

# 2018年6月大学英语六级考试试题第3套

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### 特别说明

六级考试每次仅考两套听力

第三套听力试题同第一套或第二套试题一致

## Part III

## Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When Elon Musk says that his new priority is using artificial intelligence to build domestic robots, we should look forward to the day in admiration.

Mr. Musk is a guy who gets things done. The founder of two tech companies, Tesla Motors and SpaceX, is bringing electric vehicles to mass market and 26 humans to live on other planets. This sounds like so much hot air, but the near \$13 billion fortune this entrepreneur has 27 comes from practical achievements rather than hypothetical ones.

A lot of clever people are 28 about artificial intelligence, fearing that robots will one day become so 29 that they'll murder all of us. These fears are mostly 30 : as with hysteria about genetic modification, we humans are generally wise enough to manage these problems with speed and care.

And just think of how wonderful it would be if you had a live-in robot. It could, 31 , be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one — or, if that required 32 intelligence beyond the power of Mr. Musk's imagined machine, at least someone to chop the carrots, wash the car and mow the lawn. Once purchased and trained, this would allow the 33 user to save money and time, freeing up 34 space in our busy lives to read a good book.

That is why we welcome Mr. Musk's latest 35 , and wish him well. As long as robots add to the sum of human happiness, reduce suffering, and create time to read world-class journalism, we should be their fans, especially since journalism is one job robots will never do.

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| A) amassed     | I) misleading |
| B) casual      | J) precious   |
| C) emotional   | K) reward     |
| D) enabling    | L) smart      |
| E) eventually  | M) sphere     |
| F) exaggerated | N) terrified  |
| G) extravagant | O) venture    |
| H) generously  |               |

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.*

**In the real world, nobody cares that you went to an Ivy League school**

- [A] As a high school junior, everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college. I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I *juggled* (尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church's youth group and drama team. I didn't drink, party, or even do much dating. The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name. It didn't have to be the Ivy League, but it needed to be a "top school."
- [B] Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better. Was it a curriculum that appeared more rigorous, perhaps? Or an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line? Maybe. "I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I don't necessarily think that's a reason to go to one."
- [C] In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby. I quickly passed over state schools and southern schools, believing their curriculums to be automatically inferior to northeastern or western counterparts. Instead, I dreamed of living in New York City and my parents obliged me with a visit to New York University's (NYU) campus. During the tour, tuition fees were discussed. (NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year.) Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be. Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford



the ones where I'd been accepted. City University of New York (CUNY), Rutgers University, and Indiana University were out of reach as were Mississippi State and the University of Alabama, where I would have to pay out-of-state fees. Further complicating my college search was a flourishing track career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren't quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.

[D] And so, at 11pm on the night of Georgia State University's (GSU) midnight deadline, I applied online. Rated No. 466 overall on Forbes' Lists Top Colleges, No. 183 in Research Universities, and No. 108 in the South, I can't say it was my top choice. Still, the track coach had offered me a walk-on spot, and I actually found the urban Atlanta campus a decent consolation prize after New York City.

[E] While it may have been practical, it wasn't prestigious. But here's the thing: I loved my "lower-tier" (低层次的) university. (I use the term "low-tier" cautiously, because GSU is a well-regarded research institution that attracts high quality professors and faculty from all over the country.) We are taught to believe that only by going to the best schools and getting the best grades can we escape the rat race and build a better future. But what if lower-tier colleges and universities were the ticket to escaping the rat race? After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?

[F] My school didn't come pre-packaged like the more popular options, so we were left to take care of ourselves, figuring out city life and trying to complete degree programs that no one was championing for us to succeed in. What I'm saying is, I loved my university because it taught us all to be resourceful and we could make what we wanted out of it.

[G] I was lucky enough to have my tuition covered by a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally). When I started college, the HOPE scholarship was funded by the state of Georgia and offered to graduating high school seniors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.

[H] So what about all that name recognition? Sure, many of my colleagues and competitors have more glamorous *alma maters* (母校) than I do. As a journalist, I have competed against NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates for jobs. And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background. In fact, almost every interview I've ever had was due to a connection — one that I've gained through pure determination, not a school brand.

[I] According to *The Boston Globe*, students who earned their bachelor's in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004. Ultimately, that's the thing universities don't want to admit. Private universities are money-making





institutions. If you can afford to buy prestige, that's your choice. For the rest of us, however, our hearty lower-tiered universities are just fine, thank you.

- [J] Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates: namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost. But you needn't attend an Ivy League school to reap those rewards. Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis are alumni of my college, as well as *VICE*'s first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones. Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school, and lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts. In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow. They might be more willing to offer career help, because your less famous school denotes that, like them, you are also full of energy and perseverance.
- [K] *The Washington Post* reported on a recent study by Princeton economists, in which college graduates who applied to the most selective schools in the 12th grade were compared to those who applied to slightly less selective schools. They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.
- [L] Likewise, star faculty are not always found where you'd expect. Big name schools are not necessarily the best places for professors; plus, many professors split teaching time between multiple colleges and/or universities. This means, for instance, a CUNY student could reasonably expect to receive the same quality of instruction from a prestigious professor as they would if they were enrolled in the same class at NYU.
- [M] It's possible that some hiring managers may be drawn to candidates with a particular educational résumé, but it's no guarantee. According to a 2012 survey described in *The Atlantic*, college reputation ranked lowest in relative importance of attributes in evaluating graduates for hire, beaten out by top factors like internships, employment during college, college major, volunteer experience, and extracurriculars.
- [N] Maybe students who choose less prestigious universities are bound to succeed because they are determined to. I tend to think so. In any case, if I could do it again, I'd still make the same choice. Today I'm debt-free, resourceful—and I understand that even the shiniest packaging can't predict what you'll find on the inside.

36. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.
37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.
38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend.



39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended.
40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better.
41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to.
42. The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university.
43. In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses.
44. The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive.
45. Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Economically speaking, are we better off than we were ten years ago? Twenty years ago?

In their thirst for evidence on this issue, commentators seized on the recent report by the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic. Among the more significant problems with the Census's measure are that: 1) it excludes taxes, transfers, and compensation like employer-provided health insurance; and 2) it is based on surveys rather than data. Even if precisely measured, income data exclude important determinants of economic well-being, such as the hours of work needed to earn that income.

While thinking about the question, we came across a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income, taking into account not only growth in consumption per person but also changes in working time, life expectancy, and inequality. Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time.

The Jones-Klenow method can be illustrated by a cross-country example. Suppose we want to compare the economic welfare of citizens of the U.S. and France in 2005.

In 2005, as the authors observe, real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as



the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality. The French take longer vacations and retire earlier, so typically work fewer hours; they enjoy a higher life expectancy, presumably reflecting advantages with respect to health care, diet, lifestyle, and the like; and income and consumption are somewhat more equally distributed there than in the U.S. Because of these differences, comparing France's consumption with the U.S.'s overstates the gap in economic welfare.

Similar calculations can be used to compare the U.S. and other countries. For example, this calculation puts economic welfare in the United Kingdom at 97% of U.S. levels, but estimates Mexican well-being at 22%.

The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time. According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

Methodologically, the lesson from the Jones-Klenow research is that economic welfare is multi-dimensional. Their approach is flexible enough that in principle other important quality-of-life changes could be incorporated—for example, decreases in total emissions of pollutants and declines in crime rates.

