

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A). Stretches of farmland. B). Typical Egyptian animal farms.
C). Tombs of ancient rulers. D). Ruins left by devastating floods.
10. A). It provides habitats for more primitive tribes.
B). It is hardly associated with great civilizations.
C). It has not yet been fully explored and exploited.
D). It gathers water from many tropical rain forests.
11. A). It carries about one fifth of the world's fresh water.
B). It has numerous human settlements along its banks.
C). It is second only to the Mississippi River in width.
D). It is as long as the Nile and the Yangtze combined.

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

12. A). Living a life in the fast lane leads to success.
B). We are always in a rush to do various things.
C). The search for tranquility has become a trend.
D). All of us actually yearn for a slow and calm life.
13. A). She had trouble balancing family and work. B). She enjoyed the various social events.
C). She was accustomed to tight schedules. D). She spent all her leisure time writing books.
14. A). The possibility of ruining her family. B). Becoming aware of her declining health.
C). The fatigue from living a fast-paced life. D). Reading a book about slowing down.
15. A). She started to follow the cultural norms. B). She came to enjoy doing everyday tasks.
C). She learned to use more polite expressions. D). She stopped using to-do lists and calendars.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A). They will root out native species altogether. B). They contribute to a region's biodiversity.
C). They pose a threat to the local ecosystem. D). They will crossbreed with native species.
17. A). Their classifications are meaningful. B). Their interactions are hard to define.
C). Their definitions are changeable. D). Their distinctions are artificial.
18. A). Only a few of them cause problems to native
B). They may turn to benefit the local environment
C). Few of them can survive in their new habitats.



celebrating the 32 festivals. In 1863, after 17 years of advocacy including letters to five presidents, Hale got it. President Abraham Lincoln, during the Civil War, issued a 33 setting aside the last Thursday in November for the holiday.

The true authorship of “Mary’s Little Lamb” is disputed. According to New England Historical Society, Hale wrote only one part of the poem, but claimed authorship. Regardless of the author, it seems that the poem was 34 by a real event. When young Mary Sawyer was followed to school by a lamb in 1816, it caused some problems. A bystander named John Roulstone wrote a poem about the event, then, at some point, Hale herself seems to have helped write it. However, if a 1916 piece by her great-niece is to be trusted, Hale claimed for the 35 of her life that “Some other people pretended that someone else wrote the poem”.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| A). campaign | B). career |
| C). characters | D). features |
| E). fierce | F). inspired |
| G). latter | H). obsessed |
| I). proclamation | J). rectified |
| K). reputed | L). rest |
| M). supposed | N). traditional |
| O). versatile | |

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**.

Grow Plants Without Water

- [A]. Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of *lush* (茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences: South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades—will cost at least a quarter of its corn crop this year.
- [B]. Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.
- [C]. Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called *inselbergs* rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.
- [D]. Farrant calls them *resurrection plants* (复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun. They wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her *time-lapse* (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.



- [E]. The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells. Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought ; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die. They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.
- [F]. Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism .When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.
- [G]. What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? Seeds—almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied *recalcitrant seeds* (执拗性种子), such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they *sprout* (发芽). Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.
- [H]. After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so *resilient* (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues. What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops."Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes,"Farrant says."We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."
- [I]. Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops."I'm trying three methods of breeding,"Farrant says : conventional, genetic modification and gene editing. She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works. Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails : "I'm giving people an option. "
- [J]. Farrant and others in the resurrection business got together last year to discuss the best species of resurrection plant to use as a lab model. Just like medical researchers use rats to test ideas for human medical treatments, botanists use plants that are relatively easy to grow in a lab or greenhouse setting to test their ideas for related species. The Queensland rock violet is one of the best studied resurrection plants so far, with a draft *genome* (基因图谱) published last year by a Chinese team. Also last year, Farrant and colleagues published a detailed molecular study of another candidate, *Xerophyta viscosa*, a tough-as-nail south African plant with lily-like flowers, and she says that a genome is on the way. one or both of these models will help researchers test their ideas — so far mostly done in the lab— on test plots.
- [K]. Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety."The yield is never going to be high,"Farrant says, so these plants will be targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash



out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa."My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says."I'm targeting crops that are of African value. "

36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts.
37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops.
38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall.
39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of subsistence farmers.
40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought.
41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops.
42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back.
43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that can survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.
44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.
45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

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.

Human memory is notoriously unreliable. Even people with the sharpest facial-recognition skills can only remember so much.

It's tough to quantify how good a person is at remembering. No one really knows how many different faces someone can recall, for example, but various estimates tend to hover in the thousands-based on the number of acquaintances a person might have.

Machines aren't limited this way. Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees-then recognize a face it's told to find-with remarkable speed and precision. This skill is what supports the enormous promise of facial-recognition software in the 21st century. It's also what makes contemporary surveillance systems so scary.

The thing is, machines still have limitations when it comes to facial recognition. And scientists are only just beginning to understand what those constraints are. To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces- they call it MegaFace- and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms (算法) as they scaled up in complexity. The idea was to test the machines on a database that included up to 1 million different images of nearly 700,000 different people-and not just a large database featuring a relatively small number of different faces, more consistent with what's been used in other research.

As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board. Algorithms that were right 95% of the time when they were dealing with a 13, 000-image database, for example, were accurate about 70% of the time when confronted with 1 million images. That's still pretty good, says one of the researchers, Ira Kemelmacher-Shlizerman."Much better than we expected, "she said.

Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike-either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人),whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the



machine would incorrectly view as separate people.

"Once we scale up, algorithms must be sensitive to tiny changes in identities and at the same time invariant to lighting, pose, age," Kemelmacher-Shlizerman said.

The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist--at least, not in formats that are accessible to academic researchers. Training sets like the ones Google and Facebook have are private. There are no public databases that contain millions of faces. MegaFace's creators say it's the largest publicly available facial-recognition dataset out there.

"An ultimate face recognition algorithm should perform with billions of people in a dataset," the researchers wrote.

46. Compared with human memory, machines can_____.
- A) identify human faces more efficiently
 - B) tell a friend from a mere acquaintance
 - C) store an unlimited number of human faces
 - D) perceive images invisible to the human eye
47. Why did researchers create MegaFace?
- A) To enlarge the volume of the facial-recognition database
 - B) To increase the variety of facial-recognition software
 - C) To understand computers' problems with facial recognition
 - D) To reduce the complexity of facial-recognition algorithms
48. What does the passage say about machine accuracy?
- A) It falls short of researchers' expectations.
 - B) It improves with added computing power.
 - C) It varies greatly with different algorithms.
 - D) It decreases as the database size increases.
49. What is said to be a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines?
- A) They cannot easily tell apart people with near-identical appearances.
 - B) They have difficulty identifying changes in facial expressions
 - C) They are not sensitive to minute changes in people's mood
 - D) They have problems distinguishing people of the same age
50. What is the difficulty confronting researchers of facial-recognition machines?
- A) No computer is yet able to handle huge datasets of human faces
 - B) There do not exist public databases with sufficient face sampler
 - C) There are no appropriate algorithms to process the face samples
 - D) They have trouble converting face datasets into the right format.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

There're currently 21.5 million students in America, and many will be funding their college on borrowed money. Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible. The average student's debt upon graduation now



approaches \$40, 000, and as college becomes ever more expensive, calls to make it "free" are multiplying. Even Hillary Clinton says that when it comes to college, "Costs won't be a barrier."

But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing costs are absolutely a barrier.

The actual question we debate is who should pay for people to go to college. If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?

At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers. After all, students making their own choices in this respect is what caused the problem in the first place. We simply don't need more poetry, gender studies, or sociology majors. How do we know which subjects benefit society? Easy.

Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have. Certainly, there're benefits to a college major beyond the job a student can perform. But if we're talking about the benefits to society, the only thing that matters is what the major enables the student to produce for society. And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

A low wage for elementary school teachers, however, doesn't mean elementary education isn't important. It simply means there're too many elementary school teachers already.

Meanwhile, there're few who're willing and able to perform jobs requiring a petroleum engineering major, so the value of one more of those people is very high

So we can have taxpayers pick up students' tuition in exchange for dictating what those students will study. Or we can allow students both to choose their majors and pay for their education themselves. But in the end, one of two things is true:

Either a college major is worth its cost or it isn't. If yes, taxpayer financing isn't needed. If not taxpayer financing isn't desirable. Either way, taxpayers have no business paying for students' college education.

51. What does the author think of college students funding their education through loans?

- A) They only expect to get huge returns.
- C) They benefit at taxpayers expense.
- B) They are acting in an irrational way.
- D) They will regret doing so someday.

52. In the author's opinion, free college education is _____.

- A) impractical
- B) unsustainable
- C) a goal to strive for
- D) a way to social equality

53. What should students do if taxpayers are to bear their college costs?

- A) Work even harder to repay society.
- B) Choose their subjects more carefully.
- C) Choose majors that will serve society's practical need.
- D) Allow taxpayers to participate in college administration.

54. What does the author say about the value of a student's college education?

- A) It is underestimated by profit-seeking employers.
- B) It is to be proved by what they can do on the job.
- C) It is well reflected in their average starting salary.
- D) It is embodied in how they remove social barriers.



55. What message does the author want to convey in the passage?

- A) Students should think care fully whether to go to college
- B) Taxpayers should only finance the most gifted students.
- C) The worth of a college education is open to debate.
- D) College students should fund their own education..

