

# 2013年6月六级考试真题（第三套）

## Part I

### Writing

**Directions :** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark “Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need, but not every man’s greed.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words .

## Part II

### Listening Comprehension

说明：2013年6月六级真题全国共考了 two 套听力。本套（即第三套）的听力内容与第二套的内容完全相同，只是选项的顺序不一样而已，故在本套中没有重复给出。

### 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.

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Children are losing the ability to play properly because they are being given too many toys, according to a new research. The studies show that children — especially those under five — are often 36 and actually play less than those with fewer toys.

“Our studies show that giving children too many toys or toys of the 37 type can actually be doing them harm. They get spoiled and cannot 38 on any one thing long enough to learn from it”, said Lerner, a childhood development researcher. Her conclusions have been backed up by British research looking at children with 39 few toys, whose parents spend more time reading, singing or playing with them. It showed such children 40 youngsters from richer backgrounds — even those who had access to computers.

Kathy Sylva, professor of educational psychology at Oxford University, reached her 41 from a study of 3,000 children from the ages of three to five. In her opinion, there is a complex relationship between children’s progress, the type of toys they are given and the time parents spend on them. When the children have a large number of toys there seems to be a distraction element, and when children are 42 they do not learn or play well.

Some parents notice the 43 early. Orhan Ismail, a researcher from Colchester, Essex, saw a change for the worse in Cameron, his 10-month-old son, after he was given 44 toys last Christmas. He observed that if there are too many toys in front of Cameron, he will just keep moving round them and then end up going away and finding something like a slipper to play with.

Experts 45 to put a figure on the number of toys children should have, but many believe two dozen is enough for children of pre-school age.



- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| A) impact      | I) surpass     |
| B) concentrate | J) innumerable |
| C) overwhelmed | K) decisions   |
| D) reasonably  | L) inaccurate  |
| E) conclusions | M) relatively  |
| F) exquisite   | N) distracted  |
| G) embarrassed | O) lag         |
| H) hesitate    |                |

## 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*.

Norman Borlaug: “Father of the Green Revolution”

[A] Few people have quietly changed the world for the better more than this rural lad from the midwestern state of Iowa in the United States. The man in focus is Norman Borlaug, the “Father of the Green Revolution”, who died on 12 September 2009 at age 95. Norman Borlaug spent most of his 60 working years in the farmlands of Mexico, South Asia and later in Africa, fighting world hunger, and saving by some estimates up to a billion lives in the process. An achievement, fit for a Nobel Peace Prize.

Early Years

[B] “I’m a product of the great depression” is how Borlaug described himself. A great-grandson of Norwegian immigrants to the United States, Borlaug was born in 1914 and grew up on a small farm in the northeastern corner of Iowa in a town called Cresco. His family had a 40-hectare (公顷) farm on which they grew wheat, *maize* (玉米) and hay and raised pigs and cattle. Norman spent most of his time from age 7-17 on the farm, even as he attended a one-room, one-teacher school at New Oregon in Howard County.

[C] Borlaug didn’t have money to go to college. But through a Great Depression era programme, known as the National Youth Administration, Borlaug was able to enroll in University of Minnesota at Minneapolis to study forestry. He excelled in studies and received his PhD in plant *pathology* (病理学) and genetics in 1942.

[D] From 1942 to 1944, Borlaug was employed as a microbiologist at DuPont in Wilmington. However, following the December 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, Borlaug tried to join the military, but was rejected under wartime labour regulations.

In Mexico

[E] In 1944, many experts warned of mass starvation in developing nations where populations were expanding faster than crop production. Borlaug began work at a Rockefeller Foundation- funded project in Mexico to increase wheat production by developing higher-yielding varieties of the crop. It involved research in genetics, plant breeding, plant pathology, *entomology* (昆虫学), *agronomy* (农艺学), soil science, and cereal technology. The goal of the project was to boost wheat production in Mexico, which at the time was importing a large portion of its grain.

[F] Borlaug said that his first couple of years in Mexico were difficult. He lacked trained scientists and equipment. Native farmers were hostile towards the wheat programme because of serious crop losses from 1939 to 1941 due to stem rust.

[G] Wheat varieties that Borlaug worked with had tall, thin stalks. While taller wheat competed better for sunlight, they had a tendency to collapse under the weight of extra grain — a trait called lodging. To overcome this, Borlaug



worked on breeding wheat with shorter and stronger stalks, which could hold on larger seed heads. Borlaug's new semi-dwarf, disease-resistant varieties, called Pitic 62 and Penjamo 62, changed the potential yield of Mexican wheat dramatically. By 1963 wheat production in Mexico stood six times more than that of 1944.

