

## 2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语 (二) 试题

### Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Being a good parent is, **of course**, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2 a younger one.

3 there's another sort of parent that's **a bit** easier to 4: a **patient** parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. Sometimes parents get exhausted **and frustrated** and are unable to maintain a 7 style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was **a bit** too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We've all been there.

12, even though it's common, it's vital to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are **inadvertently** modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling **tolerance and** patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to **emotionally regulate or** maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most significant of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's **incredibly** 18 to maintain patience at all times with your kids. A more practical goal is to try to **be as calm as** you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

- |                    |                  |                 |                 |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] pleasant    | [B] tricky       | [C] tedious     | [D] instructive |
| 2. [A] at once     | [B] in addition  | [C] for example | [D] by accident |
| 3. [A] Fortunately | [B] Occasionally | [C] Accordingly | [D] Eventually  |
| 4. [A] amuse       | [B] train        | [C] assist      | [D] describe    |
| 5. [A] once        | [B] because      | [C] unless      | [D] while       |
| 6. [A] choice      | [B] answer       | [C] task        | [D] access      |
| 7. [A] formal      | [B] tolerant     | [C] rigid       | [D] critical    |
| 8. [A] move        | [B] send         | [C] drag        | [D] push        |
| 9. [A] inevitable  | [B] illogical    | [C] mysterious  | [D] suspicious  |
| 10. [A] boring     | [B] harsh        | [C] naive       | [D] vague       |
| 11. [A] turn back  | [B] take apart   | [C] set aside   | [D] cover up    |
| 12. [A] Overall    | [B] Instead      | [C] Otherwise   | [D] However     |
| 13. [A] believe    | [B] regret       | [C] miss        | [D] like        |
| 14. [A] justify    | [B] raise        | [C] affect      | [D] reflect     |

- |                    |              |                |                |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| 15. [A] bond       | [B] time     | [C] race       | [D] cool       |
| 16. [A] nature     | [B] secret   | [C] context    | [D] importance |
| 17. [A] confronted | [B] defeated | [C] cheated    | [D] confused   |
| 18. [A] strange    | [B] terrible | [C] hard       | [D] wrong      |
| 19. [A] exciting   | [B] trying   | [C] surprising | [D] changing   |
| 20. [A] withdraw   | [B] hide     | [C] emerge     | [D] escape     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

*Directions:*

*Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)*

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#### Text 1

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Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colorful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened caged doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robot in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing lever.

Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. They may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. “We’d assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too,” says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pick up social signals from non-living rats
  - [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
  - [C] attain sociable traits through special training
  - [D] send out warning messages to their fellows
22. What did the social robot do during the experiment?
- [A] It followed the social robot.
  - [B] It played with some toys.
  - [C] It set the trapped rat free.
  - [D] It moved around alone.
23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] tried to practice a means of escape
  - [B] expected it to do the same in return
  - [C] wanted to display their intelligence
  - [D] considered that an interesting game
24. Janet Wiles notes that rats \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] can remember other rat's facial features
  - [B] differentiate smells better than sizes
  - [C] respond more to actions than to looks
  - [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels
25. It can be learned from the text that rats \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
  - [B] are more socially active than other animals
  - [C] behave differently from children in socializing
  - [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected

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## Text 2

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It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large

American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?
- [A] The growth in the number of corporations.
  - [B] The general pay rise with a better economy.
  - [C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.
  - [D] Close cooperation among leading economies.
27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork
  - [B] finance more research and development
  - [C] establish closer ties with tech companies
  - [D] operate more globalized companies
28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] continual internal opposition
  - [B] strict corporate governance
  - [C] conservative business strategies
  - [D] repeated government warnings
29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] confirm the status of CEOs
  - [B] motivate inside candidates
  - [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs
  - [D] increase corporate value
30. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid
  - [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present
  - [C] CEOs' challenges of Today
  - [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

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### Text 3

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Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise.

Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits—fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councillors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centres, “school streets”, even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimise pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone?

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air?

- [A] They are biased against car manufacturers.
- [B] They prove impractical for city councils.
- [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians.
- [D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] arouse strong resistance
- [B] ensure Khan's electoral success
- [C] improve the city's traffic
- [D] discourage car manufacturing

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem?

- [A] local residents
- [B] mayors
- [C] councillors
- [D] national governments

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] will raise low-emission car production
- [B] should be forced to follow regulations
- [C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles
- [D] should be put under public supervision

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#### Text 4

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Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Zs are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious, urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of YouthSight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. "Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of

the gig economy. They have trouble seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse.”

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] are recognized for their abilities  
[B] are in favor of job offers  
[C] are optimistic about the labor market  
[D] are drawing growing public attention
37. Generation Zs are keenly aware \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] what a tough economic situation is like  
[B] what their parents expect of them  
[C] how they differ from past generations  
[D] how valuable a counselor’s advice is
38. The word “assuage” (Para. 2) is closet in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] define  
[B] relieve  
[C] maintain  
[D] deepen
39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] care little about their job performance  
[B] give top priority to professional training  
[C] think it hard to achieve work-life balance  
[D] have a clear idea about their future job
40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] less realistic  
[B] less adventurous  
[C] more diligent  
[D] more generous

## Part B

*Directions:*

*Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are two extra subheadings, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

- [A] Give compliments, just not too many.  
[B] Put on a good face, always.  
[C] Tailor your interactions.  
[D] Spend time with everyone.  
[E] Reveal, don't hide, information.  
[F] Slow down and listen.

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes.

### **Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office**

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while other are more straightforward. Jokes that work one person won't necessarily land with another. So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

### **Section III Translation**

46. *Directions:*



Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. People who do so probably live so cautiously that they go nowhere. Put simply, they're not really living at all. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world," or as proof of just how inadequate we are. Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name at the end of the email. Use "Li Ming" instead. (10 points)

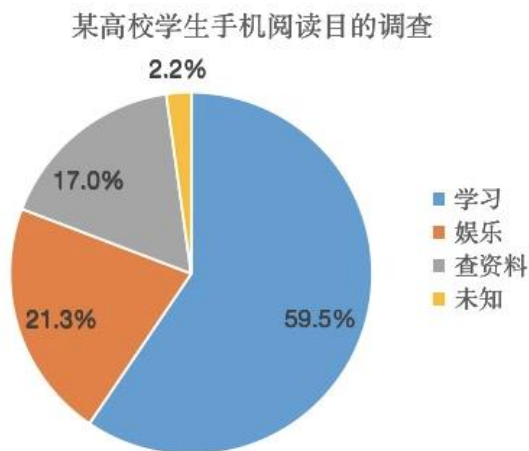
### Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)





## 2020 年答案速查表

### Section I Use of English (10 points)

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. C  | 3. A  | 4. D  | 5. D  | 6. C  | 7. B  | 8. D  | 9. A  | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. D | 13. B | 14. C | 15. D | 16. D | 17. A | 18. C | 19. B | 20. C |

### Section II Reading Comprehension (50 points)

#### Part A (40 points)

- |        |       |       |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Text 1 | 21. A | 22. C | 23. B | 24. C | 25. D |
| Text 2 | 26. C | 27. D | 28. B | 29. D | 30. A |
| Text 3 | 31. D | 32. D | 33. A | 34. D | 35. B |
| Text 4 | 36. D | 37. A | 38. B | 39. D | 40. B |

#### Part B (10 points)

41. E 42. F 43. D 44. A 45. C

### Section III Translation (15 points)

生活中几乎不可能不经历失败。没有经历过失败的人可能生活得过于小心翼翼，以至于一事无成。简单地说，他们根本就没有在真正地生活。然而，失败的美妙之处就在于，如何看待他完全取决于我们自己。

我们可以视失败为“世界末日”，或用失败来证明我们的诸多不足之处。其实，我们可以视失败为很好的学习经历，而事实通常正是如此。我们能从每次失败中寻找到我们想要学到的经验教训。这些教训很重要，它们帮助我们成长，帮助我们不再犯同样的错误。只有我们承认失败，才会真正失败。

失败也可以教会我们认识自我，而这是我们通过其他途径永远学不到的。例如，失败可以帮助你认识到自己是多么坚强。失败可以帮助你发现最真诚的朋友，或者帮助你找到意想不到的成功动力。

### Section IV Writing (25 points)

#### Part A

47. (10 points) (见后)

#### Part B

48. (15 points) (见后)



## 2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语 (二) 试题

### 答案与解析

#### Section I Use of English

##### 文章大意

本文选自2019年1月21日的《美国新闻和世界报道》( *U.S. News & World Report* ) 中的健康类文章《成为一名耐心的家长并不容易——但这是值得的》( “Being a Patient Parent Isn’t Easy—But It’s Worth It” )。作者提出成为耐心的家长并不是一件容易的事，但是父母的耐心养育能让孩子和家长都受益匪浅。

##### 篇章结构

成为一名耐心的家长并不容易——但这是值得的	第一段：给“好家长”下定义并不容易。
	第二、三段：普通人想成为耐心的家长并非易事，情绪失控的事时有发生。
	第四、五段：说明家长情绪失控对孩子的不良影响，以及控制情绪对生活 and 人生的重要意义。
	第六段：总结耐心的家长能够为自己和孩子带来的益处。

##### 试题解析

Being a good parent is, <b>of course</b> , what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very <u>1</u> , particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, <u>2</u> , younger one.	<b>诚然</b> ，每个父母都想成为好家长。  但是要给“好家长”下定义无疑非常难办，主要是因为不同的孩子对同样的教育方式反应也不尽相同。 <u>比如</u> ，面对一
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		种不同的管教方式，一个安静听话的小孩要比年纪更小的孩子更能接受。
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1. [A] pleasant 令人愉快的，宜人的 [B] tricky 难办的，难对付的  
[C] tedious 冗长的，单调乏味的 [D] instructive 增长知识的

**[B] 语义衔接+形容词考查**

【句子分析】本句的主干为 defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very \_\_\_\_\_，为主系表结构。defining 后是一个宾语从句，what 作宾语从句中 means 的宾语。

【题目分析】空格所在句中出现了 But，后文在语义上会与“每个父母都想成为好家长”形成转折，空格所在句中出现了 undoubtedly（无疑地，确实地），因此所填的形容词需要能与该副词搭配，且体现转折关系。空格处所填的词还要在语义上和 defining 搭配。另外，空格后的分句补充说明了“因为不同的孩子对同样的教育方式反应也不尽相同”，也可以推测出空格处应填一个表示消极含义的形容词。选项 [A]、[D] 是表示积极含义的形容词，与文意不符，故排除；选项 [C] 不能体现出转折含义，故 [B] 正确。

2. [A] at once 立即，立刻 [B] in addition 另外，此外  
[C] for example 举例，例如 [D] by accident 偶然，意外的

**[C] 逻辑衔接+固定搭配**

【句子分析】本句主干为主谓宾结构，其中，主语是 A calm, rule-following child，谓语是 might respond to，宾语是 a different sort of parenting 和 a younger one，better... than... 连接比较结构，空格做插入语。

【题目分析】本空所在的句子结构和意思都相对完整，前一句说明了不同孩子对同样的教育方式的反应也不尽相同，空格所在句的意思是“面对一种不同的教育方式，一个安静听话的小孩要比年纪更小的孩子更能接受。”可知这是一种举例，故 [C] 正确。

