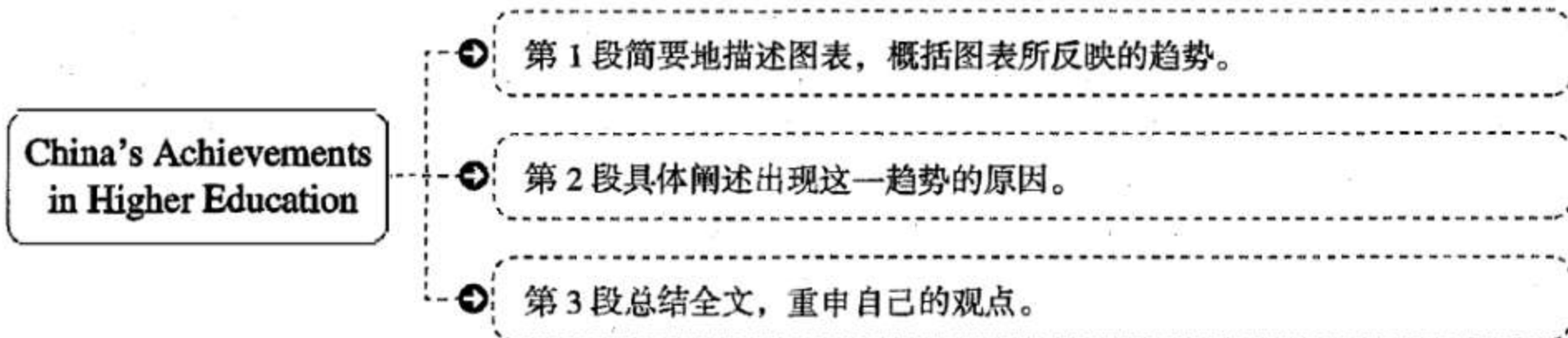


2021 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p>China's Achievements in Higher Education</p> <p>【1】 The above chart shows that the past three decades have seen great progress in China's higher education. According to the data from the Ministry of Education, China's gross enrolment ratio in higher education has increased from 3.4% in 1990 to 51.6% in 2019.</p> <p>【2】 The reasons accounting for this phenomenon can be listed as follows. 【3】 For one thing, during the last thirty years, with the strong support of our country, the reform and development of higher education have made significant achievements in all aspects, including the system of recruitment, fees charging and graduates job-placing, ensuring that all citizens have access to higher education. 【4】 For another, in order to promote the quality of higher education, educational administrative departments at various levels and local governments have actively explored measures and ways to increase educational expenditure and improve schooling conditions and the quality of faculty. 【5】 Besides, with the improvement of living standards, there has been a great change in people's ideas about education, and they are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity of receiving higher education.</p> <p>【6】 Therefore, China's achievements in higher education are the result of many factors, and I believe that the achievements is bound to have a far-reaching impact on the whole society.</p>	<p>【1】 简要地描述图表, 并用相关数据予以说明, 指出中国的高等教育取得了巨大的进步。</p> <p>【2】 解释图表变化的原因。</p> <p>【3】【4】【5】 分别用 for one thing、for another 和 besides 从高等教育的改革、教学质量的提高以及教育观念的改变三个方面具体阐述了中国高等教育取得成就的原因。</p> <p>【6】 用 therefore 总结全文, 进一步重申了自己的观点。</p>

话题词汇:

academic activities 学术活动

graduate student/postgraduate 研究生

diploma/graduation certificate 毕业证书

tuition (fee) 学费

scholarship/fellowship 奖学金

board expenses 伙食费

input in education 教育投入

optimize the teaching staff 优化教师队伍

(interest-free) bank loan(免息)银行贷款

universal education 普及教育

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

M: How are you enjoying your new job?

W: So far, so good. (1-1) I don't miss having managers who deliver blunt, harsh feedback in the name of efficiency.

M: From the way you described your last company, no wonder they had a problem with high staff turnover.

W: Yeah. I couldn't wait to get out of there once my contract expired. (1-2) The problem with a company culture that prizes directness above all else is that it creates a toxic culture of brilliant jerks that drives people out and erodes itself from within.

M: (2) My company's managers tend to be accommodating and kind, overlooking mistakes or issues so as not to hurt feelings. Issues often get ignored there until they build up and reach a crisis point.

W: That's not surprising. My new company seems to employ a feedback policy that combines compassion and directness. (3) Employees have the power to speak up, give feedback, disagree and discuss problems in real time. It seems to help us to course correct, improve and meet challenges while also building teams that collaborate and care for one another.

M: But that would be based on an atmosphere of mutual trust, wouldn't it? Otherwise, people might interpret feedback as some kind of personal attack.

W: True. Without an atmosphere of trust, feedback can create stress and self-doubt. But I think when we get feedback from someone we trust, we understand that the feedback isn't some kind of personal attack. It's actually a kind of support because it's offered in the spirit of helping us improve. I think sometimes people need to shift their mindsets around how they receive feedback.

M: Yes. (4) Constructive feedback, after all, is how we learn and grow. It's the basis for healthy parenting, lasting friendships, career development, and so much more. If we shelter our children, friends and colleagues from information that might enrich and enhance their lives, we are not being caring. We're actually doing harm to them.

W: That's exactly right.

答案详解

1. How does the woman describe her previous company's culture?

D) 【精析】细节理解题。当男士问女士她的工作怎么样时,女士先是在句(1-1)中说自己一点儿也不怀念以前所在公司的那种表面上很高效,实际上太过直接和严苛的管理模式,之后又在句(1-2)中说,崇尚直接高于一切的公司文化是有毒的,这种文化下的公司满是聪明的混蛋,逼得员工离职,从内部侵蚀自己。因此答案为 D)。

2. What does the man say about his company's managers?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。句(2)中男士说,他所在公司的管理者都很随和,为了不伤感情而忽视错误和问题。因此答案为 D)。

3. What does the woman say the employees in her new company can do?

B) 【精析】细节理解题。由句(3)可知,女士所在新公司的员工都有权发表意见、给出反馈、对所讨论的问题表达自己的不同见解。因此答案为 B)。

4. What does the man say about constructive feedback?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。句(4)中男士说,建设性的反馈是我们学习和成长的方式。因此答案为 C)。

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

W: How was your holiday? Not too many other tourists around, were there?

M: No, very few, relatively. (5) But I found myself moving from one accommodation to another, trying to find the perfect place. It made me realize that indecision is a big problem for me. Instead of relaxing, I was looking for the best spot.

W: It seems you suffer from "Fear of Better Options." I've read about it. It describes this loop of indecision as part of our programming. (6) Essentially, we have this tendency to keep stretching out the decision-making

process. Because as human beings, we are hard-wired to optimize. We have always looked to get the best things we can as a sort of survival of the fittest. Optimizing isn't the problem, but rather the process that we go through.

M: Well, that makes me feel better. (7-1) But I think thanks to technology, we can make comparisons more easily and have more access to choice and customization. We can now see what we could have, how we might get it and what others have that we might want. We keep looking over and return to the same options again and again.

W: Yes. (7-2) Fear of better options offers little benefit. It's an ailment of abundance. You must have choices to have that fear of missing out on better options.

M: Yes, I need to note when I'm worrying about inconsequential things, I guess. If I'm spending too much time worrying over what to have for lunch, I'm robbing myself of the energy to focus on the things that matter.

W: Exactly. (8) But for more important matters, I think gut instinct might be overrated. When you have 30 odd options, trusting your gut is not practical. What you need to do is research—have a process, invest time exploring your options, and eliminate as many things as you can. The most toxic part of decision making is going over the same options time and time again.

