

Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

Are Lies Necessary in Our Life?

In our daily life, it is common for people to tell lies, including white lies and black lies. This reveals a fact that to tell the truth is not always essential and on some occasions it is necessary to tell lies. The remark from American writer Howard Mel, “We all tell lies—little lies, big lies, necessity lies in order to insure social and psychological peace and comfort” also has the similar meaning.

Most people tell white lies out of love, hoping that others can be reassured and comfortable. There is no doubt that these “nice lies” are harmless and well-intended. However, sometimes we need to be honest. In the trial, it is telling the truth that counts. Neglecting the truth will lead to unfair judgments.

Lies are necessary in our lives, but we can not live on lies. Between white lies and black lies, we'd better choose the white lies. Between white lies and the truth, we'd better choose the truth.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

W: Right, I guess you have some ideas for our promotion.

M: Well, first, we must win over the medical circle, (1-1) so I think we should launch a campaign in all the specialist medical journals to promote our prescription drugs, antibiotics and so on.

W: (1-2) Sounds like a good idea.

M: Then about TV commercials.

W: Just a moment. Are you sure we're allowed to advertise medicines on TV?

M: Of course yes, provided they aren't drugs which need a prescription. We can advertise over-the-counter products. Then, I think, we could get users of our products to support them.

W: Hold on. (2) It's forbidden to claim any positive cure for a disease. And we mustn't offer any drugs for illnesses which should be treated by a doctor.

M: OK. What about this—a series of full-page newspaper ads with the message that most doctors consider our products the best?

W: That depends on whether it is true. We can only refer to doctor's preferences if our claim is supported by facts and figures.

M: Well, I'm sure it is. Here is another suggestion. We could offer to refund the purchase price to anyone who is dissatisfied with any one of our products. It's possible to do that, isn't it?

W: No, I'm afraid not. (3) Manufacturers of medicinal products aren't allowed to offer a refund in their ads.

M: Well, it looks as though I'll have to come up with something else. (4) I never realize the regulations are so rigid.

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

1. What can be accepted for the promotion of medicine? A)。
2. Why can't the speakers get users of their products to support their claim in ads? C)。
3. Why can't the speakers promise to refund money to customers in their ads? B)。
4. What can we learn about the man from the conversation? D)。

Conversation Two

W: Well, Mr. Smith, I've looked into your invoice and found out why it hasn't been paid.

M: Why?

- W: We asked our bank to transfer the money but they couldn't. They said that your bank details were wrong. So they couldn't transfer the money then.
- M: What do you mean by "my bank details were wrong"? They are printed on our invoice. I think that you received the same invoice as all our other customers. But we did receive the money from the other customers.
- W: I'm sorry. What did you say?
- M: I said our bank details were printed on the invoice.
- W: Well, I have the invoice here. Can we just check? (5) The account number is 21406881. Is that right?
- M: Yes, that's right. And what about the name of the bank?
- W: At the Bank of Scotland at 46 Portland Street in...
- M: Hold on, did you say Bank of Scotland?
- W: Yes. What's the matter?
- M: (6) It is the Royal Bank of Scotland, not the Bank of Scotland.
- W: You mean there are two different banks?
- M: Exactly.
- W: OK, Mr. Smith. (7) I'll ask our bank to transfer the amount to the Royal Bank of Scotland as soon as it opens. I'm sorry about the mistake.
- M: Well, I'm glad we sort it out.

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

5. What can we know about the invoice from the speakers? B)。
6. Why couldn't the woman transfer the money to the man? C)。
7. What does the woman promise to do? A)。
8. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? B)。

Section B

Passage One

We continue our discussion of *plagiarism* (剽窃). Last week, we said colleges and universities in the United States define plagiarism as representing another person's work as your own. It's considered a kind of cheating. Professors at American colleges have tried many ways to stop students from plagiarism. (9) Some use online detection services. They also may discuss plagiarism with their students at the start of every term. Some require their students to turn in early versions of term papers, research papers and essays they are writing. This makes it more difficult for students to buy papers from companies that some call "plagiarism mills" or "essay mills". A recent report described such businesses. They sell newly-written papers on many subjects. (10) The cost depends on the difficulty of the subject and how soon the paper is needed. The cost could be from \$20 to \$40 a page. Such companies say their writers have advanced degrees, and will target the papers to any educational level. Investigators say the writers may be working in countries like India, Nigeria or Indonesia and are poorly paid. (11) Most of these companies say their work should only be used as models and should not be turned in as a finished work. But students do it anyway. Anthropology professor Susan Blum at University of Notre Dame wrote about this in a new book, *My Word! Plagiarism and College Culture*. (12) She wrote that academic cheating is a result of communication failure between students and professors, and international students must be sure they know the rules of the college they are attending.

