

2018 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题 (第 1 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **how to balance work and leisure**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) It can benefit professionals and non-professionals alike.
B) It lists the various challenges physicists are confronting.
C) It describes how some mysteries of physics were solved.
D) It is one of the most fascinating physics books ever written.
2. A) Physicists' contribution to humanity.
B) Stories about some female physicists.
C) Historical evolution of modern physics.
D) Women's changing attitudes to physics.
3. A) By exposing a lot of myths in physics.
B) By describing her own life experiences.
C) By including lots of fascinating knowledge.
D) By telling anecdotes about famous professors.
4. A) It avoids detailing abstract concepts of physics.
B) It contains a lot of thought-provoking questions.
C) It demonstrates how they can become physicists.
D) It provides experiments they can do themselves.

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

5. A) He is too busy to finish his assignment in time.
B) He does not know what kind of topic to write on.
C) He does not understand the professor's instructions.
D) He has no idea how to proceed with his dissertation.
6. A) It is too broad.
C) It is challenging.
7. A) Biography.
B) Nature.
C) Philosophy.
D) Beauty.
8. A) Improve his cumulative grade.
C) Stick to the topic assigned.
B) It is a bit outdated.
D) It is interesting.
B) Develop his reading ability.
D) List the parameters first.

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) The unprecedented high temperature in Greenland.
B) The collapse of ice on the northern tip of Greenland.
C) The unusual cold spell in the Arctic area in October.
D) The rapid change of Arctic temperature within a day.
10. A) It has created a totally new climate pattern.
B) It will pose a serious threat to many species.
C) It typically appears about once every ten years.
D) It has puzzled the climate scientists for decades.
11. A) Extinction of Arctic wildlife.
B) Iceless summers in the Arctic.
C) Emigration of indigenous people.
D) Better understanding of ecosystems.

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

12. A) A good start.
B) A detailed plan.
C) A strong determination.
D) A scientific approach.
13. A) Most people get energized after a sufficient rest.
B) Most people tend to have a finite source of energy.
C) It is vital to take breaks between demanding mental tasks.
D) It is most important to have confidence in one's willpower.
14. A) They could keep on working longer.
B) They could do more challenging tasks.
C) They found it easier to focus on work at hand.
D) They held more positive attitudes toward life.
15. A) They are part of their nature.
B) They are subject to change.
C) They are related to culture.
D) They are beyond control.

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) About half of current jobs might be automated.
B) The jobs of doctors and lawyers would be threatened.
C) The job market is becoming somewhat unpredictable.
D) Machine learning would prove disruptive by 2013.
17. A) They are widely applicable for massive open online courses.
B) They are now being used by numerous high school teachers.
C) They could read as many as 10,000 essays in a single minute.
D) They could grade high-school essays just like human teachers.
18. A) It needs instructions throughout the process.
B) It does poorly on frequent, high-volume tasks.
C) It has to rely on huge amounts of previous data.
D) It is slow when it comes to tracking novel things.



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

- 19. A) The engineering problems with solar power.
B) The generation of steam with the latest technology.
C) The importance of exploring new energy sources.
D) The theoretical aspects of sustainable energy.
- 20. A) Drive trains with solar energy.
B) Upgrade the city's train facilities.
C) Build a new ten-kilometre railway line.
D) Cut down the city's energy consumption.
- 21. A) Build a tank for keeping calcium oxide.
B) Find a new material for storing energy.
C) Recover super-heated steam.
D) Collect carbon dioxide gas.

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

- 22. A) The lack of supervision by both the national and local governments.
B) The impact of the current economic crisis at home and abroad.
C) The poor management of day centres and home help services.
D) The poor relation between national health and social care services.
- 23. A) It was mainly provided by voluntary services.
B) It mainly caters to the needs of the privileged.
C) It called for a sufficient number of volunteers.
D) It has deteriorated over the past sixty years.
- 24. A) Their longer lifespans.
B) Fewer home helpers available.
C) Their preference for private services.
D) More of them suffering serious illnesses.
- 25. A) They are unable to pay for health services.
B) They have long been discriminated against.
C) They are vulnerable to illnesses and diseases.
D) They have contributed a great deal to society.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Just off the coast of Southern California sits Santa Cruz Island, where a magical creature called the island fox 26 . A decade ago, this island's ecosystem was in 27 . Wild pigs attracted golden eagles from the mainland, and those flying 28 crashed the fox population. So the Nature Conservancy launched a 29 war against the pigs, complete with helicopters and sharp shooters.

And it worked. Today, federal agencies are pulling the island fox from the Endangered Species List. It's the fastest-ever recovery of a mammal, joining peers like the Louisiana black bear as glowing successes in the history of the Endangered Species Act.

But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has 30 war on a multitude



of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the 31 Argentine ant. “Our philosophy with the island has always been, ‘OK, 32 the threats and let the island go back to what it was,’” says ecologist Christina Boser. And it appears to be working. Native plants are coming back, and the fox once again bounds about carefree.

But keeping those foxes from harm will occupy Boser and her colleagues for years to come. You see, humans are still allowed on Santa Cruz Island, and they bring dogs. So Boser has to vaccinate her foxes against various diseases. “We’re obligated to keep a pulse on the population for at least five years after the foxes are delisted,” says Boser. That includes tagging the foxes and 33 their numbers to ensure nothing goes wrong.

This is the story of the little fox that has come back, and the people who have 34 their lives to protecting it. This is the story of wildlife conservation in the age of mass 35.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| A) aggressive | I) hinders |
| B) chaos | J) mammal |
| C) configuration | K) monitoring |
| D) declared | L) predators |
| E) dedicated | M) remove |
| F) dwells | N) tempt |
| G) extinction | O) underlying |
| H) fierce | |

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**.

Do Parents Invade Children’s Privacy When They Post Photos Online?

[A] When Katlyn Burbidge’s son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader. But after she snapped a photo and started using her phone, he asked her a serious question: “Are you going to post that online?” She laughed and answered, “Yes, I think I will.” What he said next stopped her. “Can you not?”

[B] That’s when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. “We’re big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online,” says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts. “Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay.”

[C] When her 8-month-old is 3 or 4 years old, she plans to start asking him in an age-appropriate way, “Do you want other people to see this?” That’s precisely the approach that two researchers advocated before a room of pediatricians (儿科医生) last week at the American Academy of Pediatrics meeting, when they discussed the 21st century challenge of “sharenting,” a new term for parents’ online sharing about their children. “As advocates of children’s rights, we believe that children should have a voice about what information is shared about them if possible,” says Stacey Steinberg, a legal skills professor at the University of Florida Levin College of Law in Gainesville.

[D] Whether it’s ensuring that your child isn’t bullied over something you post, that their identity isn’t digitally “kidnapped”, or that their photos don’t end up on a half dozen child pornography (色情) sites, as one Australian mom discovered, parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children’s digital presence. Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists between parents’ rights to share their experiences and their children’s rights to privacy.

[E] “We’re in no way trying to silence parents’ voices,” Steinberg says. “At the same time, we recognize that children might have an interest in entering adulthood free to create their own digital footprint.” They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share. “The parents said, ‘We don’t need rules—we’re fine,’ and the children said, ‘Our parents need rules,’” Keith



says. “The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them.”

[F] Although the American Academy of Pediatrics offers guidelines recommending that parents model appropriate social media use for their children, it does not explicitly discuss oversharing by parents. “I think this is a very legitimate concern, and I appreciate their drawing our attention to it,” David Hill, a father of five, says. He sees a role for pediatricians to talk with parents about this, but believes the messaging must extend far beyond pediatricians’ offices. “I look forward to seeing researchers expand our understanding of the issue so we can translate it into effective education and policy,” he says.

[G] There’s been little research on the topic, Steinberg wrote in a law article about this issue. While states could pass laws related to sharing information about children online, Steinberg feels parents themselves are generally best suited to make these decisions for their families. “While we didn’t want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks,” Steinberg says. They include photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping.

[H] But that’s the negative side, with risks that must be balanced against the benefits of sharing. Steinberg pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children’s only voice.

[I] A C.S. Mott survey found among the 56 percent of mothers and 34 percent of fathers who discussed parenting on social media, 72 percent of them said sharing made them feel less alone, and nearly as many said sharing helped them worry less and gave them advice from other parents. The most common topics they discussed included kids’ sleep, nutrition, discipline, behavior problems and day care and preschool.

[J] “There’s this peer-to-peer nature of health care these days with a profound opportunity for parents to learn helpful tips, safety and prevention efforts, pro-vaccine messages and all kinds of other messages from other parents in their social communities,” says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children’s Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents. “They’re getting nurtured by people they’ve already selected that they trust,” she says.

[K] “How do we weigh the risks, how do we think about the benefits, and how do we alleviate the risks?” she says. “Those are the questions we need to ask ourselves, and everyone can have a different answer.”

[L] Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O’Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online. When a few family members did post pictures, O’Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear. “It’s been hard not to share pictures of her because people always want to know how babies and toddlers (学走路的孩子) are doing and to see pictures, but we made the decision to have social media while she did not,” O’Hanlon said. Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity. They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child’s photos on other social media platforms.

[M] “For most families, it’s a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn’t,” says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8. “We’ll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what’s okay and what’s not.”

[N] Indeed, that learning process goes both ways. Bria Dunham, a mother in Somerville, Massachusetts, was so excited to watch a moment of brotherly bonding while her first-grader and baby took a bath together that she snapped a few photos. But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates’ parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub? “It made me think about how I’m teaching him to have ownership of his own body and how what is shared today endures into the future,” Dunham says. “So I kept the pictures to myself and accepted this as one more step in supporting his increasing autonomy.”

36. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial.

37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done.

38. One mother refrained from posting her son’s photos online when she considered the matter from her son’s



perspective.

39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.
40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online.
41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to.
42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience.
43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children's photos online.
44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks.
45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children's privacy.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some question 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.

Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too. Commercial growing fields are astronomically huge and take thousands of man-hours to operate. One prime example is one of Australia's most isolated cattle stations, Supplejack Downs in the Northern Territory, extending across 4,000 square kilometers, taking over 13 hours to reach by car from the nearest major town—Alice Springs.

The extreme isolation of these massive farms leaves them often unattended, and monitored only once or twice a year, which means if the livestock falls ill or requires assistance, it can be a long time for farmers to discover.

However, robots are coming to the rescue.

Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train "farmbots" to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on. The robots are equipped with many sensors to identify conditions of the environment, cattle and food, using thermal and vision sensors that detect changes in body temperature.

"You've also got color, texture and shape sensors looking down at the ground to check pasture quality," says Salah Sukkarieh of the University of Sydney, who will carry out trials on several farms in central New South Wales.

During the trials, the robot algorithms (算法) and mechanics will be fine-tuned to make it better suited to ailing livestock and ensure it safely navigates around potential hazards including trees, mud, swamps, and hills.

"We want to improve the quality of animal health and make it easier for farmers to maintain large landscapes where animals roam free," says Sukkarieh.

The robots are not limited to herding and monitoring livestock. They have been created to count individual fruit, inspect crops, and even pull weeds.

Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.

Of course, some worry lies in replacing agricultural workers. However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.

The robots have provided major benefits to farmers in various ways, from hunting and pulling weeds to monitoring the condition of every single fruit. Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.

46. What may farmers be able to do with robots appearing on the farming scene?

- A) Upgrade farm produce
- B) Enjoy more leisure hours.
- C) Modify the genes of crops.
- D) Cut down farming costs.

47. What will "farmbots" be expected to do?



- A)Take up many of the farmers' routines.
 - B)Provide medical treatments for livestock.
 - C)Lead the trend in farming the world over.
 - D)Improve the quality of pastures for grazing.
48. What can robots do when equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms?
- A)Help farmers choose the most efficient and safest passages.
 - B)Help farmers simplify their farming tasks and management.
 - C)Allow farmers to learn instantly what is occurring on the farm.
 - D)Allow farmers to give them real-time instructions on what to do.
49. Why are farmers pressing for robotic farming?
- A)Farming costs are fast increasing.
 - B)Robotics technology is maturing.
 - C)Robotic farming is the trend.
 - D)Labor short is worsening
50. What does the author think future farms will be like?
- A)More and more automated.
 - B)More and more productive.
 - C)Larger and larger in scale.
 - D)Better and better in condition.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

The public must be able to understand the basics of science to make informed decisions. Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change, where a variety of factors, not the least of which is a breakdown in the transmission of fundamental climate data to the general public, has contributed to widespread mistrust and misunderstanding of scientists and their research.

The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

However, the importance of effective communication with a general audience is not limited to hot issues like climate change. It is also critical for socially charged neuroscience issues such as the genetic basis for a particular behavior, the therapeutic potential of stem cell therapy for neurodegenerative diseases, or the use of animal models, areas where the public understanding of science can also influence policy and funding decisions. Furthermore, with continuing advances in individual genome (基因组) sequencing and the advent of personalized medicine, more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

Science journalism is the main channel for the popularization of scientific information among the public. Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public. Good science journalists are specialists in making complex topics accessible to a general audience, while adhering to scientific accuracy.

Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong. The impact of a basic discovery on human health can be exaggerated so that the public thinks a miraculous cure is a few months to years away when in reality the significance of the study is far more limited.

Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists. We believe that at least part of the problem lies in places other than the interaction between scientists and members of the media, and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.



- 考途
51. What does the example of climate change serve to show?
A)The importance of climate data is increasingly recognized.
B)Adequate government funding is vital to scientific research.
C)Government regulation helps the public understand science.
D)Common folks' scientific knowledge can sway policy making.
52. What should non-scientists do to ensure their quality of life?
A)Seek personalized medical assistance from doctors.
B)Acquire a basic understanding of medical science.
C)Have their individual genome sequenced.
D)Make informed use of animal models.
53. Why is it important for scientists to build a good relationship with the media?
A)It helps them to effectively popularize new scientific information.
B)It enables the public to develop a positive attitude toward science.
C)It helps them to establish a more positive public image.
D)It enables them to apply their findings to public health.
54. What does the author say is the problem with science journalism?
A)It is keen on transmitting sensational information.
B)It tends to oversimplify people's health problems.
C)It may give inaccurate or distorted information to the public.
D)It may provide information open to different interpretations.
55. What should scientists do to impart their latest findings to the public more effectively?
A)Give training to science journalists.
B)Stimulate public interest in science.
C)Seek timely assistance from the media.
D)Improve their communication skills.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

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

近年来，中国越来越多的博物馆免费向公众开放。博物馆展览次数和参观人数都明显增长。在一些广受欢迎的博物馆门前，排长队已很常见。这些博物馆必须采取措施限制参观人数。如今，展览形式越来越多样。一些大型博物馆利用多媒体和虚拟现实等先进技术，使展览更具吸引力。不少博物馆还举办在线展览，人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品。然而，现场观看展品的体验对大多数参观者还是更具吸引力。



2018 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解

(第 1 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路

这是一篇开放式作文,要求考生对“平衡工作和休闲(balance work and leisure)”这一话题进行讨论,是考生较为熟悉的话题,因此写起来并不难。考生应该将重点放在第二段,着重论述如何平衡二者之间的关系,并给出自己的建议。最后,阐明工作和休闲两者之间是相辅相成的。

写作提纲

- 一、描述现象,引出话题:大多数人很难平衡好工作和休闲(difficult for most people、successfully maintain a good balance)
- 二、提出建议
 1. 培养高效的工作习惯(develop efficient working habits)
 2. 每天安排一件自己感兴趣的事,并留出时间放松(schedule, set aside some time for relaxation)
 3. 休闲时不必感到内疚(shouldn't feel guilty when you spend time on personal leisure)
- 三、重申主题:工作和休闲是相辅相成的(complement each other)

范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>How to Balance Work and Leisure</p> <p>① Just as the old saying goes, “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” It illustrates the importance and necessity of keeping a balance between work and leisure.</p> <p>② However, in today's fast-paced work culture, it's difficult for most people to successfully maintain a good balance between the two.</p> <p>③ As for me, some tips can contribute to achieving the balance. ④ First of all, you should develop efficient working habits, because only in this way can you squeeze out some leisure time. It requires you to devote your full attention to the task at hand and complete daily work efficiently.</p> <p>⑤ Secondly, in order to relieve the fatigue and stress, it's vital to schedule one thing that you are interested in each day and set aside some time for relaxation. ⑥ Last but not least, for those workaholics, please keep in mind that if you work hard, you shouldn't feel guilty when you spend time on personal leisure activities, for entertainment is also a part of life.</p> <p>⑦ To conclude, work and leisure complement each other, so when you get tired of and bored with your daily grind, try to take some time off work to relax yourself.</p>	<p>① 开门见山,引用俗语指出平衡好工作和休闲是重要且必要的。</p> <p>② 使用 however 进行转折,指出很多人很难做到这一点。</p> <p>③ 使用 as for me 提出自己的看法。</p> <p>④⑤⑥ 分别使用 first of all, secondly, last but not least 就如何平衡工作和休闲给出三点建议。</p> <p>⑦ 使用 to conclude 总结全文,再次重申自己的观点。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>illustrate 说明,阐明 contribute to... 有助于…… devote...to... 致力于…… set aside some time 留出一些时间 workaholic 工作狂 daily grind 日常工作,例行苦事</p>

全文翻译

如何平衡工作和休闲

正如那句老话所说:“只工作不玩耍,聪明的孩子也会变傻。”这说明保持工作和休闲的平衡是重要且必要的。然而,在当今快节奏的工作文化中,大多数人都很难保持这两者之间的平衡。

在我看来,以下建议有助于实现两者的平衡。首先,你应该培养高效的工作习惯,因为只有这样,你才能挤出一些休闲时间。这就要求你全身心地投入到手头的任务中,高效地完成日常工作。第二,为了缓解疲劳和压力,每天安排一件你感兴趣的事情并留出时间放松是很重要的。最后但同样重要的是,对那些工作狂而言,请记住,如果你努力工作了,当你花时间休闲时,就不应该感到内疚,因为娱乐也是生活的一部分。

总而言之,工作和休闲是相辅相成的,所以当你疲惫或厌倦了日常工作时,试着抽出一些时间来放松一下自己。

2018.12 / 9 (第 1 套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



主题词汇

deadline 截止时间
conflict 冲突
dilemma 困境
positive 积极的
prioritize 优先处理
realize 认识到
be caught up in... 被卷入……
to the fullest 充分地,全面地
apply to... 对……适用

句式拓展

1. One key to resolving these seemingly conflicting challenges is to get clear about... 解决这些看似矛盾的挑战的一个关键是弄清楚……
2. No matter how good things are in other parts of your life, ...is a major part of your life, and cannot be neglected. 无论你生活的其他方面有多么美好,……是你生活的一个主要部分,不能被忽视。

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: Hey, I just read a great book about physics. I think you'd like it. It's called *The Physics of the World*. It's written by a scientist named Sylvia Mendez.

W: Oh, I read that book. It was great. The writer is a warm and competent guide to the mysteries of physics. (1) I think it promises enrichment for any reader, from those who know little about science to the career physicist.

M: And it's refreshing to see a strong, curious, clever woman adding her voice to the scientific discourse in a field that has been traditionally dominated by men. (2) I think she is to be commended for making an effort to include anecdotes about little-known female scientists. You know, they were often victims of "a generation firmly convinced that the woman's place was in the home."

W: (3) I like how the book is clearly written with each chapter brought to life by pieces of fascinating knowledge. For example, in one chapter she exposes a myth that I've heard taught by university physics professors. I've often heard that medieval glass windows are thicker at the bottom because glass "flows" like a fluid. This, she shows, is not true. The distortion is actually thanks to a peculiarity of the glassmaker's process.