### Green Revolution in India

- [H] During the 1960s, South Asia experienced severe drought condition and India had been importing wheat on a large scale from the United States. Borlaug came to India in 1963 along with Dr Robert Anderson to duplicate his Mexican success in the sub-continent. The experiments began with planting a few of the high-yielding variety strains in the fields of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa in New Delhi, under the supervision of Dr M. S. Swaminathan. These strains were subsequently planted in test plots at Ludhiana, Pantnagar, Kanpur, Pune and Indore. The results were promising, but large-scale success, however, was not instant. Cultural opposition to new agricultural techniques initially prevented Borlaug from going ahead with planting of new wheat strains in India. By 1965, when the drought situation turned alarming, the Government took the lead and allowed wheat revolution to move forward. By employing agricultural techniques he developed in Mexico, Borlaug was able to nearly double South Asian wheat harvests between 1965 and 1970.
- [I] India subsequently made a huge commitment to Mexican wheat, importing some 18,000 tonnes of seed. By 1968, it was clear that the Indian wheat harvest was nothing short of revolutionary. It was so productive that there was a shortage of labour to harvest it, of bull carts to haul it to *the threshing floor* (打谷场) of *jute* (黄麻) bags to store it. Local governments in some areas were forced to shut down schools temporarily to use them as store houses.
- [J] United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) observed that in 40 years between 1961 and 2001, "India more than doubled its population, from 452 million to more than 1 billion. At the same time, it nearly tripled its grain production from 87 million tonnes to 231 million tonnes. It accomplished this feat while increasing cultivated grain *acreage* (土地面积) a mere 8 percent." It was in India that Norman Borlaug's work was described as the "Green Revolution."

### In Africa

- [K] Africa suffered widespread hunger and starvation through the 70s and 80s. Food and aid poured in from most developed countries into the continent, but thanks to the absence of efficient distribution system, the hungry remained empty-stomach. The then Chairman of the Nippon Foundation, Ryoichi Sasakawa wondered why the methods used in Mexico and India were not extended to Africa. He called up Norman Borlaug, now leading a semi-retired life, for help. He managed to convince Borlaug to help with his new effort and subsequently founded the Sasakawa Africa Association. Borlaug later recalled, "but after I saw the terrible circumstances there, I said, 'Let's just start growing'".
- [L] The success in Africa was not as spectacular as it was in India or Mexico. Those elements that allowed Borlaug's projects to succeed, such as well-organised economies and transportation and irrigation systems, were severely lacking throughout Africa. Because of this, Borlaug's initial projects were restricted to developed regions of the continent. Nevertheless, yields of maize, *sorghum* (高粱) and wheat doubled between 1983 and 1985.
- Nobel Prize
- [M] For his contributions to the world food supply, Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1970. Norwegian officials notified his wife in Mexico City at 4:00 am, but Borlaug had already left for the test fields in the Toluca valley, about 65km west of Mexico City. A *chauffeur* (司机) took her to the fields to inform her husband. In his acceptance speech, Borlaug said, "the first essential component of social justice is adequate food for all mankind. Food is the moral right of all who are born into this world. Yet, 50 percent of the world population goes hungry."
- Green Revolution vs Environmentalists



- [N] Borlaug's advocacy of intensive high-yield agriculture came under severe criticism from environmentalists in recent years. His work faced environmental and socio-economic criticisms, including charges that his methods have created dependence on monoculture crops, unsustainable farming practices, heavy indebtedness among subsistence farmers, and high levels of cancer among those who work with agriculture chemicals. There are also concerns about the long-term sustainability of farming practices encouraged by the Green Revolution in both the developed and the developing world.
- [O] In India, the Green Revolution is blamed for the destruction of India crop diversity, drought vulnerability, dependence on agro-chemicals that poison soils but reap large-scale benefits mostly to the American multi-national corporations. What these critics overwhelmingly advocate is a global movement towards "organic" or "sustainable" farming practices that avoid using chemicals and high technology in favour of natural fertilisers, cultivation and pest-control programmes.
46. Farmers' rejection of his planting techniques initially prevented Borlaug from achieving large-scale success in India.
47. In both developed and developing countries there are concerns whether in the long run Borlaug's farming practice will be sustainable.
48. Borlaug's Pitic 62 and Penjamo 62 has short and strong stems and can resist to diseases.
49. Borlaug's success in Africa was not as spectacular as in India or Mexico because Africa lacked the necessary supporting facilities.
50. In India, critics attribute the destruction of Indian crop diversity to the Green Revolution.
51. Borlaug emphasised that adequate food for all mankind is essential in ensuring social justice in his Nobel Prize acceptance speech.
52. In recent years Borlaug's Green Revolution has been attacked by environmentalists.
53. Borlaug's wheat programme had been stuck in trouble during his first couple of years in Mexico.
54. According to United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation, in 40 years between 1961 and 2001 India's grain production increased nearly three times.
55. Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Prize for his 60 years work on combating world hunger.

## 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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

"Depression" is more than a serious economic downturn. What distinguishes a depression from a harsh recession is paralysing fear — fear of the unknown so great that it causes consumers, businesses, and investors to retreat and panic. They save up cash and desperately cut spending. They sell stocks and other assets. A shattering loss of confidence inspires behaviour that overwhelms the normal self-correcting mechanisms that usually prevent a recession from becoming deep and prolonged: a depression.

