

Key to Model Test Two

Part I Writing

The Value of Details

In the fast-tempo modern society, some people don't attach enough importance to details, which usually leads to the failure of one's life or a huge project. Just as the old Chinese saying goes, "One ant-hole may cause the collapse of a thousand-li dam," details usually decide whether one can be successful, so we should take details seriously.

The main reasons for paying great attention to details are as follows. To begin with, lots of details, if not treated properly, may become hazard and bring about big losses. In addition, details often play a decisive role in making success or failure. In the fierce competition, most people only focus on the key factors, and minor issues are always neglected. However, it's just these unnoticed minor factors that usually make you stand out. For example, with emphasis on every procedure of the product and service, Haier gains trust from customers and becomes the most well-known national brand in China.

All in all, the old saying "One ant-hole may cause the collapse of a thousand-li dam" has its eternal value and we should bear it in mind and always put details in an important place.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

W: Hello, Grace Hotel.

M: Listen, (1) the heating is broken in my room. When are you going to come and fix it?

W: I'm sorry to hear that, sir. I'll get someone right away.

M: You'd better. It's freezing up here. And my room is a disgrace. And that hall porter is another one. You should get rid of him, too. He doesn't know how to treat guests with respect. And look at the money I'm paying!

W: Well, I'm very sorry, sir. (2) But George has been with us for 20 years and we've never had any complaints about him until now.

M: And another thing! What are you going to do about those foreigners in Room No. 27? Carrying on all night in that funny language! Shouting, they were. It shouldn't be allowed!

W: If you like, sir, I'll have a word with them and ask them to be a little more considerate.

M: Yes, do that! And then maybe I can get some sleep.

W: I'm very sorry you've been disturbed, sir. But are you enjoying your stay apart from that?

M: Well, (3) I don't think much of the restaurant. I can't get a decent plate of fish and chips. It's all salad and fancy stuff. And the service is terrible, too.

W: Well, sir, I'm sure the waiters try to be as helpful as they can, but they are very busy at dinner.

M: Well, (4) you should get some more, shouldn't you? You should be able to afford it. You're charging enough this year, aren't you?

W: I'm very sorry you feel that way about it, sir. If there's anything else I can do to make your stay here more pleasant, please don't hesitate to ask me.

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

1. Why does the man make the call? A)。
2. What does the woman think of the hall porter? D)。
3. What does the man think of the restaurant? B)。
4. What can we learn about the man from the conversation? C)。

Conversation Two

- M:** (5) It's so cold now, but this morning it was so hot and sunny. I wish there was a way I could always be wearing the most suitable clothes for the temperature.
- W:** I recently read that in ten years we'll be wearing clothes that change with the weather. So when it's cold, our clothes will warm up, and when it's hot, our clothes will cool off.
- M:** (6) Oh, very funny! So we'll be wearing gigantic clothes with built-in air conditioners and heaters.
- W:** I'm being serious! (7) Researchers have discovered a method of treating fibers with plastic crystals capable of storing and releasing heat as the temperature fluctuates. These treated fibers absorb more heat than untreated fibers. Researchers are still working with this, but soon this process will be widespread.
- M:** That's fascinating. I didn't know that fibers had the capability of storing heat. How does that work?
- W:** (8) These fibers work with the heat by rearranging their structures. The treated fibers move back and forth between two solid shapes.
- M:** I don't understand. What kind of shapes do they change into?
- W:** When the weather gets cooler, the crystals become cooler and revert back to their original structure.
- M:** That's truly unbelievable. You said that it'll be a decade before this type of clothes is available. What a shame! I don't think I can wait that long.

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

5. What is the weather like today according to the speakers? C)。
6. What is the man's initial reaction to what the woman describes? B)。
7. What is unusual about the fibers treated with special plastic crystals? C)。
8. How do the fibers work as the temperature changes? D)。