46. What does the author think of the 2015 report by the Census Bureau?
- A) It is based on questionable statistics.
  - B) It reflects the economic changes.
  - C) It evidences the improved welfare.
  - D) It provides much food for thought.
47. What does the author say about the Jones-Klenow method?
- A) It is widely used to compare the economic growth across countries.
  - B) It revolutionizes the way of measuring ordinary people's livelihood.
  - C) It focuses on people's consumption rather than their average income.
  - D) It is a more comprehensive measure of people's economic well-being.
48. What do Jones and Klenow think of the comparison between France and the U.S. in terms of real consumption per person?
- A) It reflected the existing big gap between the two economies.
  - B) It neglected many important indicators of people's welfare.
  - C) It covered up the differences between individual citizens.
  - D) It failed to count in their difference in natural resources.
49. What is an advantage of the Jones-Klenow method?
- A) It can accurately pinpoint a country's current economic problems.
  - B) It can help to raise people's awareness of their economic well-being.
  - C) It can diagnose the causes of a country's slowing pace of economic improvement.
  - D) It can compare a country's economic conditions between different periods of time.





50. What can we infer from the passage about American people's economic well-being?

- A) It is much better than that of their European counterparts.
- B) It has been on the decline ever since the turn of the century.
- C) It has not improved as much as reported by the Census Bureau.
- D) It has not been accurately assessed and reported since mid-2000s.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

If you've ever started a sentence with, "If I were you..." or found yourself scratching your head at a colleague's agony over a decision when the answer is crystal-clear, there's a scientific reason behind it. Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices, but choosing on behalf of someone else is an enjoyable task that doesn't suffer the same pitfalls.

The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on the quality of your choices after a long day of decision making, says Evan Polman, a leading psychologist.

Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so. "Presumably it's because it's simple and easy to write a prescription and consider a patient case closed rather than investigate further," Polman says.

But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices. "By taking upon the role of adviser rather than decision maker, one does not suffer the consequences of decision fatigue," he says. "It's as if there's something fun and liberating about making someone else's choice."

Getting input from others not only offers a fresh perspective and thought process, it often also includes riskier choices. While this sounds undesirable, it can be quite good, says Polman. "When people experience decision fatigue—when they are tired of making choices—they have a tendency to choose to go with the *status quo* (现状)," he says. "But the status quo can be problematic, since a change in the course of action can sometimes be important and lead to a positive outcome."

In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential. "People who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something," he says. "That's not to say that risk is always good, but it is related to taking action, whereas decision fatigue assuredly leads to inaction and the possible *chagrin* (懊恼) of a decision maker who might otherwise prefer a new course but is unfortunately hindered."

Just because you can make good choices for others doesn't mean you'll do the same for yourself, Polman cautions. "Research has found that women negotiate higher salaries for others than they do for themselves," he says, adding that people slip in and out of decision roles.



51. What does the author say about people making decisions?
- A) They may become exhausted by making too many decisions for themselves.
  - B) They are more cautious in making decisions for others than for themselves.
  - C) They tend to make decisions the way they think advantageous to them.
  - D) They show considerable differences in their decision-making abilities.
52. What does the example about the physicians illustrate?
- A) Patients seldom receive due care towards the end of the day.
  - B) Prescription of antibiotics can be harmful to patients' health.
  - C) Decision fatigue may prevent people making wise decisions.
  - D) Medical doctors are especially susceptible to decision fatigue.
53. When do people feel less decision fatigue?
- A) When they take decision shortcuts.
  - B) When they help others to make decisions.
  - C) When they have major decisions to make.
  - D) When they have advisers to turn to.
54. What are people likely to do when decision fatigue sets in?
- A) They turn to physicians for advice.
  - B) They tend to make risky decisions.
  - C) They adopt a totally new perspective.
  - D) They refrain from trying anything new.
55. What does the passage say about taking some risk in decision making?
- A) It is vital for one to reach the goal desired.
  - B) It is likely to entail serious consequences.
  - C) It will enable people to be more creative.
  - D) It will more often than not end in regret.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

自行车曾经是中国城乡最主要的交通工具,中国一度被称为“自行车王国”。如今,随着城市交通拥堵和空气污染日益严重,骑自行车又开始流行起来。近来,中国企业家将移动互联网技术与传统自行车结合在一起,发明了一种称为共享单车(shared bikes)的商业模式。共享单车的出现使骑车出行更加方便,人们仅需一部手机就可以随时使用共享单车。为了鼓励人们骑车出行,很多城市修建了自行车道。现在,越来越多的中国人也喜欢通过骑车健身。





**Part I**

**Writing**

**(30 minutes)**

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of building trust between businesses and consumers**. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

考途

考途

考途

考途

考路艰辛，征途有我



# 2018 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解（第 3 套）

## Part I Writing

### 审题思路：

这是一篇六级考试中常见的议论文。此次话题——企业和消费者之间的信任是考生日常生活中熟悉的话题，因此写起来并不难。考生应该将重点放在第二段阐述企业和消费者之间建立信任的重要性上，并联系三鹿奶粉事件分析企业失信带来的严重后果。

### 写作提纲：

高分范文	精彩点评
<p><b>The Importance of Building Trust Between Businesses and Consumers</b></p> <p>Today, in the context of this era featured by <b>increasing com-mercialization and digitization</b>, ① <u>mutually-trusted relations between businesses and consumers appear to be particularly important.</u></p> <p>② <u>As for me</u>, businesses should <b>take a leading role in</b> establishing the trust relationship: to be honest with their consumers. ③ <u>Firstly</u>, if a business has a dishonest attitude toward its customers, the customers will lack purchasing confidence in its goods or services, which will bring huge economic loss to the business. ④ <u>What's worse</u>, the adverse <b>side effect</b> of such dishonesty can endanger the business and it is impossible to recover. ⑤ <u>The collapse of Sanlu Milk Powder Company is a testament to this.</u> ⑥ <u>Moreover</u>, the incident of poisonous milk has exerted <b>devastating</b> consequences on the whole milk powder market. ⑦ <b>Besides</b>, because of the proliferation of <b>counterfeit goods</b>, more and more consumers lose confidence in domestic products, and then they <b>have no alternative but to</b> resort to foreign brands, which is one reason why cross-border online shopping is gaining more and more popularity in China.</p> <p>⑧ <u>Therefore, it is high time for us to</u> strengthen the importance of maintaining trust between businesses and consumers to promote the healthy development of the whole social economy.</p>	<p>① 开门见山，提出观点：企业和消费者之间相互信任非常重要。</p> <p>② 指出企业与消费者之间信任的建立主要取决于企业这一方。</p> <p>③④⑦ 分别使用 firstly、What's worse 和 Besides 具体说明企业失信会带来的严重后果。</p> <p>⑤⑥ 用三鹿奶粉事件举例说明企业对消费者失信的后果。</p> <p>⑧ 使用 Therefore, it is high time for us to...再次重申自己的观点。</p> <p><b>加分亮点</b></p> <p>commercialization 商业化</p> <p>digitization 数字化</p> <p>take a leading role in... 在……中起主导作用</p> <p>side effect 副作用</p> <p>Testament 证据，证明</p> <p>devastating 毁灭性的</p> <p>counterfeit goods 假货</p> <p>have no alternative but to... 别无选择 只能……</p>