Comparing 1929 with 2007-09, Christina Romer, the head of President Obama's Council of Economic Advisers, finds the initial blow to confidence far greater now than then. True, stock prices fell a third from September to December 1929, but fewer Americans then owned stocks. Moreover, home prices barely dropped. From December 1928 to December 1929, total household wealth declined only 3%. By contrast, the loss in household wealth between December 2007 and December 2008 was 17%. Both stocks and homes, more widely held, dropped more. Thus *traumatised* (受到创伤), the economy



might have gone into a free fall ending in depression. Indeed, it did go into free fall. Shoppers refrained from buying cars, appliances, and other big-ticket items. Spending on such “durables” dropped at a 12% annual rate in 2008’s third quarter, a 20% rate in the fourth. And businesses shelved investment projects.

That these huge declines didn’t lead to depression mainly reflects, as Romer argues, counter-measures taken by the government. Private markets for goods, services, labor, and securities do mostly self-correct, but panic feeds on itself and disarms these stabilising tendencies. In this situation, only the government can protect the economy as a whole, because most individuals and companies are involved in the self-defeating behaviour of self-protection.

Government’s failure to perform this role in the early 1930s transformed recession into depression. Scholars will debate which interventions this time — the Federal Reserve’s support of a failing credit system, guarantees of bank debt, Obama’s “stimulus” plan and bank “stress test” — counted most in preventing a recurrence. Regardless, all these complex measures had the same psychological purpose: to reassure people that the free fall would stop and, thereby, curb the fear that would *perpetuate* (使持久) a free fall.

All this improved confidence. But the consumer sentiment index remains weak, and all the rebound has occurred in Americans’ evaluation of future economic conditions, not the present. Unemployment (9.8%) is *abysmal* (糟透的), the recovery’s strength unclear. Here, too, there is an echo from the 1930s. Despite bottoming out in 1933, the Depression didn’t end until World War II. Some government policies aided recovery; some hindered it. The good news today is that the bad news is not worse.

56. Why do consumers, businesses and investors retreat and panic in times of depression?
- A) They suffer great losses in stocks, property and other assets.
  - B) They find the self-correcting mechanisms dysfunctioning.
  - C) They are afraid the normal social order will be paralysed.
  - D) They don’t know what is going to happen in the future.
57. What does Christina Romer say about the current economic recession?
- A) Its severity is no match for the Great Depression of 1929.
  - B) Its initial blow to confidence far exceeded that of 1929.
  - C) It has affected house owners more than stock holders.
  - D) It has resulted in a free fall of the prices of commodities.
58. Why didn’t the current recession turn into a depression according to Christina Romer?
- A) The government intervened effectively.
  - B) Private markets corrected themselves.
  - C) People refrained from buying durables and big-ticket items.
  - D) Individuals and companies adopted self-protection measures.
59. What is the chief purpose of all the counter measures taken?
- A) To create job opportunities.
  - B) To curb the fear of a lasting free fall.
  - C) To stimulate domestic consumption.
  - D) To rebuild the credit system.
60. What does the author think of today’s economic situation?
- A) It may worsen without further stimulation.
  - B) It will see a rebound sooner or later.
  - C) It has not gone from bad to worse.
  - D) It does not give people reason for pessimism.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

“Usually when we walk through-the rain forest we hear a soft sound from all the moist leaves and organic debris on the



forest floor,” says ecologist Daniel Nepstad. “ Now we increasingly get rustle and crunch. That’s the sound of a dying forest.”

Predictions of the collapse of the tropical rain forests have been around for years. Yet until recently the worst forecasts were almost exclusively linked to direct human activity, such as clear-cutting and burning for pastures or farms. Left alone, it was assumed, the world’s rain forests would not only flourish but might even rescue us from disaster by absorbing the excess carbon dioxide and other planet-warming greenhouse gases. Now it turns out that may be wishful thinking. Some scientists believe that the rise in carbon levels means that the Amazon and other rain forests in Asia and Africa may go from being assets in the battle against rising temperatures to liabilities. Amazon plants, for instance, hold more than 100 billion metric tons of carbon, equal to 15 years of tailpipe and chimney emissions. If the collapse of the rain forests speeds up dramatically, it could eventually release 3.5-5 billion metric tons of carbon into the atmosphere each year — making forests the leading source of greenhouse gases.

Uncommonly severe droughts brought on by global climate change have led to forest-eating wildfires from Australia to Indonesia, but nowhere more acutely than in the Amazon. Some experts say that the rain forest is already at the brink of collapse.

Extreme weather and reckless development are plotting against the rain forest in ways that scientists have never seen. Trees need more water as temperatures rise, but the prolonged droughts have robbed them of moisture, making whole forests easily cleared of trees and turned into farmland. The picture worsens with each round of El Nino, the unusually warm currents in the Pacific Ocean that drive up temperatures and invariably *presage* (预示) droughts and fires in the rain forest. Runaway fires pour even more carbon into the air, which increases temperatures, starting the whole vicious cycle all over again.