答案详解

5. What does the man say about his holiday?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。句(5)中男士说,他在假期中总是不断地更换住处,想找一个最完美的地方。因此答案为 A)。

6. What does the woman say people tend to do when making decisions?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(6)中女士说,人们往往会延长做决定的过程,因为人类的本性就是想要寻求最佳选择。因此答案为 B)。

7. What has made decision making increasingly difficult?

C) 【精析】细节归纳题。句(7-1)中男士说,科技使人们可以更容易地进行对比,让人们拥有更多选择,

也可以进行定制。句(7-2)中女士说,这就是选择太多的苦恼了,人们总是担心会错过最好的选择。也就是说,现代科技反而使人们更加难以抉择,故答案为 C)。

8. According to the woman, what should people do when making important decisions?

B) 【精析】细节理解题。句(8)中女士说,在更重要的问题上,直觉可能被高估了。当你有 30 多个选择时,相信自己的直觉是不现实的。做决定最有害的部分就是一遍又一遍地纠结在相同的选择上。因此答案为 B)。原文中提到,你需要做的是尽可能多地排除选择,而不是 A) 项中说的研究尽可能多的不同选择,故排除 A)。

Section B

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

The role of homework in classrooms is not a new debate. Many parents and teachers are ardent supporters of homework. But do all students benefit from homework? (9) A 2006 research paper suggested some correlation between the amount of homework done by a student and future academic achievement for middle and high school students—but not so much for younger kids.

A Stanford study in 2014 suggested the same was true for students in California's affluent communities. The findings challenged the idea that homework was "inherently good." The researchers concluded that there was an upper limit to the correlation between homework and achievement, suggesting that high school students shouldn't be doing more than two hours of homework a night. And the most valuable kind of homework for elementary level children was simply assigned free reading.

The topic gets more complicated when we talk about the divide between rural and urban communities. (10) Studies found that in remote areas the poor quality or lack of Internet access can put students at a disadvantage, because 70% of teachers in these areas assign homework that requires Internet access. But one in three households doesn't have Internet. Experts assert homework requiring the Internet isn't fair.

While the debate continues about the effect of homework on academic achievements, there are studies focusing on other benefits of homework. (11) A study in Germany found that homework could have an effect on students' personalities, suggesting that doing homework might help kids to become more conscientious and independent learners.

答案详解

9. What did the 2006 research find about homework?

D) 【精析】细节理解题。由句(9)可知,2006年的研究发现,初中生和高中生的家庭作业量与其未来的学术成就之间存在一定的相关性,但对于年幼的孩子来说,这种关联并不明显。因此答案为 D)。

10. What do experts think of homework requiring Internet access?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。句(10)中提到,研究发现,在偏远地区,网络质量差或缺乏网络连接可能会让

学生处于不利地位,因为这些地区 70% 的教师布置的家庭作业需要上网。但三分之一的家庭没有网络连接。专家认为,布置需要互联网才能完成的家庭作业是非常不公平的。因此答案为 A)。

11. What conclusion could be drawn from the study in Germany?

C) 【精析】细节理解题。由句(11)可知,德国的一项研究发现,家庭作业可能会对学生的个性产生影响,这表明做家庭作业可能有助于孩子成为更认真、更独立的学习者。也就是说,做作业对孩子的个性发展可以起到积极的作用,故答案为 C)。

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

Robert Goddard, an American born in 1882, is widely regarded as the world's first rocket scientist. At age 27, Goddard published his first book, in which he hypothesized that a rocket launched from Earth could reach the moon. Like many visionaries, the young scientist encountered numerous skeptics. (12) In January 1920, the *New York Times* ridiculed Goddard's theory that rockets could be utilized for space exploration. 49 years later, Apollo 11 reached the moon, and the famed newspaper published an apology to Goddard. (13) Goddard launched his first rocket from an aunt's farm in his native Massachusetts in March 1926. His maiden rocket voyage lasted a mere three seconds. It scaled an altitude of only 12 meters. Nonetheless, it was a milestone in rocket science.

(14) Goddard later consulted with a weather expert and determined that the climate of New Mexico was ideal for year-round rocket launches. In 1930, Goddard and his family relocated there to a remote valley in the southwest of the country. There he established a laboratory and test range. However, the ambitious scientist received negligible support from the government. For four years, wealthy businessman Daniel Guggenheim provided Goddard with an annual \$25,000 grant to pursue his dreams. Other rocket enthusiasts also raised funds for him. Over time, Goddard's rockets grew more sophisticated and included the installation of instruments. In spite of his many successes, Goddard was never able to interest the US military in rocket-propelled weapons. (15) He was granted over 200 patents and continued to pioneer rocket technology until his death in 1945.

答案详解

12. What do we learn about Goddard's idea of using rockets for space exploration?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(12)中提到,1920年1月,《纽约时报》嘲笑了戈达德的火箭可以用于太空探索的理论。因此答案为 B)。

13. What does the passage say about Goddard's first rocket launch?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。由句(13)可知,1926年3月,戈达德在马萨诸塞州的一个农场上发射了他的第一枚火箭,但这枚火箭仅仅坚持了3秒钟,只飞到了12米的高度。尽管如此,这仍然是火箭科学领域的一个里程碑。也就是说,这对火箭科学

有着重要的意义,故答案为 A)。

14. Why did Goddard move to New Mexico?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(14)中提到,戈达德咨询了一位气象专家,确定新墨西哥州的气候全年都适合发射火箭。1930年,戈达德和他的家人搬到了该州西南部一个偏远的山谷。因此答案为 B)。

15. What does the passage say about Goddard's achievements?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。句(15)中提到,戈达德获得了200多项专利,直到1945年去世前,他一直在探索火箭技术。因此答案为 C)。

Section C

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

(16) Working for a new venture comes with a lot of risks—that is, instability, unclear responsibilities and the need to be a master of all trades. But the primary benefit is usually the passion and excitement associated with playing a role in a promising new company. The person to thank for that passion and excitement is almost always the entrepreneur. There's something about the founder's energy and enthusiasm that infects the rest of the team. The willingness to take risks may inspire others to be more courageous. The optimism and positivity

may motivate people to focus less on trivial and unimportant matters. The celebration of milestones may prompt staff to be more grateful about their own accomplishments and privileges.

(17) What becomes set in the firm's culture is a contagious collection of affirmative and positive emotions which are usually shared among the team. Science has already done a good job of proving the results that follow. These include better processes, greater team cohesion, reduced conflict and sharper alertness. But what is yet to be demonstrated is whether the founder's passion leads to increased team performance. This was recently tested in research, which analyzed the teams of 73 new companies across a range of industries such as IT, medicine and energy. The CEOs were consulted once again, years after the initial analysis, and most shared their firm's performance reports, so that their success could be more objectively measured.

Entrepreneurial teams generally progress through three phases. The first is inventing a product or service, the second is founding the venture to sell that product or service, and the third is developing the firm so it continues to grow. The researchers discovered that when the team is passionate about the third phase—developing a firm—there's a clear link to performance. But the first phase—a passion for invention—is not a reliable indicator that the firm will still be open for business a few years later. Likewise, the second—a passion for founding the venture—doesn't necessarily translate into great success. The solution to great team performance stems from a willingness to recruit others who could direct their passion towards the third phase of entrepreneurialism: developing the business.

Employing more staff can, in itself, be a risk for an entrepreneur, as is paying them big dollars to attract them. (18) On many occasions, the entrepreneurs reported not paying themselves a wage at all initially in order to cover salaries and expenses.

