2017 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解 (第2套)

Part I Writing

这是六级考试中常见的二择一的议论文。此次话题为选择职业教育还是大学教育,属于校园题材,因此写 起来并不难。考生可在第一段摆明观点;重点放在第二段阐释职业教育或者大学教育的优势所在,从两个方面 阐述原因,支撑自己的观点;最后一段自然得出结论或升华主题。

写作提纲

- 一、描述现象,摆明观点:职业教育的两个优势(lucrative and fulfilling)
- 二、支撑论点 $\{1.$ 职业教育的优势之一(have a promising future in the monetary sense) $\{2.$ 职业教育的优势之二(spiritually fulfilling too)
- 三、总结观点 {1. 总结前段(no longer inferior to university degree) {2. 升华主题(fill a gap)

₹范文点评

高分范文

Vocational Education

(1) Nowadays, whether joining a vocational college or a university becomes a hard choice for many students. (2) As for me, vocational education can be lucrative and fulfilling as well.

- (3) To begin with, there is an urgent call for skilled workers from the job market. Employers often complain about the severe shortage of workers with expertise. In order to attract and keep such talents, employers are willing to offer a handsome sum of salary. Therefore, graduates from vocational colleges have a promising future in the monetary sense. 4 In addition, graduates from vocational colleges can be spiritually fulfilling too. The prejudice against vocational training as the **second-rank** education is being modified. Whatever degree a student gets, what counts most is the contribution he makes to the society. (5) With the specialties accumulated from vocational colleges along with their academic studies, students can realize their value with the extra edge over university graduates who are generally barren of practical skills.
- (6) All in all, it is crystal clear that vocational course is no longer inferior to university degree. (7) Rather, it fills a gap which college education is not necessarily covering when it comes to equipping young people with practical skills for the workplace.

精彩点评

- ① 开门见山,描述现象:就读职业院校还是读大学 成为一些学生的两难选择。
- ② 摆明观点: 赞成读职业院校, 因为它的两个优 势,即 lucrative and fulfilling。
- ③ 用 To begin with 阐释职业学校的第一点优势, 即它保证了毕业生有"钱途"的未来。
- ④ 用 In addition 引出职业学校的另外一个优势, 即拥有专业技能可以使人精神上满足。
- ⑤ 将职业院校和普通大学的学生进行对比,以此 衬托出职业学校学生在专业技能方面的优势。
- ⑥ 用 All in all 得出职业学校不比普通大学差的
- ⑦ 指出职业学校弥补了普通大学的短板,升华了 主题。

₽加分亮点

lucrative 利润丰厚的,有利可图的 fulfilling 令人满足的 expertise 专业技能 in the monetary sense 从金钱的角度来说 second-rank 二等的 specialty 专业,特长 accumulate 积累

全文翻译

职业教育

如今,对于许多学生来说,就读职业学校还是读大学是个艰难的选择。就我个人而言,职业教育既可以带来 丰厚的利润也可以使人精神上满足。

首先,就业市场上对技术人才需求强烈。雇主们经常抱怨技术人才短缺。为了吸引并留住这些人才,他们 不惜重金聘请。因此,从金钱的角度来说,职业学校的毕业生有一个美好的未来。另外,职业学校的毕业生也可 以在精神上有所收获。现在把职业教育贬低为二等教育的歧视观念愈来愈淡。不论学生持有什么级别的文凭, 最重要的是他对社会有所贡献。职业学校的学生除了学术方面的学习之外,还掌握了某种专业技能,这使得他 们比通常缺乏实际技能的普通大学生更有优势,从而实现个人价值。

总之,显而易见,职业教育并不比大学教育差。恰恰是职业教育填补了大学教育的空白,即为职场输送有实际技能的年轻人才。

❷拓展空间

主题词汇

enterpriser 企业主 a huge amount of salary 大笔的薪水 cultivate 培养 academic experience 学术经历 practical courses 实用课程 diploma 毕业文凭,学位证书

continuing education 继续教育

practical talents 实用人才

句式拓展

- 1. Combinations of the two are more and more sought after by employers in order to produce new workers with a more rounded skill set who are better prepared for the roles they are taking. 招聘方越来越追求将两者结合在一起,从而招聘到具备更加全面技能的新员工,他们为自己所承担的工作角色做好了准备。
- 2. While vocational qualifications have sometimes been seen by some as less valuable than a university degree, the tide may be turning, with the policymakers promising a reform in vocational training to ensure it is rigorous and responsive to employers' needs. 尽管有时一些人认为职业资格证书不如大学文凭有价值,但是这种想法可能正在改变,因为政策制定者承诺在职业教育方面进行改革,以满足雇主严格的要求。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

- W: Mr. Ishiguro, have you ever found one of your books at a secondhand bookstore?
- M: Yes. That kind of thing is difficult. (1) If they've got my book there, I think, "Well, this is an insult! Somebody didn't want to keep my book!" But if it's not there, I feel it's an insult too. I think, "Why aren't people exchanging my book? Why isn't it in this store?"
- **W**: Does being a writer require a thick skin?
- **M**: (2-1) Yes, for example, my wife can be very harsh. I began working on my latest book, *The Buried Giant*, in 2004 but I stopped after I showed my wife a little section. She thought it was rubbish.
- W: Even after you won a Booker Prize?
- M: She's not intimidated at all and she criticizes me in exactly the same way she did when I was first unpublished and I was starting.
- W: But you would never compromise on your vision.
- **M**: (2-2) No, I wouldn't ever compromise on the essential, the ideas or the themes. This isn't really what my wife is trying to criticize me about. It's always about execution.
- **W**: So why did you put your book, *The Buried Giant*, aside for so long? Apparently you started working on it over 10 years ago.
- M: (3) I've often stopped writing a book and left it for a few years. And by the time I come back to it, it may have changed. Usually my imagination has moved on and I can think of different contexts or a different way to do it.
- **W**: What does it feel like when you finally finish a book?
- M: (4) It's funny you ask that because I never have this moment when I feel, "Ah, I've finished!" I watch footballers at the end of the match, you know, the whistle goes and they've won or lost. Until then they've been giving everything they have and at that moment they know it's over. It's funny for an author. There's never a finishing whistle.

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

(■未听先知) 预览四道题各选项,由第 3 题选项中的 writes, book 和第 4 题选项中的 Writing, Writers 等词可

以初步推测,对话内容与作家进行书籍创作有关;再结合第1题和第2题选项中的 feel, worthy, value 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容涉及对作家作品的感受与评价。

- 1. How would the man feel if he found his book in a secondhand bookstore?
 - **A**)。 **一详解** 对话开头,女士问男士是否在二手书店见到过自己的作品,男士说他是见到过的,但是不论他能否在二手书店看到自己的作品,他都感觉是一种侮辱,不是自己的书遭人厌弃,就是有可能人们认为他的书不值得交换。因此答案为 **A**)。
- 2. What does the man's wife think of his books?
 - **D**)。 **一详解** 对话中男士提到,作家需要厚脸皮,他的妻子非常苛刻,在2004年他刚刚开始创作 The Buried Giant —书时,他的妻子就把他写出的部分内容评价为"垃圾",但男士也说,他妻子的批评从来都不是针对书的核心、思想或主题,而是集中在呈现的方式上。由此可知,男士的妻子认为他的书是需要改进的,因此答案为 D)。
- 3. What does the man do when he engages in writing?
 - A)。 **洋解** 对话中男士说,他在创作的过程中,会经常性地把已经开始写的书放在一边,几年以后,等他再继续创作时,他的某些想法、呈现的方式都会产生变化。也就是说,他很少一次性地完成一本书的创作,因此答案为A)。
- 4. What does the man want to say by mentioning the football match?
 - **D**)。 **一详解** 对话结尾,女士问男士最终写完一本书后有何感受,男士提到了足球比赛,当哨音响起,比赛结束,不管是输是赢,球员都知道这场自己拼尽了全力的比赛已经结束,但写作与之不同,永远都没有结束的哨音。也就是说,对于写作来说,永无止境,因此答案为 D)。

