

Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>Dear Tinny,</p> <p>① I'm very glad to receive your letter telling me that you are ready to start your job hunt. As for the advice on how to make your resume distinctive, I will try to make some practical suggestions.</p> <p>② To begin with, ③ just as the saying goes, "Honesty is the best policy." So is it when coming to preparing for your resume, as no employer wants a liar working in his company. ④ To continue, your resume should be concise, presenting personal information, together with a short summary of your professional experience. Don't dress up your resume as if it were a book or part of a book, because no one wants to scan through pages of long-winded characters. ⑤ Last but not least, it is often worthwhile to prepare several different resumes stressing different aspects of yourself so as to make them particular for different jobs that you're seeking.</p> <p>⑥ I believe you will take my advice into account seriously and I hope you will find these suggestions useful. Wish you every success in your job search.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Annie</p>	<p>② 总结来信内容，概述问题，引出自己的建议。</p> <p>②④⑤ 使用 To begin with, To continue, Last but not least 引出三条不同的建议，层次分明。</p> <p>③ 恰当引用谚语，增加文采。</p> <p>⑥ 表达希望和祝福。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>concise 简明的，简洁的</p> <p>dress up 盛装打扮，修饰</p> <p>scan through 浏览，粗略地看</p> <p>long-winded 冗长的</p> <p>stress 强调，着重</p> <p>take...into account 考虑到……，把……考虑进去</p>

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report On

A 16-year-old boy was arrested after the car he was driving ploughed into the wall of a house, seriously injuring two teenage girls as they walked along the road with friends. The teenager was confined after the vehicle, believed to have been stolen, veered onto the pavement in Longsight, Manchester. (1) A group of four girls were walking along Elsdon Road when the car crashed into three of them. The vehicle then drove over a garden bush and smashed into the wall of a house. Two girls, both aged 16, were seriously injured in the crash and a third was left with bruising.

The two seriously injured teenagers were taken to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, with one suffering a broken arm and the other a fractured hip. (2) Police were called to the scene and a 16-year-old was arrested on suspicion of theft of a motor vehicle and driving above the legal limit of a controlled drug. Shocked eyewitnesses reported hearing a "loud bang" and came rushing out of their houses and saw the aftermath of the smash.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. How many people were injured in the car accident? B)
2. What can we learn about the boy? D)

News Report Two

(3) A handheld device can identify cancerous tissue in 10 seconds, according to scientists at the University of Texas. They say it could make surgery to remove a tumour quicker, safer and more precise. Tests suggest the technology is accurate 96% of the time. The MasSpec Pen takes advantage of the unique metabolism of cancer cells. Their furious drive to grow and spread means their internal chemistry is very different to that of healthy tissue.

(4) The challenge for surgeons is finding the border between the cancer and normal tissue. In some tumours it is obvious, but in others the boundary between healthy and diseased tissue can be blurred. The pen should help doctors ensure none of the cancer is left behind. Remove too little tissue, and any remaining cancerous cells will grow into another tumour.

But take too much, and you can cause damage, particularly in organs such as the brain.

Livia Eberlin, an assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Texas, Austin, said: “What’s exciting about this technology is how clearly it meets a clinical need. The tool is elegant and simple and can be in the hands of surgeons in a short time.”

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What is this news report mainly about? C)

4. What challenge do surgeons face? A)

News Report Three

For nearly 200 years, scientists have wondered about the Giant Red Spot on Jupiter. This week, pictures of the planet show dark clouds moving around, and through, a large red oval centre.

These are the closest images humans have ever seen of the spot on the giant gas planet.

(5)America’s space agency NASA sent the Juno spacecraft to Jupiter to gather scientific data on the solar system’s biggest planet. On Monday Juno flew over the Giant Red Spot, which is a storm larger than our planet Earth. First observed in 1830, scientists think it may be more than 350 years old. (6)The storm measures 16,350 kilometers wide and appears to be getting smaller.

Bolton said, “it will take time for the scientists to process the information Juno is sending back to Earth.(7)NASA hopes the information will also tell them what is underneath the storm.”

Juno was launched on August 5, 2011 from Cape Canaveral in Florida. The spacecraft will continue flybys to get more information for scientists to learn about the planet.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. Why did NASA send the Juno spacecraft to Jupiter? A)

6. What does the speaker say about the storm on Jupiter? C)

7. What does NASA want to know from the information Juno is sending back? B)

Section B

Conversation One

M: Hi, Sarah! I’m Adley Boardman. We spoke on the phone.

W: Oh yes, I remember.

M: (8-1)It says on your CV that you do voluntary work.

W: (8-2)Well, when I have time, yes! I do work at a centre for children with difficulties.

M: That must be very interesting.

W: (8-3)It’s rewarding and challenging.

M: Sarah, can you tell us a little bit about your current position?

W: I’m assistant sales director for a chain of language schools.

M: (9-1)So this post would be quite a change then.

W: (9-2)I don’t think so honestly, because the skills are the same, despite the product.

M: Why are you thinking of moving on?

W: Well, I’ve come as far as I can in my current position, I feel, and I’m 28 now and would love to take on some more responsibilities.

M: (10-1)How would you deal with a rapidly changing and uncertain global market?

W: (10-2)OK, that’s actually something I wanted to talk about in my presentation...but I’d say to stay flexible and to diversify markets and sales strategies.

M: Ok, can you tell us about a time you closed a particularly challenging deal?

