been extended families in most parts of the world.
C) Small family units with only parents and children are over-emphasized.
D) Parents and grandparents should stay out of the children's way.
25. A) Save enough money to pay for the nursing homes.
B) Avoid being a burden to their children.
C) Accept the existence of the generation gap.
D) Understand the real need of their children.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Small communities, with their distinctive character—where life is stable and intensely human—are disappearing. Some have 26 from the face of the earth, others are dying slowly, but all have 27 changes as they have come into contact with an 28 machine civilization. The merging of diverse peoples into a common mass has produced tension among members of the minorities and the majority alike.

The Old Order Amish, who arrived on American shores in colonial times, have 29 in the modern world in distinctive, small communities. They have resisted the homogenization 30 more successfully than others. In planting and harvest time one can see their bearded men working the fields with horses and their women hanging out the laundry in neat rows to dry. Many American people have seen Amish families, with the men wearing broad-brimmed black hats and the women in long dresses, in railway or bus 31. Although the Amish have lived with 32 America for over two and a half centuries, they have moderated its influence on their personal lives, their families, communities, and their values.

The Amish are often 33 by other Americans to be relics of the past who live a simple,

inflexible life dedicated to inconvenient out-dated customs. They are seen as abandoning both modern
 34 and the American dream of success and progress. But most people have no quarrel with the Amish for doing things the old-fashioned way. Their conscientious objection was tolerated in wartime, for after all, they are good farmers who 35 the virtues of work and thrift.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) accessing | F) perceived | K) survived |
| B) conveniences | G) practice | L) terminals |
| C) destined | H) process | M) undergone |
| D) expanding | I) progress | N) universal |
| E) industrialized | J) respective | O) vanished |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Countries Rush for Upper Hand in Antarctica

- A) On a glacier-filled island with *fjords* (峡湾) and elephant seals, Russia has built Antarctica's first Orthodox church on a hill overlooking its research base. Less than an hour away by snowmobile, Chinese labourers have updated the Great Wall Station, a vital part of China's plan to operate five bases on Antarctica, complete with an indoor badminton court and sleeping quarters for 150 people. Not to be outdone, India's futuristic new Bharathi base, built on *stilts* (桩子) using 134 interlocking shipping containers, resembles a spaceship. Turkey and Iran have announced plans to build bases, too.
- B) More than a century has passed since explorers raced to plant their flags at the bottom of the world, and for decades to come this continent is supposed to be protected as a scientific preserve, shielded from intrusions like military activities and mining. But an array of countries are rushing to assert greater influence here, with an eye not just towards the day those protective treaties expire, but also for the strategic and commercial opportunities that already exist.
- C) The newer players are stepping into what they view as a treasure house of resources. Some of the ventures focus on the Antarctic resources that are already up for grabs, like abundant sea life. South Korea, which operates state-of-the-art bases here, is increasing its fishing of *krill* (磷虾), found in abundance in the Southern Ocean, while Russia recently frustrated efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries here.
- D) Some scientists are examining the potential for harvesting icebergs from Antarctica, which is estimated to have the biggest reserves of fresh water on the planet. Nations are also pressing ahead with space research and satellite projects to expand their global navigation abilities.
- E) Building on a Soviet-era foothold, Russia is expanding its monitoring stations for Glonass, its version of the Global Positioning System (GPS). At least three Russian stations are already operating in Antarctica, part of its effort to challenge the dominance of the American GPS, and new stations are planned for sites like the Russian base, in the shadow of the Orthodox Church of the Holy Trinity.
- F) Elsewhere in Antarctica, Russian researchers boast of their recent discovery of a freshwater reserve the size of Lake Ontario after drilling through miles of solid ice. "You can see that we're here to stay," said Vladimir Cheberdak, 57, chief of the Bellingshausen Station, as he sipped tea under a portrait of Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, a high-ranking officer in the Imperial Russian Navy who explored the Antarctic coast in 1820.
- G) Antarctica's mineral, oil and gas wealth are a longer-term prize. The treaty banning mining here, shielding *coveted* (令人垂涎的) reserves of iron ore, coal and chromium, comes up for review in 2048. Researchers recently found *kimberlite* (金伯利岩) deposits hinting at the existence of

diamonds. And while assessments vary widely, geologists estimate that Antarctica holds at least 36 billion barrels of oil and natural gas.

- H) Beyond the Antarctic treaties, huge obstacles persist to tapping these resources, like drifting icebergs that could jeopardise offshore platforms. Then there is Antarctica's remoteness, with some mineral deposits found in windswept locations on a continent that is larger than Europe and where winter temperatures hover around minus 55 degrees Celsius.
- I) But advances in technology might make Antarctica a lot more accessible three decades from now. And even before then, scholars warn, the demand for resources in an energy-hungry world could raise pressure to renegotiate Antarctica's treaties, possibly allowing more commercial endeavours here well before the prohibitions against them expire. The research stations on King George Island offer a glimpse into the long game on this ice-blanketed continent as nations assert themselves, eroding the sway long held by countries like the United States, Britain, Australia and New Zealand.
- J) Being stationed in Antarctica involves adapting to life on the planet's driest, windiest and coldest continent, yet each nation manages to make itself at home. Bearded Russian priests offer regular services at the Orthodox church for the 16 or so Russian speakers who spend the winter at the base, largely polar scientists in fields like glaciology and meteorology. Their number climbs to about 40 in the warmer summer months. China has arguably the fastest-growing operations in Antarctica. It opened its fourth station last year and is pressing ahead with plans to build a fifth. It is building its second ice-breaking ship and setting up research drilling operations on an ice dome 13 422 feet above sea level that is one of the planet's coldest places. Chinese officials say the expansion in Antarctica prioritises scientific research, but they also acknowledge that concerns about "resource security" influence their moves.
- K) China's newly renovated Great Wall Station on King George Island makes the Russian and Chilean bases here seem outdated. "We do weather monitoring here and other research," Ning Xu, 53, the chief of the Chinese base, said over tea during a fierce *blizzard* (暴风雪) in late November. The large base he leads resembles a snowed-in college campus on holiday break, with the capacity to sleep more than 10 times the 13 people who were staying on through the Antarctic winter. Yong Yu, a Chinese microbiologist, showed off the spacious building, with empty desks under an illustrated timeline detailing the rapid growth of China's Antarctic operations since the 1980s. "We now feel equipped to grow," he said.
- L) As some countries expand operations in Antarctica, the United States maintains three year-round stations on the continent with more than 1 000 people during the southern hemisphere's summer, including those at the Amundsen-Scott station, built in 1956 at an elevation of 9 301 feet on a plateau at the South Pole. But US researchers quietly complain about budget restraints and having far fewer icebreakers than Russia, limiting the reach of the United States in Antarctica.
- M) Scholars warn that Antarctica's political drift could blur the distinction between military and civilian activities long before the continent's treaties come up for renegotiation, especially in parts of Antarctica that are ideal for *intercepting* (拦截) signals from satellites or retasking satellite systems, potentially enhancing global electronic intelligence operations.
- N) Some countries have had a hard time here. Brazil opened a research station in 1984, but it was largely destroyed by a fire that killed two members of the navy in 2012, the same year that a diesel-laden Brazilian barge sank near the base. As if that were not enough, a Brazilian C-130 Hercules military transport plane has remained stranded near the runway of Chile's air base here since it crash-landed in 2014.
- O) However, Brazil's stretch of misfortune has created opportunities for China, with a Chinese company winning the \$100 million contract in 2015 to rebuild the Brazilian station.
- P) Amid all the changes, Antarctica maintains its allure. South Korea opened its second Antarctic research base in 2014, describing it as a way to test robots developed by Korean researchers for use in

extreme conditions. With Russia's help, Belarus is preparing to build its first Antarctic base. Colombia said this year that it planned to join other South American nations with bases in Antarctica.