Part I

Translation

(30minutes)

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**.

中国目前拥有世界上最大最快的高速铁路网。高铁列车的运行速度还将继续提升，更多的城市将修建高铁站。高铁大大缩短了人们出行的时间。相对飞机而言，高铁列车的突出优势在于准时，因为基本不受天气或交通管制的影响。高铁极大地改变了中国人的生活方式。如今，它已经成了很多人商务旅行的首选交通工具。越来越多的人也在假日乘高铁外出旅游。还有不少年轻人选择在一个城市工作而在邻近城市居住，每天乘高铁上下班。



2018年6月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解（第2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——师生间的信任是考生非常熟悉的话题，因此写起来有话可说。考生应该将重点放在第二段具体阐述建立师生间信任的重要性上。学生如果信任老师，他们会喜欢学习；老师如果信任学生，他们会更主动地帮组学生。另外，师生间的信任不是一朝一夕能够建立起来的，者需要双方的共同努力。

范文点评:

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>The Importance of Building Trust Between Teachers and Students</p> <p>① <u>A good relationship between a student and a teacher can have a major influence on a kid's development, and</u> ② <u>trust is crucial and indispensable in maintaining the relationship.</u></p> <p>③ <u>To begin with,</u> only when a student believes in his or her teacher is he or she willing to learn from the teacher or look to the teacher for guidance and support. In reality, too many students are weary of studying and even drop out of school just because they dislike their teachers, which may change their whole life.</p> <p>④ <u>Secondly,</u> a teacher who has the full trust in his or her students is more motivated to help them improve the consciousness and initiative of learning, which in turn will benefit the students most.</p> <p>⑤ <u>However,</u> the credibility between teachers and students is not something that can be built in one day. ⑥ <u>On the one hand,</u> teachers should comprehend the students' actual demands and offer them timely help. ⑦ <u>On the other hand,</u> students should always respect their teachers.</p> <p>⑧ <u>All in all,</u> trust in a teacher-student relationship is a must to achieve effective teaching and learning.</p>	<p>①开门见山，提出良好的师生关系的重要性。</p> <p>②切入主题，表明信任对维持良好的师生关系至关重要且不可或缺。</p> <p>③④分别使用 To begin with 和 Secondly 具体阐释师生间信任的重要性，层次分明。</p> <p>⑤用 However 进行转折，引出师生间建立信任的措施。</p> <p>⑥⑦分别使用 On the one hand... 和 On the other hand... 说明师生双方都应该为彼此间的信任做出努力。</p> <p>⑧总结全文，得出结论：师生间的信任是实现有效教学的必要条件。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>indispensable 不可缺少的</p> <p>look to sb. for... 指望某人……</p> <p>be weary of... 厌烦……</p> <p>motivated 积极的，主动的</p> <p>Consciousness 意识</p> <p>Initiative 主动性</p>

全文翻译:

师生间建立信任的重要性

良好的师生关系会对孩子的发展产生重大影响，而信任对维持这种关系至关重要且不可或缺。

首先，只有当学生信任老师时，他或她才愿意向老师学习或指望得到老师的指导和支持。在现实中，很多学生仅仅因为不喜欢老师就厌学甚至辍学，这可能会改变他们的整个人生。其次，一个充分信任自己学生的老师会更主动地帮助学生提高学习意识和主动性，这反过来又会使学生最受益。然而，师生间的信任并非一朝一夕能够建立起来的。一方面，老师应该理解学生的实际需求，及时提供帮助。另一方面，学生应该始终尊重他们的老师。

总而言之，师生间的信任是实现有效教学的必要条件。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: Tonight we have a special guest from the local establishment, the Parisian Café. Welcome!

W: Hi, thanks for have a meal on your show.

M: Thank you for joining us. (1) So please tell us, why do decide to open a café?

W: Well, we saw the opportunity to offer something a little special and different from other establishments. Cafe certainly are a very competitive market sector. (2) There are more than plenty in our city, and we felt they are all rather similar to each other. Wouldn't you agree?



M: Certainly yes. So how is your establishment any different?

W: Well, since people, we have rabbits wandering freely on the place. Our customers come in and enjoy their food and drinks while little rabbit play about and brush against their legs. There is no other place like it.

M: That's amazing! How do you come up with the idea?

W: We saw other cafes with cats in them. So we thought, why not rabbit? People love the rabbits. They are very cute animals.

M: But it is safe? Do the rabbit ever bite people? Or do any customer ever hurt the rabbits?

W: It's perfectly safe for both rabbits and our customers. Rabbits are very peaceful and certainly do not bite. (3)Furthermore, our rabbits are regularly cleaned and have all received the required shouts. So there is no health risk whatsoever.(4)As for our customers, they are all animal lovers, so they would never try to hurt the rabbits. Sometimes a young child may get over- excited, and they are a little too rough, but it's never a serious matter. On the contrary, the Parisian Café offers a great experience for children, a chance for them to learn about rabbits and how to take care of them.

M: Well it's certainly the first time I've heard of a café like that.

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

未听先知: 预览四道题各选项, 由反复出现的 café 和 customers 等词可以初步推测, 对话内容与咖啡有关; 再结合 animal、pets、breeds、rabbits 和 her café 等词可以进一步推测, 对话中的女士拥有一个咖啡馆, 且其咖啡馆与动物有关。

1: What do we learn about the woman?

答案: D

详解: 对话中, 男士首先介绍说今天的嘉宾来自 Parisian Café, 接下来他问女士为什么会决定开一家咖啡馆。由此可以推断, 女士拥有一家咖啡馆, 答案为 D。

2: What does the woman say about the cafés in her city?

答案: A

详解: 对话中女士说, 城里有很多咖啡馆, 而这些咖啡馆都十分相似。因此答案为 A。

3: How does the Parisian Café guarantee that its rabbit pose no health threat?

答案: A

详解: 当男士问女士咖啡馆里的兔子是否安全时, 女士说, 首先, 兔子是一种非常温顺的动物, 不会咬人, 而且他们会定期对兔子进行清理, 还保证兔子们按要求进行(免疫)注射, 因此不会有健康风险。也就是说, 通过定期清洁和注射疫苗, 他们能够保证兔子们不会对顾客造成任何健康威胁, 答案为 A。

4: What does the woman say about their customers?

答案: C

详解: 对话中女士提到, 来咖啡馆的客人都是动物爱好者, 绝不会伤害这些兔子。因此答案为 C。

Conversation Two

M: Hey, there. How are you?

W: Oh, hi. I'm great! Thanks. And you look great, too.

M: Thank you. It's good to see you shopping in the organic section. I see you've got a lot of healthy stuff. (5-1)I wish I could buy more organic produce from here, but I find that kids don't like it. I don't know about yours, but mine are all about junk food.

W: Oh, trust me! I know exactly how you feel. (5-2)My children are the same. What is it with kids these days and all that junk food they eat? (6-1)I think it's all that advertising on TV. That's where they get it.

M: Yes, it must be. (6-2)My children see something on TV and they immediately want it. It's like they don't realize it's just an advertisement.

W: Right. And practically everything that's advertises for children is unhealthy processed food. No surprise then it becomes a battle for us parents to feed our children ordinary fruit and vegetables.

M: That's just the thing. One never sees ordinary ingredients being advertised on TV. It's never a carrot or a peach. It's always some garbage, like chocolate-covered sweets. So unhealthy.

W: Exactly! (7-1)And these big food corporations have so much money to spend on clever tactic design to make young



children want to buy their products. Children never stand the chance. It's really not fair.

M: (7-2)You are so right. (8)When we were children, we barely had any junk food available, and we turned out just fine.

W: Yes. My parents don't understand any of it. Both TV commercials and the supermarkets are alien to them. Their worlds were so different back to when they are young.

M: I don't know what will happen to the next generation.

W: The world is going crazy.

M: You bet.

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

未听先知: 预览四道题各选项, 由 vitamins、taste、foods 和 ingredients 等词可以初步推测, 对话与食品有关; 再结合 too many additives、garbage、TV commercials、sweet foods 和 children 等词可以进一步推测, 对话内容与儿童类食品有关, 并且涉及垃圾食品和电视广告之间的关系。

5: What do the speakers say about the food their children like?

答案: D

详解: 当男士看到女士买了很多健康食品时, 他十分感慨, 说自己的孩子不喜欢这些健康食品, 就喜欢吃垃圾食品, 而女士说她特别理解男士的感受, 她的孩子也是这样。也就是说, 对话中两人的孩子都喜欢吃垃圾食品, 答案为 D。

6: According to the speakers, what affects children's choice of food most?

答案: B

详解: 对话中女士说, 她认为孩子们对食品的选择都是受到了电视广告的影响, 男士也表示赞同, 说孩子们看到电视上有什么就立马想要什么。由此可知, 对话中的两人认为是电视广告影响了孩子们对食物的选择, 答案为 B。

7: What do the speakers believe big food corporations are doing?

答案: C

详解: 对话中女士说, 大型食品公司会花很多钱设计一些聪明的策略, 就是为了让孩子们想要去购买他们的产品, 男士也同意这一观点。也就是说, 对话中的两人都认为大型食品公司在努力诱惑孩子们购买他们的产品, 答案为 C。

8: What do we know about the speakers when they were children?