W: Well, the biggest contract I won was with a large university in India, to provide language training. The contract was full of technicalities and the client was very picky! But I still pulled it off.

M: (11-1)OK. Do you have any questions for us?

W: (11-2)Yes. It’s about your ethical policy and your carbon footprint. I was wondering whether you are planning to reduce your carbon footprint and whether all your products are ethically sourced?

M: That's a very good question, and that's something we're moving towards at the moment.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What does the woman say about her voluntary work? C)
9. What is different between the woman's current job and the post she is applying for? B)
10. What should they do when facing an uncertain global market according to the woman? A)
11. What does the woman concern about this post? D)

Conversation Two

M: Hello, everyone. (12-1)Today we have Linda Forbus from the Department of Transport, and she is here to talk about a typically British way to travel.

W: (12-2)Ah, yes. It's on a bus—or, to be exact, on red double-decker bus. Double-decker buses are buses that have two levels—an upstairs and a downstairs. You see them in other countries too, but for lots of people a red double-decker bus is a typical London sight.

M: Actually, if you think about a red London bus, (13)you're probably thinking about one special kind of double-decker bus called the Routemaster. The one that's open at the back.

W: That's right. You get onto the bus at the back—there isn't a door; it is open.

M: And you can just jump on or off the bus. (14)Bit dangerous.

W: Yeah, a bit. But, in fact, we don't really have that typical red double-decker Routemaster bus any more.

M: Yeah, we do—I saw one this morning.

W: Well, we do still have them on one or two bus routes right in the centre of London but I think that's sort of a tourist thing, really. Buses nowadays are mostly new double-deckers. They're still red—or the very long single-decker buses—the ones we call bendy buses.

M: Oh, yeah, I don't like those bendy buses.

W: (15)But they're much easier to get on for people wheelchairs, or mums with babies in pushchairs or old people who can't walk very well. That was one of the main reasons that they stopped using the Routemaster buses.

M: Oh right, I didn't know that.

W: So people like to see the old-fashioned Routemaster buses and tourists like to see them too, but it's probably better to travel on the new buses—they're definitely more comfortable.

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

12. What are the speakers talking about? A)
13. What is special about the Routemaster? D)
14. What does the man think of the Routemaster? C)
15. What was the main reason that bendy buses replaced the Routemaster? C)

Section C

Passage One

When mammals first began to grow larger, some of them evolved into the earliest ancestors of horses. (16)The first horses evolved in North America. They were about the size of dogs. They had three toes, lived in jungles and ate fruit.

(17)Around 20 million years ago, some horses evolved to live on the grassland of central North America. These horses had one big toe and smaller side toes, and they had long legs so they could run fast to escape from tigers and wolves. They were bigger, and they had their eyes on the side of their heads, instead of in front. By about 17 million years ago, these plains horses were eating grass instead of fruit.

Some North American plains horses used their long legs to run south to South America about 10 million years ago. About 5 million years ago, the North American plains horses evolved into modern horses. Some of them ran across the Siberian land bridge to Central Asia, where they must have been happy to find thousands of miles of grassland that they could live on. (18)Some of these Asian horses slowly spread south across Asia and Africa, evolving into donkeys. Others stayed on the Central Asian plains, where they learned to eat apples and carrots.

Sometime around 10,000 BC, horses disappeared in both South America and North America. Probably this was

because humans hunted and killed them all. In Central Asia, however, horses continued to thrive, and people tamed them about 4,000 BC.

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

16. What can we learn about the earliest ancestors of horses? D)
17. What are the characteristics of horses about 20 million years ago in central North America? D)
18. What does the speaker say about some Asian horses? A)

Passage Two

College is an exciting word, but also a terrifying one. After months of endless applications, emotional acceptances and rejections, and difficult decisions, you're finally ready to pack your bags and go. (19)As your departure date draws closer, you're probably suffering from some serious pre-college anxiety. You'll have to make new friends, adjust to new academic expectations and learn how to live away from home.

(20-1)When you're nervous about something, the best way to feel better is to talk to someone who's been through it and survived. And no matter where you live, there are sure to be tons of college students coming home for the summer.

Even if you don't have close friends who are in college, there are still plenty of people you can talk to. For example, friends of your older brothers or sisters, people who were in the school musical society with you or played on the same sports team, etc. (20-2)If you work a summer job, there are probably college kids being around somewhere. Let's see if you can start up a conversation with them while you're eating ice cream or on break.

These students are your most reliable resource for what college is really like, from schoolwork to clubs to dining to parties. (21)Remember, though, that every college is different, and that traditions and customs at your friends' schools won't necessarily apply to your experience. Just because your friend's entire school participates in a naked midnight run doesn't mean you'll have to do the same!

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. What might one worry about before going to college? C)
20. What can one do to reduce nervousness before going to college? B)
21. What does the speaker suggest in the end? D)

Passage Three

How many plastic carrier bags have you got in your house? The shopping bag is just one example of the million things we use made from this useful material—plastic. (22)But unfortunately, it's not the easiest thing to recycle and this is causing an environmental problem.

Some of our everyday plastic items blow away, causing damage to the natural environment and harming wildlife. (23)The problem is most acute in our oceans. A study described how remote islands act as a sink for the world's rubbish. They become collecting points for fishing items and everyday things that we throw away.

