

Key to Model Test Three

Part I Writing

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>A Self-guided Tour Is Preferred for Me</p> <p>① <u>With the ceaseless increase of income and leisure time, travelling has become the mainstream for people to relax themselves.</u> ② <u>However, disagreements are when it comes to the choice of travelling modes. Some people, especially the young tend to go on a self-guided tour, while others, especially the old, prefer a package tour.</u> ③ <u>From my own perspective, I am in favor of a self-guided tour.</u></p> <p>④ <u>In the first place,</u> compared with the package tour which requires the tourists to follow exactly the travel agency's schedule, the self-guided tour allows us to make our own itinerary. ⑤ <u>In the second place,</u> while we can only stay a very short time in each attraction following the relatively tight package tour, it's wiser to enjoy every landscape carefully by joining a self-guided tour. ⑥ <u>Last but not least,</u> forcing consumers to purchase some commodities is commonplace in a package tour; by contrast, if we are in a self-guided tour, certainly we don't have to worry about that problem.</p> <p>⑦ <u>To sum up,</u> given the factors that I have just outlined above, I prefer to travel on my own, which is more convenient and unconstrained.</p>	<p>①开门见山点明写作背景，旅游成为人们主要的放松方式。</p> <p>②引出主题——关于旅行方式的选择存在争议，有人喜欢跟团游，有人喜欢自助游。</p> <p>③表明自己的观点：喜欢自助游。</p> <p>④⑤⑥用 In the first place, In the second place, Last but not least 三个表示序列的短语，具体分析了选择自助游的三点原因。</p> <p>⑦用 To sum up 总结上文，再次概括自己喜欢自助游的原因——方便，自由。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>mainstream（思想或行为的）主流；主要倾向，主要趋势</p> <p>relax 放松</p> <p>itinerary 旅程，路线；旅行日程</p> <p>commonplace 司空见惯的；常见的</p> <p>outline 概述；略述</p> <p>unconstrained 不受拘束的，不受强制的</p>

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

Houston has received over 120 centimeters of rain in just a few days. Many Houston neighborhoods are flooded. (1) Many people decided to wait out Hurricane Harvey when it first hit southeast Texas on Friday. But after so much rain, they found the water had entered their homes and they needed to leave. That is what happened on Monday to J.C. Spencer and his wife Karen, who live in north Houston. With local police and fire department crews overwhelmed with life-saving efforts, some Houston residents had trouble getting help. The Los Angeles Times newspaper reported that some Houston residents calling 911 found out their call would not be answered for over two hours. So many residents turned to social media websites and posted messages asking for help. (20) The Spencers had another idea. They called a restaurant where they had dinner. When the Spencers explained their problem, the store's manager sent her husband to their house on a boat. The Spencers got on the boat and were taken to a safe place.

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

1. What did people want to do when Hurricane Harvey first hit southeast Texas? A)
2. Whom did the Spencers turn to for help? D)

News Report Two

On one recent morning in the American state of Utah, 2-year-old twin boys Bowdy and Brock were playing in their bedroom. The boys were climbing on a piece of furniture called a dresser. (4) They were trying to get into some empty drawers and climb to the top of the dresser. But as they both tried to climb up, the large dresser fell down on top of them. The accident was recorded on a camera the boys' parents put in the bedroom. Some parents use these kinds of cameras to watch their children playing in another room. One of the young boys, Bowdy, managed to escape from under the dresser.

But his brother, Brock, remained stuck under it. The video shows Bowdy walking around the dresser trying to find a way to free his brother. Almost two minutes pass. But Bowdy cannot move the dresser. Eventually, though, Bowdy found a way to push the dresser toward the wall. His brother was then able to roll out from underneath the big piece of furniture. Both boys are okay. They were not hurt.

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

3. What is the news report mainly about? D)
4. What were the twin boys doing when the accident happened? C)

News Report Three

(5)The coast of Canada's Newfoundland is commonly called "Iceberg Alley." Between May and July, hundreds of icebergs float through these waters. But one iceberg arrived a bit earlier than usual this year. It floated extremely close to the coast. The iceberg is huge. Experts say it is close to the same size as the iceberg that the Titanic struck in 1912.

Photographs and stories about the Ferryland iceberg quickly spread on the Internet and social media. The towering piece of ice made news around the world. Newspapers wrote stories about how to travel to (6)Ferryland, a fishing village with a population of 500 people. Visitors began arriving in Ferryland more than a month before the area's tourist season begins. Roads filled with cars, as tourists tried to take the perfect picture of the iceberg. Maxine Dunne owns a small inn in Ferryland. She told National Public Radio that she can see the huge iceberg clearly from her window.

The iceberg has sat near the coast of Ferryland for almost 10 days. (7)But the Canadian Press reported Monday that ocean currents may finally be slowly pushing the world-famous piece of ice out to sea.

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

5. Why is the coast of Newfoundland called "Iceberg Alley"? A)
6. What can we learn about Ferryland? C)
7. What will happen to the iceberg near the coast of Ferryland? B)

Section B

Conversation One

W: Good afternoon. Welcome to the Grand Woodward Hotel. How may I help you?

M: I have a reservation for today. It's under the name of Hannighan.

W: Can you please spell that for me, sir?

M: Sure. H-A-N-N-I-G-H-A-N.

W: (8-1)Yes, Mr. Hannighan, we've reserved a double room for you with a view of the ocean for two nights. Is that correct?

M: (8-2)Yes, it is.