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

9. Which of the following is one of the measures to stop plagiarism? C)。
10. What essays may "essay mills" charge the most? B)。
11. What do most essay companies claim? A)。
12. What leads to academic cheating according to Prof. Susan Blum? C)。

Passage Two

(13) We reported about a study that showed eating even a little less salt could greatly help the heart. The study was published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. The scientists used a computer model to predict how just three grams less salt a day would affect heart disease in the United States. The scientists said the results would be 13% fewer heart attacks, 8% fewer strokes, 4% fewer deaths and 11% fewer new cases of heart disease. They and public health professionals in the United States are interested in a national campaign to persuade people to eat less salt. However, some scientists say such a campaign is an experiment with the health of millions of people. Michael is among the critics. He is a high blood pressure expert. (14) He says that eating less salt results in lower blood pressure. But he says studies have not clearly shown that lowering salt means fewer heart attacks or strokes. And he says salt has other biological effects. He says calling for reductions in the national diet could have good effects, but it could also have harmful results and there is not enough evidence either way. Another critic is David, a nutrition and kidney disease expert. He and his team looked at large studies of diets in 33 countries. (15) They found that most people around the world eat about the same amount of salt. Most of them eat more salt than American health officials advise. David says the worldwide similarity suggests that a person's brain might decide how much salt to eat.

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

13. What can we learn from the study? B)。
14. What does high blood pressure expert Michael imply? D)。
15. What does nutrition expert David find? A)。

Section C

Recording One

Moderator:

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me a great pleasure to introduce our speaker for today's lecture, Dr. David Donald. Dr. Donald, professor of sociology at Washington University, (16) has written numerous articles and books on the issues about how to be more productive, most of which comes from a healthy and positive mindset.

Dr. Donald:

Thank you for that introduction. I feel happy to meet you here. Are you ready to unlock your productivity potential? Have you accomplished the resolutions you made at the beginning of the year? If you haven't, don't worry; here are some tips on how to make your day the most productive.

(17) The first thing you need to keep in mind is that you are in control of your life. So, begin each day by reminding yourself that you are in control and you decide what happens today. Only you can decide whether or not it is going to be a productive day.

Start your day with a positive mind. Not all tasks that you have listed are easy. This may include talking to your boss about a raise, tackling a complicated project—or even just going to the gym. You may start thinking that your boss will say “No” or about all the obstacles you are going to face on the project. You might think going to the gym is too tiring and better not do it.

Abraham Lincoln said, “We can complain because rose bushes have thorns, or rejoice because thorn bushes have roses.”

We just have to look at things differently. Perhaps your boss will consider that you have made valuable contributions to the team and agree that your request for a raise is justified. Look at a complicated project as a challenge that will help you learn something. Think of the benefits going to gym will give you. Learn to be optimistic and good things will follow. (18) On the other hand, if things didn't go as expected, then always remember: When one door closes, another will open. The lost opportunity may not be for you but you are up for something much better.

It is all about having the proper mindset. Be positive.

(19) As human beings, we think that we have all the time in the world to do the things we want and need to do. This is the reason we tend to waste time. We are always thinking that we have tomorrow to spare and we can just push to do things to another day. But what if you don't have tomorrow? You'll never know what is going to happen tomorrow. Do the things that you have set today right at this moment.

That's all for today's lecture. Thanks for listening!

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

16. **What does the introduction say about Dr. Donald's articles and books? A)。**
17. **What is the first thing to keep in mind according to Dr. Donald? B)。**
18. **What should we do if something didn't go as expected? C)。**
19. **Why do people tend to waste time? C)。**

Recording Two

Good morning. I feel happy to give you a lecture today. I believe that one of the best ways to connect with people and build quality relationships is making a conversation. Although most people can hold a conversation, only a few are smooth and charismatic when they talk.