- Q) "The old days of the Antarctic being dominated by the interests and wishes of white men from European, Australasian and North American states are over," said Klaus Dodds, a politics scholar at the University of London who specialises in Antarctica. "The reality is that Antarctica is geopolitically contested."
36. According to Chinese officials, their activities in Antarctica lay greater emphasis on scientific research.
37. Efforts to create one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries failed because of Russia's obstruction.
38. With several monitoring stations operating in Antarctica, Russia is trying hard to counter America's dominance in the field of worldwide navigational facilities.
39. According to geologists' estimates, Antarctica has enormous reserves of oil and natural gas.
40. It is estimated that Antarctica boasts of the richest reserves of fresh water on earth.
41. The demand for energy resources may compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties before their expiration.
42. Many countries are racing against each other to increase their business and strategic influence on Antarctica.
43. Antarctica's harsh natural conditions constitute huge obstacles to the exploitation of its resources.
44. With competition from many countries, Antarctica is no longer dominated by the traditional white nations.
45. American scientists complain about lack of sufficient money and equipment for their expansion in Antarctica.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.

But that isn't why the government—under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labour party—has agreed to legislate for standardised packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to *narcotics* (麻醉剂).

Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and *punitive* (惩罚性的) duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying.

So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative programme.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote

before parliament is dissolved in March.

Parliament has in fact already authorised the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favour of Labour amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 *lament* (叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

46. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?
- A) Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.
 - B) It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.
 - C) Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.
 - D) It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.
47. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?
- A) Pass a law to standardise cigarette packaging.
 - B) Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.
 - C) Subsidise companies to adopt plain packaging.
 - D) Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.
48. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?
- A) Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.
 - B) The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.
 - C) The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.
 - D) Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.
49. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?
- A) Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.
 - B) There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.
 - C) Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.
 - D) Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.
50. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?
- A) They fueled a lot of controversy.
 - B) They attracted a lot of smokers.
 - C) They made more British people obese.
 - D) They had certain ingredients missing.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

What a waste of money! In return for an average of £44 000 of debt, students get an average of only 14 hours of lecture and tutorial time a week in Britain. Annual fees have risen from £1 000 to £9 000 in the last decade, but contact time at university has barely risen at all. And graduating doesn't even provide any guarantee of a decent job: six in ten graduates today are in non-graduate jobs.

No wonder it has become fashionable to denounce many universities as little more than elaborate *con-tricks* (骗术). There's a lot for students to complain about: the repayment threshold for paying back loans will be frozen for five years, meaning that lower-paid graduates have to start repaying their loans; and maintenance grants have been replaced by loans, meaning that students from poorer backgrounds face higher debt than those with wealthier parents.

Yet it still pays to go to university. If going to university doesn't work out, students pay very little—if any—of their tuition fees back: you only start repaying when you are earning £21 000 a year. Almost half of graduates—those who go on to earn less—will have a portion of their debt written off. It's not just the lectures and tutorials that are important. Education is the sum of what students teach each other in

between lectures and seminars. Students do not merely benefit while at university; studies show they go on to be healthier and happier than non-graduates, and also far more likely to vote.

Whatever your talents, it is extraordinarily difficult to get a leading job in most fields without having been to university. Recruiters circle elite universities like *vultures* (兀鹰). Many top firms will not even look at applications from those who lack a 2.1, i.e., an upper-second class degree, from an elite university. Students at university also meet those likely to be in leading jobs in the future, forming contacts for life. This might not be right, but school-leavers who fail to acknowledge as much risk making the wrong decision about going to university.

Perhaps the reason why so many universities offer their students so little is they know studying at a top university remains a brilliant investment *even if you don't learn anything*. Studying at university will only become less attractive if employers shift their focus away from where someone went to university—and there is no sign of that happening anytime soon. School-leavers may moan, but they have little choice but to embrace university and the student debt that comes with it.

51. What is the author's opinion of going to university?
- A) It is worthwhile after all. C) It is hard to say whether it is good or bad.
B) It is simply a waste of time. D) It is too expensive for most young people.
52. What does the author say about the employment situation of British university graduates?
- A) Few of them are satisfied with the jobs they are offered.
B) It usually takes a long time for them to find a decent job.
C) Graduates from elite universities usually can get decent jobs.
D) Most of them take jobs which don't require a college degree.
53. What does the author say is important for university students besides classroom instruction?
- A) Making sure to obtain an upper-second class degree.
B) Practical skills they will need in their future careers.
C) Interactions among themselves outside the classroom.
D) Developing independent and creative thinking abilities.
54. What is said to be an advantage of going to university?
- A) Learning how to take risks in an ever-changing world.
B) Meeting people who will be helpful to you in the future.
C) Having opportunities of playing a leading role in society.
D) Gaining up-to-date knowledge in science and technology.
55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A) It is natural for students to make complaints about university education.
B) Few students are willing to bear the burden of debt incurred at university.
C) University education is becoming attractive to students who can afford it.
D) The prestige of the university influences employers' recruitment decisions.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

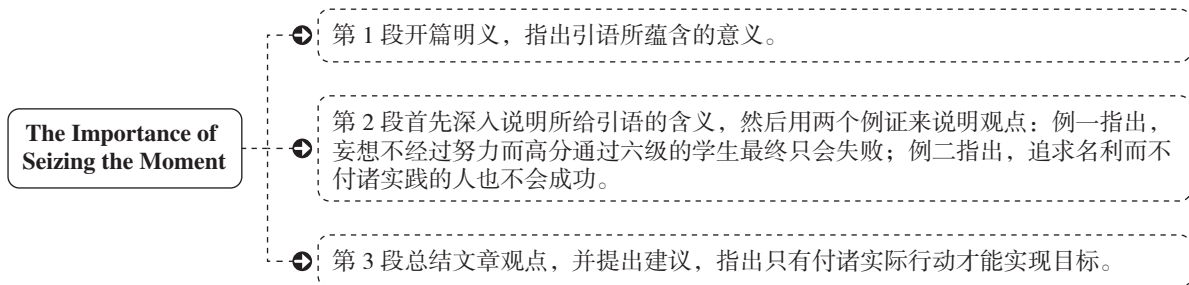
《三国演义》写于14世纪,是中国著名的历史小说。这部小说以三国时期的历史为基础,描写了从二世纪下半叶到三世纪下半叶魏、蜀、吴之间的战争。小说描写了近千个人物和无数的历史事件。虽然这些人物和事件是有历史根据的,但它们都在不同程度上被戏剧化和扩大了。《三国演义》是公认的文学名著。面世以来,对中国一代又一代人产生了持续而久远的影响,吸引了一代又一代读者,对中国历史产生了广泛而深远的影响。