答案详解

16. What does the speaker say about working for a new venture?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。句(16)中讲话者说,在一家新企业工作伴随着很多风险,如工作不稳定、责任划分不清以及需要在各领域都能胜任等。因此答案为D)。

17. What has science demonstrated regarding the positive culture of a new venture?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(17)可知,企业中积极向上的团队精神是有感染力的,科学已经证实了

这样的企业文化会带来很好的结果,包括流程得到优化、团队凝聚力增强、冲突减少和警觉性变得更加敏锐。因此答案为C)。

18. What does the speaker say about entrepreneurs at the initial stage of a new venture?

B) 【精析】事实细节题。句(18)中提到,很多情况下,在创业初期,创业者自己根本没有什么报酬,钱都用来给员工发工资和支付各种开销了。因此答案为B)。

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

Ageing is a curious thing, and people's desire to beat it and death has become an industry worth hundreds of billions of dollars. Despite the huge investment into research, ageing remains somewhat obscure, although there are certain things researchers do understand. They know that women tend to have longer life spans, living on average six years longer than men. (19) No one is really certain of the reason for this, although the speculation centers around the idea that women are more capable of surviving or handling disease than men. For virtually every disease, the effects are greater on men than they are on women. Some suggest that women's immune systems benefit from their tendency to prioritize and nurture social connections. But for me, this explanation is hardly convincing.

Researchers also know to an extent what causes ageing. For 60 years, it was believed that cells would continue to divide forever. It was only uncovered in relatively recent times that older people's cells divide a smaller number of times than younger people's. Only cancer cells, in fact, are capable of dividing forever. (20) Human cells have a limited reproductive ability. To an extent, we can postpone the eventual stop of cells' dividing through nutrition, exercise, good sleep and even relaxation techniques, but we cannot stop the ageing process. And researchers are yet to answer the ultimate question of ageing: why does the body ultimately fall to pieces? In the opinion of some of the world's best scientific minds on the subject, part of the reason we don't yet have any answer is because many researchers are looking in the wrong direction. (21) Many public health

policymakers believe that the resolution of age-associated disease will tell us something fundamental about the ageing process, but, say some top scientists, “that’s completely erroneous.” The point to win the diseases of childhood were eliminated, but this did not provide any insight into childhood development. In the same way, the idea that the resolution of age-associated diseases like heart disease and stroke will inform us about ageing is not based on sound science or logic. At best, if the major causes of death in developed countries were eliminated, this would only add a decade to average life expectancy. But while there is money available to be spent on it, the search to understand the secrets of ageing will be ongoing.

答案详解

19. What do we learn about the possible reason why women tend to live longer?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。句(19)中提到,关于女性为什么比男性长寿,没有人确切地知道这其中的原因,尽管人们的猜测集中在女性比男性更有能力生存或应对疾病这一观点上。因此答案为D)。

20. What is the recent discovery about human cells?

A) 【精析】事实细节题。句(20)中明确指出,根据最

近的研究结果,人类细胞的再生能力有限。因此答案为A)。

21. What do many public health policymakers believe?

D) 【精析】事实细节题。句(21)中提到,很多公共卫生政策制定者认为,找到与年龄相关的疾病的解决方法,就能够得知衰老的本质,从而解开衰老之谜。因此答案为D)。

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

Good afternoon. In today’s talk, we’ll discuss how managers can get their staff to do what they are asked. (22) Much to their frustration, managers often struggle to get their staff to comply with even simple instructions. Often, they blame their employees: “They don’t read emails, they don’t listen, they don’t care”—that kind of thing. But according to recent research conducted in Australia, it looks like it’s not the employees’ fault, but the managers’. (23) It’s easy to understand why people sometimes disobey procedures intentionally. Occasionally, it’s because they’re pressured to finish in a short time. At other times, they may disagree with the spirit of the procedure—the effort demanded, the time consumed, the lack of potential effectiveness. And every now and then, they just don’t want to, maybe deliberately or out of stubbornness.

So apart from that, what else gets in the way of procedural compliance? The research scholars surveyed 152 blue-collar workers from two separate sites in the mining industry. They asked the workers a range of procedure-related questions, such as whether they found the procedures useful, how confident they felt in their job, how comfortable they were to speak up in the workplace, and how closely they followed any new procedures set by their managers. They were also asked to rate the extent to which they perceived their supervisors to be helpful. (24) That last statement was the most instructive because, as the researchers found, there was a remarkably strong correlation between how helpful supervisors were perceived to be and how likely their employees were to follow their directors.

Supervisors’ helping behavior was found to be motivational in nature. It increased employees’ perception of the likelihood of success in the attainment of job goals, and therefore fostered a willingness to dedicate their effort and ability to their work. In short, managers should be ongoing role models for the change. As the saying goes: Do as I do, not as I say. To affect behavioral change, what’s most required is interaction and involvement—the human touch—and, naturally, processes that add value. Although procedures are designed to guide and support employees’ work, employees, it seems, can’t always be expected to comply with procedures that are not seen as useful. And of course, managers shouldn’t keep resending emails. (25) They are an effective tool for the sharing of data reports, but they are a hopeless tool if what a manager’s desiring is a change in behavior.

答案详解

22. Why are managers often frustrated with their employees?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。由句(22)可知,让管理者感到懊恼的是,哪怕是最简单的指令,他们也很难让员工听从指挥。因此答案为A)。

23. Why do employees sometimes disobey procedures intentionally?

B) 【精析】细节理解题。关于为什么员工有时会故意不遵守规程,句(23)中给出了三方面的原因:一、时间太紧,完成的压力太大;二、他们反对规程的

精神,即所需要的努力、花费的时间以及缺乏潜在效率;三、可能有的员工故意或出于固执,就是不想按管理者的要求去做。因此答案为B)。

24. When are employees more likely to follow instructions according to the researchers?

C) 【精析】事实细节题。由句(24)可知,研究人员发现,当员工认为主管很有帮助时,他们更有可能服

从指令,这两者之间有着很强的关联。因此答案为C)。

25. What does the speaker say about emails?

A) 【精析】细节理解题。句(25)中提到,电子邮件是共享数据报告的有效工具,但如果管理者的愿望是改变行为,那它们就是一个无用的工具。因此答案为A)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自2019年10月2日刊登在 *Sydney Morning Herald* (《悉尼先驱晨报》) 上一篇标题为“The Not-So-Hidden Truth About Saving Money”(《存钱之不太隐蔽的真相》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了如何通过存钱实现经济独立。

第1段由减肥的算术法则,即“摄入的卡路里少于消耗的卡路里,体重就会减轻”,引出存钱也应遵循这一法则。

第2—4段以作家妮可·哈多的经历为例,说明在财务上取得成功需要减少支出,这样收入才会大于支出。

【词性分析】

名 词: A) abundance 充裕,丰富; B) astonishment 惊讶,惊异; E) equation 等式,方程式; 影响因素; G) feat 成就; 功绩,业绩,壮举; I) impetus 推动(力); 促进; 刺激; J) overhaul 大检修,改造;(制度或方法的)彻底改革; L) plight 困境,苦境

动 词: C) entailed 需要;(使)必要; D) envisaged 设想; 展望; F) expended 花费,耗费(精力等); J) overhaul 全面改造; 全面改革(制度或方法); L) plight 保证; 承诺; M) prosper 繁荣,兴旺,发达; N) shatter (使)破碎,(使)粉碎

副 词: H) fiscally 财政上; K) permanently 永久地,长久地; O) ultimately 最终,最后

答案详解

26. 【考点】副词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】空格位于 that 引导的同位语从句的句首,其后的同位语从句结构完整,句意连贯,因此空格处应填入副词,修饰整个从句。

【语义判断】上一句提到,药店货架上的商品全都承诺能加速或促进减肥,紧接着该句指出药店的销售人员掩盖的事实是减肥是由算术法则决定的,表明药店的销售人员也明白最终决定减肥的是算术法则而不是补品。因此,空格处填入的副词应表达“最终”的意思,故 O) ultimately 为本题答案。

27. 【考点】动词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格前面是名词 calories,而该句主语也是 calories,由 than 可知,两个 calories 在进行对比。