<p>____ 3 ____ , there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to ____ 4 ____ : a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, ____ 5 ____ every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6 _____. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a ____ 7 ____ style with their kids. I understand this.</p>	<p>幸运地是 ,还有一类父母更容易描述 , 就是非常耐心。各个年龄段的孩子都受益于耐心的养育。不过 ,虽然每个家长都想变得有耐心 ,但这并不是一件易事。有时候 ,父母感到疲惫又沮丧 ,不能对他们的孩子们保持容忍的态度。对此我能理解。</p>
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3. [A] Fortunately 幸运地 [B] Occasionally 偶然，偶尔
- [C] Accordingly 照着，相应地 [D] Eventually 最后，终于

[A] 语义衔接+副词考查

【句子分析】本句的主干结构是 there be 句型，that 引导定语从句修饰先行词 parent，先行词在定语从句中作主语，a patient parent 是同位语，解释说明冒号前面的内容。

【题目分析】空格句中出现了 another sort of ( 另一类 )，说明话题出现了变化，后一句的完整句意是“各个年龄段的孩子都受益于耐心的养育”。推测可知，父母耐心，才能让孩子受益，因此本题空格处应填入一个积极含义的词，[A] fortunately 表示“幸运地”，属于积极含义的词，故选[A]。[B]、[C] 均不能体现出这种积极倾向，[D] 的感情色彩属于中性，且与语义不符，故排除。

4. [A] amuse 逗笑，逗乐 [B] train 训练，培训  
[C] assist 帮助，协助 [D] describe 描述，形容

**[D] 语义衔接+动词考查**

【句子分析】同第3题。

【题目分析】空格后有一个冒号，且出现的 a **patient** parent ( **耐心的**家长 ) 是对 another sort of parent 的解释说明。下文描述了耐心的养育能给孩子带来益处，带入各选项含义，只有 [D] 符合语义。故选 [D]。[A] [B] [C] 三项均不符合上下文语义。

5. [A] once 一旦，当……时候 [B] because 因为  
[C] unless 除非 [D] while 虽然，尽管

**[D] 逻辑衔接+连词考查**

【句子分析】本句是简单句，主干是 this is no easy \_\_\_\_\_，为主系表结构，\_\_\_\_\_ every parent would like to be patient 为状语。

【题目分析】本段首句提到另一种父母容易描述，那就是耐心的家长。空格所在句出现了 Still ( 不过，但是 )，空格后的句子意思是“每个父母都想变得有耐心”，紧接出现了 no easy ( 不容易的 )，可知作者要表达转折含义，强调父母想变得有耐心并不容易。[A]、[C] 体现让步关系，[B] 体现因果关系，[D] 体现转折关系，故选 [D]。

6. [A] choice 选择，挑选 [B] answer 答案，答复  
[C] task 任务，工作 [D] access 通道，入径

**[C] 语义衔接+名词考查**

【句子分析】同第5题。

【题目分析】空格所在句的句意和倾向很清楚，即尽管每个父母都想变得有耐心，但是



这并不容易。空格后一句说到有时候父母感到疲惫时，不能对子女们保持某种良好的态度，可知成为有耐心的家长并非是一个一次性的选择，而是需要长期付出才能完成的目标与任务，[C] 符合语义，故选 [C]。

7. [A] formal 正式的，庄重的
- [B] tolerant 忍受的，容忍的
- [C] rigid 死板的，僵硬的
- [D] critical 批评的，挑剔的

[B] 语义衔接+形容词考查

【句子分析】本句的主干为 parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a \_\_\_\_\_ style with their kids。

【题目分析】本段首句就点明了另一种父母是有耐心的家长，接着从反面提出，做有耐心的家长并不是一件易事。本句是对上文的进一步论证，很可能还是围绕“耐心”问题，故可以初步锁定 [B] 选项。空格所在句中 and 前后在语义上应为并列关系，and 前是“疲惫又沮丧”，and 后也应是相近的语义倾向，此处注意 and 后为否定结构 ( are unable to )，故排除 [C]、[D]。空格后的 style 表示“作风、方式”，父母对孩子的态度不能用“正式的”( formal )，排除 [A]。故 [B] 正确。

<p>You're only human, and sometimes your kids can ____8____ you just a little too far. And then the ____9____ happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too ____10____ and does nobody any good. You wish that you could ____11____ the clock and start over. We've all been there.</p>	<p>你只是一个普通人，有时候孩子们会把<u>你逼急了</u>，就会发生<u>不可避免的事</u>：你失去了耐心，要么对你的孩子大喊大叫，要么说一些非常<u>伤人的话</u>，对谁都没有好处。你希望你能让时间<u>倒流</u>，重新开始。我们都有过类似的情况。</p>
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8. [A] move 移动，变化 [B] send 邮寄，发送  
[C] drag 拉，拖 [D] push 推动，迫使……生气

**[D] 语义衔接+动词搭配**

【句子分析】空格所在分句中主语是 your kids，谓语是 can \_\_\_\_\_，宾语是 you，状语是 just a little too far。

【题目分析】本段首句承接上段末尾句，作者对家长不耐烦的态度表示理解。空格句提到家长也只是普通人，且后一句出现了 And，说明空格句与其后句含义相近，后句是 You lose your patience（你失去了耐心），前句表达的也应该是：普通的家长也会生气。选项中只有 push 有“迫使……生气”的含义，故选 [D]。

9. [A] inevitable 不可避免的 [B] illogical 不合逻辑的  
[C] mysterious 神秘的 [D] suspicious 怀疑的

**[A] 语义衔接+形容词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在句是一个简单句，the \_\_\_\_\_ 作句子主语，happens 是谓语。

【题目分析】空格前提到有时候孩子会把家长逼急了。空格句后的内容起了解释说明的作用，提出一种顺理成章的结果，冒号后意为“你失去了耐心，要么对你的孩子大喊大叫，要么……”。结合语境推测，这样的事情在家庭生活中是人之常情、屡见不鲜，且不可避免，故 [A] 正确，排除 [B]、[C]、[D]。选项中的形容词和前面的 the 搭配使用表示某类事情、某类人群等。

10. [A] boring 无聊的，令人厌倦的 [B] harsh 残酷的，严厉的  
[C] naive 幼稚的，无知的 [D] vague 含糊的，模糊的

**[B] 语义衔接+形容词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在句的主干为 You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something. that 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 something，先行词在从句中作主语，空格处在从句中作表语，说明主语 ( something ) 的性质或特征。

【题目分析】空格句提到，家长失去耐心后就会对孩子大喊大叫，还会说一些话。根据空格后的 and does nobody any good ( 没有人受益 ) 可知，空格中要填的词与 and 后的语义相近。按通常理可以推测，父母不可能在生气的时候说一些 boring ( 无聊的 )、naive ( 幼稚的 ) 的话，故排除 [A]、[C]；选项 [D] vague ( 含糊的 ) 感情色彩不够强烈，也排除，故 [B] 正确。

11. [A] turn back 翻回去，折回 [B] take apart 拆开，拆卸  
[C] set aside 撤销，不顾 [D] cover up 掩盖，盖住

[A] 语义衔接+固定搭配

【句子分析】本空所在从句是由 that 引导的宾语从句，could \_\_\_\_\_ 在该从句中充当谓语。

【题目分析】空格前一句已经说明父母在生气时会大发雷霆，空格后出现了 and，可知空格与 start over ( 重新开始 ) 含义相近；再根据 the clock 可以联想到是重新调整时钟，即 turn back the clock ( 拨回钟表的指针 )，引申为让时间倒流，故 [A] 正确。[B] 不符合语境，[C]、[D] 均不适合与 the clock 搭配。

<p>_____ 12 _____, even though it's common, it's vital to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may _____ 13 _____ for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also _____ 14 _____ your child's self-esteem.</p>	<p>然而，即使这是很普遍的情况，重要的是你也要记住一点，仅仅是一瞬间的疲倦，你也可能对你的孩子说出一些令你之后很长时间都会后悔的话。这不仅仅伤害了你和孩子的关系，也影响了孩子的自尊。</p>
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12. [A] Overall 全面的，综合的 [B] Instead 代替，而不是  
[C] Otherwise 否则，不然 [D] However 然而，不过

**[D] 逻辑衔接+连词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在的分句结构完整，空格处作状语。

【题目分析】上一段说到了家长也都有过因不耐烦而对孩子暴跳如雷的情况，空格后的 even though it's common(即使这种情况很普遍)为让步状语从句，在这里也可看作是插入语。再看句子的主干部分 it's vital to keep in mind... (重要的是要记住.....)，说明接下来是针对上段内容进行转折叙述，选项中 [D] 是明确具有转折含义，故选 [D]。其他干扰项 [A] Overall 表示概括含义，[B] Instead 和 [C] Otherwise 表示相反的否定含义，故排除。

13. [A] believe 相信，认为 [B] regret 感到遗憾，惋惜  
[C] miss 想念，错过 [D] like 喜欢，喜爱

**[B] 语义衔接+动词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在的从句是由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 something，先行词在定语从句作宾语，may \_\_\_\_\_ 在从句中作谓语。

【题目分析】上一段和空格句都提到了家长也会说出一些 ( 伤人的 ) 话，空格所在从句

用以补充说明这些话的影响。空格句后 This 指代上文的行为 ,do damage to your relationship with your child ( 伤害你和孩子的关系 ) ,说明这些 ( 伤人的 ) 话一定会给说话人带来消极的情绪。可知空格处所填的单词是消极含义的 ,故选 [B]。[A]、[C] 项为中性词 ,[D] 项为积极含义 ,故排除。

14. [A] justify 证明……正确

[B] raise 提升 , 举起

[C] affect 影响 , 感染

[D] reflect 反映 , 反思

### [C] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】本句的主干是主谓宾结构 ,主语是 This ,谓语是由 not only... but also... 连接的两个并列谓语动词 may do damage to 和 \_\_\_\_\_ ,宾语是 your relationship with your child 和 your child's self-esteem。

【题目分析】空格所在句的含义是“这不仅仅伤害了你和孩子的关系 ,也……”。说明空格所填动词与 damage 为相似含义 ,且能与 self-esteem 搭配 ,故排除 [A]、[D] ;raise one's self-esteem 表示“提升某人的自尊” ,和伤害亲子关系的含义相反 ,排除 [B]。affect one's self-esteem 表示“影响某人的自尊” ,符合句意 ,故选 [C]。

<p>If you consistently lose your <u>15</u> with your kids, then you are <b>inadvertently</b> modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the <u>16</u> of modeling <b>tolerance and</b> patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to <b>emotionally regulate or</b> maintain emotional control when <u>17</u> by stress is one of the most significant of all life's skills.</p>	<p>如果你总是对你的孩子发脾气 ,那你<b>无意</b>中就给孩子们树立了一个情绪失控的榜样。我们越来越意识到给年轻的下一代树立<b>宽容</b>耐心的榜样的<b>重要性</b>。这是一个对孩子们终身受益的技能。事实上 ,<b>面对</b>压力时 ,<b>调节</b>和控制情绪的能力是一生中最重要的技能之一。</p>
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15. [A] bond 联系，关系

