Key to Model Test Four

Part I　Writing

高分范文	精彩点评
On Cohesion 　①I assume that you are all familiar with the famous Chopsticks **theorem**—we can easily break one chopstick, but when a bunch of chopsticks are tied together, we will find it difficult to break them off even if we **exhaust** our strength. ②Simple as the theorem is, it aims at informing us of the significance of cohesion. ③Common sense has told us that cohesion proves to be extremely important, which can help us solve tough problems easily and improve our work efficiency. 　④To **enhance** cohesion, setting a clear and **attainable** common goal is the first step. ⑤When a team have a common goal, all team members will strive harder to achieve it. ⑥In addition, giving the group rewards is another way to encourage team cohesion. ⑦Once rewarded for their achievement, the team members can harvest an intense sense of collective honor, which inspires them to make further contribution to the team. 　⑧To sum up, a team can overcome any dilemma and grow rapidly beyond expectation under the guidance of cohesion. It's high time that we enhanced the team cohesion and raised cooperative consciousness.	①由解释著名的"筷子定理"开篇，引出主题。 ②揭示"筷子定理"的本质——告诉我们凝聚力的重要性。 ③阐述凝聚力的重要性——帮助我们快速而轻松地解决疑难问题，从而提高工作效率。 ④⑤提出提高凝聚力的第一个措施——设定清晰且可达到的目标，并解释这样做的原因。 ⑥⑦提出提高凝聚力的第二个措施——给予团队即时奖励，并解释这样做的好处。 ⑧总结上文，重申凝聚力的必要性，并提倡重视团队凝聚力的建设。 **加分亮点** assume 认为 theorem 定理 exhaust 耗尽 enhance 提高 attainable 可达到的

Part II　Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: (1)I just got a call to have a job interview the day after tomorrow.

W: Oh, that's good news. What company is it?

M: It's a clothing company. But I haven't prepared myself.

W: You must learn some typical questions before the interview, and remember to wear a formal dress during the interview.

M: I know it. (2)But I'm still confused, if my interviewer asks me about my weakness, should I tell honestly about my bad habit?

W: Don't ever tell about it unless you want to lose your opportunity to get a job there.

M: Well, so should I lie about my weakness? Or what should I do with that？

W: You has better change your bad habit, and you can be free from telling a lie. What bad habit do you have?

M: I wake up late almost every morning.

W: Well, you can admit this but you'd better say that you can work very late. Put emphasis on this point by saying you can burn the midnight oil to meet a deadline.

M: That sounds strategic! Your advice turns my shortcoming into my strong point! What else should I put in mind?

W: It is rumored that interviewers determine whether they should accept an interviewee within the first 40 seconds of the interview. So the first impression you leave is quite important.

M: What should I do then?

W: (3)First of all, dress well and arrive early. When greeting your interviewer, stand, smile and make eye contact and offer a firm handshake. Also remember that having a positive attitude and expressing enthusiasm for the job will gain you credit.

M:That means I should have a good knowledge of the job I apply for.

W: Definitely. You should fully understand the role that you're applying for by revisiting the job description, identifying what skills, interests and experience the employer is looking for.

M:When asked questions, how should I respond?

W:You should answer questions clearly and concisely, (4)<u>and ask relevant, thought-provoking questions at appropriate moments, as this can show that you're genuinely interested in the role and really listening to the interviewer.</u>

M:Thank you for the suggestion.

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

1. What is this conversation mainly about? A)

2. What confuses the man about the interview preparation? D)

3. According to the woman, how can the man leave a good first impression upon the interviewer? B)

4.Why should an interviewee ask relevant and thought-provoking questions during an interview? D)

Conversation Two

W: Are you interested in joining a political party?

M: Nothing wrong to join a party, but personally I'll choose different things to participate in this country's development.

W: What would you choose?

M: (5)<u>I prefer joining a non-governmental organization to joining a political party.</u>

W: Oh? A non-governmental organization is a not-for-profit organization, right?

M: Right. It is usually independent from states and international governmental organizations.

W: But where do they get their funds?

M: Well, (6)<u>they are usually funded by donations but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers.</u>

W: It is reported that some NGOs may have charitable status, while others may by registered for tax exemption based on recognition of social purposes.

M: Yes. And a lot of them may be fronts for political, religious, or other interests.

W: I see. But as a good citizen, if you have to vote, what do you consider to choose leaders in political party?

M: (7)<u>I myself will choose and encourage people to vote for candidates who can offer us good concepts but money.</u> We can see during the campaign period, and see how they do the actions rather than just lip service.

W: So what are the criteria? How can we know?

M: (8)<u>They must be wise, honest, humble and be able to address the major problems and also be able to set bureaucratic reform in motion.</u> Free health care and education programs are supposed to be the most concerned.

W: Don't you think compassion should be on the top of the list?

M:Definitely. A leader should be able to understand the sufferings of the people; in this way, he or she can work towards alleviating those sufferings.

W:True. Government should be of the people, by the people and for the people. OK, thank you for being here.

M:You are welcome.

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

5. What do we learn about the man? C)

6. Where do non-governmental organizations usually get their funds? D)

7. What kind of candidates will the man vote for? A)

8.According to the man, what quality should a good political leader possess? A)

Section B

Passage One

I have always believed the real test of language proficiency is its ability to create connections between people. While there are many difficult languages, the hardest language of them all is undoubtedly Chinese.

It's not just me voicing my difficulty. The UN officially confirms it. The hardest language to learn, according to the

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, is Chinese.