Working as a communication coach, I have explored and tested many techniques for improving conversation skills. I have discovered some simple and effective ways to be a smooth talker. Here they are:

First, talk slowly. Typically, good talkers don't rush into a conversation. (20) They take their time when they reflect on something and when they say it out loud. They act as if they have all the time in the world. This makes them come off as centered and collected. Model this way of talking and you will create the same effect.

Second, hold more eye contact. Most people keep eye contact about 2/3 of the time or less when they talk. In my experience, it's a very good idea to hold eye contact just a bit more than that. This will convey confidence and interest in interacting with them.

Third, notice the details. People with good conversation skills tend to notice the kind of things that the average person doesn't notice, and to bring such details into the conversation. (21) They may notice and point out an interesting ring on the other person's hand, a certain foreign accent, or a certain voice tone they use when saying a name. Thus, such individuals impress people in a very elegant manner.

Fourth, give unique compliments. Anybody can pay a generic compliment to try and get another person's appreciation. Charismatic people on the other hand are able to really pay attention to others, to look beyond the facade and thus, pay unique compliments. Do the same and besides wooing others, you may even help them find out things about themselves they didn't know.

Fifth, offer interesting insights. Anybody can talk about the news or express basic opinions. (22) But good talkers can frequently tell you things you didn't know and that you'll find fascinating. This is why it's good to have knowledge into fields such as psychology or sociology, and bring such knowledge out at the right moments in a conversation.

That's the end of the speech. Thanks for listening.

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

20. **What makes good talkers appear centered and collected? A)。**
21. **How will people feel if someone points out details about them? D)。**
22. **Why is it good to have knowledge into fields like psychology or sociology? C)。**

Recording Three

At its heart, logistics deals with the matter of satisfying the customer. This implies that management must first understand what those requirements are before a logistics strategy can be developed and implemented to meet them. (23) Customer service is the most important output of an organization's logistics system. In a more practical sense, logistics refers to the systematic management of the various activities required to move benefits from their point of production to the customer. Often these benefits are in the form of a tangible product that must be manufactured and moved to the user; sometimes these benefits are intangible and are known as services. They too must be produced and made available to the final customer. But logistics

encompasses much more than just the transport of goods. (24) The concept of benefits is a multifaceted one that goes beyond the product or service itself to include issues regarding timing, quantity, supporting services, location and cost. So a basic definition of logistics is the continuous process of meeting customer needs by ensuring the availability of the right benefits for the right customer—in the quantity and condition desired by that customer, at the time and place the customer wants them—all for a price the buyer is willing to pay. These concepts apply equally well to for-profit industries and non-profit organizations. (25) However, logistics can mean different things to different organizations. Some firms are more concerned with producing the benefits; their management focus is on the flow of raw materials into the production process rather than on delivering the final goods to the user. Some companies are much more concerned with the flow of finished goods from the end of the production line to the customer. Logistics in this situation is sometimes referred to as physical distribution. Finally, some firms view logistics as embracing both material management and physical distribution tasks into a single supply chain that links the customer with all aspects of the firm. Sometimes it is referred to as supply chain management.

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

23. What's the most important output of an organization's logistics system? C)。
24. Which of the following is NOT a field of the concept of "benefits"? B)。
25. What does "logistics" mean to the firms that are more concerned with producing benefits? A)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