[B] time 时间，时代

[C] race 赛跑，竞争

[D] cool 冷静，平静

**[D] 语义衔接+固定搭配**

【句子分析】空格所在分句是 If 引导的条件状语从句，从句主干为 you lose your with your kids，而 consistently 为副词修饰 lose；主句主干为 you are modeling a lack of emotional control，for your kids 为状语。

【题目分析】上一段说到了坏脾气会给孩子带来不好的影响，空格句后的主句中 then 表示顺承关系，句意为“你正无意中给孩子树立了一个情绪失控的榜样”，说明空格所在句的含义与情绪失控 ( lack of emotional control ) 相关。而短语 lose one's cool with sb. 表示“火冒三丈，失去自制力”，此处 cool 是名词用法，故选 [D]。其余选项不能实现语义上的顺承关系，故排除。

16. [A] nature 自然，本质

[B] secret 秘密，机密

[C] context 背景，语境

[D] importance 重要性

**[D] 语义衔接+名词考查**

【句子分析】本空所在句的主干为 We are becoming aware of the \_\_\_\_\_ of modeling patience，为主谓宾结构，空格处为句子的宾语部分。

【题目分析】空格句前提到经常发脾气会给孩子树立情绪失控的榜样，空格所在句意为“我们越来越意识到给年轻的下一代树立宽容耐心的榜样的……”。空格句后说明了该技能是让孩子们终身受益的技能。再将各选项依次代入，我们还未认识到树立宽容榜样的本质 ( nature )、秘密 ( secret ) 和背景 ( context )，只能认识到它的重要性 ( importance )，排除 [A]、[B]、[C]，故选择 [D]。

17. [A] confronted 面对，对抗 [B] defeated 击败，战胜  
[C] cheated 欺骗，作弊 [D] confused 使糊涂，使迷惑

[A] 语义衔接+动词考查

【句子分析】本空所在的分句是一个由 when 引导的时间状语从句，从句中省略主语和动词 be，( be ) \_\_\_\_\_ by stress 是被动语态。

【题目分析】空格所在句主干的意思为“(事实上，) **调节** 和控制情绪的能力是一生中最重要的技能之一。”空格处的动词与压力有关，因此依次代入选项，[B]、[C]、[D] 被压力击败、被压力欺骗、被压力迷惑都不符合语义，故 [A] 正确。

<p>Certainly, it's <b>incredibly</b> _____ 18 _____ to maintain patience at all times with your kids. A more practical goal is to try to be <b>as calm as</b> you can when faced with _____ 19 _____ situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and _____ 20 _____ from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.</p>	<p>当然，对孩子们一直保持耐心是一件<b>极其不容易</b>的事。面临与孩子有关的<b>棘手</b>情况时，一个更实际的目标就是尽你所能<b>保持冷静</b>。我能向你承诺的是：朝着这个目标努力的结果就是，你和孩子将会受益，<b>摆脱</b>压力，身心更健康。</p>
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18. [A] strange 奇怪的，陌生的 [B] terrible 可怕的，非常严重的  
[C] hard 坚固的，难做的 [D] wrong 错误的，不对的

[C] 语义衔接+形容词考查

【句子分析】本空所在句主干为主系表结构，形式主语是 it，真正的主语是 to maintain patience at all times with your kids，系动词是 is，而 **incredibly** \_\_\_\_\_ 为表语。

【题目分析】上文提到家长在疲倦时对孩子发脾气是常有的事，Certainly (当然) 承上启下，有让步之意。空格所在句意为“当然，对孩子们一直保持耐心是……”，可根据语义走

向，推测“一直保持耐心是一件难事”，故 [C] 正确。[A]、[B]、[D] 项上文均未体现，也不符合常识，故排除。

19. [A] exciting 令人激动的 [B] trying 令人厌烦的

[C] surprising 令人吃惊的 [D] changing 变化的

**[B] 语义衔接+形容词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在的分句是 when 引导的时间状语从句，省略了主语和助动词 be，situations 在介词 with 后作宾语，involving your children 为现在分词作后置定语修饰 situations。

【题目分析】本段第一句提到对孩子们总是保持耐心是一件难事。空格所在句就说明了保持耐心的具体办法，空格所在句主干的含义是“在\_\_\_\_\_情况下，更实际的目标就是尽你所能保持冷静”，结合上文推测这样的情况一定是容易让人烦躁或不耐烦的，所以才需要保持冷静，排除 [A]、[C]，changing 不能体现出强烈的感情色彩，trying 表示“令人厌烦的，难以对付的”，故 [B] 正确。

20. [A] withdraw 撤回，撤离 [B] hide 藏，隐藏

[C] emerge 出现，浮现 [D] escape 逃跑，逃走

**[C] 语义衔接+动词考查**

【句子分析】空格所在分句的主干为主谓宾结构，主干为 you and your children will benefit and \_\_\_\_\_ from stressful moments，而 feeling better physically and emotionally 为伴随状语，As a result of working toward this goal 为原因状语。

【题目分析】空格前一句说到在处理与孩子相关的情况时要保持冷静。空格所在句的含义是保持冷静将使家长和孩子们都受益。benefit 与空格并列，空格含义与 benefit 相近，且



能与 from stressful moments 搭配。withdraw from 表示从某个地点或情况中撤离；hide from 表示隐瞒某人某物；escape from 表示从不愉快或危险情况中逃走；emerge from 表示从苦难或者困境中摆脱，符合上下文，故选 [C]。

## 单词及搭配

define /di'fain/ *vt.* 解释，给……下定义  
calm /kɑ:m/ *adj.* 镇静的，沉着的  
tricky /'trɪki/ *adj.* 难办的，难对付的  
get exhausted 感到疲倦的  
maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ *vt.* 维持，保持  
tolerant /'tɒlərənt/ *adj.* 忍受的，容忍的  
inevitable /ɪn'evɪtəbl/ *adj.* 不可避免的，不能防止的  
scream /skri:m/ *v.* 尖叫；大声叫  
harsh /hɑ:ʃ/ *adj.* 残酷的，严酷的  
turn back 翻回到，阻挡  
start over 重新开始  
vital /'vaɪtl/ *adj.* 必不可少的  
fatigue /fə'ti:g/ *n.* 疲劳，劳累  
affect /ə'fekt/ *vt.* 影响  
self-esteem 自尊  
consistently /kən'sɪstəntli/ *adv.* 连续地，持续地  
lose one's cool with sb. 发脾气，失去自制力  
inadvertently /,ɪnəd'vɜ:təntli/ *adv.* 无意地，不经意地  
emotional control 情绪控制  
be aware of 意识到  
confront /kən'frʌnt/ *vt.* 面对，对抗  
significant /sɪg'nɪfɪkənt/ *adj.* 有重大意义的，显著的  
incredibly /ɪn'kredəbli/ *adv.* 极端地，极其  
maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ *vt.* 维持，保持  
practical /'præktɪkl/ *adj.* 实际的；切实可行的  
trying /'traɪɪŋ/ *adj.* 令人厌烦的，难对付的  
involve /ɪn'vɒlv/ *vt.* 包含；牵涉  
promise /'prɒmɪs/ *vt.* 许诺，承诺

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章大意

本文选自2018年12月的《新科学家》杂志 ( *New Scientist* )，原文标题为《老鼠甚至能和机器鼠社交》(“Rats Are Sociable Even with Robots”)。全文主要介绍了加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校的拉蕾·奎因和她的同事进行的一项实验，实验证明老鼠对于社交信号非常敏感，甚至可以与机器鼠成为朋友。不仅人类为机器人着迷，老鼠亦如此。

篇章结构

老鼠甚至能和 机器鼠社交	第一段：加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校的拉蕾·奎因和她的同事通过实验测试老鼠能否从机器鼠身上获取社交信号。
	第二段：引入实验对象——八只成年鼠和两种类型的机器鼠。
	第三、四段：介绍实验过程——给两种机器鼠设置不同的行为，并且给活鼠解救机器鼠的机会。
	第五段：说明实验结果——活鼠和社交机器鼠建立了更多的联系。
	第六段：活鼠与社交机器鼠建立联系与其外形、气味等因素无关。
	第七段：老鼠对社交信号高度敏感。人类和动物一样都为机器人着迷。

试题解析

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can _____. <b>[A] pick up social signals from non-living rats</b> [B] distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one [C] attain sociable traits through special training [D] send out warning messages to their fellows	21. 奎因和她的同事测试了老鼠是否能够_____。 <b>[A] 从无生命的老鼠身上获取社会信号</b> [B] 区分对方是敌是友 [C] 通过特殊的训练获得社交特性 [D] 向同伴发出警告的信息
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**[A] 细节题**

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Quinn 和 her colleagues 可定位到文章第一段。

【解题思路】第一段指出，为了查明老鼠和其他一些动物是否对非生物的社交信号也高度敏感（To find out if this extends to non-living beings），奎因和她的同事测试了老鼠能否从机器鼠身上探测到社交信号（tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats）。

选项中的 pick up 为原文中 detect 的同义替换，non-living rats 为 robotic rats 的同义替换，故 [A] 项正确。

【排除】[B] 项为“老鼠和其他一些动物需要对来自他人的社交信号高度熟悉”的原因，属于答非所问。[C]、[D] 两个选项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。

22. What did the social robot do during the experiment? [A] It followed the social robot. [B] It played with some toys. <b>[C] It set the trapped rat free.</b> [D] It moved around alone.	22. 在实验过程中社交机器鼠做了什么？ <b>[A] 它跟着社交机器鼠。</b> [B] 它和一些玩具一起玩。
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		<p>[C] 它救出了被困住的老鼠。</p> <p>[D] 它自己四处移动。</p>
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[C] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 the social robot 和 during the experiment 可定位到文章第三段。

【解题思路】第三段第一句指出，在实验过程中，社交机器鼠打开笼子的门让被困的活鼠逃跑( opened caged doors to let trapped rats escape )。选项中 set... free 为原文中 let... escape 的同义替换，故 [C] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项与原文“社交机器鼠跟着活鼠 ( the social robot rat followed the living rats around )”内容不符。[B] 项与原文“和它们 ( 活鼠 ) 玩同样的玩具”内容不符。[D] 项为非社交机器鼠的行为，属于答非所问。

<p>23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they _____. [A] tried to practice a means of escape <b>[B] expected it to do the same in return</b> [C] wanted to display their intelligence [D] considered that an interesting game</p>		<p>23. 根据奎因所说的话，老鼠把社交机器鼠救出来是因为它们_____。</p> <p>[A] 试着找出逃跑的办法</p> <p><b>[B] 期待它回报以相同的做法</b></p> <p>[C] 想要展示它们的聪明才智</p> <p>[D] 认为那是一项有趣的游戏</p>
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[B] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Quinn 和 released the social robots 可定位到文章第五段。

【解题思路】第五段最后一句指出，这可能会让活鼠更容易记起早些时候解救社交机器鼠的经历 ( having freed it earlier )，活鼠也希望在自己被困时能得到社交机器鼠的救助 ( wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped )。released the social robots 为原文中 having freed it earlier 的同义替换，选项中 do the same in return 为原文中 return the favor 的同义替换，故 [B] 项正确。