M: (4) Yeah. I like how she cultivates scientific engagement by providing a host of do-it-yourself experiments that bring the same foundational principles of classical physics that govern everything from the solar system to your kitchen table. From using complex laws of physics to test whether a spinning egg is cooked to measuring atmospheric pressure by lifting a piece of cardboard, her hands-on examples make her book a truly interactive read.

W: Yes. I must say this equation-free book is an ideal read for scientists of all stripes, anyone teaching science and even people who dislike physics.

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,由选项中反复出现的 physicists 和 physics 可以初步推测,对话内容与物理学家及物理学有关;再结合 describes、books、stories、anecdotes 和 concepts 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容是围绕某本有关物理学家或物理概念的书籍展开的。

1. What does the woman say about the book the man recommended?

A)。【详解】对话中,当男士向女士说出他觉得很棒的物理学书的书名后,女士说她读过这本书,它内容丰富,适合各类读者,从对科学知之甚少的普通读者到职业物理学家,都可以读上一读。因此答案为 A)。

2. What can we find in the book the man recommended?

B)。【详解】对话中男士说,值得赞扬的是这位女作家努力将鲜为人知的女性科学家的趣事写入书中。由此可知,书中有女性物理学家的故事,答案为 B)。

3. How does the author bring her book to life?

C)。【详解】对话中男士说,这本书的布局清晰,每个章节都有一些精彩的知识片段,使得该章节生动有趣。因此答案为 C)。



4. How does the book cultivate readers' interest in physics?

D)。【详解】对话末尾,男士说他喜欢作者培养人们对科学的参与性的方式,书中提供了大量可以让读者亲手一试的实验,通过这些实验,读者可以了解很多经典的物理学基础原理。因此答案为D)。

Conversation Two

M: Hi, professor. I was hoping I could have a moment of your time if you're not too busy. (5-1) I'm having some problems getting started on my dissertation, and I was hoping you could give me some advice on how to begin.

W: Sure. I have quite a few students, though. So can you remind me what your topic is?

M: (5-2) The general topic I chose is aesthetics, but that's as far as I've got. I don't really know where to go from there.

W: (6) Yeah. That's much too large a topic. You really need to narrow it down in order to make it more accessible. Otherwise, you'll be writing a book.

M: Exactly. That's what I wanted to ask you about. I was hoping it would be possible for me to change topics. (7) I'm really more interested in nature than beauty.

W: (8) I'm afraid you have to adhere to the assigned topic. Still, if you're interested in nature, then that certainly can be worked into your dissertation. We've talked about Hume before in class, right?

M: Oh, yeah. He's the philosopher who wrote about where our ideas of beauty come from.

W: Exactly. I suggest you go to the library and get a copy of his biography. Start from there, but remember to stick to the parameters of the assignment. This paper is a large part of your cumulative grade, so make sure to follow the instructions. If you take a look at his biography, you can get a good idea of how his life experiences manifest themselves in his theories of beauty, specifically the way he looked towards nature as the origin of what we find beautiful.

M: Great. Thanks for taking the time to answer my questions, professor. I'll let you get back to class now.

W: If there's anything else you need, please come see me in my office anytime.

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,第6、7两题的选项无法提供更多可供推测的信息,但仅凭第5、8两题选项中的 he, finish his assignment, professor, dissertation 和 improve his cumulative grade 等词已经可以推测出对话中的男士是一名需要完成论文作业的学生,对话应该是围绕他的作业情况展开的。

5. What is the man's problem?

D)。【详解】对话开头,男士问女士有没有时间,他的论文怎么都开不了头,希望女士能给他一些建议。之后男士又提到,他选择的题目是美学,但只是选定了题目,还不知道从哪里开始写。也就是说,男士的问题是不知道该怎么写自己的论文,答案为D)。

6. What does the professor think of the man's topic?

A)。【详解】女士得知男士要写的题目后很明确地指出,这个题目太大了,男士需要把题目范围缩小。因此答案为A)。

7. What is the man really more interested in?

B)。【详解】对话中,男士明确提到他对自然更感兴趣。因此答案为B)。

8. What does the professor say the man has to do?

C)。【详解】当听到男士希望换题目的想法时,女士对男士说恐怕他必须按照指定的题目来写。因此答案为C)。

Section B

Passage One

During the Arctic winter from October to March, the average temperature in the frozen north typically hovers around minus 20 degrees Celsius. (9) But this year, the Arctic is experiencing much higher temperatures. On February 20, the temperature in Greenland climbed above freezing or zero degrees Celsius and it stayed there for over 24 hours. Then on February 24, the temperature on Greenland's northern tip reached six degrees Celsius. Climate scientists described the phenomenon as "stunning."

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(10) Weather conditions that drive this bizarre temperature surge have visited the Arctic before. They typically appear about once in a decade. However, the last such increase in temperature took place two years ago. This is troubling as climbing Arctic temperatures combined with rapid sea-ice loss are creating a new type of climate feedback loop which could accelerate Arctic warming. Indeed, sea-ice cover in the Arctic is melting faster than expected. Without those masses of cooling sea ice, warm air brought to the Arctic can penetrate further inland than it ever did before. The air can stay warmer longer, too. This drives additional melting.

Overall, Earth is warming at a rapid pace—2014 through 2017 rank as the hottest years on record—and the Arctic is warming twice as fast as anywhere else on Earth. This raises unique challenges for Arctic wildlife and indigenous people who depend on Arctic ecosystems to survive. (11) Previously, climate forecasts predicted that Arctic summer ice would disappear entirely by around 2060. But based on what scientists are seeing now, the Arctic may be facing summers without ice within 20 years.

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,由选项中反复出现的 Greenland 和 Arctic 可以初步推测,短文内容与北极有关;再结合 high temperature、climate、iceless 和 ecosystems 等词可以进一步推测,短文主要讨论的是气候变化对北极的影响。

9. What did climate scientists describe as “stunning”?

A)。【详解】短文开头提到,北极的冬季是从 10 月到来年的 3 月,期间平均气温是 -20°C 左右,但今年,北极的气温要高很多。2 月 20 日,格陵兰岛的气温攀升至冰点(0°C)以上,并且持续了 24 小时。然后在 2 月 24 日,该岛北端的气温达到 6°C 。气候科学家形容这一现象“令人吃惊”。因此答案为 A)。

10. What does the passage say about the temperature surge in the Arctic?

C)。【详解】短文中提到,导致气温飙升的天气情况此前曾在北极出现过,通常每十年就会出现一次。因此答案为 C)。

11. What may occur in 20 years according to scientists' recent observations?

B)。【详解】短文最后提到,此前,气候预报预测,到 2060 年前后,北极夏天就没有冰了,但根据现在北极的温度情况,这一现象很有可能会在 20 年内出现。也就是说,20 年内北极将会出现没有冰的夏天,答案为 B)。

Passage Two

(12) A good dose of willpower is often necessary to see any task through, whether it's sticking to a spending plan or finishing a great novel. And if you want to increase that willpower, a new study suggests you just simply have to believe you have it. (13) According to the study, what matters most is what we think about our willpower. If we believe it's a finite resource, we act that way. We feel exhausted and need breaks between demanding mental tasks. However, people who view their willpower as a limitless resource get energized instead. The researchers used a psychological assessment tool to test the validity of the study. They asked 1,100 Americans and 1,600 Europeans to grade different statements such as “After a challenging mental activity, my energy is depleted, and I must rest to get it refueled again.” or “I can focus on a mental task for long periods without feeling tired.” Although there was little difference between men and women overall, Americans were more likely to admit to needing breaks after completing mentally challenging tasks. (14) European participants, on the other hand, claimed they were able to keep going. Based on the findings, the researchers suggest that the key to boosting your willpower is to believe that you have an abundant supply of it. (15) “Your feelings about your willpower affect the way you behave. But these feelings are changeable,” they said. “Changing your beliefs about the nature of your self-control can have positive effects on character development. This leads to healthier behaviors and perceptions of other people.”

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,由选项中的 energized、energy 和 keep on working longer 可初步推测,短文内容与人的精力有关;再结合 determination、sufficient rest、take breaks 和 willpower 等词可进一步推测,短文内容涉及人们完成任务的必要条件,包括有决心、充分休息和意志力坚定等。

12. What is often necessary for carrying through a task?

C)。【详解】短文开头提到,坚定的意志力是完成任何任务的必要条件,不管这项任务是严格执行消费计划还是完成一部伟大的小说。因此答案为 C)。



13. What is the finding of the new study?

D)。【详解】短文中提到,最新研究显示,我们对自己意志力的看法是非常重要的。如果认为意志力是有限的,那我们在做费脑的任务时就会感到疲惫,需要休息。然而,认为意志力是无穷的那些人总能保持精力充沛。也就是说,人们要对自己的意志力有信心,这一点非常重要。因此答案为 D)。

14. What do we learn about European participants as compared with their American counterparts?

A)。【详解】短文中提到,研究显示,美国人更倾向于承认在完成挑战脑力的任务后需要休息。而与之相比,欧洲人则表示他们还可以继续下去。因此答案为 A)。

15. What do the researchers say concerning people's feelings about willpower?

B)。【详解】短文末尾提到,研究者说:“你對自己意志力的看法会影响你的行为,但是这些看法是可以改变的。”因此答案为 B)。

Section C

Recording One

Here is my baby niece Sarah. Her mom is a doctor and her dad is a lawyer. By the time Sarah goes to college, the jobs her parents do are going to look dramatically different. In 2013, researchers at Oxford University did a study on the future of work. (16) They concluded that almost one in every two jobs has a high risk of being automated by machines. Machine learning is the technology that's responsible for most of this disruption. It's the most powerful branch of artificial intelligence. It allows machines to learn from data and copy some of the things that humans can do.

