

# Key to Model Test Four

## Part I Writing

### My View on Drunk Driving

It is shocking to notice that tragic accidents caused by drunk driving have occurred with high frequency recently. Four people were killed and one was seriously injured in Chengdu because of a young driver who had just been to a birthday party and got totally intoxicated with too much alcohol.

How can we make a quick and effective stop to these unimaginable calamities? Some people claim that severe punishment, even the extreme penalty, will work effectively, since people seem to learn more from the similar bitter cases having previously happened; others believe that more importance should be attached to education, and civilized driving should be advocated among people. These suggestions do make sense and are actually in effect in many countries at present.

In my opinion, the most important is the self-consciousness about the potential dangers to life that drunk driving may cause. Only when one is aware that his life is being threatened, would he try to avoid doing so for self-protection.

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

W: So Rob, tell me, do you have a spare room in your house?

M: Absolutely not. We're full to capacity in our house.

W: And what about a driveway for your car?

M: A driveway? You mean a parking space off the road at my house? Not exactly a driveway, but yes, I do have a parking space.

W: Well, both of these are ways of making money in the "sharing economy". (1-1) In February 2014, Britain's most expensive parking space went on sale. Do you know how much it is worth? Here are some choices: a) £80,000, b) £100,000, and c) £400,000.

M: Well, it's just a parking space, isn't it? So I'm going to go for the lowest value: £80,000.

W: £80,000, um, a lot of money. (1-2) But you are completely wrong. It was the most expensive one: £400,000.

M: No way! For a parking space!

W: That's why I say you can use your parking space for some extra money in the "sharing economy". (2) Perhaps the best-known example of a company in the sharing economy is Airbnb—it's an American web business which allows you to rent out your spare room to holidaymakers. Airbnb says they operate in 34,000 cities and have 800,000 listings of rooms and apartments. In fact, we could say they're the market-leader in this industry—the main, most successful company.

M: Sounds not bad. What about the sharing parking spaces?

W: One example is JustPark. It's a British business that lets you rent out your driveway or parking space. (3) So far, around 20,000 people have put their spaces on the site, and around half a million drivers use it. (4) A church near Kings Cross in central London has apparently made over £200,000 by renting out space in its yard to travelers!

M: That's interesting! Maybe I should find more information about it.

W: Yes, you should.

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

1. **How much does the most expensive parking space in Britain cost?** C)。

2. What kind of business does Airbnb do? C)。
3. How many people have put their parking spaces on JustPark so far? C)。
4. How did the church near Kings Cross make so much money? D)。

Conversation Two

- M: Ruth, have you heard about the terrible lift accident that involves the death of a mother?
- W: Yes, I have. Everybody is talking about it and I'm really sorry that the little boy lost his mother.
- M: Me too. You know what, I just happened to be reading something about the lifts, or elevators, as Americans call them, right before I read the news of the accident online.
- W: Oh, really? What were you reading about?
- M: (5) Well, before the days of lifts, rich people lived on the ground floor, while poorer people lived on the top floors and had to use the stairs. Now though it's the other way round—and that, in turn, has given rise to penthouses with their fantastic views.
- W: That's true.
- M: And the history of lifts goes back a long way. It was mathematician Archimedes who invented the first lift in 236 BC. (6) In the Middle Ages, there were examples of lifts being used for military purposes. Then they helped to move agricultural products around. They really came into their own—or became very useful—in the Industrial Revolution. (7) And there were a wide range of methods used to drive them, too—water, steam power, electricity and so on.
- W: Today, tall blocks of flats couldn't exist without them.
- M: It certainly is. Now, Ruth, I have a question. Do you know which country has the most lifts? The US? Italy? Or China?
- W: I would say China. It's such a large country with so many people.
- M: Really? You sound so sure, but in fact you're wrong. (8) The answer is actually Italy.
- W: Oh, it's astonishing.