答案: B

详解: 对话中男士说, 他们还是孩子的时候几乎接触不到垃圾食品, 结果长得也挺好。也就是说, 他们小时候很少吃垃圾食品, 答案为 B。

Section B

Passage One

At some 2,300 miles in length, the Mississippi is the longest river in the United States. At some 1,000 miles, the Mackenzie is the longest river in Canada. But these waterways seem mute in comparison to the world's two longest rivers — the Nile and the Amazon.

The Nile, which begins in central Africa and flows over 4,100 miles north into the Mediterranean, hosted one of the world's great ancient civilizations along its shores. Calm and peaceful for most of the year, the Nile used to flood annually, thereby creating, irrigating and caring new topsoil to the nearby farmland on which ancient Egypt depended for a livelihood. As a means of transportation, the river carried various vessels up and down its length. (9)A journey through the unobstructed part of this waterway today would pass by the splendid Valley of the Kings, where the tombs of many of these ancient monarchs have stood for over 3,000 years.

(10)Great civilizations and intensive settlements are hardly associated with the Amazon, (11)yet this 4,000-mile-long South American river carries about 20 percent of the world's fresh water — more than the Mississippi, Nile, and Yangtze combined. Other statistics are equally astonishing. The Amazon is so wide at some points that from its center neither shore can be seen. Each second, the Amazon pours some 55 million gallons of water into the Atlantic; there, at its mouth, stands one island larger than Switzerland. Most important of all, the Amazon irrigates the largest tropical rainforest on Earth.

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

未听先知: 预览三道题各选项, 由选项中的 floods、water、fresh water 和 banks 等词可以初步推测, 短文与河流有



关；再结合 Egyptian、Tombs of ancient rulers、tribes、civilizations、the Mississippi River、the Nile 和 the Yangtze 等词可以进一步推测，短文涉及世界几大长河，重点讲述埃及的尼罗河及沿岸文明等方面的内容。

9. What can be found in the Valley of the Kings?

答案：C

详解：短文中提到，沿着如今畅通无阻的水路前行会经过辉煌的帝王谷（Valley of the Kings），这里有许多 3,000 多年前的古代帝王的陵墓。因此答案为 C。

10. In what way is the Amazon different from other big rivers?

答案：B

详解：短文中明确提到，亚马逊河几乎从未与伟大的文明和密集聚居地这样的字眼关联在一起。因此答案为 B。

11. What does the speaker say about the Amazon?

答案：A

详解：短文中提到，亚马逊河拥有地球上 20% 左右的淡水。因此答案为 A。

Passage Two

How often do you say to people “I’m busy” or “I haven’t got time for that.” (12) It’s inevitable truth that all of us live a life in the fast lane, even though we know that being busy is not always particularly healthy.

Growing up in New Zealand, everything was always calm and slow. People enjoyed the tranquility of a slower pace of life. But after I moved to the Tokyo and lived there for a number of years, (13) I got used to having a pilot to-do lists, and my calendar always looks like a mass, with lots of things to do written across it. I found myself feeling my timer up with endless work meetings and social events, rushing along as busy as a bee.

Then, one day, (14) I came across a book called In Praise of Slowness and realized that being busy is not only detrimental, but also has the danger of turning life into an endless race. So I started practicing the various practical steps mentioned by the author of the book, and began to revolt against the very idea of being too busy. (15) It doesn’t mean that to-do lists no longer exist, but I’ve become more aware of the important of slowing down and making sure that I enjoy the daily activities as I carry them out.

From now on, when someone asked how your life is, try your responding with the words like “exciting and fun”, instead of the culture norm that says “busy.” See if your experience the tranquility that follows.

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

未听先知：预览四道题各选项，由第 12 题各选项中的 Living a life in the fast lane、always in a rush、search for tranquility、yearn for a slow and calm life 可以推测，短文与生活方式有关，涉及否定快节奏的生活以及呼吁慢节奏的生活等方面的内容。

12. What does the speaker think is an inevitable truth?

答案：B

详解：短文开头提到，虽然我们知道忙碌不那么健康，但是我们过着快节奏的生活，这是一个无法逃避的事实。也就是说，我们总是在忙于各种各样的事情，答案为 B。

13. What does the speaker say about her life in Tokyo?

答案：C

详解：短文中讲话者提到，在东京生活了几年以后，她已经习惯了总是有一堆事情需要去做，她的日历看上去总是乱糟糟的，因为上面标记了一大堆需要做的事情。也就是说，东京的生活让她习惯了安排紧凑的生活，答案为 C。

14. What makes the speaker change her life style?

答案：D

详解：短文中讲话者提到，是一本名为 In Praise of Slowness 的书让她意识到忙碌的危害，因此她开始按照作者在书中讲到的实用性步骤改变生活方式。因此答案为 D。

15. What happened after the speaker changed her lifestyle?

答案：B

详解：短文末尾讲话者提到，改变生活方式并不是说她的任务清单就不存在了，而是她意识到了慢生活的意义，在做每一件日常小事的时候，都能够乐在其中。因此答案为 B。



Section C

Recording One

(16) Governments, private groups, and individuals spend billions of dollars a year trying to root out non-native organisms that are considered dangerous to ecosystems, and to prevent the introduction of new intruders. But a number of scientists question the assumption that the presence of alien species can never be acceptable in a natural ecosystem. They say that portraying introduced species as inherently bad is an unscientific approach. (17) “Distinctions between exotic and native species are artificial”, said Dr. Michael Rosenzweig, a professor of evolutionary biology at the University of Arizona, “because they depend on pegging a date and calling the plants and animals that show up after the date ‘exotic.’” Ecosystems free of species defined as exotic are, by default, considered the most natural. “You can’t roll back the clock and remove all exotics or fix habitats,” Dr. Rosenzweig said, “Both native and exotic species can become invasive, and so they all have to be monitored and controlled when they begin to get out of the hand.”

At its core, the debate is about how to manage the world’s remaining natural ecosystems and about how, and how much, to restore other habitats. Species that invade a territory can harm ecosystems, agriculture, and human health. They can threaten some native species or even destroy and replace others. Next to habitat loss, these invasive species represent the greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide, many ecologists say. Ecologists generally define an alien species as one that people, accidentally or deliberately, carried to its new location. Across the American continents, exotic species are those introduced after the first European contact. That date, rounded off to 1500 AD, represents what ecologists considered to have been a major shift in the spread of species, including crops and livestock, as they began to migrate with humans from continent to continent.

(18) “Only a small percentage of alien species cause problems in their new habitats,” said Don Smith, professor of ecology and evolutionary biology at the University of Tennessee. “Of the 7,000 alien species in the United States—out of a total of 150,000 species—only about 10 percent are invasive,” he pointed out. The other 90 percent have fit into their environments and are considered naturalized. Yet appearances can be deceiving, ecologists caution, and many of these exotics may be considered acceptable only because no one has documented their harmful effects. What is more, non-native species can appear harmless for decades, then turn invasive.

(19)

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

未听先知：预览三道题各选项，由 species、biodiversity 和 ecosystem 等词可以初步推测，讲座内容与物种和生态环境有关；再结合各选项中的 native species、contribute to a region’s biodiversity、local ecosystem 和 new habitats 等词可以进一步推测，讲座涉及外来物种对本地生态环境的影响方面的内容。

16. What assumption about introduced species is challenged by a number of scientists?

答案：C

详解：讲座开头提到，政府、私人团体以及很多个人都花费了大量的金钱来清除那些被认为会危害当地生态系统的外来生物以及预防新入侵者的引入，而这一观点却受到了很多科学家的质疑，他们对这些外来物种永远也不会融入当地自然生态系统这一看法持怀疑态度。他们说把外来物种描述成有害的是不科学的。因此答案为 C。

17. What does Dr. Michael Rosenzweig think of exotic and native species?

答案：D

详解：讲座中提到，Dr. Michael Rosenzweig 说，外来物种和本地物种的区分是人为的。因此答案为 D。

18. What does Professor Don Smith say about alien species?

答案：A

详解：讲座中提到，Don Smith 教授说，只有很少一部分外来物种会给新的生活环境带来问题。因此答案为 A。

Recording Two

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! And welcome to the third in our cities of business seminars in the program—Doing Business Abroad. Today we are going to look at intercultural awareness, that is, the fact that not everyone is British, not everyone speaks in English, and not everyone does business in the British way. And why should they? (19) If overseas business people are selling to us, then they will make every effort to speak English and to expect our tradition and methods. It is only polite for us to do the same when we visit them. It is not only polite. It is essential if we want to sell British projects overseas.



First, a short quiz. Let's see how in cultivate aware you are.

Question 1: Where must you not drink alcohol on the first and second of every month?

Question 2: Where should you never admire your host's positions?

Question 3: How should you attract the waiter during a business lunch in Banquet?

And Question 4: Where should you try to make all your appointments either before 2:00 or after 5:30 p.m.?

OK. Everyone had a chance to make some notes? Right. Here are the answers—although I am sure that the information could equally well apply to countries other than those I have chosen.

So No.1, (20)you must not drink alcohol on the first and seventh of the month in Indian. In international hotels you may find it served, but if you are having a meal with an Indian colleague, remember to avoid asking for a beer if your arrival coincides with one of those dates. 2. In Arab countries, the politeness and generosity of the people is without parallel. If you admire your colleague's beautiful golden bowls, you may well find yourself being present with them as a present. This is not a cheap way to do your shopping, however, as your host will, quite correctly, expect you to respond by presenting him with a gift of equal worth and beauty. In Thailand, clicking the fingers, clapping your hands, or just shouting "Waiter!" will embarrass your hosts, fellow diners, the waiter himself and, most of all, you! Place you palm downward and make an inconspicuous waving gesture, which will produce instant and sacrificing results, (21)And finally, in Spain, some businesses maintain the pattern of working until about 2 o'clock and then returning to the office from 5:30 to 8:00, 9:00 or 10:00 in the evening.

