

Key to Model Test Five

Part I Writing

Is Rich Second Generation the Fallen Generation?

Recently browsing through the newspaper or the Internet, you may find many pieces of news about the extravagance of certain group of young people. They are living in grand villas, possessing luxurious cars, expensive clothes and jewels. Some of them are even fond of showing off their luxuries to the public. Now we name them “the rich second generation”.

Of course, everyone has the right to choose his lifestyle, whether it is plain or extravagant. But it is well-known that no pains no gains. So many people began to question the behavior of the rich second generation: Are these young people wasting the wealth laboriously accumulated by their parents? What else can they do except indulgence? Many people equate the rich second generation with the fallen generation.

To be frank, the idle, arrogant and extravagant rich second generation does disgust me, but I can't say that all of them are incurably degenerate. There are more and more young wealthy people looking up to their parents as role models. I think, with right guidance, the once spoiled rich second generation could also be productive and socially conscious people.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

W: Good afternoon, Dr. Bishop. Do you have a couple of minutes? You see, I have some difficulty with my project.

M: Sure. You have about 10 minutes before I leave for my lecture. What is your problem?

W: Our team has finished the observations of the children. Should we just put the notes down, or should we do some further research and draw a conclusion?

M: Well, first, you mentioned children. (1) What I require is to make observations of the same child at different time and different locations.

W: Oh dear! We must have misunderstood the requirement. Does that mean we must do the observations from the very beginning?

M: I'm afraid so. (2) Then, after that, what you need to do is to study your notes and see what kind of behavior is influenced by the environment and what kind of behavior is not affected. You should put your findings in the paper, and you also need to find published theories to support your conclusion.

W: Dr. Bishop, is it possible that we submit the paper a few days later, just in case that we can't make it?

M: (3) The deadline I set in the assignment is for the presentation. You may need to make some amendments before handing in the paper.

W: Presentation? What's wrong with us? No one in our team has ever mentioned the presentation. There is no way we can make the deadline!

M: (4) If everyone in your team shares the assignment, say each works on a chapter of the paper, then one takes the job of editing PPT and one prepares for the oral presentation, and if you all work hard enough, I'm sure you can make the deadline.

W: I'm afraid we don't have other choices. Thank you, Dr. Bishop.

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

1. What does the man require his students to observe? A)。
2. What does the woman's team need to do after the observations? B)。
3. What does the man say about the deadline? A)。
4. What suggestion does the man give to the woman? B)。

Conversation Two

M: Good morning, Natalie! Ready to begin today's tutoring?

W: Oh, yes. I'm ready.

M: OK. Today we're talking about evolution. Now the man most people think of when talking about evolution is of course Charles Darwin.

W: He was a bit of a genius, wasn't he?

M: He was. Evolution means the way living things change and develop over millions of years. And a genius has great and unusual skills or abilities in a particular subject or area. (5-1) Well, Charles Darwin was a clever man but I happen to know that another man actually came up with the same idea, but many years before he did!

W: What was his name?

M: (5-2) Well, his name was Patrick Matthew. (6) Now you can try to google on the Internet and find out some information about this clever clog—that's someone who thinks he knows everything.

W: OK, let me see. Mmm, here it is. (7) He published a brief outline of the idea of species being able to change into other species through natural selection—this great, transformative idea that unites us all in a single tree of life. And he did that 27 years before Darwin and Alfred Russel Wallace did so. And they recognized that he did so but other people since then have simplified the story and tended to concentrate just on Darwin.

M: So, Matthew believed that evolution happened by natural selection. (8) And natural selection describes the way that plants and animals adapt to their environment, because some individuals survive and reproduce, and others don't.

W: And "adapt" means to change our bodies or our behavior in order to suit new conditions?

M: Yes, that's right. OK, we'll take a break and then continue to learn about evolution.

W: All right.

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

5. **According to the man, who came up with the idea of evolution first? B)。**
6. **What does the man ask the woman to do to get the information about Patrick Matthew? B)。**
7. **What was Patrick Matthew's theory? C)。**
8. **What happened to plants and animals in the process of natural selection? A)。**

Section B

Passage One

Britney Jean Spears was born on December 2, 1981 in McComb, Mississippi, and raised in Kentwood, Louisiana. (9) She performed acting roles in stage productions and television shows as a child before signing with Jive Records in 1997. Spears' first and second studio albums, ...*Baby One More Time* in 1999 and *Oops! ... I Did It Again* in 2000, became international successes, with the former becoming the best-selling album by a teenage solo artist. Title tracks ...*Baby One More Time* and *Oops! ... I Did It Again* broke international sales records.