W: Excellent. We already have your credit card information on file. If you'll just sign the receipt along the bottom, please?

M: Whoa! Five hundred and ninety dollars a night!

W: Yes, sir. We are a five star hotel after all.

M: Well, fine (9)I'm here on business anyway, so at least I'm staying on the company's dime. (10-1)What's included in this cost anyway?

W: (10-2)A full continental buffet every morning, free airport shuttle service, and use of the hotel's safe are all included.

M: So what's not included in the price?

W: Well, you will find a mini-bar in your room. Use of it will be charged to your account. Also, the hotel provides room service, at an additional charge of course.

M: Hmm. OK, so what room am I in?

W: Room 487. Here is your key. To get to your room, take the elevator on the right up to the fourth floor. Turn left once you exit the elevator and your room will be on the left hand side. A bellboy will bring your bags up shortly.

M: Great. Thanks.

W: Should you have any questions or requests, please dial "0" from your room. Also, there is Internet available in the lobby 24 hours a day.

M: OK, and (11-1)what time is check-out?

W: (11-2)At midday, sir.

M: OK, thanks.

W: My pleasure, sir. Have a wonderful stay at the Grand Woodward Hotel.

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

8. What kind of room did the man reserve in the hotel? B)

9. What can we learn about the man? D)

10. What is included in the price? A)

11. When should the man check out of the hotel? C)

Conversation Two

W: Hello and welcome to Trend UK. Creative industries often attract young people who feel naturally drawn to them, in the hope that they can make their mark, their fortune or both, whilst expressing themselves in their chosen field. That's the dream but what are the realities? (12)Today we have invited a film and video editor to share his feelings with us. Welcome, Mr. Jones.

M: Thank you.

W: (13-1)What is it like working in a creative industry here in the UK?

M: (13-2)It can be fantastic. Everything has highs and lows I think. But the highs can be particularly high. I've worked on a variety of projects. Last year I worked on "Nanny McPhee" which was a relatively large Hollywood film.

W: And do you have to work long hours?

M: (14)Fourteen-, fifteen-, sixteen-hour days, it's not unusual. There are limits set within the law, but you usually do whatever is required to get the material in the can.

W: What about the social side of things? Do you have time to go out much?

M: In terms of meeting people, it's a very mixed bag. I often work on my own, so I'm very effective. I'm directing myself doing camera work and then I'll go and edit. I'm completely on my own for days at a time working on a project. (15)On other projects which are much more collaborative, you meet an awful lot of people, and obviously you've got a lot in common with some of them. I've developed really good relationships that you could call friendships. So yeah, socially it can be great.

W: Thank you for joining us, Mr. Jones.

M: My pleasure.

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

12. What is the man's job? C)

13. What does the man think of working in a creative industry in the UK? A)

14. What does the man say about his work? D)

15. What does the man think of collaborative projects? B)

Section C

Passage One

The first man to combine the steam engines and carts was Richard Trevithick, an engineer. He designed a steam engine that could run on wheels in 1803. (16)In 1804, his engine pulled carts carrying 18 metric tons of iron ore and 70 men for five miles in South Wales. But it was so heavy that the track broke when it reached five miles per hour.

The rail transport system in Great Britain developed during the 19th century. Britain's railways were initially owned by four companies, and then during WWII they were taken into state control in 1947. It wasn't until 1996 that they were private again!

Today there are 25 train operators who run the services—one infrastructure company and three rolling stock companies, and all sorts of companies who do maintenance work on the 13,000 miles of track. There are also a number of government organizations like the Strategic Rail Authority and the Health and Safety Executive.(17)They are involved in running the

railways, making the whole structure extremely complicated.

Broken tracks, leaves or the wrong type of snow on the line and trains are a feature of rail travel in the UK nowadays.(18)According to statistics, only two out of ten British trains are late, but the main problem is they always seem to be my trains! If you have you have a problem when travelling by train in Britain there is a very good network called the Rail Passenger Council. It deals with complaints and will also give a lot of advice on any problems you might have had.

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

16. What did Richard Trevithick's engine carry in 1804? B)
17. What can we learn about the rail transport system in the UK? D)
18. What can we learn about the speaker's experiences of taking British trains? C)

Passage Two

Our expectation of what romance is probably dated from the romantic period. It was an artistic, literary, musical and intellectual movement that is derived from Europe in the 18th century. The notion of falling in love, getting married and living happily ever after were culturally held ideas formed during this period and still exist today.

Of course there's nothing wrong with liking the idea of romance. It makes us feel good. but we must be careful not to use it as a standard for our own relationships.(19)This ideal version of love leaves out the essence of real-life relationships. There's usually work, finances and other stresses of everyday life to deal with. You can't expect romantic gestures like a bunch of red roses every day. There are bills to pay!

Many popular love stories end at the point where the characters get together or tie the knot. That puts the focus on finding someone special. But very few show us how to keep that perfect catch over a long period of time. (20)A relationship is hard work. It's frustrating, messy and can be emotionally damaging.

If you're still convinced romance isn't dead, how will you ever find it?(21)Some people might think nowadays romance is dying because it has become too easy to meet new people via dating apps.

Perhaps romance is best left to the movies. It's a fantasy that makes us feel good. Romance is full of love, concentrating on finding a good and healthy relationship with its ups and downs. Do you believe romance really exists?