2020 年 7 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解

Part I Writing

扫码看老师讲解把握现在的重要性。

结构框图：



范文点评：

| 参考范文 | 精彩点评 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>The Importance of Seizing the Moment</p> <p>【1】There is a famous saying that the best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today. 【2】It tells us that a bright future is awaiting us only if we can seize the moment and try our utmost to achieve our goals.</p> <p>【3】Beyond doubt, without taking action right now, a goal is only a wish. 【4】Without each step you move, you can never ever touch your goal. 【5】For a college student daydreaming about scoring high in the CET-6 exam but making no efforts, failure is his only destiny. 【6】The same thing can be said of some grown-ups who aspire to gain fame and fortune but never bother to put their splendid plans right into actions.</p> <p>【7】Therefore, we must keep in mind that every effort today paves your way forward. 【8】To pursue our dreams, it is imperative for us to move ourselves into immediate action and do our utmost. 【9】Only in this way can we fulfill our dreams.</p> | <p>【1】按照题目要求，开篇引入话题。</p> <p>【2】对引语所蕴含意义进行阐述。</p> <p>【3】【4】进一步解释引语含义。</p> <p>【5】【6】用两个例子说明主题句观点：【5】结合大学生的实际情况，指出只空想而不努力只会导致失败的事实，阐明引语对大学生的现实意义；【6】将事例从学生延展到普通人，进一步说明重视当下，付诸实际行动的重要性。</p> <p>【7】顺承上文论述，自然得出结论，指出梦想需要通过实际行动来实现。</p> <p>【8】【9】提出具体建议，并强调这一做法的重要性。</p> |

话题词汇：

take prompt action 立即采取行动

pursue one's dream 追逐梦想

ambitious dream 雄心勃勃的梦想

make the most of the present 充分利用现在

hard-working 努力的

be prepared for the uncertain future 为不确定的未来做好准备

plan for the future 为未来做计划

achieve/reach a goal 实现目标

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

- M: Tonight we have a very special guest. (1) Mrs. Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book *To the Edge*. Mrs. Sanchez, thank you for joining us.
- W: Thank you for having me.
- M: Let's start with your book. What does the title *To the Edge* mean? What are you referring to?
- W: (2) The book is about how science and technology has helped to push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.
- M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?
- W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make, but the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. (3) I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.
- M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.
- W: The world is seeing sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a hundred-meter dash, or a two-hundred-meter swimming race.
- M: (4) Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?
- W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy which allows for a better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

答案详解

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?</p> <p>A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话开头即说“安娜·桑彻斯是三届奥运会冠军”，由此可知，她是一位很棒的运动员。因此答案为 A)。</p> <p>2. What is the woman's book mainly about?</p> <p>D) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士介绍说，她的书是关于科技是如何帮助人们挑战身体极限的。选项中 <i>scale new heights</i>(达到新的高度)是录音中 <i>push humans to the edge of their physical abilities</i> (挑战身体能力的极限)的同义转述。因此答案为 D)。</p> | <p>3. What has changed in the past thousands of years?</p> <p>B) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士明确指出，在她看来，我们的身体在过去的几千年里其实并没有什么改变，改变的是科学知识。因此答案为 B)。</p> <p>4. What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?</p> <p>C) 【精析】细节辨认题。男士的最后一个问题表达出了他的担忧。他问女士，对于其他运动员而言，科技是否会给某些运动员带来不公平的优势。因此，他担心的是科技会导致运动员之间的不平等竞争，答案为 C)。</p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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

- W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.
- M: What products have you worked with?
- W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels...all kinds of things over the years.

(5) Trends and demand come and go. So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. (6-1) I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

M: (6-2) The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

W: Yeah. That's right. (7) I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse, and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China, in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

W: Of course, I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

M: How many times do you ship?

W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly, and similarly, sales of affordable yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. (8) Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

答案详解

5. What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。女士在谈到自己做国际贸易时说,趋势和需求一直都在变化,所以想要成功就要非常灵活。因此答案为 B)。

6. What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。女士的言语中并没有提到 special 一词,她只是说在中国和意大利之间进行贸易时,她选择使用同一个集装箱,而此后男士惊异的话语让我们意识到这是非常少见的。因此答

案为 D)。

7. What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话中女士提到,她在意大利热那亚有一间仓库,在中国上海有另一间仓库。因此答案为 A)。

8. What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。对话最后,女士明确指出,之所以家具的利润稍微高一点,是因为家具的关税低一些。因此答案为 C)。

Section B

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

“Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday,” says Joel Gookman, founder of the Humor Project, a humor-consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. (9-1) Humor unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humor breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. (10) Pollio conducted a study that proved humor can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

(9-2) In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. “Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization,” says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humor for St. Mary's Health Centre in St. Louis. Kodak's Rochester, New York branch, discovered a way for its 20 000 employees to uncork their bottomed-up resentments. Their 1 000-square-foot humor room features a

toy store. Among the room's many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. (11) Employees can take the doll apart, as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print-production business, created "The Quote Board" to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. "When you're under stress, you say stupid things," says Cohen. "Now, we just look at each other and say, 'that's one for the Quote Board!'"

答案详解

9. What does the passage say about humor in the workplace?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。短文通篇都在讨论幽默对办公室气氛的益处,其中提到幽默会让办公室中充满童趣,接下来又提到,在权力等级分明的大公司,压力没有出口。综合考虑,幽默可以帮助员工减轻压力。因此答案为 A)。

10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中明确指出,霍华德·波利奥的研究证明,幽默可以使员工在常规的

生产任务中表现更加出色。因此答案为 D)。

11. What can Kodak's employees do in the humor room?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,纽约罗切斯特的柯达分公司发现了一个让员工释放不满的方法,他们打造了一间幽默屋,它以玩具店为特色,在众多的减压物品中,最吸引人的就是老板模样的玩偶,其胳膊和腿是可拆卸的,只要员工之后可以再把玩偶的胳膊和腿装回去,他们就可以将玩偶拆散。因此答案为 B)。

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

(12) Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. (13) Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating. The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically. (14) This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height. Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. (15) Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods in Americans' overeating. The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

答案详解

12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文开头就点明,最近在肥胖老鼠体内发现的一种变异基因引起了公众的兴趣。因此答案为 A)。

13. What do we learn about the changed gene?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,拥有这种变异基因的老鼠可能无法感知自己已经吃饱了或者已经有了足够的脂肪组织,所以无法知道何时停止

进食。因此答案为 D)。

14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,埃斯特·罗斯布鲁姆的研究表明人的体重范围是天生的,就如同人类的肤色和身高一样。因此答案为 C)。

15. What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文中提到,疾病控制中心

的一项研究发现,美国人的肥胖率在过去的 10 年里大幅上升,如此迅速的变化突出了环境因素的

作用,例如大量的油腻食物以及美国人的暴饮暴食。因此答案为 B)。

Section C

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

Qualities of a relationship such as openness, compassion and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men. (16) Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%. (17) It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they're referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of “a friend” he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a “doing” relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background. Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—“someone I can call on for help.” Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that being there when needed was taken for granted. (18) As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cutthroat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues, lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

答案详解

16. What quality do men value most concerning friendship according to a questionnaire response?
A) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,当被问到密友关系中的重要因素时,男性不怎么在意坦诚、同情心或者精神激励,有 77% 的男性认为有相同的兴趣爱好最为重要。因此答案为 A)。
17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,说到亲密的友谊时,女性指的是情感因素。因此答案为 D)。
18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?
C) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,至于危害友谊的因素,不管是男性还是女性,很多关系都因激烈的竞争和背叛的感觉而破裂。因此答案为 C)。

