

# Key to Model Test Three

## Part I Writing

### My View on Postgraduate Craze

For many college students, at the beginning of each fall semester, they will be repeatedly haunted by pamphlet ad distributors employed by various postgraduate tutoring schools. Those postgraduate tutoring ads lead to more college students take the entrance examination for postgraduates.

Undoubtedly, those postgraduate applicants have their concerns. First of all, due to the fierce competition in the job market, many college graduates believe postgraduate degree holders will have an advantageous edge in the job market. In addition, as many students are not satisfied with their current colleges, they want to pursue their studies in the prestigious universities.

However, a master's degree is not a guarantee of a decent job. As the number of graduates with a master's degree increases, many will have difficulty in finding their ideal jobs after investing so much time, energy and money.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

M: Hi, Lesley! Did you go to the Kent Centre to vote last week?

W: Of course. I'd feel guilty if I didn't exercise my right to vote.

M: Yes, but voting in the UK is optional—so you don't have to do it, whereas in some countries voting is compulsory. (1) If you were in Australia, where the government passed a law that made voting compulsory, you would have had to pay a fine of \$20 for not voting.

W: And that's because the Australian government believes that voting is a duty and not just a right. Do you think we should also introduce this kind of law in the UK?

M: (2) Well, I'm quite cautious about this, because it could bring about this sort of slapdash attitude towards politics.

W: Oh, sorry. (3-1) What does "slapdash attitude" mean?

M: (3-2) It means doing something quickly and carelessly. Young people might just pick a political party out of a hat—which means to choose randomly—rather than making an informed choice.

W: So some people think that politicians need to improve political education.

M: So compulsory voting would mean a responsibility for the politicians, too.

W: That's right. They need to engage and educate young people. Otherwise reluctant voters may deliberately spoil—or waste—their votes.

M: The government could also include a "none of the above" option on the ballot paper.

W: Can you explain a bit more about that, Rob?

M: (4) Well, it means you tick this option if you don't want to vote for any of the listed political parties.

W: An interesting idea.

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

1. According to the man, in which country is voting compulsory? A)。
2. What's the man's attitude towards making voting compulsory in the UK? C)。
3. What will a young person do if he has a slapdash attitude towards voting? B)。
4. According to the man, in what case can people choose the "none of the above" option? C)。

Conversation Two

M: Excuse me, I wonder if you could help me?

W: Of course. How can I be of assistance?

M: You see, I'm a first-year student here and I missed my orientation. (5) Before I attend my first lecture, I need to finish the reading assignment given by my professor and I really don't know how to locate them in the library.

W: OK. Let me take a look. It's really a long list. Maybe the computerized catalog can save you some time.

M: You mean computers like this?

W: Yes. You can find computer terminals on each floor. Let me show you how to use the system.

M: OK. Thank you.

W: Before you start to search the whereabouts of a book, you need to know at least some accurate information of the book, like the author or the title. (6) First, log in the system with your student ID, then put the information into the box. Press the search button. You can see clearly where the book is now.

M: I see. (7) So this means the book *Introductory Psychology* I need is on the second floor of the east wing?

W: Yes.

M: What does this red-letter word "reserved" mean?

W: Oh, this means that you can only read the book in the library and you can't take them out. (8) Usually requirements like this are made by the professor so that all the students can have a chance to read the book.

M: Yes, of course. I learned that I can keep the book I borrowed for three weeks and before the book is due, I can renew it if necessary. Is it correct?

W: Yes, but you can renew it once only. And then, if you can't return the book in time, you will pay a fine.

M: OK, I see. Thank you.

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

5. **Why does the man come to the library?** C)。

6. **What information must the man provide to log in the computerized catalog system?** B)。

7. **Where can the book *Introductory Psychology* be found?** B)。

8. **Why are some books marked "reserved"?** C)。

Section B

Passage One

Watching another person shiver can cause our own temperature to drop, scientists have found. Volunteers who viewed videos of actors plunging their hands into ice-cold water experienced a simultaneous drop in the temperature of their own hands. Neuroscientist Neil Harrison, from the University of Sussex said, "We believe that this bodily response helps us understand how they are feeling. (9) Humans are profoundly social creatures and much of humans' success results from our ability to work together in complex communities—this would be hard to do if we were not able to rapidly share feelings with each other and predict one another's thoughts, feelings and motivations."