Spears was established as a pop icon and credited with influencing the revival of teen pop during the late 1990s. (10) She became the "best-selling teenaged artist of all time" and won honorific titles including the "Princess of Pop". Her work has earned her numerous awards, including a Grammy Award, six MTV Video Music Awards including the Lifetime Achievement Award, nine Billboard Music Awards, and a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

In 2002, following her breakup with her boyfriend, Justin Timberlake, she began dating Kevin Federline, one of her backup dancers. (11) Britney and Kevin became engaged and were married in September 2004. Three years later, they were divorced after having two children, Sean Preston and Jayden James.

Her singing career was left abandoned for some time and people thought that she would never make a

comeback. She proved it wrong. She released a comeback album titled *Blackout* in October 2007. It became an international success by topping many charts even without promotion or video release.

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

9. **What did Britney do when she was a little girl?** A)。
10. **What special honor has Britney earned?** C)。
11. **What happened to Britney in 2004?** C)。

Passage Two

It is barely half a century since parts of the Thames were declared “biologically dead” because the river was so dirty. But with the water now cleaner than at any time in living memory, entrepreneurs want to build a £10 million open-air swimming pool in the middle of the Thames in Central London.

(12) Purification specialists from Germany—which has the highest water cleanliness standard in Europe—have designed a system which the scheme’s backers say will ensure that bathing is safe for visitors of all ages.

(13) Health concerns have been raised about the project because of sewage overflows during heavy rain and the unpleasant experience of comedian David Walliams during a 140-mile charity swim in 2011. But experts from German firm Polyplan, which has built natural swimming pools all over Europe, have come up with a solution. Tim Evans, director of British firm Gartenart, which is working on the project, said the water will be “as clean as anything you would find in a mountain lake”.

(14) The open air swimming pool will have changing rooms, a 130ft slope leading from the shore to the water, a plunge pool and a children’s paddling area, while a 4ft-high glass partition will protect swimmers from waves caused by river traffic. (15) Chris Romer-Lee, of Studio Octopi—the London architects behind the scheme—said he hoped an initial £300,000 to cover consultancy costs and other fees would be raised by crowd-funding, where members of the public can contribute to community schemes. If planning permission is granted, the pool could open late next year.

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

12. **What can we learn about Germany?** A)。
13. **What do people concern about the project?** A)。
14. **What is the function of the glass partition?** D)。
15. **Where is the initial money of the project likely to come from?** D)。

Section C

Recording One

Moderator:

Hello everybody, I am happy to introduce our respectable speaker for today’s lecture, Dr. Lincoln Duncan. Dr. Duncan, professor of psychology at Harvard University, has written numerous articles and books on the topic of enemy for the recent years. (16) He says in his books that everybody should admit having enemies, no matter how humble and generous they are. Welcome, Dr. Duncan.

Dr. Duncan:

Hello, everyone. First, answer me a question: have you got an enemy in your life? Most of you may say yes. But you may have misunderstood what I really meant. The enemy we are talking about today is the one inside your heart.

We are not born with courage, but neither are we born with fear. Maybe some of our fears are brought on by our own experiences, by what someone has told us, by what we’ve read in the papers. Some fears are valid, like walking alone in a bad part of the town at two o’clock in the morning. But once you’ve learned to avoid that situation, you won’t need to live in fear of it.

(17) Fears, even the most basic ones, can totally destroy our ambitions. Fear can destroy fortunes. Fear can destroy relationships. Fear, if left unchecked, can destroy our lives. Fear is one of the many enemies lurking inside us.

The second enemy we face is indecision. Indecision is the thief of opportunity and enterprise. It will steal your chances for a better future. Take a sword to this enemy.