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

未听先知: 预览三道题各选项, 由第 19 题选项中的 Respect、traditional culture 和 business 等词可以推测, 讲座内容与做生意过程中遇到的一些传统文化有关。

19. What should you do when doing business with foreigners?

答案: A

详解: 讲座中提到, 如果外国商人来英国做生意, 他们会尽力说英语并且尊重英国的传统及做事的方式, 如果英国人想要去其他国家做生意, 出于礼貌也应该尊重对方的传统。讲话者接着又说, 这样做不仅礼貌, 如果我们要在国外销售英国产品, 这也是有必要的。由此可知, 与外国人做生意的时候, 应该尊重对方的传统文化, 答案为 A。

20. What must you avoid doing with your Indian colleague?

答案: C

详解: 讲座中提到, 在印度, 每个月的第一天和第七天你都不能喝酒, 在国际饭店你会发现他们供应酒水, 但如果你是在这两个日子里和印度同事一起吃饭, 记得不要点啤酒。因此答案为 C。

21. What do we learn about some Spanish business people?

答案: D

详解: 讲座末尾提到了西班牙人的工作模式: 他们通常会在下午两点下班, 然后到晚上五点半再上班, 上到晚上八点、九点或者十点。也就是说, 下午两点至五点半期间是西班牙人的休息时间, 因此答案为 D。

Recording Three

(22)Shortly after he took over the Reader's Digest Association in 1984, George Grune unlocked the company's boardroom and announced that the room was now open to the employees. It was a symbolic act, indicating that under Grune's leadership Reader's Digest was going to be different. True to his word, Grune has shaken up the culture here.

To get an idea of the culture we're talking about, consider the boardroom Grune opened up. It has artworks that any museum in the world would want to collect, paintings by many world-famous artists like Monet and Picasso. Its headquarters houses some 3,000 works of art. The main building is topped with a Georgian Tower with four sculptures of the mythical winged horse, the magazine's corporate logo. It sits on 127 acres of well-trimmed lawns. The editor's office used to be occupied by founder Dewitt Wallace, who, along with his wife, Lila Acheson Wallace, launched Reader's Digest in 1922 with condensed articles from other publications. It has become the world's most widely read magazine, selling 28 million copies each month in 17 languages and 41 different editions. (23)The Wallaces, both children of church ministers, had a clearly defined formula for their "little magazine" as Reader's Digest was originally subtitled. Articles were to be short, readable and uplifting. Subjects were picked to inspire or entertain. The Wallaces didn't accept advertising in the US



edition until 1955 and even then they didn't allow any ads for cigarettes, liquor or drugs. (24)The Wallaces also had a clear sense of the kind of workplace they wanted. It started as a mama-and-pop operation, and the childless Wallaces always considered employees to be part of their family. Employees still tell stories of how the Wallaces would take care of their employees who had met with misfortunes and they showered their employees with unusual benefits, like a turkey at Thanksgiving and Fridays off in May. This cozy workplace no longer exists here. The Wallaces both died in their nineties in the early 1980s. George Grune, a former ad salesman who joined Reader's Digest in 1960 has his eyes focused on the bottom line. In a few short years, he turned the magazine on its head. (25)He laid off several hundred workers. Especially hard hit were the blue-and pink-collar departments, such as subscription fulfillment.

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

未听先知: 预览四道题各选项, 由 Reader's Digest、articles、magazine 和 subscriptions 等词可以初步推测, 讲座内容与《读者文摘》这一杂志有关; 再结合选项中的 company's culture、profitable 和 employees 等词可以进一步推测, 讲座可能涉及《读者文摘》这一杂志的企业文化、盈利状态和员工情况等方面内容。

22. What did George Grune do in 1984?

答案: A

详解: 讲座开头提到, 1984 年, George Grune 接手了读者文摘集团, 他向全体员工开放了董事会房间。正如 Grune 自己所说的那样, 他颠覆了该公司的原有企业文化。也就是说, 他彻底改变了读者文摘集团的企业文化, 因此答案为 A。

23. How did the Wallaces define the formula for Reader's Digest?

答案: B

详解: 讲座中提到, 《读者文摘》的创始人 Wallace 夫妇二人都出生于牧师家庭, 他们对杂志中的文章有一个明确的要求——简短易读, 但却有激励人心或是让人愉悦的效果。因此答案为 B。

24. What do we learn about the founder of Reader's Digest Dewitt Wallace?

答案: D

详解: 讲座中提到, 《读者文摘》的创始人对企业文化也有着明确的定位, 这家杂志最初是一个家庭式企业, Wallace 夫妇没有子女, 他们把员工当成家庭成员来对待。因此答案为 D。

25. What change took place in Reader's Digest after the Wallaces' death?

答案: C

详解: 讲座末尾提到, 二十世纪八十年代, Wallace 夫妇去世后, George Grune 接手公司, 在几年的时间里, 他就解雇了几百名员工。因此答案为 C。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译:

是萨拉·约瑟夫·赫尔写了“玛丽有一只小羊羔”吗? 这首不朽的儿歌讲述了一个名叫玛丽的小姑娘和一头顽固的小羊羔的故事。这个问题的答案仍然存在争议, 但明显的是, (26) **据称**写了这首儿歌的女子是美国最迷人的 (27) **人物**之一。为了纪念发表于 1830 年 5 月 24 日的这首诗, 本文将讲述更多关于这个 (28) **假定的**作者的生平。

赫尔不仅是个作家, 她还是个 (29) **狂热的**社会运动倡导者。她尤其 (30) **痴迷于**建立起一个理想中的新英格兰, 她将这一理念与丰盛的感恩节大餐联系在一起, 称其为会产生“一种深刻的道德影响”。她开启了一个全国范围内的 (31) **运动**, 致力于推行一个全国性的节日, 宣称在庆祝这个 (32) **传统**节日时, 会带来家人团聚。1863 年, 在倡导了 17 年以后, 期间她曾给五位总统写信, 赫尔终于得偿所愿。亚伯拉罕·林肯总统在内战期间颁布了一项 (33) **公告**, 将这个节日时间定在十一月最后一个星期四。

“玛丽有一只小羊羔”的真正作者仍然存在争议。按照新英格兰历史学会的说法, 赫尔只创作了诗歌的一部分, 却宣称自己是作者。不管真正的作者是谁, 似乎这首诗是受真实事件的 (34) **启发**而创作完成的。当 1816 年一头小羊羔跟着小马丽·索伊尔去上学时, 它似乎惹了不少麻烦。一个名叫约翰·罗尔斯登的旁观者就此事写了首诗, 然后在某个时间, 赫尔自己似乎也帮助完成该作品的创作。然而, 如果 1916 年赫尔的侄孙女的一篇文章可信的话, 赫尔 (35) **余生**都宣称“一些人谎称是别人写了这首诗”。



选项归类

名词: A). campaign 活动, 运动; B). career 职业; C). characters 性格, 人物; D). features 特点;

I). proclamation 公告, 声明; L). rest 剩余部分, 休息

动词: F). inspired 鼓舞, 启发, 使产生灵感; H). obsessed 使着迷; J). rectified 矫正, 改正;

L). rest 休息; M). supposed 假设, 认为, 猜想

形容词: E). fierce 凶猛的, 狂热的; F). inspired 卓越的, 激动人心的; G). latter 后者的; K). reputed 据说的, 据称的;

M). supposed 据说的, 假定的; N). traditional 传统的; O). versatile 多才多艺的

详解详析:

26. 答案: K). reputed 据说的, 据称的;

详解: 空格位于名词 woman 之后、介词 for 之前。从语法角度进行分析, woman 是以 that 引导的主语从句中的主语, 该主语从句主谓俱全, 空格所在的位置为后置定语部分, 因此空格处很可能填入形容词或动词的分词形式。上文中提到, 究竟谁是这首儿歌的作者仍然存在争议, 因此此处 the woman _____ for writing it 应表示“据称写了这首儿歌的女子”, 故答案为 K). reputed 据说的, 据称的。在备选项中, M). supposed 据说的, 假定的 仅用于名词前, 故排除。

27. 答案: C). characters 性格, 人物

详解: 空格位于形容词 fascinating 的最高级形式之后, 因此应填入可数名词的复数形式。此处意为“据称写了这首儿歌的女子是美国最迷人的人物之一”, 所以空格处应填入表示“人物”的词。故答案为 C). characters 性格, 人物。备选的可数名词复数形式只有 C). characters 性格, 人物和 D). features 特点, 此处构成“女子是……人物之一”, 故排除 D). features 特点。

28. 答案: M). supposed 据说的, 假定的

详解: 空格位于定冠词 the 之后、名词 author 之前, 因此应填入一个形容词。上文中提到, 究竟谁是这首儿歌的作者仍然存在争议, 可知空格处应填入表示“据说的, 假定的”含义的词, 故答案为 M). supposed。