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

19. What does the idea of romance leave out? A)
20. How does the speaker think of a romantic relationship? B)
21. Why do some people think romance is dying today? D)

Passage Three

Are you a dog person? Maybe you have one at home and enjoy taking it for walks and curling up with it on the sofa. Personally, I'm not that kind of person.(22)For me they're aggressive, smelly animals that need constant care and lack the independent nature and intelligence that cats have. But given the life-saving skills that some dogs possess, maybe I should give them a second chance.

(23)To some, a perfect dog might be one that looks cute, is loyal and sits when it's told. But to really be man's best friend, they need to do something useful.(24)Some breeds that have amazing sense of smell are put to good use as detection dogs. They are trained to use their senses to detect substances such as explosives and illegal drugs. You'll often see them at airports or working with police out on the streets.

Other types of working dogs including guide dogs and hearing dogs provide a life-saving service to their owners. Some dogs can alert emergency services when their owner has a seizure. And there are clever dogs that have been trained to provide affection and comfort to people in hospitals, retirement homes or schools.

New uses for dogs are being discovered all the time. The dog is in fact a highly sophisticated sensor. Evolution has given him this highly sensitive nose.(25)It's this incredible ability that has led to the UK's National Health Service assessing whether dogs can be used to detect early stage cancer. It's vital for improving survival rates.

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

22. What does the speaker think of dogs in the beginning? A)
23. Which is a feature a perfect dog should possess according to some people? D)
24. What can we learn about dogs with good sense of smell? C)
25. What is crucial to improving survival rates of cancer patients? B)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

选项归类

名词: B)attacks 攻击, 抨击; C)common 共同之处; G)influence 影响, 势力; H)insult 侮辱, 冒犯;
I)omission 省略, 遗漏; N)value 价值, 重要性; O)version 版本, 译本

动词: B)attacks 攻击, 抨击; E)engaged 参与, 参加; F)excluded 排除, 不包括在内; G)influence 影响, 支配;
H)insult 侮辱, 冒犯; J)required 需要, 要求; L)shifted 转移, 移动; M)threaten 威胁, 恐吓;
N)value 重视, 给……估价

形容词: C)common 常见的, 普遍的; D)critical 重要的, 紧急的; E)engaged 已订婚的, 使用中的; J)required 必须的, 必修的

副词: A)absolutely 绝对地, 毫无疑问地; K)sharply 急剧地, 大幅度地

详解详析:

26.答案: E)engaged

详解: 空格前是 are, 因此空格处应填入动词的分词形式与 are 一起构成句子的谓语, 或填入形容词作 are 的表语。无论填入形容词还是动词分词形式, 都应能与介词 in 搭配使用。上文提到, 女性健康状况有所恶化, 因此人们想要废除和替换掉不合理法案。那么空格所在句可理解为: 国会的共和党人士正在疯狂的努力参与废除并取代奥巴马领导的政府实施的平价医疗法案(ACA), 故 E)engaged “参与, 参加” 为答案

27.答案: O)version

详解: 空格前是形容词最高级 latest, 空格后是介词 of, 且分析句子结构可知, 介词 under 后缺少宾语, 因此空格处应填入名词做宾语。上文提到, 到 2026 年至少有 2 200 万美国人将失去医疗保险。下文提到, 这一计划包括大幅消减医疗补助。根据语境可知, 此处指的是奥巴马政府实施的平价医疗法案最新版本的计划, 故 O)version “版本, 译本” 为本题答案。

28.答案: M)threaten

详解: 分析句子结构可知, 本句缺少谓语, 因此空格处应填入动词作谓语。联系上下文内容可知, 本文整体基调是对女性健康状况有所恶化表示不满, 那么此处提到的“这些削减对女性的影响可能比男性更大”是一种不良结果, 即对女性健康来说是一种威胁, 故 M)threaten “威胁, 恐吓” 为答案。

29.答案: K)sharply

详解: 分析句子结构可知, 此处 whether...or 连接的是 by 引出的三个并列结构, 且 or 后的并列结构成分完整, 故应填入副词修饰动词 limiting。此处讲的是大幅削减医疗补助和保险的缺乏对女性带来的不良影响, 即取消基本医疗保险, 削减产妇保健, 或大幅减少生育权利, 故 K)sharply “急剧地, 大幅度地” 为答案。

30.答案: H)insult

详解: 空格前是形容词最高级 latest, 且分析句子成分可知, 本句缺少宾语, 因此空格处应填入名词。上文提到, 是时候站出来反对这场关于妇女健康的战争了; 空格后提到以男性为中心的医学史, 因此对反对女性健康状况恶化的人来说, 上述提到的大幅削减医疗补助和保险的缺乏对女性来说是一种侮辱, 故 H)insult “侮辱, 冒犯” 为答案。

31.答案: J)required

详解: 分析句子结构可知, 空格处位于非限制性定语从句中, 且该从句缺少谓语, 故空格处应填入动词。下文提到, 科学家担心女性的荷尔蒙周期会影响结果, 那么空格所在句可理解为: 为了避免女性影响实验结果, 在 1993 年《美国国家卫生振兴方案》之前, 妇女和少数族裔只有在最后阶段的药物和治疗试验中才被要求加入实验。故 J)required “需要, 要求” 为答案。

32.答案: F)excluded

详解: 空格前是系动词 were, 因此空格处应填入动词的分词形式与 were 一起构成句子的谓语, 或填入形容词作 were 的表语。无论填入形容词还是动词, 都应该能与介词 from 搭配使用。上文提到, 科学家担心女性的荷尔蒙周