More than paradise lost, a perishing rain forest could trigger a domino effect—sending winds and rains kilometres off course and loading the skies with even greater levels of greenhouse gases—that will be felt far beyond the Amazon basin. In a sense, we are already getting a glimpse of what’s to come. Each burning season in the Amazon, fires deliberately set by frontier settlers and developers hurl up almost half a billion metric tons of carbon a year, placing Brazil among the top five contributors to greenhouse gases in the world.

61. We learn from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) dead leaves and tree debris make the same sound
  - B) trees that are dying usually give out a soft moan
  - C) organic debris echoes the sounds in a rain forest
  - D) the sound of a forest signifies its health condition
62. In the second paragraph, the author challenges the view that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) the collapse of rain forests is caused by direct human interference
  - B) carbon emissions are the leading cause of current global warming
  - C) the condition of rain forests has been rapidly deteriorating
  - D) rain forests should not be converted into pastures or farms
63. The author argues that the rising carbon levels in rain forests may \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A) turn them into a major source of greenhouse gases
  - B) change the weather patterns throughout the world
  - C) pose a threat to wildlife
  - D) accelerate their collapse
64. What has made it easier to turn some rain forests into farmland?
- A) Rapid rise in carbon levels.
  - B) Excessive logging for timber.
  - C) Lack of rainfall resulting from global warming.
  - D) Conversion of rain forests into pastures or farms.



B) Reckless land development. D) The unusual warm currents in the Pacific Ocean.

65. What makes Brazil one of the world's top five contributors to greenhouse gases?

- A) The domino effect triggered by the perishing rain forests.
- B) Its practice of burning forests for settlement and development.
- C) The changed patterns of winds and rains in the Amazon area.
- D) Its inability to curb the carbon emissions from industries.

## Part IV

## Translation

**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*.

中国是最早生产丝绸的国家。考古学家们认为，中国的桑蚕丝织技术，至少有 4000 多年的历史。丝绸很早就成为了古代宫廷贵族的主要衣料和对外贸易的重要商品。中国古代丝绸品种丰富多彩。西方人十分喜爱中国丝绸。据说，公元 1 世纪，一位古罗马皇帝曾穿着中国的丝绸袍去看戏，顿时轰动了整个剧场。从此，人们都希望能穿上中国的丝绸衣服，中国也因此被称为“丝国”。丝绸美化了人们的生活，也促进了中国和世界各国的友好往来。



# 2013年6月大学英语六级考试真题(三)答案与详解

## Part I

## Writing

1、审题：本篇为评论性的话题作文。题目中要求评论的“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's need, but not every man's greed”这句话出自圣雄甘地(Mahatma Gandhi)之口，是甘地生态世界观的体现。地球一直是哺育生于斯的人类的最无私的母亲，为人类提供着各种生存和生活所需。然而，随着科技进步、人口数量的激增，人类对地球的抢夺也越来越严重。常言道：欲壑难填，而资源有限。寻找合适的方式，维持人与地球及其资源之间的和谐关系，已是人类必须认真思考、快速行动的当务之急。出题人似乎也是鉴于当前由于人类对自然界无穷无尽的索取，导致各种自然灾害频发、物种灭绝、资源枯竭等问题，借这个题目引发思考和更多关注。考生可以从不同角度对这一主题进行阐释：可以先描述当前灾害频发、物种灭绝、资源枯竭等现状，引出主题，然后分析产生这些现象的人为因素（只追求GDP，不保护资源；人口激增，资源消耗，浪费更大；追求利益，盲目、过度开采等），最后发出呼吁；或者也可以先简述当前人与地球的关系（人们为了满足自己的贪欲，向地球无止境地索取，造成一系列问题），然后陈述人类积极协调自身利益与地球之间关系的意义，最后提出一两点建议结束全文。

2、写作思路：

第一段：描述人类欲望膨胀带来的问题，如灾害频发、物种灭绝、资源枯竭，指出地球现状值得人们高度关注。

第二段：分析产生上述各种现象的原因，如只追求GDP而不保护资源；人口激增，资源的消耗和浪费更大；为求利益而盲目、过度开采等。

第三段：总结，指出人类应该控制自己的贪婪欲望，如此才能在地球上世代生存。

### Time to Shake off Greed and Heal the Earth

Earth, as has always been regarded as mother to human beings, has fallen ill with the symptoms of the frequent eruption of natural disasters, the extinction of wild animals and the exhaustion of natural resources. And the situation illustrated should arouse great attention of all human beings.

As a matter of fact, blinded by greed, human beings have great responsibility for the present situation we confront with. To start with, human beings are so economy-oriented that they ignore the protection of the environment. Then, population in the planet has experienced great booming, which makes more and more resources needed and exhausted, and in turn threatens to end human life. Finally, human beings excessively exploit and abuse non-renewable energy and resources just for the expanding of their own benefits, which will only lead to the darkness of future for their offspring.

Since the vista of the human's greed towards the Mother Earth is so terrible that we should stop the unreasonable exploitation of the earth. Let's shake off greed and heal the earth, and build a better home for ourselves and for our later generations.