【排除】[A]、[C]、[D] 三个选项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats _____. [A] can remember other rat’s facial features [B] differentiate smells better than sizes [C] <b>respond more to actions than to looks</b> [D] can be scared by a plastic box on wheels	24. 珍妮特·怀尔斯指出，老鼠_____  [A] 能够记得其他老鼠的面部特征  [B] 比起大小能更好地区分气味  [C] <b>比起外貌对行动的反馈更多</b>  [D] 会被装有轮子的塑料盒吓到
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[C] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Janet Wiles 可定位到文章第六段。

【解题思路】第六段第三句指出，珍妮特和她的同事们本来觉得机器鼠必须要有可活动的头和尾巴 ( moving head and tail ) 以及面容 ( facial features )，并给它添加一种气味，让它闻起来像一只真正的老鼠 ( put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat )，但这些都没有必要 ( that wasn’t necessary )。由此可推知，老鼠救助社交机器鼠并非由于其外形、气味等因素。结合第五段第三句“因为社交机器鼠展示了共同探索和玩耍等行为，活鼠可能与它们建立了更多的联系 ( because it displayed behaviours like communal exploring and playing )，进一

步可确定，老鼠救助社交机器鼠是因为社交机器鼠的行为，故 [C] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项过度推断。原文提到“珍妮特·怀尔斯本来觉得，机器鼠必须要有移动的头和尾巴及面容”，并不能由此推断“老鼠能够记得其他老鼠的面容”。[B] 项过度推断。原文提到“给它（机械鼠）添加一种气味”，并不能由此推断“老鼠能更好地区分气味”。[D] 项过度推断。原文提到机器鼠的构造是“一个装有轮子的简单塑料盒”，并不能由此推断“老鼠会被装有轮子的塑料盒吓到”。

25. It can be learned from the text that rats _____. [A] appear to be adaptable to new surroundings [B] are more socially active than other animals [C] behave differently from children in socializing [D] are more sensitive to social cues than expected	25. 根据原文可知老鼠_____。 [A] 似乎适应了新环境 [B] 比其他动物更具有社交积极性 [C] 在社交上与孩子们表现不同 [D] 与预期相比对社交信号更敏感
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[D] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题文同序原则，及选项信息 children，sensitive 和 to social cues 可定位到文章最后一段。

【解题思路】最后一段第一句指出，这一发现表明老鼠对社交信号是多么敏感（how sensitive rats are to social cues），即使这种信号来自简易的机器鼠。其中，how sensitive 表达感叹，even 强调出乎意料，由此推断，老鼠与预期相比对社交信号更敏感，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项在原文中并未提及，属于无中生有。[B] 项过度推断。原文提到“我们人类似乎对机器人很着迷，结果发现其他动物也是如此”，并不能由此推断“老鼠比其他动物更具有社交积极性”。[C] 项属于反向干扰，原文提到“孩子们也倾向于把他们当作同伴

一样对待”，可知老鼠在社交方面与孩子们表现一样，故排除。

## 单词及搭配

cooperate /kəʊ'pəreɪt/ *v.* 合作，协作

minimalist /'mɪnɪməlist/ *n.* 简约主义者

resemble /rɪ'zembl/ *v.* 像

chunky /'tʃʌŋki/ *adj.* 粗重的，厚实的

trap /træp/ *v.* 设陷阱捕捉，用捕捉器捕捉（动物）

lever /'li:və(r)/ *n.* 操纵杆，控制杆

communal /kə'mju:nl/ *adj.* 共有的，共用的

readiness /'redɪnəs/ *n.* 愿意，乐意

sensitive /'sensətɪv/ *adj.* 敏感的

fascinate /'fæsɪneɪt/ *v.* 深深吸引，迷住

be attuned to 熟悉，适应

return the favour 回报

## 长难句解析

1. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colorful markings.

【句子分析】本句主干为 The robot rats were quite minimalist ; resembling... colorful markings 为现在分词短语作状语，说明 the robots rats 的样式。其中，with... colorful markings 补充说明 the robots rats 的具体样式。

【翻译】机器鼠的构造很简单，类似于笨重版的电脑鼠标，它有轮子可以移动，还有彩色的标记。

2. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

**【句子分析】** 本句主干为 says Quinn；宾语从句中主干为 this could lead to；the rats... remembering having freed... and wanting... get trapped 为独立主格结构，整体作为 lead to 的宾语。其中 remembering 和 wanting 为并列结构；when 引导时间状语从句，修饰 wanting the robot to return the favor。

**【翻译】**这可能会让活鼠更容易记起早些时候解救社交机器鼠的经历，活鼠也希望在自己被困时能得到社交机器鼠的救助，奎恩说道。

## 全文翻译

老鼠和其他一些动物需要高度熟悉来自他人的社交信号，这样才能确定对方是寻求合作的朋友还是需要避开的敌人。为了查明这种特性是否延伸到非生物，来自加利福尼亚大学圣迭戈分校的拉蕾·奎因和她的同事做了实验，研究老鼠是否能从机器鼠身上接收到社交信号。

他们把八只成年鼠和两种类型的机器鼠(一种为社交鼠，另一种为非社交鼠)放置在一起，为期四天。机器鼠的构造很简单，类似于笨重版的电脑鼠标，它有轮子可以移动，还有彩色的标记。

在实验过程中，社交机器鼠处处跟着活鼠，和它们玩同样的玩具，并且打开笼子的门让被困的活鼠逃跑。同时，非社交机器鼠只是前后左右地移动。

接下来，研究人员将机器鼠困在笼子里，让活鼠有机会通过操纵杆把它们解救出来。

在 18 次试验中，每次活鼠解救社交机器鼠的可能性比解救非社交机器鼠的可能性平均高出 52%。这表明活鼠将社交机器鼠视为真实的社会生物。因为社交机器鼠展示了共同探索和玩耍这样的行为，活鼠可能与它们建立了更多的联系。这可能会让活鼠更容易记起



早些时候解救社交机器鼠的经历，活鼠也希望在自己被困时能得到社交机器鼠的救助，奎恩说道。

考虑到社交机器鼠的极简设计，活鼠愿意和社交机器鼠交朋友是令人惊讶的。机器鼠和普通的老鼠一样大，只是一个装了轮子的简单塑料盒。来自澳大利亚昆士兰大学的珍妮特·怀尔斯协助了这项研究，她说：“我们本来觉得，机器鼠必须要有可活动的头和尾巴及面容，并给它添加一种气味，让它闻起来像一只真正的老鼠，但这些都没有必要。”

这一发现表明老鼠对社交信号是多么敏感，即使这种信号来自简易的机器鼠。同样，即使机器人只能发出简单的社交信号，孩子们也倾向于把它们当作同伴一样对待。怀尔斯说：“我们人类似乎对机器人很着迷，结果发现其他动物也是如此。”

Text 2

文章大意

本文选自2019年4月11日的《时代周刊》（*Time*），原文标题为《为何总裁们的高收入是应得的》（“Why CEOs Actually Deserve Their Gazillion-Dollar Salaries”）。全文主要探讨了总裁们能获得高收入背后的原因：第一，能作为总裁的人才非常有限；第二，除了要管理公司之外，他们要具备多种技能；第三，总裁的高薪资也为公司创造了价值。

篇章结构

为何总裁们的高收入是应得的	第一段：说明现象——总裁薪酬大幅度上涨。
	第二段：解释总裁薪酬上涨原因——业务高速增长，但人才有限。
	第三段：企业全球化科技化，总裁要具备多种技能，不仅仅是管理公司。
	第四段：在公司管理日益严格的情况下，总裁的薪酬依旧上涨。

	第五段：总裁的高薪并不是来自挤压其他员工，他们也为公司创造了价值。
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### 试题解析

<p>26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise?</p> <p>[A] The growth in the number of corporations.</p> <p>[B] The general pay rise with a better economy.</p> <p><b>[C] Increased business opportunities for top firms.</b></p> <p>[D] Close cooperation among leading economies.</p>	<p>26. 下列哪个因素使得总裁薪酬上涨？</p> <p>[A] 公司数量的上涨。</p> <p>[B] 随着经济状况变好薪酬整体上涨。</p> <p><b>[C] 顶尖公司获得更多的商机。</b></p> <p>[D] 主要经济体之间的密切合作。</p>
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### [C] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 CEO pay 和对总裁薪酬上涨原因的提问可定位到文章第二段。

【解题思路】第二段第一句指出，顶级公司的商业机会快速增长 ( business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly )，在这样的世界里，能当总裁的人才有限的。这是总裁薪酬上涨的最佳解释 ( The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay )。选项中的 Increased business opportunities 为原文中 business opportunities... are growing rapidly 的同义替换，故 [C] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项“公司数量的上涨”与原文“顶级公司的商业机会快速增长”不符，属于偷换概念。[B]、[D] 两个选项在原文中都未提及，属于无中生有。

<p>27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to _____.</p> <p>[A] foster a stronger sense of teamwork</p> <p>[B] finance more research and development</p> <p>[C] establish closer ties with tech companies</p> <p><b>[D] operate more globalized companies</b></p>	<p>27. 如今的总裁和以前的总裁相比需要_____。</p> <p>[A] 加强团队合作的意识</p> <p>[B] 在研究和开发上投入更多资金</p> <p>[C] 和科技公司建立更紧密的联系</p> <p><b>[D] 运营更加全球化的公司</b></p>
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**[D] 细节题**

【题干定位】根据题干信息 predecessors 和 today's CEOs 可定位到文章第三段。

【解题思路】第三段第四句指出，当今美国大型企业的全球化程度比以往任何时候都要高 ( large American companies are much more globalized than ever before )。它们的供应链遍布众多国家。[D] 项是该句内容的同义替换，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项中的“团队合作”和 [B] 项中的“研究和开发”原文并未提及，属于无中生有。[C] 项与原文“几乎所有重要的美国公司都在以不同的方式变成科技公司 ( all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another ) ”内容不符。

<p>28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite _____.</p> <p>[A] continual internal opposition</p> <p><b>[B] strict corporate governance</b></p> <p>[C] conservative business strategies</p> <p>[D] repeated government warnings</p>	<p>28. 总裁薪资从20世纪70年代以后一直上涨，尽管_____。</p> <p>[A] 内部持续有反对意见</p> <p><b>[B] 严格的公司管理</b></p> <p>[C] 保守的商业策略</p> <p>[D] 政府不断的警告</p>
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[B] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 since the 1970s 可定位到文章第四段。

【解题思路】第四段第二句和第三句指出，自20世纪70年代以来，公司治理已经变得更加严格谨慎（corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous），在这个管理更加强有力的时期（during this period of stronger governance），总裁的薪酬一直处于高水平且在上涨（CEO pay has been high and rising）。选项中 strict 为原文中 tighter / rigorous 的同义替换，故 [B] 项正确。

【排除】[A]、[C]、[D] 三个选项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps _____. [A] confirm the status of CEOs [B] motivate inside candidates [C] boost the efficiency of CEOs [D] <b>increase corporate value</b>	29. 总裁的高薪酬是合理的，因为这有助于_____。  [A] 确立总裁们的地位  [B] 激励内部人选  [C] 提升总裁们的效率  [D] <b>提高公司价值</b>
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[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 High CEO pay 可定位到文章第五段。

【解题思路】第五段最后一句指出，这表明这些做法(公司总裁的薪酬与股票价格挂钩)不仅仅是为了总裁，同时也为公司创造了价值（a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO）。选项中 increase 为文章中 build up 的同义替换，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A]、[C] 两项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。[B] 项与原文“总裁的最高薪酬是付给外部人选，而不是从内部轻易选出来的( the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks ) ”内容不符。