Conversation Two

- **W**: (5) According to a study of race and equity in education, black athletes are dropping out of college across the country at alarming rates. With us to talk about the findings in the study is *Washington Post* columnist Kevin Blackistone. Good morning.
- M: Good morning, how are you?
- **W**: Fine, thank you. What is new that you found in this study?
- M: (6) Well, this is Shaun Harper's study, and he points out that on major college campuses across the country, black males make up less than 3 percent of undergraduate enrollments. Yet, when you look at their numbers or percentages on the revenue-generating sports teams of football and basketball, they make up well into 50 to 60 percent of those teams. So the idea is that they are really there to be part of the revenue-generating working class of athletes on campus and not necessarily there to be part of the educating class as most students in other groups are.
- **W**: (7) Compared with other groups, I think the numbers in this group, at those 65 schools, are something like just barely more than half of the black male athletes graduate at all.
- M_1 : Exactly. And what's really bad about this is these athletes are supposedly promised at least one thing as reward for all their blood and sweat. And that is a college degree, which can be a transformative tool in our society when you talk about upward mobility. And that's really the troubling part about this.
- W: Well, this has been talked about so much, really, in recent years. Why hasn't it changed?
- **M**: Well, I think one of the reasons it hasn't changed is because there's really no economic pressure to change this. (8) All of the incentive is really on winning and not losing on the field or on the court. Coaches do not necessarily have the incentive to graduate players.

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

★听先知 预览四道题各选项,由第 5 题选项中反复出现的 college, black athletes 等词可以初步推测,对话内容与大学里的黑人运动员有关;再结合第 8 题各选项中的 lack the incentive, do not count, little interest in academic work, serious problem 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容涉及大学中黑人运动员学业不佳,无法毕业等问题。

- 5. What are the speakers talking about?
 - C)。 **详解** 对话开头女士就点明主题:根据一份种族与教育公平的调查,全国各高校中,黑人运动员的辍学比例增长速度极其惊人。因此答案为 C)。
- 6. What is the new finding about black male athletes in this study?
 - **D**)。(**障详解**)对话中,男士解释说,根据这份调查,全国主要高校中,黑人男性占学生人数的比例还不到

3%,但是在营利性的足球队和篮球队中,他们的人数却占到了50%到60%。所以从本质上来讲,他们在学校与其说是学生,还不如说是从事创收的体育工作者。因此答案为D)。

- 7. What is the graduation rate of black male athletes?
 - C)。 **洋解** 对话中女士说,在接受调查的 65 所学校中,这些黑人男性运动员的毕业率勉强超过 50%,故答案为 C)。
- 8. What accounts for black athletes' failure to obtain a college degree, according to the man?
 - **A**)。 **详解** 对话结尾男士说,造成这种现状的一个原因是教练们最关心的只是比赛的输赢,而不是鼓励这些运动员努力去拿到毕业证。因此答案为 A)。

Section B

Passage One

(9) America's holiday shopping season starts on Black Friday, the day after Thanksgiving. It is the busiest shopping day of the year. Retailers make the most money this time of year, about 20 to 30 percent of annual revenue. About 136 million people will shop during the Thanksgiving Holiday weekend. More and more will shop online. In an era of instant information, shoppers can use their mobile phones to find deals. (10) About 183.8 million people will shop on Cyber Monday, the first Monday after Thanksgiving. More than half of all holiday purchases will be made online. One-in-five Americans will use a tablet or smartphone. Online spending on Black Friday will rise 15 percent to hit \$2.7 billion this year. Cyber Monday spending will increase 12 percent to \$3 billion. For many, shopping online was "a more comfortable alternative" than crowded malls. The shift to online shopping has had a big impact on traditional shopping malls. Since 2010, more than 24 shopping malls have closed and an additional 60 are struggling. (11) However, Fortune says the weakest of the malls have closed. The sector is thriving again. The International Council of Shopping Centers said 94.2 percent of malls were full, or occupied, with shops by the end of 2014. That is the highest level in 27 years. (12) Economist Gus Faucher said lower unemployment and rising wages could give Americans more money to spend. The average American consumer will spend about \$805 on gifts. That's about \$630.5 billion between November and December—an increase of 3.7 percent from last year.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

★听先知) 预览四道题各选项,由第 9 题选项中的 Holiday shopping 和 Online stores 等词可以初步推测,短文内容与假期购物和网上购物有关;再结合各题选项中的 holiday shoppers, survive, thriving, Better quality, Higher employment and wages 等词可以进一步推测,短文内容涉及假期购物季期间的消费者和购买力等方面的信息。

- 9. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
 - B)。 **详解** 短文开头便提到,美国的假期购物季开始于黑色星期五,也就是感恩节后的那一天,这一天是一年中最忙的采购日,零售商们在这几天内大约能够挣到他们年收入的 20% 到 30%。接下来,短文分析了感恩节期间的购物人数、购买方式、消费金额等。因此,讲话者主要谈论的是假期购物这一主题,答案为 B)。
- 10. How many people will shop on Cyber Monday?
 - D)。 **洋解** 短文中明确指出,会有大约 183.8 million 的美国人将在感恩节后的第一个周一,也就是在 Cyber Monday 进行购物。因此答案为 D)。
- 11. What does Fortune say about traditional shopping malls?
 - C)。 **革解**) 短文中提到,传统购物中心的日子不好过,2010年以来,已经有超过24家购物中心倒闭,还有60家在挣扎中生存。但是《财富》杂志说,最弱小的传统购物中心已经被淘汰,这一商业形式将会再次迎来生机。因此答案为C)。
- 12. What is said to account for the increased number of shoppers?
 - B)。 **详解**) 短文中提到,经济学家 Gus Faucher 说,低失业率以及上涨的工资使得美国人手里有更多的 钱可以用来消费。换句话说就是,高就业率和高工资导致了消费者人数的上涨,因此答案为 B)。

Passage Two

For years, many of us have relied on antibiotic use to treat various infections. And the reality is that

antibiotics have been responsible for saving millions of lives since penicillin, one of the earliest antibiotics, was first used on a clinical basis 70 years ago. However, today is a new era in which taking antibiotics can cause some very dangerous and potentially life-threatening situations. (13) In fact, you may have heard about the new "superbugs", which are antibiotic-resistant bacteria that have developed as a result of overprescribed antibiotics. In the past, health experts warned us that the day would come in which it would become very difficult to provide medical care for even common problems such as lung infection or severe sour throat. (14) And, apparently, that day has come because seemingly routine operations such as knee replacements are now much more hazardous due to the looming threat of these infections.

The problem has grown into such epidemic proportions that this severe strain of resistant bacteria is being blamed for nearly 700,000 deaths each year throughout the world; and, unfortunately, health experts worry that the number will rise to 10 million or more on a yearly basis by 2050. (15) With such a large lifethreatening epidemic, it is sad to say that only 1.2 percent of budgetary money for the National Institutes of Health is currently being spent on research to tackle this problem. This is a far cry from the funds necessary for a problem of such magnitude.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

▶★听先知)预览三道题各选项,由第 13 题选项中的 antibiotics, life-threatening diseases, bacteria 等词可以初步推测,短文内容与使用抗生素对重大疾病进行治疗有关; 再结合各题选项中的 overprescribed, no longer curable, complex 等词可以进一步推测,短文内容涉及抗生素的过度使用及其后果。

- 13. What do we learn about the "superbugs"?
 - **D**)。 **一详解**) 短文中提到了"superbugs"这一概念。所谓"超级细菌"指的是那些因为过度使用抗生素而产生的抗药性细菌。因此答案为 D)。
- 14. What is the result of the overuse of antibiotics?
 - B)。 (**详解**) 短文中提到,健康专家已经给出了警告,很快那些很普通的病症都将变得无药可用,并且目前已经出现的情况是,由于滥用抗生素产生抗药性细菌所带来的感染风险,原本极为普通的手术也开始变得危险起来。因此答案为 B)。
- 15. What is most urgently needed for tackling the large life-threatening epidemic, according to the speaker?
 - C)。 **洋解**)短文末尾提到,面对一个如此危害众多生命的难题,国家健康研究所目前仅投入其预算的 1.2% 进行研究,对于这么一个重量级的难题来说这样的资金投入远远不够。也就是说,目前最急需的 是投入更多的资金,故答案为 C)。

Section C

Recording One

This is the reason you are here in a university. You are here to be educated. (16) You are here to understand thinking better and to think better yourself. It's not a chance you're going to have throughout your lifetime. For the next few years, you have a chance to focus on thinking.