## Part III Reading Comprehension Section A

答案详解：

36、C)。空前的 are often 表明，本空应填动词的过去分词形式，B) spoiled, C) overwhelmed, G) embarrassed, N) distracted 入选。结合上一句提到的，孩子们被给太多的玩具 (are being given too many toys) 可得出答案为 C) overwhelmed, overwhelm 在此处意为“过分给予”。

37、L)。空前的 the 和空后的 type 表明，本空应填形容词，F) exquisite, J) innumerable, L) inaccurate 入选。本句的后半部分说这一类的玩具会对孩子造成伤害，因此空处应该是一个消极色彩的形容词，故答案为 L) inaccurate (不合适的，错误的)。

38、B)。空前的 cannot 表明，本空应填一动词原形，且与空后介词构成搭配，故 A) impact 和 B) concentrate



入选。根据 cannot...on any one thing long enough to learn from it (在任何事情上都无法从中学到东西) 可知, 只有 concentrate (全神贯注, 精神集中, 专心致志 (于某事)) 符合语义, 故答案为 B) concentrate。impact on 意为“对某事物有影响”, 不符合此处语义。

39、M)。空后的 few toys 表明, 本空应填副词, D) reasonably, M) relatively 入选。本句的后半句用 whose 引导的非限制性定语从句表明, 那些孩子的家长花费大量的时间跟他们一起读书、唱歌、玩耍, 因此, 他们的玩具应该是相对少些, 故答案为 M)relatively (相对地)。

40、I)。空前的 children 表明, 本空应填动词, 又因为本句陈述的是该项研究的结果, 因此空处应该用动词原形, A) impact, H) hesitate, I) surpass, O) lag 入选。such children 指的是前一句提到的“父母花更多时间陪着阅读、歌唱和玩耍的孩子”, youngsters from richer backgrounds 指的是“有更多钱买玩具, 即拥有更多玩具的孩子”。本句讲述的是英国的研究结果, 既然该研究结果支持勒纳的结论, 那么它也应该是在否定过多玩具的陪伴, 肯定父母的陪伴, such children 应该强于 youngsters from richer backgrounds, I) surpass “超越, 优于”符合此处语义, 故为答案。O)lag 意为“落后”, 与此处语义相反。

41、E)。空前的 her 表明, 本空应填名词, A) impact, E) conclusions, K) decisions 入选。该词作 reached 的宾语, 结合后面的 from a study (从一项研究中), 只有 conclusions 符合此处要求, reach conclusions 意为“得出结论”, 故答案为 E) conclusions。

42、N)。空前的 are 表明, 本空应填动词的过去分词形式或形容词, G) embarrassed, N) distracted, F) exquisite, J) innumerable 入选。本句的前半句中的 distraction element (分散注意力的因素) 给出了提示, 因此后半句是说, 当他们的注意力被分散的时候他们就不能学好、玩好, 故答案为 N) distracted(分心, 使不能集中注意力)。

43、A)。空前的 the 表明, 本空应填名词, A) impact, K) decisions 入选。上一段讲太多的玩具会让孩子分散注意力, 也就是说给孩子带来不好的影响。那么本句说的就是, 一些家长早就注意到了这个影响, 故答案为 A) impact (影响)。

44、J)。空后的 toys 表明, 本空应填形容词, F) exquisite, J) innumerable 入选。后一句中的 too many toys 提示, 他被给了很多很多的玩具, 故 J) innumerable (数不清的) 符合此处语义。

45、H)。空前的 experts 和空后的 to 表明, 本空应填动词原形, H) hesitate, O) lag (入选)。本句的后半句用 but 转折提到, 很多人认为二十几个玩具对于学龄前的儿童来说就已经足够了, 那么前半部分说的应该是专家还不确定孩子该拥有多少玩具合适, 故答案为 H) hesitate (犹豫)。

## Section B

### Passage One

46、【定位】根据题目中的 techniques initially prevented Borlaug from, large-scale success 及 in India 可以将本题出处定位于[H]段第 5、6 句。

【精析】[H]。[H]段第 5 句提到博洛格 (在印度种植新品种后) 并没有立即取得大规模的成功 (large-scale success)。第 6 句说明原因: 印度人最初反对新的农业技术。由此可知, 博洛格最初在印度没有取得大规模成功的原因是印度人反对新的农业技术。故本题正是对这两句的概括。

47【定位】根据题目中的 in both developed and developing countries, there are concerns, farming practice 及 sustainable 可以将本题出处定位于[N]段末句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段末句提到, 人们还担心在发达国家和发展中国家的“绿色革命”是不是长期的可持续的耕作方式。由此可知, 人们担心的是, 从长远来看, 博洛格的耕作方式是不是可持续的。故本题正是对该句的同义转述。

48、【定位】根据题目中的 Borlaug's Pitic 62 and Penjamo 62 及 resist to diseases 可以将本题出处定位于[G]段倒数第 2 句。

【精析】[G]。[G]段倒数第 2 句提到, 博洛格培育出来两个叫做 Pitic 62 和 Penjamo 62 的半矮秆、抗病性强的新小麦品种。由此可知, Pitic 62 和 Penjamo 62 的特点是秆矮、抗病性强。故本题正是对该信息的转述。