(9)One of the reasons why Chinese is difficult is that it is a tonal language and it's tone that decides its meaning. For instance, the word "mai" means both buy and sell, just changing the tone can make one a buyer or seller! As if the tonal difficulty wasn't enough, similar sounding words abound in Chinese, and your head will swim trying to remember the vocabulary. Oh, did I mention "hanzi"—Chinese characters?

Difficulties aside, there are countless benefits. If you are brave like me, it's a wild rollercoaster ride that is worth a try.

(10)The trick is to get a good teacher who excels in Chinese but also knows English fairly well so that your queries and concerns can be adequately addressed.

Learn from everyone and everything. I learned a lot by listening to housekeeping staff, cashiers, hairdressers and the like. Everything can teach you, provided you are "present."

Keep targets in mind and work hard to meet them. Review your progress in due course so that you can know whether you are steadily sailing further.

Switch to Chinese.(11)Instead of finding locals who speak English, however comforting it may be, embrace Chinese and use it everywhere. Soon you will know the subtle differences in the usage of the language.

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

9. Why is Chinese difficult to learn? A)

10.What is the trick of learning Chinese well? B)

11.What can Chinese learners do to find the delicate differences of the language? B)

Passage Two

(12)A recent report says eldest siblings score higher in IQ tests than younger brothers and sisters because they get more mental stimulation from parents.

They may be jokingly referred to as PFBs—precious first-borns—on popular parenting websites, but a study says first-born children really do reap the benefits of being number one.

(13)Research by the University of Edinburgh has found that first-born children have superior thinking skills to their younger siblings because they get more mental stimulation from their parents.

While the study has found that parents give all their children the same levels of emotional support, the first-born generally received more help with tasks that develop thinking skills.

The study, published in the Journal of Human Resources, observed nearly 5,000 children from pre-birth to age 14, with children assessed every two years.

Researchers said the findings went some way to explaining the so-called birth-order effect—which means children born earlier in a family have better wages and higher levels of education later in life.

(14)First-born children scored higher on tests including reading, matching letters, names, reading single words aloud and picture vocabulary tests.

Researchers also gathered information on environmental factors such as family background and economic conditions.

The study found parents changed their behaviour as they had more children, giving less mental stimulation and taking part in fewer activities like reading with the child, crafts and playing musical instruments. Mothers also took part in more risky behaviours such as smoking during pregnancy with subsequent children.

(15)Dr. Ana Nuevo-Chiquero of Edinburgh University's school of economics said, "Our results suggest that broad shifts in parental behaviour are a plausible explanation for the observed birth-order differences in education and labor market outcomes."

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

12. Why do eldest siblings generally score higher in IQ tests than their younger brothers and sisters? B)

13. What has the research by the University of Edinburgh found? B)

14. In which of the following tests do first-born children score higher than their younger siblings? C)

15. What does Dr. Ana Nuevo-Chiquero say about broad shifts in parental behaviour? A)

Section C

Recording One

(16-1)<u>Apple is hoping drones—unmanned aerial vehicles—can help the company compete more effectively against Google Maps, according to a new report.</u>

The tech giant is building a team that will use drones to fly overhead and capture critical street information, including signs and traffic changes, Bloomberg is reporting, citing sources who claim to have knowledge of its plans. Apple has secured approval from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to use drones to capture photos, videos, and other traffic data, the report says.

Drone capture could prove important to Apple as it works to improve its Maps application running on iOS and macOS devices. After capturing the data from streets both in the US and abroad, it can then be transmitted back to Apple's team and its information uploaded to the Apple Maps servers, according to Bloomberg. Users, then, would get far more useful and recent data. (16-2)<u>The drones would replace the minivans it currently uses to collect similar data.</u>

Apple Maps was released in 2012 as a replacement to Google Maps on iOS. (17)<u>Soon after its release, however, the app, which comes bundled with Apple's operating systems, was criticized for having inaccurate information and poor driving directions.</u> Apple CEO Tim Cook ultimately apologized for Apple Maps and suggested users try out other options, like the Google Maps that had previously been bundled with Apple's mobile operating system.

(18)<u>Since then, Apple has made strides towards improving the app's accuracy and data and has added more information, including traffic and transit data.</u> Still, Apple Maps is generally believed to be inferior to Google Maps, which comes with accurate data and other key features, like a Street View option that lets users see images of addresses.

In addition to getting better data more quickly to Apple Maps with drones, the company is also trying to improve its mapping service's navigation and is eyeing ways to take images of the inside of buildings, according to Bloomberg. That feature would let users explore airports, museums, and other public places without actually visiting them. Google already offers a similar feature with Google Maps.

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

16. How is Apple trying to compete effectively with Google Maps? B)

17. Why was Apple Maps criticized in the past? B)

18. What has Apple Maps done to improve itself? D)

Recording Two

Today, I'd like to talk about a research which shows that babies build knowledge about the language they hear even in the first few months of life.

According to a study, if you move countries and forget your birth language, you retain this hidden ability.

Dutch-speaking adults adopted from South Korea exceeded expectations at Korean pronunciation when retrained after losing their birth language.

Scientists say parents should talk to babies as much as possible in early life.

Dr. Jiyoun Choi of Hanyang University in Seoul led the research.

The study is the first to show that the early experience of adopted children in their birth language gives them an advantage decades later even if they think it is forgotten.

(19)<u>This finding indicates that useful language knowledge is laid down in the very early months of life, which can be retained without further input of the language and revealed via re-learning.</u>

In the study, adults aged about 30 who had been adopted as babies by Dutch-speaking families were asked to pronounce Korean consonants after a short training course.