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

5. Where did rich people live before the days of lifts? B)。
6. When did people begin to use lifts for military purposes? B)。
7. What kind of power used to drive lifts is mentioned in the conversation? C)。
8. Which country has the largest number of lifts? B)。

Section B

Passage One

Imagine hackers stealing top secret files from a military base. What if they don't need the Internet to pull data out of the facility's computers? Instead, they can just infect an office printer and—with software alone—turn it into a radio. This sounds like sci-fi, but it's now possible. (9) Security researchers at a Manhattan startup have discovered how to make any modern device—printer, washing machine, air conditioner—broadcast invisible, inaudible signals for miles. That's a game changer and a huge step forward for hackers.

The rapidly expanding \$77 billion cybersecurity industry is all about guarding computer networks. Companies and governments buy products to stay protected. But they keep running out of effective defensive options. That's where Ang Cui and his team of bright researchers come in. They found a way to sneak data out of a computer network without setting off any alarms. (10) It's groundbreaking research, because it also hints at the ability to steal data from computers that aren't even connected to the Internet, like those at nuclear facilities.

Last week, the team at Red Balloon Security demonstrated how it works to several news reporters. They infected a Pantum laser printer and toyed with its circuits, making it do something it was never meant to. By quickly switching a chip's energy output back and forth, the printer emits electromagnetic radiation. The Red

Balloon team calls it a “funtenna.” (11) In fact, one of the only ways to detect this highly advanced tactic is by walking around with an AM radio. If you get near a device and the radio static is interrupted by loud beeping, it's secretly transmitting radio signals.

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

9. **What did the security researchers at a Manhattan startup discover?** C)。  
10. **Why is the new hacking tactic groundbreaking?** B)。  
11. **How to prevent the highly advanced tactic stealing data from computers?** D)。

**Passage Two**

(12) A new program called Adelan TECH Leadership is helping students in the rural community—which is just an hour from Silicon Valley—get web development training and leadership skills so that they can also work in tech. (13) Salinas' population is 75 percent Hispanic, a vastly underrepresented minority group in Silicon Valley. “We see this as part and parcel of our broader diversity outreach,” said Ken McNeely, president of AT&T California, which is footing the bill for the 10-month program. “We know that STEM jobs are solving the economy. Where's the next new talent? How can we train the workforce of the future?” This is one attempt.

(14) United Farm Workers, a national union for those in agriculture, helped identify 12 participants. It looked for students enrolled in a two or four-year institution, who had a demonstrated background in math or science. Starting in July, students commit 10 hours a week to online web development courses through Udacity, which will provide them with certification. They also devote one Saturday a month to CORO leadership training, a chance for them to engage with one another. “We hope that not only are they prepared to work at a company like AT&T but also at companies like Uber, Facebook, which are also significant employers in the California economy,” said McNeely. (15) 18-year-old Luis Villalobos said he found out about the program from his father who is a farmer involved with United Farm Workers. “My parents don't really know much about technology,” Villalobos told CNNMoney. “They're immigrant farm workers that didn't get much education.”

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

12. **What is the aim of the new program “Adelan TECH Leadership”?** B)。  
13. **How long does the program last?** D)。  
14. **What kind of students are qualified for the program launched by the United Farm Workers?** D)。  
15. **How did Luis Villalobos find out about the program?** A)。

**Section C**

**Recording One**

*Moderator:*

Hello, ladies and gentlemen, I feel honored to introduce our speaker for today's lecture, Dr. Roger Webster. Dr. Webster, professor of sociology at Princeton University, has written numerous articles and books on the issue of communication, which is more and more important in our society nowadays, and even has a profound impact on one's career and daily life as well. Welcome, Dr. Webster.

*Dr. Webster:*

Hello, everyone. Before we start today's lecture, you can spend a little time to think about if you are a good communicator or not. And why?

Communication has been the major ingredient for the upgradation of apes into human beings. Before language and the science of semantics were developed, facial expressions and body movements were the most sought-after means for communication. Slowly the language started shaping up and now we have countless thousand dialects.

(16) Language is a medium that binds all human beings. It is the unique form which has been exploited

and used to the maximum by us. But somewhere down the line, we used it only for the purpose of communication and not for enriching our knowledge and to increase our market value.