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

The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. (19) Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today. (20) Many people get the idea from the massive bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened, but it probably did not. The main

reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit. In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got the smooth round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

In a mass killing the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick. The mixture of swamp dwellers and dry-land types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places. (21) The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from far-away dry-land areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave. Others may have floated for miles before being stranded. Even today, similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on the bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri River reported that shores and bars often were lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

答案详解

19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中明确提到,在美国和加拿大较大城市的自然历史博物馆里可以看到很多最好的恐龙标本。因此答案为 D)。

20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,很多人看到这堵恐龙化石墙,都会猜测或许是像火山爆发或者

一场突如其来大洪水之类的灾害导致了这个地区的恐龙集体灭亡。因此答案为 B)。

21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中讲话人认为,这个坑区是一个巨大的恐龙墓地,而不是它们死亡的地方,大部分遗骸可能是顺着东向的河流漂流而下,最终搁浅在一个沙洲上。因此答案为 A)。

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

I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society. (22) Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. (23) And this is true, but it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent. This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness. In talking to today's young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they're going to be. I hear devoted loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. (24) They were astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been, three- or four-generation families, living under the same roof. We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way. And the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible. Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. (25) So in the end, older people

have to devote all their energies to “not being a burden.” We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we’ve paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We’ve isolated old people and we’ve cut off the children from their grandparents. One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

答案详解

22. What have young Americans been accused of?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座开头即点出,这个国家的年轻人被指责不像以前的年轻人那样照顾自己的父母。因此答案为C)。

23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,美国的老年人受独立自主思想的影响,希望自己能够独立生活。即便是处于饥饿的边缘,没有朋友,但他们是独立的。因此答案为D)。

24. What is astonishing to the young mothers

interviewed by the speaker?

B) 【精析】细节归纳题。讲座中提到,当接受采访的妈妈听到世界上有很多地方历来都是三代或四代同堂时,她们感觉很惊讶。选项中的 extended families 是录音中 three- or four-generation families 的同义转述。因此答案为B)。

25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中提到,到最后,老年人都在努力使自己不成为孩子们的负担。因此答案为B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了阿米什人独特的生活特点。

➊ 第1段介绍小社群的特点及发展变化。

➋ 第2段介绍阿米什人在美国以小社群形式生活的情况。

➌ 第3段介绍在美国人们对阿米什人的看法。

你知道阿米什人的生活情况吗? 扫码看视频讲解。

【词性分析】

名 词: B) conveniences 便利措施; G) practice 练习; H) process 过程; I) progress 进步; L) terminals 集站; 终端

动 词: A) accessing 获取; D) expanding 扩大; 扩展; E) industrialized 使工业化; F) perceived 理解, 看待; G) practice 实行, 奉行; H) process 加工; 处理; I) progress 进展; K) survived 保存下来; 幸存; M) undergone 经受, 经历; O) vanished 消失

形容 词: C) destined 注定的; D) expanding 扩大的, 扩展的; E) industrialized 工业化的; J) respective 各自的; N) universal 全体的; 通用的

答案详解

26. 【考点】动词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知, 空格所在分句缺少谓语动词, 且空格位于助动词 have 后面, 据此判断应填入动词的过去分词, 另外此动词要和后

面的 from 搭配。

【语义判断】后面的分句意为: 还有一些正在慢慢消亡。其时态为现在进行时, 空格所在分句时态为现在完成时, 可推出其表明已经消亡。所以

vanished“消失”为答案。vanish from the face of the earth 为固定用法,意为“消失得无影无踪”。

27. 【考点】动词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在分句缺少谓语动词,且空格位于助动词 have 后面,据此判断应填入动词的过去分词,另外此动词应为及物动词,可与 changes 搭配使用。

【语义判断】符合以上语法要求的备选项中,industrialized“使工业化”、perceived“理解”和 survived“幸存”与句意不符,只有 undergone“经受,经历”符合句意与语法要求,故为答案。

28. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格位于不定冠词 an 之后,名词短语 machine civilization 之前,据此判断应填入形容词或形容词化的分词,且此词应以元音音素开头。

【语义判断】符合此要求的备选项中,industrialized“工业化的”不能修饰 machine civilization“机械文明”。expanding“扩大的,扩展的”符合语境,故为答案。an expanding machine civilization 意为“不断扩张的机械文明”。

29. 【考点】动词辨析题。

K) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,句子缺少谓语动词,且空格位于助动词 have 后面,据此判断应填入动词的过去分词,另外此动词应为不及物动词。

【语义判断】空格所在句下一句提到,他们比其他群体更成功地抵制了同质化。由此可推断,阿米什人成功地保留了其特色,故 survived“保存下来”为答案。

30. 【考点】名词辨析题。

H) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所填词与空格前的 the homogenization 共同作句子的宾语,故空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】根据空格所在句前后语境可知,阿米什人来到美国已达数百年之久,但他们仍能始终如一地保持特色。可知他们成功抵制了同质化这一“过程”,故 process“过程”为答案。

31. 【考点】名词辨析题。

L) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,in railway or bus

_____作地点状语,故空格处应填入名词。

【语义判断】备选项中能与 railway or bus 搭配的名词只有 terminals, railway terminal 意为“火车站”,bus terminal 意为“公共汽车总站”。故 terminals“集散站”为答案。

32. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格位于介词 with 之后,America 之前,作定语修饰 America,很有可能是个形容词。

【语义判断】空格所在句描述了阿米什人和美国的关系。由本文可知,阿米什人过着田园般的守旧生活,这显然和我们所知道的工业化高度发达的美国形成了鲜明对比。结合备选项可知,industrialized“工业化的”为答案。

33. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格位于 are 之后,被动语态标志词 by 之前,由此可知,空格处应填入动词的过去分词。

【语义判断】此处意为:阿米什人经常被其他美国人_____过去岁月的遗留。可推测空格处应填入“认为”含义的词。perceived“理解,看待”符合语法和语义要求,故为答案。

34. 【考点】名词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格位于形容词之后,和 and 后的 the American dream 一起作 abandoning 的宾语,故应填入名词。

【语义判断】空格所在句前一句提到,在其他美国人看来,阿米什人遵循麻烦、过时的习俗。空格所在句接着阐述其他美国人对阿米什人的看法:他们放弃了现代的_____和美国梦。由此可知,阿米什人放弃的应该是和美国梦一样好的现代东西,结合备选项,conveniences“便利设备”符合句意,故为答案。

35. 【考点】动词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】分析句子结构可知,空格所在的定语从句中缺少谓语,故空格处应填入动词。

【语义判断】该定语从句的先行词是 good farmers,宾语是 virtues。备选项中符合条件的只有 practice“实行,奉行”,故为答案。

参考译文

小社群的生活安稳且十分人性化,具有独特的特点,而这些小社群正在消失。有一些社群已经从地球上消失得无影无踪,还有一些正在慢慢消亡,但所有小社群在接触不断扩张的机械文明的过程中都发生了改变。不同民族的大融合导致了少数民族和多数民族成员间的紧张关系。