My company, Kaggle, operates on the cutting edge of machine learning. We bring together hundreds of thousands of experts to solve important problems for industry and academia. This gives us a unique perspective on what machines can do, what they can't do and what jobs they might automate or threaten. Machine learning started making its way into industry in the early '90s. It started with relatively simple tasks. It started with things like assessing credit risk from loan applications, sorting the mail by reading handwritten zip codes. Over the past few years, we have made dramatic breakthroughs. Machine learning is now capable of far, far more complex tasks. In 2012, Kaggle challenged its community to build a program that could grade high-school essays. (17) The winning programs were able to match the grades given by human teachers. Now, given the right data, machines are going to outperform humans at tasks like this. A teacher might read 10,000 essays over a 40-year career. A machine can read millions of essays within minutes. We have no chance of competing against machines on frequent, high-volume tasks.

But there are things we can do that machines cannot. Where machines have made very little progress is in tackling novel situations. Machines can't handle things they haven't seen many times before. (18) The fundamental limitation of machine learning is that it needs to learn from large volumes of past data. But humans don't. We have the ability to connect seemingly different threads to solve problems we've never seen before.

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,由第 16 题中反复出现的 jobs 一词和 might、would be、would prove 等词可以初步推测,讲座内容与未来的工作趋势有关;再结合 automated、online、grade high-school essays just like human teachers 等可以进一步推测,讲座内容涉及机器取代人类工作。

16. What do the researchers at Oxford University conclude?

A)。【详解】讲座开头提到,2013 年,牛津大学的研究人员针对工作的未来做了一项研究,他们得出的结论是,几乎每两份工作中就有一份有被机器自动化所取代的风险。也就是说,现在的所有工作中,有一半将很有可能会被机器自动化取代,答案为 A)。

17. What do we learn about Kaggle company's winning programs?

D)。【详解】讲座中提到,Kaggle 公司那些赢得比赛的程序给高中生文章的评分与高中教师所给出的评分基本一致。因此答案为 D)。

18. What is the fundamental limitation of machine learning?

C)。【详解】讲座最后提到,机器学习根本的局限性在于它需要依赖大量的过往数据才能够掌握某种技能。因此答案为 C)。



Recording Two

(19) We've talked recently about the importance of sustainable energy. We've also talked about the different theories on how that can be done. So far, our discussions have all been theoretical. Now I have a practical question for you all.

(20) Can you run a 140,000 kilogram train on just the steam generated by solar power? Well, one engineer, Tim Castleman, believes it's possible. And his home city of Sacramento, California should see the technology's first test. As part of the upgrading of its rail yard, Castleman, who is an inventor and self-proclaimed steam visionary, is campaigning for a new steam train that runs without any fire and could run on an existing ten-kilometre line, drawing tourists and perhaps offering city commuters a green alternative to their cars. Castleman wants to build an array of solar magnifying mirrors at one end of the line to collect and focus heat onto water-filled tubes. This would generate steam that could be used to fill tanks on a small steam train without the use of fire. "Supplying power to trains in this way would offer the shortest distance from well to wheels," he says, "with the least amount of energy lost." According to Harry Valentine, a Canadian engineer who is researching modern steam technology, a special tank measuring 2 by 10 metres could store over 750 kilowatt hours of energy as high-pressure steam, enough to pull a 2-car train for an hour or so.

Energy to drive a steam locomotive can be stored in other materials besides water. (21-1) For example, a team at Tohoko University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat. When heated, these materials turned from a solid into a liquid absorbing energy as they change phase. The liquid is maintained above its melting point until steam is required, at which point the liquid is allowed to turn back into a solid, releasing its stored energy. (21-2) Another team at Nagoya University in Japan has tested calcium compound as an energy storage material. Heating this chemical compound drives off carbon dioxide gas, leaving calcium oxide. The gas can be stored under pressure in a tank. To recover the energy, the gas is fed back over the calcium oxide. "In theory," says Valentine, "this can create a high enough temperature to generate superheated steam."

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,由选项中的 solar power、new energy sources 和 sustainable energy 可推测,讲座内容与新能源或可持续能源有关;再结合 the generation of steam、drive trains with solar energy、train facilities 和 railway line 等可进一步推测,讲座内容涉及火车的配套设施,可能会提及开动火车的新方法。

19. What has the speaker previously talked about?

D)。【详解】讲座开头提到,我们最近已经讨论过可持续能源的重要性,也讨论过如何实现这一点的不同理论。到目前为止,我们讨论的都是理论层面的。也就是说,此前的讲座从理论层面对可持续能源进行了讨论,答案为 D)。

20. What is Tim Castleman trying to do in Sacramento?

A)。【详解】讲座中提到,工程师蒂姆·卡斯尔曼认为,一列 14 万公斤的火车仅依靠通过太阳能产生的蒸汽就可以运转,在他的家乡,加利福尼亚州的萨克拉门托,会进行这项技术的首次测试。也就是说,他将在萨克拉门托尝试使用太阳能驱动火车,答案为 A)。

21. What has a Japanese research team tried to do?

B)。【详解】讲座中提到了两所日本大学的研究团队,而题干中并没有明确指出 a Japanese research team 指的是哪所大学的研究团队,这就给解决本题增加了难度。首先,由 "a team at Tohoko University in Japan has studied materials that can store large amounts of heat" 可知,该团队致力于研究那些能够储存大量热能的材料;而从 "Another team at Nagoya University in Japan has tested calcium compound as an energy storage material." 可知,该团队也是在进行能量存储材料的研究,由此可以判断,两所学校的研究方向是一致的,都是在寻找能够储存能量的材料。因此答案为 B)。

Recording Three

Today's crisis in care for older people in England has two main causes. First, people are living longer with a lot more complex needs. (22) Second, they rely on a system that has long been marked by a poor relation between national health and social care services. Current services originate in two key measures. They are the National Health Service and the 1948 National Assistance Act. This required local governments to provide residential accommodation for older people and supervise care homes run by independent

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organizations. They also provided home and community services, including meals, day centres and home helpers and other subsidized services. The National Health Service was free and wholly publicly provided. It delivered the best health care for all.

No such vision guided residential and community care though. (23) The care was substantially provided by voluntary services which worked together with local authorities as they long had, with eligibility based on income. Today, life expectancy has risen from 66 for a male at best in 1948 to around 80 now. In addition, there is better overall health and improved medical knowledge in care. This means an unprecedented number of people are surviving longer in conditions requiring experts' support. Families provide at least as much care as they ever did. Even so, they can rarely, without subsidized support, address serious personal needs.

Care for older people faced persistent criticism as these trends became apparent. From the early 1960s, local authorities were required to plan health and welfare services. The aim was to enable older people to remain in their own homes for as long as possible. But this increased concern about the lack of coordination between free health and paid-for social care. Through the 1970s, a number of measures sought to improve matters. However, at a time of financial crisis, funding diminished and little changed. (24) In the 1980s, the government cut spending. Meanwhile, preference for private over public services made management even more difficult. Simultaneously, the number of sick older people grew. Governments emphasized the need to improve services. They did so, though, while doing little to stop the erosion of available aid. Services were irregular across authorities. Unless you were prepared to pay, they were increasingly difficult to obtain for any but the most severely disabled.

Why has 60 years of criticism produced so little change? (25) Discrimination against older people has a long history. Additionally, those affected by inadequate health and social care are too vulnerable to launch the protests that have addressed other forms of discrimination.

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

未听先知 预览四道题各选项,由选项中的 day centres、home help services、social care services 和 health services 等可初步推测,讲座内容与护理机构和社会保障服务有关;再结合 long lifespans、illnesses 和 discriminated 等可以进一步推测,讲座内容主要涉及老年人的护理问题。

22. What is one cause of the current crisis in care for the elderly in England?

D)。 **详解** 讲座开头提到,当今英格兰老年人的护理危机主要由两个因素所导致,其中一个因素就是国家医疗服务与社会护理服务之间的不良关系。因此答案为 D)。

23. What does the speaker say about residential and community care?

A)。 **详解** 讲座中提到,社区护理主要是由与当地政府合作的志愿性机构提供的。因此答案为 A)。

24. What made management of care for the elderly more difficult in the 1980s?

C)。 **详解** 讲座中提到,20 世纪 80 年代,政府削减开支,同时,人们对私人护理机构的偏爱使得对老年人护理的管理愈加困难。因此答案为 C)。

25. What does the speaker say about older people in England?

B)。 **详解** 讲座最后提到,在英格兰,对老年人的歧视由来已久。因此答案为 B)。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译

圣克鲁斯岛位于南加利福尼亚海岸附近,在这里(26) 居住着一种神奇的物种,叫作岛屿灰狐。十年前,这座岛屿的生态系统陷入(27) 混乱。岛上的野猪引来了大陆的金雕,这些飞行的(28) 捕食者们导致岛屿灰狐的数量大幅下降。因此,美国的大自然保护协会发起了一场(29) 激烈的野猪清除战役,甚至还用上了直升飞机和神枪手。

这次战役确实起作用了。现在,美国各联邦机构正准备将岛屿灰狐移出“濒危物种名单”。在被拯救的诸多哺乳动物中,岛屿灰狐是恢复最快的一个种群,和路易斯安那黑熊等一起成为《濒危物种法》保护历史上最瞩目的成功案例。

但是,圣克鲁斯岛上生态系统的恢复不仅仅是保护灰狐那么简单。美国大自然保护协会还向众多入侵物种发起了(30) 宣战,从羊群到植物再到(31) 具有攻击性的阿根廷蚁。生态学家克里斯蒂娜·波沙说:“对待这座岛的理念一直是,‘好的,(32) 消除威胁,让岛屿回归它原本的样子’。”看来这种理念是奏效的。原生植物恢复