For the study, researchers asked 36 participants to watch eight videos that showed actors with one of their hands in visibly warm or cold water. In the four "warm" videos, the first 40 seconds showed the actor gradually adding hot water from a steaming kettle into the container, checking the temperature of the water every few seconds. The actor did the same in the "cold" videos, but instead, filled the container with a bag of ice. (10) Four control videos with the actors' hands in front of a tank of room temperature water were also shown. The researchers monitored the participants' hand temperature while they watched the videos.

(11) They found that when they viewed the actors putting their hands in the iced water, their temperatures dropped by a small, but statistically significant, amount: 0.2°C in their left hands, and 0.05°C in their right ones. There was no significant change in their hand temperature when they watched the control videos and the warm water videos.

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

9. **What does neuroscientist Neil Harrison say about humans?** B)。  
10. **In what kind of water are the actors' hands put in the control videos?** C)。  
11. **What caused the temperature of the participants' hands to change in the study?** C)。

Passage Two

(12-1) Swedish fathers from next year will receive a third month of paid paternity leave in order to increase gender equality, the Swedish government has announced. (13) A 16-month parental leave, which can be used anytime up until the child turns eight, is already offered to parents who can share this time between them. Up until now, two of the months have been reserved specifically for fathers. But under the proposal, both mothers and fathers must take at least three months off, or risk losing these months, meaning that mothers cannot claim the months reserved specifically for fathers. Swedish parents receive 80% of their salary while on parental leave, reports Swedish news site the Local, which tops at around €4,000 per month. A third month “is something we've really looked forward to,” Social Security Minister Annika Strandhall told Swedish Radio. (12-2) “We know that this is a key issue towards attaining greater gender equality.”

(14) In contrast to Sweden's liberal attitudes, the UK only offers fathers two weeks of dedicated paid leave, while the US offers none whatsoever. In Canada, only one in ten fathers claims paternity leave. Some 80% of children in Sweden have two working parents, but only around 40% of women work full-time compared to some 75% of men. (15) The proposal appears to be popular among Swedish men. Close to 90% of Swedish fathers currently take paternity leave, according to *The Economist*, and since Swedish men started to take more responsibility for child rearing, women have seen both their incomes and levels of self-reported happiness increase.

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

12. **Why does the Swedish government increase fathers' paid paternity leave?** B)。  
13. **What do we learn about the Swedish parental leave?** B)。  
14. **How long is the dedicated paid paternity leave offered to the UK fathers?** A)。  
15. **According to the passage, what do Swedish men think of the new policy?** B)。

Section C

Recording One

Many migrant women go to work in private homes as cleaners, cooks and caretakers. They are called domestic workers. Recently, several incidents in Asia and the Middle East have brought attention to the abuse of these workers. A court in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia sentenced a married couple to death in March for starving to death a 26-year-old Indonesian domestic worker. Another Indonesian maid, 23-year-old Naniek Handayani says she was abused as a worker in a home in Hong Kong. She spent almost a month in a hospital receiving treatment for her injuries. Pictures of those injuries and reports of her 20-hour workdays caused national anger. The International Labor Organization, or ILO is a United Nations agency. It suggests there are 50 million homeworkers globally. Around 5 million Indonesian women worked in other countries last year. They sent almost \$10 billion back to their families. (16) But labor rights supporters say these migrant workers can be targets of abuse. Audrey Guichon is with Anti-Slavery International. She says the foreign labor program in the Middle East called the kafala system can leave workers open to abuse. “The kafala system is in place across all countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which basically ties migrants' employment and

residency to one single employer.” Guichon said. In Saudi Arabia, 42 Indonesians are awaiting death sentences. Half of them are believed to be domestic workers. (17) Darsem Tawar faced a death sentence in 2011 for killing her employer. She argued that he was raping her at the time. Officials changed her sentence only after her supporters paid the family of the dead man. In April, the Indonesian government negotiated better conditions for its workers in Saudi Arabia. The agreement signals the end of Indonesia’s three-year suspension of labor exports to the kingdom. However, critics say Indonesia must do more. The ILO approved Convention 189 on domestic labor in 2011. Support for the document on labor rights is building. But only 13 countries have approved or ratified the measure. One of them, the Philippines, is the world’s largest exporter of domestic labor and important supporter of Convention 189. (18) Archana Kotecha is a legal expert at the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Liberty Asia. She said labor export can become similar to human trafficking, especially in developing countries like Bangladesh and Burma, also known as Myanmar.