老派阿米什人在殖民时期就到达美洲大陆，他们在现代世界中以独具特色的小社群形式幸存下来。他们比其他群体更成功地抵制了同质化过程。在播种和收获的季节，人们可以看见留着胡子的阿米什男子牵着马匹在田间耕作，阿米什女子则把洗好的衣服整整齐齐地挂起来晾晒。很多美国人都曾在火车站或公共汽车总站里见过阿米什家庭，男子头戴黑色宽边帽子，女子身着长裙。即使阿米什人已经和工业化的美国共存了 250 多年，但他们已经淡化了美国工业化对他们的个人生活、家庭、社群和价值观造成的影响。

阿米什人经常被其他美国人看作过去岁月的遗留，他们过着简单、刻板的生活，遵循着麻烦、过时的习俗。人们认为阿米什人放弃了现代的便利设备和追求成功与进步的美国梦。但是多数人并不反对阿米什人传统的行事方式。在战争期间，阿米什人因为宗教原因拒服兵役，但还是得到了容忍，毕竟他们是践行劳动和节俭美德的好农民。

Section B

【结构框图】

你知道各国竞相开发南极洲的情况吗？扫码看视频讲解。

本文主要讲述了各国竞相开发南极洲的情况。

➊ A) — G) 段指出很多国家急于在南极洲施加更大的影响，不仅着眼于保护条约到期后的利益，更是觊觎已经存在的战略和商业机会，因为南极洲有着丰富的自然资源。

➋ H) — L) 段指出除了南极条约，开发这些自然资源也面临着一些其他的巨大阻碍，并做了展望。

➌ M) — Q) 段指出各国在南极洲建立基站的情况。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 Chinese officials 及 lay greater emphasis on scientific research 定位到 J) 段末句。
- J) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，中国官员表示，在南极洲的拓展以科学研究为首要任务。题干中的 lay greater emphasis on 是对定位句中 prioritises 的同义转述，故答案为 J)。
37. 【定位】由题干中的 one of the world's largest ocean sanctuaries 和 Russia 定位到 C) 段末句。
- C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到，俄罗斯最近也阻挠在南极洲建立世界上数一数二的海洋保护区。题干中的 obstruction 对应定位句中的 frustrated，故答案为 C)。
38. 【定位】由题干中的 Russia 和 America's dominance 定位到 E) 段第二句。
- E) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到，俄罗斯在南极洲至少有三个在运营的站点，这是俄罗斯为挑战美国全球定位系统的统治地位所做的部分努力。

题干中的 counter America's dominance 对应定位句中的 challenge the dominance of the American GPS，故答案为 E)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 geologists' estimates、Antarctica 和 oil and natural gas 定位到 G) 段末句。
- G) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到，地质学家预测，南极洲至少蕴藏了 360 亿桶石油和天然气。题干中的 enormous reserves 是对 36 billion barrels 的归纳，故答案为 G)。
40. 【定位】由题干中的 Antarctica 和 the richest reserves of fresh water 定位到 D) 段首句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，据估测，南极洲蕴藏着地球上最丰富的淡水储备。题干中的 the richest reserves 是对定位句中的 the biggest reserves 的同义转述，故答案为 D)。
41. 【定位】由题干中的 compel renegotiation of Antarctica's treaties 定位到 I) 段第二句。
- I) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到，对于资源的需

求可能会促使各国重新协商南极条约,在禁令到期之前就允许进行更多商业活动。题干中的 compel 对应定位句中的 raise pressure to,故答案为 D)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 business and strategic influence 定位到 B)段末句。

B) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,很多国家正急于在南极洲闹出更大的动静,他们不仅紧盯着保护条约失效的日期,更是觊觎已经存在的战略和商业机会。题干中的 racing 对应定位句中的 rushing, 题干中的 business 对应定位句中的 commercial,故答案为 B)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 huge obstacles 定位到 H)段。

H) 【精析】细节推断题。定位段提到,除了南极条约,开发南极资源也面临着其他的巨大阻碍,如可能会危及近海平台的漂浮冰山,还有偏僻的位置、暴

风和低温。题干中的 harsh natural conditions 是对定位段中提到的严酷环境的归纳,故答案为 H)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 competition from many countries 和 traditional white nations 定位到 Q)段。

Q) 【精析】细节推断题。定位段提到,从前南极洲被白种人的利益和意愿主宰的日子已经结束了,它已经成为地缘政治角逐的目标,故答案为 Q)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 American scientists 和 lack of sufficient money 定位到 L)段末句。

L) 【精析】细节归纳题。定位句提到,美国研究人员抱怨他们的预算紧张,而且破冰船数量也远不及俄罗斯,这些因素限制了美国在南极洲的开拓进程。题干中的 lack of sufficient money 对应定位句中的 budget restraints,故答案为 L)。

参考译文

各国在南极洲争占有利地位

- A) 在一座有着峡湾和象海豹的冰川纵横的岛上,俄罗斯在能俯瞰该国研究基地的一座山上建立了南极洲的第一座东正教堂。在乘坐机动雪橇不到一个小时就能到达的地方,中国工人翻新了长城站——这是中国计划在南极洲运营五个基地的一个关键部分。翻新后的长城站配备一个室内羽毛球场和能容纳 150 人的宿舍区。印度也不甘示弱,其超现代的新巴拉蒂基地建于桩子之上,由 134 个相互联结的船运集装箱组成,仿佛一艘太空飞船。土耳其和伊朗也宣布了建设基地的计划。
- B) 自探险家争相在南极洲插上自己国家的旗帜以来,已经过去一个多世纪,未来几十年,这片大陆本应作为科学保护区被保护,使其免受军事活动和采矿等的干扰。(42)但是很多国家正急于在此闹出更大的动静,他们不仅紧盯着保护条约失效的那一天,更是觊觎已经存在的战略和商业机会。
- C) 其他国家正在入侵它们视为资源宝库的土地。一些盯上了现成可取的南极资源,如丰富的海洋生物。韩国在此处运营着最先进的基地,正在加大对南大洋丰富的磷虾的捕捞力度。(37)同时,俄罗斯最近也阻挠在此建立世界上数一数二的海洋保护区。
- D) (40)一些科学家正在评估从南极洲采集冰山的可能性,据估测,南极洲蕴藏着地球上最丰富的淡水储备。各国也争先恐后地在此进行太空研究并开展卫星项目,以扩展各自的全球导航能力。
- E) 俄罗斯正在为其格洛纳斯系统(俄罗斯版本的全球定位系统,即 GPS)扩建的监测站就建在苏联时期的据点。(38)目前俄罗斯在南极洲至少已经有三个站点在运营,这是俄罗斯为挑战美国全球定位系统的统治地位所做的部分努力。新的站点正在筹建之中,计划建在像俄罗斯基地一样位于圣三一东正教堂附近的地方。
- F) 在南极洲的另一处地方,俄罗斯研究人员炫耀他们近期在钻透了几英里的坚冰之后发现了一处如安大略湖那么大的淡水储备区。“我们就在这里守着了,”57 岁的别林斯高晋站站长弗拉基米尔·启博达克在法比安·戈特利布·冯·别林斯高晋的肖像画下抿了口茶说道。法比安·戈特利布·冯·别林斯高晋是俄国帝国海军的高级将领,曾在 1820 年考察过南极洲海岸。
- G) 南极洲丰富的矿产和油气储备是长期的馈赠。禁止在此处采矿、保护令人垂涎的铁矿石、煤矿和铬矿储备的条约将于 2048 年进行审查。最近研究者发现了金伯利岩矿藏,这也就意味着这里存在钻石。(39)另外,尽管评估各不相同,但是地质学家预测,南极洲至少蕴藏了 360 亿桶石油和天然气。