生机,灰狐也再次无忧无虑地在岛上跳跃。

然而,要使这些灰狐免受伤害将会花费波沙及其同事数年的时间。我们都知道,圣克鲁斯岛仍允许人类登岛,而人类会把狗带到岛上。所以,波沙必须给灰狐接种预防各类疾病的疫苗。波沙说:“我们有义务对灰狐的数量再持续关注至少5年,直到它被移除出濒危物种名单。”那包括给灰狐加上标签,(33) **监控**其数量,以确保不出差错。

这是个关于恢复了种群数量的小狐狸以及一生(34) **致力于**保护灰狐的人类的故事,也是个关于在大规模的物种(35) **灭绝**时代如何保护野生动物的故事。

选项归类

- 名词: B) chaos 混乱; C) configuration 布局,结构; G) extinction 灭绝,消亡; J) mammal 哺乳动物; L) predators 捕食性动物,掠夺者; M) remove 距离,差距
动词: D) declared 宣布,声明; E) dedicated 致力于,献身于; F) dwells 居住,栖息; I) hinders 阻碍,妨碍; K) monitoring 监测,监控; M) remove 消除,移除; N) tempt 引诱,诱惑
形容词: A) aggressive 具有攻击性的,好斗的; E) dedicated 满腔热忱的,有奉献精神; H) fierce 激烈的,凶猛的; O) underlying 潜在的,根本的

详解详析

26. F) dwells. **详解** 空格位于 where 引导的定语从句中,从句的主语为 a magical creature, called the island fox 作后置定语修饰主语,故空格处需填入动词充当从句的谓语。该句为陈述客观事实,所以应使用一般现在时,主语 creature 为单数,根据主谓一致原则,空格处需填入谓语动词的第三人称单数形式,符合语法的只有 F) dwells 和 I) hinders。根据下文可知,灰狐居住在圣克鲁斯岛上,故选 F)。I) hinders 意为“阻碍,妨碍”,通常用作及物动词,而空格后并没有跟宾语,故排除。
27. B) chaos. **详解** 空格位于介词之后,需要填入名词或动名词。由下文可知,野猪引来了大陆的金雕,导致灰狐数量大减,生态系统遭到破坏,故应选 B) chaos“混乱”。in chaos 表示“处于混乱状态”。C) configuration“布局,结构”虽然能和介词 in 搭配使用,但前面需要搭配形容词,表示“保持……样的状态”,而空格前没有形容词,故排除。
28. L) predators. **详解** 空格前出现了限定词 those 和 flying,故空格处需要填入名词复数作句子的主语,符合条件的只有 L) predators。J) mammal“哺乳动物”不符合常识,因为金雕是卵生的鸟类,不是哺乳动物。另外,根据空格前一句可知,圣克鲁斯岛上的野猪引来了金雕,结果造成灰狐的数量减少,故推测金雕对野猪和灰狐都进行了捕食,L) predators“捕食者,掠夺者”更符合文章意思。
29. H) fierce. **详解** 空格位于冠词和名词之间,故需要填入形容词。空格后提到,这场旨在清除圣克鲁斯岛野猪的战役还使用了直升机和神枪手,故填入 H) fierce“激烈的,凶猛的”来修饰这场生态保护战役的程度。A) aggressive“具有攻击性的,好斗的”也可以用来修饰 war,但空格前面出现了不定冠词 a,而 aggressive 是元音音素开头,需要 an 来修饰,故排除。
30. D) declared. **详解** 空格位于助动词 has 和名词 war 之间,应填入动词的过去分词。由下文可知,美国大自然保护协会的理念是要消除岛上的威胁,故填入 D) declared“宣布,声明”,构成搭配“declare war on...”,表示“向……宣战”。E) dedicated 需要搭配介词 to 而不是 on,故排除。
31. A) aggressive. **详解** 空格位于冠词和名词之间,需要填入形容词。由上文可知,美国大自然保护协会向众多入侵物种发起了宣战,而阿根廷蚁就是其中一种,故填入 A) aggressive“具有攻击性的,好斗的”,用来形容阿根廷蚁对当地造成的生态危害。O) underlying 意为“潜在的,根本的”,用来修饰不容易被发现的事实或潜在的因素等,而文中提到美国大自然保护协会已经注意到并且要消除这些入侵物种,该项不符合原文意思,故排除。
32. M) remove. **详解** and 连接平行结构,and 后是动词原形和名词构成的动宾结构,故推测空格处也应填入动词原形。既符合语法要求,又符合句意的选项只有 M) remove“消除,移除”。N) tempt 虽然也是动词原形,但要恢复小岛生态,应该消除威胁而不是诱惑威胁,该项不符合句意,故排除。
33. K) monitoring. **详解** 本题的解题方法同第 32 题。and 连接平行结构,and 前是动词现在分词和名词构成的动宾结构,故推测空格处也应填入动词现在分词,符合要求的只有 K) monitoring。空格上一句中的“keep a pulse on...”意为“持续关注……”,故可知波沙及其同事要持续关注灰狐数量,因此填入 K) monitoring“监测,监控”,不但合乎语法要求,也符合句意。
34. E) dedicated. **详解** 空格位于助动词 have 和名词 lives 之间,故应填入动词的过去分词。who 引导的定语从句用来修饰先行词 people,并出现了 protecting“保护”一词,由此可知,这里的 people 指的就是像波沙这类为保护灰狐付出努力的人,故填入 E) dedicated“致力于,献身于”。dedicate 最常见的搭配为



dedicate oneself/one's life to sth. /doing sth., 这里的 to 为介词, 后面跟名词或动名词。空格后出现了 their lives to protecting it, 故 E) 为答案。

35. G) extinction. (详解) 空格位于 of 短语结构中, 形容词之后, 应填入名词。最后一段将保护圣克鲁斯岛生态环境的意义升华, 前面的 in the age of 表示“在……的时代”, 填入 G) extinction 和前面的 mass“大规模的”搭配, 表示“物种大灭绝时代”, 在这样的时代, 保护野生动物的意义才更显重大, 故选 G)。
- B) chaos 一般指的是“(秩序或结构的)混乱”, 不符合文章物种保护的主题, 故排除。

Section B

全文翻译

家长在网上发布孩子的照片是否侵犯了他们的隐私?

[A] 当凯特琳·伯比奇的儿子 6 岁时, 他正在表演一些一年级学生常表演的滑稽歌舞。(41) 但是在地拍了一张照片并开始摆弄她的手机后, 他问了她一个严肃的问题: “你要在网上发布吗?” 她笑着回答说: “是的, 我想我会的。” 接着他说的话阻止了她。 “你能不这么做吗?”

[B] (40) 就在那时她才恍然大悟: 她一直在网上张贴他的照片而没有征得他的同意。 “我们大力地倡导身体自主, 不强迫他拥抱或亲吻别人, 除非他想要这么做, 但我从来没有想到我在网上发布他的照片前应该先征得他的允许,” 马萨诸塞州威克菲尔德一位两个孩子的母亲伯比奇说。 “现在, 当我在网上张贴他的照片时, 我会给他看照片, 并征得他的同意。”

[C] 当她 8 个月大的孩子长到三四岁时, 她打算开始以一种适合其年龄的方式向他发出问询: “你想让别人看到这个吗?” 而这正是两名研究人员上周在美国儿科学会会议上, 在儿科医师会议室前所倡导的方法, 当时他们讨论了“家长共享”这个 21 世纪的挑战, 这个新术语是关于父母在线分享孩子信息的。位于盖恩斯维尔的佛罗里达大学莱文法学院的法律技能教授斯泰西·斯坦伯格说: “作为儿童权利的倡导者, 我们认为, 如果可能的话, 儿童应该对于哪些与其有关的信息可以进行分享拥有发言权。”

[D] 正如一位澳大利亚母亲所发现的, 不管是为了确保孩子不会因自己发布的东西而受到欺负, 或是为了确保他们的身份不会遭到数字“绑架”, 还是为了确保他们的照片不会出现在六家儿童色情网站上, 父母和儿科医生都越来越意识到保护孩子数字信息的重要性。斯坦伯格和佛罗里达大学医学院儿科副教授巴哈雷·基思说, 大多数孩子可能永远不会遇到与父母分享内容有关的问题, (45) 但是父母分享经历的权利与孩子的隐私权之间仍然存在紧张关系。

[E] “我们绝不是想要压制父母的声音,” 斯坦伯格说。 “同时, 我们意识到, 孩子们可能对进入成年阶段, 自由创造自己的数字足迹感兴趣。” (39) 他们引用了今年早些时候针对 249 对父母及其孩子进行的一项研究, 其中, 希望规范父母分享行为的孩子是父母的两倍。 “父母说, ‘我们不需要规则——我们很好,’ 而孩子们则说, ‘我们的父母需要规则。’” 基思说。 “孩子们想要对这个问题有自主权, 并且担心他们的父母分享他们的信息。”

[F] 尽管美国儿科学会提供指导方针, 建议父母为孩子设立适当的社交媒体使用模式, 但是并没有明确探讨父母过度分享的问题。 “我认为这理应得到关注, 我感谢他们引起我们的注意,” 一位五岁孩子的父亲大卫·希尔说。 他认为儿科医生应该和孩子的父母们讨论这个问题, 但是他相信信息传递应该远远超出医生办公室之外。 “我期待着研究人员扩展我们对这个问题的理解, 让我们能够将其转化为有效的教育和政策,” 他说。

[G] 斯坦伯格在一篇有关这一问题的法律文章中写道, 关于这个话题的研究寥寥无几。虽然各州可以通过与在线分享儿童信息相关的法律, 但斯坦伯格认为父母通常最适合为家庭做出这些决定。斯坦伯格说: “虽然我们不想造成不必要的恐慌, 但我们确实发现了一些令人担忧的问题, (44) 我们认为父母或至少医生应该意识到这些潜在的风险。” 它们包括以不当或非法手段、身份窃取、尴尬、同龄人霸凌或数字绑架而改变其用途的照片。