30. The most suitable title for this text would be _____. [A] CEOs Are Not Overpaid [B] CEO Pay: Past and Present [C] CEOs' challenges of Today [D] CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define	30. 最符合本文的标题是_____。 [A] 总裁们并没有被多付薪酬 [B] 总裁薪酬：过去与现在 [C] 如今总裁们面临的挑战 [D] 总裁具备的特质：很难定义
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#### [A] 主旨题

【题干定位】根据题干信息，需要概括全文内容得出文章最佳标题。

【解题思路】本文主要探讨了现在总裁们能获得高收入的原因。本文主要论证了三条原因。第一，能当总裁的人才非常有限。第二，除了要管理公司之外，他们要具备多种技能。第三，总裁的高薪资也为公司创造了价值。据此可以得出，作者认为总裁的高薪酬是应得的，故 [A] 项正确。

【排除】[B] 项中“过去”并非本文讨论的重点，偏离主题。[C]、[D] 两项并未包含文章主题词——总裁的高薪酬，不能作为文章标题。

#### 单词及搭配

estimate /'estimeɪt/ *n.* 估计，估价

dynamic /daɪ'næmɪk/ *adj.* 充满活力的

predecessor /'pri:dəsə(r)/ *n.* 前任

virtually /'vɜ:tʃuəli/ *adv.* 几乎，差不多

corporate /'kɔ:pəreɪt/ *adj.* 公司的

governance /'gʌvənəns/ *n.* 统治，管理

rigorous /'rɪgərəs/ *adj.* 谨慎的

principally /'prɪnsəpli/ *adv.* 主要地

recruit /rɪ'kru:t/ *v.* 吸收（新成员）

cozy /'kəʊzi/ *adj.* 轻易得到的，轻松的

depredation /,deprə'deɪʃn/ *n.* 掠夺，劫掠

slipup *n.* 疏漏，差错

relative to 相对的

trade in 交易，买卖

supply chain 供应链

mind-boggling 难以想象的，令人惊愕的

rip sb. off 敲诈，讹诈

at the expense of... 在牺牲（或损害）.....的情况下

## 长难句解析

1. It is true that CEO pay has gone up—top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%.

【句子分析】本句主干为 It is true that...，it 为形式主语，that 引导的主语从句是真正的主语。主语从句是由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成，第一个分句的主干为 CEO pay has gone up；破折号后的内容进一步解释说明了总裁薪酬的上涨情况。第二个分句的主干为 CEO pay has gone up by about 500%；其中，介词短语 since the mid-1970s 为时间状语，介

词短语 for... corporations 作定语修饰 CEO pay, 介词短语 by varying estimates 作状语修饰第二个并列句。

【翻译】的确，总裁的薪酬已经上涨——顶级公司总裁的平均薪酬可能是普通员工的300倍。而且自20世纪70年代中期以来，据不同的估算方法，美国大型上市公司的总裁薪酬上涨了大约500%。

2. The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly.

【句子分析】本句主干为 The best model is that。其中，for... CEO pay 作定语修饰 the best model。that 指代同名异物，相当于 the model；介词短语 of limited CEO talent... are growing rapidly 作定语修饰 that。其中，where 引导定语从句修饰 world，具体说明如今的世界是一个顶级公司的商业机会快速增长的世界。

【翻译】顶级公司的商业机会快速增长，在这样的世界里，能作为总裁的人才有限的。这是总裁薪酬上涨的最佳解释。

## 全文翻译

的确，总裁的薪酬已经上涨——顶级公司总裁的平均薪酬可能是普通员工的 300 倍。而且自 20 世纪 70 年代中期以来，据不同的估算方法，美国大型上市公司的总裁薪酬上涨了大约 500%。如今，美国顶级公司的总裁年薪一般约为 1890 万美元。

顶级公司的商业机会快速增长，在这样的世界里，能作为总裁的人才有限的。这是总裁薪酬上涨的最佳解释。作为美国收入最高的这 1% 的人，这些总裁所付出的努力已经成为让全球经济更具活力的因素之一。虽然很少有人这么说，但总裁的工资上涨这么多的一个原因就是，与美国经济中的许多其他工人相比，总裁们确实把他们的职业提升了一个档次。

如今的总裁，至少对于美国的大公司来说，除了“经营公司”之外，必须要有更多的技能。

总裁们必须对金融市场有很好的了解，甚至可能还要了解如何在金融市场中进行交易。比起以前的总裁们，他们也需要掌握更好的公关技巧。这是因为即使是一个很小的失误，代价也是巨大的。另外，事实上，当今美国大型企业的全球化程度比以往任何时候都高。它们的供应链遍布多国。想要领导如此全球化的体系需要相当惊人的知识。此外，几乎所有美国重要的公司都在以不同的方式变成科技公司。而且，这些公司的总裁们仍然需要日复一日地做他们一直以来都在做的工作。

总裁的高薪主要源自于对他人收入的挤占，这种普遍存在的观点如今并不能很好地解释历史。从大多数衡量标准来看，自 20 世纪 70 年代以来，公司治理已经变得更加严格谨慎。然而，正是在这个管理更加强有力的时期，总裁的薪酬一直处于高水平且在上涨。这表明，由于总裁的工作越来越难做，招聘优秀人才符合企业更广泛的利益。

此外，总裁的最高薪酬是付给外部人选的，而不是从内部轻易选出来的。这个迹象表明，总裁的高薪酬不是以牺牲公司其他员工为代价的某种掠夺。而且，当公司总裁的薪酬与股票价格挂钩时，股票市场也会有更好的表现。这表明这些做法不仅仅为了总裁，同时也给公司创造了价值。

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### Text 3

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#### 文章大意

本文选自 2019 年 7 月 12 日的《卫报》（*The Guardian*），原文标题为《不该让欧洲国家的城市承担清洁有害空气的责任》（“It Can’t Be Left to Europe’s Cities to Clean up Noxious Air”）。全文主要讨论了控制空气污染的责任主体、症结、措施等问题。作者认为控制空气污染的责任应该由国家政府来承担。空气污染的症结在于汽车制造商，所以控制空气污染的成本应该由汽车制造商承担。

#### 篇章结构



不该让欧洲国家的城市承担清洁有害空气的责任	第一段：马德里市的新政府暂停实施“清洁空气区”。
	第二段：马德里市长反对“清洁空气区”，法官驳回市政府的决定，“清洁空气区”的存续“前途未卜”。
	第三段：控制空气污染举措的弊端在于：将清洁空气的费用算在个体司机身上，而不是汽车制造商身上。
	第四段：伦敦市长若在选举中胜出，其想要扩大“超低排放区”的意图将遭到大量机动车驾驶者的强烈反对。
	第五段：“清洁空气区”、“超低排放区”等区域的设置确实起到了提升空气质量和保障居民健康的作用。
	第六段：任何城市或城镇承担控制空气污染的责任是因为欧洲国家的政府对此束手无策。
	第七段：应该在让汽车制造商遵守规定并且在整顿生产上多下功夫。

试题解析

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone? [A] Its effects are questionable. [B] It has been opposed by a judge. [C] It needs tougher enforcement. [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.	31. 关于马德里“清洁空气区”的说法，以下哪项正确？  [A] 其效果有问题。  [B] 被法官反对。  [C] 需要更加严格地执行。  [D] 其命运尚未可知。
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[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Madrid’s clean air zone 可定位到文章第一段。

【解题思路】第一段最后一句指出，马德里市的新政府暂停了“清洁空气区”的实施 ( suspended enforcement of the clean air zone )，这可能是废除“清洁空气区”的第一步 ( a first step toward its possible demise )。对比各个选项，答案尚不够明确。接着阅读第二段。第二段最后一句指出，“清洁空气区”的前景，往好了说也就是“前途未卜” ( the zone’s future looks uncertain at best )。选项中的 Its fate 是文章中 the zone’s future 的同义替换，is yet to be decided 是 looks uncertain 的同义替换，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项与文章内容不符，选项中的 questionable 与第二段第一句中的 its success in improving air quality 意思相违背。[B] 项偷换概念，与第二段第二句 A judge has now overruled the city’s decision... ordering them reinstated 的指代不同。文章中法官推翻的是城市停止征收罚款的决策。而选项中的 it 指代的是“清洁空气区”。[C] 项与文章内容不符，选项中的 needs tougher enforcement 与第一段最后一句中的 suspended enforcement of the clean air zone 意思相违背。

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air? [A] They are biased against car manufacturers. [B] They prove impractical for city councils. [C] They are deemed too mild for politicians. [D] They put too much burden on individual motorists.	32. 城市层面解决污浊空气问题的弊端是什么？  [A] 对汽车制造商有偏见。  [B] 证明了市议会的不切实际。  [C] 对于政客们来说过于温和。  [D] 将太多的负担加在个体驾驶员身上。
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[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 weakness 和 to tackle dirty air 可定位到文章第三段。

【解题思路】第三段最后一句指出，这是因为这些举措无一例外地都将清洁空气的费用算在了个体司机身上 ( put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers )，而不是汽车制造商身上 ( rather than on to the car manufacturers )。选项中的 too much burden 是文章中 the costs 的同义替换，individual motorists 是 individual drivers 的同义替换，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项为无中生有，文中并未提及“城市采取的治理污浊空气的措施对汽车制造商有偏见”。[B] 项为无中生有，文中并未提及“城市采取的治理污浊空气的措施证明了市议会的不切实际”。[C] 项为反项干扰，选项中的 too mild for politicians 与第三段第一句的 are politically contentious 意思完全相反。

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will _____. [A] arouse strong resistance [B] ensure Khan's electoral success [C] improve the city's traffic [D] discourage car manufacturing	33. 作者认为扩大伦敦“超低排放区”将会_____。  [A] 引发强烈的反对  [B] 确保萨迪克·汗竞选获胜  [C] 提升城市交通  [D] 阻碍汽车制造业
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[A] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Ulez 可定位到文章第四段。

【解题思路】第四段最后一句指出，扩大“超低排放区”将遭到大量机动车驾驶者的强烈反对 ( to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists )。选项中的 arouse 是文章中 spark 的同义替换，strong resistance 是 intense opposition 的同义替换，故 [A] 项

正确。

【排除】[B]、[C]、[D] 三个选项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem? [A] local residents [B] mayors [C] councillors [D] <b>national governments</b>	34. 作者认为应该由谁来解决这一问题？  [A] 当地居民  [B] 市长  [C] 市议员  [D] <b>国家政府</b>
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[D] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 problem 可定位到文章第六段。

【解题思路】第六段指出，控制空气污染是一个远超过任何城市或城镇能承担的挑战( a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town )，而之所以让城市或城镇承担这项责任是因为英国和欧洲其他国家的政府对此束手无策( because national governments... have failed to do so )。由此推断，作者认为控制空气污染的责任不该由城市来承担，而应该由国家政府来承担，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项无中生有，文中并未提及“控制空气污染的责任的应该由当地居民来承担”。[B]、[C] 项为反向干扰，选项中的 mayors, councillors 与第六段第一句的 mayors and councillors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town 意思完全相反。