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

16. What worries labor rights supporters? D)。  
17. How did Darsem Tawar survive from death sentence? A)。  
18. What does Archana Kotecha say about labor export? C)。

**Recording Two**

*Moderator:*

Hello, ladies and gentlemen, it gives me a great honor to introduce our speaker for today’s lecture, Dr. Bruce Nixon. Dr. Nixon, professor of sociology at University of Toronto, has written numerous articles and books on the issue of lifestyle. (19) His books have been published in more than eight languages in the world and won lots of popularity. Welcome, Dr. Nixon.

*Dr. Nixon:*

Hello, everyone. Today, our lecture is about abundance.

Abundance is a life style, a way of living your life. It isn’t something you buy now and then or pull down from the cupboard, dust off and use once or twice, and then return to the cupboard.

(20) Abundance is a philosophy; it appears in your physiology, your value system, and carries its own set of beliefs. You walk with it, sleep with it, bath with it, feel with it, and need to maintain and take care of it as well.

Abundance doesn’t always require money. Many people live with all that money can buy yet live empty inside. Abundance begins inside with some main self-ingredients, like love, care, kindness and gentleness, thoughtfulness and compassion. Abundance is a state of being. It radiates outward. It shines like the sun among the many moons in the world.

Being from the brightness of abundance doesn’t allow the darkness to appear or be in the path unless a choice to allow it to. (21) The true state of abundance doesn’t have room for lies or games normally played. The space is too full of abundance. This may be a challenge because we still need to shine for others to see.

Abundance is seeing people for their gifts and not what they lack or could be. Seeing all things for their gifts and not what they lack.

Start by knowing what your abundances are, fill that space with you, and be fully present from that state of being. Your profession of choice is telling you of knowing and possibilities. That is their gift. Consultants and customer service professionals have the ministrative assistants and virtual assistants have an abundance of coordination and time management. (22) Abundance is all around you, and all within. See what it is; love yourself for what it is, not what you’re missing, or what that can be better, but for what it is at this present moment.

That’s all for today’s lecture. Thank you!

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

19. What do we learn about Dr. Nixon from the introduction part? A)。

20. Which of the following is NOT the reason why abundance is a philosophy? C)。  
 21. What do we know about the true state of abundance? C)。  
 22. What does Dr. Nixon suggest people do? B)。

### Recording Three

Have you ever found yourself in this situation: You hear a song you used to sing when you were a child—a bit of nostalgia or “blast from the past”, as we say. But it is not a distant childhood memory. The words come back to you as clearly as when you sang them all those years ago. It seems there is a scientific reason for this. (23) Researchers at the University of Edinburgh studied the relationship between music and remembering a foreign language. They found that remembering words in a song was the best way to remember even one of the most difficult languages. Here is what they did. Researchers took 60 adults and randomly split them into three groups of 20. Then they gave the groups three different types of listen-and-repeat learning conditions. (24-1) Researchers had one group simply speak the words. They had the second group speak the words to a rhythm, or beat. And they asked the third group to sing the words. All three groups studied words from the Hungarian language for 15 minutes. Then they took part in a series of language tests to see what they remembered. (24-2) After the tests were over, the singers came out on top. The people who learned these new Hungarian words by singing them showed a higher overall performance. They did the best in four out of five of the tests. They also performed two times better than those who simply learned the words by speaking them. (25) Dr. Katie Overy supervised the study at the university's Reid School of Music. She said singing could lead to new ways of learning a foreign language. The brain, it seems, likes to remember things when they are contained in a catchy, or memorable, tune. Language teachers already know the value of using music and singing. A teacher at a Chinese language school in Washington, D. C. relies heavily on songs and chants to teach Chinese. Hua Zhuying teaches students who most likely have never spoken Chinese before coming to the school. Ms. Hua says she uses music all the time to teach children Chinese. She adds that not only does it work, but it is fun for the kids.