### 全文翻译：

#### 企业和消费者之间建立信任的重要性

如今，在日趋商业化和数字化的时代背景下，企业和消费者之间相互信任的关系显得尤为重要。

在我看来，企业在这种信任关系的建立中应该起主导作用：对消费者诚实。首先，如果企业失信于消费者，那么消费者就会对其商品和服务缺乏购买信心，这将会给企业带来巨大的经济损失。更严重的是，失信带来的不良副作用会危及企业的发展，并令其难以翻身。三鹿奶粉公司的倒闭就是一个例证。而且，此次毒奶粉事件给整个奶粉市场带来了毁灭性的后果。此外，由于假货泛滥，越来越多的消费者对国内的商品失去了信心，他们别无选择，只能将目光投向海外品牌，这也是网上海淘在中国越来越受欢迎的原因之一。

因此，为了促进整个社会经济的健康发展，我们是时候强调企业和消费者之间建立信任的重要性了。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 全文翻译：

当埃隆·马斯克宣布他最新优先考虑的事是使用人工智能制造家用机器人时，我们应该满怀钦佩之情期待着它的到来。



马斯克先生是能帮把事情干成的人。他是两家科技公司特斯拉电动汽车公司和太空探索技术公司的创始人，他正在将电动汽车引入大众市场，并(26) **使人们能**在其他行星上生活。这听起来是在说大话，但这位企业家(27) **积累**的将近 130 亿美元的财富来自于他的实际成就而非假想。

很多聪明人(28) **害怕**人工智能，担心有一天机器人会变得如此(29) **聪明**，以至于它们像将灭全人类。这些恐惧大多(30) **言过其实**：就像对转基因的非理性恐惧一样，其实一般来讲，我们人类足够英明，能够快速小心地处理好这些问题。

想想如果你家里有个机器人将会是多好的事情啊。这(31) **最终**就好像将保姆和护士合二为一了——又或者如果所需的(32) **情绪**智力超过了马斯克先生设想中的机器人，那至少我们也会拥有会切胡萝卜、洗车或修剪草坪的帮手。一旦购买并训练好了这样的机器人，(33) **临时**用户就能节省金钱和时间，从我们的繁忙生活中腾出(34) **宝贵**的空间来读一本好书。

这就是我们欢迎马克先生最新的(35) **冒险事业**并祝他好运的原因所在。只要机器人能增加人的快乐，减少人的痛苦，给人们创造时间用以阅读世界级的新闻报道，我们就应该做机器人的粉丝。尤其是因为新闻报道这个工作是机器人永远都做不了的。

### 选项归类

名 词：K). reward 奖励，奖金； M). sphere 范围，领域； O). venture 风险项目，冒险事业

动 词：A). amassed 积累，积聚（尤其财富）； D). enabling 使能够； F). exaggerated 夸张，夸大

D). misleading 将……引入歧途，误导； K). reward 酬谢，报答； N). terrified 使恐惧，使害怕；

O). venture 冒风险

形容词：B). casual 临时的，偶然的； C). emotional 情绪上的； G). extravagant 奢侈的，挥霍的；

I). misleading 误解的，误导的； J). precious 宝贵的； L). smart 聪明的； N). terrified 极度惊恐的

副 词：E). eventually 最终地； H). generously 慷慨地，大方地

### 详解详析：

26.答案：D). enabling 使能够

详解：空格前的 and 连接两个并列谓语动词，因此空格处所填入的词应在词形上与 bringing 对应，此处应填入及物动词的现在分词。备选项中有 D). enabling 使能够和 I). misleading 将……引入歧途，误导，两项符合，但结合此处句意“……正在将电动汽车引入大众市场，并使人们能在其他行星上生活”，可判断 enabling “使能够”一词符合句意，因此选 D). enabling。

27.答案：A). amassed 积累，积聚（尤其财富）

详解：空格位于省略引导词 that 的定语从句中，且在该从句中作谓语，又因为空格处于助动词 has 之后，因此此处应填入及物动词过去分词形式。备选项中符合要求的单词有 amassed 积累，积聚（尤其财富）、exaggerated 夸张，夸大和 terrified 使恐惧，使害怕。再结合本句含义可知，该动词应该能与 fortune “财富”构成固定搭配，表达“积累财富”之意，即此处句意为“但这位企业家积累的将近 130 亿美元的财富来自于他的实际成就而非假想”，因此应该选 A). amassed。

28.答案：N). terrified 极度惊恐的

详解：空格位于整个句子的谓语部分，处于“be+\_\_\_\_\_+about”的结构之中，因此空格内填入形容词或者当作形容词使用的动词过去分词。根据后面的 fearing 可知，此处表达的是一些人对人工智能机器人的恐惧之情，所以此处应填入 N). terrified 极度惊恐的，be terrified about...表示“对……感到恐惧”。

29.答案：L). smart 聪明的

详解：空格位于 so...that...结构之间，因此应填入形容词，又因为前半句提到“很多聪明人害怕人工智能”，所以此处应该具体阐述人们的担心和恐惧，即机器人的某种特征会导致 they'll murder all of us，根据常识判断，备选项中的形容词 casual、emotional、extravagant、misleading、precious 和 terrified 均无法与“消灭全人类”联系起来，故答案为 L). smart 聪明的。

30.答案：F). exaggerated 夸张，夸大

详解：空格位于全句的表语部分，且处于副词 mostly 之后，可知应填入形容词作表语或填入动词的过去分词，构成被动语态。由冒号后面具体解释部分的用词 with hysteria about 可知，本句强调的是恐惧的非理性，并以转基因为例说明人工智能的风险在人类的掌控之中，因此不难看出恐惧被“夸张”了，因此答案为 F). exaggerated。

31.答案：E). eventually 最终地

详解：空格位于两个逗号之间，属于插入语成分，因此可填入一个副词。备选项有 E). eventually 最终地和 H). generously 慷慨地，大方地。原句中 be like having a babysitter and a nurse rolled into one 意为“就好像把保姆和护





士合二为一了”，这里强调的是一种最终结果，因此答案为 E). eventually。

32.答案：C). emotional 情绪上的

详解：空格位于动词 required 之后、名词 intelligence 之前，因此可填入一个形容词作定语修饰该名词。根据语言知识可知 emotional intelligence 为固定搭配，意为“情绪智力，情商”，加之上文提到“保姆和护士合二为一”，根据常识可知保姆和护士这两种工作都需要与人打交道，除了专业知识以外，情绪智力也是很重要的，因此答案为 C). emotional。此处意为“又或者如果所需的情绪智力超越了马斯克先生设想的机器人”。

33.答案：B). casual 临时的，偶然的

详解：空格位于定冠词 the 之后、名词 user 之前，因此可填入一个形容词作定语修饰名词。备选项中 C)、L)和 N)已被选，可供选择的还有 B). casual 临时的，偶然的、G). extravagant 奢侈的，挥霍的、I). misleading 误解的，误导的和 J). precious 宝贵的。根据语言知识可知 casual user 为常用搭配，表示“临时用户”，再分析原句可知此处要表达的意思为“使用户节省金钱和时间”，用户是否是奢侈的、误导的或宝贵的，这些特点并不重要，因此答案为 B). casual。

34.答案：J). precious 宝贵的

详解：空格位于动词词组 freeing up 之后、名词 space “空间”之前，因此可填入一个形容词作定语修饰名词，剩余备选项有 G). extravagant 奢侈的，挥霍的；、I). misleading 误解的，误导的和 J). precious 宝贵的。结合句意可知，这里应选 J). precious 宝贵的，句子表达的意思为“从我们的繁忙生活中腾出宝贵的空间来读一本好书”。