- H) (43)除了南极条约,开发这些资源也面临着其他的巨大阻碍,如可能会危及近海平台的漂浮冰山。此外,南极洲位置偏僻,一些矿藏所在地受到暴风吹袭。在这样一个面积比欧洲还要大的大陆,冬季气温在零下 55 摄氏度左右。
- I) 但是,科技的进步可能会让三十年后的南极洲容易开发得多。(41)学者们则警告,甚至在那之前,地球资源短缺,对于资源的需求可能会加大压力,促使各国重新协商南极条约,或许在反对商业行为的禁令到期之前就允许进行更多商业活动。乔治王岛上的研究工作站让人得以了解在这个冰封大陆上进行的长期博弈。在这里,各国积极表达自己的看法,撼动了长期以来美国、英国、澳大利亚和新西兰等国在此的统治地位。
- J) 驻扎在南极洲需要适应地球上最干燥、最多风、最寒冷的大陆上的生活,然而每个国家都过得挺舒适的。长满络腮胡的俄罗斯牧师在东正教堂为在南极基地过冬的约 16 名说俄语的人举行礼拜仪式,他们其中大部分是冰河学和气象学等领域的极地科学家。在温暖一些的夏季,他们的数量会攀升到 40 人左右。中国可以说是在南极洲活动增加最快的国家。去年,中国建立了第四座站点,并且正在推进建设第五座的计划。中国正在建造它的第二艘破冰船,并且正在安排在一处冰穹上进行研究钻探作业。这处冰穹海拔 13 422 英尺,是地球上最寒冷的地方之一。(36)中国官员表示,在南极洲的拓展以科学研究为首要任务,但他们也承认,对于“资源安全”的顾虑影响了他们的进程。
- K) 中国最近翻新了乔治王岛上的长城站,这使得这里的俄罗斯和智利的基地显得落伍了。“我们在这里做天气监测和其他研究工作,”在去年 11 月末一场猛烈的暴风雪肆虐期间,53 岁的中国基地负责人徐宁喝着茶说道。他领导的这个巨大的基地就像放假期间被冰雪覆盖的大学校园。在南极洲的冬季,只有 13 个人住在这个足以容纳十倍以上人员的地方。中国微生物学家余勇(音译)向我们展示了这座宽敞的建筑物,一张带插图的大事记详细介绍了自 20 世纪 80 年代以来中国在南极洲相关活动的快速增长情况,大记事下面有一些空桌子。“现在我们感觉已经准备好,可以扩张了,”他说。
- L) 就在一些国家在南极洲扩大活动之际,美国在这里还是有三个基站保持全年运作,南半球夏季时驻扎在此的人数超过 1 000 人,其中包括那些驻扎在阿蒙森—斯科特站的人员。该站建于 1956 年,位于南极的一座高原之上,海拔 9 301 英尺。(45)不过,美国研究人员悄悄抱怨道,他们的预算紧张,而且破冰船数量也远不及俄罗斯,这些因素限制了美国在南极洲的开拓进程。
- M) 学者们警告,远在南极条约重新谈判之前,南极洲政治力量的变化就有可能模糊军事活动和民事活动之间的界限,尤其是在南极洲某些拦截卫星信号或者重设卫星系统的理想地点,这可能会增强全球电子情报活动。
- N) 一些国家在这里的活动进行得并不顺利。1984 年,巴西设立了一处考察站,但在 2012 年,一场大火将其烧毁殆尽,还烧死了两名海军人员。同年,一艘满载柴油的巴西驳船在基地附近沉没。祸不单行,2014 年,巴西一架 C-130 大力神军用运输机在紧急迫降后,就一直滞留在智利空军基地的跑道附近。
- O) 不过,巴西的不走运倒是给中国创造了机会。2015 年,一家中国公司获得了价值 1 亿美元的巴西基站重建合同。
- P) 经历了这些变故,南极洲魅力依旧。2014 年,韩国设立了其在南极洲的第二个研究基地,并称该基地用于测试韩国研究人员开发的用于极端条件下的机器人。在俄罗斯的帮助之下,白俄罗斯正准备建设其第一座南极基地。哥伦比亚今年宣布,他们也计划加入其他南美洲国家的队伍,在南极洲建设基地。
- Q) (44)“从前南极洲被来自欧洲、澳洲和北美洲国家的白种人的利益和意愿主宰的日子已经结束了,”伦敦大学专门研究南极洲的政治学者克罗斯·多兹说道。“事实上,南极洲已经成为地缘政治角逐的目标。”

Section C

Passage One

【结构框图】

你想知道更多解题技巧吗？扫码看视频讲解。

本文主要探讨了英国政府采用普通香烟包装的原因以及通过相关法案时遇到的问题。

- ➡ 第 1—3 段指出英国政府同意对标准化的香烟包装进行立法的背景和原因。
- ➡ 第 4 段指出英国政府花费大量时间考虑是否采用简易的香烟包装。
- ➡ 第 5、6 段指出议会已授权政府控制烟草贸易，但卡梅伦仍不太情愿采用简易的香烟包装。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的 chain smokers 和 cigarette packaging 定位到第一段第一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。题干中的 chain smokers 和定位句中的 veteran nicotine addict 意思相同，都是指“老烟枪，烟瘾大的人，一根接一根抽烟的人”。定位句指出，任何老烟枪都可以证明花哨的包装对于决定是否继续吸烟不会造成影响。由此可见，香烟的包装对于老烟枪决定是否戒烟的影响很小，故答案为 D)。

【避错】文中只有第一句话提到了老烟枪们对香烟包装的看法，A)“花哨的包装有助于吸引新烟民”、B)“包装与香烟质量或者口感无关”、C)“简易包装打消不吸烟者吸烟的念头”均不是他们的观点，故排除。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 the UK government 和 tobacco packaging 定位到第二段第一句。

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出，但这并不是政府同意对标准化的包装进行立法的原因。由此可知，政府同意通过法律将香烟包装标准化，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)“去掉香烟盒上的所有广告”，首段最后一句提到去掉烟盒上的品牌设计不会引发大规模戒烟运动，这是老烟枪的观点，并非英国政府同意做的事情，因此该选项是对原文的曲解，故排除；C)“为公司采用简易包装提供补贴”，原文并未提及这一点，故排除；D)“根据包装重新归类香烟”，第二段最后一句提到简易包装是将香烟从诱人的消费品重新归类到麻醉剂所采取的另一步，而不是根据包装将香烟重新分类，D)与原文的表述不符，故排除。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 Australia 和 plain packaging 定位到第三段第五句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句的前一句指出，粗略地算，自 20 世纪 70 年代以来这一方法已经使吸烟人数下降了一半。承接上句，定位句中的 along that road 是指吸烟人数的下降趋势，further 一词表明简易包装让澳大利亚的吸烟人数下降得更多，由此可推断，澳大利亚吸烟人数下降得比英国还要多，故答案为 B)。