期会影响实验结果，所以女性被排除在这些实验之外，故 F)excluded “排除，不包括在内”为答案。

33.答案: I)omission

详解: 空格前是定冠词 the, 且分析句子结构可知, 本句缺少主语, 因此空格处应填入名词。上文提到, 女性被排除在药物和治疗试验之外, 这就意味着女性参与试验的价值被忽略了, 从而导致女性不知道药物会对她们产生怎样的影响, 因此 I)omission “省略, 遗漏”为答案。

34.答案: B) attacks

详解: 分析句子结构可知, 本句前半句为 Whether or not 引导的让步状语从句, 空格所在部分为主句, 且主句缺少主语, 再结合空格前的 these 和空格后的谓语 are 可知, 空格处应填入复数名词。上文提到了大幅削减女性医疗补助和保险的缺乏, 对于支持废除并取代奥巴马政府实施的平价医疗法案的人来说, 这些行为是对女性的健康的攻击, 因此 B)attacks “攻击, 抨击”为答案。

35.答案: D)critical

详解: 空格前是 it's, 空格后是 to do 不定式结构, 因此空格处应填入形容词作 is 的表语, 或填入名词作 is 的宾语, 构成 “it is + 名词/形容词 + 不定式” 结构。根据上文可知, 作者支持废除关于女性健康的不合理法案, 而此处是说把女性放在第一位刻不容缓, 故 D)critical “重要的, 紧急的”为答案。

Section B

语篇分析

本文主要阐述了作者对母亲角色的看法, 她人物做母亲并非牺牲而是一种自私的行为。	A)~C)段作者通过与母亲关于夏日假期的谈话, 引出做母亲就是牺牲的传统观点, 并对此表达出异议。
	D)~G)段分析了做母亲就是牺牲的传统观点, 并以玛格丽特·阿特伍德的小说为例进行具体说明。
	H)~P)段指出了做母亲就是牺牲是一种偏见, 以及做母亲其实是一种自私的行为。

详解详析:

36. In Margaret Atwood's novel, women are divided into two groups based on whether or not they can give birth to a child. 译文: 在玛格丽特·阿特伍德的小说中, 女性根据她们是否能生孩子被分成两组 定位: 由题干中的 Margaret Atwood's, divided 和 give birth to a child 定位到原文 F)段画线处。	[F]Written more than 30 years ago, Margaret Atwood's <i>The Handmaid's Tale</i> offers a cautionary tale of womanhood as sacrifice. In this dystopic novel, women are grouped according to the uses men determine for them: namely, sterile wives married for appearance or fertile "handmaids," who are raped routinely for procreation(生育). One male character declares that the woman must "learn in silence with all subjection" and that "she shall be saved by childbearing." In this scenario, the act of the concept of motherhood as sacrifice.
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详解: F)段定位句第一句提到了玛格丽特·阿特伍德的小说, 第二句介绍了在这部小说中女性据其用途被分组, 一组是 sterile wives, 另一组是 fertile "handmaids", 虽然 sterile 是超纲单词, 但根据 fertile “能生育的”可推出 sterile 的意思是 “不能生育的”。由此可知, 在这部小说中, 女性是根据其是否拥有生育能力而被进行分组的。题干中的 are divided into two groups 和 based on 分别对应定位句中的 are grouped 和 according to, 故 F)为答案。

37. The way to alter the biased view held by people like the author's mother is to talk about being a mother as privilege and selfishness. 译文: 要改变像作者母亲这类人所持有的偏见, 其方法是把做母亲这件事称之为特权和自私。 定位: 由题干中的 biased view, privilege 和 selfishness 定位到原文 P)段画线处。	[P]If we start referring to motherhood as the beautiful, messy privilege that it is, and to tending to our children as the most loving yet selfish thing we do, perhaps we can change the biased language my mother used. Only when we stop talking about motherhood as sacrifice can we start talking about mothers the way that we deserve.
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详解: P)段定位句指出, 如果我们开始把母亲称作美丽却麻烦的特权, 把照顾我们的孩子称作我们所做的最有爱心却又自私的事, 或许我们就能够改变我母亲所使用的那种带有偏见的言语。题干中的 alter the biased view held by people like the author's mother 对应定位句中的 change the biased language my mother used。故 P)为答案。

38. Rearing children couldn't become a job because parents, unlike employees, neither get paid to fulfill their responsibilities nor have a superior.	[L]The language surrounding child rearing as a job surely derived from caregivers' and homemakers' efforts to be acknowledged as fulfilling an important role. And clearly raising
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<p>译文：养育子女不可能成为一份工作，因为父母不像雇员，既不能获取酬劳去履行他们的责任，也不会有上司。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 couldn't become a job 和 employees 定位到原文 L)段画线处。</p>	<p>children is one of the most important things we do—for both women and men—but that does not make it a job. In a job, an employer pays for services an employee agrees to perform. And there is a boss to whom the employee reports. In the case of parenting, who would that be?</p>
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详解：L)段定位句表明，显然抚养孩子是我们所做的最重要的事情之一——对于男女双方而言——但那并不能使它成为一份工作。在一份工作中，老板向员工支付工资，并且员工需要向老板汇报工作。题干中的 couldn't become a job 和 get paid 分别对应定位句中的 does not make it a job 和 pays; fulfill 和 superior 分别是定位句中 perform 和 boss 的近义词，故 L)为答案。