【语义判断】过去分词短语 taken in 作后置定语修饰第一个 calories,因此空格处很可能填动词的过去分词形式,作后置定语修饰第二个 calories。修饰主语 calories 的 taken in 表示“被摄入的”,可推

测空格所在的词应表示“被消耗的”,从而前后形成对比,故答案为 F) expended。

28. 【考点】名词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】空格前面是冠词 the,后面是介词 of,因此空格处需要填入名词作介词 despite 的宾语。

【语义判断】由 of 可知,空格处填入的名词应表示 of 之后的并列名词短语 financial products、services 和 solutions 共有的特点,结合句首引导让步状语的介词 despite 以及主句中的 all 可知,空格处填入的名词应与“数量”有关,故答案为 A) abundance。

29. 【考点】名词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格前面是介词 with 以及限定词 the same,因此空格处需要填入名词作介词 with 的宾语。

【语义判断】空格后面的冒号表示其后的句子是对空格处的名词进行解释说明,由 income is greater than expenses“收入大于支出”可知,空格处填入的名词应与“等式”有关,故答案为 E) equation。

30. 【考点】名词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格前面是 was 和冠词 a, 因此空格处需要填入名词作句子表语。

【语义判断】空格所在句的主语 it 指代上一句中提到的“妮可在 31 岁时进入房地产市场”, 结合空格后的“考虑到她两年前的处境”以及下文对她两年前的困境的描述可知, 空格处填入的名词应表达“成就”的意思, 故答案为 G) feat。

31. 【考点】动词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格位于 as 引导的方式状语从句中, 空格前面是主语 she 和助动词 had, 结合主句时态是一般过去时可推知, 空格处应填入动词的过去分词形式, 与 had 一起构成过去完成时作从句谓语。

【语义判断】主句提到, 妮可并未庆祝她的 30 岁生日, 因此空格处所在从句是指如同她所预想的那样。空格处填入的动词应表达“设想, 想象”的意思, 故 D) envisaged 为答案。

32. 【考点】名词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格前面是介词 to 和形容词性物主代词 her, 因此空格处需要填入名词作介词 to 的宾语。

【语义判断】该句的第一个分句具体指出妮可面临的困境, 而空格所在的第二个分句由 but 引导, 表示转折, 指出父亲告诉她, 目前的财务状况没她想的那么糟糕, 由此可知父亲的话令妮可感到非常吃惊, 而短语“to + one's + 情感名词”意为“令某人……”, 因此空格处填入的名词应表示“惊讶”的意思, 故 B) astonishment 为答案。

33. 【考点】名词辨析题。

L) 【语法判断】空格前面是形容词性物主代词 her 和形容词 financial, 后面为 be 动词 was, 因此空格处需要填入名词作句子主语。

【语义判断】上文指出妮可没有稳定的收入, 信用卡债务高达 12 000 美元, 也没有任何计划, 可知, 妮可的财务状况并不乐观, 因此空格处填入的名词应表达“困境”的意思, 故 L) plight 为答案。

34. 【考点】动词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格前面是动词短语 live with her parents 和并列连词 and, 空格后面为名词短语 her spending, 因此空格处需要填入动词原形, 和 her spending 构成动词短语与 live with her parents 并列。

【语义判断】由该句最后的目的状语“让自己的财务步入正轨”可知, 妮可达到此目的是通过与父母同住以及改变自己的消费和生活方式, 因此空格处填入的动词应表达“改变”的意思, 故 J) overhaul 为答案。

35. 【考点】动词辨析题。

C) 【语法判断】空格所在句的谓语 required 是一般过去时, 其后跟宾语 a paradigm shift, 由空格前面的并列连词 and 和后面的名词短语 sacrifice and commitment 可知, 空格处需要填入动词的过去式作谓语, 与 required a paradigm shift 并列。

【语义判断】由第一个并列谓语“需要范式转变”可知, 实现收入大于支出还需要牺牲和投入, 因此空格处填入的动词应表达“需要”的意思, 故 C) entailed 为答案。

参考译文

每当我走进一家药店, 看到货架上摆满了各种维生素、萃取物和其他补品, 它们全都承诺能加速或促进减肥时, 我总是感到困惑。药店过道中的销售天才掩盖了一个事实, 即减肥最终是由算术法则决定的。经济学家杰西卡·欧文写了一本书, 讲述她如何利用数学帮助自己减重超过 18 公斤。如果摄入的卡路里少于消耗的卡路里, 体重就会减轻, 金钱也是如此。

尽管适合积累财富的金融产品、服务和解决方案不在少数, 但它们全都始于同一个等式: 在财务上取得成功需要减少支出, 这样收入才会大于支出。最近听妮可·哈多的采访时, 我再次想起了这一点。妮可是《牛油果泥》一书的作者, 该书讲述了她如何在 31 岁时进入房地产市场。考虑到她两年前的处境, 这算得上一项相当的成就了。

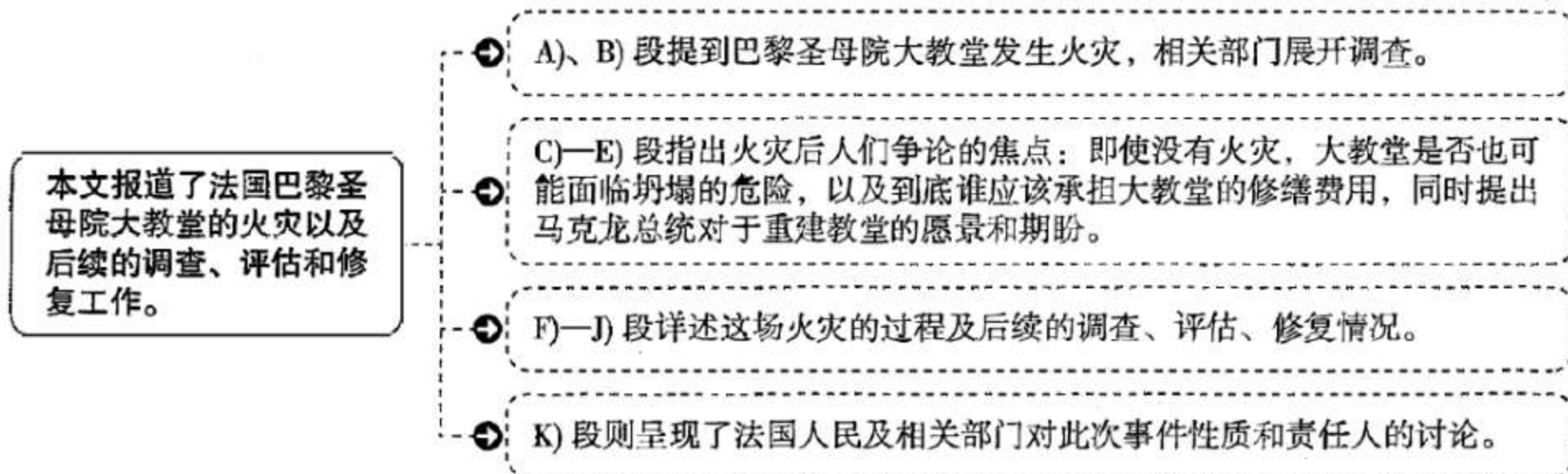
妮可并没有像自己预想的那样去庆祝她的 30 岁生日。和父母共进晚餐时, 她忍不住哭了起来。当时她刚刚搬回家和父母同住。她没有稳定的收入, 信用卡债务高达 12 000 美元, 也没有任何计划, 但令她吃惊的是, 身为会计师的父亲告诉她, 她的财务困境没她想的那么糟糕。他说, 根据她的收入, 再做一些改进, 她就有能力在两年内购买一套投资公寓, 而她也确实做到了这一点。