Section B

Passage One

Most schools in the United States receive money from federal programs. That means most schools must obey a federal law known as Title Nine. (9) It bars discrimination on the basis of sex at any educational institution that receives federal money. An exception is made for admissions at private undergraduate schools. For others, Title Nine covers "any education program or activity" receiving federal financial assistance. The full name is Title Nine of the Education Amendments of 1972. (10) A lot of Americans may be surprised to know that it was written without saying anything directly about sports. Yet that is where its effects are best known, especially at the high school level. After Title Nine became the law, the number of girls who joined high school sports teams sharply increased. (11) Research has linked participation in sports to positive effects like better self-image and higher grades. But are these a direct result? Two recent studies suggest that the answer is "yes". They offer long-term evidence that it can lead to improvements in education, work and health. One researcher, Betsey Stevenson, compared states, looking at differences in high school sports participation and in women's education. For each ten percentage point increase in sports participation, she found a one point increase in female college attendance. The other researcher, Robert, looked at physical health. He found that those who came after Title Nine had a seven percent lower risk of obesity 20 to 25 years later. Nicole is the associate director of the Tucker Center for Research on Girls and Women in Sport at the University of Minnesota. (12) She says the new studies are important because they show trends over time. Still, far more boys than girls join sports teams nearly 40 years after Title Nine gave girls a chance to level the playing field.

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

9. What can we learn about Title Nine? C)。
10. Why are people surprised at Title Nine? B)。
11. What do the two researches find according to the passage? A)。

12. Why are the new studies important according to Nicole? D)。

Passage Two

Many children first learn the value of money by receiving an allowance. The purpose is to let children learn from experience at an age when financial mistakes are not very costly. The amount of money that parents give to their children to spend as they wish differs from family to family. (13) In any case, parents should make clear what the child expects to pay for with the money. At first, young children may spend all of their allowance soon after they receive it. If they do this, they will learn the hard way that spending must be done within a budget. Parents are usually advised not to offer more money until the next allowance. Many experts in child-rearing say it is not a good idea to pay your child for work around home. These jobs are a normal part of family life. (14) Paying children to do extra work around the house, however, can be useful. It can even provide an understanding of how a business works. Allowances give children a chance to experience the three things they can do with money. They can share it in the form of gifts or giving to a good cause. They can spend it by buying things they want, or they can save it. (15) Saving helps children understand that costly goals require sacrifice: You have to cut costs and plan for the future. Requiring children to save part of their allowance can also open the door to future saving and investing.

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

13. What should parents do when giving children an allowance? C)。

14. Why is paying children for extra work useful according to the passage? A)。

15. In what way may children benefit from saving their allowance? B)。

Section C

Recording One

Moderator:

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me a great honor to introduce our speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Brick Wood. Dr. Wood, professor of philosophy at Washington University, (16) has written numerous articles and books on the issues about philosophy used in our life, instead of the difficult jargons.

Dr. Wood:

Thank you for that introduction. I feel honored to give a speech here. Most people have a general interest in philosophy. Plus, it may surprise you how many people have taken a philosophy class or read some philosophy books. Most people at least have some basic knowledge about well-known philosophers and their ideas. Nonetheless, remember when talking in a general setting to avoid getting too technical. For example, avoid the jargon that mostly only philosophers use. Also, do not cite specific philosophers or books too much, as outside of philosophy-focused academia people may not know much about such topics.

(17) You can ensure not to exclude anybody by keeping the discussion focused on the ideas and opinions of only the people involved. Tell others what you think about certain philosophical topics, and ask them what they think about those topics. Ask them philosophical questions, such as "What do you think is the meaning of life?"

You will get people to talk philosophy more often if they enjoy it and feel comfortable. For that reason, avoid talking down to anyone or talking to them in a condescending or patronizing tone. Create a comfortable atmosphere for others to put forward their ideas.

(18) You may have the desire to try to show off. However, doing that would just make others not want to discuss philosophy with you. Do not try to impress people by purposely talking about topics they do not know well. Do not try to impress them with your knowledge of people, books, or facts that they do not know. Do not use big words that they do not understand (and that you probably barely understand) to try and impress them. You will just make them feel bad, and make yourself look arrogant, neither of which will foster quality discussion. Just speak your mind in a way that the others will understand best.

(19) Also, avoid rambling. When telling others your philosophical thoughts you can easily just ramble on and on, which will bore others. Instead, sum up your thoughts in quicker, simpler statements, and then give the other person a chance to talk.

The normal etiquette and tricks of conversation should also apply. Others will judge you and the conversation based on your listening skills more than your speaking skills. Listen intently to what others say, and ask them questions about it, so they know you listened. Additionally, asking questions will keep the conversation going on. To spark further conversation, ask open-ended questions.

Whatever you do, good luck and have fun! Thanks for listening!

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

16. What does the introduction say about Dr. Wood's articles and books? A)。
17. What is the benefit of keeping the discussion focused on the people involved? C)。
18. What may happen if you show off your philosophical knowledge? D)。
19. What should you do to avoid rambling? B)。

Recording Two

Good morning, everyone. First, I'd like to ask you a question. Are you happy?