(18) The third enemy inside is doubt. Sure, there's room for healthy skepticism. You can't believe everything. But you also can't let doubt take over. Many people doubt the past, doubt the future, doubt each other, doubt the government, doubt the possibilities and doubt the opportunities. Worst of all, they doubt themselves. I'm telling you, doubt will destroy your life and your chances of success. It will empty both your bank account and your heart. Doubt is an enemy. Go after it. Get rid of it.

The fourth enemy within is worry. We've all got to worry about something. Just don't let it conquer you. Instead, let it alarm you. Worry can be useful. If you step off the curb in New York City and a taxi is coming, you've got to worry. But you can't let worry loose like a mad dog that would drive you into a small corner. Here's what you've got to do with your worries: drive them into a small corner. Whatever is out to get you, you've got to get it. Whatever is pushing on you, you've got to push back.

The fifth interior enemy is overcaution. It is the timid approach to life. (19) Timidity is not a virtue; it's an illness. If you let it go, it'll conquer you. Timid people don't get promoted. They don't advance and grow and become powerful in the marketplace. You've got to avoid overcaution.

Do battle with the enemy. Do battle with your fears. Build your courage to fight what's holding you back, what's keeping you from your goals and dreams. Be courageous in your life and in your pursuit of the things you want and the person you want to become.

Hope you enjoyed today's talk. Thank you!

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does Dr. Duncan say in his books? A)。
17. What does Dr. Duncan say about fears? D)。
18. According to Dr. Duncan, what is the third enemy? C)。
19. What influence does timidity have on people according to Dr. Duncan? B)。

Recording Two

Many college students have given up taking class notes by hand. Instead, they type on laptops or tablet computers. But scientists from Princeton University and the University of California say that that method is less effective. If you need to remember something, write it. (20) Writing notes by hand is much better for long-term memory of ideas, or conceptual information. That is the finding of a 2014 study published in the journal *Psychological Science*. So, turn off your computer if you want to remember something. Computers can take your attention away from your work. They can be distracting. Computers provide the chance to send a quick message to a friend, check a sport's score, shop or watch a funny cat video. It is really hard to resist a funny cat video. But scientists say computers may hurt performance in school, called academic performance. Here is what the research showed. Students who type notes on a keyboard often transcribe, or write down what the professor says word-for-word. They may write without really thinking about what they are writing. These electronic notes contained more words. But scientists say it leads to mindless transcription. However, students taking notes longhand, or by writing them, need to first process the information they hear. Then they record just the main points, or summarize. (21) They use fewer words. This is because people usually write slower than they type. This process of summarizing information leads to a deeper understanding, say the researchers. In the study, students listened to a teacher and then took a test. Some took notes by typing on a computer. The others took notes by writing them down. Both groups performed about the same in remembering facts. But students who typed their notes did much worse on conceptual questions. These questions required them to understand an idea. Those who typed also could not stop transcribing even after they were told to try to avoid it. So even if you want to stop typing what you hear word-for-word, you might not be able to. Also, researchers found that those who wrote their notes remembered conceptual information better a week later. (22) Scientists know that students probably will still use their laptops and tablets in class. But they suggest using some of the available technologies for writing notes by hand on computer screens. They say this might be a good compromise between old school and new school.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

20. What does the finding of the 2014 study show? C)。
 21. Why do the students taking notes by hand use fewer words? B)。
 22. What do the scientists suggest students do in the last part of the recording? D)。

Recording Three

Everybody talks about happiness these days. I had somebody count the number of books with “happiness” in the title published in the last five years and they gave up after about 40, and there were many more. (23) There is a huge wave of interest in happiness among researchers. But in spite of all this flood of work, there are several cognitive traps that sort of make it almost impossible to think straight about happiness.

(24) The first of these traps is a reluctance to admit complexity. It turns out that the word “happiness” is just not a useful word anymore, because we apply it to too many different things. The second trap is a confusion between experience and memory; basically, it's between being happy in your life and being happy about your life or happy with your life. And the third is the focusing illusion, and it's the unfortunate fact that we can't think about any circumstance that affects our well-being without distorting its importance.

Now, I'd like to start with an example of a story reported by somebody who had a question-and-answer session after one of my lectures. He said he'd been listening to a symphony, and it was absolutely glorious music and at the very end of the recording, there was a dreadful sound. And then he added, it ruined the whole experience. But it hadn't. What it had ruined were the memories of the experience. He had had the experience. He had had 20 minutes of glorious music.