Because of the durable nature of plastic, it stays there causing great damage to the ocean's ecology. Some other recent worldwide research estimates that 90% of all seabirds have swallowed plastic. And worse still, this plastic is broken down into tiny particles over a long period by the wind and the waves. (24)Then sea creatures at the bottom of the food chain take in them. These creatures are eaten by the fish that we eventually consume.

The solution to this problem would be to use less plastic. Several countries now charge for using plastic carrier bags, which reduces the amount used. Some products now use natural and recyclable materials. (25)But it seems inevitable that plastic will continue to be necessary in many of the gadgets that we demand.

So next time you pick up a carrier bag, or buy a plastic bottle of water, spare a thought for the birds and animals on the islands. What do you do to help the environment?

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What is the root cause of plastic items causing environmental problems? B)
23. What does the speaker say about the problem of plastic items in oceans? C)
24. How are tiny plastic particles taken in by humans? D)
25. What can we learn about plastic from the passage? B)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

选项归类

名词: D) decline 减少, 削减; F) expansion 增加, 扩张; G) expense 花费, 代价; M) rate 比率, 费用

动词: A) absorb 吸收; 理解; C) billed 给……开账单; 宣传; D) decline 降低, 减少; E) diminishes 降低, 削弱;

H) intensifying (使) 增强, (使) 加剧; I) limited 限制, 规定; J) minimize 最小化, 把……降至最低;

L) optimizes 使最优化, 使尽可能有效; M) rate 评价, 认为……非常好

形容词: B) abundant 充裕的, 丰富的; I) limited 有限的, 有限责任的; N) remedial 补救的纠正的

副词: K) occasionally 偶然, 有时候; O) ultimately 最后, 最终

详解详析:

26. 答案: D) decline。

详解: 空格前是形容词 **alarming**, 且分析句子结构可知, 本句缺少主语, 此外由修饰该主语的定语从句中的谓语 **is** 可知, 此处应该填入一个单数名词或不可数名词作主语。上文提到了土地的严重退化和肥沃土壤的严重流失, 故此处说的应该是土地数量的减少令人担忧, 故 D) **decline** “降低, 减少”为本题答案。

27. 答案: N) remedial。

详解: 空格处于 **unless** 引导的条件状语从句中, 空格后是名词 **actions**, 因此应填入一个形容词修饰从句的主语 **actions**。上文提到, 随着对食物和多产土地需求的增加, 这一令人担忧的土地数量的减少将会增加冲突。根据语境可推测, 为避免这种风险, 就应采取相应的补救措施, 因此 N) **remedial** “补救的, 纠正的”为本题答案。

28. 答案: H) intensifying。

详解: 空格前是系动词 **is**, 分析句子结构可知, 空格处可以填入形容词作 **is** 的表语, 也可以填入动词的分词形式与 **is** 一起构成句子的谓语。上文提到, 健康、多产的土地供应枯竭, 而人口在不断增长, 这就势必会导致各国乃至全球对土地的竞争日趋激烈, 因此 H) **intensifying** “(使) 增强, (使) 加剧”为本题答案。

29. 答案: J) minimize。

详解: 分析句子结构可知, 本句话句子结构完整, 再由句首的 **To** 不难得出空格所在部分是一个目的状语, 故空格处应填入动词原形。上文提到了健康、多产的土地日益减少以及各国乃至全球对土地的竞争愈加激烈, 下文提到我们应该后退一步, 重新思考如何处理这些压力和竞争。根据语境推测, 我们这么做的目的是将上文提到的激烈竞争带来的损失最小化, 故 J) **minimize** “最小化, 把……减至最低”为本题答案。

30. 答案: C) billed。

详解: 空格前是 **is**, 因此空格处应填入动词的分词形式与 **is** 一起构成句子谓语, 或填入形容词作 **is** 的表语。此外, 无论填入形容词还是动词, 都应该能与 **as** 搭配使用。空格后提到, 该报告描绘了城市化、气候变化、水土流失和森林损失之间的相互关联, 因此该报告被认为是土地情况最全面的研究。**Bill...as...** 是固定搭配, 意为 “把……宣传为……”, 故 C) **billed** 为答案。

31. 答案: F) expansion。

详解: 空格前是定冠词 **the**, 空格后是介词 **of**, 因此空格处应填入名词。此处介绍的是导致健康、多产的提低减少的因素, 又根据下文提到的重耕多收和大量使用农业化学品可知, 此处应该指机械化农业的扩张, 故 F) **expansion** “增加, 扩张”为本题答案。

32. 答案: B) abundant。

详解: 空格后是名词 **use**, 且分析句子结构可知, **and** 连接三个并列的名词性短语, 因此空格处应填入形容词修饰 **use**, 且该形容词应与 **Heavy** 和 **multiple** 语义场一致。空格所在句的意思是: 三个因素都增加了农业产量, 此处指的应是大量使用农业化学品, 故 B) **abundant** “充裕的, 丰富的”为本题答案。

33. 答案: G) expense。

详解: 空格前是定冠词 **the**, 空格后是介词 **of**, 因此空格处应填入名词, 构成 “**at the+名词+of**” 短语。上文提到, 健康、多产的土地大量流失, 此处说的是重耕多收以及大量使用农用化学品都增加了农业产量, 而这是以我们失去土地长期可持续性发展为代价的, 因此 G) **expense** “花费, 代价”为本题答案。