I think about some of the students who took advantage of their opportunities in a university. One of the stories I always like to tell is of a freshman seminar that I had a chance to teach at Harvard when I was president of the university. I taught a seminar on globalization and I assigned a reading that I had written about global capital flows. And as I did each week, I asked one of the students to introduce the readings. And this young man, in October of his freshman year, said something like the following. "The reading by President Summers on the flow of capital across countries, it was kind of interesting, but the data did not come close to supporting the conclusions." And I thought to myself, "What a fantastic thing this was. How could somebody who had been there for five weeks tell the person who had the title 'President' that he didn't really know what he was talking about?" And it was a special moment.

Now, I don't want to be misunderstood. I explained to my student that I actually thought he was rather more confused than I was and I argued back, but what was really important about that was the universities stand out as places that really are about the authority of ideas. (17) You see it in faculty members who are pleased when their students make a discovery that undermines a cherished theory that they had put forward.

I think of another student I had who came to me one morning, one evening actually, walked into my

office and said that I had written a pretty good paper, but that it had five important mistakes and that he wanted a job. (18) You could debate whether they actually were mistakes, but you couldn't debate that young man's hunger to learn. You could not debate that that young man was someone who wanted to make a difference in economics and he is today a professor of economics. And his works are more cited as an economist than any other economist in the world.

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

□未听先知) 预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 ability to think, lifelong learning process, academic, presidents' authority, thirst for knowledge 等词可以推测,讲座内容与教育有关,涉及教育的本质和学术权威等方面。

16. What does the speaker say about a university?

B)。 (**详解**) 讲座开头部分指出,在大学里,你可以更好地理解思考以及更好地独立思考。也就是说,大学能够提高学生的思考能力,因此答案为B)。

17. What do we learn from the speaker's stories about universities?

A)。 **详解** 在讲座中,讲话者共提及了两个反权威精神的故事。讲话者说,在哈佛大学的教师队伍里,如果学生的发现能够削弱他们提出的被奉若至宝的理论,他们会十分欣喜。由此可知,大学里鼓励学术民主,因此答案为A)。

18. What does the speaker see in the young man who challenged his paper?

A)。 (**详解**) 讲座最后提到, 你可以与学生争论这些是否真的是错误, 但不容争辩的是, 这个年轻人有着强烈的求知欲。因此答案为 A)。

Recording Two

(19) Psychological research shows we consistently underestimate our mental powers. If you think this does not apply to you, then here is a simple test to show you are wrong. Write down the names of all the American states you can remember. Put the list away and then set yourself the same task a week later. Provided you have not cheated by consulting an atlas, you will notice something rather surprising. (20) The two lists will contain roughly the same number of states, but they will not be identical. Some names will have slipped away, but others will have replaced them. This suggests that somewhere in your mind you may well have a record of virtually every state. So it is not really your memory letting you down, just your ability to retrieve information from it.

We would remember a lot more if we had more confidence in our memories and knew how to use them properly. (21-1) One useful tip is that things are more likely to be remembered if you are in exactly the same state and place as you were when you learned them. So if you are a student who always reviews over black coffee, perhaps it would be sensible to prime yourself with a cup before the exam. (21-2) If possible, you should also try to learn information in the room where it is going to be tested. When you learn is also important. Lots of people swear they can absorb new information more efficiently at some times of the day than at others. Research shows this is not just imagination. There is a biological rhythm for learning, though it affects different people in different ways. (22) For most of us, the best plan is to take in new information in the morning and then try to consolidate it into memory during the afternoon. But this does not apply to everyone, so it is essential to establish your own rhythm. You can do this by learning a set number of lines of poetry at different times of the day and seeing when most lines stick. When you have done this, try to organize your life so that the time set aside for learning coincides with the time when your memory is at its best.

Avoid learning marathons—they do not make the best use of your mind. Take plenty of breaks, because they offer a double bonus: the time off gives your mind a chance to do some preliminary consolidation and it also gives a memory boost to the learning.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

★听先知)预览四道题各选项,由第 19 题选项中的 memory,long-term memory,mental powers 可以初步推测,讲座内容与人们的记忆能力或精神力量有关;再结合其他题选项中的 Focusing on, tested, Reviewing, lessons,learn best,study 等词可以进一步推测,讲座内容可能涉及怎样做才能帮助人们更好地记忆、复习课程、准备考试等内容。

19. What does the simple test suggest?

D)。 (**详解**) 讲座开头部分提到,心理学研究表明人们总是低估自己的精神力量。接着,讲话者用一个试验证明了此说法的正确性。因此答案为 **D**)。

20. What do we learn about the two lists in the test?

B)。 (**详解**) 讲座中明确提到,受测试者列出的两个单子中所包含的州的数量大致相同,但是州的名字并不完全相同。因此答案为B)。

21. What does the speaker suggest about preparing for and taking an exam?

C)。 **严详解** 讲座中讲话者提出了一个有用的小技巧,即当人们所处的状态和地点与当初学习吸收这些信息的状态和地点相同时,这些信息最容易被想起。如果有可能,你应该试试去要举行考试的房间学习。因此答案为 C)。

22. What tip does the speaker give on learning?

A)。 详解 讲座中提到,对大多数人来说,上午学习新知识,下午的时间用来复习巩固效果最好,但这并不适用于所有人,所以建立自己的学习节奏很重要。可以通过在一天中的不同时间段记忆几行诗歌的方法来测试出自己的最佳学习时间,并将自己的生活据此进行调整,在记忆最好的时刻学习,从而得到更好的学习效果。因此答案为 A)。

Recording Three

Hello! Today I am going to talk about poverty.

Poverty has become a critical issue in today's world. (23) It concerns not only us sociologists, but also economists, politicians and business people. Poverty has been understood in many different ways. One useful way is to distinguish between three degrees of poverty—extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty.

The first type of poverty is extreme poverty. It's also called absolute poverty. In extreme poverty, households cannot meet basic needs for survival. People are chronically hungry. They are unable to access safe drinking water, let alone health care. They cannot afford education for their children. In short, people who live in extreme poverty do not have even the minimum resources to support themselves and their families. (24) Where does extreme poverty occur? Well, you can find it only in developing countries.

Well, what about moderate poverty? Unlike extreme poverty, moderate poverty generally refers to conditions of life in which basic needs are met, but barely. People living in moderate poverty have the resources to keep themselves alive, but only at a very basic level. For example, they may have access to drinking water but not clean, safe drinking water. They may have a home to shelter themselves but it does not have power supply, a telephone or plumbing.

The third kind of poverty is relative poverty. Relative poverty is generally considered to be a household income level which is below a given proportion of average family income. The relatively poor live in high income countries but they do not have a high income themselves. The method of calculating the poverty line is different from country to country but we can say that basically a family living in relative poverty has less than a percentage of the average family income. (25) For example, in the United States, a family can be considered poor if their income is less than 50 percent of the national average family income. They can meet their basic needs but they lack access to cultural goods, entertainment, and recreation. They also do not have access to quality health care or other prerequisites for upward social mobility.