【避错】A)“吸烟导致的过早死亡率已下降”，原文第三段最后一句提到由于烟草是导致英国人过早死亡的主要原因之一，哪怕是只能稍微抑制该习惯的举措都值得尝试。这是英国愿意尝试简易包装的原因，和澳大利亚无关，故排除；C)“香烟替代品的销量大增”，文中没有提到香烟的替代品，故排除；D)“香烟销量下降得比英国更快”，文中也没有提到香烟销量下降，故排除。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 why has it taken so long 定位到第四段。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段首句就提出了问题：采用简易包装为什么花费了如此长的时间呢？接下来一直到第五段第二句则具体描述了这一过程。第五段第三、四句指明原因：要是英国政府意志坚定，这一措施早就实施了，但是坚定的意志正是卡梅伦先生和公共卫生部欠缺的要素。由此可知，卡梅伦首相对于采取普通包装不太情愿，故答案为 A)。

【避错】B)“来自老烟枪的强烈反对”，文章第三段第一句提到强烈反对简易包装的是烟草行业，而不是老烟枪，该项与原文表述不符，故排除；C)“许多议会议员有烟瘾”，原文并未提及议员们是否有烟瘾，故排除；D)“来自烟草制造商的压力依旧巨大”，原文并未提及烟草制造商给英国政府施加了巨大的压力，故排除。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts 定位到第五段最后一句。
- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,卡梅伦曾在 2006 年让人不解地叹息道,摆放在超市收银台上吸引人的橘子形状的巧克力加剧了肥胖。由此可知,超市收银台上的橘子形状的巧克力让更多的英国人变胖,故答案为 C)。
- 【避错】A)“它们引起了众多争议”,原文并未提及

这一点,故排除;B)“它们吸引了许多烟民”,原文是指桔子巧克力的摆放非常吸引人,但并未指出吸引了许多烟民,与原文表述不符,故排除;D)“它们缺失部分成分”,在定位句的前一句提到了 missing ingredient,但是指卡梅伦先生和公共卫生方面欠缺的是意志力,和桔子巧克力无关,故排除。

参考译文

(46)任何老烟枪都可以证明花哨的包装对于决定是否继续吸烟不会造成影响。所以,有人认为,去掉烟盒上的品牌设计不会引发大规模的戒烟运动。

(47)但这并不是政府——在癌症慈善机构、卫生工作者和工党的压力之下——同意对标准化的包装进行立法的原因。理论认为,应该消除吸烟的任何吸引力,从一开始就打消新一代人吸烟的念头。简易包装是将香烟从诱人的消费商品重新归类到麻醉剂的另外一个措施。

自然,烟草行业强烈反对。没有商家愿意承认自己出售的是让人上瘾的毒药,作为一种生活方式来供人选择。这是为什么政府历来通过禁烟广告、强制推行健康警告并征收惩罚性税款等手段进行干预的原因。粗略地算,自从 20 世纪 70 年代以来这一方法已经使吸烟人数下降了一半。(48)澳大利亚有证据表明,简易包装促使澳大利亚的吸烟人数进一步下降。在英国,由于烟草是导致过早死亡的主要原因之一,哪怕是只能稍微抑制该习惯的举措都值得尝试。

(49-1)那么,采用简易包装为什么花费了如此长的时间呢? 卫生部于 2010 年 11 月宣布计划考虑该举措,又在 2012 年协商了一年。但该计划于 2013 年 7 月被搁置。人们注意到,由戴维·卡梅伦的竞选经理林顿·克罗斯比创立的一家游说公司以前曾为菲利普·莫里斯国际公司游说过。(首相否认其新顾问的外部利益与立法计划的变化有关。) 2013 年 11 月,在一轮不必要的额外磋商之后,卫生部长简·埃里森表示,政府还是有意继续进行该举措。如今我们被告知在 3 月份议会解散之前,议会议员们将进行自由投票。

事实上,议会已授权政府控制烟草贸易。去年 2 月份,议会议员们经投票表决以压倒性票数通过工党对儿童与家庭法案的修正案,该修正案包括了规范简易包装的权力。(49-2)要是英国政府意志坚定,采取简易包装这一措施早就实施了。但是坚定的意志正是卡梅伦先生和公共卫生部欠缺的要素。(50)他曾在 2006 年让人不解地叹息道,摆放在超市收银台上吸引人的橘子形状的巧克力加剧了肥胖,自那以后,他对国家干预的态度看起来令人费解。

虽然政府勉强推行了一项明智的公共卫生政策,但如此明显的过度谨慎会让任何应得的政绩都归于反对派。在没有持续外部压力的情况下,似乎可以肯定,卡梅伦先生仍会被大型烟草公司的利益捆绑。

Passage Two

【结构框图】

本文主要探讨了尽管上大学让英国学生们债务增加,但还是值得的。

第1、2段指出在英国上大学的弊端:学费以及债务增加;上大学不能确保获得体面的工作。

第3、4段指出上大学还是值得的,并从还贷、教育受益、就业情况以及未来社会关系等方面说明了上大学的好处。

第5段指出在一流大学里学习本身就是一项明智的投资。

51. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 the author's opinion 和 going to university 定位到第三段第一句。
- A) 【精析】观点态度题。前两段指出上大学的弊端，定位句句首的 yet 表示转折，句子指出上大学仍是值得的。接下来的两段分别从还贷、教育受益、就业情况和未来社会关系等方面解释为什么上大学是值得的。由此可见，作者对上大学持赞成态度，认为上大学是值得的，故答案为 A)。
- 【避错】B)“上大学简直是在浪费时间”，首段第一句提到上大学简直就是浪费钱，但没有说是在浪费时间，因此该选项是对原文的曲解，故排除；C)“很难说上大学是好还是坏”，原文中作者认为上大学还是有好处的，而不是很难界定，故 C) 与作者的观点不符，可以排除；D)“对于大多数年轻人而言上大学太贵了”，首段第三句的确提到在过去的十年，每年的学费已从 1 000 英镑上涨到 9 000 英镑，但作者强调的是与此同时，大学生与导师接触的时间却几乎未变，而并未表明作者认为大学学费对于大多数年轻人而言太贵了，故 D) 在原文并未提及，可以排除。
52. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 the employment situation 和 British university graduates 定位到第一段最后一句。
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。首段第二句表明本文讨论的是英国大学生，然后定位句指出，如今有十分之六的毕业生从事不需要大学文凭的工作。D) 中的 jobs which don't require a college degree 是对定位句中 non-graduate jobs 的同义转述，故答案为 D)。
- 【避错】A)“他们很少有人对所提供的工作感到满意”，原文并未提及大学毕业生们如何看待工作，故排除；B)“他们往往要花很长的时间才能找到一份体面的工作”，首段最后一句只提到大学毕业甚至无法保证获得一份体面的工作，并未指出大学毕业生们要花费多长时间才能找到一份体面的工作，因此 B) 与原文的表述不符，故排除；C)“精英大学的毕业生们通常能获得一份体面的工作”，第四段第三句提到许多顶尖公司甚至不会去考虑那些毕业于精英大学却没有获得 2.1 等级，即二等一级学位的求职者，这表明精英大学的毕业生们也不一定能获得一份体面的工作，故 C) 与原文的表述不符，可以排除。
53. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 important 和 besides classroom instruction 定位到第三段第四、五句。
- C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出，不仅仅是讲座和导师辅导时间很重要，教育是学生们在讲座和研讨班之外彼此学习的总和。也就是说，大学生们在课堂之外的互动也很重要，故答案为 C)。
- 【避错】A)“确保获得二等一级学位”，原文第四段第三句只提到想要在顶尖公司找到工作，精英大学的毕业生至少要获得二等一级学位，但原文并未提及是否拥有二等一级学位对于普通大学生而言很重要，故排除；B)“他们在未来职业生涯所需要的实践技能”，文中没有提到大学生在未来职业生涯所需要的实践技能，故排除；D)“培养独立的创造思维能力”，文中没有提到培养大学生们的思维能力，故排除。
54. 【定位】根据题干中的信息很难定位，通读选项后，可根据选项中的 risks、meeting people、a leading role 等关键词定位到第四段。
- B) 【精析】推理判断题。第四段第四句指出，学生在大学里还会遇见那些以后可能身居要职的人，建立终生的联系。由此可知，上大学的好处之一就是可以遇见那些未来对你会有帮助的人，故答案为 B)。
- 【避错】A)“学会在这个瞬息万变的世界里如何冒险”，文章第四段最后一句提到冒险，但指的是那些未能认识到大学的作用的中学毕业生们对上大学这件事做出错误决定的风险，而不是学会如何冒险，故 A) 与原文表述不符，可以排除；C)“有机会在社会上发挥主导作用”，第四段第一句和第四句均提到 leading 一词，但指的是一流的或重要的工作，而不是在社会上发挥主导作用，故 C) 与原文表述不符，可以排除；D)“获得最新的科技知识”，文章并未提及上大学可以使学生获得最新的科技知识，故排除。
55. 【定位】由题干中的关键词 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段。
- D) 【精析】推理判断题。最后一段首句指出，在一流大学里学习仍是一项明智的投资。第二句接着说明，只有雇主将其注意力从人们读哪所大学上转移，上大学才会变得没有那么大的吸引力——但没有迹象表明这种情况会在短期内发生。由此可知，大学的声望会影响招聘者的招聘决定，故答案为 D)。
- 【避错】A)“学生们抱怨大学教育是正常的事”，该段最后一句指出毕业生们可能会有所抱怨，但不