■ 试题详解

26. D)。【详解】分析句子结构可知,此句缺少表语,可以判断空格处应填入一个形容词。根据空格后提到的“如此多的求职者都毁在自己的简历上”可推测出,这位人力资源专家对此现象感到很惊讶,amazing“令人吃惊的,令人惊异的”符合句意,故 D) 为正确答案。
27. E)。【详解】由句子结构可知,空格处应填动词,且为动词原形,并能与 to 搭配使用。此句句意为“一些求职者不会_____去正确拼写公司名称”,bother to do sth. 意为“费心做某事”,bother“烦忧,使恼怒”符合此处句意,故 E) 为正确答案。
28. J)。【详解】由句子结构可知,此句缺少谓语,空格处应填入动词原形。此句句意为“我只要看到一个错误,就会将这个求职者_____”,由下文的“If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?”可知,鲍勃对于这种粗心的求职者持否定态度,eliminate“淘汰”符合此处句意,故 J) 为正确答案。
29. H)。【详解】本句主谓宾完整,可判定此处应填入一个副词。此句句意为“我们必须_____问自己,如何将工作的细节融入全局”,备选副词中 probably“可能地”与空格前的 we must 意思相矛盾,故可排除;constantly“经常地,不断地”符合此处句意,故 H) 为正确答案。
30. F)。【详解】根据句子结构可知,空格处应填动词,并且能与 to 搭配使用。此句句意为“作为 NASA 的计算机科学家,加菲尔德把这个过程_____他的工作”,备选动词中 compares“比作,对比”符合此处句意,故 F) 为正确答案。
31. K)。【详解】由句子结构可知,空格处要填入一个名词作为主语中心词。根据下文提到的 landing 可知,所填词含义应与航天有关,launch“发动,发射”符合句意,故 K) 为正确答案。
32. M)。【详解】根据句子结构可知,空格处应填入一个形容词,修饰 coordinates。根据空格前提到的 a successful landing was still likely 可知,坐标应该是精确的,这样着陆才能成功,precise 意为“精确的,准确的”,符合句意,故 M) 为正确答案。
33. B)。【详解】由句子结构可知,空格处需要填入一个名词,作 make 的宾语。由上文提到的 slightly off-course 以及“精确坐标”可以推测出,要想成功着陆,必须根据精确坐标做出相应调整,adjustments“调整”符合语境,故 B) 为正确答案。

34. O)。【详解】分析句子结构可知,空格处需填入动词。此句句意为“了解我们的目的何在有助于我们判断所_____每一项任务的重要性”,备选动词中 undertake“承担,从事”符合句意,故 O) 为正确答案。
35. L)。【详解】本句为倒装结构,缺少表语,可判定应填入一个形容词。上文提到“我们常常以为他人成功的原因是某种秘诀”,此句想要表达的意思是:但是,成功并不像大家所想象的那样神秘。此处 mysterious“神秘的”与前文中的 secret 相对应,故 L) 为正确答案。

Section B

■ 试题详解

36. D)。【题干译文】Americans were free with their money though their income growth mostly remained still from the late 20th century to the early 21st century. 从 20 世纪末到 21 世纪早期,尽管大多数美国人收入都没有增长,但他们花钱却大手大脚。
- 【定位】由题干关键词 were free with their money 和 income growth 定位到文章 D) 段第二句: From the middle 1980s until the middle 2000s, American consumers spent liberally despite the fact that income growth stagnated (停滞) for most of the population.
- 【详解】D) 段第二句提到,从 20 世纪 80 年代中期到 2000 年代中期,美国消费者消费没有节制,尽管大多数人的收入并没有增长。题干中的 were free with their money 对应原文中的 spent liberally; remained still 对应原文中的 stagnated,故答案为 D)。
37. C)。【题干译文】Contrary to many economists' claims, the U. S. economy didn't experience rapid recoveries after the Great Recession. 与很多经济学家的预测相反,美国经济在大萧条之后并没有马上复苏。
- 【定位】由题干关键词 Great Recession 定位到 C) 段第一、二句: ...many economists predicted a swift bounce-back, reasoning from historical evidence that deep downturns are followed by rapid recoveries. Sadly, that prediction was also incorrect.
- 【详解】C) 段前面提到,历史证明,经济衰退之后都会马上复苏,故很多经济学家预测在大萧条之后美国经济也会很快回暖,但遗憾的是,他们的预测并不正确。由此可知,与很多经济学家的预测相反,美国经济在大萧条之后并没有马上复苏。题干中的 Contrary to many economists' claims 对应原文中的 Sadly, that prediction was also incorrect,故答案为 C)。
38. G)。【题干译文】Labor resources were not expected to suffer from a sharp fall in the years after 2007. 劳动力资源在 2007 年以后不会有大幅的下降。
- 【定位】由题干关键词 Labor resources 和 2007 定位到 G) 段最后一句: Although some gradual slowing in long-term U. S. growth might have been predicted as the large baby-boom generation ages, the overall labor force participation rate was actually rising prior to the recession, so there was no reason to expect any significant decline in labor resources in the years immediately following 2007.
- 【详解】G) 段最后一句提到,随着大批婴儿潮出生的人年纪越来越大,美国经济增长从长期来看会逐渐放缓,但总体劳动力参与率要高于经济危机之前,所以在 2007 年之后,劳动力不会马上出现明显的下降。题干中的 a sharp fall 对应原文中的 significant decline,故答案为 G)。
39. L)。【题干译文】Reducing the income inequality is of significance in terms of social justice and economic recovery. 减少收入差距对于社会公平以及经济复苏而言都有着重要的意义。
- 【定位】由题干关键词 social justice 和 economic recovery 定位到 L) 段第三句: But the need to address inequality is not just a matter of social justice; it also is important to get the economy back on the right track after more than seven years of stagnation.
- 【详解】L) 段倒数第二句提到,解决收入不平等问题不仅仅关系到社会公平,还关系到经济在七年萎靡不振的情况下是否可以回到正轨。题干中的 income inequality 对应原文中的 inequality; economic recovery 对应原文中的 get the economy back on the right track,故答案为 L)。
40. A)。【题干译文】The author differs from some economic policymakers on the strategies the U. S.