49【定位】根据题目中的 Borlaug's success in Africa was not as spectacular as in India or Mexico 及 lacked 可以将本题出处定位于[L]段前两句。



【精析】【L】。[L]段第 1 句提到，博洛格在非洲没有像在印度或墨西哥那样成功。第 2 句给出原因：非洲严重缺乏项目所需的如有序的经济、交通和灌溉系统等这些设施。题中的 supporting facilities 是对第 2 句中的 well-organised economies and transportation and irrigation systems 的概括。

50、【定位】根据题目中的 in India, the destruction of Indian crop diversity 及 the Green Revolution 可以将本题出处定位于[O]段首句。

【精析】[O]。[O]段首句提到，印度人指责“绿色革命”破坏了印度作物的多样性。故本题正是对该句的同义转述。

51、【定位】根据题目中的 Borlaug, adequate food for all mankind, essential, social justice 及 in his acceptance speech 可以将本题出处定位于[M]段倒数第 3 句。

【精析】[M]。[M]段倒数第 3 句说，在发表获奖感言时，博洛格说：“给全人类提供足够的食物 (adequate food for all mankind)是社会正义的第一个必要因素 (the first essential component of social justice)。”故本题正是对该句的同义转述。

52、【定位】根据题目中的 in recent years, Borlaug's 及 environmentalists 可以将本题出处定位于[N]段首句。

【精析】[N]。[N]段首句提到，博洛格倡导的密集型高产农业 (intensive high-yield agriculture)近年来受到了环保主义者的严厉批评，其中的 intensive high-yield agriculture 即指 Green Revolution。由此可知，近几年，博洛格的绿色革命遭到了环保人士的批评，故本题正是对该句的同义转述。题中的 has been attacked by 对应文中的 came under severe criticism from。

53、【定位】根据题目中的 Borlaug 及 his first couple of years in Mexico 可以将本题出处定位于[F]段首句。

【精析】[F]。[F]段首句提到，博洛格说他在墨西哥工作的前几年是很艰难的。题中的 had been stuck in trouble 对应文中的 were difficult。

54、【定位】根据题目中的 United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organisation, in 40 years between 1961 and 2001 及 India's grain production 可以将本题出处定位于[J]段前两句。

【精析】[J]。[J]段第 1 句提到，联合国粮食和农业组织 (FAO)指出，在 1961 至 2001 年的 40 年间里，印度的人口翻了一番多。第 2 句指出，同时，印度的粮食几乎是以前的三倍 (nearly tripled)。题中的 increased nearly three times 对应第 2 句中的 tripled。

55、【定位】根据题目中的 Norman Borlaug, a Nobel Prize, his 60 years work 及 world hunger 可以将本题出处定位于[A]段最后两句。

【精析】[A]。[A]段末句指出诺曼·博洛格的成就 (achievement)使其荣获诺贝尔和平奖，其中的 achievement 即指上句提到的 Norman Borlaug spent most of his 60 working years... fighting world hunger。由此可知，诺曼·博洛格被授予诺贝尔和平奖是因为他一生中有 60 年的时间都在为解决世界饥饿问题而努力。题中的 combating world hunger 对应文中的 fighting world hunger。

## Section C

### Passage One

答案详解：

56、【定位】根据题干中的 consumers, businesses and investors retreat and panic 和 depression 可以将本题出处定位于首段第 2 句。

【精析】D)。首段第 2 句提到经济萧条和经济衰退的区别在于：在经济萧条时期，对未知的极大恐惧 (fear of the unknown)导致消费者、公司和投资者退缩和恐慌。由此可知，人们退缩和恐慌是因为对未知的恐惧，故答案为 D 项，其中的 don't know what is going to happen in the future 是对文中的 the unknown 的解释。经济衰退的确导致很多人的股票、财产和其他资产遭受了严重损失，但这不是他们恐慌的直接原因，故排除 A 项。第 1 段末句提到自信心的逐步瓦解导致人们的行为失去了正常的自我调节能力，而 shattering loss of confidence 正是他们 retreat and panic 的表现，所以可以说 B 项是人们退缩和恐慌导致的结果，而不是引起退缩和恐慌的原因。C 项是根据原文中 paralysing—词设置的干扰，“人们害怕正常的社会秩序会瘫痪”缺乏推断依据，所以排除 C 项。

57、【定位】根据题干中的 Christina Romer 可以将本题出处定位于第 2 段首句。

【精析】B)。第 2 段首句提到克里斯蒂娜·罗默将 1929 年和 2007-2009 年这两个时期进行了比较，发现现



在人们的信心受的打击比以前更严重 (far greater now than then, then 指 1929 年), 也就是说当前的经济衰退在打击人们信心方面超过了 1929 年的大萧条, 故答案为 B 项。当前的经济衰退没有演变成经济萧条, 可以推测其严重程度不能和 1929 年的大萧条相比, 但这只是客观推测, 并不是克里斯蒂娜·罗默的观点, 故排除 A 项。第 2 段第 5 句表到相比之下, 此次经济衰退造成股票、房价下跌更多, 因此此次经济衰退对房主与股票持有者的影响是一样大的, 故排除 C 项。文中并未提及经济衰退导致物价下跌, 故排除 D 项。