29. 答案: E). fierce 凶猛的, 狂热的

详解: 空格位于不定冠词 a 之后、名词短语 social advocate “社会运动倡导者”之前, 因此应填入一个形容词。本段下文介绍了该女子是为使感恩节也成为国家节日而做出的各种努力, 因此空格处应填入表示“狂热的”含义的词, 表示“狂热的社会运动倡导者”, 故答案为 E). fierce 凶猛的, 狂热的。

30. 答案: H). obsessed 使着迷

详解: 空格位于系动词 was 之后、介词 with 之前, 构成 be...with 结构。前文提到赫尔不仅是个作家, 她还是个狂热的社会运动倡导者, 此处承接前文意思, 所以空格处应填入 obsessed 使着迷, be obsessed with 为固定搭配, 表示“对……痴迷”, 故答案为 H). obsessed。

31. 答案: A). campaign 活动, 运动

详解: 空格位于 a nationwide 之后, 因此应填入一个单数可数名词, 且此名词可与 began 搭配。此处意为“她开启了一个全国范围内的运动”, 故答案为 A). campaign 活动, 运动。

32. 答案: N). traditional 传统的

详解: 空格位于定冠词 the 之后、名词 festivals “节日”之前, 因此空格处应填入一个形容词。此处意为“庆祝这个传统节日”, 故答案为 N). traditional 传统的。

33. 答案: I). proclamation 公告, 声明

详解: 空格位于不定冠词 a 之后, 应填入一个可数名词单数形式。根据句意可知, 亚伯拉罕·林肯在内战期间颁布了一项公告, 将这个节日时间定在十一月最后一个星期四。因此答案为 I). proclamation 公告, 声明。

34. 答案: F). inspired 鼓舞, 启发, 使产生灵感

详解: 空格位于系动词 was 之后、介词 by 之前, 所以此处应填入动词的过去分词, 构成被动语态。此处意为“似乎这首诗是受真实事件的启发而创作完成的”, 所以答案为 F). inspired 鼓舞, 启发, 使产生灵感。

35. 答案: L). rest 剩余部分, 休息

详解: 空格位于定冠词 the 之后、介词 of 之前, 因此应填入一个名词。此处意为“赫尔余生都宣称‘一些人谎称是别人写了这首诗’”, 故答案为 L). rest 剩余部分, 休息。



Section B

全文翻译:

无水种植植物

A) 自从人类开始种植自己的食物以来,我们就面临着无法预测的友敌:降雨。它的来去没有太多预警,一大片茂盛的绿叶植物一年就能干枯,第二年就会被吹走。(38) 粮食的安全和命运依赖于充足的雨水,在非洲尤其如此。在那里,96%的农田依赖于降雨,而不是较发达地区常见的灌溉。其后果是:南非持续的干旱——三十年来最严重的一次——今年今年将导致至少四分之一的玉米作物受损。

B) 南非开普顿大学的生物学家吉尔·法兰特表示,对那些想在降雨量无法预测的地方种植农作物的人来说,大自然有很多答案。(43) 她正在努力寻找一种方法,从那些适应极端干旱天气的稀有野生植物中获取特性,并将它们用作于粮食作物。随着地球气候的变化和某些地区的降雨量变得更加难以预测,这些答案将变得更加有价值。法兰特说道:“当变得越来越干旱时,我所追求的农业类型的确是为了让人们能够生存下去。”

C) 极端的环境会产生极端顽强的植物。在南非铁锈般红色的沙漠中,被称为岛山的陡峭岩石山丘从平原上拔地而起,就像大地之骨。(36) 这些山丘是早期地质时代的遗留物,大部分土壤已被刮光,遭受风吹日晒。然而,在世界各地的沙漠中,这些和类似的岩层里,一些顽强的植物已经适应了在不断变化的条件下继续生存。

D) 法兰特称它们为复苏植物。在烈日下没有水的月份里,它们会枯萎、萎缩至缩小,直至看起来像一堆灰色枯叶。(45) 但降雨可以使它们在几小时内复苏。她间歇性的拍摄的这些复苏视频看起来就像是有人正在倒带播放植物的死亡。

E) “耐旱”植物与这些顽强植物之间一大区别是:新陈代谢。(40-1) 许多不同种类的植物已形成耐受干旱期的策略。有些植物储存水分来使它们度过干旱;另一些则把根深深地扎入地下水源。(40-2) 但是,一旦这些植物耗尽它们储存的水或者用完地下水源,它们就会停止生长并开始死亡。它们也许能够应对一段时间的干旱,而且许多人用“耐旱”的这个术语来描述这种植物,但它们实际上从未停止消耗水的需求,所以法兰特更喜欢称它们为抗旱。

F) 复苏植物,被定义为那些每克干物质通过摄取不足0.1克的水就能复苏的植物,它们是不同的。它们缺乏蓄水结构,而且它们生长在岩石表面,这阻止了它们利用地下水,所以它们反而形成了改变其新陈代谢的能力。(44-1) 当它们察觉到延长的干旱期时,它们会改变新陈代谢,在它们的组织中产生糖、某些应激相关蛋白以及其他物质。当植物干枯时,这些物质首先呈现蜂蜜的特性,然后是橡胶的,最后进入一种类似玻璃的状态,法兰特称该状态是“植物可以维持的最稳定状态。”这减缓了植物的新陈代谢并保护其干枯的组织。这些植物还会改变形状,萎缩以使表面积最小化,剩余的水正是通过植物表面蒸发掉的。(44-2) 它们可以从数月或数年的无水状态中恢复过来,这取决于具体的物种。

G) 还有什么东西能做到这种干枯又复苏的把戏呢?种子——几乎所有的种子。在职业生涯之初,法兰特研究了“顽拗性种子”,比如鳄梨、咖啡豆和荔枝。虽然美味,但这些种子非常娇弱——如果干枯了,它们就不能发芽生长(如果你曾尝试过用鳄梨核来种树,你就可能知道这一点)。在种子的世界里,这令它们非常罕见,因为大多数开花植物的种子都很健壮。(42) 大多数种子可以等到干旱的、不适宜生长的季节结束,到条件合适,它们就会发芽。然而,一旦开始生长,这些植物似乎就不再具有暂停其茎叶新陈代谢的能力。

H) (37) 完成与种子有关的博士学位后,法兰特开始研究是否有可能分离出使大多数种子如此迅速恢复活力的特性,并将其转移到其他植物组织上。在过去的二十年里,法兰克和其他人所发现的是,有很多基因参与了复苏植物的应对干旱。其中许多基因与调节种子如何在仍附着于其亲本植株时变的耐旱的基因相同。如今,她们正试图弄清楚哪些分子信号转导过程激活了复苏植物的种子发育基因——以及如何将其复制到农作物上。“大多数基因是由一组主导基因调控的,”法兰特说道。“我们正在研究基因启动子以及什么会是它们的主开关。”

I) 一旦法兰特及其同事觉得她们对打开哪个开关有更好的认识,她们就得找到在有用作物上如此做的最佳方法。法兰特说道:“我正在尝试三种育种方法,”常规方法、转基因法和基因编辑法。(41) 她表示自己意识到很多人不想吃转基因作物,但她正在推进每种可用的工具,直到其中一种发挥作用。农民和消费者都可以选择是否使用任何一种盛行的版本:“我正在给人们一个选择。”

J) 去年,法兰特和复苏行业的其他成员聚在一起讨论了复苏植物的追加物种,以便用于。实验室的模型,就像医学研究人员用老鼠来测试人类医学医疗的。想法一样,植物学家用实验室或温室环境中相对容易生长的植物来测试他们对相关物种的看法,昆士兰延时紫罗兰世纪至今为止。研究的最成功的复苏植物之一,去年一个中国团队发表了他的基因图谱草稿。同样是在去年法兰特及其同事发表了一篇关于另一个候选对象维柯萨的详细分子研究,这是一种坚硬如钉的南非植物,花朵像百合,法兰特表示,基因组正在研究中。这些模型中的一个或者两个都加帮助研究人员在试验田测试他们的想法——目前大部分是在实验室里完成的。



K) 首先理解基础科学是关键。已有充分的理由可以说明农作物为什么不使用干旱防御。例如，从常规的新陈代谢转换为几乎无水的新陈代谢会消耗大量的能量。了解农民可能期望获得怎样的产量以及确定植物的安全性也将是必要的。(39) 法兰特说道：“产量永远不会很高”，因此这些植物针对的不是试图从高产农田中榨取更多金钱的爱荷华州农民，而是那些需要帮助才能挺过像如今南非这种干旱的维持生计型农民。“我的愿景是帮助维持生计的农民，” 法兰特说道。“我的目标是具有非洲价值的农作物。”

详解详析：

<p>36. There are a couple of plants tough and adaptable enough to survive on bare rocky hills and in deserts. 译文：有一些植物很顽强且适应性强，足以在光秃秃的岩石山丘和沙漠中生存。 定位：由题干关键词 tough and adaptable、bare rocky hills 和 deserts 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[C]. Extreme conditions produce extremely tough plants. In the rusty red deserts of South Africa, steep-sided rocky hills called inselbergs rear up from the plains like the bones of the earth. <u>The hills are remnants of an earlier geological era, scraped bare of most soil and exposed to the elements. Yet on these and similar formations in deserts around the world, a few fierce plants have adapted to endure under ever-changing conditions.</u></p>
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详解：C 段最后两句提到，这些山丘是早期地质时代的遗留物，大部分土壤已被刮光，遭受风吹日晒。然而，在世界各地的沙漠中，这些和类似的岩层里，一些顽强的植物已经适应了在不断变化的条件下继续生存。定位句句首的 The hills 指代上一句中的 steep-sided rocky hills。题干中的 tough 对应原文中的 fierce；survive 对应原文中的 endure，答案为 C。

