

# 大学英语六级考试

## COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

### —Band Six—

(2020年12月第2套)

### 试题册

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### 敬告考生

#### 一、在答题前，请认真完成以下内容：

1. 请检查试题册背面条形码粘贴条、答题卡的印刷质量，如有问题及时向监考员反映，确认无误后完成以下两点要求。
2. 请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴在答题卡1的条形码粘贴框内，并将姓名和准考证号填写在试题册背面相应位置。
3. 请在答题卡1和答题卡2指定位置用黑色签字笔填写准考证号、姓名和学校名称，并用HB-2B铅笔将对应准考证号的信息点涂黑。

#### 二、在考试过程中，请注意以下内容：

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上规定位置作答，在试题册上或答题卡上非规定位置的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内在答题卡指定位置依次完成作文、听力、阅读、翻译各部分考试，作答作文期间不得翻阅该试题册。听力录音播放完毕后，请立即停止作答，监考员将立即收回答题卡1，得到监考员指令后方可继续作答。
3. 作文题内容印在试题册背面，作文题及其他主观题必须用黑色签字笔在答题卡指定区域内作答。
4. 选择题均为单选题，错选、不选或多选将不得分，作答时必须使用HB-2B铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂，修改时须用橡皮擦净。

#### 三、以下情况按违规处理：

1. 未正确填写（涂）个人信息，错贴、不贴、毁损条形码粘贴条。
2. 未按规定翻阅试题册、提前阅读试题、提前或在收答题卡期间作答。
3. 未用所规定的笔作答、折叠或毁损答题卡导致无法评卷。
4. 考试期间在非听力考试时间佩戴耳机。



## 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.*



微信扫码获音频

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

1. A) A driving test.  
B) A video game.  
C) Traffic routes.  
D) Cargo logistics.
2. A) He found it instructive and realistic.  
B) He bought it when touring Europe.  
C) He was really drawn to its other versions.  
D) He introduced it to his brother last year.
3. A) Traveling all over the country.  
B) Driving from one city to another.  
C) The details in the driving simulator.  
D) The key role of the logistics industry.
4. A) Clearer road signs.  
B) More people driving safely.  
C) Stricter traffic rules.  
D) More self-driving trucks on the road.

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

5. A) It isn't so enjoyable as he expected.  
B) It isn't so motivating as he believed.  
C) It doesn't enable him to earn as much money as he used to.  
D) It doesn't seem to offer as much freedom as he anticipated.
6. A) Not all of them care about their employees' behaviors.  
B) Few of them are aware of their employees' feelings.  
C) Few of them offer praise and reward to their employees.  
D) Not all of them know how to motivate their employees.

7. A) Job satisfaction. C) Autonomy.  
B) Self-awareness. D) Money.
8. A) The importance of cultivating close relationships with clients.  
B) The need for getting recommendations from their managers.  
C) The advantages of permanent full-time employment.  
D) The way to explore employees' interests and talents.

## 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) Consumers visualize their activities in different weather.  
B) Good weather triggers consumers' desire to go shopping.  
C) Weather conditions influence consumers' buying behavior.  
D) Consumers' mental states change with the prices of goods.
10. A) Active consumption. C) Individual association.  
B) Direct correlation. D) Mental visualization.
11. A) Enabling them to simplify their mathematical formulas.  
B) Helping them determine what to sell and at what price.  
C) Enabling them to sell their products at a higher price.  
D) Helping them advertise a greater variety of products.

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

12. A) A naturally ventilated office is more comfortable.  
B) A cool office will boost employees' productivity.  
C) Office air-conditioning should follow guidebooks.  
D) Air-conditioning improves ventilation in the office.
13. A) People in their comfort zone of temperature are more satisfied with their productivity.  
B) People in different countries vary in their tolerance to uncomfortable temperatures.  
C) Twenty-two degrees is the optimal temperature for office workers.  
D) There is a range of temperatures for people to feel comfortable.

14. A) It will have no negative impact on work.  
B) It will be immediately noticeable.  
C) It will sharply decrease work efficiency.  
D) It will cause a lot of discomfort.
15. A) They tend to favor lower temperatures.  
B) They suffer from rapid temperature changes.  
C) They are not bothered by temperature extremes.  
D) They become less sensitive to high temperatures.

## 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) It overlooked the possibility that emotions may be controlled.  
B) It ignored the fact that emotions are personal and subjective.  
C) It classified emotions simply as either positive or negative.  
D) It measured positive and negative emotions independently.
17. A) Sitting alone without doing anything seemed really distressing.  
B) Solitude adversely affected the participants' mental well-being.  
C) Sitting alone for 15 minutes made the participants restless.  
D) Solitude had a reductive effect on high-arousal emotions.
18. A) It proved hard to depict objectively.  
B) It went hand in hand with sadness.  
C) It helped increase low-arousal emotions.  
D) It tended to intensify negative emotions.