Korean consonants are unlike those spoken in Dutch.

The participants were compared with a group of adults who had not been exposed to the Korean language as children and then rated by native Korean speakers.

Both groups performed to the same level before training, but after training the international adoptees exceeded expectations.

There was no difference between children who were adopted under six months of age—before they could speak—and those who were adopted after 17 months, when they had learned to talk.

(20)This suggests that the language knowledge retained is abstract in nature, rather than dependent on the amount of experience.

Dr. Jiyoun Choi said there were practical messages for parents. Try to talk to your babies as much as possible because they are absorbing and digesting what you are saying.(21)The process of acquiring language starts extremely early, even while the child is still in the womb.

Babies have learned their mother's voice by the time they are born.

It has long been known that the foundations for speaking and listening to a native language are laid down very early in life.(22)But it was not known until now that very early language acquisition is an abstract process.

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

19. What does Dr. Jiyoun Choi's finding indicate? A)

20. Which of the following statements about the language knowledge retained is TRUE? A)

21. When does the process of acquiring language start? B)

22.What do we learn about the very early language acquisition? C)

Recording Three

（23）When doctor Rebekah Bernard sees a patient, the doesn't always find it easy to empathize with them about their medical complaints—particularly if the symptoms are due to lifestyle disease, such as obesity-related heart disease, the progression of which is within their control. But regardless of her true feelings, the Florida-based GP always puts the patient first and hides her conflicting attitudes behind a professional and kind manner. And she always does her best to help them. In short, she's faking it. But it's to the improvement of her job, her colleagues and her patients, she says.

She's not alone. Many of us say what needs to be said to get the job done. But does that make us inauthentic, or worse, liars?

Well, no. In the workplace, many of us have covered up tricky topics to keep from embarrassing others, or pretended to care about something when we didn't. In fact, mastering this behaviour can be a valuable skill. Whether it's indulging a long complaint or volunteering for cause you don't really believe in, there are times when it pays to come across as caring and compassionate, even if you don't feel genuine about it.

Bernard, for example, often finds that colleagues or patients mirror her emotional state,(24)so coming across as caring—even when she doesn't feel particularly empathetic—not only makes her work interactions more pleasant, it raises the likelihood of a good medical outcome as her patients are more open to advice.

"You almost have to deliberately force yourself to cat, and when you do…you'll get better results," she says. "Maybe you don't want to call it 'faking.' I advocate 'acting'.

But if you're worried that pretending compassion will make you seem like a fraud, how can you ensure come across as genuine? For one, Bernard uses body language. (25)To create a connection, she uses the active listening technique—she leans in when the patient is speaking, lowers herself into a seat so she sees them eye-to-eye, and repeats their statements in her own words to ensure they know they've been heard and understood.

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

23. What is this recording mainly about? A)

24. What does Bernard find about showing care at work? C)

25. How does Bernard do to create a connection with the patients? B)

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension

Section A
选项归类

名词：C)contracts 契约，合同；　I)investments 投资；　L)preference 偏爱，优先权；　M)shift 转变，变化

动词：A)adapt（使）适应；　B)attach（使）附着，贴上；　D)feeds 供养，供给；　F)heralds 预示……发生，称赞；

J)modify 修改，改变

形容词：E)foreseeable 可预知的； G)impractical 不切实际的； H)inaccessible 难达到的，无法接近的；
N)traditional 传统的

副词：K)predominantly 显著地，主要地； O)unexpectedly 出乎意料地，意外地

详解详析：

26.答案：D)feeds

　　详解：空格位于主语 agricultural sector 和宾语 a huge demand 之间,且根据上下文语境，应填入动词一般现在时作谓语，且是第三人称单数。根据上文所说，西班牙素有"欧洲的蔬菜园"之称，可见它需要满足巨大的需求，故空格处应填入 D)feeds "供养，供给"。

27.答案：M)shift

　　详解：空格位于 there be 句型之后，且处于 be 动词之后，介词 towards 之前，空格前 major 是形容词，可知应填入名词。下文提到许多作物仍然需要手工收获，这与 towards mechanisation 形成对比，故空格处应填入 M)shift "转变，变化"。

28.答案：G)impractical

　　详解：空格位于系动词 be 之后的并列结构 expensive and_____之中，易判断该处应填入形容词原级作表语。该句意为"即使机械化可用，那些采摘机械对小型农场的农场主而言太贵且_____"，由此推知，空格处应填入 G)impractical "不切实际的"。

29.答案：K)predominantly

　　详解：空格位于后置定语中，其后是介宾短语，用于说明之前 migrant workers，故应填入副词。该句意为"当地工人和外来工人之间的冲突问题不大，这些外来工人_____来自北非、撒哈拉以南的非洲及东欧，由此推出，空格处应填入 K)predominantly "显著地，主要地"。

30.答案：C)contracts

　　详解：空格位于谓语动词 have 和形容词 proper 之后，故应填入名词作宾语。该句意为"外来工人有正当的_____，并且这些工人每年都会回到之前工作的农场。雇主们对这些外来工人很熟悉，这才是最重要的。"由此推出，该空应填入 C)contracts "契约，合同"。

31.答案：A)adapt（使）适应

　　详解：空格位于情态动词结构 have to 之后，名词 crop 之前，故应填入动词原形。该句意为"虽然有了可以采摘草莓的机械，但是不得不让作物_____机械"，紧接着下一句提到了如何使用机械，需要修整整个农场的基础设施，可见此处是说目前还需要让作物适应机械设备，故空格处应填入 A)adapt "（使）适应"。