Well, I have briefly explained to you how poverty can be distinguished as extreme poverty, moderate poverty, and relative poverty. We should keep these distinctions in mind when we research people's living conditions either in the developing or the developed world.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

★听先知)预览三道题各选项,发现各题之间关系并不密切。由第23题各选项可以确认,该题考查某位男士的身份或职业;第24题各选项都与地点相关,而第25题各选项中的 health care, national average family income, basic needs, afford 等词说明,该题与人们的生活水平相关。因此,讲座应为经济方面的题材,涉及收入水平和基本生活保障等方面的内容。

23. What does the speaker do?

C)。 **洋解** 讲座开头讲话者提到,他今天将谈论一下贫困问题,这一问题在当今社会至关重要,不但像他 这样的社会学家,而且经济学家、政治家以及商人们也都十分关心。由此可以确认,讲话者本人是一位 社会学家,因此答案为 C)。

24. Where does the speaker say we can find extreme poverty?

D)。(**严详解**) 讲座中讲话者明确指出,极端贫困只会出现在发展中国家。因此答案为 D)。

- 25. What do we learn about American people living in relative poverty?
 - **B**)。 **一详解** 讲座中提到,各国对于相对贫困的界定不同。在美国,如果家庭年收入达不到全国家庭年均收入的50%,则认定该家庭处于相对贫困状态。因此答案为B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

一项研究揭示,当你在一个陌生的地方睡觉时,你一半的大脑会保持警觉,准备应对危险。这种现象经常被(26) <u>称作</u>"第一夜效应"。布朗大学的研究人员发现,大脑左半球的网络比右半球的网络"更为活跃"。与向(27) 志愿者的左耳播放噪音相比,向他们的右耳播放噪音(刺激大脑左半球)更有可能唤醒他们。

人们(28) <u>特别</u>观察到一点,即在深度睡眠时大脑左半球更为活跃。当研究人员重复实验室的实验,以研究第二、三晚的效应时,他们发现此时无法用同样的方法刺激处于深度睡眠中的大脑左半球。研究人员解释说,这个研究证明,当我们处于(29) **全新的**环境中,部分大脑会保持警觉,以便于人能够抵抗任何(30) **潜在**危险。

研究人员认为,这是第一次在人类身上(31) 识别出大脑不同状态的"第一夜效应"。但这并非是首次被发现。一些动物(32) 种类身上也出现这种现象。比如海豚,还有其他一些(33) 海洋动物,它们睡眠时会关闭大脑的一个半球。之前的一项研究指出,海豚会(34) 有意识地控制自己的呼吸。如果在睡眠中不保持大脑活跃,它们有可能会溺亡。但是,正如这项针对人类的研究所显示的,海豚睁眼睡觉的另一个原因在于它们睡觉时要提防(35) 捕食者。这样做也可以保持它们的生理机能正常运转。

▶ 选项归类

- 名 词: J) predators 捕食者; L) species 种类,类别; N) varieties 多样性; O) volunteers 志愿者
- 动 词: A) classified 分类; E) identified 识别; K) referred 涉及,谈到
- **形容词:** A) classified 分类的; D) exotic 奇异的; F) inherent 内在的,固有的; G) marine 海洋的; H) novel 新奇的,新颖的; I) potential 潜在的
- 副 词: B) consciously 有意识地; C) dramatically 戏剧性地; M) specifically 特别地

| 详解详析

- 26. **K**) **referred**。 **译解** 空格位于系动词 be 之后,介词 to 之前,初步判断此处可填入动词的过去分词,构成被动语态,且此动词还能和 to 构成固定搭配。备选动词过去分词有 A) classified, E) identified 及 K) referred,因为 classified 和 identified 为及物动词,不能与 to 搭配,故排除。本题答案为 referred"涉及,谈到",be referred to as...意为"被作为……而提及"。
- 27. **O**) **volunteers**。 **严详解** 空格位于介词 of 之后,应填入名词,表示所属关系。从上下文可知,此处谈论的是一个实验,从常识判断,该实验的参与者应该是"人或动物",因此答案为 O) volunteers"志愿者"。备选名词 J) predators, L) species 和 N) varieties 均不符合文意,故排除。
- 28. **M**) **specifically**。 **译解** 空格位于 It 引导的主语从句的主句中,该主句的主谓齐全,因此应填入副词。 备选项有 B) consciously, C) dramatically 及 M) specifically。科学实验要求客观,因此排除"有意识地观察",而"戏剧性地观察"不符合汉语表达习惯,故答案为 specifically"特别地"。
- 29. H) novel。 (**译解**) 空格位于不定冠词 a 之后,名词 environment 之前,应填入形容词作定语,修饰名词。全文谈论的是睡眠的"第一夜效应",强调了在陌生地方睡第一夜时发生的情况,此处所强调的是"新"。 D) exotic "奇异的"和 H) novel "新奇的,新颖的"均有"新"的含义,但是 exotic 更偏重于"来自异国他乡",不符合文意,故排除,因此答案为 H)。备选项中, A) classified "分类的", E) identified "被识别的", F) inherent "内在的,固有的", G) marine "海洋的"和 I) potential "潜在的"均语境不符,故排除。
- 31. **E**) **identified**。 **译解** 空格位于 has been 之后,应填入动词的过去分词,构成现在完成时的被动语态。 备选项中 E) identified 符合上下文语境,故为答案,has been identified 意为"被识别为"。A) classified 表示"被分类的",不符合文意,故排除。
- 32. L) species。 (详解) 空格位于主语 animal 之后,谓语动词 display 之前,由此判断应填入名词复数形式。

- 本句意为:一些动物______也出现这种现象。只有 L) species"种类,类别"符合文意,故为答案。备选项中, J) predators"捕食者"和 N) varieties"多样性"与此处文意不符,故排除。
- 33. **G**) **marine**。 **严详解** 空格位于名词 animals 之前,可填入形容词作定语修饰该名词。本句以海豚为例,而海豚属于海洋动物中的一种,故选 G) marine"海洋的"。备选项中, A) classified"分类的", D) exotic "奇异的"和 F) inherent"内在的,固有的"均不符合文意,故排除。
- 34. **B**) **consciously**。 **译解** 空格位于宾语从句中,且该宾语从句主谓结构齐全,因此该处可填入副词。从 常理判断,"海豚会有意识地控制自己的呼吸"而非"戏剧化地控制呼吸",故答案为 B) consciously"有意识地",同时排除 C) dramatically"戏剧性地"。
- 35. **J**) **predators**。 **声详解** 空格位于动词短语 look out for (提防)之后,此处应填入名词。根据句意,海豚需要小心防备的应该是对其不利的事物,故答案为 J) **predators**"捕食者"。同时排除 N) varieties"多样性"。