34. 答案: E) diminishes。

详解：分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子缺少谓语，因此应填入动词，且根据主语 **this** 及本文时态现在时可知，该谓语动词应该使用第三人称单数形式。上文提到，机械化农业的扩张导致土地失去可持续发展的能力，再结合下文中的土地被撂荒可知，此处说的是随着时间的推移，土地生产力下降了，故 **E) diminishes** “降低，削弱”为本题答案。

35. 答案：O) ultimately。

详解：分析句子结构可知，本句句成分完整，因此空格处所填词应作句子的状语，故应填入副词。上文提到，随着时间的推移，土地生产力下降，这会导致土地被撂荒并最终土地沙漠化，因此 **O) ultimately** “最后，最终”为本题答案。

Section B

语篇分析

本文主要分析了工作时小睡的好处，并在如何保证完美小睡方面提出了一些建议。	A)段通过介绍作者自己工作时睡觉的经历，引出其好处。
	B)~L)段指出工作时小睡通常被视为偷懒行为，但相关研究表明工作时小睡能提高工作效率，并以乔希·博森的观点和萨拉·梅德尼克博士的研究为例证明小睡有好处。
	M)~N)段分析了人们长时间精神高度集中工作的原因。
	O)~S)段以杰罗姆·西格尔的实验为例说明白天小睡虽然有好处，但整晚的好觉才是解决白天困乏的唯一方法。
	T)段介绍了作者关于实行完美小睡的建议。

详解详析：

<p>36. Participants' perceptual performance became better after sleeping one hour between tests in an article in Nature Neuroscience.</p> <p>译文：在《自然神经科学》中的一篇文章提到，实验对象在测试之间睡了一个小时之后，他们的感知力变好了。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 perceptual performance 和 Nature Neuroscience 定位到原文 G) 处。</p>	<p>[G] <u>In a study published in Nature Neuroscience, researchers tested subjects on their perceptual performance four times throughout the day. Performance deteriorated with each test, but subjects who took a 30-minute nap between tests stopped the deterioration in performance, and those who took a 60-minute nap even reversed it.</u></p>
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详解：G) 段提到，发表在《自然神经科学》上的研究表明，感知力随着每一次测试而逐渐变差，但在测试之间小睡 30 分钟的实验对象的感知力停止了恶化，那些睡了 60 分钟的人的感知力甚至发生了逆转。该段中 **but** 之后有两个并列句，分别介绍了两组人的实验结果。由此可知，那些睡了 60 分钟的人的感知力发生了逆转，也就是睡了 60 分钟的实验对象的感知力变好了。题干中的 **Participants** 和 **became better** 分别是定位句中 **subjects** 和 **reversed** 的同义转述，故 G) 为答案。

<p>37. Jerome Siegel found that only by sleeping soundly through the previous night could people tackle their weariness during the day.</p> <p>译文：杰罗姆·西格尔发现，只有通过前一天晚上一整晚的熟睡，人们才能解决其白天的困乏。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 Jerome Siegel 和 the previous night 定位到原文 Q) 段画线处。</p>	<p>[Q] <u>Still, Mr. Siegel said, "the only genuine way to solve daytime sleepiness and fatigue starts the night before with a solid night's sleep."</u> The real Holy Grail of restfulness is a regular sleep schedule with ideally seven or eight hours of sleep each night, which experts say is optimal.</p>
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详解：Q) 段定位句提到，西格尔显示表示，解决白天困乏的唯一真正办法始于前一天晚上一整晚的安稳睡眠。题干中的 **sleeping soundly** 和 **tackle their weariness during the day** 分别对应定位句中的 **a solid night's sleep** 和 **solve daytime sleepiness and fatigue**，故 Q) 为答案。

<p>38. Our talent is closely bound to working with concentration for long periods of time because technology makes us accessible 24/7.</p> <p>译文：我们的天资被牢牢地捆绑在长时间的专注工作上，因为科技让我们每周 7 天、每天 24 小时可以被联系到。</p>	<p>[M] <u>So how did we even arrive at this point where aptitude is inextricably tied (紧密相连) to working long, concentrated hours? Blame technology, but think broader than smartphones and laptops; the real issue is that tech has enabled us to be available at all times.</u></p>
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定位: 由题干中的 concentration, technology 和 24/7 定位到原文 M)段。	
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详解: M)段定位句提到, 那么, 我们是如何走到这一步的——天资被牢牢地捆绑在长时间且精神高度集中的工作上? 得怪科技, 但不要只联想到智能手机和手提电脑; 真正的问题是科技已让我们随时能被联系到。题干中的 talent 和 accessible 分别是定位句中 aptitude 和 available 的同义转述。由此可知, 题干是对该段的概括总结, 故 M) 为答案。

<p>39. Taking a nap at work is normally regarded as laziness that should be held in contempt and avoided in workplace.</p> <p>译文: 工作时间睡觉通常被视为偷懒, 该行为会遭到鄙视, 应该避免在职场发生。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 Taking a nap at work 和 workplace 定位到原文 B) 段画线处。</p>	<p>[B] <u>Sleeping on the job is one of those workplace taboos-like leaving your desk for lunch or taking an afternoon walk-that we're taught to look down on. If someone naps at 2 p. m. while the rest of us furiously write memos and respond to emails, surely it must mean they're slacking off (偷 懒). Or so the assumption goes.</u></p>
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详解: B) 段定位句表明, 工作时间睡觉是职场禁忌之一——就像离开你的办公桌去吃午饭或者下午散个步一样——都是我们被教导要鄙视的行为。如果有人在下午两点钟睡了一个午觉而我们其他人却在疯狂地写备忘录和回复邮件, 毫无疑问, 这肯定意味着那些睡午觉的人在偷懒。题干中的 laziness 对应定位句中的 slacking off; 题干中的 held in contempt 是对定位句中的 look down on 的同义转述, 故 B) 为答案。