妮可承认自己很幸运, 因为她能够与父母同住, 并彻底改变自己的消费和生活方式——让自己的财务步入正轨。实现收入大于支出不仅需要范式转变, 还需要牺牲和投入, 但通过开始给自己的财务设限, 妮可获得了经济独立。

Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年 4 月 17 日发表在 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 上一篇标题为 “Notre Dame Was ‘15 to 30 Minutes’ away from Complete Destruction” (《距离巴黎圣母院彻底毁灭还有 15 至 30 分钟》) 的文章。

【结构框图】



答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 damage 和 only when its structure is considered safe 定位到文章 I) 段最后一句。

I) 【精析】同义转述题。I) 段定位句提到, 在确认大教堂结构安全之前, 无法完整清点出火灾造成的损失。题干中的 the total amount of damage 对应原文中的 a complete inventory of the damage, 题干中的 when its structure is considered safe 是原文中 until the cathedral structure has been deemed safe 的同义转述, 题干中的 can be assessed only when 是对原文中 will not be possible until 的同义转述, 故答案为 I)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 once again 和 was going to collapse even without the fire 定位到 C) 段第二句。

C) 【精析】同义转述题。C) 段定位句提到, 当应急服务机构人员在烧毁的废墟中进行搜寻时, 争论又起, 人们认为这座大教堂在火灾发生前就已经摇摇欲坠了。题干中的 once again people began to argue 对应原文中的 a row was resurfacing over accusations, 题干中的 was going to collapse even without the fire 是对原文中 was already crumbling before the fire 的同义转述, 故答案为 C)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 unite the French nation 定位到文章 K) 段第一句。

K) 【精析】细节推断题。K) 段定位句提到, 马克龙总统未能促进国家团结, 但这场毁灭性的火灾做到了, 可以推断出, 火灾的发生是一个契机, 促使全国人民团结在一起。题干中的 have helped unite the French nation 是对该句的理解和推断, 故答案为 K)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 roof、densely 和 beams 定位到

F) 段第一、二句。

F) 【精析】同义转述题。F) 段定位句提到, 大教堂的屋顶由数百根橡木横梁组成, 这些横梁因其排列紧密, 被人们称为“森林”。题干中的 densely 对应原文中的 density, large numbers of 对应原文中的 hundreds of, 题干中的 was built with 是原文中 made up of 的同义转述, 故答案为 F)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 were questioned 和 the cause of the accident 定位到文章 B) 段第一句。

B) 【精析】同义转述题。B) 段定位句提到, 警方调查人员询问了参与修复建筑的工人, 试图确定引起火灾的原因。题干中的 renovation workers 对应原文中的 workers involved in the restoration of the monument, 题干中的 were questioned 是原文中 questioned 的被动语态形式, 题干中的 the cause of the accident 是原文中 the cause of the devastating blaze 的同义转述, 故答案为 B)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 wooden frames、bells 和 crashed down 定位到 H) 段第二句。

H) 【精析】同义转述题。H) 段定位句提到, 如果钟楼的木质框架着火, 上面的那些钟有可能会掉下来, 两座钟楼可能会因此倒塌。题干中的 wooden frames 对应原文中的 the wooden frame, burned down 对应原文中的 caught fire, crashed down 和原文中的 crashing down 一致, 题干中的 “Had..., the heavy bells would have crashed.” 是原文中 “If...had caught fire, it could have sent... crashing down.” 的同义转述, 且都表示一种虚拟语气, 故答案为 H)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 firefighters 和 reaching the Cathedral's bell towers 定位到文章 A) 段。

A) 【精析】同义转述题。A)段指出,巴黎消防员为了防止大火烧到钟楼,在时间紧迫的情况下,冒着生命危险在熊熊大火和建筑西边的两座钟楼之间筑起一道水墙,从而避免了一场更大的灾难。题干中的 prevented 是原文中 averted 的同义词, reaching the Cathedral's bell towers 对应原文中的 reaching its bell towers, timely action 也对应原文中 within "15 to 30 minutes"体现出的紧急状态,故答案为 A)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 the water used to extinguish it 定位到文章 J)段最后两句。

J) 【精析】同义转述题。J)段定位句指出,除了高温造成的损害外,专家们还需要评估由于消防员向教堂大量泼水而造成的损失。建于 18 世纪 30 年代的大风琴就是其中一个牺牲品,据说它躲过了火焰,却因水遭到严重损坏。题干中的 apart from the fire 对应原文中的 as well as damage from the heat,题干中的 the water used to extinguish it also caused a lot of damage to 是对原文中 damage from the vast quantities of water firefighters poured into

the cathedral 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 argument 和 who should pay for the restoration of 定位到文章 D)段第一句。

D) 【精析】同义转述题。D)段定位句提到,多年来人们一直在争论,到底谁应该出资修复坍塌的楼梯、摇摇欲坠的雕像和破裂的墙壁。题干中的 argument 是原文中 dispute 的同义词,题干中 over the years 是原文中 years-long 的同义转述,题干中的 pay for the restoration of 是对原文中 finance restoration work of 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 media 和 throughout the world 定位到文章 G)段第一句。

G) 【精析】同义转述题。G)段定位句提到,一组视频和照片记录了圣母院大教堂遭受火灾的过程,它们迅速在社交媒体上传播,得到了世界各地人们的关注和情感共鸣。题干中的 instantly caught media attention 是对原文中 quickly spread across social media 的同义转述,题干中的 throughout the world 是原文中 all over the world 的同义词组,故答案为 G)。

参考译文

法国人心爱的大教堂离彻底毁灭只有几分钟之遥

- A) (42)法国当局透露,周一晚间,消防员奋力阻止大火烧到钟楼,避免了巴黎市中心的圣母院大教堂在“15至30分钟内”被彻底摧毁的悲剧。巴黎消防队队员冒着生命危险留在起火的建筑内,在熊熊大火和建筑西边的两座钟楼之间筑起一道水墙,避免了一场更大的灾难。
- B) (40)警方调查人员询问了参与修复建筑的工人,试图确定引起这场破坏性大火的原因,法国差点失去其最著名大教堂的事情也随之披露。巴黎检察官雷米·海茨说,周一下午6点20分响起了第一次火灾警报,但当时没有发现火情。第二次警报是在下午6点43分响起的,当时在屋顶上发现了大火。
- C) 周二,法国商界领袖和全球企业宣布他们将为总统埃马纽埃尔·马克龙发起的修复活动捐款,几个小时内就筹集了超过6.5亿欧元的资金。(37)但就当应急服务机构人员在烧毁的废墟中进行搜寻时,争论又起,人们纷纷指责,这座深受喜爱的、在维克多·雨果的小说中被誉为不朽的大教堂在火灾发生前就已经摇摇欲坠了。
- D) (44)这座大教堂为法国国家所有,多年来一直处于争论的中心,争论的焦点在于谁应该出资修复坍塌的楼梯、摇摇欲坠的雕像和破裂的墙壁。国家遗产研究所科学委员会主席让·米切尔·勒尼奥表示,“圣母院教堂的倒塌一事不可避免。对这样一座雄伟的建筑来说,缺乏足够的维护和日常关注是造成这场灾难的原因。”大火持续了15小时后被完全扑灭,初级内政部长劳伦特·努涅斯表示该建筑得以幸存,但仍然岌岌可危。他赞扬了消防员的行动,但同时承认大教堂的命运并不明晰。努涅斯说:“消防员在有限的时间内(15—30分钟)奋力阻止大火的蔓延,拯救了建筑的主要结构。”
- E) 周二晚间,马克龙总统突然发表了一次电视讲话,表示希望看到大教堂在五年内重建。“圣母院的火灾提醒我们,我们永远都要面临挑战,”马克龙讲道,“圣母院是我们的历史,我们的文学,我们生活的中心,是我们衡量自己差距的标准。收藏其中的书画浩如烟海。它是每个法国人的大教堂,即使对那些从未参观过它的人来说也是如此。这段历史是我们的,因此我们将重建圣母院。这是法国人民所期望的,也是我们的历史所应得的。这是我们深刻的命运。我们将重建圣母院,使其比以前更加美丽。我希望在未来五年内能够做到。我们可以的。考验之后即是反思,然后便是行动。”
- F) (39)周一下午6点40分左右,大火从93米高的尖塔底部开始,蔓延到大教堂的屋顶,这些屋顶由数百根橡木横梁组成,其中有些可以追溯到13世纪。这些横梁因其排列紧密而被称为“森林”,它们组成了贯穿大教堂中部的十字形屋顶。数以百计的游客和巴黎市民站在那里,看着火焰从屋顶蹿出,当大教堂的尖塔着火、燃烧,然后坍塌时,他们震惊无比、眼含泪水。