You would be thinking what I am getting at? Next, I will clear all the question marks in your head. Tell me the number of times you have been fascinated by a talk or lecture given by someone. Maybe once or twice or maximum thrice. Now the point to ponder is what was the distinguishing feature of that persuasive speaker that didn't make your eyelids heavy with sleep? He would have had the skill to maneuver all your thinking, listening and visual channels towards him.

(17) Closer observation would reveal that change of tone at the appropriate time, fluency in language, and proper translation of thoughts into words make his speech all the more appealing. He is able to give you what you want to hear and what he wanted to give the audience in terms of knowledge. And when this success ratio is unity, you never skip a word from the speaker.

Communication skills are an important strength and they add a very important dimension to your personality.

When you communicate clearly and openly, you always make your wants, needs and doubts obvious. This clarity is essential to market yourself. You may not be that well qualified, but with good communication skills you can crack your interview and you can sell yourself convincingly. You then don't try to fill in a vacancy in a company but make a place for yourself.

Some of the essential tips for communication include:

Be clear, concise and straightforward.

(18) Keep your sentences short. This will avoid grammatical mistakes.

Look into the eyes of the person you are speaking to. This gives a glimpse of your sincerity and dedication to the other person.

(19) Even if you slip up somewhere, maintain your calm, apologize and continue. Don't try to reanalyze such slip-ups, because we wish to promote ourselves.

So from now on communicate clearly, properly and openly, as after all the world doesn't know what you need. Does it?

That's the end of today's lecture. I hope it will be helpful to all of you. Thank you!

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

16. **What does the speaker say about language?** B)。
17. **According to the speaker, how to make a speech more appealing?** C)。
18. **What does the speaker say about keeping your sentences short?** D)。
19. **What does the speaker suggest people do after they slip up?** C)。

#### Recording Two

The head of the US central bank has told Congress that the economy is improving after very slow growth in the first three-month of the year. US Federal Reserve Chair Janet Yellen's report came soon after the government announced April's employment numbers. They showed the biggest monthly gain in two years. "Looking ahead, I expect that economic activity will expand at a somewhat faster pace this year than it did last year, (20) that the unemployment rate will continue to decline gradually, and that inflation will begin to move up toward two percent," said Yellen. However, the central bank chief remained concerned about employment and international tensions. She said the threat of conflict in other countries, and intensifying financial problems in some developing countries could hurt the world economy. Currently one prominent risk is that adverse developments abroad, such as heightened geopolitical tensions or an intensification of financial stresses in emerging market economies could undermine confidence in the global economic recovery. The Federal Reserve, or Fed for short, has been cutting back its efforts to support the economy. (21) The Fed has reduced or tapered its government bond buying activities. They went from \$85 billion five months ago to about \$45 billion now. Bond buying by the central bank puts more money into the economy. And it has helped keep interest rates near historically low levels. This program called Quantitative Easing is set to end in

the last three-month of this year. But Janet Yellen said borrowing rates would remain low for, in her words, a “considerable amount of time”. Earlier, the US Labor Department said the economy added 288,000 jobs in April. That brought the unemployment rate to its lowest level in five years. The employment news balances the Commerce Department’s announcement that economic growth was very slow in the first three-month of the year, the economy grew at a rate of one-tenth of one percent. Experts blamed an unusually cold winter for hurting demand. However, economists say job gains were better than expected. (22) But others are concerned about the quality of jobs. The jobs are not pushing up hourly wages. The building, professional services and healthcare industries added jobs, but income gains were disappointing.

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

20. **What does Janet Yellen say about unemployment rate?** A)。  
21. **How much has the Fed reduced its government bond buying activities?** C)。  
22. **What is the economists’ concern about jobs?** B)。

### Recording Three

My name is Nick Vujicic, an Australian who was born without any limbs. You know, people always ask me, “What happened to you and how did you overcome what you’ve been through?” (23) The title of the message that I’ve been given is “Transforming the walls into doors.” When I speak corporately, the line that I like to use is “Changing obstacles into opportunities.”

Now, I am very well aware to share with you as well. I know that there are a billion people going hungry today. I know that this year, a million people will commit suicide. That is one every second. We’re all looking for something. We’re all looking for hope. Hope you cannot just have because you were born with hope. No, we’re born with pain. We’re born and live through difficulties.