32.答案：J)modify

　　详解：空格位于情态动词结构 have to 之后，名词短语 our entire infrastructure 之前，故应填入动词原形。该句意为"如果我们使用机械，我还需要_____整个农场的基础设施，这就在机械投入上增加了成本……"，此处空格所在句的前一句提到作物与机械的适应问题，故空格处应填入 J)modify "修改，改变"。

33.答案：N)traditional 传统的

　　详解：空格位于定冠词之后，形容词 manual 和名词 approach 之前，可知此处应填入形容词与 manual 并列做定语。从上文可知，农作物（特别是水果）的采摘目前还主要依靠人工，可推测这是一直沿用的传统方法，故空格处应填入 N)traditional "传统的"。

34.答案：E)foreseeable 可预知的

　　详解：空格位于定冠词 the 和名词 future 之间，故应填入形容词修饰 future。上文提到要想推广使用机械来采摘水果还需要进行一些修整，可知在未来的一段时间内，仍主要依赖人工进行采摘，故空格处应填入 E)foreseeable "可预知的"。

35.答案：I)investments 投资

　　详解：空格位于谓语动词 make 和形容词 big 之后，且没有只用冠词，可知应填入名词复数形式或不可数名词。由 or spend money reconfiguring（重新配置）their operations 可推出，空格所在句是指"在机械上的大额投资"，故此处应填入 I)investments "投资"。

Section B

本文介绍了语音技术能够使得无线电脑不再需要屏幕和键盘，及其近几年快速发展的原因，即深度学习提高了语音识别的精确性。但语音技术的发展印发了人们对隐私和安全问题的担忧，需要尽快立法。虽然这些问题尚未解决，消费者们仍旧愿意接受语音技术。	[A]~[B]段引用英国科幻小说作家亚瑟·C.克拉克的话"任何科技只要足够先进，就和魔法没有区别。"指出语音技术就像变魔法：对着空气说句话，附近的智能设备就会令你如愿以偿。
	[C]~[D]段指出语音技术使得电脑不再需要屏幕和键盘,但语音技术并不会完全替代其他形式的输入和输出。
	[E]~[F]段分析了语音技术发展的原因，即深度学习令电脑对各种自然语言的处理能力都今非昔比。同时阐述了深度学习存在的弊端，即机器依然无法理解语言的内涵。
	[G]~[J]段介绍语音技术的发展印发了人们对隐私和安全问题的担忧，并指出应尽快立法。虽然这些问题尚未解决，消费者们仍旧愿意接受语音技术。

详解详析：

36. Despite the issue of invasion of privacy, voice-computing's irresistible convenience is already receiving wide adoption. **译文：**语音计算虽然存在侵犯个人隐私的问题，但其便利性令人无法抗拒，得到广泛应用。 **定位：**由题干中的 the issue 和 voice-computing's 定位到原文画线处。	[J]Consumers will adopt voice computing even if such issues remain unresolved. In many situations voice is far more convenient and natural than any other means of communication. Uniquely, it can also be used while doing something else(driving, working out or walking down the street). It can extend the power of computing to people unable, for one reason or another, to use screens and keyboards. And it could have a dramatic impact not just on computing, but on the use of language itself. Computerized simultaneous translation could render the need to speak a foreign language irrelevant for many people; and in a world where machines can talk, minor languages may be more likely to survive. The arrival of the touchscreen was the last big shift in the way humans interact with computers. The leap to speech matters more.

详解：J)段提到，尽管个人隐私和安全问题尚未解决，消费者们仍旧愿意接受余音计算。题干中的 receiving wide adoption 是对原文中 Consumers will adopt 的同义转述，故选 J)。

37. Conventional forms of input and output will not be entirely replaced by voice command. **译文：**传统的输入和输出方式不会完全被声控技术取代。 **定位：**由题干中的 input and output 和 replaced 定位到原文画线处。	[D]Voice will not wholly replace other forms of input and output. Sometimes it will remain more convenient to converse with a machine by typing rather than talking(Amazon is said to be working on an Echo device with a built-in screen). But voice is destined to account for a growing share of people's interactions with the technology around them, from washing machines that tell you how much of the cycle they have left to virtual assistants in corporate call-centers. However, to reach its full potential, the technology requires further breakthroughs—and a resolution of the tricky questions it raises around the trade-off between convenience and privacy.

详解：D)段提到语音技术不会完全替代其他形式的输入与输出。题干中的 entirely 是对原文中 wholly 的同义转述，故选 D)。

38. Deep learning revolutionizes speech technologies, enabling computers to process any natural language. **译文：**深度学习革新了语音技术，使得电脑可以处理任何自然语言。 **定位：**由题干中的 Deep learning 和 natural language 定位到原文画线处。	[E]Alexa, what is deep learning? Computer-dictation systems have been around for years. But they were unreliable and required lengthy training to learn a specific user's voice. Computers' new ability to recognize almost anyone's speech dependably without training is the latest latest manifestation of the power of "deep learning", an artificial-intelligence technique in which a software system is trained using millions of examples, usually culled(挑选)from the internet. Thanks to deep learning, machines now nearly equal humans in transcription accuracy, computerized translation systems are improving rapidly and text-to-speech systems are becoming less robotic and more natural-sounding. Computers are, in short, getting much better at handling natural language in all its forms.