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

23. According to the researchers, what is the best way of remembering a foreign language? B)。  
 24. What did the researchers find out after the tests were over? D)。  
 25. What does Dr. Katie Overy say about foreign language learning? A)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 试题详解

26. N)。【详解】该空格位于物主代词 our 之后,由句子结构可以看出,空格是 see sth. as sth. 结构中的一部分,据此推断空格处应填入名词,充当介词 as 的宾语。文章开头提到,人性的自私被认为对经济发展很有好处,本句中的 But 点明了转折关系,进化生物学家与经济学的观点不同,他们认为我们作为一个种族,合作与无私才能带来 \_\_\_\_\_,结合备选项 A) adaptation“适应”,L) rumor“谣传,传说”,M) strategies“策略,战略”,N) success“成功”和 O) suspicion“怀疑,疑惑”可知,答案为 N)。其余选项均与上下文语义不符,故排除。
27. D)。【详解】空格所在句主谓宾结构齐全,据此可判断应填入副词,作状语。前一句中提到,进化生物学家们认为合作与无私才能给人们带来成功,此句承接上一句说明,在人类进化过程中,能够相互合作的团队 \_\_\_\_\_ 能够胜过那些相互间欺诈的团队,故答案为 D) consistently“一贯地”。备选项中,G) essentially“实质上,本质上”和 J) promptly“立即”两个副词与上下文语义不符,故均排除。
28. E)。【详解】空格处是句子的谓语部分,后面有宾语 social mechanisms,前面有助动词 have,据此推断应填入动词的过去分词形式,与 have 一起构成现在完成时。前一句中提到人类在自己团队间运作时本能地就会团结一致,后一句承接上文进一步说明,人类也 \_\_\_\_\_ 了一些能够对团队有益的社会机制,再

结合备选项可知,动词过去分词形式的只有 E) developed“发展”,符合发展形成了社会机制的语义,故为答案。备选项中 B) assume“认定,假设”,C) compel“迫使”和 H) implement“实施,贯彻”与上下文语法要求及语义不符,故均排除。

29. A)。【详解】空格位于句子的表语部分,后面为由介词 of 引出的短语,根据空格所在句子的位置可推断,空格中应填入名词作句子的表语,同时被名词 signature 修饰。本句引用了进化生物学家 David Sloan Wilson 的话,他认为小团体内的合作是人类这一物种适应性的标志性体现,故答案为 A) adaptation“适应”。备选项中,L) rumor“谣传,传说”,M) strategies“策略,战略”和 O) suspicion“怀疑,疑惑”这三个名词与上下文语义不符,故均排除。
30. F)。【详解】空格位于名词 teamwork 之前,据此推断空格处应填入形容词,修饰名词,并与之一起构成句子的主语。上文中说明人类的进化发展离不开合作,本句中的 But 之后引出了转折:\_\_\_\_\_团队合作中也包含着竞争,再根据空格后的 a competition mechanism to promote actions that benefit the group 可知,竞争是一种有益于组内提高行动力的机制,由此可知,这种竞争对团队合作来说是有益处的,故答案为 F) effective“有效的”。备选项中,I) particular“特别的,特殊的”和 K) remarkable“惊人的”与上下文语义不符,故均排除。
31. I)。【详解】空格位于不定冠词 a 之后,名词 focus 之前,据此推断应填入形容词,作定语。破折号前面提到了各国共同协作找出应对环境变化的经济方案,而这一方案是去年法国巴黎环境谈判的特别议题,结合备选项 I) particular“特别的,特殊的”和 K) remarkable“惊人的”可知,答案为 I)。备选项 K) remarkable“惊人的”与下上文语境不符,故排除。
32. G)。【详解】空格所在句的句子主干为 it is an issue of...,结构完整,据此推断应填入副词,作状语。本句是 Wilson 的观点,他认为虽然环境问题牵涉重大,但其本质上还是相互协调、相互合作的,故答案为 G) essentially“实质上,本质上”。备选项中 J) promptly“立即”与上下文语义不符,故排除。
33. H)。【详解】该空格位于句子的表语位置,前面有不定式标志 to,据此判断空格处应填入动词原形,构成不定式,充当句子的表语。上文中提到虽然环境问题牵涉重大,但其本质上还是相互协调、相互合作的,本句句意为,因此怎么最大限度地\_\_\_\_\_协作精神成为了重大的挑战,结合备选项 B) assume“认定,假设”,C) compel“迫使”和 H) implement“实施,贯彻”可知,答案为 H) implement“实施,贯彻”。其余两项与上下文语义不符,故均排除。
34. B)。【详解】该空格位于谓语 will have to 之后,据此推断应填入动词原形。既然高尚的品德源于群组内的合作,而群组间则形成竞争,那么作为一个个体来应对环境问题,我们应该将各国定位为自然选择的个体,结合备选项 B) assume“认定,假设”和 C) compel“迫使”可知,答案为 B)。compel 与上下文语义不符,故排除。
35. M)。【详解】该空格位于词组 a variety of 之后,据此推断应填入名词复数形式。空格后提到了“鉴别出效果最好的那些”,此处的 those 与空格中的词指代的是同一内容,故答案为 M) strategies“策略,战略”。备选项中 L) rumor“谣传,传说”和 O) suspicion“怀疑,疑惑”均为单数形式,故均排除。