35.答案：O). venture 冒险

详解：空格位于句子的宾语部分，且处于形容词 latest 之后，因此应填入一个名词，备选项中有 K). reward 酬谢，报答、M). sphere 范围，领域和 O). venture 风险项目，冒险事业；又因为整篇文章都在讲马斯克先生的商业新尝试，因此排除 reward 和 sphere，答案为 O). venture。全句含义为“这就是我们欢迎马斯克先生最新的冒险事业，并祝他好运的原因所在”。

## Section B

全文翻译：

在现实世界里，没人会在意你上的是常春藤盟校

A) (43-1) 作为一名高三的学生，我生活中的每一件事都围绕着进入合适的大学而展开。我努力参加学术水平测试考试、美国大学入学考试和美国大学预修课程考试的备考课程。我尽量兼顾越野赛和田径日程表、报社打工以及我的教堂少年班和戏剧班。我不喝酒，不参加派对，甚至很少约会。(43-2) 我曾经以为，合适的大学是一所有声望的大学，一所有名的大学。它不必是常春藤盟校，但它必须是“顶尖学校”。

B) (40) 如今在九年之后回想起来，我记不清这些大学的哪一点令它们看起来好许多。或许是一门看似更为严格的课程？或者是一个我希望能打开未来大门的校友网？也许吧。“我确实认为，获得更多认可的学校有优势，”宾夕法尼亚大学的高等教育教授玛丽贝思·盖斯曼指出。“我并不完全认为这就是去上一所顶尖学校的理由。”

C) 反思一下，我对品牌力量的坚定信念是天真的，更不用说有点势利了。我快速跳过公立学校和南方学校，认为它们的课程必然落后于东北或西部的学校。相反，我梦想住在纽约，父母让我参观了纽约大学的校园。参观期间我讨论了学费。(纽约大学一直被评为美国最昂贵的学校之一，每年的住宿费和伙食费总计超过 6.4 万美元。)

(38) 直到那时，我才真正意识到教育是多么昂贵。在接下来的几个月里，我意识到自己不仅上不起梦想中的学校，甚至连那些已经录取自己的学校都上不起。纽约城市大学、罗格斯大学和印第安纳大学都遥不可及，密西西比州立大学和阿拉巴马大学也是如此，在这两所大学我还得交州外学费。使得我的大学选择变得更为复杂的是我蒸蒸日上的径赛事业——我想继续跑步，但我的跑步速度还没有快到足以获得奖学金。

D) 因此，在佐治亚州立大学午夜截止日期的当晚 11 点，我进行了网上申请。位于福布斯顶尖大学排行榜第 466 位，研究型大学排行榜第 183 位，南部大学排行榜第 108 位，我不能说这所大学是我的首选。不过，田径教练还是给了我一个大学运动员成员的位置，而且我确实觉得亚特兰大市区的校园是继纽约市之后的一个像样的安慰奖。

E) (44) 虽然这所大学可能非常务实，但它并不具备有声誉。但事实上：我爱我的“低层次的”大学。(我谨慎地使用了“低层次”这个词，因为佐治亚州立大学是一所备受赞誉的研究机构，吸引了来自全国各地的优质教授和教师。) 我们被教导要相信，只有上最好的大学，取得最好的成绩，我们才能避开激烈的竞争并创造更美好的未来。但是，如果低层次的学院和大学就是避开激烈竞争的敲门砖呢？毕竟，还有哪里能让你毕业时拥有一个像样的学位——却没有一辈子的债务？

F) 我的学校并没有像那些更受欢迎的大学一样预先包装好，所以我们只能自己照顾自己，弄清城市生活，并努力完成没有人支持我们取得成功的学位课程。我想说的是，我爱我的大学，因为它把我们所有人都教得足智多谋，



让我们可以用自己的智谋达成心愿。

G) 我很幸运的获得了名为“希望”(在教育上帮助杰出学生)的彩票资助奖学金来支付自己的学费。当我开始上大学时,希望奖学金得到了乔治亚州的资助,并颁发给平均学绩分为3.0或以上的高中毕业生。(37) 我用高中时赚到的钱支付生活费和书本费,已故祖父留给我一小笔大学基金和我出生时父母开设的一个普通存储账户作为补充。

H) 那么名声又如何呢?当然,我的许多同事和竞争对手的母校比我的更有魅力。作为一名记者,我曾与纽约大学、哥伦比亚大学和来自东北部大学的毕业生竞争工作。(41) 然而,没有一位面试官曾问过我的教育背景。事实上,几乎每一次我参加的面试都是由于人脉关系——我通过纯粹的决心,而非学校品牌,所获得的人脉关系。

I) (45) 据《波士顿环球报》报道,2012年获得学士学位的学生每月平均贷款为312美元,比2004年的毕业生高出三分之一。基本上,这是大学不想承认的一点。私立大学是赚钱机构。如果你上得起名牌大学,它们是你的选择。然而,对于我们其余的人来说,我们热情友好的低层次大学也很好,谢谢。

J) 有钱的大学大肆宣扬它们的名声带给毕业生的好处:即强大的校友网、明星教员以及简历提升。但你不必为了获得这些奖励而去上常春藤盟校。卢达克里斯和美国银行前任首席执行官肯·刘易斯,以及《VICE》的第一位女主编埃利斯·琼斯都是我的大学校友。(36) 成功人士无论在哪里上学都会取得成功,而低层次大学也可以拥有和名校对手一样强大的校友网。事实上,可以说,低层次大学的校友网更加强大,因为校友们明白你未必有捷径可走。他们可能更愿意提供职业上的帮助,因为你不太出名的学校意味着,像他们一样,你也充满了活力和毅力。

K) (39) 《华盛顿邮报》报道了普林斯顿大学经济学最近的一项研究,在该研究中,将那些在十二年级申请高选择性院校的大学毕业生与那些申请选择性略低院校的大学毕业生进行了对比。他们发现,潜力更大的学生在成年时赚的钱更多,反之亦然,无论他们去哪里上学。

L) 同样,明星教员并不总是在你期望的地方出现。名校不一定是教授的最佳去处;此外,许多教授把教学时间分配给多所学校和/或大学。这意味着,例如,纽约城市大学的学生有理由期望重一位著名教授那里接受同等质量的教学,就像他们在纽约大学入读同一个班时一样。

M) 有可能一些招聘经理会被有特定教育背景的求职者吸引,但这并不能保证。根据《大西洋月刊》2012年的一项调查,在评估应聘毕业生属性的相对重要性时,大学声誉排名最低,被实习、大学期间就业、大学专业、志愿者经历和课外活动等排名最高的因素击败。

N) 也许选择不那么有名的大学的学生一定会成功,因为他们下定决心要成功。我倾向于这样认为。(42) 无论如何,如果再来一次,我还是会做出同样的选择。如今,我无债一身轻,又足智多谋——我明白了,即使是最华丽的包装也无法预测你会在里面发生发现什么。

详解详析:

36. Modest institutions can also have successful graduates and strong alumni networks.

译文:普通院校也可以拥有成功的毕业生和强大的校友网。

定位:由题干关键词 Modest institutions、successful 和 strong alumni networks 定位到J段画线处。

[J]. Wealthy universities talk up the benefits their name will give graduates; namely, strong alumni networks, star faculty, and a résumé boost. But you needn't attend an Ivy League school to reap those rewards. Ludacris and the former CEO of Bank of America Ken Lewis are alumni of my college, as well as VICE's first female editor-in-chief, Ellis Jones. Successful people tend to be successful no matter where they go to school. And lower-tier schools can have alumni networks just as strong as their big name counterparts. In fact, lower-tier school alumni networks are arguably stronger, because fellow alumni recognize that you didn't necessarily have an easy path to follow. They might be more willing to offer career help, because your less famous school denotes that, like them, you are also full of energy and perseverance.