- G) (45)一组戏剧性的视频和照片展示了这个可怕的摧毁过程,它们迅速在社交媒体上传播,引起了世界各地人们的情感共鸣。事实上,这场火灾在几分钟内就‘占据了全球各大报纸和电视网络的头条’。这并不奇怪,因为意为“圣母”的圣母院大教堂是巴黎市认可度最高的标志性建筑之一,每年吸引着数百万的游客。
- H) 当全世界都在关注(这场大火)时,现场的 500 名消防员正在奋力防止火焰烧到悬挂着钟的两个主楼。(41)如果塔楼的木质框架着火,上面的那些钟(其中最大的艾曼纽钟重达 13 吨)有可能会掉下来,两座塔楼可能会因此倒塌。警方和消防署将在接下来的 48 小时内就“安全和保障”方面对这座有 850 年历史的建筑进行评估。努涅斯说:“我们已经确定了整个建筑结构的漏洞,所有这些仍需要得到保障。”“因此,(我们)正在临时疏散大教堂北侧周围五座建筑里的居民,”他补充道。建筑师已经确定了建筑结构中的三个主要漏洞,分别位于尖塔、主厅和中央过道北部上层房间的位置。大部分的木质屋顶横梁已经被烧毁,支撑屋顶的部分混凝土已经坍塌。
- I) 内政部长克里斯托夫·卡斯塔纳于周二下午参观了大教堂,视察其损坏的情况。灰烬覆盖了菱形图案的大理石地板,漂浮在因消防水龙带喷射灰水而形成的大水潭中。在一堆倒下的发黑的橡木横梁后面,日光从大教堂屋顶上的巨大洞口射入,照亮了雕像上一个金色的十字架,这座雕像是尼古拉·库斯图的作品,似乎幸免于难。政府官员们表示,经过初步检查,发现三扇镶嵌了华丽彩绘玻璃的“玫瑰”窗似乎免于火灾破坏。(36)然而,消防官员表示,在确认大教堂结构安全之前,无法完整清点出火灾造成的损失。
- J) 文化部长弗兰克·里斯特表示,从大教堂救出的宗教文物正被妥善安置在巴黎市政厅,而遭受烟熏的艺术品正被送往世界最大的艺术博物馆——卢浮宫,在那里它们将被烘干、修复,然后保存起来。在火灾发生的前几天,用来装饰尖塔的 16 个铜制雕像被转移到其他地方进行修复。尖塔被毁,人们以为上面的遗物也已丢失。(43)消防员称(大教堂)温度已达到 800°C 以上,除了如此高温造成的损害外,专家们还需要评估由于消防员向教堂大量泼水而造成的损失。建于 18 世纪 30 年代的大风琴就是其中一个牺牲品,据说它躲过了火焰,却因水遭到严重损坏。
- K) (38)法国政治评论家指出,马克龙总统未能促进国家团结,但这场毁灭性的火灾却使该目标得以实现。但在未来几天,人们对火灾前该建筑本身状态的批评可能会加剧。勒尼奥告诉《十字架报》:“现在要做的不是寻找应受指责的人。责任是集体的,因为这是国内最受欢迎的建筑。”艺术史学家亚历山大·加迪同意这种说法,他表示:“多年来我们一直强调维护这座历史性建筑的预算太低了。”巴黎检察官办公室已经针对这次“意外的火灾破坏”进行了调查,这一说法表明他们认为火灾的发生是意外事件,而非人为纵火。

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 9 月 20 日刊登在 *bigthink.com* 上一篇标题为“A Powerful Tool for Learning: Why Drawing Isn't Just an Art”(《一种强大的学习工具:为什么绘画不仅是一门艺术》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了对绘画的新看法,指出绘画不仅是艺术技能,也可以是一种工具。

第 1、2 段总述观点:研究人员提出新看法,认为绘画应该被归类为学习工具。

第 3—5 段详细介绍了多德教授在书中提出的观点:绘画是人人都有能力。

第 6、7 段说明绘画的重要作用:帮助人们集中注意力、提升记忆力,并成为提高观察能力的必要工具。

第 8 段再次强调前文观点,指出应该把绘画视为一种更好地观察和理解世界的工具,应该加以重视。

46. 【定位】由题干中的 generally think about 及题文同序原则定位到首段。

A) 【精析】事实细节题。文章首段第一句指出,我们常常认为绘画是一件需要天赋的事情,而最后一段第一句重复了这个看法,建议大家不要把绘画看作是一些有创造力的人所具有的天赋,可知这是人们对绘画通常的看法,故答案为 A)。

【避错】根据文章可知,将绘画视为通过练习获得的技能和人人都应培养的能力,是研究者提出的新观点,与人们的传统看法不同,故排除 B) 项和 D) 项; C) 项有一定迷惑性,第一段首句虽然提到绘画被视为一种艺术形式,但并没有提到大家都欣赏绘画的问题,故排除。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 designers and artists 定位到第三段第二句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,幸亏有些人没有停止画画,因为一个没有设计师和艺术家的世界将是一个非常糟糕的世界,换言之,因为有了设计师和艺术家,这个世界变得美好了,可知 C) 是对原文内容的合理推断,故为答案。

【避错】A) 项曲解了第三段第一句,原文的意思是很多成年人放弃了绘画,但有些人没有放弃,并成为了设计师和艺术家,无法推断出他们的人数正在逐渐减少,故排除; B) 项为强干扰项,使用了原文原词 shabby,但两处 shabby 概念不同:原文中 shabby world 指的是因为没有设计师和艺术家而导致的缺乏美感和魅力的世界,是抽象的概念,而 B) 项中 shabby surroundings 指的是破旧的周围环境,是具体的概念,而且文中并未提及这些人是否热衷于改变周围环境,故排除; 虽然原文提到成为设计师和艺术家的人没有放弃练习绘画,但不能据此推断他们一生大部分时间都在画画,故排除 D)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 Professor D. B. Dowd 和 in his book 定位到第四段第二句。

A) 【精析】细节理解题。文章第四段第二句指出, D. B. 多德教授在他的书中指出,我们应该把绘画视为个人能力,而不是专业技能,而第五段最后一句指出,从许多方面而言,人类生来就是画画的。综合两处信息可知,绘画是每个人生来就具备的

能力,故答案为 A)。

【避错】根据第四段第二句,将绘画视为专业技能的看法是 D. B. 多德教授所反对的,故排除 B); 原文只提到绘画分类错误,且被下了狭隘的定义,而不是价值被高估,故排除 C); 根据第四段倒数第二句, D. B. 多德教授认为,将绘画视为现实的幻觉是我们错误的看法,可见 D) 项与他的观点相悖,故排除。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 study 和 doodling 定位到第六段第二至四句。

D) 【精析】细节理解题。第六段第二句提到,一些人认为在枯燥的讲座中涂鸦可以帮助学生集中注意力,而随后两句提到,在一项研究中,参与者被要求在涂鸦或静坐时听一张名单,涂鸦的人比没有涂鸦的人多记住 29% 的名字。综合可知,涂鸦有助于提高注意力和记忆力,故答案为 D)。