<p>39. The author knows from her experience that conversations between women usually centre on disciplining their children, jobs and other responsibilities instead of their mothering roles.</p> <p>译文：以往的经验告诉作者，女性之间的话题通常集中在管教孩子、工作和其他责任上，而不是她们作为母亲的角色上。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 conversations between women, jobs and other responsibilities 和 their mothering roles 定位到原文 J)段画线处。</p>	<p>[J]In my experience, when women talk among women, our ambivalence or frustration is rarely about our roles as mothers. (That doesn't mean our kids don't drive us crazy sometimes.)Rather, conversations turn to questions of how to manage the best part of our lives(those very kids who are driving us crazy)with our partners, careers and other responsibilities. And while many women derive their deepest fulfillment as mothers, it doesn't preclude(阻止)their ambition or fly in the face of leaning in or out or sideways.</p>
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详解：J)段第一句提到，女性之间的谈话很少与她们身为母亲的角色有关；第二句则指出，女性之间的话题经常与三个方面有关：如何与伴侣一起管理她们生活中最好的部分（正是那些令她们抓狂的孩子）、事业和其他的责任。画线部分中的 those very kids who are driving us crazy 表明 the best part of our lives 就是子女们的孩子。由此可知，题干中的 disciplining their children 对应定位句中的 manage the best part of our lives。题干是对画线部分的总结，故 J)为答案。

<p>40. Motherhood is a selfish behavior, from both a biological and a personal perspective.</p> <p>译文：不管是从生物学层面还是从个人层面来看，做母亲都是一种自私的行为。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 Motherhood, biological 和 personal 定位到原文 H)段。</p>	<p>[H]Motherhood is not a sacrifice, but a privilege—one that many of us choose selfishly. At its most atavistic(原始的), procreating ensures that our genes survive into the next generation. You could call this selfishness as biological imperative. On a personal level, when we bring into the world a being that is of us, someone we will protect and love and for whom we will do everything we can to help thrive and flourish, it begets the question, How is this selfless? Selflessness implies that we have no skin the game. In motherhood, we're all in.</p>
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详解：H)段第一句提到，做母亲是一种特权，一种自私的行为，接下来从两个角度证明了这一观点：第二、三句从生理学角度说明，做母亲是一种自私的行为；第四至六句从个人角度分析做母亲是一种自私的行为。题干中的 from both a biological and a personal perspective 对应定位句中的 biological imperative 和 a personal level。题干是对该段的概括总结，故 H)为答案。

<p>41. The author expressed her disagreement when her mother made comments on her holiday plan and motherhood.</p> <p>译文：在作者的母亲对其假期计划和母亲身份做出评论之后，作者表示了异议。</p> <p>定位：由题干中的 disagreement, holiday 和 motherhood 定位到原文 A)段画线处。</p>	<p>[A]I was taking a few weeks' break from work over the summer. My family and I—my husband and my sons, then 9 and 7—planned to spend the time at our house on the New Jersey shore. When my mother asked what we would be doing on our vacation, I told her we would be together—going to the beach and the nearby amusement park, cooking, playing in the yard. In response, my mother said: "Oh, that's not much of a vacation for you. I'll bet you can't wait to get back to work. Motherhood, it's the hardest job in the world. All sacrifice!" "Really?" was all I could say in response.</p>
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详解：A)段画线部分第一句中作者向她的母亲简单介绍了自己的假期安排；紧接着作者的母亲对作者的假期安排以及母亲身份做出的消极的评价；最后一句中作者的反问语气表明她并不赞同母亲的观点。题干中的 expressed her disagreement 和 holiday plan 分别对应定位句中的 "Really?" 和 what we would be doing on our vacation，故 A)为答案。

案。

<p>42. The cultural acceptance of men's dual identities as father and jobholder reflects deep-rooted prejudice against women.</p> <p>译文: 对于男性具有父亲和就业者这双重身份的文化认可反映出对女性根深蒂固的偏见。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 cultural acceptance, men's dual identities 和 deep-rooted prejudice 定位到原文 N)段画线处。</p>	<p>[N]Fathers are rarely, if ever, spoken about in the same way that mothers are. <u>It's culturally acceptable for men to have children and professional identities without having to choose between the two. These unspoken biases run deep.</u> It reminds me of a friend whose husband complained about having to "babysit" the children while she went to dinner with friends. Has a woman ever "babysat" her own children? Things are changing, but the insidious(潜在的)inferences persist.</p>
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详解: N)段画线部分首先提到, 在文化上接受男性的双重身份; 接着第二句指出这些偏见根深蒂固。最后作者提到她想起了一位朋友, 她的丈夫抱怨说, 在她去和朋友共进晚餐时自己不得不“代她临时照看”孩子们。有女性曾经说过“代人临时照看”自己的孩子吗? 由此可知, 这些偏见是针对女性的。题干中的 cultural acceptance 和 deep-rooted prejudice 分别是对定位句中 culturally acceptable 和 biases run deep 的同义转述, 故 N)为答案。

<p>43. The reason why pregnant women appear to become public assets may be that bringing children into the world makes sure the human race's continued existence.</p> <p>译文: 怀孕女性似乎变成了公共财产, 原因可能是生孩子确保了人类种族的延续</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 pregnant women, public assets 和 the world makes sure the human race's continued existence 定位到原文 E)段画线处。</p>	<p>[E]<u>When a woman becomes pregnant, she seems to become public property. Perhaps because bearing children ensures the continuation of the species, it is often prioritized as part of a larger social contract.</u> Not only does this logic lead to an attempt to legislate women's bodies, but also in smaller, everyday gestures, boundaries get crossed. Many friends tell stories about being touched by strangers during pregnancy, as if a woman's maternal(母亲的)status turns her into a vessel to handle.</p>
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详解: E)段定位句表明, 当女人怀孕时, 她似乎就变成了公共财产。或许是因为生育子女确保物种的延续, 这往往被优先认为属于更大的社会契约。题干中的 makes sure the human race's continued existence 是定位句中 ensures the continuation of the species 的同义转述, 故 E)为答案。