<p>40. Between 20 to 60 minutes, people can get into non-REM sleep which may improve memory and learning ability according to Dr. Mednick.</p> <p>译文: 根据梅德尼克博士的说法, 在 20 到 60 分钟之间, 人们能够进入非快速眼动睡眠, 该阶段能提高记忆力和学习能力。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 20 to 60 minutes, non-REM sleep 和 Dr. Mednick 定位到原文 J)段。</p>	<p>[J] <u>For example, Dr. Mednick said a 20-to 60-minute nap might help with memorization and learning specific bits of information. It's just long enough to enter stage-two sleep, or non-rapid eye movement (R.E.M.) sleep.</u></p>
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详解: 定位段指出, 梅德尼克博士说, 一次 20 到 60 分钟的睡眠可能有助于记忆和学习特定信息。这种睡眠时间刚好长到足以进入第二阶段的睡眠, 或者说非快速眼动睡眠。题干中的 improve memory and learning ability 与定位句中的 help with memorization and learning specific bits of information 相对应。题干是对该段的概括总结, 故 J)为答案。

<p>41. People can doze off at lunch and coffee breaks and defended themselves by saying their improved productivity and alertness when bosses investigated their whereabouts.</p> <p>译文: 人们可以在吃午饭和喝咖啡的期间打个盹儿, 并且在老板追究去向时为自己申辩说工作效率和机敏性都有所提高。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 coffee breaks, improved productivity and alertness 和 bosses 定位到原文 E)段画线处。</p>	<p>[E] <u>To be sure, the ability to nap at work is far from widespread, experts said. Few among us have the luxury of being able to step away for a half-hour snoozefest. But lunch hours and coffee breaks can be great times to duck out, and your increased productivity and alertness will be all the evidence you need to make your case to inquiring bosses.</u></p>
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详解: E) 段定位句表明, 午餐和咖啡时间是溜走的好时机, 提高的工作效率和机敏性将成为你向追究此事的老板进行辩解时所需的全部证据。定位句的上一句指出, 我们当中很少有人享有能够在工作期间离开去睡半小时觉的奢侈。由此可知, 题干中的 defended themselves 和 investigated their whereabouts 分别对定位句中 make your case 和 inquiring 的同义转述, 故 E)为答案。

<p>42. The author's tips on taking a perfect nap involve sleeping place, environment and duration.</p> <p>译文: 作者关于完美小睡的诀窍涉及睡觉地点、环境和持续时间。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 tips 和 a</p>	<p>[T] <u>So if you've made it this far and you're interested in giving workday naps a try (or just starting to nod off) , here's a quick guide to the perfect nap:</u></p> <p><u>Find a quiet, unoccupied space where you won't be disturbed.</u></p> <p><u>Try to make your area as dim as possible (or invest in a sleep mask you can keep in the office). Earplugs might help. too.</u></p> <p><u>Aim for around 20 minutes. Any longer than that and you're likely to wake up with sleep inertia (睡眠惰性) , which will leave you even groggier (头脑昏沉的) than</u></p>
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perfect nap 定位到原文 T)段。	before.
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详解：T)段第一句指出，如果你已经坚持到这里了，并且有兴趣尝试一下工作日小睡（或者只是开始打个盹儿），以下是实现完美小睡的快速指南。该段接下来介绍了三个诀窍：找一个安静、无人占据、也不会被打扰的地方；让你的周围区域尽可能的昏暗（或者买一个睡眠眼罩放在办公室），耳塞也会有所帮助；力争睡 20 分钟，超过该时间，你就极有可能醒来时带有睡眠惰性，这会让你比睡之前更加头昏脑涨。题干是对该段的概括总结，故 T)为答案。

<p>43. The author believes business leaders are aware that availability at any time due to technology has negative effects on every aspect of people's life.</p> <p>译文：作者相信商业领袖意识到，科技导致人们随时都能被联系到，这对人们生活的方方面面都产生了负面的影响。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 business leaders, are aware 和 negative effects 定位到原文 N)画线处。</p>	<p>[N] “We went through a period where people were in denial and business leaders were ignoring it, ” Mr. Bersin said. “They were assuming that if we give people more tools, more emails, more Slack , more chatter, and we'll just assume they can figure out how to deal with it all. <u>And I think they've woken up to the fact that this is a big problem , and it is affecting productivity, engagement, health, safety, wellness and all sorts of things.</u>”</p>
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详解：N)段定位句指出，博森认为他们已经意识到这一事实，即这是一个大问题，它在影响工作效率、参与度、健康、安全、身心健康等各方面。有上文可知，定位句中的 they 指代该段第一句中的 business leaders; this 和 it 均指代上一段最后一句提到的真正的问题 tech has enabled us to be available at all times。题干中的 are aware 是对定位句中的 woken up to 的同义转述；题干中的 negative effects on every aspect of people's life 是对定位句中的 affecting productivity, engagement, health, safety, wellness and all sorts of things 的概括，故 N)为答案。