## Section B

### 【试题详解】

36. O)。【题干译文】Although selling is an ongoing process, the author's success depends on the readers' demand. 虽说卖书是一个持续不断的过程,但作者能否成功则取决于读者的需求。
- 【定位】由题干中的 an ongoing process 定位到 D) 段第一句:Selling is an ongoing process that can last for years. 和最后一句:Over the years, many successful authors have used this road to get on a publisher's radar.
- 【详解】O) 段提到卖书是一个持续不断的过程,如果作者在卖第一本书时,读者对此仍有需求,那么你可以开始写第二本书,如果你的书一直写下去,那么,你就会得到大出版商的青睐,从而把你的书卖得更火。题干中的 author's success 对应原文中的 successful authors,故选 O)。
37. E)。【题干译文】Hardback books cost much to print, but it is a must for the publication of certain

books. 精装书的出版费很高,但对于某些书而言,只能用精装出版。

**定位** 由题干中的 Hardback books 定位到 E) 段最后一句: But, for some books—a mammoth (巨大的) textbook, say—hardback books are really the only way to go.

**详解** E) 段主要介绍了书的封面出版问题,对于某些书而言,比如大型的教科书,只能用精装出版。题干中的 a must 对应原文中的 the only way, 故选 E)。

38. L)。**题干译文** A developmental editor will be worthy of the money because he is able to save the time of the self-publisher. 聘请策划编辑所花的钱是值得的,因为他能为自助出版者节省很多时间。

**定位** 由题干中的 save the time of the self-publisher 定位到 L) 段第二句: Depending on how you work, it may save you enough of your own time to make it a worthwhile expense.

**详解** L) 段提到根据你的工作方式,雇用一位策划编辑可以为你节省很多时间,那么聘请编辑所花的钱也就是值得的。题干中的 worthy of the money 对应原文中的 worthwhile expense, 故选 L)。

39. A)。**题干译文** Self-publishing becomes an interesting idea partly because it gets authors' thoughts to a wide audience. 自助出版成为一种有趣的方式,部分原因是它能让作者的想法获得更多读者的认可。

**定位** 由题干中的 a wide audience 定位到 A) 段第二句: On the simplest level, it's an intriguing solution to an age old problem: How do you get your words to a wide audience (ideally, while earning some money along the way)?

**详解** A) 段提到自助出版可以作为一种有趣的方式来解决这个古老的问题: 如何让你的文字获得更多读者的认可。题干中的 an interesting idea 对应原文中的 an intriguing solution, 故选 A)。

40. K)。**题干译文** To solve the problem of lacking feedbacks from others, a developmental editor may be employed. 可以雇用策划编辑来解决自助出版者闭门造书的问题。

**定位** 由题干中的 developmental editor 定位到 K) 段前两句: To many self-publishers, this doesn't work very well—it's too unstructured, and they get lost without somebody to bounce ideas off. One solution is to hire a freelance (自由职业者) developmental editor.

**详解** K) 段提到若自助出版者不听取他人的意见,书的内容结构就会太松散,而解决办法之一就是雇用策划编辑。题干中的 lacking feedbacks from others 对应原文中的 get lost without somebody to bounce ideas off of, 故选 K)。

41. C)。**题干译文** Self-publishers have to decide what book will sell well according to their own opinions. 自助出版者必须根据自己的想法决定什么书能够畅销。

**定位** 由题干中的 what book will sell well 定位到 C) 段第一句: Everybody has an opinion on what sells, and we won't get into that too much here—it's part of the individual creative process that self-publishers go through.

**详解** C) 段提到什么书能畅销,每个人都有自己的想法,我们在这里就不多说了——这其实是自助出版者应该经历的创作过程的一部分。题干中的 decide what book will sell well 对应原文中的 has an opinion on what sells, 故选 C)。

42. N)。**题干译文** When planning the details of his discounts and returns, a self-publisher needs to work out different ways to treat particular types of buyers. 制定折扣及退货细节时,自助出版者需要找出不同的方法来应对特殊类型的买家。

**定位** 由题干中的 treat particular types of buyers 定位到 N) 段最后一句: Your terms and conditions are up to you, but you'll have to treat particular types of buyers a certain way in order to do business.