Life is a constant struggle. We look for happiness without knowing what actually makes us happy. We are busy doing things that distract us from the truth, though it doesn't change the situation. Stop hiding. (20) Look in the mirror and ask yourself, "Are you truly happy?" If your answer is "no", then you probably need to change something in your lifestyle. Even the smallest thing can make a huge difference in how you feel.

If you are one of those who earn a lot but don't know what to do with those bucks, give others. I know what you're thinking, "I work hard each day and now I should give my money away." Yup, you should if you want to feel happier. Believe it or not, giving makes us feel happy. Try once and you won't stop. Besides, you don't give money for entertainment. You help someone in need. (21) If you don't have money, offer your help without waiting for anything in return.

Now that the fall season is here, why not connect with nature? Regardless of how successful you are, your soul strives to be closer to nature. A 20-minute walk in the park or a day spent near the forest, mountain or ocean is a simple way to become closer to nature. You'll feel that invisible power that nature has and you'll start feeling much happier, truly happier. Money provides temporary happiness, while nature brings happiness into your life for good.

Get rid of the habit of saying negative things about yourself and people around you. Say nothing negative today, tomorrow, for a week, for a month and see how happy you and people around you will become. Spread positivity and happiness will find you itself.

(22) You have everything you want in life but all those opinions, rumors and gossips prevent you from being truly happy. Just stop caring about what others say and do, even if others are people you love. No matter what you do, there are people who will always rate you, dislike you, and try to break you. Stay strong. Listen to yourself, not to their opinions. It's your life. Do what your heart tells you to do.

Hope you enjoy today's lecture. Thank you!

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

20. What does the speaker suggest unhappy people do? C)。
21. How can poor people become happy? A)。
22. What do we know about the people who have everything they want in life? B)。

Recording Three

People who go to bed wary of potential danger sometimes pledge to sleep "with one eye open". A new Brown University study finds that isn't too far off. (23) On the first night in a new place, the research suggests, one brain hemisphere remains more awake than the other during deep sleep, apparently in a state of readiness for trouble.

The study in *Current Biology* explains what underlies the “first-night effect”—a phenomenon that poses inconvenience to business travelers and sleep researchers alike. Sleep is often noticeably worse during the first night in, say, a hotel or a sleep lab. In the latter context, researchers usually have to build an “adaptation night” into their studies to do their experiments. This time around, the team at Brown investigated the first-night effect. (24) Over the course of three experiments, scientists used several methods to precisely measure brain activity during two nights of sleep, a week apart, among a total of 35 volunteers. They consistently found that on the first night in the lab, a particular network in the left hemisphere remained more active than in the right hemisphere, specifically during a deep sleep phase known as “slow-wave” sleep. When the researchers stimulated the left hemisphere with irregular beeping sounds (played in the right ear), that prompted a significantly greater likelihood of waking, and faster action upon waking, than if sounds were played in to the left ear to stimulate the right hemisphere.

In other sleep phases and three other networks tested on the first night, there was no difference in alertness or activity in either hemisphere. (25) On the second night of sleep there was no significant difference between left and right hemispheres even in the “default-mode network” of the left hemisphere, which does make a difference on the first night. The testing, in other words, pinpointed a first-night-only effect specifically in the default-mode network of the left hemisphere during the slow-wave phase.

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

23. What's people's brain status like on the first night in a new place? D)。
 24. How many times has the subjects' brain activity been tested in the lab? B)。
 25. How was volunteers' brain activity on the second night different from the first night's? B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