<p>44. Despite their unwillingness to bear a child due to economic or personal reasons, many women still became mothers.</p> <p>译文: 尽管由于经济或个人原因并不愿意生小孩, 但许多女性仍然成为了母亲。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 unwillingness 和 economic or personal reasons 定位到原文 I)段画线处。</p>	<p>[I] By reframing motherhood as a privilege, we redirect agency back to the mother, empowering her, celebrating her autonomy(自主权)instead of her sacrifice. Granted, some of us have more autonomy than others. <u>There are many mothers who would not have chosen motherhood, for financial or personal reasons.</u> Still, by owning our roles as mothers and refusing the false accolades(赞扬)of martyrdom(殉难), we do more to empower all women.</p>
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详解: I)段定位句表明, 有许多本来出于经济或个人原因不会选择做母亲的女性, 还是成为了母亲。该句含有一个 who 引导的定语从句, 用来修饰先行词 many mothers, 定语从句中的谓语 would not have chosen motherhood 使用了虚拟语气, 表明与过去的事实相反, 由此可知, 这些已经做母亲的人本来是不会选择做母亲的。题干中的 unwillingness 和 economic 分别对应定位句中的 would not have chosen 和 financial, 故 I)为答案。

<p>45. The author expected to spend her holiday with sons without distraction and believed they would have a good time.</p> <p>译文: 作者期望与儿子们不受打扰地共度假期, 并且相信他们会玩得很高兴。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中 sons, without distraction 和 have a good time 定位到原文 B)段画线处。</p>	<p>[B]<u>I was looking forward to uninterrupted time with my boys.</u> We would spend days by the ocean and take trips to the boardwalk, where they would scream with delight while riding the roller coaster—the same one I'd ridden when I was their age, then ridden alongside them until Hurricane Sandy deposited it into the Atlantic. We'd ram one another with bumper cars; we'd ride the old-fashioned merry-go-round, waiting until my youngest son's favorite horse, bright-blue Freddy, became available. <u>Some days were sure to end in tears of exhaustion, but the tears didn't outweigh the joy. Even on the bad days.</u></p>
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详解: B)段定位句表明, 作者盼望着和儿子们共度一段不受打扰的时间。有些日子肯定会在疲惫的泪水中收场, 但即便是在糟糕的日子里, 眼泪也不会压倒喜悦。由此推知, 尽管这个假期会过得很累, 但作者和孩子们还是会很

开心。题干中的 expected 和 sons 是对定位句中 looking forward to 和 my boys 的同义转述；without distraction 和 have a good time 分别对应定位句中的 uninterrupted 和 the tears didn't outweigh the joy，故 B) 为答案。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

担心互联网公司窥探你的在线浏览？你可能会转而选择虚拟专用网络来保护隐私。但是，研究人员说这些网络本身就是不安全的。

(46) 今年早些时候，联邦政府撤回了禁止互联网服务提供商跟踪用户在线活动的条款。康卡斯特公司，美国电话电报公司和其他提供商获许跟踪和销售你的个人数据，而不用担心监管行动。

(47) 一个解决方案是虚拟专用网络，它就像一个黑暗的秘密隧道，你可以使用它联通计算机和网站。当你进入隧道，点击 Instagram 照片或检查你的银行账户，第三方看不到你在做什么。世界各地的人使用虚拟专用网络有很多原因：隐藏位置，访问工作网络，甚至是避免政府的审查。

互联网提供商以不同的方式处理客户隐私。有人说你必须选择让他们出售你的数据。因此与互联网相连接的设备能使提供商看到比你浏览的网站更多的内容。

所以，谁会在乎时代华纳有限电视或威瑞森无线通信是否知道我们什么时候关灯或者我冰箱里是否存储着瑞士硬干酪或切达干酪？

(48) 首先，这些数据点可以用来定点投放广告。政府或私人公司也可以利用这些信息来拒绝服务，如健康保险，甚至是水。

一些虚拟专用网络承诺免费匿名游览或一个月只花几美元；他们声称不会共享你的数据。但这些服务提供商并不总是履行他们的承诺。有时治疗用药可能比疾病本身更糟糕。(49) 在对虚拟专用网络供应商的第一次重大审查中，研究人员的发现令人震惊。近 40% 的供应商引入恶意软件。

(50) 专家建议在使用之前先研究一下虚拟专用网络，并将其视为补充工具，而不是隐藏的解决方案。他们建议阅读虚拟专用网络服务提供商的隐私政策，以查看其是否收集或保留可追溯到你的任何用户信息。

详解详析：

46. 答案：B)

定位：由题干中的 Internet service providers 定位到第二段。

详解：事实细节题。由定位段首句可知，联邦政府撤回了禁止互联网服务提供商跟踪用户在线活动的条款，紧接着第二句就指出提供商的现状：被允许跟踪和销售个人数据，而不用担心监管行动。由此看出，政府对互联网服务提供商的监管有所放松，故答案为 B)。A) “他们被迫制定和执行有关隐私的条款”，文中只提及政府撤回条款，并未谈及制定条款，故排除；C) “联邦政府禁止他们与用户接触”，文中只涉及政府放松监管，未提到其他规定，故排除；D) “联邦政府敦促他们追踪用户个人数据”，文中提到联邦政府撤回了禁止互联网服务提供商跟踪用户在线活动的条款，但不等同与敦促他们追踪数据，故排除。