<p>35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies _____.</p> <p>[A] will raise low-emission car production</p> <p><b>[B] should be forced to follow regulations</b></p> <p>[C] will upgrade the design of their vehicles</p> <p>[D] should be put under public supervision</p>	<p>35. 从文章的最后一段可推知汽车公司_____。</p> <p>[A] 将会提高低排放汽车的产量</p> <p><b>[B] 应该被强制遵从规定</b></p> <p>[C] 将会升级汽车的设计</p> <p>[D] 应该受到公众监督</p>
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## [B] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 the last paragraph 可定位到文章最后一段。

【解题思路】最后一段第一句指出，要求汽车制造商生产符合规定的汽车 ( require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance )。选项中的 should be forced 是文章中 require 的同义替换，to follow regulations 是 to bring their vehicles into compliance 的同义替换，故 [B] 项正确。

【排除】[A]、[C]、[D] 三个选项在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有。

## 单词及搭配

hail /heil/ *v.* 赞扬……为……

beacon /'bi:kən/ *n.* 灯标，立标

ambitious /æm'biʃəs/ *adj.* 耗资的，耗时的

demise /dɪ'maɪz/ *n.* 终止，失败

overrule /,əʊvə'ru:l/ *v.* (以权力) 否定，拒绝

levy /'levi/ *v.* 征收；征(税)

reinstate /,ri:ɪn'steɪt/ *v.* 使恢复原状

contentious /kən'tenʃəs/ *adj.* 可能引起争论的

reversal /rɪ'vɜ:səl/ *n.* 反转，倒置

ultra-low *adj.* 超低的

spark /spɑ:k/ *v.* 引发，触发

lever /'li:və(r)/ *n.* 施压的行为

dementia /dɪ'menʃə/ *n.* 痴呆，精神错乱

asthma /'æsmə/ *n.* 气喘，哮喘

untimely /ʌn'taɪmli/ *adj.* 过早的

compliance /kəm'plaɪəns/ *n.* 顺从，遵从

roll out 开展（新的政治运动）

at best 充其量

far from it 完全相反，远非如此

clean up 清理，整顿

### 长难句解析

1. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

【句子分析】本句主干为 That's because...；because 引导表语从句。其中，表语从句中包含一个由 rather than 连接的比较结构，表示“而不是”，比较 put 的间接宾语 individual drivers 和 the car manufacturers；破折号之间的插入语为 who 引导的定语从句修饰 individual drivers；whose 引导的定语从句修饰 the car manufacturers。

【翻译】这是因为这些举措无一例外地都将清洁空气的费用算在了个体司机身上，而不是汽车制造商身上。司机必须承担各项费用或者花钱购买更好的车辆，而汽车制造商的欺

骗行径才是有害气体污染的真正原因。

2. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

【句子分析】本句主干为 it is sure to spark intense opposition。其中，it 是形式主语，不定式短语 to spark intense opposition 是真正的主语；主干前是 if 引导的条件状语从句，其主干为 Sadiq Khan wins and extends it，而 to the North and South Circular roads 为介词短语作状语。该条件状语从句中还包含一个由 as 引导的方式状语从句；主干后是介词短语 from... motorists 作定语修饰 opposition。其中，who 引导的定语从句修饰 motorists。

【翻译】如果伦敦市长萨迪克·汗在选举中胜出并按照他的意愿，在 2021 年将伦敦北环线纳入“超低排放区”，必然一石激起千层浪，受此政策影响的大量机动车驾驶者也将强烈反对。

## 全文翻译

去年十一月，马德里推出耗资巨大的限制措施，开始对高污染汽车实施管制。此举被视为保护公众健康的标杆，广受称赞。然而七个月又一个竞选日之后，保守的新市政府暂停了“清洁空气区”的实施。这可能是废除“清洁空气区”的第一步。

尽管“清洁空气区”的实施成功提升了空气质量，但马德里市长马蒂内兹-艾梅达将反对该举措作为其竞选的核心。一名法官已经驳回了市政府停止罚款的决定，要求市政府恢复罚款。但是，关于“清洁空气区”法律层面的争论近在眼前，“清洁空气区”的前景最多也就是“前途未卜”。

除此之外，控制空气污染举措的其他弊端之一就是：城市所必须采取的应对污浊空气的这些措施本身在政治上争执不下，因此易受诟病。这是因为这些举措无一例外地都将清洁空气的费用算在了个体司机身上，而不是汽车制造商身上。司机必须承担各项费用或者

花钱购买更好的车辆，而汽车制造商的欺骗行径才是有害气体污染的真正原因。

不难想象，相似的反转也会在伦敦上演。新的“超低排放区”很可能成为明年市长选举的重要议题。如果伦敦市长萨迪克·汗在选举中胜出并按照他的意愿，在 2021 年将伦敦南北环线纳入“超低排放区”，必然一石激起千层浪，受此政策影响的大量机动车驾驶者也将强烈反对。

像伦敦“超低排放区”这样的举措并非一无是处。绝非无用。当地官员正在采用可行的强制手段，保障居民健康免受严重威胁。“清洁空气区”、“超低排放区”等区域的设置确实对空气质量的提升起到了一定作用，而且科学家也告诉我们这些举措是能带来实际的健康益处的——降低心脏病发作、中风、早产的机率，减少癌症、痴呆和哮喘，降低“过早”死亡人数。

面对一个远远超过任何城市或城镇可以承担的问题，市长和市议员们也只能做到这样了。他们担此重任是因为英国和欧洲其他国家的政府对此束手无策。

在没有采用合理方式执行现行规定、没有要求汽车制造商生产符合规定的汽车的情况下，能采取的措施就是限制高污染汽车进入特定区域——市中心、学校附近的街道甚至单个道路。威尔士引入了特殊的限速规定来使得污染最小化。除了坚决要求汽车生产商整顿他们生产的汽车之外，我们已经尽己所能。

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#### Text 4

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#### 文章大意

本文选自 2019 年 6 月 13 日的《新闻周刊》( *Newsweek* )，原文标题为《Z 世代是焦虑的、具有创业精神的一代人，决心避免前辈们的失误》( “Gen Zs are Anxious, Entrepreneurial and Determined to Avoid Their Predecessor’s Mistakes” )。全文主要分析了 Z 世代 ( 即人们常说的 95 后 ) 求职的时代背景、这代人的特点和影响他们职业选择的因素。



文章认为，Z 世代是头脑清醒的经济实用主义者，在选择专业时就对工作有所设想，最看重未来雇主能否为他们提供稳定的工作。

篇章结构

Z世代是焦虑的、具有创业精神的一代人，决心避免前辈们的失误	第一段：就业市场紧缩，今年春季即将毕业的 Z 世代求职成为全民关注的焦点。
	第二段：经历过 2008 年经济危机的 Z 世代是头脑清醒的经济实用主义者，不想冒任何风险。
	第三段：今年大部分应届毕业生在选择专业时就对工作有所设想，最看重未来雇主能否为他们提供稳定的工作。
	第四段：Z 世代与前几代人不同，他们寻求更多的确定性和稳定性，非常厌恶风险。

试题解析

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring _____. [A] are recognized for their abilities [B] are in favor of job offers [C] are optimistic about the labor market [D] are drawing growing public attention	36. 今年春季即将大学毕业的Z世代_____  [A] 因他们的能力而获得认可  [B] 受到雇主青睐  [C] 对劳动力市场有信心  [D] 越来越受全民关注
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[D] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 *graduating college this spring* 可定位到文章第一段。

【解题思路】第一段第一句指出，大众对今年春季即将大学毕业的Z世代的关注最近几周稳步升温（*the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks*）。选项中的 *are drawing growing public attention* 是文章中 *the attention has been rising* 的同义替换，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项无中生有，文中并未提及“今年春季即将大学毕业的 Z 世代因他们的能力而获得认可”。[B] 项过度推断，虽然文中提及“雇主们计划今年在美招收的应届毕业生比去年多 17% 左右”，但并不能以此推断出雇主青睐 Z 世代毕业生。[C] 项无中生有，文中并未提及“今年春季即将大学毕业的 Z 世代对劳动力市场有信心”。

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware _____. [A] <b>what a tough economic situation is like</b> [B] what their parents expect of them [C] how they differ from past generations [D] how valuable a counselor's advice is	37. Z世代十分清楚_____。  [A] <b>经济困境的情形</b>  [B] 父母对他们的期望  [C] 他们与前几代人的区别  [D] 顾问所提建议的价值
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#### [A] 细节题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 *Generation Zs* 及选项中 *economic*、*parents*、*counselor's* 等信息可定位到文章第二段。

【解题思路】第二段第三句指出，Z世代懂得经济崩溃是怎样的情形（*know what an economic train wreck looks like*）。选项中的 *tough economic situation* 是文章中 *an economic train wreck* 的同义替换，故 [A] 项正确。

【排除】原文中虽然提及了 *parents* 和 *counselors*，但是相关信息与 [B] 项和 [D] “Z 世代十分清楚他们父母的期望”、“Z 世代十分清楚顾问所提建议的价值”无关。文中第一段

最后一句虽然提及“人人都想知道即将步入工作岗位的 95 后会和在他们之前已经工作的人们有何不同”，但与 [C] 意思不符，排除。

38. The word “assuage” (Para. 2) is closet in meaning to _____. [A] define [B] relieve [C] maintain [D] deepen	38. 与 ( 第二段 ) “assuage”一词意思最接近的是_____。  [A] 解释  [B] 减轻  [C] 维持  [D] 加深
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[B] 词义题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 assuage 可定位到文章第二段。

【解题思路】assuage 一词出现在第二段第六句 The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious, urgency，意思是“繁荣的经济似乎对于根植于这代人心底的焦虑感和急迫感没有什么作用”。该句的上文指出“尽管毕业时正处于五十多年来最好的经济时期，Z世代仍然懂得经济崩溃是怎样的情形”，接着说明了2008年经济危机中Z世代父母的遭遇导致了“Z世代不想冒任何风险”的心态。该句下文表明经济危机的影响一直延续到Z世代上大学之后。由此推断，经济危机对Z世代的影响是，即使“繁荣的经济”都不能“减轻”这代人心底的焦虑感和急迫感，故 [B] 项正确。

【排除】[A]、[C]、[D] 三项带入文章均不能保持前后文逻辑连贯，故排除。

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs _____. [A] care little about their job performance [B] give top priority to professional training [C] think it hard to achieve work-life balance <b>[D] have a clear idea about their future job</b>	39. 根据第三段，Z世代_____。 [A] 不太在意他们的工作表现 [B] 最看重职业培训 [C] 认为很难平衡工作和生活 <b>[D] 对未来的工作有清晰的想法</b>
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### [D] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Paragraph 3 可定位到文章第三段。

【解题思路】第三段第一句指出，今年88%的应届毕业生在选择专业时就对工作有所设想（chose their major with a job in mind），说明Z世代在选专业的时候就考虑到了未来的就业。由此推断，95后对未来的工作有清晰的想法，故 [D] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项无中生有，文中并未提及“Z 世代不太在意他们的工作表现”。[B] 项与文章内容不符，选项中的 give top priority to professional training 与第三段第二句中的 the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment 意思相违背。[C] 项过度推断，虽然文中指出，工作生活平衡是 Z 世代的第一职业目标，但并不能以此推断“Z 世代认为很难平衡工作和生活”。