■ 试题详解

26. L)。**【详解】** 该空格位于 that 引导的定语从句中,其后为名词 sounds,据此可推断应填入动词,充当从句的谓语。从句是对 nerves“神经”一词的修饰,而神经的功能是将声音“传送”至大脑,故答案为 L) transmit“传送,传递”。动词备选项里还有 B) condense“凝结,浓缩”,G) restore“恢复,复原”,H) safeguard“保护,防卫”和 M) treat“对待,治疗”,但均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
27. C)。**【详解】** 该空格位于介词短语 as a result of 之后,据此判断应填入名词,作介词短语的宾语。前一句中提到,环境噪音可能会导致耳朵中的听觉细胞与负责传导声音的神经之间的联系出现问题,从而引起听觉受损,而本句中再一次说明,娱乐环境中的噪音处在非安全水平,_____在其中会导致青少年听力受损,故答案为 C) exposure“暴露”。备选项中 F) protection“保护,防卫”,K) techniques“技术,手法”和 O) workers“工人,工作人员”均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
28. J)。**【详解】** 该空格位于介词短语中,前有介词 on,后有名词 tests,由此推断应填入形容词,修饰其后的名词。上文提到了环境噪音可能会导致听力受损,而本句中的 make matters worse 则说明,还有更糟糕的情况,那就是,在_____测试中,这种听力损伤是发现不了的,结合形容词备选项中的 A) compulsory“义务的,强迫的”,J) standard“标准的,合规格的”和 N) uneasy“不自在的,心神不宁的”可判断,正确答案为 J) standard“标准的,合规格的”。compulsory 和 uneasy 均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
29. D)。**【详解】** 该空格位于系动词之后,其后形容词 prevalent 充当句子的表语,由此推断应该填入副词,充当状语,修饰形容词。本句引用了听觉神经科学家及医生 Stankovic 的话,说明由于娱乐环境噪音所导致的听力损伤问题已经普遍到_____程度,故答案为 D) incredibly“难以置信地”。备选项中, E) independently“独立地,自立地”和 I) socially“社会地,社交地”均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
30. K)。**【详解】** 该空格位于 that 引导的定语从句之前,据此可推知空格处应填入名词。本句句意为:“在发现娱乐环境噪音会损伤听力且常规测试无法检测出这种损伤后,Stankovic 和同事们正在一起努力开发一种图形_____,借此将大脑中的神经损伤图形化。”故答案为 K) techniques“技术,手法”。备选项中, F) protection“保护,防卫”和 O) workers“工人,工作人员”均与上下文语义不符,故排除。

31. G)。**【详解】** 空格前有动词 help,后面有名词 connections,据此推断应填入动词原形,构成 help do sth. 的结构。上句提到,Stankovic 和同事们正在一起努力开发一种图形技术,借此将大脑中的神经损伤图形化,本句中的 Others 则说明,其他科学家正在从另一方面入手,研究可以帮助 _____ 耳朵与大脑之间联系的药物,结合备选项 B) condense“凝结,浓缩”,G) restore“恢复,复原”,H) safeguard“保护,防卫”和 M) treat“对待,治疗”可知,正确答案为 G) restore“恢复,复原”。其他选项均与文意不符,故排除。
32. H)。**【详解】** 该空格位于不定式短语中,前有副词 properly,后有名词短语 our ears,据此推断应填入动词原形。根据句意,大的噪音在很多公共场所应该像禁烟那样被禁止,这样才能 _____ 我们的耳朵,故答案为 H) safeguard“保护,防卫”。备选项中,B) condense“凝结,浓缩”和 M) treat“对待,治疗”均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
33. O)。**【详解】** 该空格位于动词 protect 之后,据此判断空格处应填入名词,充当动词 protect 的宾语。上文提到过大的噪音在很多公共场所应该像禁烟那样被禁止,因此,本句中说,有些国家通过法律来约束酒吧和俱乐部中的噪音水平来保护其中的 _____,故答案为 O) workers“工人,工作人员”。备选项中只剩下 F) protection“保护,防卫”,该词无论在形式上还是意思上均与上下文不符,故排除。
34. A)。**【详解】** 该空格位于动词 made 之后,由 make it...结构可以判断,应填入形容词。上文提到,有些国家通过法律约束酒吧和俱乐部中的噪音水平来保护其中的工作人员,本句中提到了一个具体的城市,那就是明尼阿波利斯市,该市法院 _____ 要求酒吧和俱乐部为员工提供防护措施,结合备选项 A) compulsory“义务的,强迫的”和 N) uneasy“不自在的,心神不宁的”可知,答案为 A) compulsory“义务的,强迫的”。
35. I)。**【详解】** 该空格位于形容词 accepted 之前,动词 change 之后,据此推断应填入副词,修饰形容词。上文提到了一些立法和强制性的要求,但通常对于公众场所的噪音问题,已经形成了一些约定俗成的观念,因此,需要做出更大的努力来改变人们的这些观念,故答案为 I) socially“社会地,社交地”。备选项中只剩下 E) independently“独立地,自立地”,与上下文语义不符,故排除。