47. 答案：A)

定位：由题干中的 VPN 定位到第三段前两句。

详解：事实细节题。定位段首句提到，一个解决方案是虚拟专用网络，它是可以连通计算机和网站的秘密隧道，紧接着第二句做进一步说明，进入隧道时第三方看不到你在做什么。即使用虚拟专用网络的目的是为了保护用户的隐私，故答案为 A)。B) “隐匿用户住址”，该段第三句提到世界各地的人使用虚拟专用网络其中的一个原因是隐藏位置，这里是指上网地址，并非住址，故排除；C) “访问用户喜欢的网站”与该段第三句中的“访问工作网络”不吻合，故排除；D) “减轻政府负担”，文中未提及相关内容，可以排除。

48. 答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 the users' data 定位到第六段。

详解：推理判断题。定位段提到用户数据的用途：这些数据点可以用来定点投放广告；政府或私人公司也可以利用这些信息来拒绝服务，如健康保险，甚至是水。由此可推，政府或私人公司可以看到用户数据，用作拒绝为某些人提供诸如保险一类服务的依据，即数据可以用来让政府受益，故答案为 C)。A) “数据被解读以威胁用户安全”，文中未提及此内容，故排除；B) “数据被出售给私人公司以获利”，第四段第二句提到有人说你必须选择让互联网提供商出售你的数据，定位段未提到私人公司，故排除；D) “数据可以用于投放公益广告”，定位段第一句提到这

些数据点可以用来定点投放广告，并未特指公益广告，故排除。

49. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 VPN service providers 定位到倒数第二段最后两句。

详解: 推理判断题。定位句提到，在对虚拟专用网络供应商的第一次重大审查中，研究人员的发现令人震惊。下一句具体说明震惊的原因: 近 40% 的供应商引入恶意软件。结合前一句提到的“有时治疗用药可能比疾病本身更糟糕”可以推断虚拟专用网络供应商存在侵犯用户隐私的可能，故答案为 B)。A) “多数供应商用低价引诱客户”，倒数第二段首句提到一些虚拟专用网络承诺免费匿名浏览或一个月只花几美元，并未说多数供应商都这样做，故排除; C) “研究人员警告供应商有感染病毒的危险”，文中只提到近 40% 的供应商引入恶意软件，感染的是用户，与供应商无关，故排除; D) “供应商往往为了生存盗窃用户数据”，文中并没有提到相关内容，故排除。

50. 答案: D)

定位: 由题干中的 suggestion for choosing a VPN 定位到末段。

详解: 推理判断题。定位段首句提到，专家建议在使用之前先研究一下虚拟专用网络; 第二句给出具体建议: 阅读虚拟专用网络服务提供商的隐私政策。由此推断，作者建议应该仔细选择虚拟专用网络供应商，故答案为 D)。A) “寻求其他用户的建议”，文中未提及相关内容，故排除。B) “签订一份有关隐私政策的协议”，文中只是提到建议阅读虚拟专用网络服务提供商的隐私政策，并没有提到签署协议，故排除; C) “避免频繁使用虚拟专用网络”，由定位段可知，文中未涉及虚拟专用网络使用频率的问题，故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译:

(51) 在美国高等教育的大部分历史中，宿舍和其他学生设施——从餐厅到娱乐中心，都是在校园规划的主要业务——宏伟的教学楼之后考虑的东西。

到本世纪之交，大学对校园豪华程度的渴望越来越高。(52) 千禧一代的学生从全国各地的高中毕业，蜂拥而入，许多大学发现在拥挤的市场上吸引注意的最简单的方法是修建更昂贵的设施。建筑起重机在校园中无处不在，通常最高调的学生设施项目一般通过借贷筹款。

现在，经过十多年的建设热潮，奢华的校园装饰花费的步伐正在放缓。(53-1) 这种转变背后的原因在于越来越多的人担心学费升高，学生们债务增加，高中毕业生人数减少，以及学生和家长的喜好不断变化。

(53-2) 大学退出设施军备竞赛的另一个原因是高等教育不再处于增长模式，所以用于建设学生奢侈品的资金就减少了。高等教育入学人数连续五年下降。还不清楚“通过建设吸引他们来”的方法是否真正吸引来了学生或者让他们待在学校直至毕业。

(54) 一些高等级教育专家认为，为学生修建越来越昂贵的设施会分散他们的学习注意力——大学生一周只花四分之一的时间来学习，这些设施促使他们独自在私人厨房和卧室度过，而不是和其他同学一起在餐厅或休息室度过。研究表明，因缺乏在亲密的公共区共同生活产生的社区感，学生可能很少有机会学习如何与不同的人相处，并解决冲突，或者发展友谊和人际关系网以使它们能留在学校。

(55) 随着大学越来越担心提高学生的留存率和毕业率，校园正在回归老路。宿舍和其他学生设施将随着现代的便利设施回到更朴素的时期。

详解详析:

51. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 American higher education 定位到第一段。