What this is telling us, really, is that we might be thinking of ourselves and of other people in terms of two selves. (25) There is an experiencing self, who lives in the present and knows the present, and is capable of re-living the past, but basically it has only the present. And then there is a remembering self, and the remembering self is the one that keeps score, and maintains the story of our life. Those are two very different entities, the experiencing self and the remembering self, and getting confused between them is part of the mess about the notion of happiness.

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

23. What does the speaker say about happiness? C)。
 24. What is the first cognitive trap mentioned in the recording? B)。
 25. What does the speaker say about the experiencing self? B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

试题详解

26. D)。**【详解】** 空格位于主语 agricultural sector 和宾语 a huge demand 之间,且根据上下文语境,应填入动词一般现在时作谓语,且是第三人称单数。根据上文所说,西班牙素有欧洲的蔬菜园之称,可见它需要满足巨大的需求,故空格处应填入 D) feeds “供养,供给”。
27. M)。**【详解】** 空格位于 there be 句型之中,且处于 be 动词之后,介词 towards 之前,空格前 major 是形容词,可知应填入名词。下文提到许多蔬菜仍然需要手工收获,这与 towards mechanisation 形成对比,故空格处应填入 M) shift “转变,变化”。
28. G)。**【详解】** 空格位于系动词 be 之后的并列结构 expensive and _____ 之中,易判断该处应填入形容词原级作表语。该句意为“即使机械化可用,那些采摘机械对小型农场的农场主而言太贵且_____”,由此推知,空格处应填入 G) impractical “不切实际的”。
29. K)。**【详解】** 空格位于后置定语中,其后是介宾短语,用于说明之前的 migrant workers,故应填入副词。该句意为“当地工人和外来工人之间的冲突问题不大,这些外来工人_____来自北非、撒哈拉以南的非洲及东欧”,由此推出,空格处应填入 K) predominantly “显著地,主要地”。
30. C)。**【详解】** 空格位于谓语动词 have 和形容词 proper 之后,故应填入名词作宾语。该句意为“外来工人_____”。

有正当的_____,并且这些工人每年都会回到之前工作的农场。雇主们对这些外来工人很熟悉,这才是最重要的。”由此推出,该空应填入 C) contracts“契约,合同”。

31. A)。【详解】空格位于情态动词结构 have to 之后,名词 crop 之前,故应填入动词原形。该句意为“虽然有了可以采摘草莓的机械,但是不得不让作物_____机械”,紧接着下一句提到了如果使用机械,需要修整整个农场的基础设施,可见此处是说目前还需要让作物适应机械设备,故空格处应填入 A) adapt“(使)适应”。
32. J)。【详解】空格位于情态动词结构 have to 之后,名词短语 our entire infrastructure 之前,故应填入动词原形。该句意为“如果我们使用机械,我还需要_____整个农场的基础设施,这就在机械投入上增加了成本……”,此外空格所在句的前一句提到作物与机械的适用问题,故空格处应填入 J) modify“修改,改变”。
33. N)。【详解】空格位于定冠词之后,形容词 manual 和名词 approach 之前,可知此处应填入形容词与 manual 并列作定语。从上文可知,农作物(特别是水果)的采摘目前还主要依靠人工,可推测这是一直沿用的传统方法,故空格处应填入 N) traditional“传统的”。
34. E)。【详解】空格位于定冠词 the 和名词 future 之间,故应填入形容词修饰 future。上文提到要想推广使用机械来采摘水果还需要进行一些调整,可知在未来的一段时间内,仍主要依赖人工进行采摘,故空格处应填入 E) foreseeable“可预知的”。
35. I)。【详解】空格位于谓语动词 make 和形容词 big 之后,且没有使用冠词,可知应填入名词复数形式。由“or spend money *reconfiguring* (重新配置) their operations”可推出,空格所在句是指“在机械上的大额投资”,故此处应填入 I) investments“投资”。