**详解** N) 段提到合约条款由你(自助出版者)决定,但是你必须采用某种方式来应对特殊类型的买家。题干中的 work out different ways 对应原文中的 a certain way, 故选 N)。

43. F)。**题干译文** To give a target page count, you have to choose a book with the same size and format of what you have in mind. 为了预估页码,你必须挑选一本开本和布局都符合你要求的书。

**定位** 由题干中的 the same size and format 定位到 F) 段最后一句: Simply pick out a book that is about the same size and format of what you have in mind.

**详解** F) 段提到思考书的内容以及查看相似内容书的页码是为了预估一下书的总页数, 故必须挑选一本开本和布局都符合你要求的书。题干中的 choose 对应原文中的 pick out, 故选 F)。

44. I)。**题干译文** If a self-publisher wants his book to cost less, certain multiples of pages should be available. 若自助出版者想要省钱, 整印张印刷应该是不错的选择。

**定位** 由题干中的 certain multiples of pages 定位到 I) 段第二句: More pages cost more, and certain multiples of pages are cheaper than others.

**详解** I) 段提到页数越多, 成本越高, 而整印张印刷造价会更低。题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故选 I)。

45. M)。**题干译文** Individual buyers, like the wholesalers and distributors, should be considered as major customers of self-publishers. 像批发商、经销商这样的个人买主往往被视为自助出版者的主要客户。

**定位** 由题干中的 the wholesalers and distributors 定位到 M) 段最后一句: Your major customers include independent bookstores, wholesalers who fill orders from many bookstores (They only buy what they need or expect they will need.), distributors who buy books to actively resell them to bookstores, exclusive distributors, who will handle everything involved in the selling of your book, in exchange for the exclusive right to distribute, and online booksellers.

**详解** M) 段提到自助出版者的主要客户包括书店老板、批发商、经销商等。题干中的 be considered as 对应原文中的 include, 故选 M)。

## Section C

### Passage One

#### 试题详解

46. C)。**定位** 由题干中的 Dr. Mischel's experiment 定位至文章第一段最后两句和第二段第二、三句。

**详解** 事实细节题。从定位句可以看出, 米歇尔博士追踪了实验中两类不同的孩子: 可以抵制诱惑, 自控力更强的和不能抵制诱惑, 自控力较差的。他发现自控力强的孩子无论在学业上还是日后在事业上都与自控力差的孩子显现出差异, 可见, 自控力与终身成就有所关联, 故答案为 C)。A) “它探究了小孩子的自控力水平”, 从定位句可知, 米歇尔博士的研究只是将能够或不能自控的孩子分开, 并没有按自控力水平进行划分, 故可排除; B) “它显示出大多数孩子都不能抵制诱惑”, 本段提到部分孩子没有抵制住诱惑, 但并没有说是大多数, 故可排除; D) “它找到了帮助孩子发展自控力的方法”, 米歇尔博士追踪了不同自控力孩子的发展情况, 但并没有提到发展自控力的方法, 故 D) 与原文意思不符, 可以排除。

47. C)。**定位** 由题干中的 Dr. Brody's 和 young black Americans 定位至文章第四段最后两句。

**详解** 事实细节题。定位句指出, 在自控力强的人群中, 如果来自较为贫困的家庭, 则强自控力可能使血压更高, 更可能肥胖, 并且压力激素水平更高, 而对于来自较高社会阶层家庭的人则不存在这种情况, 可见, 高自控力的影响与不同的社会背景有关, 故答案为 C)。A) “发展自控力根本没有任何益处”, 尽管本段提到高自控力对于来自较贫困家庭的人可能意味着提高一些疾病的风险, 而高社会阶层的人群并没有这种情况, 但是上文第二段也指出, 自控力强的人社会成就要优于自控力弱的人, 故自控力并非没有益处, A) 不符合文意, 故可排除; B) “青少年可以从发展自控力中获益”, 布罗迪博士的研究恰恰说明, 对于不同社会背景的人来说, 自控力的影响是不同的, B) 以偏概全, 故可排除; D) “自控力会导致高血压和肥胖”, 定位句指出, 只有来自贫困家庭的人才会出现这种情况, 对于社会阶层高的人则不存在这种情况, 故可排除。