<p>44. The optimal length of a nap was an hour and a half so that people could go through a complete sleep cycle.</p> <p>译文：白天小睡的最佳时长是一个半小时，这样就能经历一个完整的睡眠周期。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 an hour and a half 和 a complete sleep cycle 定位到原文 K)段画线处。</p>	<p>[K] After 60 minutes, you start getting into R.E.M. sleep, most often associated with that deep, dreaming state we all enjoy at night R.E.M. sleep can improve creativity, perceptual processing and highly associative thinking , which allows you to make connections between disparate ideas, Dr. Mednick said. <u>Beyond that , your best bet is a 90-minute nap, which will give you a full sleep cycle.</u></p>
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详解：K)段定位句指出，除此之外，你的最佳选择是 90 分钟的睡眠，这可以给你一个完整的睡眠周期。题干中的 The optimal length of a nap 对应定位句中的 best bet; an hour and a half 和 complete 分别是对定位句中的 90-minute 和 full 的同义转述，故 K)为答案。

<p>45. Josh Bersin mentioned the cause of companies' big productivity problems and the solution which needs more than just employees' efforts.</p> <p>译文：乔希·博森提到影响公司工作效率的这些大问题的原因，指出其解决方案不能紧靠员工的努力。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 Josh Bersin 和 big productivity problems 定位到原文 D)段。</p>	<p>[D] <u>Companies are suffering from tremendous productivity problems because people are stressed out and not recovering from the workday, said Josh Bersin, Principal and Founder of Bersin by Deloitte. “They’re beginning to realize that this is their problem ,and they can’t just say to people, ‘Here’s a work-life balance course, go teach yourself how to manage your inbox,’ ”Mr. Bersin said. “It’s way more complicated than that.”</u></p>
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详解：D)段第二句表明，公司意识到要解决工作效率问题除了靠员工，还得靠他们自己，而最后一句中的 that 指代该段第二句中提到的员工自学如何提高工作效率。由此推出，公司不能仅靠员工的努力来解决工作效率问题。题干中的 more than just employees' efforts 对应定位句中的 more complicated than that;该段第一句中的 because people are stressed out and not recovering from the workday 可以概括为 the cause，故 D)为答案。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

(46) 每个办公室工作人员都讨厌会议。但这是一种奇怪的仇恨，类似于伦敦人对北线的仇恨，或纽约人对于

走路太慢的游客的仇恨：不喜欢是真的，但是如果被鄙视的东西消失了，那就会像是失去了一部分灵魂一样。

(47) 当研究人员调查为什么人们会忍受会议给他们的时间和理性造成的压力时，他们发现了一些令人惊讶的事情——那些怨恨和恐惧会议的人也是最为捍卫会议的人，他们有时会带着激情捍卫会议，认为会议是“必要的邪恶”。诚然，研究表明，与过去相比，现在的会议占据更多普通管理者的时间。当然，搞不好的话，会议还会造成创新水平和员工福祉的降低。但这就是办公室生活，对吧？它本就是无趣的。这就是为什么称他们为工作。

(48) 这种态度源于一个假设，这个假设不仅灌输给上班族，也灌输给孩子、父母以及爱人，即更多的沟通永远是一件好事。因此，有大量关于如何在会议中更好沟通的建议，例如让发言者站起来，那么他们会更快的说到重点。但是，即使是有些公司要完全废除会议，沟通越多越好这一原则也不会受到质疑。(49) 更可能的是，当这些公司引入“扁平式”管理结构时，这一原则还会得到加强，每个人都可以随时找到老板，此外，众多电子设备也让员工分心。事实上，随时保持联系对工作满意度和盈亏底线来说都是灾难性的。

无论如何，一旦你思考三秒钟，难道不清楚更多的频繁沟通并不是一件好事吗？通常情况下，成功的婚姻和平庸的婚姻之间区别在于前者每天留下大约三到四件事情不说。(50) 在工作中，肯定会有超过四件事不说，但却是出于另一个原因：办公室沟通恰恰是以牺牲对工作至关重要的那种专注为代价的。然而，我们习惯于将谈话作为解决方案的来源——用于解决冲突或寻找新的想法——因此当其本身就是问题时则很难被人察觉。

详解详析：

46. 答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 meetings 定位到第一段。

详解：推理判断题。作者首先指出“每个办公室工作人员都讨厌会议”这一现象，接着第二句对该现象进行具体阐述，指出上班族的矛盾心态：不喜欢是真的，但是如果被鄙视的东西消失了，那就会像是失去了一部分灵魂一样。由此推断，虽然不喜欢开会，但上班族也并不意味着愿意彻底取消会议，故答案为 C)。A) “伦敦人既讨厌会议又憎恨北线”，该段第二句用了比喻手法，只是将上班族对会议的讨厌与伦敦人对北线的厌恶进行类比，无法得出伦敦人讨厌两者的结论，故排除；B) “他们有助于上班族的身心健康”，首段第二句提到“那就会像是失去了一部分灵魂一样”，此处是对如果取消会议，上班族如何做出反应的比喻，与身心健康无关，故排除；D) “纽约人讨厌会议甚于讨厌伦敦人”，由第二句可知两者之间并无关联性，故排除。

47. 答案：A)