[H] (36) 但这是消极的一面, 风险必须与分享的益处相平衡。 斯坦伯格指出, 父母在社交媒体上的分享有助于建立社群、联系分散的家庭、对父母作为孩子唯一代言人的重要社会问题提供支持、提高认识。

[I] 一项 C. S. 莫特的调查发现, 在社交媒体上讨论过子女养育话题的 56% 的母亲和 34% 的父亲之中, 72% 的人说分享让他们感觉不那么孤单, 而几乎同样多的人说分享帮助他们减少忧虑, 并获得来自其他父母的建议。他们讨论的最常见的话题包括孩子的睡眠、营养、纪律、行为问题、日托和学前教育。

[J] “如今的医疗保健具有同龄对等的性质, 父母们有很多机会从社会团体中的其他父母那里学到有用的技巧、安全和预防措施、接种疫苗前的信息和各种各样的其他信息,” (42) 西雅图儿童医院儿科医师兼数字健康执行主任温迪·苏·斯旺森说。 她写博客介绍自己在育儿方面的经历来帮助其他父母。 “他们得到了自己选择去信任的人的帮助,” 她说。

[K] “我们如何衡量风险, 我们如何考虑收益, 以及如何减轻风险?” 她说。 “这些都是我们需要问自己的问题, 而每个人的答案可能都是不同的。”

[L] (43) 有些父母觉得对于自己而言最好的办法就是完全不分享。 住在克利夫兰的布丽姬·奥汉伦和她的丈夫在他们的女儿出生前决定不把她的照片上传到网上。 当一些家庭成员发布照片时, 奥汉伦和她的丈夫明确



地表达了他们的愿望。“不分享她的照片是很难的,因为人们总是想知道婴儿和蹒跚学步的孩子们在干什么,总想看照片,但是我们在她还没有决定使用社会媒体之前就代她决定了,”奥汉伦说。类似地,纽约的艾莉森·贾米森和她的丈夫决定把确定自己网络身份的权利留给孩子。他们确实使用了一个只有经过邀请才能进入的照片分享平台,以便朋友和家人,包括那些在远方的人,能看到这些照片,但是他们十分坚定地拒绝把孩子的照片放在其他社交媒体平台上。

[M] “对大多数家庭来说,这就像是一次旅行。有时会出错,但大多数时候是不会出问题的,”斯旺森说,(37) 她建议从孩子6至8岁左右就开始对是否发布他们的故事或照片征得他们的许可。“我们会对自己的容忍度越来越了解。作为社会人,我们可以要求我们的孩子帮助我们了解什么能做,什么不能做。”

[N] 的确,这一学习过程是双向的。马萨诸塞州萨默维尔的一位母亲布莱亚·邓纳姆在她的一年级孩子和幼子一起洗澡时,看到了兄弟情谊,感到十分兴奋,于是就拍了几张照片。(38-1) 但是她考虑是否将它们放到网上时,她选择了儿子的角度:如果他同学的父母看到他在浴缸里胸口朝上的照片,他会有什么感觉?“这让我想到,我是怎么告诉他对自己的身体拥有自主权,而今天分享的内容会如何持续到未来,”邓纳姆说。(38-2) 因此,我把这些照片留给自己,将其作为支持他的自主性日益提升的又一步进展。”

详解详析

36. Steinberg argued parental sharing online can be beneficial.

【译文】斯坦伯格认为家长在线分享是有益的。

【定位】由题干关键词 Steinberg 和 beneficial 定位到文章[H]段。

[H] But that's the negative side, with risks that must be balanced against the **benefits** of sharing. **Steinberg** pointed out that parental sharing on social media helps build communities, connect spread-out families, provide support and raise awareness around important social issues for which parents might be their children's only voice.

【详解】[H]段第一句提到,风险必须与分享的益处相平衡,而随后一句引用斯坦伯格的说法,具体阐述父母在社交媒体上进行分享的好处。题干是对该段的概括,故答案为[H]。

37. According to an expert, when children reach school age, they can help their parents learn what can and cannot be done.

【译文】根据一位专家的说法,当孩子达到上学年龄时,他们可以帮助父母认识到什么能做,什么不能做。

【定位】由题干关键词 reach school age 和 help their parents learn what can and cannot be done 定位到文章[M]段画线处。

[M] “For most families, it's a journey. Sometimes it goes wrong, but most of the time it doesn't,” says Swanson, who recommends starting to ask children permission to post narratives or photos around ages 6 to 8. “We'll learn more and more what our tolerance is. We can ask our kids to help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not.”

【详解】[M]段第二句提到,从孩子6至8岁左右父母就可以对是否发布他们的故事或照片去征求他们的意见,最后一句说,父母可以要求孩子帮助他们了解什么能做,什么不能做。题干中的 reach school age 对应原文中的 around ages 6 to 8; help their parents learn what can and cannot be done 对应原文中的 help us learn as a society what's okay and what's not,故答案为[M]。

38. One mother refrained from posting her son's photos online when she considered the matter from her son's perspective.

【译文】一位母亲在从儿子的角度考虑这件事后,放弃了将儿子的照片上传到网上的打算。

【定位】由题干关键词 refrained from posting her son's photos online 和 from her son's perspective 定位到文章[N]段画线处。

[N] Indeed, that learning process goes both ways. Bria Dunham, a mother in Somerville, Massachusetts, was so excited to watch a moment of brotherly bonding while her first-grader and baby took a bath together that she snapped a few photos. But when she considered posting them online, she took the perspective of her son: How would he feel if his classmates' parents saw photos of him chest-up in the bathtub? “It made me think about how I'm teaching him to have ownership of his own body and how what is shared today endures into the future,” Dunham says. “So I kept the pictures to myself and accepted this as one more step in supporting his increasing autonomy.”



【详解】 [N] 段定位句提到,一位母亲在考虑是否将孩子的照片放到网上时,她从孩子的角度考虑问题,最终将照片留给了自己,放弃了在网上发布照片的打算。题干中的 *from her son's perspective* 对应原文中的 *took the perspective of her son, refrained from posting her son's photos online* 对应原文中的 *I kept the pictures to myself*, 故答案为 [N]。

39. According to a study, more children than parents think there should be rules on parents' sharing.

【译文】 一项研究得出,认为父母分享应受到规范的孩子比父母多。

【定位】 由题干关键词 *a study* 和 *rules on parents' sharing* 定位到文章 [E] 段画线处。

[E] "We're in no way trying to silence parents' voices," Steinberg says. "At the same time, we recognize that children might have an interest in entering adulthood free to create their own digital footprint." They cited a study presented earlier this year of 249 pairs of parents and their children in which twice as many children as parents wanted rules on what parents could share. "The parents said, 'We don't need rules—we're fine,' and the children said, 'Our parents need rules,'" Keith says. "The children wanted autonomy about this issue and were worried about their parents sharing information about them."

【详解】 [E] 段第三句提到,研究人员引用了今年早些时候针对 249 对父母及其孩子进行的一项研究,该研究显示,希望规范父母分享行为的孩子是父母的两倍。题干中的 *more children than parents* 对应原文中的 *twice as many children as parents*, *rules on parents' sharing* 对应原文中的 *rules on what parents could share*, 故答案为 [E]。

40. Katlyn Burbidge had never realized she had to ask her son's approval to put his photos online.

【译文】 凯特琳·伯比奇从来没有意识到她必须征得儿子的同意才能把他的照片放到网上。

【定位】 由题干关键词 *Katlyn Burbidge* 以及 *ask her son's approval* 定位到文章 [B] 段画线处。

[B] That's when it dawned on her: She had been posting photos of him online without asking his permission. "We're big advocates of bodily autonomy and not forcing him to hug or kiss people unless he wants to, but it never occurred to me that I should ask his permission to post photos of him online," says Burbidge, a mom of two in Wakefield, Massachusetts. "Now when I post a photo of him online, I show him the photo and get his okay."

【详解】 [B] 段第一句提到,就在那时她才恍然大悟:她一直在网上张贴他的照片而没有征得他的同意,可知她以前没有意识到这个问题。这里的 *she* 就是 Katlyn Burbidge。而第二句中又提到她从来没有想到在网上发布她儿子的照片前应该先征得他的允许。题干中的 *had never realized* 对应原文中的 *never occurred to*, *ask her son's approval* 对应原文第一句中的 *asking his permission* 和第二句中的 *ask his permission*, 故答案为 [B]。

41. A mother decided not to post her son's photo online when he asked her not to.

【译文】 一位母亲在儿子要求她不要将他的照片上传到网上时,她决定不这么做。

【定位】 由题干关键词 *post her son's photo online* 及 *he asked her not to* 定位到文章 [A] 段画线处。

[A] When Katlyn Burbidge's son was 6 years old, he was performing some ridiculous song and dance typical of a first-grader. But after she snapped a photo and started using her phone, he asked her a serious question: "Are you going to post that online?" She laughed and answered, "Yes, I think I will." What he said next stopped her. "Can you not?"

【详解】 [A] 段提到,凯特琳·伯比奇正打算在网上分享孩子的照片时,孩子问是否要在网上发布,并请求她不要这样做,他说的话阻止了这位母亲。题干中的 *post her son's photo online* 对应原文中的 *post that online, decided not to* 对应原文中的 *stopped*, 故答案为 [A]。

42. A woman pediatrician tries to help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience.

[J] "There's this peer-to-peer nature of health care these days with a profound opportunity for parents to learn helpful tips, safety and prevention efforts, pro-vaccine messages



【译文】一位女儿科医生试图通过分享自己的育儿经历来帮助其他父母。

【定位】由题干关键词 *pediatrician*, *to help other parents* 和 *sharing her own parenting experience* 定位到文章[J]段画线处。

and all kinds of other messages from other parents in their social communities,” says Wendy Sue Swanson, a pediatrician and executive director of digital health at Seattle Children’s Hospital, where she blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents. “They’re getting nurtured by people they’ve already selected that they trust,” she says.