Section B

■ 试题详解

36. A)。【题干译文】As to the PC users, it is enough to keep their current PC longer or buy cheaper models. 继续使用现在的计算机或是买一个便宜些的电脑,对于个人电脑用户来说已经足够了。
【定位】由题干中的 enough, PC, cheaper models 定位到 A) 段最后一句: Ben also made the point that people are either keeping their current PCs longer or if they buy a new PC or laptop, they buy cheaper models because they are “good enough” to use for any computing needs that can’t be accomplished on a tablet.
【详解】A) 段最后一句指出,人们将继续使用原有的电脑,或选择买一个较便宜的电脑,因为两者都可以满足人们对于计算机使用的需求。题干中的 it is enough to keep their current PC longer or buy cheaper models 对应原文中的 they buy cheaper models because they are “good enough” to use, 故选 A)。
37. H)。【题干译文】PC or laptop should upgrade because consumers have gotten very comfortable with touch interfaces on their smartphones and tablets. 个人电脑或笔记本电脑应该升级,因为消费者已经习惯了智能手机和平板电脑带来的舒适的触摸界面。
【定位】由题干中的 upgrade, comfortable, smartphones and tablets 定位到 H) 段第一句: Consumers have gotten very comfortable with touch interfaces on their smartphones and tablets and it is logical that they would want a similar interface on any new PC or laptop they upgrade to in the future.
【详解】H) 段第一句指出,智能手机和平板电脑的触摸界面非常舒适,因此消费者自然希望新的 PC 或笔记本升级出一个类似的界面。题干中的 PC or laptop should upgrade 对应原文中的 want a similar interface on any new PC or laptop they upgrade to, 故选 H)。
38. H)。【题干译文】Ultramobile computers are being created with higher-end Intel touch-based PC with a higher price. 目前正在制作的高端英特尔触摸式的超移动电脑价位很高。
【定位】由题干中的 Ultramobile computers, higher-end 定位到 H) 段最后两句: This is why ultramobile devices are being created. It does not mean that consumers will not have higher-end Intel

touch-based Ultrabooks to choose from as well, but most of these will be at least \$599 and higher.

【详解】H)段最后一句指出:这并不意味着消费者将没有高端英特尔超级本触摸式电脑可供选择,但是其中的大部分至少为599美元,甚至更高。题干中的 Ultramobile computers 对应原文中的 ultramobile devices,故选H)。

39. B)。【题干译文】Using PC computer can meet more requirements such as handling media management. 使用个人电脑可以满足更高级的需求,例如处理媒体管理。

【定位】由题干中的 handling media management 定位到B)段第四句:However, they have also found out that tablets by themselves cannot meet all of their digital computing needs, especially for handling things like media management, extensive photo editing, making complex home movies, doing their taxes and other similar tasks.

【详解】B)段指出,虽然平板电脑和手机有便携的优势,但是如果需要处理复杂的任务,就只有个人电脑能完成了。题干中 meet more requirements 对应原文中的 they...cannot meet all of their digital computing needs,故选B)。

40. K)。【题干译文】Many new Windows Blue tablets less than 10.1 inches screen sizes may emerge for the holidays. 许多尺寸小于10.1英寸的Windows蓝色视窗的新平板电脑可能会在假期上市。

【定位】由题干中 Windows Blue tablets, sizes 定位到K)段最后一句:We also expect to see many new Windows Blue tablets in the 7" to 9" screen sizes in time for the holidays.

【详解】K)段最后一句指出屏幕尺寸为7英寸到9英寸的平板电脑将有可能在这个假期出现。题干中 less than 10.1 inches 对应原文中的 7" to 9" screen sizes,故选K)。

41. I)。【题干译文】After 12-18 months, all laptops may be touch-based in the market. 在12-18个月以后,也许市场上的笔记本电脑都是触摸式的了。

【定位】由题干中的 12-18 months 定位到I)段最后一句:I suspect that within 12-18 months, non-touch-based laptops of any flavor will be hard to find.

【详解】I)段最后一句指出,我觉得在12-18个月以后,非触摸式的笔记本电脑将很难找到了。题干中 all laptops may be touch-based 对应原文中的 non-touch-based laptops... will be hard to find,故选I)。

42. D)。【题干译文】Having understood the consumer's buying trends for PCs, the computer manufacturers join into the market fighting. 了解到消费者对个人电脑的购买趋势以后,电脑制造商们积极地加入到市场竞争当中。

【定位】由题干中的 consumer's buying trends, manufacturers 定位到D)段第一句:While PC vendors are quite aware of the shift in consumer buying trends for PCs, they are not about to give up without a fight.