Section B

全文翻译

精英数学竞赛促使人才库多元化

- [A] (37) 近年来,人们对精英高中数学竞赛的兴趣越来越大。去年夏天,美国在国际数学奥林匹克竞赛中 摘取桂冠,这是 20 多年来美国队的第一次胜出。鉴于此,这种趋势很可能会继续下去。
- [B] (43) 但是,这种由来自中产阶级和富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生主导的竞赛,会变得更加多元化吗? 决定哪些有前途的学生能够得到国际数学界的认可受许多社会和文化因素的影响。但一直努力着让更多的黑人、西班牙裔和低收入家庭的学生进入高等数学领域,希望能改变高水平竞争者的人口池,使其不再那么排外。
- [C]"挑战在于,如果某些人正在做某些事情,其他人要闯进去很困难,"罗博深说,他是去年美国数学奥林匹克队赢得冠军的主教练。罗教授认为,通过朋友和网络,越来越多的人参与到奥数学习研究中来。他说,"如果你意识到这是他们成长的方式,你就可以开始采取行动",并带领其他学生参与进来。
- [D] 大多数高等数学竞赛的训练都是在正常学校时间之外进行的。学生们参加校外俱乐部、夏令营、在线论坛和课堂,以及大学"数学圈"等为比赛做准备。
- [E] 高中数学竞赛参赛学生的最大的供应者之一,包括那些最终参加国际奥林匹克数学大赛的学生,是一个叫 MathCounts 的中学项目。全国各地大约有10万名学生参加该项目的系列比赛,每年五月则进行类似游戏展风采的全国性赛事。最近一次比赛是上周在华盛顿举行的。学生首先在本校组成参赛团队,学校则选派一位志愿教练,并支付象征性的费用让学生参加区域和国家比赛。(41)参加全国比赛的224名学生的所有费用全部报销。
- [F] 去年贏得国际数学奧林匹克竞赛的美国队队员几乎都以中学生身份参加了 MathCounts 项目,罗教授也是该项目的一位志愿教练。(36)"中学是一个重要的年龄段,因为学生有足够的数学能力来解决高级问题,但他们并没有真正决定将来到底想做什么。他们很容易被诱惑。"罗教授说。
- [G]另一个较有影响力的供应者是一个名为"问题解决艺术"的在线学校。该组织大约在13年前始创,现在有15000个用户。(39)学生们可以用论坛聊天、玩游戏、免费一起解决问题,也可以花几百美元购买训练有素的老师的授课。据该公司创始人理查德·阿兹克介绍,去年参加国际奥数大赛的美国6支团队队员们在该课程网站的学习课程总计超过40门。学习高等数学的学生家长和MathCounts的教练们说孩子们经常在线学习研讨。
- [H] 还有许多大学附属夏令营都把目标放在培养优秀的数学学生上。(45) 有些夏令营费用很高,比如三周的强化课程需要花费4500美元以上,但多数夏令营都提供奖学金。数学奥林匹克夏季训练计划是一个为期三周的数学集训营,由美国数学协会举办,学员可以直接参加国际锦标赛,而且对拿到名次的学员免费。只有大约50名学生能够获得邀请,遴选依据是笔试成绩和在美国数学奥林匹克比赛中的表现。
- [I] (38-1) 大学城的学生也可以进入数学圈促进高数学习。这些团队主要源于东欧培养年轻人才的传统,(38-2) 教授在放学后或周末教授有前途的从幼儿园到12年级的学生研习高等数学。洛杉矶数学圈在加利福尼亚大学进行,2007年开始时只有20名学生,现在则超过250人。"这些数学圈无成本,或者即使学生参与也不需要花费太多,但你必须了解它们的运行规则,"阿兹克说,"大多数人喜欢从更多的弱势群体中选才,但却不会上门选才。一部分原因是沟通问题,另外一部分是交通成本问题。"
- [J] 在高等数学界,多元化是个问题,这已不是什么秘密。根据美国数学协会竞赛主任马克·索尔的说法,在50年的数学竞赛史中,除几个女孩外,没有任何一个非裔美国人或西班牙裔学生参加过数学奥林匹克小组。(42) 许多学校根本不把学术竞赛列为优先考虑的范畴。"你知道我们要打败谁吗?"索尔问道。"足球队?篮球队?那些团队可都会和我们竞争资源,挤占学生的时间、注意力、学校的支出、家长的努力以及学校的热情。"
 - [K] 在低收入的城市和农村地区的教师没有参加过数学竞赛,所以可能也不知道如 MathCounts 这样学习

高数的机会,而那些知道的老师,可能又不会支持或感觉没有足够的能力带领孩子们参赛。

- [L] 但也有一些项目可以争取让更多的学生参与高数学习。(40) 一个名为"进入数学之桥"的非盈利机构,总部位于纽约,开办了一个区域性的暑期计划,旨在让服务不到的学生,主要是黑人和西班牙裔,致力于数学和科学事业。七年级结束后的夏天,学生们在大学里待上三周,每天学习高等数学七小时。在接下来的五年里,这个团体帮助学生们加入其他优秀的暑期数学项目,进入优质高中,最终到大学学习。到目前为止,大约有250名学生参加过该项目,而该项目也得到了杰克·肯特·库克基金会的资助。
- [M](44)"美国许多低收入的社区都有服务项目,但他们主要集中在'提高孩子的学习成绩,'而不是'让这些孩子获得与富有家庭的孩子同等的机会,'"该项目的创始人兼执行董事丹尼尔·扎哈诺波说。"我们正试图开创这条道路。"学生们直接通过他们的学校申请这个项目。"我们想进入到父母进不去的系统,"扎哈诺波说。
- [N] 在过去的几年里,为了让参加者人员多样化,MathCounts 新增了两个中学课程:国家数学俱乐部和数学视频挑战赛。报名参加国家数学俱乐部的学校或教师会收到一整套活动方案和学习资源,但没有专门的教师培训,也没有相应的比赛。
- [O] 数学视频挑战赛是一种协同比赛。4个学生组成一个小组,制作视频演示一个数学问题及其在实际生活中的应用。在今年的 MathCounts 全国赛激烈紧张的倒计时轮,前12名学生正面交锋,快速解决复杂的问题,之后数学视频挑战赛决赛选手上台展示自己的视频。这一组的人口分布与竞赛轮出现了很大不同——16个视频决赛选手中,13个是女生,8个是非裔美国学生。视频挑战赛并没有让个别学生骑虎难下,而是设计得更亲民。除此之外,它还增加了艺术创造力的元素,吸引了一批新的认为自己不是"数学人"那块料的学生。

| 详解详析

- 36. Middle school is a crucial period when students may become keenly interested in advanced mathematics.
 - ■译文 中学是学生对高等数学产生浓厚 兴趣的关键时期。
 - **☞定位** 由题干关键词 Middle school 和 a crucial period 定位到原文画线处。
- [F] Nearly all members of last year's winning U. S. IMO team took part in MathCounts as middle school students, as did Loh, the coach. "Middle school is an important age because students have enough math capability to solve advanced problems, but they haven't really decided what they want to do with their lives," said Loh. "They often get hooked then."
- **详解** [F] 段引用罗教授的话指出"中学是一个重要的年龄段,因为学生有足够的数学能力来解决高级问题"。题干中的 a crucial period 对应原文中的 an important age,故答案为[F]。
- 37. Elite high school math competitions are attracting more interest throughout the United States.
 - ■译文)精英高中数学竞赛在全美引起更 多学生的兴趣。
 - **定位** 由题干关键词 Elite high school math competitions 定位到原文画线处。
- [A] Interest in elite high school math competitions has grown in recent years, and in light of last summer's U.
 S. win at the International Math Olympiad (IMO)—the first for an American team in more than two decades—the trend is likely to continue.
- ■详解 定位段指出近年来,人们对精英高中数学竞赛的兴趣越来越大,而且这种趋势很可能会继续下去。 题干是对定位段的同义概括,故答案为[A]。
- 38. Math circles provide students with access to advanced-math training by university professors.
 - ▶ 資文 数学圈使学生有机会由大学教授培训高等数学。
 - **■定位** 由题干关键词 Math circles 和 university professors 定位到原文画线处。
- [I] Students in university towns may also have access to another lever for involvement in accelerated math: math circles. In these groups, which came out of an Eastern European tradition of developing young talent, professors teach promising K-12 students advanced mathematics for several hours after school or on weekends. The Los Angeles Math Circle, held at the University of California, Los Angeles, began in 2007 with 20 students and now has more than 250. "These math circles cost nothing, or they're very cheap for students to get involved in, but you have to know about them," said Rusczyk. "Most people would love to get students from more underserved populations, but they just can't get them in the door. Part of it is communication; part of it is transportation."

■详解 [I] 段指出,大学城的学生也可以进入数学圈进行高数学习,教授在放学后或利用周末时间教授有前途的 12 年级及以下的学生研习高等数学。题干中的 provide students with access to 对应原文中 Students... have access to,故答案为[I]。

- 39. Students may take advantage of online resources to learn to solve math problems.
 - **☞译文** 学生们可以利用网 上资源学习解决数学问题。
 - **■定位**由题干关键词online和solve...problems定位到原文画线处。
- [G] Another influential feeder for advanced-math students is an online school called Art of Problem Solving, which began about 13 years ago and now has 15,000 users. Students use forums to chat, play games, and solve problems together at no cost, or they can pay a few hundred dollars to take courses with trained teachers. According to Richard Rusczyk, the company founder, the six U. S. team members who competed at the IMO last year collectively took more than 40 courses on the site. Parents of advanced-math students and MathCounts coaches say the children are on the website constantly.