【避错】第六段第一句指出,涂鸦能激活负责维持活动基本水平的大脑区域,但这是在没有其他刺激的情况下,也就是说,有其他刺激的情况下,并不需要涂鸦来激活这个大脑区域,因此涂鸦并非必要条件,故排除 A); B) 是针对本段第二句提到的 a boring lecture 所设置的干扰,但原文只是说在枯燥的讲座中涂鸦可以帮助学生集中注意力,并没有说可以把无聊的事情变得有趣,故排除 B); 本段第一句虽然提到涂鸦能激活大脑的某些区域,但并未提到它是最可靠的,故排除 C)。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 drawing talent 定位到第七段。

D) 【精析】细节理解题。第七段第一句指出,绘画天赋是基于一个人感知世界的准确程度,随后解释说,人类视觉系统往往会做出错误判断,但艺术家对事物外观特征的感知更准确,可知这些具有绘画天赋的人视觉感知更精确,故答案为 D)。

【避错】A) 是根据第六段首句设置的干扰,而原文虽提到涂鸦能刺激脑回路,但与是否具有绘画天赋没有关联,故排除; 第五段提到人能操控精细工具,但这是人人具有的能力,不是具有绘画天赋的人的特点,故排除 B); 文中提到的分类不准确是指人们对绘画的定义和划分,并未说明具有绘画天赋的人能否准确分类,故排除 C)。

(46-1) 我们常常认为绘画是一件需要天赋的事情,但这种想法源于我们错误地将绘画主要归类为一种艺术形式,而不是一种学习工具。

研究人员、教师和艺术家们正逐渐认识到绘画如何对各种技能和学科产生积极的影响。

我们大多数人以前都花过一些时间画画,但到了某个时候,我们大多数人都停止画画了。(47) 很明显,有些人没有这么做,感谢上天:一个没有设计师和艺术家的世界将是一个非常糟糕的世界。

有人认为,这么多成年人放弃了绘画,是因为我们对它进行了错误分类,给它下了一个非常狭隘的定义。(48-1)在他的《简笔画:作为人类实践的绘画》一书中,D.B.多德教授认为,我们错误归档了绘画的意义,因为我们把它看作是一种专业技能,而不是个人能力。我们错误地认为“好”的绘画是真实世界的再现,是现实的幻觉。相反,绘画应该被重新归类为一种符号工具。

人类绘画已有 73 000 年的历史。这是人类意义的一部分。我们没有大猩猩的力量,因为我们已经放弃了野兽的力量而去操纵精细的工具,比如锤子、长矛,以及(后来的)钢笔和铅笔。人类的手是一个极其密集的神经末梢网络。(48-2)从许多方面而言,人类生来就是画画的。

一些研究人员认为涂鸦能激活大脑所谓的默认回路——本质上是指在没有其他刺激的情况下,负责维持活动基本水平的大脑区域。(49)正因如此,一些人认为在枯燥的讲座中涂鸦可以帮助学生集中注意力。在一项研究中,参与者被要求在涂鸦或静坐时听一张名单。涂鸦的人比没有涂鸦的人多记住 29% 的名字。

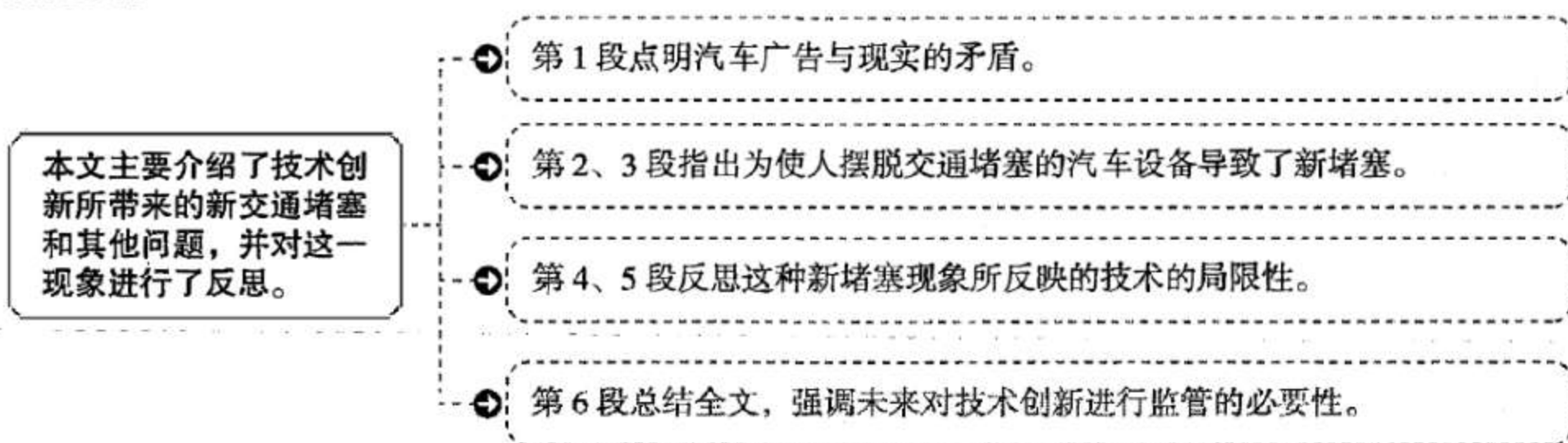
(50)也有证据表明,绘画天赋是基于一个人感知世界的准确程度。人类视觉系统往往会错误判断大小、形状、颜色和角度,但艺术家比非艺术家更能准确地感知这些特征。在视觉发挥重要作用的领域,培养绘画天赋可以成为提高人们观察能力的必要工具。

(46-2)与其把绘画看作是一些有创造力的人所具有的天赋,不如把它看作是一种更好地观察和理解世界的工具——一种恰巧兼为艺术形式的工具。心不在焉的涂鸦和对生活的复现都被证实会对你的记忆力和视觉感知产生积极的影响,所以下次学校董事会削减艺术系的预算时,大声抱怨吧。

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自 2018 年 3 月 25 日刊登在 *The Guardian* (《卫报》) 上一篇标题为 “*The Guardian View on Cars and Drivers: More Haste Less Speed*” (《〈卫报〉对汽车和司机的看法:欲速则不达》) 的文章。

【结构框图】



答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 car advertisements 定位至第一段第三句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。作者在第一段第三句指出,超脱现实的广告展示了被宣传为象征个性和自由的大批量生产的汽车,这几乎是一件令人愉快的事,但人们大多数驾驶时间都将耗在拥堵的短途旅程上。这句话揭示了汽车广告的不切实际,即它们错误地呈现了汽车带给人们的自主性,故答案为 B)。

【避错】第一段第三句只提到人们经常会在拥堵的道路上行进,并未提到司机喜欢在路上飞速行驶,故排除 A); C) 项中的 individuality and originality 是根据定位句中 of individuality and of freedom 设置的干扰,原文指的是汽车被宣传为象征着个性和自由,并未提到汽车广告在设计理念上追求

个性和原创性,故排除 C); D) 项中的 market 是根据定位句中的 marketed 设置的干扰,原文指的是汽车被宣传为象征着个性和自由,并未提到自动驾驶汽车的市场问题,故排除 D)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 various gadgets on cars 定位至第二段第一句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。文章第二段第一句指出,尽管人们高度关注汽车的最高速度、转弯能力和加速能力,现代汽车上最有用的却是那些在车速很慢的情况下可以发挥作用的设备,如停车传感器、音响系统和导航应用程序,说明在目前的交通状况下,只有部分设备可以得到应用,故答案为 C)。