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are _____. [A] less realistic <b>[B] less adventurous</b> [C] more diligent [D] more generous	40. 迈克尔森认为，Z世代比千禧一代_____。 [A] 更不切实际 <b>[B] 更谨慎</b> [C] 更勤奋
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		[D] 更大方
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## [B] 推断题

【题干定位】根据题干信息 Michelsen 可定位到文章第四段。

【解题思路】第四段第二句指出，Z世代正在寻求更多的确定性和稳定性( Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability )。第三句指出，他们非常厌恶风险 ( they are quite risk averse )。由此推断，95后更谨慎，故 [B] 项正确。

【排除】[A] 项反向干扰，与文章意思完全相反。[C]、[D] 两项无中生有，文中并未提及 Z 世代是否更加“勤奋”或者“大方”。

## 单词及搭配

inhabit /ɪnˈhæbɪt/ v. 栖居于

cubicle /ˈkjuːbɪkl/ n. ( 大房间分隔出的 ) 小房间，隔间

millennials /mɪˈlenɪəls/ n. 千禧一代

catchword /ˈkætʃwɜːd/ n. 流行语

pragmatist /ˈprægmətɪst/ n. 实用主义者

wreck /rek/ n. 汽车 / 火车失事

impressionable /ɪmˈpreʃənəbl/ adj. 易受影响的

assuage /əˈsweɪdʒ/ v. 缓和，减轻 ( 不快 )

underlying /ˌʌndəˈlaɪɪŋ/ adj. 根本的，潜在的

averse /ə'vɜ:s/ *adj.* 不喜欢，不想做

now that 既然，由于

give or take 相差不到，出入至多

gig economy 零工经济

### 长难句解析

1. Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring—the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year—the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks.

【句子分析】先不考虑破折号内的部分，本句是一个由 Now that 引导的原因状语从句，其主句为 the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks；破折号之间的句子，详细解释了 Generation Z 的定义，其中 give or take a year 为插入语进一步补充解释前面的 after 1995。

【翻译】由于 Z 世代（最为人普遍接受的关于“Z 世代”的定义是出生于 1995 年或之后的一代人）今年春季即将大学毕业，近几周（大众对他们）的关注稳步升温。

2. The booming economy seems to have done little to assuage this underlying generational sense of anxious, urgency, especially for those who have college debt.

【句子分析】本句主干为 The booming economy seems to have done little；不定式短语 to assuage this underlying generational sense 作结果状语。介词短语 of... college debt 作后置定语，修饰 sense；介词短语 especially for those who have college debt 作状语，表对象。其中，who 引导的定语从句修饰 those。

【翻译】繁荣的经济似乎对于减轻根植于这代人心底的焦虑感和急迫感没有多大作用，特别是对于那些身负大学贷款的人。

### 全文翻译

由于 Z 世代 ( 最为普遍接受的关于“Z 世代”的定义是出生于 1995 年或之后的一代人 ) 今年春季即将大学毕业 , 近几周 ( 大众对他们 ) 的关注稳步升温。Z 世代即将走出校门找工作了 , 面临着近几十年最严峻的就业形势。全美高校和雇主协会的一份调查称 , 雇主们计划今年在美招收的应届毕业生比去年多 17% 左右。人人都想知道即将步入工作岗位的 95 后与之前已经进入职场的人们有何不同表现。

无论公允与否 , 如果“主张权利”是贴在出生于 1981 到 1995 年之间的千禧一代身上最普遍的标签 , 那么 Z 世代身上的标签就是“务实”和“谨慎”。据研究 Z 世代的职业顾问和专家称 , Z 世代是头脑清醒的经济实用主义者。尽管 Z 世代毕业于五十多年来经济最好的时期 , 他们仍然懂得经济列车如果失事是怎样的情形。在 2008 年的经济危机中 , 他们还是弱不禁风的孩童。当时 , 他们的父母要么失去了工作 , 要么失去了存款 , 要么两者皆失。所以 Z 世代不敢冒任何风险。繁荣的经济似乎对于减轻根植于这代人心底的焦虑感和急迫感没有多大作用 , 特别是对于那些身负大学贷款的人。美国联邦储备委员会称 , 现在美国大学生助学贷款余额达 1.5 万亿美元 , 刷新了美国的历史记录。

埃森哲公司的一份调查称 , 今年 88% 的应届毕业生在选择专业时就对工作有所设想。同时 , 在一份 2019 年的有关佐治亚大学学生的调查中 , 该校就业办公室称 : 对于未来雇主 , 学生们最看重的属性是能够提供稳定的工作。位列于这项属性之后的是“职业发展和培训”和“振奋人心的目标”。工作保障或者说工作稳定是第二重要的职业目标 ( 工作生活平衡是第一目标 ) 。这之后是“投身一项事业的奉献感”或者说“为更有益于他人的事业而服务的良好感觉”。

这是 Z 世代与前几代人的不同之处。英国调研顾问公司 YouthSight 副总监兼英国品牌经理塔尼娅·迈克尔森说 : “千禧一代希望他们的生活更灵活”。她进行了一项针对英国青年人的为期 60 天的常规调查。这项调查结果也能很好地适用于美国青年身上。“随着零工

经济的兴起，Z 世代正在寻求更多的确定性和稳定性。他们很难理解经济的未来，他们非常厌恶风险”。

Part B

文章大意

本文选自 2017 年 12 月 3 日的 money.com 网站，原标题为《据专家介绍，有八种方法可以赢得办公室里每个人的心》（“8 Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office, According to Experts”）。文章就如何处理好办公室中的人际关系提出了八点建议，在改编为考题时被删减为了五条，每条的标题恰好对应一个选项。

篇章结构

八种方法赢得  办公室里每个  人的心	第一段：引出话题：如何让整个办公室的同事都欢迎你。
	第二到第六段：逐条介绍让整个办公室的同事都欢迎你的五种方法。

试题解析

41. [E]

【解析】本段的大意为，根据哈佛大学的研究，直率、诚实的人比隐藏自己心思的人更受欢迎。本段出现的 were frank，offer up details，conceal，be honest 等词语与选项 [E] 中 hide information 相对应。故选 [E]。

42. [F]

【解析】本段的大意为，在工作中发表自己的见解是完全正常的，但是如果只注重发表自己的意见可能会让同事觉得你不重视他们的想法，所以学会倾听同样重要。本段中的 take time to，rushing to 与 [F] 选项中的 slow down 相对应，being receptive to others 和 hear out your coworkers 与 listen 对应。故选 [F]。



43. [D]

【解析】本段大意为，除了有几个你信任的同事外，你还应该扩大交际圈，与平时不怎么接触的同事交往。从 find out about all the people around you 可以看出作者建议与各种同事接触，与 [D] 选项中的 everyone 呼应。由本段中 use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues 可看出，作者认为可以与这些同事共度时间来增进交往，use... breaks 呼应 spend time，故选 [D]。

44. [A]

【解析】本段指出，要给同事适度的积极反馈。本段中 Positive feedback, tell them they did an exceptional job 与 [A] 选项中的 give compliments 相呼应。本段中 But don't overdo it 与 just not too many 相呼应，故 [A] 选项正确。

45. [C]

【解析】本段大意为不同的人性格不同，所以与他们的互动方式也要因人而异。文中 adapt your style accordingly to type 与选项 [C] 的 tailor your interactions 呼应，故选 [C]。

## 单词及搭配

observer /əb'zɜ:və(r)/ *n.* 观察者，观察员

consistently /kən'sɪstəntli/ *adv.* 一贯地，一致地

frank /fræŋk/ *adj.* 坦率的，直率的

trustworthiness /'trʌstwɜ:ðɪnəs/ *n.* 可信赖；确实性

painstakingly /'peɪnzteɪkɪŋli/ *adv.* 煞费苦心地，费力地

conceal /kən'si:l/ *vt.* 隐藏，隐瞒

receptive /rɪ'septɪv/ *adj.* (对新观点、建议等) 愿意倾听的，乐于接受的

valid /'vælɪd/ *adj.* (法律上) 有效的；符合逻辑的

genuine /'dʒenjuɪn/ *adj.* 真诚的，可信赖的

prioritize /praɪ'ɒrətaɪz/ *vt.* 按重要性排列；优先处理

cubicle /'kjuːbɪkl/ *n.* 小房间，隔间

confidant /'kɒnfɪdənt/ *n.* (可吐露秘密的) 知己，密友

feedback /'fiːdbæk/ *n.* 反馈的意见 (或信息)

exceptional /ɪk'sepʃənl/ *adj.* 杰出的，优秀的；异常的，特别的

tailor /'teɪlə(r)/ *vt.* 专门制作，订做

## 全文翻译

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| [A] Give compliments, just not too many. | [A] 给予赞美，但不要太多     |
| [B] Put on a good face, always.          | [B] 保持面色和善         |
| [C] Tailor your interactions.            | [C] 对不同的人采用不同的交流方式 |
| [D] Spend time with everyone.            | [D] 花时间和每个人相处      |
| [E] Reveal, don't hide, information.     | [E] 要坦诚，而不是遮遮掩掩    |
| [F] Slow down and listen.                | [F] 慢下来，认真听        |
| [G] Put yourselves in others' shoes.     | [G] 设身处地为他人着想      |

## 让办公室里每个人都欢迎你的五种方法

有没有可能喜欢办公室里的每一个人呢？想想让15个人相处得很好有多难，更别说50个人了。但与友谊不同的是，你需要同事。你每天和他们一起工作，你们相互依靠。这里有一些方法可以让整个办公室的同事都欢迎你。

### 41. 要坦诚，而不是遮遮掩掩。

如果你对某位同事有意见，你可以试着守口如瓶。但这样对你们两个都没有好处。哈佛

商学院的一项研究发现，观察员们一致给那些坦诚的人更高的评分，而那些隐瞒的人会失去信任度。这个教训不是让你把自己的私生活全公开，而是，当你必须在提供关于自己的细节或煞费苦心地隐藏之间做出抉择时，你应该选择诚实。

#### 42. 慢下来，认真听。

和坦诚同样重要的是要听取别人的意见。我们经常需要告诉别人我们的感受，无论是对一个项目的关切，一个偶然的想法，还是一个赞美。这些都是合理的，但是你也需要花时间听听你同事的意见。事实上，急于把自己的想法说出来会让同事觉得你不重视他们的意见。尽你所能与同事进行真诚的、反复的交流，而不是优先考虑你自己的想法。

#### 43. 花时间和每个人相处。

在工作环境中有一个“办公隔间伙伴”或特别的知己是很常见的。但是除了那些你信任的同事之外，你应该扩展你的视野，了解你周围的人。利用午餐和喝咖啡的休息时间与不经常见面的同事见面。了解他们工作之外的生活和兴趣。这样做不费什么力气，但是可以带来很大的回报。这有助于扩大你的人际网络，也是在工作时一个很好的休息方式。

#### 44. 给予赞美，但不要过头。

积极的反馈对每个人都很重要。你虽然不是同事的老板，但你也可以赞扬他们在某个项目上做得非常出色。这将有助于他人产生善意。但不要做得太过或者太假。一项研究发现，当消极评价转为积极评价时，人们的感受最好，可能是因为这表明他们渐渐赢得了某人认可。