□详解)定位句指出,学生们可以利用在线学校进行论坛聊天、玩游戏、免费共同解决问题。题干中的 take advantage of 对应原文中的 use,故答案为[G]。

- 40. The summer program run by a nonprofit organization has helped many underserved students learn advanced math.
 - ■译文 由一个非营利组织运行的暑期计划已经帮助许多服务不到的学生学习高等数学。
 - **■定位** 由题干关键词 The summer program, nonprofit 和 underserved students 定位到原文画线处。
- [L] But there are initiatives in place to try to get more underrepresented students involved in accelerated math. A New York City-based nonprofit called Bridge to Enter Mathematics runs a residential summer program aimed at getting underserved students, mostly black and Hispanic, working toward math and science careers. The summer after 7th grade, students spend three weeks on a college campus studying advanced math for seven hours a day. Over the next five years, the group helps the students get into other elite summer math programs, high-performing high schools, and eventually college. About 250 students so far have gone through the program, which receives funding from the Jack Kent Cooke Foundation.

□详解 定位句指出,一个名为"进入数学之桥"的非营利机构,总部位于纽约,开办了一个区域性的暑期计划,旨在让服务不到的学生,主要是黑人和西班牙裔,致力于数学和科学事业。题干中的 a nonprofit organization 指的是原文中的 Bridge to Enter Mathematics,题干是定位句的同义概括,故答案为[L]。

- 41. Winners of local contests will participate in the national math competition for free.
 - ▶译文 本地比赛优胜者 将免费参加全国数学竞赛。
 - **■定位** 由题干关键词 national math competition 和 for free 定位到原文画线处。
- [E] One of the largest feeders for high school math competitions—including those that eventually lead to the IMO—is a middle school program called MathCounts. About 100,000 students around the country participate in the program's competition series, which culminates in a national game-show-style contest held each May. The most recent one took place last week in Washington, D. C. Students join a team through their schools, which provide a volunteer coach and pay a nominal fee to send students to regional and state competitions. The 224 students who make it to the national competition get an all-expenses-paid trip.

□详解 定位句指出,参加全国比赛的 224 名学生的所有费用全部报销。题干是对定位句的同义替换,故答案为[E]。

- 42. Many schools don't place academic competitions at the top of their priority list.
- [J] It's no secret in the advanced-math community that diversity is a problem. According to Mark Saul, the director of competitions for the Mathematical Association of America, not

▶ 译文 许多学校没有把学术竞赛放在他们优先列表的首位。

■定位 由题干关键词 Many schools 和 academic competitions 定位到原文画线处。

a single African-American or Hispanic student—and only a handful of girls—has ever made it to the Math Olympiad team in its 50 years of existence. **Many schools** simply don't prioritize **academic competitions**. "Do you know who we have to beat?" asked Saul. "The football team, the basketball team—that's our competition for resources, student time, attention, school dollars, parent efforts, school enthusiasm."

译解 定位句指出,许多学校根本不把学术竞赛列为优先考虑的范畴。题干中的 place...at the top of their priority list 对应原文中的 prioritize,故答案为[J]。

- 43. Contestants of elite high school math competitions are mostly Asian and white students from well-off families.
 - ▶ 译文 精英高中数学竞赛的参赛者 大多是来自富裕家庭的亚裔和白人 学生。
 - **▶定位** 由题干关键词 Asian and white students 和 well-off families 定位到原文画线处。
- B] But will such contests, which are overwhelmingly dominated by Asian and white students from middle-class and affluent families, become any more diverse? Many social and cultural factors play roles in determining which promising students get on the path toward international math recognition. But efforts are in place to expose more black, Hispanic, and low-income students to advanced math, in the hope that the demographic pool of high-level contenders will eventually begin to shift and become less exclusive.

●详解)定位句指出,这种竞赛由来自中产阶级和富裕家庭的亚裔和白人学生主导。题干中的 well-off families 是原文中 affluent families 的同义替换,题干是对定位句的同义概括,故答案为[B]。

- 44. Some math training programs primarily focus on raising students' math scores.
 - **▶ 译文** 一些数学培训项目主要关注于提高学生的数学成绩。
 - **□定位** 由题干关键词 raise... math scores 定位到原文画线处。
- [M] "If you look at a lot of low-income communities in the United States, there are programs that are serving them, but they're primarily centered around 'Let's get these kids' grades up,' and not around 'Let's get these kids access to the same kinds of opportunities as more-affluent kids,'" said Daniel Zaharopol, the founder and executive director of the program. "We're trying to create that pathway." Students apply to the program directly through their schools. "We want to reach parents who are not plugged into the system," said Zaharopol.

译解 定位句指出,许多服务项目主要集中在"提高孩子的学习成绩"。题干中的 primarily focus on 对应原文中的 primarily centered around,故答案为[M]。

- 45. Some intensive summer programs are very expensive but most of them provide scholarships.
 - □译文 一些暑期课程非常昂贵,但大部分都提供奖学金。
 - **■定位** 由题干关键词 intensive summer programs, expensive 和 scholarships 定位到原文画线处。
- [H] There are also dozens of summer camps—many attached to universities—that aim to prepare elite math students. Some are pricey—a three-week intensive program can cost \$4,500 or more—but most offer scholarships. The Math Olympiad Summer Training Program is a three-week math camp held by the Mathematical Association of America that leads straight to the international championship and is free for those who make it. Only about 50 students are invited based on their performance on written tests and at the USA Math Olympiad.

■详解 定位句指出,有些夏令营费用很高,比如三周的强化训练课程需要花费 4 500 美元以上,但多数夏令营都提供奖学金。题干中的 expensive 对应原文中的 pricey; provide 对应原文中的 offer,故答案为[H]。

Passage One

全文翻译

生活在今天,我们特别感激麦卡德尔、卡欣、霍斯、威尔金斯和马克斯韦尔以及其他将美国时尚从巴黎设计的界限中解放出来的女性。独立性体现在衣物的打板、包装、储存、协调和使衣柜合理化方面。(46-1)这些设计者确立了现代着装规范,让游乐装和其他运动装等装备充实了休闲服饰,让裤装进入了衣橱,崇尚服装的合理性和功能性,反对为了一时一日的需要而置装。美国时尚是讲求逻辑的,是与女性的着装意愿相符的。美国时尚,或明显或隐晦地体现着民主,而传统的巴黎式时尚则是有规则限定的,无论愿意与否,都强加给女性。

早些时候,美国的时尚也是遵循着巴黎的规范,甚至照搬和剽窃特定的法国设计。(46-2/47) 名牌运动装并不像后来的"现代艺术"一样,模仿欧洲设计;它是真正在美国创立并发展的。它的设计者们不是高端产品的补充线。(48) 其设计目标和商业诉求就是运动装,其突出特征就是充满解决问题的巧思和现实生活的实用性。易于打理是最为重要的:特别是夏季服装和套装,主要都是棉质的,随时可以在家里洗涤和熨烫。衣物门襟简单、实用、容易打开,因为现代女性不依靠私人女佣来给自己穿衣。美国的设计师注重穿衣女性的智慧与自由。

很多人提出这个时代的女性设计师能够将其自身的着装价值理念投射到新的时尚中。(49) 当然,在二十世纪三、四十年代,大多这种论断还是超前的,因为当时在以实用性为基础进行服装调整方面,人们几乎毫无经验。如果把巴黎搁置一边,在一定程度上美学传统也会受到撼动。运动装的设计师必须由除了纯粹的美学以外的标准来验证;在时尚运动装设计中模仿设计者的生活就是这种关系的粗陋版本。客户最终也会被作为一种参考,特别是多萝西·谢弗的喜好,她能够成为罗德与泰勒百货销售数据的指向。