【避错】根据文章第二段可知,导航设备可以帮助司机规划新的路线以避开交通拥堵,而不是缓解拥堵问题,并且根据下文可知,当所有人一起使用导

航应用程序时会造成新的拥堵,故排除 A);根据第二、三段可知,汽车最高速度、转弯能力和加速能力在交通拥堵的情况下都无法发挥作用,导航设备的使用也可能导致新的拥堵,所以这些设备并不像宣传的那样有效,故排除 B);文中并未提到这些设备会进行升级来改善驾驶情况,故排除 D)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 navigation apps 定位至第三段。

A) 【精析】事实细节题。作者在第三段中指出,当每个人都在使用导航应用程序时,交通拥堵的情况就会蔓延到那些本可以让司机绕道而行的小路上,也就是使原本并不拥堵的地方也变得拥堵,故答案为 A)。

【避错】由第三段可知,导航应用程序并不能缓解交通拥堵,反而会造成新的拥堵,故排除 B);文中并未提到导航应用程序与交通事故发生率之间的关系,故排除 C);文中没有提到正在学习开车的人,所以排除 D)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 technology 定位至第四段第二句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。作者在第四段第二句指出,技术承诺的好处永远不会像所希望的那样完全实现;它们将被不可预见和意想不到的后果所限制,说明技术很难兑现它所承诺的一切好处,故答案

为 B)。

【避错】根据文章第四段第五、六句,作者认为技术产生的结果很难保证,并不是难以评估,故排除 A);文中第三段提到,少数幸运儿若能获取这些信息,将受益良多,并未提到应用程序所需要的知识,故排除 C);文章第四段第六句提到,通过中央控制和集体组织可以产生更平稳、更公平的结果,但即便是这种结果,也从来无法得到保证,故排除 D)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 key message 定位至全文,通过通览全文来解题。

C) 【精析】主旨大意题。由原文可知,技术进步后,汽车带来的并不是它所承诺的自由与自主,而是一些新的问题。最后一段指出,不计后果和不受控制的改变对我们可能既有利又有弊,更美好的未来需要深思熟虑后的监管,故答案为 C)。

【避错】根据第五段中技术的“灾难性失败”及第六段中“硅谷也不得不承认其令人陶醉的急躁的文化特点所带来的代价”可知,作者认为技术创新确实造成了不可低估的后果,所以不必夸大技术创新的后果并不是作者要传达的观点,故排除 A);作者提到硅谷承认发展技术的代价是为了说明技术创新需要监管,而不是强调为建设一个更美好的世界而发展技术总是要付出代价,更不是说硅谷的文化不应该被效仿,故排除 B)和 D)。

参考译文

汽车重塑了我们的城市。它似乎赋予了每个人自主性。(51)超脱现实的广告展示了被宣传为象征个性和自由的大批量生产的汽车,这几乎是一件令人愉快的事,但人们大多数驾驶时间都将耗在拥堵的短途旅程上。

(52)尽管人们高度关注汽车的最高速度、转弯能力和加速能力,现代汽车上最有用的却是那些在车速很慢的情况下可以发挥作用的设备,如停车传感器、音响系统,以及在将要发生交通拥堵的可以为司机重新规划路线的导航应用程序。这些导航软件似乎是共享者能从共享个人信息中直接得到好处的少数几个地方之一。因为这些应用程序知道几乎所有用户的位置,以及他们几乎每时每刻的移动速度,所以它们可以非常迅速地发现交通拥堵状况,并提出绕道方案。

(53)当每个人都在使用导航应用程序时,问题就出现了——导航会告诉他们避开其他使用相同设备的人。在没人有足够信息避开其他人的地方,拥堵经常发生。少数幸运儿若能够获取这些信息,将受益良多。但是,当每个人都拥有完备的信息时,交通拥堵的情况就会蔓延到那些本可以让司机绕道而行的小路上。

这种新的拥堵现象告诉我们两个道理。(54)首先,技术承诺能带来的好处永远不会像所希望的那样完全实现;它们将被不可预见和意想不到的后果所限制。在不同的交通拥堵路段,坐在一辆更舒适的汽车里的确令人愉快,但这并不是技术似乎曾经承诺的自由。第二,自我安排不能保证我们可以去自己想去的的地方。数百万司机的努力不会奇迹般地创造出使每个人都比之前更好的局面,反而可能让几乎每个人都陷入更糟糕的状况中。通过中央控制和集体组织可以产生更平稳、更公平的结果,但即便是这种结果也从来无法得到保证。

对于自动驾驶汽车承诺的更大改进,也可以预见类似的局限性。上周,在亚利桑那州,出租车公司优步(Uber)旗下的一辆自动驾驶汽车撞死了一名女子,她当时正推着自行车穿过一条宽阔的道路。这是第一起有记录的涉及一辆本应完全自动驾驶的汽车造成的死亡事件。专家指出,这意味着技术的“灾难性失败”。

渐渐地,就连硅谷也不得不承认其令人陶醉的急躁的文化特点所带来的代价。(55)交通现状启示我们,不计后果和不受控制的改变对我们可能既有利又有弊,更美好的未来需要深思熟虑后的监管。

参考译文与难点注释

Qinghai is a province in northwestern China with an average altitude of more than 3,000 meters and most areas of the province are high mountains and plateaus. The province is named after Qinghai Lake, the largest saltwater lake in China. Known as the most beautiful lake in China, Qinghai Lake is one of the most popular tourist attractions and a paradise for photographers and artists.

Qinghai features magnificent landscapes, vast territory as well as abundant oil and natural gas resources. The oil and natural gas industry has given impetus to the substantial economic growth of many cities within the province. Qinghai is especially renowned for its rich water resources. It serves as the headstream of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, playing a vital role in China's water ecosystem.

1. 翻译第一句时,为了增加句式多样性,可以将“平均海拔3 000米以上”翻译为 with 引导的介词短语。“大部分地区为高山和高原”既可以像参考译文那样,处理为 and 连接的并列句,也可以处理为定语从句,与第一个分句合并翻译,译为“With an average altitude of more than 3,000 meters, Qinghai is a province in northwestern China which is dominated by high mountains and plateaus.”。
2. 第二句中“全国最大的咸水湖”用来修饰“青海湖”,可以像参考译文那样,翻译为 Qinghai Lake 的同位语,也可以处理为定语从句,即“The province is named after Qinghai Lake, which is the largest saltwater lake in China.”。
3. 第三句中的三个分句为并列成分,可以像参考译文那样,将第一个分句处理为分词结构,将后两个分句译为 and 连接的句子,还可以将第一个分句翻译为主句,将后两个分句处理为定语从句,即“Qinghai Lake is known as the most beautiful lake in China, which is one of the most popular tourist attractions and the heaven for photographers and artists.”。
4. 第四句比较长,可以按照中文的意群进行适当的划分,译为两句。可以将前三个介绍青海自然资源的分句合并翻译,将“省内许多城市的经济……发展”单独成句。翻译后半部分时,可以像参考译文那样以“石油和天然气工业”为主语,也可以以“省内许多城市的经济”为主语,使用被动句式,即“The economy of many cities within the province has been greatly developed under the impetus of the oil and natural gas industry.”。
5. 翻译第五句时,可以像参考译文那样,将第一个分句译为一句,将后两个分句合并翻译,也可以将第一个分句译为主句,第二个分句译为定语从句,第三个分句译为结果状语从句,即“Qinghai is especially renowned for its rich water resources, which serves as the source of China's three major rivers, namely the Yangtze River, the Yellow River and the Lancang River, thus playing a vital role in China's water ecosystem.”。

话题词汇

be adjacent to 与……相邻
worth visiting 值得一游
inland salt lake 内陆盐湖
ethnic minorities 少数民族
dwell 聚居

folk cultures 民俗文化
intangible cultural heritage 非物质文化遗产
high in west and low in east 西高东低
altitude sickness 高原反应