<p>37. Farrant is trying to isolate genes in resurrection plants and reproduce them in crops. 译文：法兰特试图分离复苏植物中的基因，并将起复制到农作物上。 定位：由题干关键词 Farrant、isolate genes 和 reproduce them in crops 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[H]. <u>After completing her Ph. D. on seeds, Farrant began investigating whether it might be possible to isolate the properties that make most seeds so resilient (迅速恢复活力的) and transfer them to other plant tissues.</u> What Farrant and others have found over the past two decades is that there are many genes involved in resurrection plants' response to dryness. Many of them are the same that regulate how seeds become dryness-tolerant while still attached to their parent plants. Now they are trying to figure out what molecular signaling processes activate those seed-building genes in resurrection plants—and how to reproduce them in crops."Most genes are regulated by a master set of genes," Farrant says. "We're looking at gene promoters and what would be their master switch."</p>
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详解：H 段第一句提到，完成与种子有关的博士学位后，法兰特开始研究是否有可能分离出使大多数种子如此迅速恢复活力的特性，并将其转移到其他植物组织上。由紧接着的第二句可知，定位句中的特性是指复苏植物应对干旱的基因。题干中的 isolate genes 对应原文中的 isolate the properties；reproduce them in crops 对应原文中的 transfer them to other plant tissues，故答案为 H。

<p>38. Farmers in South Africa are more at the mercy of nature, especially inconsistent rainfall. 译文：南非的农民更容易受到大自然的影响，尤其是变化无常的降雨。 定位：由题干关键词 South Africa、more at the mercy of nature 和 inconsistent rainfall 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[A]. Ever since humanity began to farm our own food, we've faced the unpredictable rain that is both friend and enemy. It comes and goes without much warning, and a field of lush (茂盛的) leafy greens one year can dry up and blow away the next. <u>Food security and fortunes depend on sufficient rain, and nowhere more so than in Africa, where 96% of farmland depends on rain instead of the irrigation common in more developed places. It has consequences : South Africa's ongoing drought—the worst in three decades— will cost at least a quarter of its com crop this year.</u></p>
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详解：A 段第三句提到，粮食安全和命运依赖于充足的雨水，在非洲尤其如此。在那里，96% 农田依赖于降雨，而不是较发达地区常见的灌溉。紧接着下一句以南非为例说明农田依赖降雨的后果：南非持续的干旱——三十年来最严重的一次——今年将导致至少四分之一的玉米作物受损。由此可知，非洲农民尤其依赖于降雨，这导致他们更容易受到不稳定降雨的影响。题干中的 more at the mercy of 对应原文中的 more so；inconsistent rainfall 对应原文中的 ongoing drought，故答案为 A。

<p>39. Resurrection crops are most likely to be the choice of</p>	<p>[K]. Understanding the basic science first is key. There are good reasons why crop plants do not use dryness defenses already. For instance, there's a high energy cost in</p>
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<p>subsistence farmers. 译文：复苏农作物最有可能成为维持生计的农民的选择。 定位：由题干关键词 Resurrection crops 和 subsistence farmers 定位原文画线处。</p>	<p>switching from a regular metabolism to an almost-no-water metabolism. It will also be necessary to understand what sort of yield farmers might expect and to establish the plant's safety."<u>The yield is never going to be high,"</u>Farrant says, so these plants will be <u>targeted not at Iowa farmers trying to squeeze more cash out of high-yield fields, but subsistence farmers who need help to survive a drought like the present one in South Africa.</u>"My vision is for the subsistence farmer," Farrant says."I'm targeting crops that are of African value. "</p>
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详解：K 段提到，法兰克说道：“产量永远不会很高”，因此这些植物针对的不是试图从高产农田中榨取更多金钱的爱荷华州农民，而是那些需要帮助才能挺过像如今南非这种干旱的维持生计型的农民。由上文可知，定位句中的 these plants 指代上一段中的 resurrection plants；题干中的 are most likely to be the choice of 对应原文中的 will be targeted not at...but...，故答案为 K。

<p>40. Even though many plants have developed various tactics to cope with dry weather, they cannot survive a prolonged drought. 译文：尽管许多植物已形成各种应对干旱天气的策略，但它们无法熬过长期干旱。 定位：由题干关键词 have developed various tactics 和 cope with dry weather 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[E]. The big difference between "drought-tolerant" plants and these tough plants: metabolism. <u>Many different kinds of plants have developed tactics to weather dry spells.</u> Some plants store reserves of water to see them through a drought ; others send roots deep down to subsurface water supplies. <u>But once these plants use up their stored reserve or tap out the underground supply, they cease growing and start to die.</u> They may be able to handle a drought of some length, and many people use the term "drought tolerant" to describe such plants, but they never actually stop needing to consume water, so Farrant prefers to call them drought resistant.</p>
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详解：E 段第二句提到，许多不同类型的植物已形成耐受干旱期的策略。然后第四句以 But 开头，表明句意发生转折，指出一旦这些植物耗尽它们储存的水或者用完地下水源，它们就会停止生长并开始死亡。由此可知，如果长期干旱，这些植物也会因缺水而死亡。题干中的 cope with dry weather 对应原文中的 weather dry spells；cannot survive 对应原文中的 cease growing and start to die，故答案为 E。

<p>41. Despite consumer resistance, researchers are pushing ahead with genetic modification of crops. 译文：尽管受到消费者的抵制，研究人员仍在推进转基因农作物。 定位：由题干关键词 pushing ahead with 和 genetic modification of crops 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[I]. Once Farrant and her colleagues feel they have a better sense of which switches to throw, they will have to find the best way to do so in useful crops."I'm trying three methods of breeding,"Farrant says : conventional, genetic modification arid gene editing. <u>She says she is aware that plenty of people do not want to eat genetically modified crops, but she is pushing ahead with every available tool until one works.</u> Farmers and consumers alike can choose whether or not to use whichever version prevails ."I'm giving people an option. "</p>
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详解：I 段提到，法兰特表示自己意识到很多人不想吃转基因作物，但她正在推进每种可用的工具，直到其中一种发挥作用。题干中的 consumer resistance 对应原文中的 plenty of people do not want to eat；genetic modification of crops 对应原文中的 genetically modified crops，故答案为 I。

<p>42. Most seeds can pull through dry spells and begin growing when conditions are ripe, but once this process starts, it cannot be held back. 译文：大多数种子可以熬过干旱期，并在条件成熟时开始生长，但该过程一旦开始，就无法被阻止。 定位：由题干关键词 Most seeds、pull through dry spells、conditions are ripe 和 held back 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[G]. What else can do this dry-out-and-revive trick? Seeds-almost all of them. At the start of her career, Farrant studied . <u>recalcitrant seeds</u> (执拗性种子) ," such as avocados, coffee and lychee. While tasty, such seeds are delicate—they cannot bud and grow if they dry out (as you may know if you've ever tried to grow a tree from an avocado pit). In the seed world, that makes them rare, because most seeds from flowering plants are quite robust. <u>Most seeds can wait out the dry, unwelcoming seasons until conditions are right and they sprout</u> (发芽). <u>Yet once they start growing, such plants seem not to retain the ability to hit the pause button on metabolism in their stems or leaves.</u></p>
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详解：G 段提到，大多数种子可以等到干旱的、不适宜生长的季节结束，到条件适合，它们就会发芽。然而，一旦开始生长，这些植物似乎就不再具有暂停其茎叶新陈代谢的能力。题干中的 pull through dry spells 对应原文中的 wait



out the dry, unwelcoming seasons; held back 对应原文中的 hit the pause button, 故答案为 G。

43. Farrant is working hard to cultivate food crops that call survive extreme dryness by studying the traits of rare wild plants.

译文：法兰特正通过研究稀有野生植物的特性，努力培育能够在极度干旱中存活下来的粮食作物。

定位：由题干关键词 food crops、survive extreme dryness 和 the traits of rare wild plants 定位到原文画线处。

[B]. Biologist Jill Farrant of the University of Cape Town in South Africa says that nature has plenty of answers for people who want to grow crops in places with unpredictable rainfall. She is hard at work finding a way to take traits from rare wild plants that adapt to extreme dry weather and use them in food crops. As the earth's climate changes and rainfall becomes even less predictable in some places, those answers will grow even more valuable. "The type of farming I'm aiming for is literally so that people can survive as it's going to get more and more dry," Farrant says.

详解：B 段提到，她正在努力寻找一种方法，从那些适应极端干旱天气的稀有野生植物中获得特性，并将它们用作粮食作物，由上下文可知，定位句中的主语 She 指代段首的 Jill Farrant。题干中的 is working hard 对应原文中的 is hard at work; survive extreme dryness 对应原文中的 adapt to extreme dry weather，故答案为 B。

44. By adjusting their metabolism, resurrection plants can recover from an extended period of drought.

译文：通过调整新陈代谢，复苏植物可以从延长的干旱期中恢复过来。

定位：由题干关键词 adjusting their metabolism、recover from an extended period of drought 定位到原文画线处。

[F]. Resurrection plants, defined as those capable of recovering from holding less than 0.1 grams of water per gram of dry mass, are different. They lack water-storing structures, and their existence on rock faces prevents them from tapping groundwater, so they have instead developed the ability to change their metabolism. When they detect an extended dry period, they divert their metabolisms, producing sugars and certain stress-associated proteins and other materials in their tissues. As the plant dries, these resources take on first the properties of honey, then rubber, and finally enter a glass-like state that is "the most stable state that the plant can maintain," Farrant says. That slows the plant's metabolism and protects its dried-out tissues. The plants also change shape, shrinking to minimize the surface area through which their remaining water might evaporate. They can recover from months and years without water, depending on the species.