should take to boost the economy. 作者与一些经济政策决策者在美国应如何振兴经济的策略上存在着分歧。

定位 由题干关键词 economic policymakers 定位到 A) 段最后两句: Like Hubbard and Warsh, veteran Republican economic policymakers, we agree that the U. S. needs policies that raise labor force participation, accelerate productivity growth and improve expectations. Where we part ways is the tactics.

详解 A) 段最后两句提到, 作者认同 Hubbard 和 Warsh 的观点, 认为美国需要提高劳动力参与率, 加快生产力增长, 并且提高预期值, 但作者在应如何振兴经济的策略问题上与他们存在着分歧。题干中的 differs from 对应原文中的 part ways; strategies 对应原文中的 tactics, 故答案为 A)。

41. J)。 **题干译文** The author estimates that the current demand should have been ten percent higher if the income distribution remained the same as the early 1980s. 如果能保持 20 世纪 80 年代收入分配的水平, 作者预估当前的需求量应该能高出 10%。

定位 由题干关键词 ten percent 和 income distribution 定位到 J) 段第三句: No one can know precisely how much of the stagnation in household demand is due to the rise of inequality, but our estimates imply that the current path of total demand in the economy is at least 10 percent below where it would have been with the income distribution of the early 1980s.

详解 J) 段第三句提到, 人们无从得知居民总需求量停滞不前受收入不平等的影响具体有多大, 但我们估计如果收入分配能保持 20 世纪 80 年代的水平的话, 当前的需求量应该能高出 10%, 故答案为 J)。

42. I)。 **题干译文** The majority of the low-income earners continued to take on more loans rather than cut expenses when their income growth has been weakening. 大多数低收入人群在其工资增长缓慢时选择了继续贷款, 而不是削减开支。

定位 由题干关键词 low-income earners 和 loans 定位到 I) 段第二句: Our argument is that the demand drag from rising inequality was postponed by the buildup of debt: The bottom 95 percent borrowed rather than cut back their spending when their income growth slowed.

详解 I) 段第二句提到, 社会底层的人在工资增长放缓时并没有缩减开支, 而是继续贷款。题干中的 The majority of the low-income earners 指的是原文中的 The bottom 95 percent; 题干中的 take on more loans 对应原文中的 borrowed; cut expenses 对应原文中的 cut back their spending, 故答案为 I)。

43. K)。 **题干译文** To achieve the goal of 4% growth in GDP, the demand growth should be boosted by raising the income share of the bottom 95%. 为了实现国内生产总值 4% 的增长目标, (国家) 应该通过提高低收入人群的工资来拉动内需。

定位 由题干关键词 goal 和 4% growth in GDP 定位到 K) 段: How can we move toward this goal? Our research strongly implies that the main problem is on the demand side, not the supply side. The U. S. needs to find a way to boost demand growth by arresting, and hopefully reversing, the dramatic rise of inequality. The basic argument is exceedingly simple: The economy continues to be held back by insufficient household spending, and if the income share of Americans outside of the top sliver rises, household spending will increase. Policies that raise the minimum wage reduce the tax burden of low- and middle-income households would help.