实用性是否能够单独证实美国设计者新理念的合理性呢?时尚一向都被看作是对美的追求,而有些人还重视时尚与艺术的微妙关系。而美国运动装设计者所证明的时尚是一种切切实实的设计艺术,要回应服务的需求。当然这些注重实际、具有洞察力的设计者决定了二十世纪晚期的时尚轨迹。(50)她们是两性平等的先驱,体现于她们非常实用的、适应性强的服装上,既适合大众,又能表达自我个性。

|| 详解详析|

- 46. **B**)。 **定位** 由题于中的 women designers 和 American fashion 定位到文章首段第三句: These designers established the modern dress code...和第二段第二句: Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe...it was genuinely invented and developed in America.
 - **详解** 推理判断题。定位句指出,这些设计者奠定了现代着装规范,而名牌运动装设计并非模仿欧洲风格,而是完全在美国本土产生和发展的。可见这些设计师建立了带有独特美国特征的着装规范,故答案为 B)。
 - ■点睛 A)"她们对传统的巴黎设计进行了改良"与文章首句相悖,从该句和下文都可看出美国时尚完全是独出心裁的,而不是对巴黎传统时尚的修修补补,故排除;C)"她们创造出一套全新的设计程序",文章没有讨论设计程序的问题,故排除;D)"她们将原创性视为时尚设计的首要因素",从文章中可以看出,美国设计者们首先注重的是服装的实用性和合理性,故排除。
- 47. **D**)。 **(画定位)** 由题于中的 American designer sportswear 定位到第二段第二句: Designer sportswear was not modeled on that of Europe, as "modern art" would later be; it was genuinely invented and developed in America.
 - (■详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,名牌运动装不像后来的"现代艺术"一样,模仿欧洲设计;它是真正在美国创立并发展的。可见它是一种全新的创造,故答案为 D)。
 - ┢点睛 A)"它效仿欧洲的样式",这与文章定位句所表达的意义完全相悖,故排除;B)"它注重女性的美",从文中可知,这种服装的首要设计理念是实用和合理,而不是体现美感,故排除;C)"它代表真正的美国艺术",该句是对文章最后一段第三句的曲解,原文是说美国设计者将时尚理解为切实的设计艺术,C)与原文不符,故排除。
- 48. C)。 **定位** 根据题干中的 characterized 和 American designer sportswear 定位到文章第二段第四至五句: The design objective ... and the distinctive traits were problem-solving ingenuity and realistic lifestyle applications. Ease of care was most important...
 - **厂 详解** 事实细节题。第二段第四句中作者指出,美式时尚运动装的突出特点就是其充满解决问题的 巧思和现实生活的实用性;第五句指出易于打理是设计的首要考虑。可见这一点是美式时尚运动装的 特征,故答案为 C)。
 - (▶点睛)A)"追求美感",由第二段可知,对美感的追求是传统设计,而不是美式时尚设计的首要考虑

因素,故排除;B)"装饰性的服装",这一点在原文中并没有进行探讨,故排除;D)"面料质量",定位段虽然提到了棉质面料,但是为了说明运动装易于打理的特点,故排除。

- 49. A)。 **定位** 由题于中的 apparel 和 the 1930s 40s 定位到文章第三段第二句: Of course, much of this argument in the 1930s 40s was advanced because there was little or no experience in justifying *apparel* (服装) on the basis of utility.
 - (■详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,在二十世纪三四十年代,尽管几乎毫无经验,人们还是提出以实用性为基础进行服装调整。可见这个阶段主要是从注重美学转变到关注实用性设计以及做出的各种尝试,故答案为 A)。
 - ■点睛 B)"模仿传统的巴黎设计",这一观点从上文中对美式运动装特点的论述中就可以判断为错误的,故排除;C)"在传统与创新之间寻求平衡",从原文可知美国时尚运动装完全是创新事物,故排除;D)"更多女性参与时尚设计",由定位段可知,女性确实参与了时尚设计但并没有提及女性设计师愈加增多,故排除。
- 50. C)。 () 定位 由题于中的 designers of American sportswear 定位到文章最后一段最后一句: They were the pioneers of gender equity, in their useful, adaptable clothing, which was both made for the masses and capable of self-expression.
 - (■详解) 事实细节题。定位句指出,她们是两性平等的先驱,体现于她们非常实用的、适应性强的服装上,既适合大众,又能表达自我个性。可见这些设计者赞成男女平等,故答案为 C)。
 - ■点睛 A)"她们迎合年轻一代的品位",文章并没有讨论不同年龄段消费者品味的差别,故排除;B)"她们彻底改变了人们的美学理念",文章中只是说到服装设计对美感的重视程度,并没有提到人们的美学理念是否改变,故排除;D)"她们成为巴黎同行的竞争者",本篇文章没有提及设计者存在竞争关系,故排除。

① 高频词汇及短语

indebted [m'detɪd] *adj.* 对某人(十分)感激 confines ['kənfaɪnz] *n.* (*pl.*) 界限,范围 harmonize ['hɑ:mənaɪz] *v.* 和谐;使一致 suffice for 满足……的需要 versatility [ˌvɜ:sə'tɪlɪti] *n.* 多功能性;多才多艺 prescriptive [prɪ'skrɪptɪv] *adj.* 规定的,指定的 impose on 强加于;施加影响于 dictate ['dɪkteɪt] *n.* 原则;命令

model on 模仿 ingenuity [ˌɪmdʒə'nju:ɪti] n. 独创性;足智多谋 utility [ju:'tɪlɪti] n. 实用,效用 verify ['verɪfaɪ] v. 核实;查证 emulation [ˌemjo'leɪʃən] n. 效仿,效法 crude [kruːd] adj. 粗糙的,大概的 trivial ['trɪviəl] adj. 微不足道的,琐碎的

Passage Two

全文翻译

(51) 大量的垃圾堆和四处蔓延的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生动物造成的更为不良的影响之一。它们已导致一些鸟类放弃迁徙。这些鸟类不再飞行数千英里去寻找食物,而是把垃圾场变成它们冬天的觅食地。

德国的研究人员用微型 GPS 标签追踪了70 只白鹳,发现它们生命的头五个月在欧洲和亚洲不同的地点迁徙。大多数鸟儿沿着众人熟知的路线前往气候更为温暖的地方,而另一些鸟儿却中途停下来,在垃圾填埋场过冬,以食物残渣和垃圾场上滋生的大量昆虫为生。

从短期来看,这些鸟儿似乎受益于在垃圾堆里过冬。(52) 马克斯普朗克研究所的安德里亚·弗拉克发现,与只飞到摩洛哥北部并在那里的垃圾堆过冬的德国白鹳相比,按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟儿死亡的可能性更大。"对鸟类而言,这是一种获取食物的方便之法。有巨大的有机废物堆可供它们食用,"弗拉克说道。但伙食不是特别地美味可口,甚至不安全。大部分垃圾都是被丢弃的腐肉,与塑料袋和旧玩具等其他人类乱扔的垃圾混合在一起。

(53) "这非常危险。鸟类很容易吃掉塑料或橡皮筋碎片,并有可能死亡,"弗拉克说道。"我们并不了解其 长期后果。它们可能会吃到一些有毒的东西,损害到健康。我们还不能对此做出估计。"

科学家们追踪了欧洲和非洲不同繁殖地的白鹳。俄罗斯、希腊和波兰的白鹳飞到南非,而西班牙、突尼斯和 德国的白鹳只飞到萨赫勒地带。

(54) 伊比利亚半岛上的垃圾填埋场长期吸引着当地的白鹳,但这项研究中贴有标签的所有西班牙白鹳都飞越撒哈拉沙漠来到萨赫勒西部。这些科学家们在期刊上描述了来自德国的白鹳是如何明显地受到垃圾场的影响,它们在摩洛哥北部的垃圾场过冬,而不是迁徙到萨赫勒地带,其中有六分之四的鸟儿存活了至少五个月。