详解: 推理判断题。由定位段可知，在美国高等教育的大部分历史中，宿舍和其他学生设施都是在校园规划的主要业务——宏伟的教学楼之后考虑的东西，即教学楼比学生设施更受重视，故答案为 B)。A) “宿舍和食堂总是美国高等教育的关注点”，此处属于绝对选项，故排除; C) “美国校园规划过去包含数量众多的设施”，文中只提到“宿舍和其他学生设施——从餐厅到娱乐中心”，并未涉及数量如何，故排除; D) “娱乐中心对不同国籍的学生都有吸引力”，文中只提到娱乐中心，没有说明学生的态度如何，故排除。

52. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 campus luxuries 定位到第二段第一句。

详解: 事实细节题。该段首先提到，到本世纪之交，大学对校园豪华程度的渴望越来越高。紧接着定位句说明原因，许多大学发现吸引高中毕业生注意的最简单的方法是修建更昂贵的设施，故答案为 B)。A) “因为新生代对校

园奢侈的享受的要求越来越高”，该段首句明确提到是大学对校园豪华程度的渴望越来越高，并不是新生代，本项属于张冠李戴，故排除；C) “因为大学可以通过修建设施获得财政资助”，第二段第三句提到学生设施一般通过借贷筹款，并非修建设施获得财政资助，故排除；D) “因为建筑市场竞争激烈”，文中只提到建筑起重机在校园中无处不在，未涉及建筑市场竞争情况，故排除。

53. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 reasons 和 behind the shift 定位到第三段第二句和第四段前两句。

详解：事实细节题。定位段提到，这种转变背后的另一个原因：高等教育不再处于增长模式，所以用于建设学生奢侈品的资金就减少了。高等教育入学人数连续五年下降，故答案为 D)。A) “建筑热受到学生和家长的质疑”，第三段第二句明确提到这种转变背后的一个原因是学生和家长的喜好不断变化，并非提出质疑，故排除；B) “不断上涨的学费让学生很难支付奢侈服务”，第三段第二句提到一个原因是越来越多的人担心学费升高，学生债务增加，与购买奢侈无关，故排除；C) “许多高中毕业生拒绝享用校园豪华设施”，文中只提到高中毕业生人数下降，并未提到相关内容，可以排除。

54. 答案：B)

定位：由题干中的 higher-education experts 定位到第五段第一句。

详解：事实细节题。定位句提到，一些高等教育专家认为，为学生修建越来越昂贵的设施会分散他们的学习注意力——大学生一周只花四分之一的时间来学习，而花费更多的时间与精力在便利设施上，故答案为 B)。A) “学生往往独自待着打电脑游戏”，文章并未提及他们具体干什么，故排除；C) “学生可能不知道如何与其他人一起出去玩”，该段第二句提到因缺乏在亲密的公共区共同生活所产生的社区感，学生可能很少有机会学习如何与不同的人相处，并未具体指出去玩，故排除；D) “学生可能缺少解决冲突的勇气”，文中提到学生可能更少有机会学习如何解决冲突，未涉及勇气，故排除。

55. 答案：B)

定位：由题干及各选项内容可定位至末段第一句。

详解：推理判断题。定位句提到，随着大学越来越担心提高学生的留存率和毕业率，校园正在回归老路。由此推断，大学艰难吸引学生留到毕业，故答案为 B)。A) “大学更在意学生质量而非数量”，文中未涉及此项内容，故排除；C) “大学对毕业率采取了务实的态度”，文中只提到大学担心毕业率，并没有提到务实态度，故排除；D) “现代的便利设施受学生的欢迎”，文中提到宿舍和其他学生设施将随着现代的便利设施回到更朴素的时期，未涉及学生的态度如何，故排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

The twelve Chinese Zodiacs play an important role in the traditional Chinese culture. According to the Chinese Zodiacs, each year is associated with one of twelve animals. You've probably heard that Chinese people regard the twelve animals as the foundation of the zodiac system. In the West, the twelve creatures of the Chinese Zodiacs have become increasingly familiar. The twelve symbolic animals have their own characteristics, with each animal representing relevant beliefs, connotations and traditional wisdom. Among the twelve animals, dragon is the only mythological beast, and to be born in the Year of Dragon is regarded as propitious.

难点注释

1. 第一句中，“是中国传统文化的重要组成部分”可直译为 are an important component of traditional Chinese culture, 也可以像参考译文中那样意译为“在中国传统文化中占据重要地位”，在这种意译方法中，除可译为 play an important role in ...之外，还可译为 occupy an important status in ...。

2. 第二句中，“与……有联系”可译为动词结构 be associated with 或 be linked to, 也可译为其名词结构 have an association with...或 “There is a link between...and...”

3. 第三句中，“用……作为”可译为 regard...as...; “用十二生肖动物作为纪年的周期系统”指的是纪年的周期系统以十二种动物为基础，故译为 the foundation of the zodiac system。除此之外，也可意译为“中国人在十二种动物的基础上发明了纪年的周期系统”，即 develop the zodiac system based on twelve animals。

4. 第四句中，“为人们所熟悉”可直译为 be familiar with, 也可意译为“被人们所认可”，故本句还可译为 “The twelve creatures of the Chinese Zodiacs have been underscoring the increasing recognition in the West.”。

5. 第五句中，“每一种动物都代表着与该生肖相关的信仰、寓意和传统智慧”是对“十二生肖代表的动物的性格特

点各不相同”的解释说明，因此为了增加句式多样性，该半句可译为伴随状语。

6.第六句中，前后两个分句可以看作是因果关系，因此可用 **therefore** 将两句链接起来。二者还可以看作是并列顺承关系，因此也可用 **and** 连接。