定位：由题干中的 people's attitude towards meetings 定位到第二段第一句。

详解：推理判断题。定位句提到，那些怨恨和恐惧会议的人也是最为捍卫会议的人，他们有时会带着激情捍卫会议，认为会议是“必要的邪恶”。由此推断，人们对会议的态度与表现相互矛盾，故答案为 A)。B) “最讨厌会议的人是高级经理们”，该段第二句提到，与过去相比，现在的会议占据更多普通管理者的时间，显然这里并没有特指高级经理，故排除；C) “喜欢会议者可能会被认为精神不正常”，文章只是在第二段首句提到“理性”(sanity)，并未提到喜欢会议者被如何看待，故排除；D) “更多的会议被视作更低创新水平的标志”，该段第三句指出，搞不好的话，会议会造成创新水平和员工福祉的降低，不能得出更多会议与较低创新水平直接关联的结论，故排除。

48. 答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 more communication is always a good thing 定位到第三段第一句。

详解：事实细节题。定位句提到，这种态度源自一个假设，这个假设灌输给了不同的人，即更多的沟通永远是一件好事。C) 中的 has been instilled into 与定位句中的 is drummed into 属于同义替换，均意为“被灌输给”故为答案。A) “因为这一概念为上班族所深信”，定位句中提到了上班族，该段第三句中也提到沟通越多越好这一原则不会收到质疑，显然，上班族也认可这一原则，但人们认可这一原则并非因为上班族的认可，本项属于张冠李戴，故排除；B) “因为人人都喜欢与他人沟通”属于绝对表述，故排除；D) “因为沟通对于建立关系而言至关重要”，本项符合常识但文中没有提到相关内容，故排除。

49. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的“flat” management structure 定位到第三段第四句。

详解：事实细节题。定位句提到，当这些公司引入“扁平式”管理结构时，沟通越多越好这一原则还会得到加强，故答案为 D)。A) “迫使老板经常联系员工”，定位句明确提到每个人都可以随时找到老板，但并非老板主动联系员工，故排除；B) “帮助软化员工的工作底线”，该段末句提到保持联系对工作满意度和盈亏底线来说都是灾难性的，并没有直接提及“扁平”的管理结构对底线的影响，故排除；C) “毫无疑问，对工作满意度而言是灾难性

的”属于绝对表述，可以排除。

50. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 office communication 定位到末段第三句。

详解: 推理判断题。定位句提到, 办公室沟通恰恰是以牺牲对工作至关重要的那种专注为代价的。由此推断, 办公室沟通会影响工作效率, 故答案为 B)。A) “是解决办公室冲突的一种有效方法”, 该段第四句提到我们习惯于将谈话作为解决方案的来源——用于解决冲突或寻找新的想法, 但并未评论其有效性, 故排除; C) “应时不时地停一下”, 本段前两句提到了思考三秒钟和每天留下大约三到四件事情不说, 并未提及时不时地停止沟通, 故排除; D) “对上班族寻找新想法有用”, 该段第四句提到我们习惯于将谈话作为寻找新想法的来源, 并未评论其是否有用, 故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译:

互联网使得信息以闪电般的速度进行传播。信息革命为在线出版商创造了巨大的商机, 但并不是所有出版商都保留了适当的质量把控机制, 以确保只有好的信息被分享。(51) 相反, 许多出版商的目的只是以任何可能的方式赚钱, 而不考虑对整个社会的造成的后果。

当自私的出版商开设网店时, 主要目标是尽可能多地出版, 这通常是以牺牲质量为代价。在这方面, 许多出版商开办了大量专注于重叠全科的在线期刊, 以增加他们发表的论文总数, 并聘用那些在科学或出版方面没有任何经验的年轻业务经理。(52) 在某些情况下, 网络出版商甚至放弃同行评议, 同时仍将自己的在线期刊当作科学期刊——这是一个利用那些只想分享研究的科学家的骗局。

如果出版商精心安排业务以赚取更多收入, 那么往往会对他们的产品造成损害。当出版商创刊时从重叠领域入手, 加上发表更多研究成果的压力, 这可能促使发表边缘化甚至令人质疑的文章。此外, 具有多个重叠领域的期刊以及具有非常窄的专业领域的期刊, 其出版商提高了对愿意审稿者时间和精力投入的要求。(53) 由于审稿人所投入的时间和精力一般得不到补偿, 所以期刊编辑通常无法找到足够的审稿人来跟上不断提高的出版率。

要改善形势, 增加人们对科学界的信任, 必须降低出版压力。资金和推广决定不应取决于出版物的数量, 而应以出版物的质量和研究人员的长期生产力和指令为基础。

这只是开始。我们需要其他机制, 例如比尔的“掠夺性”出版商名单, 以提醒科学家假期刊和假文章。(54) 另外, 必须控制在线出版的价格, 并建立一个机制, 以尊重和奖励努力工作的审稿人。

详解详析:

51. 答案: C)

定位: 由题干中的 online publishers 定位到第一段第三句。

详解: 事实细节题。由定位句可知, 许多出版商的目的只是以任何可能的方式赚钱, 而不考虑对整个社会造成的后果, 故答案为 C)。A) “其中一小部分出版商能够保证出版质量”, 第二句只提到并不是所有出版商都保留了适当的质量把控机制, 没有提及比例如何, 故排除; B) “他们有许多机会创新商业模式”, 第二句提到信息革命为在线出版商创造了巨大的商机, 但没有提到创新商业模式, 故排除; D) “社会影响是他们出版书籍时首要考虑的问题”, 这与定位句中的许多在线出版商不考虑对整个社会造成的后果相矛盾, 故排除。

52. 答案: A)