【详解】D)段指出,PC厂商十分了解消费者对个人电脑购买趋势的转变,他们是不会弃而不战的。题干中的 manufacturers join into the market fighting 对应原文中的 vendors...not about to give up without a fight,故选D)。

43. A)。【题干译文】PC shipments declined at least one-eighth last quarter by Internet Data Center's. 据互联网数据中心报告显示,上一季度PC出货量下降了至少八分之一。

【定位】由题干中的 PC shipments declined 定位到A)段第一句:Internet Data Center's (IDC) recent report stated that PC shipments declined 13.9% last quarter, the worst since IDC has been tracking PCs.

【详解】A)段开篇提到,互联网数据中心最近的一份报告指出,上一季度PC出货量下降了13.9%。题干中的 declined at least one-eighth 对应原文中的 declined 13.9%,故选A)。

44. C)。【题干译文】Consumers want to pay PC less than \$599 because they only use a laptop 20% of the time. 消费者想购买价格在599美元以下的电脑,因为平日里使用电脑的时间只占20%。

【定位】由题干中的 Consumers, PC, \$599 定位到C)段第二句:We are hearing from consumers that if they only use a PC or laptop 20% of the time, the highest price they want to pay is \$599, with

most preferring price points of \$399 – \$449.

【详解】 C)段指出,消费者认为,如果他们只在20%的时间使用电脑或笔记本电脑,他们愿意支付的最高价格是599美元,最喜欢的价格是399 – 449美元。题干中的 less than \$599 对应原文中的 the highest price they want to pay is \$599,故选C)。

45. K)。**【题干译文】** A powerful PC or laptop with touch-based versions approximately cost you \$1,000. 一台功能强大且具有触摸功能的电脑或笔记本大约需要花费1,000美元。

【定位】 由题干中的 A powerful PC or laptop 定位到K)段第二句:And of course if you really want a powerful PC or laptop, these will be available too, all in touch versions, starting from \$999 and above.

【详解】 K)段第二句指出,如果你真的想要一个功能强大的、触摸屏的PC或笔记本电脑,则需要花999美元以上。题干中 approximately need to spend \$1,000 对应原文中的 \$999 and above,故选K)。

Section C

Passage One

【试题详解】

46. C)。**【定位】** 由题干中的 latest finding on Alzheimer's disease 定位到原文第一段。
- 【详解】** 事实细节题。本题考查关于老年痴呆症的最新研究成果是什么。定位段介绍了关于老年痴呆症的最新研究成果,指出老年痴呆症的致病因素中大约有一半是可改变的,C)“它是可以预防的”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“它是可以被治愈的”、B)“它是可以被忽视的”和D)“它是可以在全球范围内被消除的”均与原文表述不符,故排除。
47. D)。**【定位】** 由题干中的 biggest changeable factor 和 Alzheimer's disease in U. S. 定位到原文第四段第一句。
- 【详解】** 事实细节题。本题考查在美国可能引起老年痴呆症的最大的可改变因素是什么。定位句指出,在美国,缺乏锻炼是最大的可改变因素,占老年痴呆症致病风险的21%。D)“缺乏运动”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“糖尿病”、B)“高血压”和C)“情绪低落”均不符合题意,故排除。
48. C)。**【定位】** 由题干中的 findings 和 mathematic models and assumptions 定位到原文第八段。
- 【详解】** 推理判断题。本题考查这些研究成果为什么是基于数学模型和假设而得出的。定位段指出,这些研究结果仅是通过数学模型计算和假设得出的,因为该病的真正起因尚未可知。C)“因为老年痴呆症的病因尚不明确”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“因为老年痴呆症是一种假想的病”、B)“因为老年痴呆症不能预防”和D)“因为老年痴呆症的症状很难被改变”均与原文表述不符,故排除。
49. B)。**【定位】** 由题干中的 going to do after the findings 定位到原文最后一段第一句。
- 【详解】** 事实细节题。本题考查研究人员下一步的计划是什么。定位句援引巴恩斯教授的话,介绍了研究人员下一步的计划,即展开预防试验。B)“进行预防试验”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“研发治疗该病的药物”、C)“发布该病的警告”和D)“远离该病”原文均未提及,故排除。
50. B)。**【定位】** 由题干定位到原文最后一段第二句。
- 【详解】** 语义理解题。本题考查对巴恩斯所说的话的理解。由上下文和 buck“美元”的语义可推断,体育锻炼是回报率最大的投资,即最值得做的事。B)“是值得做的事”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“耗费人们大量的金钱”、C)“耗费人们大量的精力”和D)“几乎不需投入”均与上下文语义不符,故排除。