In our life—my parents always taught me that even though we don’t know why I was born this way, we have a choice. If my parents never told me that I was beautiful the way I was, and if my parents never told me that I was special and that I was loved, I wouldn’t be here today. And when you try to tell your children that they’re beautiful, they say, “Of course I’m beautiful. I’m your son, your daughter, of course you’re going to say that.” But they’re right. Every single human being has value and my value is not determined on how I look or what job I have, or where I’m from, where I was born and how much money I earn. All that stuff is nothing.

I want to ask you today, if I gave you a billion dollars, would you be happy? But then if your mom died tonight, would you be happy? No. Because money is something that cannot heal the soul. So many teenagers are looking for love. (24) Love does heal the soul and love does complete the soul.

(25) Sure, I didn’t get a miracle. But I realized something. If God doesn’t change my circumstance, he’s going to use my life to be a miracle for someone else. When you don’t get a miracle, you can still be a miracle for someone else. I am not a superhero, I go through ups and downs, so do you. For me, I want you to know that’s how I’ve overcome.


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

23. **What is the message that the speaker mainly wants to deliver?** A)。  
24. **What does the speaker say about love?** D)。  
25. **What does the speaker say about himself?** D)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 📖 试题详解

26. K)。 **详解** 空格位于 Uber’s 和名词 vision 之间,故应填入形容词作定语。备选形容词中,只有 H) extensive和 K) futuristic 可与名词 vision 搭配,再根据后文的内容可知,此处是优步公司关于未来

发展的预见,故应填入 K) futuristic“未来主义的,有远见的”。

27. H)。【详解】空格位于 less 之后,且后面有 noisy and inefficient,可知空格处应填入形容词。空格所在句提到作者在此处将新的交通系统与直升机相比较,但新的交通系统比直升机\_\_\_\_\_,噪音更小和效率更高。由此推知,空格处应表示新交通系统的优点,备选形容词中只有 H) expensive“昂贵的,花钱多的”符合文意,less expensive 指“花钱少”,故为答案。
28. O)。【详解】空格位于“make + it + adj. + to do sth.”的结构,其中 it 为形式宾语,真正的宾语为其后的动词不定式,由此可知此处应填入形容词。根据下文提到已经有诸多公司开始设计实现上述的飞行器,可知空格处应填入 O) practical“切实可行的,实用的”。
29. M)。【详解】空格位于 are 和现在分词 working 之间,再观察句中其他成分,可知应填入副词作状语。作者在前一句提到由于技术的发展,新的飞行器已经具备了实现的条件,本句提到有数十家公司,以众多不同的方式,想要实现这个设计理念,可见他们的态度是十分积极、热情的,故空格处应填入 M) passionately “热情地,强烈地”。
30. D)。【详解】空格位于形容词最高级 biggest 之后,且之后有 preventing sth. from doing sth. 来修饰空格处应填入的单词,故应填入名词,再由之前的介词 among 可知应填入名词复数形式。根据其后面的动词 preventing 可知,该名词应是表示消极意义的,此处下一段中的 Uber will hope to overcome these obstacles,可推知空格处应填入 obstacles 的同义词,故 D) barriers “障碍”为答案。
31. N)。【详解】空格位于 and 连接的两个并列分句中的第二个分句之中,and 连接前后的成分相同,第一个分句使用了动词原形 overcome,故空格处也应填入动词原形。前文讲到众多的公司都在积极地以各种不同的方式想要实现新的交通飞行器的理念,而本句主要讲述的是优步公司希望克服种种困难,如果它能实现飞行汽车的理念,就将成为这一领域中的开创者,故空格处应填入 N) pioneer“开创,倡导”。
32. J)。【详解】空格位于动词不定式符号 to 和名词 change 之间,故应填入动词原形。该处意为“据研究发现,未来二十年飞行领域的变革在其影响和市值方面的变化是异常惊人的,而当前的这项技术则有能力助力这项变革”,可知此处应填入 J) facilitate“帮助,使便利”。
33. G)。【详解】空格位于动词 was 和介词 upon 之间,由于介词后没有宾语,可知该句使用的是被动语态,故应填入动词的过去分词。根据文章最后一段的描述,前文关于飞行汽车的观念在排放、效能等方面都得到了进一步的改进,再加上空格所在句中的副词 further,可知空格处应填入 G) expanded“扩展,展开”。
34. E)。【详解】空格位于一个并列结构之中,根据其后的 highly reliable 可知此处应填入形容词,且应使用原级形式。此处作者是介绍在当前飞行汽车的基础上进一步发展的理念,空格前讲到排放,空格后说到可靠性,故空格处应填入 E) efficient“有效率的,高效的”,与前后语义一致。
35. B)。【详解】空格位于两个并列形容词 unmanned and manned 之后,易判断此处应填入名词作介词 for 的宾语。本段前半部分的内容描绘了未来飞行汽车的性能特点,介词 for 可解释为“为了……”,故空格处填入 B) applications“应用”,既可与之前的形容词搭配,也符合文意。