详解：E)段提到深度学习技术使得机器在转录准确性上已经与人类无异，电脑翻译系统正在飞速发展，文本转语

音系统的机器人腔越来越少，更加接近自然人声。简言之，电脑对各种自然语言的处理能力都今非昔比了。题干是对定位句的概述，故选 E)。

39. Screens and keyboards of computers are not necessarily indispensable because of the invention of voice computing. **译文**：语音技术使得计算机不一定要有屏幕和键盘。 **定位**：由题干中的 Screens and keyboards 定位到原文画线处。	[C]This is a huge shift. Simple though it may seem, voice has the power to transform computing, by providing a natural means of interaction. <u>Windows, icons and menus, and then touchscreens, were welcomed as more intuitive ways to deal with computers than entering complex keyboard commands. But being able to talk to computers abolishes the need for the abstraction of a "user interface" at all.</u> Just as mobile phones were more than existing phones without wires, and cars were more than carriages without horses, so computers without screens and keyboards have the potential to be more useful, powerful and ubiquitous than people can imagine today.

详解：C)段提到，从 Windows 操作系统到图标和菜单，再到触屏技术，和电脑打交道的方式更加直观，比输入复杂的键盘指令更受欢迎。但是，一旦能够与电脑交谈，就不存在将"用户界面"抽象出来的必要了。由此可知，语音技术使得计算机不一定需要有屏幕和键盘。题干中的 are not necessarily indispensable 是对原文中 abolishes the need for the abstraction of a "user interface" 的同义转述，故选 C)。

40. Deep learning has real successes, but is not enough to understand the meaning of language. **译文**：深度学习已取得实质性成功，但还不足以理解语言的含义。 **定位**：由题干中的 Deep learning 和 the meaning of language 定位到原文画线处。	[F]<u>Although deep learning means that machines can recognize speech more reliably and talk in a less stilted(不自然的)manner, they still don't understand the meaning of language.</u> That is the most difficult aspect of the problem and, if voice-driven computing is truly to flourish, one that must be overcome. Computers must be able to understand context in order to maintain a coherent conversation about something, rather than just responding to simple, one-off voice commands, as they mostly do today("Hey, Siri, set a timer for ten minutes").Researchers in universities and at companies large and small are working on this very problem, building "bots" that can hold more elaborate conversations about more complex tasks, from retrieving information to advising on mortgages to making travel arrangements.(Amazon is offering a $ 1m prize for a bot that can converse "coherently and engagingly" for 20 minutes.)

详解：F)提到，尽管深度学习意味着机器能更加准确的识别人声，发音也不再生硬，但是机器依然无法理解语言的含义。题干中的 real successes 是对原文中 recognize speech more reliably and talk in a less stilted(不自然的)manner 的总体概括，故选 F)。

41. The convenience brought by voice computing can come at a risk of privacy or security. **译文**：语音计算的便利也带来了对个人隐私和安全的威胁。 **定位**：由题干中的 privacy 和 security 定位到原文处。	[G]When spells replace spelling. Consumers and regulators also have a role to play in determining how voice computing develops. <u>Even in its current, relatively primitive form, the technology poses a dilemma: voice-driven systems are most useful when they are personalized, and are granted wide access to sources of data such as calendars, emails and other sensitive information. That raises privacy and security concerns.</u>

详解：G)段提到语音技术尚处于相对原始的发展阶段，但已然让人们陷入两难：声控系统的个性化程度越高，允许接触的私人日程、电子邮件和其他敏感信息就越丰富。这引发了人们对隐私的安全问题的担忧。题干中的 come at a risk 是对原文中 concerns 的同义转述，故选 G)。

42. Laws that apply to privacy and security issues for voice technology are needed in light of the two cases in America. **译文**：鉴于美国发生的两起案件，应该制定相关法律来规范由语音技术引发的隐私和安全问题。 **定位**：由题干中的 privacy 和 security 定位到原文画线处。	[I]Police investigating a murder in Arkansas, which may have been overheard by an Amazon Echo, have asked the company for access to any audio that might have been captured. Amazon has refused to co-operate, arguing(with the backing of privacy advocates)that the legal status of such requests is unclear. The situation is analogous(相似)to Apple's refusal in 2016 to help FBI investigators unlock a terrorist's iPhone; <u>both cases highlight the need for rules that specify when and what intrusions into personal privacy are justified in the interests of security.</u>

详解：I)段提到这两个案例都强调了立法的必要性，出于安全利益考虑，对个人隐私的何时及何种侵扰属于合法，应该得到明确。题干中的 two cases in America 是对原文中 both cases 的同义转述，故选 I)。

43. Despite its simple appearance, voice is capable of changing computing, by bypassing the physical realm. **译文**：语音技术虽然看似简单，但可以摆脱空间的束缚来改变计算机的运作。 **定位**：由题干中的 simple 和 computing 定位到原文画线处。	[C]<u>This is a huge shift. Simple though it may seem, voice has the power to transform computing, by providing a natural means of interaction.</u> Windows, icons and menus, and then touchscreens, were welcomed as more intuitive ways to deal with computers than entering complex keyboard commands. But being able to talk to computers abolishes the need for the abstraction of a "user interface" at all. Just as mobile phones were more than existing phones without wires, and cars were more than carriages without horses, so computers without screens and keyboards have the potential to be more useful, powerful and ubiquitous than people can imagine today.