58、【定位】根据题干中的 depression 和 Romer 可以将本题出处定位于第 3 段首句。

【精析】A)。第 3 段首句提到, 罗默认为如此巨大的跌幅没有导致经济萧条, 说明政府采取了对策 (countermeasures), 即政府进行了有效干预, 故答案为 A 项。第 4 段第 2 句提到虽然私人市场在大多数情况下是可以自我调节的, 但是经济衰退造成的恐慌瓦解了这些稳定的趋势, 即私人市场的自我调节并不能防止经济衰退演变成经济萧条, 故排除 B 项。消费者克制自己不买耐用品和大件儿正是经济触底的表现, 可排除 C 项。第 3 段末句说大多数的个人和公司的自我保护行动往往适得其反即个人和公司的自我保护达不到预期的效果, 可排除 D 项。

59、【定位】根据题干中的 purpose, counter measures 和 all 可以将本题出处定位于第 4 段末句。

【精析】B)。第 4 段末句提到, 政府采取的这些复杂的措施都有一个共同的目的: 让人们相信经济触底会停止……, 即遏制人们对经济触底的恐惧, 故答案为 B 项。文中只在第 5 段提到了失业率很低, 并未提及政府的对策是为了创造就业机会, 排除 A 项。刺激国内消费, 是使经济回暖的一种有效方法, 但文中并未提及政府采取的一系列措施是为了刺激国内消费, 排除 C 项。文中并未提及要重建信用体系, 排除 D 项。

60、【定位】根据题干 today's economic situation 可以将本题出处定位于最后一段末句。

【精析】C)。文章末句作者指出现在的好消息就是当前的经济形势没有进一步恶化 (The good news today is that the bad news is not worse), 其中的 the bad news 即指当前糟糕的经济形势, 故答案为 C 项。作者只提到当前的经济没有进一步恶化, 并未说没有进一步的刺激, 经济形式可能就会恶化, 排除 A 项。文中并未明确说明作者对经济复苏的观点, 排除 B 项。文章末句作者称当前的经济形势是 bad news, 因此人们持悲观态度是正常的, 排除 D 项。

## Passage Two

答案详解:

61、【定位】根据题干可以将本题的出处直接定位到第 1 段。

【精析】D)。第 1 段提到通常我们走过雨林时会听到轻柔的声音, 现在我们听到的越来越多的的是沙沙声和嘎吱声。那说明雨林正在垂死挣扎。由此可知, 雨林发出的声音变了是因为雨林不再健康, 面临着毁灭, 故答案为 D 项。第 1 段引用生态学家丹尼尔·麦普斯泰德的话实际对比了 organic debris (对应选项中的 tree debris) 发出的声音以及 dying forest (对应选项中的 dead leaves) 发出的声音, 前者是 soft sound, 而后者是 rustle and crunch, 可见二者发出的声音并不同, 故排除 A 项又第 1 段提到现在总是听到 rustle and crunch, 并指出那是 a dying forest 发出的声音, 由此可知 trees that are dying 发出的声音应该是 rustle and crunch, 而不是 a soft moan, 故排除 B 项。第 1 段只提到 organic debris 发出 a soft sound, 并未提到其 echoes the sounds, 故可排除 C 项。

62、【定位】根据题干可以将本题的出处直接定位到第 2 段。

【精析】A)。第 2 段第 1-3 句指出最近关于热带雨林毁灭的预测都与人类的直接行为相关, 并指出据说, 如果没有人类的干预, 雨林不仅能够繁盛而且甚至能够解救人类于灾难中第 4 句转折指出, 上述观点只是一厢情愿 (wishful thinking)。第 5 句对第 4 句进行了解释, 指出碳浓度的升高意味着雨林可能从用以对抗温度升高的财富变成债务, 就此否定了“热带雨林的毁灭与人类的直接行为相关的观点, 故答案为 A 项。第 2 段并未提到“碳排放是当前全球变暖的主要原因”这种观点, 更谈不上质疑该观点, 故排除 B 项。第 2 段末句提到, if the collapses of the rain forests speeds up dramatically..., 只是假设了雨林毁灭的速度加快的结果, 并没有明确指出雨林情况一直在迅速恶化, 也谈不上质疑, 排除 C 项。第 2 段提到有人认为是人类对雨林的直接行为, 比如 clear-cutting 和 burning for pastures or farms 导致雨林面临毁灭, 作者认为雨林的毁灭不一定是人类的行为造成的, 但并不意味着作者的观点是应该将雨林转变为牧场或耕地, 故排除 D 项。