详解:J段提到,成功人士无论在哪里上学都会取得成功,而低层次大学也可以拥有和名校对手一样强大的校友网。定位句前半句表明成功人士不管是读名校还是普通院校都会取得成功,由 big name counterparts 可知,题干中的 Modest institutions 对应原文中的 lower-tier schools, 故答案为J。

37. The money the author made in high school helped pay for her living expenses and books at college.

译文:作者在高中时赚的钱帮她支付了大学的生活费和书本费。

定位:由题干关键词 money...made in high school 和 living expenses and books 定位到G

[G]. I was lucky enough to have my tuition covered by a lottery-funded scholarship called HOPE (Helping Outstanding Pupils Educationally) When I started college, the HOPE scholarship was funded by the state of Georgia and offered to graduating high school seniors with a GPA of 3.0 or higher. Living costs and books I paid for with money earned during high school, supplemented by a small college fund my deceased grandfather left for me and a modest savings account my parents created when I was born.



段画线处。	
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详解：G 段最后一句提到作者用高中时赚到的钱支付生活费和书本费，已故祖父留给她的一小笔大学基金和她出生时父母开设的一个普通存储账户作为补充。题干中的 money...made in high school 对应原文中的 money earned during high school； living expenses and books 对应原文中的 Living costs and books，故答案为 G。

38. The author came to see how costly college education could be when she was trying to choose a university to attend. 译文：当作者试图选择一所大学就读时，她开始明白大学教育有多贵。 定位：由题干关键词 came to see、costly 和 college education 定位到 C 段画线处。	[C]. In reflection, my firm belief in the power of the brand was naive, not to mention a bit snobby. I quickly passed over state schools and southern schools, believing their curriculum to be automatically inferior to northeastern or western counterparts. Instead, I dreamed of living in New York City and my parents obliged me with a visit to New York University's ( NYU ) campus. During the tour, tuition fees were discussed. ( NYU is consistently ranked one of the country's most expensive schools, with room and board costs totaling upwards of \$64,000 a year. ) <u>Up until then, I hadn't truly realized just how expensive an education can be.</u> Over the next few months, I realized not only could I not afford my dream school, I couldn't even afford the ones where I'd been accepted. City University of New York ( CUNY ) , Rutgers University, and Indiana University were out of reach as were Mississippi State and the University of Alabama, where I would have to pay out-of-state fees. Further complicating my college search was a flourishing stack career—I wanted to keep running but my times weren't quite fast enough to secure a scholarship.
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详解：C 段画线部分提到：直到那时，我才真正意识到教育是多么昂贵，根据上下文可知，定位句中的 then 指代作者高三择校时，题干中的 came to see 对应原文中的 realized； costly 对应原文中的 expensive，故答案为 C。

39. A recent study found that a graduate's salary is determined by their potential, not the university they attended. 译文：最近一项研究发现，毕业生的薪水取决于他们的潜力，而不是他们上的大学。 定位：由题干关键词 A recent study、a graduate's salary 和 potential 定位到 K 段画线处。	[K]. <u>The Washington Post reported on a recent study by Princeton economists, in which college graduates, who applied to the most selective schools in the 12th grade were compared to those who applied to slightly less selective schools. They found that students with more potential earned more as adults, and the reverse held true as well, no matter where they went to school.</u>
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详解：K 段提到，《华盛顿邮报》报道了普林斯顿大学经济学家最近的一项研究，在该研究中，将那些在十二年级申请高选择性院校的大学毕业生与那些申请选择性略低院校的大学毕业生进行了对比。他们发现，潜力更大的学生在成年时赚的钱更多，反之亦然，无论他们去哪里上学。题干中的 a graduate's salary 对应原文中的 earned more as adults； not the university they attended 对应原文中的 no matter where they went to school，故答案为 K。

40. The author cannot recall for sure what made certain top universities appear a lot better. 译文：作者记不清是什么让某些顶尖大学显得好许多。 定位：由题干关键词 cannot recall for sure、top universities 以及 appear a lot better 定位到 B 段画线处。	[B]. <u>Looking back now, nine years later, I can't remember exactly what it was about these universities that made them seem so much better.</u> Was it a curriculum that appeared more rigorous, perhaps ? Or an alumni network that I hoped would open doors down the line? Maybe. "I do think there are advantages to schools with more recognition," notes Marybeth Gasman, a professor of higher education at the University of Pennsylvania. "I don't necessarily think that's a reason to go to one."
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详解：B 段第一句提到，如今回想起来，作者记不清这些大学在哪一点令它们看起来好许多。由上下文可知，定位句中的 these universities 指代上一段最后一句中的 top school。题干中的 cannot recall for sure 对应原文中的 can't remember exactly； appear a lot better 对应原文中的 seem so much better，故答案为 B。

41. None of the author's job interviewers cared which college she went to. 译文：没有一个职位面试官关心作者上过哪所大学。 定位：由题干关键词 None of ... job	[H]. So what about all that name recognition? Sure, many of my colleagues and competitors have more glamorous alma maters ( 母校 ) than I do. As a journalist, I have competed against NYU, Columbia, and Northeastern graduates for jobs. <u>And yet, not a single interviewer has ever asked me about my educational background.</u> In fact, almost every interview I've ever had was
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interviewers 和 which college she went to 定位到 H 段画线处。	due to a connection—one that I’ve gained through pure determination, not a school brand.
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详解：H 段提到，没有一位面试官曾问过作者的教育背景。题干中的 None of ...job interviewers 对应原文中的 not a single interviewer; cared 对应原文中的 asked; which college she went to 对应原文中的 my educational background, 故答案为 H。

42.The author thinks she did the right thing in choosing a less prestigious university. 译文：作者认为她选择了一所不那么有名大学是正确的。 定位：由题干关键词 did the right thing 和 choosing a less prestigious university 定位到 N 段画线处。	[N]. <u>Maybe students who choose less prestigious universities are bound to succeed because they are determined to. I tend to think so. In any case, if I could do it again, I’d still make the same choice.</u> Today I’m debt-free, resourceful—and I understand that even the shiniest packaging can’t predict what you’ll find on the inside.
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详解：N 段提到，无论如何，如果能再来一次，作者还是会做同样的选择。由上下文可知，定位句中的 make the same choice 指代段首的 choose less prestigious universities。“做出同样的选择”表明作者认为自己的做出的选择是正确的，故答案为 N。