Section B

【试题详解】

36. B)。**【题干译文】** A particular psychiatrist believed that there were two distinct types of depression which should be treated differently. 某位心理学家认为有两种不同类型的抑郁症,应分别采用不同的治疗方法。
- 【定位】** 由题干关键词 two distinct types of depression 定位到 B) 段第二句: In the 1920s, the German psychiatrist Kurt Schneider argued that depression could be divided into two separate conditions, each requiring a different form of treatment:...
- 【详解】** B) 段第二句提到,德国心理学家科特·施耐德提出抑郁症可以分为两种类型,每种类型需要不同的治疗方法。题干中的 A particular psychiatrist 指的是 the German psychiatrist Kurt Schneider; two distinct types of depression 对应原文中的 two separate conditions,故答案为 B)。
37. H)。**【题干译文】** It has been confirmed that antidepressants are effective in acute depression but of little or no effectiveness in mild or moderate depression. 抗抑郁药已被证实只对重度患者有效,对中、轻度患者疗效甚微,甚至没有疗效。
- 【定位】** 由题干关键词 antidepressants 定位到 H) 段最后一句: And in 2010, a review of three decades' worth of studies on antidepressants found that while SSRIs can be helpful for severely depressed people, their effectiveness “may be minimal or nonexistent” in those with mild or moderate depression.
- 【详解】** H) 段最后一句提到,在 2010 年对过去 30 年抗抑郁药研究的回顾发现,虽然 SSRIs 对严重抑郁人群有所帮助,但对于轻度或中度抑郁患者来说,其有效性可能非常微小,甚至是不存在的。题干中的 acute depression 对应原文中的 severely depressed people; effective 对应原文中的 helpful,故答案为 H)。

38. F)。【题干译文】 It was impossible for researchers to find similar characteristics in patients suffering the same degree of depression in the early 21st century. 21 世纪早期,研究人员无法从患同等程度抑郁症的患者中找到相同的特征。
- 【定位】 由题干关键词 **researchers** 和 **early 21st century** 定位到 F) 段第二、三句: In 2000, ...However, the researchers were unable to find much of a pattern connecting gender, family history, symptoms, and the degree of the condition (mild to severe)。
- 【详解】 F) 段第三句提到,研究人员无法找出与性别、家族史、症状和病情程度(轻微到严重)相关的关系模式。题干中的 **degree of depression** 对应原文中的 **degree of the condition; in the early 21st century** 对应原文中的 **In 2000**,故答案为 F)。
39. I)。【题干译文】 One authoritative figure thinks that researchers are looking in the wrong direction in treating depression. 某权威人士认为研究人员在寻求治疗抑郁症方面存在着方向性错误。
- 【定位】 由题干关键词 **treating depression** 定位到 I) 段第一句: Bruce Cuthbert, the director of adult *translational* (平动) research and treatment development at the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), thinks that part of the problem is that researchers have largely focused their attention on finding a one-size-fits-all treatment that doesn't exist。
- 【详解】 I) 段首句提到,国家心理健康研究所(NIMH)负责成人平动研究与治疗开发的总监布鲁斯·卡思伯特认为,部分问题在于过去的研究者主要把精力集中在寻找并不存在的万能疗法上。题干中的 **One authoritative figure** 指的是原文中的 **Bruce Cuthbert**,题干是对定位句的概括,故答案为 I)。
40. L)。【题干译文】 Scientists only scratch the surface of the problem in understanding depression because relying on mere description of the illness is insufficient. 科学家们对抑郁症的理解只触及了问题的表面,因为仅靠对病情的描述并不够。
- 【定位】 由题干关键词 **scratch the surface** 和 **understanding depression** 定位到 L) 段第二、三句: "The belief was that if you described the disorder well enough, you would be able to define it," he said. But it's becoming increasingly clear, he said, that by relying on describing the disorder, scientists are only skimming the surface in terms of understanding it。
- 【详解】 L) 段第二、三句提到,人们相信如果能把病症描述得足够好,就能很好地定义它,但是事实越来越清楚地表明,依靠病情的描述,科学家对疾病的了解仅仅是表面的。题干中的 **scratch the surface** 对应原文中的 **skimming the surface**,故答案为 L)。
41. K)。【题干译文】 One theory goes that seeking treatments for a specific disease is more effective than seeking treatments for a category of disease. 理论认为寻找治疗某一个具体疾病的方法要比寻找治疗一类疾病的方法更有效。
- 【定位】 由题干关键词 **specific** 和 **a category of disease** 定位到 K) 段第一句: The theory behind this RDoC system is that treating a specific symptom will produce better results than treating a broad category of illness。
- 【详解】 K) 段第一句提到,RDoC 系统背后的理论是,对一种特定症状的治疗效果要好于对一类疾病的治疗。题干中的 **seeking treatments** 对应原文中的 **treating**; **more effective** 对应原文中的 **produce better results**,故答案为 K)。
42. H)。【题干译文】 The definite cause of depression still remains unknown, which is in part why scientists are still working on it. 引起抑郁症的具体原因尚不可知,这也是为什么科学家们仍致力于攻克此疾病的部分原因。
- 【定位】 由题干关键词 **cause of depression** 定位到 H) 段第一句: Part of the reason that scientists are still working in the "vague and imprecise realm", as Monroe put it, is because they still don't have a clear answer for what causes depression。
- 【详解】 H) 段第一句提到,门罗认为,科学家们之所以还在这个模糊和不明确的领域中工作部分是因为他们对于到底是什么造成了抑郁症并没有一个清楚的答案。题干中的 **remains unknown** 对应原