详解 K) 段整段都在阐述应如何实现国内生产总值 4% 的增长目标。作者认为应缩小收入不平等的差距, 从而拉动内需。题干是对定位段的概括, 题干中的 the bottom 95% 对应原文中 Americans outside of the top sliver, 故答案为 K)。

44. H)。 **题干译文** It's predicted that high-income earners generally spend less relative to their income than others. 据预测, 相对于工资水平而言, 高收入人群的支出通常要低于其他人群。

定位 由题干关键词 predicted 和 high-income 定位到 H) 段倒数第二句: Intuition, theory and evidence predict that high-income people spend, on average, a smaller share of their income than everyone else does.

【详解】H)段倒数第二句提到,根据直觉、理论以及一些证据可以预测,相对于其收入而言,高收入人群的支出通常要低于其他人群。题干中的 **generally** 对应原文中的 **on average**; **spend less relative to their income** 对应原文中的 **spend...a smaller share of their income**,故答案为 H)。

45. B)。【题干译文】Except a little warning two months before the Great Recession, the majority of economists didn't foresee its coming. 除了在经济大萧条两个月之前发出过一个小小的警告外,绝大多数经济学家并没有预测到经济大萧条的到来。

【定位】由题干关键词 **Great Recession** 和 **economists** 定位到 B) 段最后一句: **Most economists did not anticipate ahead of time that this kind of thing could happen, although we warned that "it could get ugly out there" in October 2007.**

【详解】B) 段提到,经济大萧条始于 2007 年 12 月,是美国近四分之三个世纪以来经济下滑最严重的一次。但绝大多数经济学家并没有提前预测到该危机的到来,只是在 2007 年 10 月份的时候警告说“这次危机可能会很难看”。由此可知,经济学家提前两个月发出了警告,但并没有对经济危机做出预测。题干中的 **didn't foresee its coming** 对应原文中的 **did not anticipate ahead of time that this kind of thing could happen**,故答案为 B)。

Section C

Passage One

试题详解

46. A)。【定位】根据题干中的 **Patel** 定位到原文第四段第一句。

【详解】事实细节题。由定位句可知,人们在研究音乐如何影响大脑时,自然会考虑语言的因素,因此 A) 为本题答案。B) “音乐家试图解释一段音乐背后的深刻含义”,原文未提及,故排除; C) “科学家就大脑各部分功能进行实验”是对原文的主观臆断,故排除; D) “观众参与音乐复杂性的讨论”,原文未提及,故排除。

47. C)。【定位】根据题干中的 **selective sound patterns** 和 **noisy environment** 定位到原文第六段第一句和第七段第一句。

【详解】推理判断题。由第六段第一句可知,科学研究表明,当人听到某种声音时,由此产生的脑波与声波具有物理相似性。此外,根据第七段第一句可知,对于没有经过音乐训练的人来说,他们形成这种脑波模式的能力会随背景噪音的增强而下降。由此推断,音乐家因经过专门音乐训练,他们在嘈杂背景中具有能听到特定声音模式的能力,因此 C) 是本题答案。A) “因为他们下意识地训练耳朵熟悉这些声音模式”、B) “因为他们的大脑已经过训练,即在嘈杂的背景中识别声音模式”和 D) “因为他们经过训练的耳朵对特定的声音模式非常敏感,无论它们在哪里出现”均是对原文的曲解,故排除。

48. D)。【定位】根据题干中的 **Kraus** 定位到原文第九段。

【详解】事实细节题。根据第九段可知,柯若斯认为对于患有阅读障碍症和类似的语言性紊乱疾病的儿童来说,听音乐可能会是个关键的治疗方法,故 D) 是本题答案。A) “语言能力能通过听音乐得到提高”,表述过于笼统,故排除; B) “所有的大脑紊乱问题均可通过音乐得到治愈”及 C) “音乐是治疗精神疾病的唯一方法”,表述均过于绝对,故排除。