【详解】[J]段提到,西雅图儿童医院的儿科医师兼数字健康执行主任温迪·苏·斯旺森写博客介绍自己在育儿方面的经历来帮助其他父母。题干中的 *help other parents by sharing her own parenting experience* 对应原文中的 *blogs about her own parenting journey to help other parents*,故答案为[J]。

43. There are people who decide simply not to share their children’s photos online.

【译文】有些人干脆决定不在网上分享孩子的照片。

【定位】由题干关键词 *simply not to share* 定位到文章[L]段画线处。

[L] Some parents find the best route for them is not to share at all. Bridget O’Hanlon and her husband, who live in Cleveland, decided before their daughter was born that they would not post her photos online. When a few family members did post pictures, O’Hanlon and her husband made their wishes clear. “It’s been hard not to share pictures of her because people always want to know how babies and *toddlers* (学走路的孩子) are doing and to see pictures, but we made the decision to have social media while she did not,” O’Hanlon said. Similarly, Alison Jamison of New York decided with her husband that their child had a right to their own online identity. They did use an invitation-only photo sharing platform so that friends and family, including those far away, could see the photos, but they stood firm, simply refusing to put their child’s photos on other social media platforms.

【详解】[L]段首句就提到,有些父母觉得对于自己而言最好的办法就是完全不分享。题干是对该段首句的同义转述,故答案为[L]。

44. Parents and physicians should realize sharing information online about children may involve risks.

【译文】家长和医生应该意识到,在网上分享有关儿童的信息可能会带来风险。

【定位】由题干关键词 *parents and physicians*, *realize* 和 *risks* 定位到文章[G]段画线处。

[G] There’s been little research on the topic, Steinberg wrote in a law article about this issue. While states could pass laws related to sharing information about children online, Steinberg feels parents themselves are generally best suited to make these decisions for their families. “While we didn’t want to create any unnecessary panic, we did find some concerns that were troublesome, and we thought that parents or at least physicians should be aware of those potential risks.” Steinberg says. They include photos repurposed for inappropriate or illegal means, identity theft, embarrassment, bullying by peers or digital kidnapping.

【详解】[G]段第三句提到,研究人员认为父母或至少医生应该意识到这些潜在的风险。题干中的 *parents and physicians* 对应原文中的 *parents or at least physicians*, *realize* 对应原文中的 *be aware of*,故答案为[G]。

45. Parents who share their parenting experiences may find themselves intruding into their children’s privacy.

【译文】分享育儿经历的父母可能会发现自己侵犯了孩子的隐私。

【定位】由题干关键词

[D] Whether it’s ensuring that your child isn’t bullied over something you post, that their identity isn’t digitally “kidnapped”, or that their photos don’t end up on a half dozen child *pornography* (色情) sites, as one Australian mom discovered, parents and pediatricians are increasingly aware of the importance of protecting children’s digital presence. Steinberg and Bahareh Keith, an assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Florida College of Medicine, say most children will likely never experience problems related to what their parents share, but a tension still exists



parenting experiences 和 children's privacy 定位到文章[D]段画线处。

between parents' rights to share their experiences and their children's rights to privacy.

详解 [D]段最后一句中提到,父母分享经历的权利与孩子的隐私权之间仍然存在紧张关系。题干中的 share their parenting experiences 对应原文中的 parents' rights to share their experiences, intruding into 对应原文中的 a tension still exists, 故答案为[D]。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译

(46) 也许现在是农民翘着脚休息的时候了,因为机器人被用来检查庄稼,挖杂草,甚至成为了牧羊人。商业种植地面积巨大,操作需要耗费数以千计的工时。一个非常典型的例子是位于澳大利亚北领地的最偏僻的一处养牛场 Suplejack Downs,这里绵延4,000 平方公里,从最近的主要城镇艾利斯斯普林斯开车要花13 个小时才能到达。

这些大规模的农场地处偏远,使得它们常常无人照管,每年只巡视一两次,这意味着如果牲畜生病或需要援助,农场主可能需要很长时间才能发现。

不过,机器人正在前来援助。

(47) 目前,威尔士正在对机器人进行为期两年的试验,该试验将训练“农业机器人”放牧,监测牲畜的健康状况,并确保有足够的牧场供它们取食。这些机器人装备有许多传感器来识别环境、牛群和食物的状况,使用热传感器和视觉传感器来检测体温变化。

悉尼大学的萨拉·苏卡瑞将在新南威尔士中部的几个农场进行试验,她说:“你还可利用颜色、质地和形状传感器来俯视地面,检查牧场的质量。”

在试验期间,机器人算法和机械结构将进行微调,使其更好地适应患病的牲畜,并确保它安全地绕开包括树木、泥浆、沼泽和丘陵在内的潜在危险。

苏卡瑞说:“我们希望改善动物的健康状况,让农场主更轻松地产养大片草场,让动物在此自在地漫步。”

机器人并不局限于放牧和监测牧群。它们还被用来计算单个水果的数量,检查农作物,甚至拔除杂草。

(48) 许多机器人配备有高科技传感器和复杂的学习算法,以避免伤害到与其并肩工作的人类。机器人还学会使用最有效和最安全的通道,让工程师和农场主能分析和更好地优化机器人的属性和任务,同时提供实时流,对农场上正在发生的事情给出实时反馈。

当然,对于替代农业工人尚存在一些担忧。(49) 不过,也正是农民本身出于劳动力空缺不断增加,大规模经营难以为继的缘故,才不断推动着进步。

机器人从不同的方面给农民带来了巨大的裨益,从捕猎到杂草清除,再到监测每个水果的状况。(50) 随着机器人高效地承担越来越多的农业劳作,未来的农场可能会体验到更多的自主性。

详解详析

46. B)。 **定位** 由题干中的 may farmers be able to do with robots 定位到文章首段首句: Perhaps it is time for farmers to put their feet up now that robots are used to inspect crops, dig up weeds, and even have become shepherds, too.

详解 事实细节题。文章开篇第一句就提到,也许现在是农民翘着脚休息的时候了,接下来解释说,这是因为机器人被用来检查庄稼,挖杂草,甚至成为了牧羊人。由此可见,当机器人出现于农业劳作的场景中时,农民或许可以享受休闲时光了,故答案为B)。

点睛 A)“升级农场的产品”、C)“改变农作物的基因”和D)“削减农业生产成本”在原文中没有依据,属于无中生有,故均排除。

47. A)。 **定位** 由题干中的 farmbots 定位到文章第四段第一句: Robots are currently under a two-year trial in Wales which will train “farmbots” to herd, monitor the health of livestock, and make sure there is enough pasture for them to graze on.

详解 事实细节题。定位句指出,该试验将训练“农业机器人”放牧,监测牲畜的健康状况,并确保有足够的牧场供它们取食,再结合上文提到,有了机器人,农民可以翘着脚休息了,可知这种机器人承担了许多农民的工作,故答案为A)。

2018. 12 / 21 (第1套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



【点睛】B)“为牲畜提供治疗”，是根据定位句中的 *monitor the health of livestock* 设置的干扰项，但原文是说监测牲畜的健康状况，而不是进行治疗，故排除；C)“引领世界农场业的潮流”，在文中没有提到，属于无中生有，故排除；D)“改善畜牧草场的质量”是根据定位句后半部分设置的干扰，但原文只说有足够的牧场，而未提及质量，因此该项不符合原文意思，故排除。

48. C)。【定位】由题干中的 *high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms* 定位到文章第九段：*Many robots are equipped with high-tech sensors and complex learning algorithms to avoid injuring humans as they work side by side. The robots also learn the most efficient and safest passages, and allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot, as well as provide a live stream giving real-time feedback on exactly what is happening on the farms.*

【详解】事实细节题。定位句提到，配备了高科技传感器和复杂的学习算法的机器人能为农民提供实时流，对农场上正在发生的事情给出实时反馈，由此可知，C)为该部分的同义转述，故为答案。

【点睛】A)“帮助农民选择最有效和最安全的通道”，混淆了定位段第二句的意思，原文是说机器人能够使用最有效和最安全的通道，可见A)与原文不符，故排除；B)“帮助农民简化耕作任务和管理”，定位部分未曾提及，故排除；D)“让农民得以对后面的工作进行实时指导”，是根据定位段第二句中的 *allow engineers and farmers to analyze and better optimize the attributes and tasks of the robot* 设置的干扰，原文虽然提到可以优化机器人的任务，但没有提到实时指导，该项与原文不符，故排除。

49. D)。【定位】由题干中的 *farmers pressing for robots farming* 定位到文章倒数第二段最后一句：*However, it is farmers that are pushing for the advancements due to ever-increasing labor vacancies, making it difficult to maintain large-scale operations.*

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出，正是农民本身出于劳动力空缺不断增加，大规模经营难以为继的缘故，才不断推动着(农业科技的)进步，四个选项中D)与第一个原因相吻合，故答案为D)。

【点睛】A)“农业生产成本快速增加”、B)“机器人科技渐趋成熟”以及C)“机器人农业是趋势”在原文中均未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。

50. A)。【定位】由题干中的 *future farms* 定位到文章最后一句：*Future farms will likely experience a greater deal of autonomy as robots take up more and more farm work efficiently.*

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出，随着机器人高效地承担越来越多的农业劳作，未来的农场可能会体验到更多的自主性，由此可知A)与原文中的 *experience a greater deal of autonomy* 同义，故答案为A)。

【点睛】B)“产能越来越高”、C)“规模越来越大”以及D)“条件越来越好”在文中均没有依据，故排除。

④ 高频词汇及短语

put one's feet up 把脚翘起来(表示休闲的状态)
astronomically [ˌæstrəˈnɒmɪkli] *adv.* 巨大地, 天文
数字地
isolation [ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃən] *n.* 隔绝; 孤立
algorithm [ˈælgərɪðəm] *n.* 算法, 运算法则
mechanics [mɪˈkænɪks] *n.* 力学; 机械学

suited to 适合于
hazard [ˈhæzəd] *n.* 危险, 隐患; 冒险的事
roam [rəʊm] *v.* 漫游, 漫步
vacancy [ˈveɪkənsi] *n.* 空缺, 空位
push for 促使改变
autonomy [ɔːˈtɒnəmi] *n.* 自主, 自治