详解：F 段第三句提到，当它们察觉到延长的干旱期时，它们会改变新陈代谢。该段最后一句继续指出，它们这么做是为了能够从数月或数年的无水状态中恢复过来。由上下文可知，定位于中的“他们”指代段首的 Resurrection plants。题干中的 adjusting 对应原文中的 divert; an extended period of drought 是对原文中 an extended dry period 的同义转述，故答案为 F。

45. Resurrection plants can come back to life in a short time after a rainfall.

译文：降雨之后，复苏植物可以在短时间内复苏。

定位：由题干关键词 come back to life 和 rainfall 定位到原文画线处。

[D]. Farrant calls them resurrection plants (复苏植物). During months without water under a harsh sun. They wither, shrink and contract until they look like a pile of dead gray leaves. But rainfall can revive them in a matter of hours. Her time-lapse (间歇性拍摄的) videos of the revivals look like someone playing a tape of the plant's death in reverse.

详解：D 段提到，降雨可以使它们在几小时内复苏。由上下文可知，原文中的 them 指代该段首句中的 resurrection plants。题干中的 come back to life 对应原文中的 revive; in a short time 对应原文中的 in a matter of hours，故答案为 D。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

众所周知，人类的记忆是靠不住的。即使拥有最突出的面部识别技巧的人，其记忆也是有限的。

量化一个人的记忆能力有多好是十分困难的。例如，没人确切的知道一个人究竟能记住多少张不同的面孔，但是各类评估倾向于几千张上下——依据一个人能可能识别的人数来判断。

而在这方面，机器是没有限制的。(46) 如果给一台适宜的电脑植入一个庞大的人面数据库，它就能够处理它所看见的东西——然后按照指示识别人脸——其速度和精度都十分出色。这个技能支撑着二十一世纪人脸识别软件的巨大前景。它也是现代监控系统如此令人惊惧的原因。

问题在于，进行人脸识别时机器也是有局限性的。而科学家们也是刚刚开始认识到这些局限是什么。(47) ^头



了弄清楚电脑的困难所在，华盛顿大学的研究人员创建了一个庞大的人脸数据库——他们称之为“巨型面”——并随着复杂性的逐步加大，测试各类人脸识别算法。研究的思路是在一个囊括了将近 70 万个不同人的 100 万张不同图像的数据库上测试机器——而不仅仅像其他研究所做的那样，采用一个涉及相对较少的不同人脸的庞大数据库。

(48) 随着数据库的增大，机器的精确度全面下降。例如，在处理含有 13,000 张图像的数据库时，算法的精确度达到 95%，但在面对 100 万张图像时精确度下滑至 70%左右，而这还算不错的，研究人员艾拉·凯麦尔玛彻·希尔泽曼说：“这比我们预期的要好多了，”她说。

(49) 机器在辨别相似度较高的人时也有困难——机器难以将长相极其相似的人分辨为两个不同的人，或者对出现在不同照片中，年龄或者光线条件不同的同一个人，机器可能会误认为是两个不同的人。

“一旦我们将数据库扩展，算法就必须对身份的微小变化十分敏感，同时也不受光线条件、姿势和年龄的影响，”凯麦尔玛彻·希尔泽曼说。

(50-1) 问题在于，对许多想要设计系统来处理这些挑战的研究人员而言，并不存在实验所需的庞大数据库——至少，学术研究人员拿不到适当形式的数据。而像谷歌和脸书拥有的那些训练集是私有的。(50-2) 尚不存在包括数百万人脸的公共数据库。“巨型面”的创建者说，它是目前最大的公共人脸识别数据集了。

“一个终极的人脸识别算法应该可以识别数据集中数以十亿计的人，”研究人员写道。

详解详析：

46. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 human memory 和 machines 定位到文章第三段第二句：Give the right computer a massive database of faces, and it can process what it sees-then recognize a face it's told to find-with remarkable speed and precision.

详解：事实细节题。文章前两段指出人类的记忆是十分有限的，一个人最多大约可以记住几千张面孔。第三段第一句指出，在这方面，机器是没有限制的。接着定位句更明确的说到，如果给一台适宜的电脑植入一个庞大的人脸数据库，它就能以出色的精度和速度识别人脸。由此可知，机器在人脸识别方面比人类更有效，故答案为 A。

点睛：B) “分清朋友和熟人”，原文并没有提及机器可以分辨对人的熟悉程度，只是进行人脸识别，故排除；C) “存储无限量的人脸”，这是对原文第三段第一句的曲解，原文只是说机器在人脸记忆数量方面没有人类那样的限制，而没有说它们可以存储无限量的人脸，故排除；D) “察觉到人的肉眼看不见的图像”原文并没有提及这方面的信息，故排除。

47. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的专有名词 MegaFace 定位到文章第四段第三句：To begin to figure out how computers are struggling, researchers at the University of Washington created a massive database of faces- they call it MegaFace- and tested a variety of facial-recognition algorithms (算法) as they scaled up in complexity.

详解：事实细节题。根据定位句可知，华盛顿大学的研究人员创建庞大的人脸数据库“巨型面”的目的是为了弄清楚清电脑在人脸识别方面所面临的困难，选项 C 的表述与定位句一致，故答案为 C。

点睛：A) “为了扩大人脸识别数据库的容量”，从定位句及其后面的句子可以看出，研究人员虽然扩大了数据库，但其目的并不在于此，他们是要测试机器在处理更多数据时的精确度，故排除；B) “为了丰富人脸识别软件的种类”，原文虽然提到了以人脸识别技术为基础的软件，但是并没有说明这次的研究与这些软件有什么关联，故排除；D) “为了降低人脸识别算法的复杂程度”，定位句指出随着复杂性的逐步加大，测试各类人脸识别算法，该项与原文矛盾，故排除。

48. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 machine accuracy 定位到文章第五段第一句：As the databases grew, machine accuracy dipped across the board.

详解：事实细节题。定位句指出，随着数据库的增大，机器的精确度全面下降。选项 D 的表述与定位句相同，故答案为 D。

点睛：A) “它达不到研究人员的预期”，这与原文的信息相悖，原文第五段末尾处引出研究人员的话指出，这比研究者的预期好多了，故排除；B) “它随着运算能力的增强而改善”，原文中并没有提到电脑运算能力的问题，故排除；C) “它随算法的不同而剧烈波动”，文中并没有说明算法的选择对精确度有什么影响，故排除。

49. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 a shortcoming of facial-recognition machines 定位到文章第六段：Machines also had difficulty adjusting for people who look a lot alike-either doppelgangers(长相极相似的人),whom the machine would have trouble identifying as two separate people, or the same person who appeared in different photos at different ages or in different lighting, whom the machine would incorrectly view as separate people.



详解：推理判断题。定位句前半部分指出，机器在辨别相似度较高的人时也有困难，会难以区分两个长相极为相似的人。A)“它们无法轻易地分辨外貌几乎一样的人”符合原文，故为答案。

点睛：B)“它们在识别面部表情变化时有困难”，原文并没有提到面部表情是否对人脸识别机器有影响，故排除；C)“它们对人们情绪的细微变化不够敏感”，从原文可知，人脸识别技术并不涉及人类的情绪，故排除；D)“它们在分辨相同年龄的人时会遇到问题”，是对定位句前后半部分的曲解，原文的意思是对出现在不同照片中，年龄不同的同一个人，机器容易误将其认作是不同的人，故排除。

50. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 the difficulty 定位到文章倒数第二段第一句：The trouble is, for many of the researchers who'd like to design systems to address these challenges, massive datasets for experimentation just don't exist...和第三句：There are no public databases that contain millions of faces.