文中的 don't have a clear answer; in part why 对应原文中的 Part of the reason, 故答案为 H)。

43. C)。 **题干译文** Classifying depression into subtypes has already been in disfavor and replaced by many more new definitions. 把抑郁症分成几个子类的定义方式已经不再受关注, 并且已被一些新的定义所取代。

定位 由题干关键词 subtypes 和 more new definitions 定位到 C) 段第一句: Today, Schneider's subtypes have largely fallen out of favor, but over the years, many more definitions were offered in their place.

详解 C) 段第一句提到, 现在施耐德派已经大大衰落, 但是多年以来出现了很多新的定义。题干中的 in disfavor 对应原文中的 out of favor, 故答案为 C)。

44. D)。 **题干译文** The definition of depression in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* went through several editions over the past six decades. 在过去 60 多年中,《诊断与统计手册》对抑郁症的定义有很多个版本。

定位 由题干关键词 *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual* 定位到 D) 段。

详解 D) 段阐述了美国心理学会试图通过创建分类, 把精神疾病的定义标准化, 并详细阐述了《诊断与统计手册》的各个版本对抑郁症的定义。题干是对该段内容的概括, 故答案为 D)。

45. I)。 **题干译文** Far from being the psy-chiatrists' authoritative masterpiece, *DSM* is considered as a lexicon at best. 有人认为《诊断与统计手册》并不是心理学家的圣经, 它充其量只能算是一本词典。

定位 由题干关键词 *DSM* 定位到 I) 段最后一句: "While *DSM* has been described as a 'Bible' for the field, it is, at best, a dictionary, creating a set of labels and defining each," the NIMH director Tom Insel wrote in 2013.

详解 I) 段最后一句提到, NIMH 的总监汤姆·因泽尔说, 虽然《诊断与统计手册》被称为业界的“圣经”, 但实际上它最多只是一本词典, 它创编了一系列标签, 还给它们下了定义。题干中的 authoritative masterpiece 对应原文中的 Bible; lexicon 对应原文中的 dictionary, 故答案为 I)。

Section C

Passage One

试题详解

46. B)。 **定位** 由题干中的 "The Knowledge" 定位至文章首段第一句。

详解 事实细节题。文章开篇首句指出, 这是伦敦的每一位出租车司机在取得执照前都必须通过的一个项目, 接下来介绍了这个项目所包含的内容, 要求出租车司机掌握首都核心地区近 25 000 条街道和约 2 万个路标这样百科全书式的知识, 并能够背诵出它们之间通行的最佳路线, 故答案为 B)。A) “它是一本关于伦敦街道的百科全书”, 这是对第一段第二句的曲解, 原文的意思是说, 出租车司机掌握首都核心地区近 25 000 条街道和约 2 万个路标这样百科全书式的知识, 故排除; C) “它是地标之间的导航”, 该项未能正确理解第一段第二句中 be able to recite the best way of navigating between them, 故排除; D) “它是出租车行业的营运执照”, 根据原文, The Knowledge 是得到执照需要通过的考核, 而非执照本身, D) 与原文意思不符, 故排除。