详解：C)段提到，尽管语音技术看起来如此简单，但通过提供自然的交流方式，它具备着改变计算机运作方式的能力。题干中的 changing 是对原文中 transform 的同义转述，故选 C)。

44. Thanks to voice computing, several devices such as smartphones have already done some tasks by voice orders. **译文**：由于语音计算，诸如手机等应用终端设备已能通过语音命令完成许多任务。 **定位**：由题干中的 smartphones 定位到原文画线处。	[B]<u>The Amazon Echo, a voice-driven cylindrical(圆柱体的)computer that sits on a table top and answers to the name Alexa, can all up music tracks and radio stations, tell jokes, answer trivia questions and control smart appliances; even before Christmas it was already resident in about 4% of American households. Voice assistants are proliferating in smartphones, too: Apple's Siri handles over 2bn commands a week, and 20% of Google searches on Android-powered handsets in America are input by voice. Dictating emails and text messages now works reliably enough to be useful. Why type when you can talk?</u>

详解：B)段提到语音技术使得当前的应用终端已经可以通过语音命令实现其功能，即亚马逊智能音箱，智能手机行业的苹果语音助手 Siri，安卓手机的谷歌搜索指令，以及电子邮件和短信的语音输入技术等已经发展得足够稳定。题干是对该段的概括，故选 B)。

45. To fully explore the potential of voice technology, more things need to be done to tackle the gaps between convenience and privacy. **译文**：要充分发挥语音技术的潜力，必须要处理好便利性与隐私之间的问题。 **定位**：由题干中的 potential 和 convenience and privacy 定位到原文画线处。	[D]Voice will not wholly replace other forms of input and output. Sometimes it will remain more convenient to converse with a machine by typing rather than talking(Amazon is said to be working on an Echo device with a built-in screen). But voice is destined to account for a growing share of people's interactions with the technology around them, from washing machines that tell you how much of the cycle they have left to virtual assistants in corporate call-centers. <u>However, to reach its full potential, the technology requires further breakthroughs—and a resolution of the tricky questions it raises around the trade-off between convenience and privacy.</u>

详解：D)段提到，要充分发挥其潜力，语音技术还需要进一步突破，解决好由此产生的微妙问题，把控好便利性与隐私权之间的平衡。题干中的 To fully explore the potential 是对原文中 to reach its full potential 的同义转述，故选 D)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

警官们可能希望，他们出现在校园中能够有助于与学生建立牢固的关系，并长远改善警方与社会社区间的关系。但是一份新的报告提出，要达到这个目标可能需要重新考虑法规执行在教育中的作用。

（46）观察 2013—2014 学年的联邦数据，《教育周刊》的研究人员发现，在至少有一名校园辅警的学校中，该学校学生们被逮捕的几率是其他没有辅警学校学生的 1.5 倍。这个区别对于黑人学生而言尤为突出，可能是因为警官会更加集中在少数民主学生比例更高的地区。报告发现，黑人男生在校期间被逮捕的几率是白人男生的三倍。

（47-1）研究者称，被逮捕或被交给法院处理的学生，不仅没有建立关系或改善结果，反而在校的表现更加差强人意，成年以后也会更易卷入违法事件。种族偏见意味在有色人种社区该结果尤其差。

由于二十世纪八十年代和九十年代对暴力犯罪的担忧加剧，一些学校求助警方来校园提高校园安全保障。在联邦的资助下，驻校警官的数量持续增加。在发生科罗拉多州科隆比纳中学校园枪击事件这样的悲剧后，越来越多的家长要求配备金属探测器和安排武装警察。在2013—2014学年中，在学校全职或兼职工作的"校园辅警"达到了44,000人。

某些情况下，雇佣这些警官的确取得了减少意外事件发生的显著效果。但是就全国范围来看，就没有如此收效了。（47-2）专家称，特别是在少数民族比例高的学校，校园辅警越俎代庖，取代了任课教师维持课堂纪律的作用。

逮捕学生，而不是让任课教师来约束他们，这会带来经济和情感上的代价。一份美国公民自由联邦的报告发现，曾遭逮捕了学生从中学辍学的几率提高了一倍——而对于那些曾出现在法庭上的学生而言，这一数字还会翻番。

（48-1）《教育周刊》报道称，让问题更加恶化的是，用于雇用校园辅警的花费成本意味着很多配有警官的学校不太可能再有校园顾问来留意逮捕给孩子们带来的心理和成长方面的影响。拘留学生还会占用那些本可以用于教育他们的经费预算。

（49）那些警官们如何才能有助于确保校园安全而又不会成为加速学生向监狱流失的纪律执行者？（48-2）培训是关键，校园辅警全国联盟执行主任莫·卡纳蒂告诉《教育周刊》。（50）校园辅警不仅应该将自己视为执法者，还应该加强自己的毒品预防等问题上教育者的责任或是作为学生朋友的顾问身份，卡纳蒂先生说道。

详解详析：

46．答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 federal data 和 Paragraph Two 定位到原文第二段第一句。

详解：推理判断题。本题考查对第二段中引用数据的理解。由定位句可知，在至少有一名校园辅警的学校中，该校学生被逮捕的几率是其他没有辅警学校学生的1.5倍。引用这些数据的意图也可以回溯到上一段，作者提到了安排校园辅警的积极意图，但也在随后一句中提到这个目的并没有达到成效，可见引用这些数据是为了说明安排驻校警官并没达到预期的效果，故答案为D)。A)"少数民族地区的学校配需要配置校园辅警"是对原文第二段最后两句的曲解，原文提到少数民族地区有校园辅警的学校学生被逮捕的反而更多，故排除；B)"警官们通常逮捕少数民族学生"在文中没有提及，故排除；C)"校园辅警的存在加剧了校园暴力"，逮捕学生的人数增加不能说明校园暴力情况恶化，故排除。

47．答案：A)