## Section B

### 【试题详解】

36. H)。【题干译文】Internet-based telecoms facilitates remote working by offering sophisticated voice services like voicemail and call forwarding. 通过提供复杂的语音服务,如语音信箱和电话转接,网络电信推进了远程工作的实现。
- 【定位】由题干中的 Internet-based telecoms,voicemail and call forwarding 定位到 H) 段:Internet-based telecoms, or VoIP (Voice over IP) to give it its technical title, is an interesting tool to any business supporting remote working. Not necessarily because of the promise of free or reduced price phone calls (which experts point out is misleading for the average business), but because of the sophisticated voice services that can be exploited by the remote worker—facilities such as voicemail and call forwarding, which provide a continuity of the company image for customers and business

partners.

**【详解】** H)段主要讲述网络电信的发展不仅仅是因为免费或降低了电话费用,而是因为远程办公的员工们可以使用成熟的语言服务——比如语音邮件和呼叫转移。题干是该段大意的概括,题干中的 facilitates 对应原文中的 an interesting tool to, 故选 H)。

37. J)。**【题干译文】** According to marketing director Jack O'Hern, teleworking enabled the company to keep highly qualified staff. 市场总监杰克·奥赫恩认为通过让员工在家里工作为公司保留了优秀的员工。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 Jack O'Hern 定位到 J)段第一句: Marketing director Jack O'Hern explains that the company has a relatively young workforce, many of whom are parents... 和最后一句: This is great for her, and for us as we retain someone highly qualified.

**【详解】** J)段主要讲述了市场总监杰克·奥赫恩的观点,他认为该公司的员工相对年轻,很多员工都为人父母。通过让员工在家里工作,他们的工作时间增加了一倍,这为公司保留了优秀的员工。题干中的 keep highly qualified staff 对应原文中的 retain someone highly qualified, 故选 J)。

38. N)。**【题干译文】** Wright Vigar claims that with an access to fast and wireless internet connections, its employees can still be productive while traveling and before meetings. 赖特·瓦伊格公司称,随处可用的快速无线网络,使员工们在路上或是等待开会时都能够工作。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 fast, wireless internet connections, traveling, meetings 定位到 N)段第三句: "With Wi-Fi (fast, wireless internet connections) popping up all over the place, even on trains, our fee-earners can be productive as they travel, and between meetings, instead of having to kill time at the shops," he adds.

**【详解】** N)段主要讲述了赖特·瓦伊格公司称虽然没有清晰地计算弹性工作给公司带来的收益,但是公司确实留住了那些还有着年幼孩子的员工,而且随处可用的快速无线网络,使员工们在火车上或是等待开会时都能够工作。题干中的 with an access to 对应原文中的 popping up all over the place, 故选 N)。

39. E)。**【题干译文】** According to Andy Poulton, remote working practices have become possible owing to technology advances like the easier access to broadband. 安迪·波尔顿认为,技术的进步,如宽带的普及,使远程工作变成了可能。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 Andy Poulton, technology advances 和 broadband 定位到 E)段前两句: Technology advances, including the widespread availability of broadband, are making the introduction of remote working a piece of cake. "If systems are set up properly, staff can have access to all the resources they have in the office wherever they have an internet connection," says Andy Poulton,...