47. C)。 **定位** 由题干提示定位至文章第二段第一句。

详解 语义理解题。定位句指出, 这种牺牲在过去是值得的, 再结合首段最后一句可知, 司机们要掌握大量的伦敦交通信息, 通常需要花费两到四年的时间, 可见, 题干中的 The sacrifice 是指“司机们掌握交通知识所付出的努力”, 故答案为 C)。A) “在西班牙奢华度假的花费”, 第二段第二句提到, 过去司机们可以在西班牙别墅里度假, 但这是作为牺牲的回报, 因此该项可排除; B) “记住伦敦街道所浪费的时间”, 第二段第四句指出, 在卫星定位的年代背诵行车路线是在浪费每个人的时间, 这是作者对司机所付出牺牲的评价, 也不是 The sacrifice 本身, 故排除; D) “在伦敦开出租车谋生的艰辛”, 第二段第二句指出, 虽然身为出租车司机谋生很艰苦, 但还是可以享受到假期等, 可见, 这不是 The sacrifice 的内容, 故排除。

48. D)。【定位】根据题干中的 Uber 可定位至文章第三段第三句。

【详解】事实细节题。该句指出,在优步不断抢占世界出租车市场的同时,它也在经历着一段较为曲折的发展路线,作者在随后的一句中列举了在美国和德国优步发展遇到的一些阻力与麻烦,这与 D)“它在快速发展中遇到一些阻碍”陈述一致,故 D)为正确答案。A)“它有使用智能手机平台的特权”,该段第二句虽然指出优步使用智能手机平台,但是并没有说它在这方面拥有特权,故排除;B)“它在美国城市提供非法服务”,该段最后一句提到一些美国城市要求优步暂停服务,但并没有说它是非法的,故排除;C)“它在不远的将来可能会被完全停止”,这一点在文中并未提及,并且在第四段中作者显然对优步的发展仍然持乐观的态度,故可排除。

49. A)。【定位】由题干中的关键词 data 和 Paragraph 4 可定位至文章第四段第三句。

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,优步在 2015 年第二季度的营业额占市场份额的 55%,而所有的其他出租车公司合在一起才占到 43%,由此可以推断,优步的市场份额已经超过了出租车公司,故答案为 A)。B)“优步在美国城市中最受商人的欢迎”,该段第四句中列举了三个数据,分别反映了三个商务人士最倾向于使用优步的城市各自的市场占有率,但这不能说明在所有美国城市中都是商务人士最喜欢用优步,故可排除;C)“优步购买了大部分地面交通收据”,这是对该段第二句的曲解,原句的意思是:优步车辆的“地面交通消费凭据”首次占到绝大多数,故排除;D)“优步为客户提供价格低廉、便捷的服务”,优步的服务是否廉价和便捷从本段的数据中并不能做出判断,故排除。

50. C)。【定位】由题干中的 taxi service 定位至文章最后一段第二至五句。

【详解】观点态度题。定位句提到,格列佛及家人在美国把乘坐出租车当成了一个旅游项目,而在实际的代步工具上还是选择了优步,可见,作者认为出租车的实用性不如优步,表达了对出租车行业的担忧,并在该段最后一句指出,再过多久他也会仅仅成为那些想要领略“旧日英伦”风情的人们心目中的稀奇物?可见,作者认为这个行业前景不佳,故答案为 C)。A)“它将很快被优步取代”,说法过于绝对,作者虽然认为优步现在的发展很快,但也没有说它可以很快取代传统的出租车行业,故排除;B)“它将成为一个旅游项目”,虽然作者提到格列佛因女儿的要求将乘坐出租车当成了旅游项目,但并没有说整个出租车行业将来会被人们当成旅游项目,推理比较牵强,故排除;D)“它将成为旧日英伦的象征”,这是对文章最后一句的曲解,这里是表达作者的担忧,他怕出租车行业未来将会过时,从日常生活服务中消失,故排除。

Passage Two

试题详解

51. A)。【定位】由题干中的 the state governments 和 developing countries 定位至文章首段最后两句。

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,多数政府都承诺会普及小学教育,并提升和推动中学教育。但是即便在有公立学校存在的时候,承诺也时常落空。从两句的承接关系来看, fail 的内容就是定位句第一句中政府所承诺做到的事,归纳来看,就是政府未能为学龄儿童提供适当的教育,故答案为 A)。B)“兑现承诺建立足够多的公立学校”,从上述定位句可知,作者讨论的不是公立学校的数量,而是教育本身是否能满足需求,故可排除;C)“提高现有公立学校的教育质量”,从定位句可知,作者关注的是整体的教育质量,而不仅限于公立学校,故可排除;D)“加速社会从农业向制造业转型”,社会转型是第二段中作者提到的对教育提出新要求的因素,而不是他所讨论的政府未能做到的事情, D) 不符合文意,故可排除。