详解：事实细节题。文章倒数第二段第一句提到，问题在于，对许多想要设计系统来处理这些挑战的研究人员而言，并不存在实验所需的庞大数据库——至少，学术研究人员拿不到适当形式的数据。接着第三句提到，尚不存在包括数百万人脸的公共数据库。由此可知，研究人员最大的困难和问题就是他们没有充足的公共数据样本，故答案为 B。

点睛：A)“还没有电脑能够处理巨型人脸数据集”是对原文的曲解，原文只说在处理大型数据库的时候，人脸识别的算法精确度会下降，并没有说电脑的能力有什么局限，故排除；C)“没有适当的算法能够处理人脸样本”，虽然原文提到了目前的算法在处理庞大数据库时的局限，但并没有说找不到处理人脸样本的正确算法，故排除；D)“他们无法将人脸数据集转换为正确的格式”是对该段第一句后半部分的曲解，原文的意思是即使存在数据集，研究人员也无法拿到，并不是说研究人员要自己进行格式转换，故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

目前美国有 2,150 万学生，很多人将依靠借贷支付大学学费。(51) 考虑到目前账面上学生贷款的数额超过 1.3 万亿美元，很显然许多学生是不够理智的。现在学生毕业时的人均债务接近 40,000 美元，随着大学学费变得更加昂贵，要求“免除学费”的呼声不断增高。就连希拉里·克林顿都说，到大学阶段的时候，“学费不应成为一种障碍。”

(52) 但是大学免费的唯一途径是教职员工能够捐赠自己的时间，校舍不需要维护，校园不需要公共设施。既然“无米成炊”是不可能的，费用就一定会是一个障碍。

我们真正应该讨论问题是谁应该为大学生支付学费。(53-1) 如果由纳税人来承担减免学生的贷款费用，难免他们不该对自己的钱如何使用拥有发言权吗？

(53-2) 至少纳税人应该能够决定学生花公众的金钱上学所学习的内容。如果我们要迫使纳税人为大学教育的费用买单，那么学生们就只能学习那些对纳税人最有裨益的学科。说到底，在这一方面由学生自主选择就是导致问题出现的首要原因。我们真的不需要更多的诗歌、性别研究，或是社会学专业。我们怎么才能知道哪些学科对社会有益？非常简单。

(54-1) 平均起点工资为社会需要劳动者接受什么样的培训提供了明确的提示。当然，除了学生可以胜任的工作以外，高校的专业学习还有其他裨益。但如果说到对社会的益处，那么唯一重要的因素就是该专业可以帮助学生为社会创造什么。(54-2) 而学生能够创造的价值就是通过雇主愿意为学生创造的东西所支付的薪水来体现。

但是，小学教师的工资低并不表示小学教育不重要。这只是说明小学教师数量已经过剩了。

同样的道理，乐意并且也有能力从事石油工程相关专业工作的人很少，因此每增加一个这样的人才都很有价值。

所以，我们要么让纳税人承担学生的学费，而代价是让他们指定学生学习的内容。要么我们就让学生自己选择专业，但同时也要自己支付教育费用。不过说到底，以下二者必有一个是正确的：

一个大学专业要么值得就读，要么不值得。如果答案是肯定的，那纳税人的资助是没有必要的。而如果答案是否定的，也就没有人再想要纳税人的资助了。无论哪一种情况，纳税人都与支付学生的高等教育费用无关。

详解详析：

51. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 college students 和 through loans 定位到文章首段第二句：Given that there's now over \$1.3 trillion in student loans on the books, it's pretty clear that many students are far from sensible.

详解：推理判断题。定位句明确指出，从目前账面上看学生贷款的数额，很明显许多学生是不够理智的。结合上下文推断，作者的意思是通过借贷来接受大学教育并非理智的做法，故答案为 B。



点睛: A) “他们只是希望获得巨大的回报”, 学生在接受教育后究竟回报如何, 在原文中并没有明确提及, 故排除; C) “他们的受益是以纳税人的损失为代价的” 作者引入有关纳税人的讨论, 是在第三段第二句, 由原文可知, 是否让纳税人支付学生的学费尚在讨论之中, 并不是既定事实, 故排除; D) “他们终有一天会后悔这么做”, 从原文可知, 作者并没有对学生未来的态度做出任何判断, 故排除。

52. 答案: A

定位: 由题干的 free college education 定位到文章第二段: But the only way college could be free is if the faculty and staff donated their time, the buildings required no maintenance, and campuses required no utilities. As long as it's impossible to produce something from nothing costs are absolutely a barrier.

详解: 观点态度题。文章第二段第一句列举了想要让大学教育免费的若干条件, 而随后一句则明确地说, 这些条件其实是不可能达成的, 想要“无米成炊”根本就是不可能的。可见, 作者认为鼓吹大学教育免费是不现实的, 故答案为 A。

点睛: B) “不可持续的”, 作者从根本上否定了高等教育免费的可能性, 更谈不上其是否可持续, 故排除, C) “奋斗的目标”, 从原文看出, 作者对这个呼吁持否定态度, 不可能认为这是个合理的目标, 故排除; D) “达到社会平等的方式”, 原文中并没有提到社会公平性的问题, 故排除。

53. 答案: C

定位: 由题干中的 if taxpayers are to bear their college costs 定位到文章第三段第二句: If taxpayers are to bear the cost of forgiving student loans, shouldn't they have a say in how their money is used?和第四段强两句: At least taxpayers should be able to decide what students will study on the public dime. If we're going to force taxpayers to foot the bill for college degrees, students should only study those subjects that're of greatest benefit to taxpayers.

详解: 事实细节题。第三段第二句指出, 如果由纳税人来承担减免学生的信贷费用, 则应该让纳税人对他们的钱如何使用的有发言权。随后第四段具体解释说, 至少纳税人应该能够决定学生学习的内容, 即学习那些纳税人最有裨益的学科。也就是说, 必须学习符合社会实际需求的内容, 故答案为 C。

点睛: A) “更努力地工作来回报社会”, 原文没有说学生要更努力的工作, 故排除; B) “更谨慎地选择自己的学科”, 原文虽然提到了学科的选择, 但并不是谨慎与否的问题, 而是要符合社会的实际需求, 故排除; D) “允许纳税人参与大学管理”, 在文中没有提及, 故排除。

54. 答案: C

定位: 由题干中的 the value of a student's college education 定位到文章第五段第一句: Average starting salaries give a clear indication of what type of training society needs its new workers to have.和最后一句: And the value of what the student can produce is reflected in the wage employers are willing to pay the student to produce it.

详解: 判断推理题。第五段第一句提到, 平均起点工资为社会需要劳动者接受什么样的培训提供了明确的提示。而所谓的劳动者培训, 在本文就是指高等教育。该段最后一句指出, 学生能够创造的价值就是通过雇主愿意为学生创造的东西所支付的薪水来体现的。由此推断, 作者认为, 大学教育的价值是通过平均起点工资来反映的, 故答案为 C。

点睛: A) “它被逐利的雇主们低估了”, 作者在第六段和第七段谈论一项工作的社会价值时, 暗示这是由工作岗位与相关人才的供给关系决定的, 并没有说雇主低估了其社会价值, 故排除; B) “它由学生胜任工作的情况所证明”, 文章并没有探讨学生在工作岗位上的胜任问题, 故排除; D) “它以学生们消除社会障碍的方式来体现”, 原文所说的社会障碍就是学生无力支付学费的问题, 这显然与作者在定位段讨论的价值衡量问题无关, 故排除。

55. 答案: D

定位: 本体考查文章的中心论点, 需要结合全文信息来解答。

详解: 主旨大意题。作者在文章开头以大学学费令学生债台高筑引入是否要提供免费的大学教育这个话题, 并随后反驳了这个观点, 指出真正免费的教育是不存在的, 所谓免费, 就是要让纳税人承担, 而纳税人是否应该承担呢? 作者进一步论述指出, 如果让纳税人承担, 则必须是只培养对公众最有价值的人才, 而作者在结尾处暗示, 纳税人决定学生学什么, 这其实是不可行的, 因此纳税人不应该承担学费, 这也就意味着, 学费还是应该由学生自己承担, 故答案为 D。

点睛: A) “学生们应该谨慎考虑是否考上大学”, 作者虽然认为背负高额贷款上大学对学生来说不明智, 但是这一点并不是文章讨论的主要问题, 故排除; B) “纳税人只应该资助最有天分的学生”, 文章中并没有提及要区分学生的天分, 故排除; C) “大学教育的价值有待探讨”, 作者集中谈论的是应该由谁来支付大学学费的问题, 并没有质疑大学教育本身的价值, 故排除。



Part IV Translation

参考译文:

China now has the largest and fastest high-speed rail network in the world. The speed of the CRH(China Railway High-Speed) train will continue to increase and more cities will build high-speed rail stations. The CRH train has greatly reduced people's travel time. Compared with the airplane, the outstanding advantage of the CRH train is punctuality, because it is basically not affected by weather or traffic control. The CRH train has greatly changed the Chinese people's way of life. Now, it has become the top transportation option for business travel for many people. More and more people also travel by the CRH train during holidays. Many young people choose to work in one city but live in a nearby one since they can commute by the CRH train every day.

难点注释

- 1.翻译第一句时,“最大最快的高速铁路网”可以译为 the largest/most extensive and fastest high-speed rail network。
- 2.翻译第二句时,根据时态提示词“将”判断应该使用将来时;“高铁列车”译为 the CRH(China Railway High-Speed)train;“高铁站”译为 high-speed rail stations。
- 3.翻译第三句时,要注意时态使用现在完成时;“出行的时间”可译为 travel time。
- 4.翻译第四句时,注意前两个分句的对比关系,第三个分句用 because 或 as 连接;“相对……而言”可译为 compared with...;“突出优势”可译为 the outstanding advantage;“基本”可译为 basically 或 virtually;“不受……的影响”可译为 not affected by...或 not subject to...;“交通管制”译为 traffic control。
- 5.翻译第五句时,“中国人的生活方式”可译为 the Chinese people's way of life 或 the way Chinese people live。
- 6.翻译第六句时,时态应使用现在完成时;“商务旅行的首选交通工具”可译为 the top transportation option for business travel 或 the favorite option for business travel。
- 7.翻译第七句时,“在假日乘高铁外出旅游”可译为 travel by the CRH train during holidays 或 holidaymakers travel by the CRH train。
- 8.翻译最后一句时,逗号前后为因果关系,可以用 since 连接;“邻近城市”可译为 the nearby/neighboring city;“乘高铁上下班”既可以像参考译文中那样直译,也可以用 thanks to 连接,译为 they can commute thanks to the CRH train, 使得句子更加形象。