**【详解】** E)段主要讲述科技的进步,包括宽带的广泛应用,使远程工作成为轻而易举的事。题干中的 the easier access to broadband 与原文中的 the widespread availability of broadband 同义,故选 E)。

40. G)。**【题干译文】** Neil Stephenson suggests that those firms contracting internet services choose more reliable business-only providers with good support. 尼尔·史蒂芬森认为这些承包互联网服务的公司,选择了更可靠的和服务优良的专供商用的供应商。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 Neil Stephenson, business-only providers 定位至 G)段第一句: "Broadband is available for as little as £ 15 a month, but many businesses fail to appreciate the hidden costs of such a service," says Neil Stephenson, ... 和第三句: It is always advisable for businesses to look beyond the price tag and look for a business-only provider that can offer more reliability, with good support. "

**【详解】** G)段主要讲述了尼尔·史蒂芬森认为,使用价格低廉的宽带会导致隐性成本的增加,并且经常出现故障和网络繁忙的现象。因此选择更加可靠和服务优良的专供商用的供应商才是明智之举。

题干中的 choose 与原文中的 look for 同义, more reliable 与原文中的 offer more reliability 对应, 故选 G)。

41. O)。 **【题干译文】** Single mother Lynne Hargreaves decided to work at home mainly to improve her own productivity. 单身母亲林·哈格里夫斯选择在家里工作, 主要是为了提高她的工作效率。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 Single mother 和 Lynne Hargreaves 定位到 O) 段第三句: “The main motivation behind adopting home working was to increase my own productivity, as a single mum to an 11-year-old,” says Lynne Hargreaves.

**【详解】** O) 段主要讲述了弹性工作时间的另一个好处是可以省掉经营场所, 因为我们大部分工作是通过电话、电子邮件和非现场会议完成的, 根本不需要办公室。林·哈格里夫斯是一个 11 岁孩子的单身母亲, 在家工作可以提高她的工作效率。题干中的 work at home 对应原文中的 adopting home working, 故选 O)。

42. A)。 **【题干译文】** The practice of teleworking may help small businesses to cut down their recruitment costs and improve their competitiveness. 远程办公的实践可以帮助小企业降低招聘费用并且提高竞争力。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 small businesses, recruitment, competitiveness 定位到 A) 段最后两句: For the small businesses, there are additional benefits too—staff are more productive, and happier, enabling firms to keep their headcounts (员工数) and their recruitment costs to a minimum. It can also provide competitive advantage, especially when small businesses want to attract new staff but don't have the budget to offer huge salaries.

**【详解】** A) 段主要讲述由于办公空间成本的上升和繁忙的交通, 更多的公司让员工在家里办公。特别是对于小公司来说, 这还会提高员工的工作效率, 降低公司的招聘费用, 提升其竞争优势。题干中的 cut down... costs 对应原文中的 keep... costs to a minimum; competitiveness 对应原文中的 competitive advantage, 故选 A)。

43. K)。 **【题干译文】** Wright Vigar's practice of allowing for more flexible working hours not only benefits the company but helps improve employees' home life. 赖特·瓦伊格公司实行弹性工作制, 这不仅对公司有益, 而且也改善了员工的家庭生活。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 Wright Vigar 和 flexible working hours 定位到 K) 段: For Wright Vigar, which has now equipped all of its fee-earners to be able to work at maximum productivity when away from the offices (whether that's from home, or while on the road), this strategy is not just about saving on commute time or cutting them loose from the office, but enabling them to work more flexible hours that fit around their home life.

**【详解】** K) 段主要讲述了对于赖特·瓦伊格公司, 弹性工作制不仅给公司带来了益处, 同时也改善了员工的家庭生活。题干中的 improve employees' home life 对应原文中的 fit around their home life, 故选 K)。

44. I)。 **【题干译文】** The accountancy firm Wright Vigar promoted teleworking initially in order to support its employees with children to take care of. 赖特·瓦伊格会计师事务所最初推进远程办公是为了支持员工多一些时间在家照顾孩子。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 promoted teleworking 定位到 I) 段第二句: It was the need to accommodate employees with young children that motivated accountancy firm Wright Vigar to begin promoting teleworking recently.