52. D)。【定位】由题干中的 Kishore Singh 定位至文章第三段最后一句。

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,联合国教育特别发言人齐舒·赛恩曾说,“为了捍卫神圣的教育事业,不应该允许逐利教育的存在。”而该段第一句指出,总体上来说,政治家和教育家们对此并不欢迎,由此可知,齐舒·赛恩表达的是社会主流对私立学校的看法,故答案为 D)。A)“国家政府如何不喜欢私立教育”,该段第三句提到,非政府组织在思想上也倾向于反对私营机构,而齐舒·赛恩是联合国教育特别发言人,因此联合国发言人的说法不能代表政府态度,故可排除;B)“为什么非政府组织如此反对私立教育”,该段第三句只提到非政府组织也反对私立学校,但并没有解释其原因,故可排除;C)“我们应该如何捍卫教育的高尚性”未在文中提到,故可排除。

53. C)。【定位】根据题干中的 Private schools surpass the public ones 可定位至第五段第一句,第六段第一句和第七段第一句。

【详解】事实细节题。从第五至七段的定位句可知,私立学校优胜于公立学校的原因有以下三个方面:引入资金,更好地利用资金,积极进行创新,这些特点与 C) 的表述相吻合,故为答案。A) “他们能从家长那里获得更多的钱”,第五段第一句指出,私立学校引进的资金不仅仅来自于家长,且仅此一点不能全面概括私立学校优于公立学校的原因,故可排除;B) “他们的教学质量更好”,作者在第六段提到,在同样投入的情况下,私立学校取得的教学成效优于公立学校,但不能据此判断私立学校整体上教学质量优于公立学校,故可排除;D) “他们可以利用平板电脑辅助教学”,这一点只是作为私立学校更具创新性的一个例证,不具有概括性,故可排除。

54. A)。【定位】由题干中的 the private education 可定位至第四段第二句和第八段前两句。

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,私立学校的蓬勃发展对于孩子和他们的国家来说都是个好消息,虽然存在着问题,但是它总比更加糟糕的公立学校或是没有学校上要好多,故 A) 概括最为准确,为正确答案。B) “它应该被暂停和重新组建”,从定位句可以看出,虽然承认私立学校存在问题,但作者对其的基本看法是肯定和支持的,故可排除;C) “它不应该单纯地逐利”,对私立学校逐利性的批评是政府和一个非政府组织的态度,而非作者的看法,故可排除;D) “应鼓励它取代公立学校”,作者虽然认为私立学校在很多方面优于公立学校,并呼吁政府予以扶持,但并没有提出它应该取代公立学校,故可排除。

55. B)。【定位】由题干可知本题考查主旨大意,需从全文出发进行解答。

【详解】主旨大意题。综合全文各段可知,作者从发展中国家公立教育不能适应社会发展需求谈起,指出私立教育在这些国家的发展是必然趋势。尽管遭到社会主流的质疑,但是从分析私立教育优于公立教育的特点来看,政府对其的态度不应是打压禁止,而应是资助扶持,可见,B) 的概括更为准确,故为正确答案。A) “为什么私立学校发展如此迅速?”这一点在第二段稍有提及,但不能作为全文的主题,故可排除;C) “政府应该如何改善教育?”说法过于宽泛笼统,不能准确反映本文大意,故可排除;D) “国家政府应该如何对待公立教育?”本文主要是讨论国家对私立教育的态度,故可排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

Lanterns, the traditional folk craftwork, are still popular all over the country now. The art of lanterns, as a part of the precious traditional Chinese culture, is still inherited among the people. We can say that lanterns played an important and irreplaceable role in Chinese long history, and they also symbolize the brilliant culture of China. Chinese lanterns not only played an important role in Chinese history, but also made great contributions to the international inventions. Some Western countries got the skills of designing and making Chinese lanterns by means of missionaries and foreign trading, which greatly fastened their social development.

难点注释

1. 第一句中,“民间传统工艺”在这里就是指“灯笼”,可以处理为同位语。
2. 第二句中,“在民间”这里主要指“人”,译作 among the people 比较合适。
3. 第三句中,“灯笼在中国悠久的历史中发挥着巨大而不可替代的作用,它象征着灿烂的中国文化”在翻译时前后两个分句应该使用不同的时态,前一个分句用一般过去时,第二个分句则应该使用一般现在时。
4. 第四句中的“做出了巨大的贡献”译为 made great contributions to...。
5. 在最后一句中,“通过……”译为 by means of...更贴切。