43.In order to be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses. 译文：为了考上名牌大学，作者参加了各种课外活动，还去上了备考课程。 定位：由题干关键词 be admitted to a prestigious university, the author took part in various extracurricular activities and attended test preparation courses 定位到 A 段画线处。	[A]. <u>As a high school junior, everything in my life revolved around getting into the right college. I diligently attended my SAT, ACT, and Advanced Placement test preparation courses. I juggled (尽力应付) cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church’s youth group and drama team. I didn’t drink, party, or even do much dating. The right college, I thought, was one with prestige, one with a name. It didn’t have to be the Ivy League, but it needed to be “top school.”</u>
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详解：A 段前三句提到，作为一名高三的学生，作者生活的每一件事都围绕着进入合适的大学而展开。她努力参加学术水平测验考试、美国大学入学考试和美国大学预修课程考试的备考课程。并尽量兼顾越野赛和田径赛日程表、报社打工以及她的教堂少年班和戏剧队。由此可知，作者为了考上合适的大学，参加了备考课程和各种课外活动。该段第五句则指出作者认为合适的大学是一所有声望的大学，一所有名的大学。题干中的 be admitted to a prestigious university 对应原文中的 getting into the right college; various extracurricular activities 对应原文中的 cross-country and track schedules, newspaper staff, and my church’s youth group and drama team, 故答案为 A。

44.The author liked her university which was not prestigious but less expensive. 译文：作者喜欢她的大学，虽然不是很有声望，但学费不贵。 定位：由题干关键词 liked her university、not prestigious 和 less expensive 定位到 E 段画线处。	[E]. <u>While it may have been practical, it wasn’t prestigious. But here’s the thing: I loved my “lower-tier” (低层 次的) university. (I use the term “low-tier” cautiously, because GSU is a well-regarded research institution that attracts high quality professors and faculty from all over the country.) We are taught to believe that only by going to the best schools and getting the best grades can we escape the rat race and build a better future. But what if lower-tier colleges and universities were the ticket to escaping the rat race? After all, where else can you leave school with a decent degree—but without a lifetime of debt?</u>
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详解：E 段前句提到，虽然这所大学可能非常务实，但它并不具有声望。但事实上，作者很爱她的“低层次的”大学。题干中的 liked 对应原文中的 loved; less expensive 对应原文中的 practical, 故答案为 E。

45.Colleges are reluctant to admit that graduates today are in heavier debt. 译文：大学不愿意承认现在的毕业生负债更多。 定位：由题干关键词 reluctant to admit 和 in heavier debt 定位到 I 段画线处。	[I]. <u>According to The Boston Globe, students who earned their bachelor’s in 2012 have an average monthly loan payment of \$312, which is one-third more than those who graduated in 2004. Ultimately, that’s the thing universities don’t want to admit. Private universities are money-making institutions. If you can afford to buy prestige, that’s your choice. For the rest of us, however, our hearty lower-tiered universities are just fine, thank you.</u>
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详解：I 段前两句提到，据《波士顿环球报》报道，2012 年获得学士学位的学生每月平均贷款为 312 美元，比 2004 年的毕业生高出三分之一。基本上，这是大学不想承认的一点。由第一句可知，2012 年的大学毕业生比 2004 年的大学毕业生负债更多。题干中的 reluctant to admit 对应原文中的 don’t want to admit, 故答案为 I。



## 全文翻译:

从经济上来讲, 我们是否比十年前或者二十年前更富裕呢?

渴望获得该问题的证据的评论员们纷纷以人口普查局最新发布的一项报告作为证明。报告显示, 美国家庭平均收入在 2015 年提高了 5.2%。(46) 令人遗憾的是, 这一结论过分强调的统计数据虽然有用, 但并不完整且存在错误。人口普查局的衡量依据存在的比较严重的问题有: 1) 调查数据不包括税收、货币转移支付和补偿, 例如雇主提供的医疗保险等; 2) 报告基于调查而不是数据。即使收入的数据计算准确, 它也没有包括经济幸福感的其他重要决定因素, 例如获取该收入所需的工作时间。

正当我们思考这一问题时, 碰巧查尔斯·琼斯和皮特·克列诺最近发表了一篇文章, 提出了一种新的有趣的衡量经济福利的计算方法。(47) 虽然此方法不能称之为完美, 但它比只考虑平均收入的方法要全面很多。该方法不仅考虑人均消费水平的增长情况, 还纳入了工作时间的变化、预期寿命和经济不平等方面的相关数据。(49-1) 此外, 用这种方法不仅可以评估不同国家的经济表现, 还能对比同一国家不同时期的经济表现。

我们可以用一个跨国对比的例子说明一下琼斯-克列诺算法。假设我们想对比 2005 年美国人和法国人民享有的经济福利。

(48) 正如两位作者所观察到的, 在 2005 年, 法国实际的人均消费水平只相当于美国的 60%, 这使得美国人民的平均经济水平看起来似乎要比法国人民好得多。然而, 这种对比方法忽略了其他相关因素: 休闲时间、预期寿命和经济不平等。法国人民拥有较长的假期, 退休时间也比较早, 因此一般工作时间更短; 他们拥有更长的寿命, 这大概体现了法国在医疗保健、饮食、生活方式等方面的优势, 法国人民的收入和消费的分配也比美国更平等一些。由于这些差异, 只对比美法之间的消费水平得出的经济差距就有些言过其实了。

类似的计算方法也可用来对比美国和其他国家。例如, 在这种计算方法指导下, 英联邦的经济福利达到了美国的 97%, 而墨西哥只达到了美国的 22%。

(49-2) 琼斯-克列诺算法还能用来评估一个国家不同时期的经济表现。(50) 根据这种方法, 从 2000 年初到 2005 年, 美国一直是大国中经济福利最好的。2007 年之后, 美国的经济福利依然在增长, 但提升速度明显放缓。

琼斯-克列诺研究给予了我们方法上的启示, 那就是经济福利是多维度的。该方法足够灵活, 所以原则上讲, 人民其他生活质量的重大变化, 例如污染物总排放量的减少和犯罪率的下降, 也是可以包括在内的。

## 详解详析:

46. 答案: A

定位: 由题干中的 2015 report by the Census Bureau 定位到原文第二段前两句: ...the Census Bureau, which found that average household income rose by 5.2% in 2015. Unfortunately, that conclusion puts too much weight on a useful, but flawed and incomplete, statistic.

详解: 观点态度题。本题考查作者对美国人口普查局 2015 年报告的看法。原文第二段首句先介绍了美国人口普查局的报告内容, 接着用转折词 Unfortunately 引出作者的看法, 即“这一结论过分强调的统计数据虽然有用, 但并不完整且存在错误。”A) 选项中的 based on 和 questionable 分别对应定位句中的 puts too much weight on 和 flawed and incomplete, 故 A 为答案。

点睛: B) “该报告反映了经济变化”是强干扰选项, 虽然定位句提到“美国家庭平均收入在 2015 年提高了 5.2%”这一变化, 但这是报告的内容, 而非作者对报告的观点态度, 故排除该项; C) “该报告证明了经济福利的提高”, 从第二段后半部分以及接下来文章的内容来看, 作者认为这份报告的衡量依据存在很多严重的问题, C) 和原文内容相反, 故排除; D) “该报告提供了很多令人深思的地方”, 根据原文后面的内容, 真正给人带来深思的是琼斯-克列诺算法, D) 和原文不符, 故排除。

47. 答案: D

定位: 由题干中的 Jones-Klenow method 定位到原文第三段前两句: ...a recently published article by Charles Jones and Peter Klenow, which proposes an interesting new measure of economic welfare. While by no means perfect, it is considerably more comprehensive than average income...