**【详解】** I) 段主要讲述对于赖特·瓦伊格会计师事务所而言, 远程办公使其员工的工作时间更有弹性, 在提高工作效率的同时, 又兼顾了他们的家庭生活。题干中的 support its employees with children 对应原文中的 accommodate employees with young children, 故选 I)。

45. C)。 **【题干译文】** From the research conducted by the communications provider Inter-Tel, we learn that more businesses have introduced flexible working practices. 通信服务提供商英特尔电信公司的



研究显示,越来越多的公司引入了远程工作方案。

**定位** 由题干关键词 Intel-Tel, introduced flexible working practices 定位到 C) 段第二句: When communications provider Inter-Tel researched the use of remote working solutions among small- and medium-sized U. K. businesses in April this year, it found that 28% more companies claimed to have introduced flexible working practices than a year ago.

**详解** C) 段主要讲述了通信供应商英特尔电信公司进行的一项研究显示:越来越多的英国中小型企业引入了弹性工作机制。题干中的 flexible working practices 与原文中的 remote working solutions 同义,故选 C)。

## Section C

### Passage One

#### 试题详解

46. C)。 **定位** 由题干中的 French Paradox 定位到第一段前两句。

**详解** 推理判断题。由下文可知,尽管法国人吃很多高脂肪食品,但他们却很少患有心脏疾病,故答案为 C)。从第一段最后两句中所提到的食物(butter, cream, foie gras, pastry and cheese)来看,很难说它们是 nutritious,文章也没说法国人比美国人多吃了这些食物。最后一句说法国人比美国人多吃的是 saturated animal fat,故排除 A);这里提到的只是法国人心脏病患病率比美国人低,并没有说其死亡率,故排除 B);D)中的 although they eat less fatty food 刚好与本段所述事实相反,故排除。

47. D)。 **定位** 由题干中的 the second paragraph 定位到第二段。

**详解** 事实细节题。第二段中指出,法国人在就餐时适量地、慢慢地喝酒,而不是一口一口地饮酒,这一点和其他国家是有所不同的,所以 D) 正确。文中没有比较法国人和其他地方人的饮酒量大小,排除 A);第二段指出:有人说“法国怪事”是因为酒的缘故,但后来的调查显示,所有的酒都有相同的效果,所以排除 B);C)不够严谨,因为第二段最后一句说 a little wine is apt to do you good,故排除。

48. A)。 **定位** 本题可联系第二、三两段进行思考。

**详解** 语义理解题。在第二段中提到,人们认为是红葡萄酒中的某些物质使得法国人更健康,接着就被推翻了。第三段开头又说是橄榄油,但马上也说不对。于是科学家又提出另一个解释,但是说 This, too, is dicey. 可见,这里的 dicey 跟上面两种说法的结果差不多,A)“不确定的”最接近文意。如果只考虑本句,B)也许说得通,但忽略了 dicey 前面的 too;如果取 C)的意思,冒号后面的句子本身就说不过去,因为这个说法并不能解释为什么,又怎么谈得上令人满意呢? D)的意思过于模糊,在前面的两个解释中至少要出现一次类似于 interesting 的词才说得过去,故均排除。

49. D)。 **定位** 由题干定位至原文第二至四段。

**详解** 推理判断题。文中第二至四段分别提到了对“法国怪事”产生原因的三种假设:可能是红酒、橄榄油、大蒜和洋葱在起作用。但是,作者也随之给出了这些因素都不大可能起作用的原因,所以 D)“未知因素”正确。

50. B)。 **定位** 由题干定位至原文第五段。

**详解** 推理判断题。文章第五段指出:为《英国医疗杂志》撰稿的研究人员提出了一项最不令人振奋的假设:法国人赶上美国人并开始为同样高的心血管发病率所困扰只是时间问题。由此可以推出 B) 正确,“法国怪事”将不再存在。A)与第一段不符,法国人吃的那些所谓的不利于健康的東西比美国人吃的还多,显然不是受美国的影响,故排除;C)与文章末句矛盾,故排除;D)与文章首句不符,故排除。