48. B)。**定位** 根据题干关键词 DNA-methylation 可定位至文章第六段第五至七句。



**【详解】** 推理判断题。定位句指出,研究者通过记录细胞 DNA 甲基化模式,对比研究对象与特定年龄应有的细胞的情况,从而得出研究对象的生理年龄信息,可见, DNA 甲基化与人类的生理年龄有所关联,故答案为 B)。A)“它能揭示自控力水平”,从定位句可知,研究者研究 DNA 甲基化模式是为了观察细胞年龄,而原文并没提到它可以显示自控力水平,故可排除;C)“它是血液中的一种成分”,研究者抽取血液记录细胞 DNA 甲基化模式,只能说明从分析血液的途径反应甲基化模式,不能说 DNA 甲基化是血液的成分,故可排除;D)“它随着社会环境而变化”,文中提到对于同样发展自控力的人群而言,不同社会背景可能会造成不同的影响,但不能笼统地说甲基化模式会随着社会环境而变化,故可排除。

49. D)。 **【定位】** 由题干关键词 Dr. Brody's findings 可定位至文章第七段最后一句。

**【详解】** 事实细节题。定位句指出,如果布罗迪的研究结果得以证实,它所提出的挑战将会是寻找如何规避自控力负面影响的办法,可以说这个研究发现为未来提出了一个新的问题,故答案为 D)。A)“它们出乎了研究者的预料”,之前的研究已经证实了发展自控力并不一定会为所有人带来益处,而是因社会背景而异,该研究只是从另一个侧面予以证实,并没有出乎研究者的预料,故可排除;B)“它们揭示了基因与年龄之间的关系”,由定位句可知,该研究发现的是自控力与年龄、社会背景的关系,只是通过基因进行观察,B)表述错误,故可排除;C)“它们与米歇尔的研究发现相矛盾”,米歇尔研究发现的是自控力与终身成就的关系,而布罗迪更多地关注了自控力发展与社会家庭背景的关系,角度不同,但并不矛盾,故排除 C)。

50. D)。 **【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。文章开篇从一项实验研究讲起,说明自控力的培养与人的学业、事业的成就有所关联。而从第四段开始,作者又从另一个角度指出,对于不同社会背景的人而言,自控力可能会带来不同的影响,对于社会阶层较高的人,自控力会给予其健康带来积极的影响,反之,则可能损害健康。综合看来,本文是在探究自控力的影响,故答案为 D)。A)“社会背景与自控力”只能概括文章后半部分,即布罗迪博士的研究,不够全面,故可排除;B)“自控力可以带来什么益处?”从文中可以看出自控力并非总是带来益处,而是因人而异的,故可排除;C)“我们应该如何发展自控力?”作者只提到了自控力的影响,并没有说如何发展自控力,故可排除。

## Passage Two

### 【试题详解】

51. D)。 **【定位】** 由题干中的 Librem's data 和 Paragraph Two 可定位至文章第二段前两句和该段最后一句。

**【详解】** 推理判断题。定位句分别是利博兰经济公司对“人人贷”在 2015 年年度增长的预估数据和 2015 年“人人贷”在各主要经济大国的预估借贷数据,本段最后一句还说,我们正在见证 400 年来银行界最大的变化,可见,这些数据是在显示“人人贷”这个新兴金融板块的快速发展,故答案为 D)。A)“‘人人贷’平台为银行提供了大量的机会”,这些数据并没有提到“人人贷”与银行的关系,而从后文我们也可了解到这两者之间为竞争关系,故可排除;B)“‘人人贷’吸引了银行的老客户”,本段的数据中并没有表明“人人贷”与银行之间进行竞争,故可排除;C)“‘人人贷’抢占了大部分金融市场”,数据只显示了“人人贷”自身的发展,并没有比较它和传统银行业的市场份额,故可排除。

52. B)。 **【定位】** 由题干中的 P2P Global Investment PLC 定位至第四段第二、三句。

**【详解】** 事实细节题。由定位句可知,“人人贷”出价最高的集团借贷方,“人人贷”环球投资公司 PLC 去年在伦敦上市。它已经筹集了 5 亿英镑资金,今年的目标是翻番,可见,它一直为“人人贷”筹集巨额资金,故答案为 B)。A)“它是伦敦最大的投资公司”,定位句虽然说这个公司筹得巨额资金,但并没有把它与其他投资公司进行比较,故可排除;C)“它合并了几家知名的公司”,这是对该段最后一句的曲解,原文的意思是,“人人贷”环球已经获取了几家知名公司的担保和普通股选择权,但并未提到合并的问题,故可排除;D)“它找了一个著名的经济学家任经理”曲解了第五段有关尼尔·伍德福德的内容,这位基金经理并没有担任“人人贷”环球投资的经理,只是被用来作为例证说明金融界著名投资人对“人人贷”的积极态度,故可排除。