定位：由题干中的 negative effect 和各选项定位到原文第三段第一句和第五段第二句。

详解：推理判断题。本题考查对安排校园辅警负面效应的理解。第三段第一句提到，被逮捕或被交给法院处理的学生在今后学校生活中表现更差，而这种不良的影响在其成年以后依然存在，而且第五段第二句也提到校园辅警有时替代了本应由任课教师承担的教育责任，可见校园辅警过度使用了法律强制力，故答案为A)。B)"打扰了正常的教学活动"和D)"伤害了教职员工的积极性"在原文中均没有明确提及，故排除；C)"对学生的心理健康产生威胁"是对第七段第一句的曲解，原文是说遭受逮捕会给学生带来心理方面的影响，故排除。

48．答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 employing SRO 和各选项定位到原文第七段第一句和第八段第二句。

详解：观点态度题。本题考查作者对雇用校园辅警的看法。其中第七段提到雇用校园辅警所耗费的成本让学校不能再雇用校园顾问来解决孩子的心理问题，而最后一段中则说到校园辅警需要接受培训才能取得满意的效果，可见作者认为雇用校园辅警的效果还有改进的空间，故C)为答案。A)"它的实际效果还有待观察'，作者在文章开篇就已经提到目前的效果并没有达到预期,故排除;B)"这个举措应该大力推广"，既然目前的效果差强人意，校园辅警还有待培训，可见作者不可能提议大力推广这个做法，故排除；D)"它带来的损害比益处多"，文章虽然提到了这个举措的种种问题和不足，但没有评估和比较正负两方面的影响哪一面更多，故排除。

49．答案：B)

定位：由题干中的 Line2, Para.8 定位到原文最后一段第一句。

详解：语义理解题。本题考查对文中特定词句的理解。定位句提出要确保校园辅警有助于维护校园安全，并防止他们 grease the school-to-prison pipeline，从字面上看 grease 是"上润滑油"的意思，再联系上文可知，部署校园警官的学校似乎会有更多的学生被逮捕，可见此处的意思就是导致更多学生遭到逮捕，故答案为B)。A)"有效防止青少年犯罪"和C)"有助于确保校园安全"，由上下文可知，定位句所提到的内容只是作者希望的情况，故排除；D)"加强学校和监狱之间的联系"与本文的主题没有关联，故排除。

50．答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 In the last paragraph 和 advises 定位到原文末段最后一句。

详解：事实细节题。本题考查作者对校园辅警如何正确履行职责的建议。定位段最后一句提出，校园辅警不仅应该将自己视为执法者，还应该强化自己在毒品预防等问题上教育者的责任或是作为学生朋友的顾问身份，可见作者认为他们目前对自己的职责定位还不足，应该注意转变角色，故答案为C)。A) "更努力的工作以保证校园安全"，作者在文中并没有提到这些警官不勤奋工作，故排除；B) "强化他们作为执法者的角色"，作者在文中提到法律强制力可能被滥用了，可见不会建议继续强化这一职责，故排除；D) "更多地关注学生的心理健康"，作者只是强调要强化教育者和朋友般的顾问身份，并没有直接提及心理健康问题，故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

（51-1）拥有 25 年专业资产管理经验的宏病毒专杀首席执行官迈克·西姆柯克说，他创建这家公司是为了帮助淹没在数据洪流中的投资管理人。

（51-2）数据源正在经历大爆炸，很多数据源希望提供更及时的信息和更有影响力的信号。但是，大数据革命实际上恶化了本已存在的问题，西姆柯克说道。技术的发展使得分析过程超出了对冲基金和交易顾问的阈限；产生了回溯测试工具以及用高效手段加速和虚拟信息的方式。

宏病毒专杀正在建立一个"投资策略的维基百科"。（52）它采用有策略的、战术化的和系统的资产分配策略，以及一套精选数据组合，提供实时的宏观分析，从文本媒体和即时预报到央跨行流水统计数据。

（53）西姆柯克建议采用一种简而精的数据处理方式。"我们并非在从网络上搜刮数据。我们进行信息整合，从这种意义上讲，我们是在为决策者整体关注的信息类别寻找最佳质量的数据集合，并寻找工具来回溯测试和获取运行情况是否良好的反馈。"他说，对冲基金领域内的大数据集合一般都关乎策略、高频率和短期决策，例如努力在薪金方面获取优势，通胀中的下一步举措，或者公司效益等。

这个行业正在快速转向数据驱动的自动化研究和投资策略。"基金与产品实际上越来越受到规则的驱动，可经各种不同的方式进行兑现，无论它是交易型开放式指数基金还是仅仅与互动型掮客有关。"

突然之间，各种数据的所有者都意识到他们数据集的重要性。"我们完全不了解自己正在使用的是传统数据还是新数据。但只要我们能证明它可以追加价值，那么为其买单就是值得的。"

而数据是价值不菲的：各类实体都在出售其数据，从 25,000 英镑到 250,000 英镑，甚至更高。"数据的价值完全由每个人的眼光而定，"西姆柯克说，"其实我认为数据销售的工作方式就是一切东西都可以拿来商讨，"他说，"我们在寻找的一些东西就是很多的传统数据集，而当你有策略地将它们建立起来，就会更有更好的表现。（54）我想要告诉那些问题如何应对这种形势的人——欣然接纳那些能让你的工作更加轻松但会占用你一点时间的技术。"

详解详析：

51. 答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 in the first two paragraphs 定位到原文第一段和第二段前两句。