能推断出抱怨大学教育是一件很正常的事,故排除;B)“很少有学生愿意承担读大学造成的债务负担”,最后一段最后一句提到中学毕业生们别无选择,只有迎接大学以及随之而来的学生债务,故B)与原文表述相反,可以排除;C)“大学教育对于能

够负担学费的学生来说变得更有吸引力”,最后一段第二句提到了与大学吸引力高低有关的是雇主们是否关注大学声望,而学生们别无选择,只能迎接大学及随之而来的学生债务,与能否负担学费无关,故排除。

参考译文

简直就是浪费钱!在英国,学生的平均债务为 44 000 英镑,回报却是他们平均每周仅有 14 个小时的讲座和导师辅导时间。在过去的十年中,每年的学费已经从 1 000 英镑上涨到 9 000 英镑,但大学里学生和导师的接触时间几乎没有任何增加。(52)此外,大学毕业甚至无法保证学生获得一份体面的工作:如今有十分之六的毕业生从事不需要大学文凭的工作。

难怪现在流行指责许多大学只不过是精心的骗术。学生有很多抱怨:偿还贷款的起始时间将被冻结五年,这意味着较低收入的毕业生必须开始偿还他们的贷款;生活补助金已被贷款取代,这意味着来自较贫困家庭的学生面临的债务要高于那些来自较富裕家庭的学生。

(51)然而,上大学仍是值得的。如果上大学不起作用,学生们几乎不用偿还他们的学费(即便要还也只是很少的金额):只有当你每年收入达到 21 000 英镑时才会开始还贷。几乎半数毕业生——那些持续低收入的毕业生——将会有一部分债务被勾销。(53)不仅仅是讲座和导师辅导时间很重要,教育是学生们在讲座和研讨班之外彼此学习的总和。学生们不仅在大学期间受益;研究表明他们比非大学毕业生更加健康和快乐,而且参加投票的可能性更大。

不管你的天分如何,在大多数行业里,没有读过大学的人获得一流的工作都极其困难。招聘者像兀鹰一样在精英大学盘旋。许多顶尖公司甚至不会去考虑那些毕业于精英大学却没有获得 2.1 等级的学士学位(即二等一级学士学位)的求职者的申请。(54)学生在大学里还会遇见那些以后可能身居要职的人,建立终生的联系。尽管可能不一定会如此,但未能认识到这一点的中学毕业生们在是否上大学这一决定上有犯错的风险。

或许这么多大学教给学生的东西如此之少的原因就是,它们知道即使你什么都没学到,在一流大学里学习仍是一项明智的投资。(55)只有雇主将其注意力从人们读哪所大学上转移,上大学才会变得没有那么大的吸引力——但没有迹象表明这种情况会在短期内发生。中学毕业生们可能会有所抱怨,但他们别无选择,只有迎接大学以及随之而来的学生债务。

扫码看老师讲解
家庭责任感的重要性。

Part IV Translation

参考译文与难点注释

The Romance of the Three Kingdoms, which was written in the fourteenth century, is a famous historical novel in China. Based on the history of the Three Kingdoms period, this novel describes the war between Wei, Shu and Wu from the second half of the second century to the

1. 第一句可将“《三国演义》……是中国著名的历史小说”作为句子的主干,并将“写于 14 世纪”译为非限制性定语从句或后置定语,修饰主语“《三国演义》”。“著名的”可译为 famous、noted、celebrated、famed 等;“历史小说”可译为 historical novel 或 historical fiction。
2. 第二句较长,但翻译起来并不难。该句可将“这部小说……描写了……魏、蜀、吴之间的战争”作为主干,“以三国时期的历史为基础”译为分词短语,修饰主语“这部小说”,“从二世纪下半叶到三世纪下半叶”译为时间状语。
3. 第三句句式较简单,按照原文顺序翻译即可。“描写”可译为 depict、describe 或 portray;“人物”可译为 character 或 figure;“无数”可译为

second half of the third century. It depicts nearly a thousand characters and countless historical events. Although these characters and events are based on the real history, they are dramatized and exaggerated to varying degrees. *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* is widely acknowledged to be a literary masterpiece. Since its publication, it has attracted and deeply influenced generations of readers in China, and also has exerted an extensive and far-reaching influence on Chinese history.

countless, innumerable 或 incalculable.

4. 第四句是“虽然……,但……”结构,需要注意 although 和 but 不可同时出现。“是有历史根据的”意思是“基于真实历史的”,所以可译为 are based on the real history;“在不同程度上”可译为 to varying degrees 或 to different degrees;“(使)戏剧化”可译为 dramatize 或 theatricalize;“扩大”在文中的意思是“夸大”,所以翻译为 exaggerate。
5. 第五句句式简单,按顺序翻译即可。“公认”可译为 be widely/generally acknowledged to be sth. 或 be universally accepted/recognized as sth.;“文学名著”可译为 a literary masterpiece 或 famous literary work。
6. 第六句较长,是一个无主句,翻译时需增加主语,并将该句译为并列句。第一个分句“对中国一代又一代人产生了持续而久远的影响,吸引了一代又一代读者”中,“吸引了……”比“对……产生了持续而久远的影响”语义较轻,所以放到前面;“一代又一代人”与“一代又一代读者”指代的人群相似,所以合并译为 generations of readers。第二个分句“对中国历史产生了广泛而深远的影响”可译为 has exerted an extensive and far-reaching influence on Chinese history 或 has had a widespread and profound impact on Chinese history。

话题词汇

Journey to the West 《西游记》
A Dream of Red Mansions 《红楼梦》
The Water Margin 《水浒传》

science fiction 科幻小说
 masterwork/masterpiece 名著