详解: 观点态度题。由第三段第二句可知, 虽然琼斯-克列诺算法不能称之为完美, 但它比只考虑平均收入的方法要全面很多, D) “它是一种衡量人民经济幸福感的更加全面的方法”与此意思一致, 因此应选 D。该选项中的 a more comprehensive measure 对应定位句中的 considerably more comprehensive than average income。

点睛: A) “它广泛地应用于比较不同国家的经济增长”是强干扰项, 原文第三段最后一句提到琼斯-克列诺算法可以用来评估不同国家的经济表现, A 中的 is widely used “现在被广泛用于”和原文中的 can be used “可以用



于”存在语义上的差别，而且 A 中的 economic growth “经济增长”和原文中的 economic performance “经济表现”也不能完全对等，故排除 A；B) “它对衡量普通民众生活水平的方式进行了彻底改革”夸大了琼斯-克列诺算法与人口普查局所用方法的不同，故排除；C) “它关注人民的消费水平而不是他们的平均收入”是对原文的曲解，原文中说这种方法“比只考虑平均收入的方法要全面很多”，且该方法“不仅考虑了人均消费水平的增长情况，还纳入了工作时间的变化、预期寿命和经济不平等方面的相关数据”，C 与原文不符，故排除。

48. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 comparison between France and the U.S. in terms of real consumption per person 定位到原文第五段前两句：In 2005, as the authors observe, real consumption per person in France was only 60% as high as the U.S., making it appear that Americans were economically much better off than the French on average. However, that comparison omits other relevant factors: leisure time, life expectancy, and economic inequality.

详解：观点态度题。定位句提到，只比较两国人均消费水平这种对比方法“忽略了其他相关因素：休闲时间、预期寿命和经济不平等”，B) 选项中的 neglected many important indicators 对应定位句中的 omits other relevant factors, 故 B 为答案。

点睛：原文第五段最后一句提到，“由于这些差异，只对比美法之间的消费水平得出的经济差异就有些言过其实了”，A) “它反映了两国经济之间目前存在着巨大差距”和原文意思相反，可排除；C) “它掩盖了公民个体之间的差异”和 D) “它没有算入自然资源之间的差异”原文未提及，故均排除。

49. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 advantage 和 Jones-Klenow method 定位到原文第三段最后一句：Moreover, it can be used to assess economic performance both across countries and over time. 以及第七段第一句：The Jones-Klenow measure can also assess an economy's performance over time.

详解：事实细节题。本题考查琼斯-克列诺算法有什么优点。由原文可知，用这种方法不仅可以评估不同国家的经济表现，还能对比同一个国家不同时期的经济表现，第三段最后一句和第七段第一句都提到了这一点。D 中的 compare a country's economic conditions 对应两个定位句中的 assess economic performance 和 assess an economy's performance, 而 between different periods of time 对应定位句中的 over time, 故 D 为答案。

点睛：A) “它能准确地找出一个国家的现阶段的经济问题”和 C) “它能诊断出一个国家经济提升速度缓慢的原因”都是对倒数第二段最后两句的曲解，原文只是提到“2007 年之后，美国的经济福利依然在增长，但提升速度明显放缓”，但并未提及原因为何，也未对此进行解释，故排除这两项；B) “它有助于提升了人们对自身经济幸福感的认识”，原文未提及，故排除。

50. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 American people's economic well-being 和四个选项内容定位到原文倒数第二段最后三句：According to this measure, as of the early-to-mid-2000s, the U.S. had the highest economic welfare of any large country. Since 2007, economic welfare in the U.S. has continued to improve. However, the pace of improvement has slowed markedly.

详解：推理判断题。定位句提到：“从 2000 年初到 2005 年，美国一直是大国中经济福利最好的。2007 年之后，美国的经济福利依然在增长，但提升速度明显放缓。”C) “它的提升不像人口普查局报告的那么高”符合此意，故 C 为答案。

点睛：A) “它比其他欧洲强国要好得多”，由定位句可知，这是截止到 2005 年的情况，现在并不是这样，故排除；B) “它从本世纪初就一直在下滑”，定位句提到，美国的经济福利还在增长，只是增长速度放慢了而已，B 曲解了原文意思，故排除；D) “它从 2005 年开始就未被准确评估和报告过”与原文意思不一样，故排除。

## Passage Two

### 全文翻译：

如果你曾经以“如果我是你……”开始一句话，或者百思不得其解为何答案明明如同水晶般透明，可你的同事却依旧为某个抉择而苦恼。这背后是有科学原因的。(51-1) 一天之中，我们为自己做决定的能力可能会随着时间的流失而大大下降，导致我们优柔寡断或者做出错误选择。可是，替别人做决定却是一个非常令人享受的任务，它不会让人遭遇同样的问题。

(51-2/52-1) 著名心理学家伊万·伯尔曼解释说，这种问题叫作“决策疲劳”，是在经历了不停做决策的漫长一天后会出现的一种心理学现象，而它会影响你的决策质量。

(52-2) 例如，已经工作了数小时的医生更有可能在昏头的情况下给病人开抗生素。伯尔曼说：“这可能是因





为直接开个药方把这个病例处理完要比进一步诊断更简单省事。”

(53) 但当你替别人做决定时，决策疲劳就会消失无踪。当人们将自己想象成提建议者并将他们自己的决定想象成别人面临的抉择时，他们的疲劳程度会减轻，并且会在决策过程中更少地依赖走捷径。伯尔曼说：“把自己扮演成提建议者而不是做决策者能避免承受决策疲劳带来的不良后果。好像替别人做决定是一件有趣、自由的事情。”

从别人那里寻求建议不仅能够提供新的视角和思维过程，而且经常能带来更为冒险的决定。伯尔曼说，虽然这听起来不合人意，但也可能让你受益良多。(54-1) “人们在经历决策疲劳时——当他们厌倦了做决定时——他们倾向于维持现状，”他说。“但维持现状会带来很大的问题，因为行动过程中的改变有时候非常重要，它会给你带来积极的结果。”

(55) 为了获得成功或回报，某种程度的冒险总是必不可少的。(54-2) “容易受决策疲劳影响的人往往可能选择不作为，而非有所作为，”伯尔曼说。“这并不是说冒险永远是好的，但人在冒险时至少是在采取行动，而决策疲劳一定会导致不作为，从而会让那些本来希望尝试新思路但不幸受阻的决策者可能感到懊恼不已。”

伯尔曼警告道，你能给别人做出好的选择并不意味着你能给自己做出好的选择。他提到：“研究表明，女性替他人谈判的薪水总是比为她们自己谈判的薪水高。”他还补充说，人们身处的决策角色总在变化。

#### 详解详析：

51. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 making decisions 定位到原文第一段第二句：Our own decision-making abilities can become depleted over the course of the day causing indecision or poor choices... 和第二段：The problem is "decision fatigue," a psychological phenomenon that takes a toll on ...