详解：事实细节题。本题考查对于文章前两段相关细节的理解。第一段第一句提到西姆柯克创建的这家公司是为了帮助迷失于数据洪流中的投资管理人，第二段提到数据大爆炸加剧了本已存在的问题。联系两处可以推知，在数据大爆炸中做数据选择比较困难，故答案为 C)。文中虽然提到西姆柯克有 25 年的资产管理经验，但并没有涉及他现在是否还在做投资顾问，故排除 A) "西姆柯克是一名投资顾问"；B) "西姆柯克的公司提供实时信息"在前两段也未提及，故排除；D) "高科技为投资顾问提供了新的分析工具"，文章第二段指出新技术让分析超出了交易顾问的限制，而不是强调给他们提供了新工具，故排除。

52. 答案：B)

定位：由题干中的 in the first two paragraphs 定位到原文第三段第二句。

详解：推理判断题。本题考查对"投资策略的维基百科"特点的理解。定位句提到，"投资策略的维基百科"采用有策略的、战术化的和系统的资产分配策略，以及一套精选数据组合，提供实施宏观分析，可见它对即时信息进行分类和分析，故答案为 B)。A) "它给出投资建议"，原文虽然提到了会进行分析，但是并没有说出给出投资建议，故排除；C) "它提供大数据报告"是对第二句中 providing real time macro insights 的曲解，原文只说提供宏观分析，并没有说有大数据报告，故排除；定位句提到会提供央行跨行流水统计数据，并不是对统计数据进行预测，故排除 D) "它预测银行的统计数据"。

53. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 Simcock 和 an efficient process 定位到原文第四段第一句。

详解：事实细节题。本题考查西姆柯克对数据处理的看法和建议。定位句指出，他建议要在数据处理过程中采取简而精的方式，加之定位断之前也提到目前由于数据大爆炸，投资者们面临被淹没于数据洪流的危险。可见在西姆柯克看来，处理数据的有效过程是进而进行精简，故 D)为答案。第二段最后一句虽然提到要升级数据，但这不是西姆柯克的建议，故排除 A)；从原文第三段和第四段中可以看出，B) "分配" 和 C) "整合" 只是数据处理的具体方法，故均排除。

54. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 Simcock 和 in the last paragraph 定位到原文末段最后一句。

详解：观点态度题。本题考查西姆柯克最后一段中表达的观点。定位段最后一句说，西姆柯克建议那些想知道如何应对数据分析发展趋势的人，要欣然接纳那些能让自己的工作更轻松但会占用一点时间去适应的技术，可见他认为花一点时间来适应新技术是值得的，故答案为 D)。A) "未来数据的价格将会飞涨" 是对最后一段前两句的曲解，原文的意思是：由于目前大家都意识到数据的价值，其价格不菲，而数据到底是否有价值，要以其有用性来定，并没有对未来价格的走势作出预测，故排除；B) "现在什么样的数据能够出售"，原文只提到各类实体都在出售自己的数据，但并未说是否都能售出，故排除；C) "传统数据能提供更好的信息" 是对定位段第四句的曲解，原文的意思是传统数据通过策略加以处理后会十分有用，并没有将其与新数据进行比较，故排除。

55. 答案：A)

定位：本题的解答需综合文章各段的主要内容。

详解：主旨大意题。本题考查对全文重要观点的把握和理解。文章开篇就提到西姆柯克建立这家公司是为了防止投资管理人淹没于数据洪流；第二段解释了他如此做的原因——由于数据的急剧增多，导致数据甄选成了一个大问题，第三、四段介绍了西姆柯克在数据处理方面进行了实践及其观点；最后三段介绍了这个行业目前的状况以及面对着各种数据的交易时人们应该如何应对，作者建议投资人要适应新技术，也回应了篇首提出的问题：如何避免淹没于洪数据洪流，因此答案为 A)。作者只是从数据使用的角度来说明在数据大增长时代人们应该如何处理和应用数据，而 B) "如何应对数据爆炸" 过于宽泛，故排除；C) "如何运用投资策略"，文章虽然在介绍数据处理时提到它们会对投资策略有参考价值，但是使用投资策略并不是文章论述的重点，故排除；作者只是在介绍数据处理时提到要建立系统的数据组，但并没有对创立方法进行具体介绍，可见 D) "如何创立一个系统化的数据组合" 与文意不符，故排除。

Part Ⅳ Translation

参考译文

Spring Festival couplets are part of Chinese unique culture with a long history. To stick couplets is the first thing for Chinese people to celebrate the Spring Festival. When the Spring Festival is approaching, every household in both urban and rural areas will carefully select a pair of red couplets and paste them on the door to ring out the old year and ring in the new as well as to enhance the festive holiday atmosphere. Couplets are composed of a pair of poetic and rhyming lines. The first line of a couplet is posted on the right side of the front door, while the second line on the left side, with the horizontal scroll being posted on top of the doorframe. People often use Spring Festival couplets to portray the beautiful images and deliver good wishes. The traditional Spring Festival couplets are written with a brush, but they are usually made by machines nowadays.

难点注释

1.第一句中有两个谓语动词，即 "是" 和 "有着"，可将其中的 "有着" 译为 with 短语，即 with a long history。

2.第二句中的主语是 "贴春联"，即可以用不定式作主语，还可用动名词短语作主语。

3.第三句中，"当……将近的时候"，除了译为 approach，还可译为 be near 和 be around the corner。

4."辞旧迎新" 的翻译是关键点，较为常见的译法是 ring out the old year and ring in the new，此外还可译为 farewell to the old and usher in the new。

5.第五句较长，由于前面两个分句结构相同，因此可用省略结构；第三个分句除了可与前两个句子译为并列结构以外，还可译为 with 独立主格结构。