#### 45. 对不同的人采用不同的交流方式。

这可能有点难以实现，但它十分有助于你获得成果。在与同事打交道时，记住他们在交流中在意什么。注意他们是如何与他人交谈的。有些人喜欢在开会讨论重要问题之前先闲聊几句，而另一些人则喜欢开门见山。一个人觉得好玩的笑话，对另一个人来说就不一定了。所以，要根据同事的类型调整你的风格。提前思考一下你要与什么人打交道，如何

才能得到你预期的结果。

### Section III Translation

#### 文章大意

文章来源于网站 mindtools.com ,原题目为《克服对失败的恐惧：直面对于前进的恐惧》(“Overcoming Fear of Failure: Facing Your Fear of Moving Forward”)。考试题目节选了原文中的 *The Definition of Failure* 这一部分的内容。文章共有 12 句话，没有难句和生僻词汇，翻译难度适中。

#### 单词及搭配

cautiously /'kɔːʃəsli/ *adv.* 慎重地，谨慎地

entirely /ɪn'taɪəli/ *adv.* 完全地，彻底地

inadequate /ɪn'ædɪkwət/ *adj.* 不充分的，不适当的

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *adj.* 不能相信的，难以置信的

unexpected /ˌʌnɪk'spektɪd/ *adj.* 出乎意料的，始料不及的

motivation /ˌməʊtɪ'veɪʃn/ *n.* 动机，积极性

#### 试题解析

1. It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure.

【句型解析】本句为简单句，it 为形式主语，实际主语为 to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure。

【翻译策略】go through life 可以直接翻译为“生活中”或“人生”。在确定主语后可以看出，原文意思为“生活中不经历失败几乎是不可能的”，之后可调整为更符合汉语习惯的语序。

【参考译文】生活中几乎不可能不经历失败。

2. People who do so probably live so cautiously that they go nowhere.

【句型解析】首先要弄清 do so 指代什么，其次要注意 so... that... 句型的翻译。

【翻译策略】do so 指代前一句中的 to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure。go nowhere 可以翻译为“一事无成”。

【参考译文】没有经历过失败的人可能生活得过于小心翼翼，以至于一事无成。

3. Put simply, they're not really living at all.

【句型解析】注意原文为现在进行时。

【翻译策略】put simply 意为“简单地说”。其次，译文应当体现出原文的进行时态。

【参考译文】简单地说，他们根本就没有在真正地生活。

4. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

【句型解析】本句中 that 引导表语从句；表语从句中，it 为形式主语，真正的主语为 to decide how to look at it.

【翻译策略】the wonderful thing about failure 可译为“失败的美妙之处”。up to sb. 译为“取决于某人”，to decide how to look at it 可直接译为“如何看待它”，无需字对字地翻译出 decide 的意思。

【参考译文】然而，失败的美妙之处就在于，如何看待它完全取决于我们自己。

5. We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world," or as proof of just how inadequate we are.

【句型解析】本句中 how inadequate we are 为名词性从句作 of 的宾语。

【翻译策略】choose to 的含义隐藏在了汉语中，可以无需翻译。see... as... 是一个固定搭配，译为“把……视为……”。how inadequate we are 难以用汉语直接对应，在翻译中，可以把形容词转化为名词。proof of... 可译为“……的证明”。

【参考译文】我们可以视失败为“世界末日”，或是我们还有诸多不足之处的证明。

6. Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is.

【句型解析】look at sth. as sth. 可译为“将……视为……”，定语从句 that it often is 修饰 learning experience。

【翻译策略】incredible 可翻译为“极佳的”。that it (often) is 表示情况通常也确实如此，此处我们选择意译。

【参考译文】或者，我们可以视失败为很好的学习经历，而事实通常正是如此。

7. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn.

【句型解析】Every time we fail at something 为状语，修饰后面的主句。we're meant to learn 是省略了引导词 that 的定语从句，修饰 lesson。

【翻译策略】翻译时可以按照英文语序先翻译出状语，every time 可翻译为“每当”。后面定语从句 we're meant to learn 较短，可以翻译成 lesson 的前置定语，meant to 可以翻译为“应当”。

【参考译文】每当我们失败时，我们可以从中寻找我们应当汲取的教训。

8. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again.

【句型解析】本句是由分号连接的并列句，由于两个分句连接紧密，翻译成汉语时可直接改用逗号。

【翻译策略】how we grow 如翻译成“我们是如何成长的”，不符合汉语习惯，所以需要根据意思进行意译。

【参考译文】这些教训很重要，它们帮助我们成长，帮助我们不再犯同样的错误。

9. Failures stop us only if we let them.

【句型解析】only if 引导条件状语从句，表示“只有……时，才……”，注意与 if only “要是……多好”相区分。them 指代 failures。

【翻译策略】only if 引导条件状语从句在翻译时可以前置。

【参考译文】只有在我们对失败屈服时，失败才能阻止我们。

10. Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise.

【句型解析】that 引导的定语从句修饰 things。

【翻译策略】由于定语从句过长，不适合翻译为前置定语，可以另起一句。Otherwise 表示“除此以外”。

【参考译文】失败也可以教会我们认识自我，而这是我们通过其他途径永远学不到的。

11. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are.

【句型解析】how strong a person you are 是宾语从句，作 discover 的宾语。

【翻译策略】像 how strong a person you are 这样难以直译的从句可以进行意译。需要根据文章主题和上下文语境来选择 strong 一词的正确词义，文中表达的是人面对失败时的精神状态，故应翻译为“坚强”，而不是表示身体状态的“强壮”。

【参考译文】例如，失败可以帮助你认识到自己是多么坚强。

12. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【句型解析】or 连接两个并列谓语，翻译成汉语的“或者”即可。

【翻译策略】Failing at something 其实还是指失败，无需刻意翻译出 at something。motivation to succeed 可翻为“成功的动力”。

【参考译文】失败可以帮助你发现最真诚的朋友，或者帮助你找到意想不到的成功动力。

## 全文翻译

生活中几乎不可能不经历失败。没有经历过失败的人可能生活得过于小心翼翼，以至于一事无成。简单地说，他们根本就没有在真正地生活。然而，失败的美妙之处就在于，如何

看待它完全取决于我们自己。

我们可以视失败为“世界末日”，或用失败来证明我们还有诸多不足之处。其实，我们可以视失败为很好的学习经历，而事实通常正是如此。每当我们失败时，我们可以从中寻找我们应当汲取的教训。这些教训很重要，它们帮助我们成长，帮助我们不再犯同样的错误。只有在我们对失败屈服时，失败才能阻止我们。

失败也可以教会我们认识自我，而这是我们通过其他途径永远学不到的。例如，失败可以帮助你认识到自己是多么坚强。失败可以帮助你发现最真诚的朋友，或者帮助你找到意想不到的成功动力。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

1) tell them about the site, and

2) give them some tips for the tour.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your own name at the end of the email. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

### 题目解析

一般而言，应用文审题应关注三个信息：首先是写作背景。本题中你需要为一批外国留学生安排某个历史景点的参观活动，并写封邮件告知他们必要的信息；此外，还应注意体裁和内容要求。

本题的体裁：电子邮件。

本题的内容要求：第一，告知对方你们即将参观的景点，并简要介绍一下该景点；第二，为学生们提供一些旅游小贴士，可以从必要物品和注意事项等角度入手，比如带上相机、不要乱扔垃圾等。最后还要注意与收信人之间的关系，非熟人之间应使用较为正式的表述。

### 参考范文：

Dear friends,

I've heard that you are fond of traveling, so I am writing for the purpose of arranging a tour in Beijing, China's capital city with a time-honored history.



Beijing is a modern city, but a host of historical buildings characterize it. Thus, it is advisable for you to visit the Forbidden City. It is the largest and best-preserved palace group in the world. It is particularly worth seeing since it will allow you to appreciate the ancient distinctive architectures of China and understand Chinese culture better. About the trip, I have two tips for you: bring cameras, do not litter and do not fall behind from the team.

I am convinced that you will enjoy a wonderful trip.

Yours sincerely,  
Li Ming

### 参考译文

亲爱的朋友们：

听说你们喜欢旅游，所以我这次来信是想安排一次北京游。北京是中国首都，有着悠久的历史。

北京是一座现代化的城市，但众多的历史建筑是它的突出特征。因此，你们可以去游览紫禁城，它是世界上最大的、保存最完整的宫殿建筑群。紫禁城特别值得参观，因为它可以让你们欣赏中国古代特色建筑并且更好地了解中国文化。关于此行，我有三点提示：带上相机，不要乱扔垃圾，尽量不要掉队。

相信你们会享受一次美妙的旅行。

你真诚的，  
李明

### Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

### 题目解析

本次大作文考查“饼状图”。该饼状图展示了关于“某高校学生手机阅读目的调查”的结果。

写作时可以使用 what & why & how 结构，主体是分析数据为何如此分布。

1. what：“学习”占50%以上，“消磨时间”，“查资料”及“未知”分别占21.3%、17%和2.2%。

2. why：数据反映了手机在学生的学习和日常生活中的重要性；智能手机功能强大，方便并提高了学生的学习效率；手机阅读成为学生们放松休闲的重要方式。

3. how：学生们应该合理使用手机；高校应该利用互联网技术，为学生们提供更多高质量的阅读内容，同时帮助他们养成良好的阅读习惯。

### 参考范文

The pie chart clearly shows the result of a survey about the main purposes of reading on cellphones among students in a certain college. Of the students surveyed, a striking 59.5% identified “to acquire knowledge” as their primary reason for reading on cellphones. The other reasons are “to entertain”, “to search for information” and “unidentified reasons” with a share of 21.3%, 17% and 2.2% respectively.

These statistics above can be associated with the importance of mobile phones in students' learning and daily life, but what result in the differences? On the one hand, smart phones are characterized by the diverse and powerful functions, which brings them great convenience and enhance their learning efficiency. A typical example is that they, with cell phones, can take online courses and look for useful information anywhere. On the other hand, compared with others, university students suffer greater mental stress, so they relax by listening to music or watching videos on phones.

As a youngster, I believe that we should use mobile phones in a rational way. Meanwhile, it is not advisable for anyone to be addicted to online games or social networks. Therefore, colleges should fully take advantage of Internet technology, encouraging students to cultivate better reading habits as well as offering richer reading contents.

### 参考译文

以上的饼状图，清晰地展示了关于某高校大学生手机阅读目的的调查结果。调查中，很突出的一项数据是，59.5%的人表示“学习”是他们手机阅读的主要目的，其次是“消磨时间”，“查资料”及“未知”，分别占 21.3%、17% 和 2.2%。

以上数据使人想到了手机在学生学习和日常生活中的重要性。但是，是什么导致了这些差异？一方面，智能手机有多元和强大的功能，给他们带来了极大的方便并提高了学习效率。一个典型的例子是，他们可以使用手机在任何地方上在线课程、查询有用的信息。另一方面，与其他人相比，大学生承受着更大的精神压力，所以他们用手机听音乐或看视频来放松。

作为一个年轻人，我认为我们应该合理使用手机。同时，任何人都不应该沉迷于在线游戏或社交网络。因此，高校应充分利用网络技术，促使学生培养更好的阅读习惯，同时提供更丰富的阅读内容。