Passage Two

【试题详解】

51. B)。**【定位】** 由题干中的 principle 和 the present patent law following in the U. S. 定位到原文第二段第一句。
- 【详解】** 事实细节题。本题考查美国现行的专利法的依据原则是什么。定位句指出,美国现行的专利

法依照“先发明,先专利”的原则。B)“先发明,先专利”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“先申请,先专利”是将来施行的原则,故排除;C)“与其他国家不同的原则”和D)“没有固定的原则”均与原文表述不符,故排除。

52. B)。【定位】由题干定位到原文第三段第二句。

【详解】事实细节题。本题考查“先申请,先专利”原则存在哪些弊端。原文第三段第二、三句分析了现行的“先申请,先专利”原则的一些弊端。B)“规模较小且缺乏申请经验的公司很难申请到专利”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“企业和机构不愿意申请专利”与原文表述不符,故排除;C)“该项法案对专利权的保护过少”和D)“该项法案鼓励专利权的法律诉讼”原文均未提及,故排除。

53. C)。【定位】由题干中的 looks like a lottery 定位到原文第四段最后两句。

【详解】推理判断题。本题考查“先申请,先专利”原则就像是一种博彩的原因。定位句指出,由于许多有争议的专利申请案例被搬上了法庭,而其相应的诉讼费用也随之不断飙升。对许多公司来说,这样的专利体制下专利申请就像是一种博彩。C)“经常会陷入昂贵的法律纠纷中”与原文表述相符,故为答案。A)“在现行体制下是不确定的”、B)“需要长时间申请”和D)“未受法律的保护”在原文均未提及,故排除。

54. C)。【定位】由题干中的 complaint about the new bill 定位到原文第五段第一句。

【详解】事实细节题。本题考查新法案引起了什么抱怨。原文第五段第一句指出,那些认为申请专利过于容易的公司则抱怨,新法案将会引发更多的诉讼纠纷,特别是对那些非专利使用实体来说,这些实体公司被戏称为“专利的中转站”。C)“新的专利法无法防止专利权纠纷诉讼”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“新专利法体制下申请专利更加困难”、B)“新专利法体制下更难界定专利的归属”和D)“新专利法不保护‘商业模式’专利权”均与原文表述不符,故排除。

55. C)。【定位】由题干定位至全文。

【详解】观点态度题。本题考查作者对于新法案的态度。文章分析比较了新专利法与旧专利法的优缺点。既列举了新法案的优点,也指出了其不足之处,因此作者的态度是公正、客观的。C)“客观的”与原文表述一致,故为答案。A)“支持的”、B)“怀疑的”和D)“主观的”均与原文不符,故排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

China was one of the first countries having a medical culture. In comparison with Western medicine, the traditional Chinese medicine takes a far more different approach. With a history of 5,000 years, it has formed a deep and immense knowledge of medical science, theories, diagnostic methods, prescriptions, etc. It is a wonder that the doctors of traditional Chinese medicine could cure countless patients without any assistant apparatus but only through a physical examination. The four methods of diagnosis consist of observation, auscultation and olfaction, interrogation, pulse-taking and palpation. Among these methods, observation indicates that doctors directly watch the outward appearance to know a patient's condition. As the exterior and interior closely link to each other, when the inner organ runs wrong, it will be reflected through the exterior skin.

难点注释

1. 第一句中,“……之一”译为 one of...即可。
2. 第二句中,“与……相比”可译为 In comparison with...或者 Compared with...。
3. 第三句中,“经过5 000年的发展”作整句话的伴随状语,故译为 with 引出的时间状语。
4. 第四句包含三个小分句,句子结构紧凑,可合译。因此可采用句型 It is a wonder that...,后接主语从句。
5. 第七句中,“由于……”可译为 as 引出的原因状语。