63、【定位】根据题干中的 the rising carbon levels 和 rain forests 可以将本题出处定位到第 2 段第 5 句。



【精析】A)。第2段第5句指出破浓度上升意味着雨林可能会从用以对抗温度升高的财富变成债务。第7句指出如果雨林被破坏的情况极速恶化,其碳排放将会将其变成温室气体的主要来源(leading source),故答案为A项。原文意思是碳浓度上升会导致气温升高,但并未说碳浓度上升会改变世界雨林的气候模式,故排除B项。第2段在探讨碳浓度升高的问题时并未提及其对野生动物的影响,故排除C项。第2段末句提到,如果雨林加速恶化,其每年的碳排放量将使其成为温室气体的主要来源,并未说碳浓度的升高会加速雨林的毁灭,故排除D项。

64、【定位】根据题干中的 easier, rain forests 和 turn... into farmland 可以将本题出处定位到第4段第2句。

【精析】C)。第4段第2句指出气温升高,树木需要更多的水分,但是持久的干旱让树木失去了水分,使得整个雨林很容易就没有了树并变成了耕地。由此可知,全球变暖导致的雨水缺乏使得雨林很容易变成耕地,故答案为C项,其中的 lack of rainfall 对应原文中的 the prolonged droughts。第2段末句提到碳浓度的升高会使得雨林成为温室气体的主要来源,而不是说会使其容易变成耕地,故排除A项。第3段首句提到极端天气和毫无节制的开发正在毁灭雨林,并未说会使雨林容易变成耕地,故排除B项。第3段第3句提到太平洋上的不寻常的暖流能够升高温度使雨林随后会发生干旱和火灾,不是变为耕地,故排除D项。

65、【定位】根据题干中的 Brazil, world 和 top five contributors to greenhouse gases 可以将本题出处定位到文章末句。

【精析】B)。文章末句提到亚马孙雨林每年的燃烧季,拓荒者和开发者蓄意放火,会制造出五亿公吨碳,使得巴西成为世界上温室气体排放最多的五个国家之一。也就是说,巴西为了拓荒和开发而火烧雨林的行为使其成为世界上温室气体排放最多的五个国家之一,故答案为B项。文章末段首句提到 domino effect 造成了两个结果: sending winds and rains kilometres off course 和 loading the skies with even greater levels of greenhouse gases,可见它并未使巴西成为世界上温室气体排放最多的五个国家之一,故排除A项。文章末段首句提到 domino effect 会引发 changed patterns of winds and rains,但并未提及 changed patterns of winds and rains 会导致碳排放量升高,可排除C项。文章没有提及巴西对其工业碳排放的控制,排除D项。

## Part IV Translation

中国是最早生产丝绸的国家。考古学家们认为,中国的桑蚕丝织技术,至少有4000多年的历史。丝绸很早就成为了古代宫廷贵族的主要衣料和对外贸易的重要商品。中国古代丝绸品种丰富多彩。西方人十分喜爱中国丝绸。据说,公元1世纪,一位古罗马皇帝曾穿着中国的丝绸袍去看戏,顿时轰动了整个剧场。从此,人们都希望能穿上中国的丝绸衣服,中国也因此被称为“丝国”。丝绸美化了人们的生活,也促进了中国和世界各国的友好往来。

①China is the earliest country to have produced silk. ②Archaeologists believe the technology of silk weaving has at least a history of more than 4,000 years. ③Silk had been the main materials to make clothes for the noblemen and their families as well as an important commodity for export since long ago. ④There are various kinds of ancient Chinese silk. ⑤Westerners were very fond of Chinese silk. ⑥It is said that during the first century AD, a Roman emperor went to the theatre wearing silk, which made a great stir in the audience. ⑦Since then, people wished to wear clothes made of Chinese silk. China, therefore, was called the "Silk Country". ⑧Silk has made people's life beautiful and promoted friendly exchanges between China and other countries.



难点注释:

- 1、①句中“生产丝绸”译作不定式主动完成式 to have produced silk 作定语，修饰“国家”。
- 2、②句中“认为”后面的内容译作宾语从句，宾语从句中的“有.....历史”译作“has a history of..”，注意主谓一致。
- 3、③句中的“很早”译作“since long ago”，该状语表明该句描述的内容在很早以前就发生了，故用过去完成时。其中的“和”译作“as well as”，“古代宫廷贵族的主要衣料”译作“main materials to make clothes for the noblemen and their families”，“对外贸易的重要商品”译作“an important commodity for export”。
- 4、④句使用 there be 句型，注意主谓一致。
- 5、⑤句“十分喜爱”译作“be very fond of”，注意主谓一致。
- 6、⑥句时间状语为“公元1世纪”，故主句和定语从句都用一般过去时。“顿时轰动了整个剧场”译作 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，其中“轰动”译作“make a great stir in...”。 “一位古罗马皇帝曾穿着中国的丝绸袍去看戏”中“看戏”译作“go to the theatre”，“穿着中国的丝绸袍”译作现在分词短语“wearing silk”，作伴随状语。
- 7、⑦句可拆分成两句翻译，前半句中的“中国的丝绸衣服”译作“clothes made of Chinese silk”。后半句中“因此”译作插入语，therefore。
- 8、⑧句“美化了”和“促进了”为并列谓语，用 and 连接，时态用现在完成时，“美化了人们的生活”可译作“has beautified people’s life”或“has made people’s life beautiful”。

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