弗拉克表示,想要知道充足食物的好处是否大于食用垃圾填埋场所带来风险,还为时过早。但这并非是唯

一不确定的因素。(55) <u>正在迁徙的鸟类对其繁殖地和过冬目的地的生态系统都会产生影响,而中断传统路线可能还会产生意想不到的副作用。</u>白鹳吃蝗虫和其他昆虫,这些昆虫如果数量失控就会变成害虫。"它们提供了一项有用的服务,"弗拉克说道。

| 详解详析

- 51. **D**)。 **建位** 由题干中的 the impact of rubbish dumps 和 wildlife 定位到文章首段前两句: Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration.
 - (■详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,大量的垃圾堆和四处蔓延的垃圾填埋场是人类对野生动物造成的更为不良的影响之一,它们已导致一些鸟类放弃迁徙。由此可知,垃圾堆对野生动物造成的影响是它们改变了某些鸟类以前的迁徙习性,故答案为 D)。
 - 応請 A)"它们迫使白鹳寻找更安全的冬季避难所",由第二段最后一句可知,原文只提到垃圾堆对白鹳的影响是让某些白鹳因为食物而中断迁徙,而不是去寻找更安全的冬季避难所,故排除;B)"它们严重污染了鸟类过冬的地方",文中没有提到垃圾堆会对鸟类冬季栖息地的环境造成污染,故排除;C)"它们加速了某些害虫的繁殖",原文只在第二段最后一句提到垃圾场上滋生的大量昆虫,但并未表明这些昆虫都是有害昆虫,与原文意思不符,故排除。
- 52. **D**)。 **(画定位**) 由题于中的 following the traditional migration routes 定位到文章第三段第二句: Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps.
 - (■详解)事实细节题。定位句指出,马克斯普朗克研究所的安德里亚·弗拉克发现,与只飞到摩洛哥 北部并在那里的垃圾堆上过冬的德国白鹳相比,按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟类死亡的可能性更大,故 答案为 D)。
 - 応請 A)"它们能够加速繁殖",原文并未提及它们的繁殖速度,故排除;B)"它们能够更好地度过冬天",第三段第一句指出,从短期来看,鸟类似乎受益于在垃圾堆里过冬,由此可知,是放弃迁徙并留在垃圾堆的鸟类能够更好地度过冬天,而不是按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟类,B)与原文意思不符,故排除;C)"它们帮助人类杀死有害昆虫",原文最后一段第四句提到,白鹳吃蝗虫和其他昆虫,这些昆虫数量失控就会变成害虫,但没有表明按照传统迁徙路线飞行的鸟类会帮助人类杀死有害昆虫,故排除。
- 53. **B**)。 **能定位** 根据题干中的 Andrea Flack 和 the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps 定位到文章第四段: "It's very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die," said Flack. "And we don't know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet."
 - (■详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,弗拉克说道,在垃圾堆里过冬的那些鸟儿很容易吃掉塑料或橡皮筋碎片,并有可能死亡,它们可能会吃到一些有毒的东西,损害健康。由此可知,弗拉克表示在垃圾堆里过冬的那些鸟儿可能会吃到有害的东西,故答案为 B)。
 - ■点睛 A)"它们可能会永远留在那里",原文只提到垃圾堆是这些鸟儿过冬的地方,并没有表明它们是否会永远留在垃圾堆,故排除;C)"它们可能会进化出新的摄食习性"文中未提及,故排除;D)"它们可能难以获得足够的食物",在第三段第三句中弗拉克说道,对于鸟类而言,垃圾堆是一种获取食物的方便之法,有巨大的有机废物堆可供它们食用,故排除。
- 54. C)。 (定位) 由题于中的 the Spanish birds tagged in the study 定位到文章第六段第一句: Landfill sites on the Iberian peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel.
 - (▶详解) 推理判断题。定位句指出,伊比利亚半岛上的垃圾填埋场长期吸引着当地的白鹳,但这项研究中贴有标签的所有西班牙白鹳都飞越撒哈拉沙漠来到萨赫勒西部。伊比利亚半岛是西班牙所在地,而萨赫勒西部地处遥远的非洲。由此可知,这项研究中贴有标签的所有西班牙白鹳未受迁徙路线上垃圾填埋场的干扰,故选 C)。
 - (▶点睛) A)"它们逐渐失去了冬天迁徙的习性"与原文内容不符,故排除;B)"它们倾向于迁徙路线上的垃圾堆里而不是本国的垃圾填埋场",由定位句可知,西班牙白鹳不受垃圾填埋场的影响,故排除; D)"它们加入到在摩洛哥垃圾堆里的德国白鹳中",文章指出所有这些西班牙白鹳都飞越撒哈拉沙漠来到萨赫勒西部,而德国白鹳却在摩洛哥北部的垃圾场过冬,故排除。
- 55. A)。 (一定位) 由题干中的 scientists' other concern 和 white storks feeding on landfills 定位到文章最后一

段第三句: Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects.

■详解)推理判断题。定位句指出,正在迁徙的鸟类对其繁殖地和过冬目的地的生态系统都会产生影响,而中断传统路线可能还会产生意想不到的副作用。由此可知,对于以垃圾填埋场为生的白鹳,科学家们担心它们对生态系统造成潜在危害,故答案为 A)。

▶ 点睛 B) "白鹳种群的遗传变化"文中没有提及,故排除; C) "流行病被传播到它们的繁殖地",原文没有提到流行病的传播,故排除; D) "对生物多样性造成破坏性的影响",定位句只提到对生态系统会产生影响,并未提到对生物多样性的影响,故排除。

① 高频词汇及短语

sprawling ['sprɔ:lɪŋ] adj. 蔓延的 landfill ['lændfɪl] n. 垃圾填埋地;垃圾堆 migration [maɪ'greɪʃən] n. (鸟或兽)迁徙 feed on 以……为食物 multitude ['mʌltɪtjuːd] n. 大量 appetising ['æpɪtaɪzɪŋ] adj. 促进食欲的;开胃的 toxic ['tɒksɪk] adj. 有毒的;中毒的

outweigh [aut'weɪ] v. (在重要性或意义上)超过, 胜过 ecosystem ['iːkəʊˌsɪstɪm] n. 生态系统 disrupt [dɪs'rʌpt] v. 使中断;扰乱 side effect 副作用 get out of hand 失控,无法控制

Part IV Translation

参考译文

During the Song Dynasty, which lasted from 960 till 1279, the economic boom made China the most developed country in the world. With the thriving economy came flourishing scenes of science, technology, philosophy and mathematics. China back then was the first country to issue paper money, use gunpowder and invent movable-type printing in the world. As population ballooned, more and more people moved to cities where there were dynamic entertainment venues. China during the Song Dynasty featured diverse social life. People gathered to appreciate and trade valuable art works. The Song Dynasty featured advanced administration, with all officials selected through competitive examination.

| 难点注释

- 1. 翻译第二句时,变换主语,"中国的经济大幅增长让中国成为……"或"中国成为……是因为……"。"……蓬勃发展",句式用"with A comes B"。
- 2. 翻译第三至四句时,"首先·····""最早·····""发明·····"其实都是一个意思,就是中国是第一个,同义重复合译为 the first country to do...即可。
- 3. 翻译第五句时,注意时态的一致性。这里描述的依然是宋朝时期的情况,要用过去时。此外,逻辑关系也要弄清楚;随着人口增长迅速,人们纷纷住进城市;"那里有"一般用 where 引导的定语从句。
- 4. 翻译第六句时,某事物具有某种特色或者特点一般选用 feature 一词。
- 5. 翻译第七句时,"观看"除了用 watch,还可以采用隐词法处理,改为"欣赏和交易……",使语言更加地道。
- 6. 翻译最后两句时,注意句子前后的逻辑关系:之所以体制先进是因为官员都是通过……任用的,后面是对前面表述的补充说明,选用主句+with的句式。