详解：观点态度题。由定位句可知，我们为自己做决定的能力可能会随着一天中时间的流逝而大大下降，第二段解释说这是“决策疲劳”，是“在经历了不停的决策的漫长一天后会出现的一种心理学现象”，A 中的 become exhausted 和 making too many decisions 对应定位句中的 depleted over the course of the day 和第二段中的 fatigue 及 after a long day of decision making，故 A 为答案。

点睛：B) “他们在帮别人做决定时会比为自己做决定是更谨慎”，原文只是说帮别人做决定是件令人愉悦的事，并未提及是否会更谨慎，故排除该项；C) “他们会以他们认为对自己有利的方式来做出决定”，原文未提及，故排除；D) “他们做决定的能力有巨大的差异”是强干扰项，原文提到当别人做决定时，决策疲劳这种现象会消失，人不会觉得那么累，对比的是在替自己做决定和替别人做决定时决策疲劳的程度，而不是做决定的能力，故排除 D。

52. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 physicians 定位到原文第三段第一句：Physicians who have been on the job for several hours, for example, are more likely to prescribe antibiotics to patients when it's unwise to do so.

详解：主旨大意题。由定位句可知，已经工作了数小时的医生更有可能在昏头的情况下给病人开抗生素。例子都是为了支撑观点，医生的例子是为了支撑第二段中伯尔曼关于“决策疲劳”的观点，即决策疲劳这种心理学现象会影响人的决策质量，C 中的 prevent people making wise decisions 对应定位句中的 when it's unwise to do so 和第二段中的 takes a toll on the quality of your choices 故为 C 答案。

点睛：A) “病人很少能在一天要结束的时候得到应有的护理”和 B) “抗生素处方对病人的健康有害”是对定位句的过度推断，定位句只是说医生在决策疲劳状态下更可能做出并不明智的决定，A 和 B 把这句话的意思引申过度，故排除；D) “医生尤其容易受决策疲劳影响”是对原文的过度推测，原文只是说连续工作几小时的医生更可能会做出不明智的决定，而不是所有的医生都更容易受决策疲劳影响，故排除 D。

53. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 when 和 feel less decision fatigue 定位到原文第四段前两句：But decision fatigue goes away when you are making the decision for someone else. When people imagine themselves as advisers and imagine their own choices as belonging to someone else, they feel less tired and rely less on decision shortcuts to make those choices.

详解：事实细节题。由定位句可知，当你替别人做决定时，决策疲劳就会消失无踪。当人们将自己想象成提建议者并将他们自己的决定想象成别人面临的抉择时，他们的疲劳程度会减轻。题干中的 feel less decision fatigue 对应原文中的 decision fatigue goes away 和 feel less tired，B 项中的 help others to make decisions 对应定位句中的 making the decision for someone else，故 B 为答案。

点睛：A) “当他们做决策走捷径时”是对定位句第二句的曲解，原文是说将自己想象成提建议者做决定时会更少地依赖走捷径，故排除；C) “当他们需要做出重大决定时”原文未提及，故排除；D) “当他们可以求助于别人给出建议时”是对定位句第二句的曲解，原文是把自己想象成提建议者，而不是去寻求别人的建议，故排除。

54. 答案：D



定位：由题干和四个选项定位到第五段第三句："when people experience decision fatigue-when they are tired of making choices-they have a tendency to choose to go with *status quo* (现状),"he says. 和第六段第二句："people who are susceptible to decision fatigue will likely choose to do nothing over something,"he says.

详解：事实细节题。本题考查当人们遭遇决策疲劳时可能会有什么举动，题干中的 people likely to do 对应定位句中的 have a tendency to choose to 和 likely choose to。由定位句可知，人们在经历决策疲劳时，倾向于维持现状，往往可能选择不作为，而非有所作为。D) “他们避免尝试任何新的东西”符合原文意思，故为答案。

点睛：A) “他们会向医生寻求建议”原文未提及，故排除；B) “他们往往会做出冒险的决策”是对原文第五段第一句的曲解，原文是说从别人那里寻求建议可能会带来更为冒险的决定，而不是自己遭遇决策疲劳时会做出冒险的决定，故排除该项；C) “他们会采取一个全新的思路”，原文倒数第二段最后一句提到，决策疲劳会阻碍那些本来希望尝试新思路的人做出行动，C)和原文意思完全相反，故排除。

55. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 taking some risk 和四个选项定位到原文倒数第二段第一句：In order to achieve a successful outcome or reward, some level of risk is almost always essential.

详解：事实细节题。由定位句可知，伯尔曼认为为了获得成功或回报，某种程度的冒险总是必不可少的。A 中的 vital 和 reach the goal desired 分别对应定位句中的 essential 和 achieve a successful outcome or reward, 故 A 为答案。

点睛：B) “这可能导致严重的后果”和原文意思相反，原文第五段一直在说冒险的好处和不采取任何行动的坏处，故排除该项；C) “它是人们更为创新”属于张冠李戴，原文倒数第三段首句提到从别人那里寻求建议能够提供新的视角和思维过程，这是寻求别人的建议的好处，而不是做决策时冒险的好处，故排除 C；D) “这往往以懊恼告终”是强干扰选项，考查对倒数第二段最后一句话的理解，该句话后半句的主语是 decision fatigue，谓语是 leads to，宾语是 inaction and the possible chagrin，句子大意为“决策疲劳一定会导致不作为和懊恼”，而 D)选项的主语 it 代指的是题干中的 taking some risk in decision making “在做决策时冒一些风险”，属于张冠李戴，故排除 D。

## Part IV Translation

参考译文：

Bicycles used to be the leading means of transportation in China's cities and villages, and China was once called "the Kingdom of Bicycles". nowadays, with traffic congestion and air pollution becoming more and more serious in cities, riding a bicycle has started to become popular again. Recently, China's entrepreneurs have combined mobile Internet technologies with bicycles and invented the business model of bike-sharing. The appearance of shared bikes has made it more convenient for people to get around, and people can ride shared bikes at any time only with the help of a mobile phone. To encourage people to travel by bike, many cities have built bike lanes. Now, a growing number of Chinese people also like working out through cycling.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时，逗号前后可以像参考译文中那样译为并列结构，也可以把前后结构进行调整，后半句译为主句，前半部分是事实背景，用 when 连接放在主句之后，即 "China was once dubbed 'the Kingdom of Bicycles' when bicycles were the predominant means of transportation in urban and rural China alike."。“最主要的交通工具”可译为 the leading/predominant means of transportation。
2. 翻译第二句时，“随着……”为陈述事实，用一般现在时，可以用 with 或 as 连接，后半句“……又开始流行起来”说明是已经开始的动作，因此要用现在完成时，作句子主干；“流行”可译为 become popular 或 catch on。
3. 翻译第三句时，注意时态应确定为现在完成时；翻译时除了像参考译文中那样译为并列结构外，还可以将第二个逗号后的分句译为句子的主干部分，前面的内容译为 by doing sth. 结构，放在主干成分之后，即 "In recent years, Chinese entrepreneurs have developed a business model called bike-sharing by equipping bicycles with mobile Internet technologies."。“中国企业家”可译为 China's/Chinese entrepreneurs；“移动互联网技术”译为 mobile Internet technologies；“共享单车”译为 shared bikes 或 bike-sharing。
4. 翻译第四句时，除了像参考译文的译法，也可以把前半句译为主句，把后半句看作是对前半句的补充说明，译为从属结构，即 "With shared bikes, people find it more convenient to get around at any time they want with the mere help of a mobile phone."。
5. 翻译第五句时，“为了……”作目的状语，后半句为具体做的事情，作句子的主干；“自行车道”可译为 bike/bicycle lanes。
6. 翻译最后一句时，注意时态的判断，该句是事实陈述，应该用一般现在时；“通过骑车健身”可以译为 work out through cycling 或者 exercise by riding bikes。