### Passage Two

#### 试题详解

51. B)。 **定位** 由题干定位至原文第一段。

**详解** 推理判断题。文章第一段主要讲我们对工作中的变化感到恐惧,因为恐惧是人类的天性。当我们对一件事习以为常时,我们的恐惧感也会随之减少。当我们领取报酬时,我们也容忍了工作中的不满;还是稳当些好!由此可以推断出,人们通过保持稳定的工作来避免由于变化而产生的恐惧感。因此,答案为B)。

52. C)。 **定位** 由题干定位至原文第二段第一句。

**详解** 语义理解题。文中第二段第二句对第一句进行了解释。此题的难点是第二句为一个长句。其中 it 指代前文中的 safety net; that makes us happy 与 that is consistent with our desires while still meeting our monetary needs 都用来修饰 work。由此可见,作者的意思是稳定使人们牺牲了兴趣和赚钱这两者之间的平衡,这正是C)的内容,其中 sacrifice 是 trade-off 的近义词。A)错在把 trade-off 理解为“贸易”;B)的内容与这句话无关;D)是对这句话中的概念的错误理解,稳定的获得是通过牺牲换来的,而不是靠既满足我们的愿望又满足我们对金钱的需要而得来的。

53. A)。 **定位** 由题干及选项定位至原文第四段和第五段。

**详解** 推理判断题。第五段开头指出:其实,图“稳当”也得冒险,因为如果我们为了薪水而牺牲快乐,我们的工作就缺少了尊严,它将使我们精力衰竭,直到精神崩溃,所以A)正确。B)误解了文意,与原文第四段前两句意思不符;C)与文意不符,文章一直强调工作乐趣和赚钱之间的矛盾;D)错在对文章意思的反面理解,文章第四段第三句指出,我们认为如果初入一行就努力工作,将来总会事业有成。其实,我们的事业和工作生涯的开端都是偶然的,而不是像D)所说是“一定发生的”。

54. D)。 **定位** 由题干中的 throw our work lives into danger 定位到第四段倒数第四句。

**详解** 推理判断题。定位句及其后两句指出每天的商业决策如人事重组、企业并购、公司迁址,使我们的事业陷入危机。尽管工作是如此无常并令人不满,但许多人仍不能放弃它,因为我们不能冒那个险!可见我们还会留在原先的工作岗位上,故D)为答案。

55. C)。 **定位** 由题干直接定位至全文。

**详解** 主旨大意题。文章从害怕改变、工作乐趣和赚钱三个角度分析人们对工作的态度,这与C)的意思一致。本文并没有劝说和批评的目的,所以A)、B)两项不符合文意;文章如果要介绍如何取得工作和生活的安全感,就会将主要内容侧重于像保持平稳心态、尽量少换工作等,而文章只是从安全感这个角度来讲述人们对工作的态度,所以D)错误。

## Part IV Translation

### 参考译文

The custom of Dragon Boat Race began from the Southern China. They selected the 5th lunar day of the 5th lunar month as the totem ceremony. The dragon was the main symbol in the totem, because Chinese people thought they were the descendants of it. They also made dragon-like boat. Later, the Chinese connected this custom with the Dragon Boat Festival. This was the only event originating from the Southern China, which might be the reason why Dragon Boat Race doesn't prevail in the entire China today. Now, the Dragon Boat Race becomes an international event, which is popular in the USA, Canada, Australia, Singapore, etc.

### 难点注释

1. 第一句中,“起源于”在这里强调一个开端,所以译为 began from 较为合适。
2. 第二句中,“五月初五”是阴历,所以正确的表述为 the 5th lunar day of the 5th lunar month。
3. 第三句中,“龙的传人”译为 the descendants of it, it 指代前文中出现过的 dragon。
4. 第四句中,“将……与……联系起来”翻译为英语中的固定搭配 connect...with...。
5. 第六、七句可合译为一个定语从句,用 which 指代第六句中的“龙舟比赛”。