53. A)。 **【定位】** 根据题干中的 Zopa 和 Uber 可定位至文章第六段。

**详解** 事实细节题。该段指出,而最重要的可能是,今年五月,“人人贷”平台佐帕宣布与优步合作首次介入担保贷款,英国的优步司机可以通过佐帕借款购买汽车,只要用车辆本身作担保即可。可见,这次合作创造出了一种新的“人人贷”借贷方式,故答案为A)。B)“帮助司机购买新的汽车”,该段第二句提到,只有使用优步的司机才可以使用,B)说法过于笼统,故可排除;C)“提高了‘人人贷’的利率”,文章最后一段分析“人人贷”的风险时说,当利息提高时,信贷源就会干涸,但并没有把这次合作与利率升高建立任何逻辑联系,故可排除;D)“给其他‘人人贷’公司带来风险”,文中没有提到这次合作对其他“人人贷”公司的影响,故可排除。

54. C)。**定位** 由题干中的 future of P2P lending 可定位至文章最后一段第一句和最后三句。

**详解** 观点态度题。定位句提到,“人人贷”也是存在风险的,银行一旦意识到“人人贷”的威胁会如何回应呢,没人知道,目前还没有一家银行有所动作。可见,作者对“人人贷”的未来发展也没有确定的观点,有待观察日后银行可能做出的反应,故C)为正确答案。A)“悲观的”,作者虽然在最后一段分析了“人人贷”可能面临的问题和挑战,但之前的段落也大量介绍了“人人贷”迅猛的发展势头,可见,作者的态度不悲观,故可排除;B)“乐观的”,根据上文分析可知,作者的态度显然也不是完全乐观的,故可排除;D)“漠不关心的”,作者花了大量的篇幅介绍“人人贷”这一新生事物,并讨论它未来发展中可能面临的困难,因此不能是漠不关心的态度,故可排除。

55. A)。**定位** 由题干可知本题考查写作意图,需从全文出发进行解答。

**详解** 推理判断题。作者在第一段首先介绍了“人人贷”的概念和内容;第二至六段从不同的角度介绍了这种新的金融信贷方式的发展;最后一段指出它可能面临的一些困难和问题。总体看来,作者主要是从客观的角度对“人人贷”进行了介绍和分析,故A)为正确答案。B)“分析‘人人贷’平台投资的风险”只能概括文章的部分内容,不够全面,故可排除;C)“呼吁银行注意‘人人贷’的发展”,作者只是提到目前银行还没有意识到应该对“人人贷”如何进行回应,但并没有任何呼吁性的文字,故可排除;D)“预测‘人人贷’可能面临的困难”,作者只在最后一段简单提到“人人贷”可能面临的一些风险和困难,并没有进行详细分析,故可排除。

## Part IV Translation

### 参考译文

Today, as in the ancient times, paper-cutting is a highly technical art form requiring creativity, skills and experience. No matter how simple or complex every design is, it must be formed as an unbroken and integral piece. With careful study, you will notice the ingenious cutting that the Chinese have developed not only connects various parts of the picture, but also doesn't spoil the picture. Generally, there are two common methods for paper-cutting, with scissors or with knives. As glass replaced the thin paper on the windows, paper-cutting became less popular. Until recent years, this ancient art flourishes once again in an impressively new and inventive way.

### 难点注释

1. 第一句中,“需要……”可译为现在分词短语作伴随状语,以使句子结构紧凑。
2. 第二句中,“无论……”可译为 No matter how…。
3. 第三句中,“中国人形成的那种巧妙的剪法”可译为定语从句结构,“巧妙的剪法”作先行词,“中国人形成的那种”作定语成分,译为 the ingenious cutting that the Chinese have developed。
4. 第四句中,“剪纸有两种方法”译为 there be 句型。
5. 最后一句中,“以令人难忘的新形式”译为介词 in 引出的方式状语,即 in an impressively new and inventive way。