49. B)。【定位】根据题干中的 **stroke patients** 和 **Schlaug's findings** 定位到原文第十段。

【详解】事实细节题。根据该段可知,斯特朗发现丧失了语言能力的中风病人可以先训练唱出成百上千的短语,然后再练习说出这些短语。由此可见,该训练的第一步是将短语唱出来,因此 B) 是本题答案。A) “康复训练开始时,他们应该每天把一个短语说一百遍”是对原文的主观臆断,故排除; C) “医生应该说服病人每天唱歌,以恢复其说话的能力”,原文未提及,故排除; D) “他们每天说完短语几百遍后,应将其唱出来”,与原文意思相反,故排除。

50. C)。【定位】根据题干中的 **stroke patients** 定位到原文倒数第二段。

【详解】事实细节题。根据该段可知,经过音乐训练后,(中风病人)未得到充分发展的右脑得到了发展,结构也改变了,因此 C) 是本题答案。A) “恢复左脑中受损的语言功能系统”及 B) “阻止脑中受损结

构快速恶化”均是对原文的曲解,故排除;D)“使大脑中经常被使用的部分得到锻炼”,文中未提及,故排除。

Passage Two

■ 试题详解

51. A)。【定位】由题干定位至原文第一段。

【详解】主旨大意题。文章首段从第二句开始描述的都是害羞的人的一些特点。因此,应选 A)。文章并没有分析造成害羞的原因,B)不正确,故排除;C)表面上看似似乎是对的,其实作者是用害羞的人问的一些问题来说明他们的特点,故排除;D)是第二、三段的主题,故排除。

52. D)。【定位】由题干中的 self-awareness 定位到第三段末句。

【详解】事实细节题。定位句虽然强调后半部分,但只有过分看重才是有害的,A)太过绝对,故排除;B)有一定的道理,但忽视了该句前半部分对自我意识的肯定;self-awareness 有可能是先产生 shyness,然后再引起 unhappiness,但不能说 self-awareness 能直接引起 unhappiness,故排除 C);综合比较,还是 D)较为贴切,故为答案。

53. C)。【定位】由题干中的 uncomfortable feelings 定位到第二段首句。

【详解】事实细节题。定位句中的 adversely“不利地”与 C)中的 unfavourable 同义,故选 C),同时排除 A)和 B);D)在文中未提及,故排除。

54. B)。【定位】由题干中的 compliment 定位到第三段的第四句至第五句。

【详解】推理判断题。从定位句冒号后的内容“你这样说不过是想让我感觉好点而已。我知道这不是真的。”即可推知答案为 B)“他们怀疑称赞的真实性”。

55. B)。【定位】由题干定位至全文。

【详解】推理判断题。读完全文可知:作者针对害羞的人的特点指出,他们的缺点不利于自己的生活,而 a shy person 正是 a sensitive person, a reserved person,这就很容易排除 A)、C)、D),只有 B)是最佳答案。另外,从文中第四段倒数第二句也可以看出作者会偏爱注重实际的人。

Part IV Translation

■ 参考译文

Kung fu, as one of the typical demonstrations of traditional Chinese culture, is a sport which strengthens both muscles and brains. It is not only a sporting exercise but also an artistic form. Kung fu can be used to cure illness as well as for self-defense, and it is a comprehensive form of culture of the human body. Kung fu enjoys a long history and great popularity in China. The physical movements of the human are only the external display of Kung fu, which is by no means limited to them. It emphasizes the full display of the internal temperament, mental state and potential of human beings. Thanks to its uniqueness and charisma originating from the traditional oriental culture, Kung fu is captivating more and more attention from other countries.

■ 难点注释

1. 第一句中,包含两个小分句,可将“是一种典型的中国传统文化”译成 as one of the typical demonstrations of traditional Chinese culture,以插入语的形式呈现,更符合英文的表达习惯,也使句子结构一目了然。
2. 第二句中,“不仅……也……”可译为 not only...but also...。
3. 第三句中,“治病和自卫”可译成由 as well as 连接的并列结构,即 cure illness as well as for self-defense。
4. 第四句中,“非常流行”译成 enjoys great popularity 更显正式。
5. 第五句中,“绝对不”可译为 by no means。
6. 第六句中,若把“功夫的特点与魅力”作主语,翻译时会显得过长,所以将其与前面小分句一起译为原因状语从句,即 Thanks to its uniqueness and charisma originating from the traditional oriental culture。