Passage Two

全文翻译

公众必须能够理解科学的基本知识,才能做出有根据的决定。(51-1)也许科学家与公众之间沟通不畅产生的负面后果中最引人注目的例子就是气候变化问题,其中各种因素,尤其是向公众传递基本气候数据的不畅,造成了对科学家及其研究的广泛不信任与误解。

(51-2)气候变化问题也说明了公众对科学的接受和理解(抑或是缺失)对于政府在监管、科学政策和研究资金方面的决策会产生怎样的影响。

然而,与一般受众进行有效沟通的重要性不仅仅体现在气候变化等热点问题上。对于社会反响强烈的神经科学问题,如特定行为的遗传基础、干细胞治疗神经退行性疾病的治疗潜力或使用动物模型等也是至关重要的,在这些领域,公众对科学的理解也可以影响政策和资金决策。此外,随着个体基因组测序的不断进步和个性化医疗的出现,(52)更多并非科学家的人将需要自如地分析复杂的科学信息,从而做出直接影响其生活质量的决策。

科学新闻是在公众当中普及科学信息的主要渠道。(53)已经有很多文章涉及科学家和媒体之间的关系对



于向公众有效传播科学进步所产生的影响。优秀的科学记者既是让复杂话题能够被普通读者所理解的专家,同时又能够坚持科学的准确性。

(54) 不幸的是,科学新闻也可能会过分简化和概括它们的主题材料,以至于所传达的基本信息是模糊不清的,或更有甚者,是明显错误的。一项基本发现对人类健康的影响可能被夸大到令公众认为奇迹般的治疗方法还有几个月到几年就可以研究出来,而实际上,此项研究的重要性远没有这么巨大。

(55-1) 尽管科学家在向新闻工作者和最终向公众传递信息方面作用重大,但通常无效沟通的责任都推到了新闻工作者一边。我们认为,至少一部分问题出在科学家与媒体成员间互动环节以外的地方,(55-2) 问题之所以存在,一方面是因为我们低估了科学家与多种受众进行有效沟通的难度,另一方面是因为大多数科学家没有接受过科学沟通的正规训练。

■ 详解详析

51. D)。【定位】由题干中的 example of climate change 定位到文章首段第二句:Perhaps the most dramatic example of the negative consequences of poor communication between scientists and the public is the issue of climate change... 和第二段:The issue of climate change also illustrates how the public acceptance and understanding of science (or the lack of it) can influence governmental decision-making with regard to regulation, science policy and research funding.

【详解】推理判断题。第一段第二句明确指出,气候变化问题是科学家与公众之间沟通不畅产生负面后果的例证,而第二段首句说,气候变化问题也说明了公众对科学的接受和理解(抑或是缺失)对于政府在监管、科学政策和研究资金方面的决策会产生怎样的影响,可知 D) 是对第二段的同义转述,故为答案。

【点睛】A) “对气候数据重要性的认识在不断增强”,是对首段第二句后半部分的曲解,原文只是提到向公众传播气候数据的障碍,并未提及对气候数据重要性的认识在不断增强,故排除;B) “充足的政府资金对于科学研究至关重要”和 C) “政府监管有助于公众对科学的理解”,文中均未涉及,故排除。

52. B)。【定位】由题干中的 non-scientists 定位到文章第三段第三句后半部分:...more non-scientists will need to be comfortable analyzing complex scientific information to make decisions that directly affect their quality of life.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,更多并非科学家的人将需要自如地分析复杂的科学信息,从而做出直接影响其生活质量的决策。而怎样才能自如地分析复杂的科学信息呢?结合文章开篇提出的主题“公众必须能够理解科学的基本知识,才能做出有根据的决定”可知,B) 对此处信息概括正确,故为答案。

【点睛】A) “向医生寻求个性化的医疗帮助”,该选项是对定位句前半部分的曲解,原文只是提到个性化医疗的出现,没有提到这与保证生活品质的关系,故排除;C) “对个人的基因组进行测序”和 D) “充分地利用动物模型”都是利用定位句前半部分设置的干扰,而原文提到基因组测序和动物模型都只是举例说明当前的科技发展,而不是那些并非科学家的人要做的事,故排除。

53. A)。【定位】由题干中的 scientists to build a good relationship with the media 定位到文章第四段第二句:Much has been written about how the relationship between scientists and the media can shape the efficient transmission of scientific advances to the public.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,已经有很多文章涉及科学家和媒体之间的关系对于向公众有效传播科学进步所产生的影响,由此推断,如果科学家与媒体关系良好,就有助于向公众传播科学信息,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B) “它能够培养公众对科学的积极态度”和 C) “它有助于他们树立正面的公众形象”,文中均未提及,故排除;D) “让他们能够将自己的发现应用于公共健康事业”是利用第三段中与医疗保健相关的信息设置的干扰,但定位段是从整体角度探讨科学家与媒体的关系,而不是局限于公共健康领域,故排除。

54. C)。【定位】由题干中的 problem with science journalism 定位到文章第五段第一句:Unfortunately, pieces of science journalism can also oversimplify and generalize their subject material to the point that the basic information conveyed is obscured or at worst, obviously wrong.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,科学新闻也可能会过分简化和概括它们的主题材料,以至于所传达的基本信息是模糊不清的,或更有甚者,是明显错误的,可知 C) 与该句意义相符,故为答案。

【点睛】A) “它热衷于传播耸人听闻的消息”和 D) “它提供的信息可能会有不同解释”,在文章中均没有依据,故排除;B) “它往往过分简化人们的健康问题”以偏概全,原文绝不是仅仅讨论健康方面的问题,故排除。



55. D)。(定位)由题干中的 *scientists do to impart* 和 *effectively* 定位到文章最后一段首句: *Even though scientists play a part in transmitting information to journalists and ultimately the public, too often the blame for ineffective communication is placed on the side of the journalists.* 和第二句后半部分: *...and exists because for one thing we underestimate how difficult it is for scientists to communicate effectively with a diversity of audiences, and for another most scientists do not receive formal training in science communication.*

(详解)事实细节题。定位部分指出,科学信息传播是否有效的问题往往是科学记者的责任,但作者分析了他所认为的两个真正原因:一是我们低估了科学家与多种受众进行有效沟通的难度,二是大多数科学家没有接受过科学沟通的正规训练,D)所述与第二条原因相符合,故为答案。

(点睛)A)“对科学记者进行培训”,是对原文的误读,原文提出的是培训科学家的沟通能力,故排除;B)“激发公众对科学的兴趣”,在原文中并未提及,故排除;C)“及时向媒体寻求帮助”,与最后一段第二句前半部分相悖,故排除。

高频词汇及短语

informed [ɪn'fɔ:md] *adj.* 见多识广的
transmission [trænz'mɪʃən] *n.* 传递;传送
illustrate ['ɪləstreɪt] *v.* 阐明,举例说明
stem cell 干细胞
genome sequencing 基因组测序
complex ['kɒmpleks] *adj.* 复杂的

adhere to 坚持;黏附
accuracy ['ækjʊrəsi] *n.* 精确度,准确性
obscure [əb'skjʊə] *v.* 使……模糊不清,掩盖;隐藏
exaggerate [ɪg'zædʒəreɪt] *v.* 夸大,夸张
ultimately ['ʌltɪmɪtli] *adv.* 最后,最终
diversity [daɪ'vɜ:səti] *n.* 多样性;差异

Part IV Translation

参考译文

In recent years, more and more museums in China have been open to the public free of charge. The number of exhibitions and visitors to museums has seen an obvious increase. It has become common to see that people stand in long queues in front of some popular museums. Therefore, these museums must take measures to restrict the number of visitors. Nowadays, the forms of exhibitions become increasingly diverse. Some large museums use advanced technologies such as multimedia and virtual reality to make their exhibitions more attractive. Quite a few museums also hold online exhibitions where people can appreciate rare and precious exhibits. However, the experience of viewing the exhibits on site is still more appealing to most visitors.

难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,注意时态应使用现在完成时。“向……开放”常译为 *be open to*;“免费”可译为 *free of charge* 或 *for free*。
2. 翻译第二句时,“明显增长”既可以像参考译文那样翻译为名词结构,即 *see an obvious increase*,此时的 *see* 意为“见证”,也可以译为动词结构,如 *increase significantly*。
3. 第三句的整体结构是“……已很常见”,因此可用“*It has become common to see that...*”句型表达。“排长队”可译为名词结构 *long queues* 或动词结构 *queue up*。此句还可译为表主系结构的简单句,即“*Long queues/Queuing up in front of some popular museums have/has become very common.*”。
4. 翻译第四句时,“博物馆必须采取措施”针对的是上一句中的“排长队”现象,为了增强行文的流畅性,此处可以用副词 *therefore* 来连接,当然也可以不加。“采取措施”常见的翻译方式有 *take measures*、*take action*、*take steps* 等;“限制”常用 *limit* 或 *restrict* 表示。
5. 翻译第六句时,“利用”最常见的翻译是 *use*,为了使表达更高级,还可以译为 *take advantage of* 或 *make use of*;“虚拟现实”直译为 *virtual reality*;“更具吸引力的”可译为 *more attractive* 或 *more appealing*。
6. 翻译第七句时,“在线展览”可译为 *online exhibitions*;“人们可在网上观赏珍稀展品”用来修饰说明“在线展览”,因此可以译为 *where* 引导的定语从句;“珍稀展品”译为 *rare and precious/valuable exhibits*。
7. 翻译最后一句时,“现场”可译为 *on the spot* 或 *on site*。