定位: 由题干中的 the second paragraph 及各选项内容定位到第二段末句。

详解: 推理判断题。定位句提到, 网络出版商甚至放弃同行评议, 同时仍将自己的在线期刊当作科学期刊。由此推断, 通常情况下, 同行评议是区分科学期刊与普通期刊的标准之一, 故答案为 A)。B) “研究者主要研究不同学科的结合”, 该段第二句提到许多出版商开办了大量专注于重叠学科的在线期刊, 这里没有涉及学科的融合, 也未涉及研究者的关注点, 故排除; C) “科学家关注出版物而非研究”, 由定位句可知, 科学家们很乐于做学术, 如果关注了出版物, 也就不会陷入骗局, 故排除; D) “年轻的业务经理乐于面对新挑战”, 该段第二句提到在线出版商聘用那些科学或出版方面没有任何经验的年轻业务经理, 没有提及他们是否乐于面对挑战, 故排除。

53. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 enough reviewers 定位到第三段最后一句。

详解: 事实细节题。定位句提到, 由于审稿人所投入的时间和精力一般得不到补偿, 所以期刊编辑通常无法找到足够的审稿人来跟上不断提高的出版率, 故答案为 B)。A) “审稿人的审稿时间紧迫”, 定位句只提到审稿人的时间和精力一般得不到补偿, 并没有指出具体原因, 故排除; C) “出版商强迫审稿人接受边缘文章”, 该段第二句提

到，出版商创刊时从重叠领域入手，加上发表更多研究成果的压力，可能促使发表边缘化文章甚至令人质疑的文章，与审稿人无关，故排除；D)“出版商敦促审稿人快速提高出版率”，定位句提到无法找到足够的审稿人来跟上不断提高的出版率，并非审稿人要提高出版率，故排除。

54. 答案：B)

定位：由题干中的 online publication 定位到末段最后一句。

详解：推理判断题。定位句提到，必须控制在线出版的价格，并建立一个机制，以尊重和奖励努力工作的审稿人。由此推断，那些辛苦付出的审稿人值得奖励，故答案为 B)。A)“应该更加重视出版物的数量”，第四段第二句明确指出，资金和推广决定不应取决于出版物的数量，而应以出版物的质量和研究人员的长期生产力和指令为基础，该项与原文意思不符，故排除；C)“假期刊应该报备给监管机构”，末段第二句提到我们应该建立像比尔的“掠夺性”出版商名单，以提醒科学家假期刊和假文章，并未提及监管机构，故排除；D)“应该大大降低在线出版的价格”，文中只提到必须控制在线出版的价格，没有说如何控制，故排除。

55. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 the main idea of this passage 定位至全文。

详解：主旨大意题。作者开篇通过信息快速传播引出在线出版商的问题：不是所有出版商都保留了适当的质量把控机制。首段末句指出，许多出版商的目的只是以任何可能的方式赚钱，而不考虑对整个社会造成的后果。第二段指出，出版商以牺牲质量为代价尽可能的出版更多的文章。第三段具体说明这种做法带来的损害。最后两段针对如何改变现状给出建议。纵观全篇，可以看出文章主旨是谈论在线出版商为了赚钱，不顾质量，大量发表科研论文，故答案为 D)。A)“在线出版商应该采取措施，与假学术期刊作斗争”，本文前面分析的是问题，只在最后两段针对具体措施提出建议，该项以偏概全，故排除；B)“在线出版商牺牲质量来追求工作效率”，此处的工作效率过于笼统，与文中表述的大量出版商寻求利益不符，故排除；C)“在线出版商的商业模式极有可能对他们的出版物造成损害”，由第三段首句可知，该项是本段提及的部分内容，为分论点，故排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

The Spring Festival, a traditional festival in China, is as important as Christmas Day in America. Just as American children get Christmas presents from Santa Claus, Chinese kids get lucky money from their parents and relatives, which is a gift that every kid eagerly looks forward to during the festival. Lucky money is an amulet that the elders give to their kids, expressing their best wishes for the kids. It is said that lucky money can bless the kids to have a safe and peaceful new year. Not only can lucky money be given to the kids the moment they kowtow and pay a New Year call on the elders, but also it can be secretly put under the pillow by the elders after the kids are wrapped in deep slumber on New Year's eve.

难点注释

1. 第一句中，“相当于美国的圣诞节”可使用 as+ adj. +as 结构，通过类比表达两个节日在各自国家的重要性。“相当于”还可译为 the same as。
2. 第二句是由“而”连接的对比句，因此可用 while 将前后两个分句连接起来；将“这也是每个孩子过年时都热切期盼的礼物”译作定语从句，对压岁钱进行解释说明。翻译时，还可将“美国小孩能从圣诞老人那里获得圣诞礼物”看作参照，即“就像美国小孩……一样，中国小孩……”，将句子译为 Just as American kids..., Chinese kids....
3. 第三句比较长，可以将“‘压岁钱’是……祝福……”合译为一句：把“护身符”作为“是”的宾语，将“长辈送给孩子的”译为定语从句，“表达了长辈对孩子的美好祝福”译作伴随状语，对“护身符”进行解释说明。“据说可以使孩子平平安安地度过新的一年”单独成句，译为 It is said/believed that 结构，即“据说……”。
4. 最后一句中，“可……，也可……”既可译为 either...or...结构，也可使用 not only...but also...结构，为增加句式多样性，可将 not only 置于句首，该分句使用倒装语序。“睡着”最简单的译法是使用短语 fall asleep，译文中使用短语 be wrapped in deep slumber，体现了译文语言的灵活性。