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

19. A) It uses up much less energy than it does in deep thinking.  
B) It remains inactive without burning calories noticeably.  
C) It continues to burn up calories to help us stay in shape.  
D) It consumes almost a quarter of the body's total energy.

20. A) Much of the consumption has nothing to do with conscious activities.  
B) It has something to do with the difficulty of the activities in question.  
C) Energy usage devoted to active learning accounts for a big part of it.  
D) A significant amount of it is for performing difficult cognitive tasks.
21. A) It is believed to remain basically constant.  
B) It is a prerequisite for any mental activity.  
C) It is conducive to relieving mental exhaustion.  
D) It is thought to be related to food consumption.

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

22. A) Job candidates rarely take it seriously.  
B) Job seekers tend to have a ready answer.  
C) Job seekers often feel at a loss where to start in answering it.  
D) Job candidates can respond freely due to its open-ended nature.
23. A) Follow their career coaches' guidelines.  
B) Strive to take control of their narrative.  
C) Do their best to impress the interviewer.  
D) Repeat the information on their résumé.
24. A) To reflect on their past achievements as well as failures.  
B) To produce examples for different interview questions.  
C) To discuss important details they are going to present.  
D) To identify a broad general strength to elaborate on.
25. A) Getting acquainted with the human resources personnel.  
B) Finding out why the company provides the job opening.  
C) Figuring out what benefits the company is able to offer them.  
D) Tailoring their expectations to the company's long-term goal.

## **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.*

Virtually every activity that entails or facilitates in-person human interaction seems to be in the midst of a total meltdown as the *coronavirus* (冠状病毒) outbreak erases Americans' desire to travel. Amtrak says bookings are down 50 percent and cancelations are up 300 percent. Hotels in San Francisco are experiencing 26 rates between 70 and 80 percent. Broadway goes dark on Thursday night. Universities, now emptying their campuses, have never tried online learning on this 27. White-collar companies like Amazon, Apple, and the New York Times are asking employees to work from home for the 28 future.

But what happens after the coronavirus?

In some ways, the answer is: All the old normal stuff. The *pandemic* (大流行病) will take lives, 29 economies and destroy routines, but it will pass. Americans will never stop going to basketball games. They won't stop going on vacation. They'll meet to do business. No decentralizing technology so far—not telephones, not television, and not the internet—has dented that human desire to shake hands, despite technologists' 30 to the contrary.

Yet there are real reasons to think that things will not return to the way they were last week. Small 31 create small societal shifts; big ones change things for good. The New York transit strike of 1980 is 32 with prompting several long-term changes in the city, including bus and bike lanes, and women wearing sports shoes to work. The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 prompted the development of national health care in Europe.

Here and now, this might not even be a question of 33. It's not clear that the cruise industry will 34. Or that public transit won't go broke without 35 assistance. The infrastructure might not even be in place to do what we were doing in 2019.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) credentials | I) scale    |
| B) credited    | J) strangle |
| C) cumulative  | K) subtle   |
| D) disruptions | L) summoned |
| E) federal     | M) survive  |
| F) foreseeable | N) vacancy  |
| G) predictions | O) wedge    |
| H) preference  |             |

## 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**.*

## Slow Hope

- A) Our world is full of—mostly untold—stories of slow hope, driven by the idea that change is possible. They are ‘slow’ in their unfolding, and they are slow because they come with setbacks.
- B) At the beginning of time—so goes the myth—humans suffered, shivering in the cold and dark until the *titan* (巨人) Prometheus stole fire from the gods. Just as in the myth, technology—first fire and stone tools, and later farming, the steam engine and industry, fossil fuels, chemicals and nuclear power—has allowed us to alter and control the natural world. The myth also reminds us that these advances have come at a price: as a punishment for Prometheus’ crime, the gods created Pandora, and they gave her a box filled with evils and curses. When Pandora’s box was opened, it unleashed swarms of diseases and disasters upon humankind.
- C) Today we can no longer ignore the ecological curses that we have released in our search for warmth and comfort. In engineering and exploiting and transforming our habitat, we have opened tens of thousands of Pandora’s boxes. In recent decades, environmental threats have expanded beyond regional boundaries to have global reach and, most hauntingly, are multiplying at a dizzying rate. On a regular basis, we are reminded that we are running out of time. Year after year, faster and faster, consumption outpaces the biological capacity of our planet. Stories of accelerated catastrophe multiply. We fear the breakdown of the electric grid, the end of non-renewable resources, the expansion of deserts, the loss of islands, and the pollution of our air and water.
- D) Acceleration is the signature of our time. Populations and economic activity grew slowly for much of human history. For thousands of years and well into early modern times, world economies saw no growth at all, but from around the mid-19th century and again, in particular, since the mid-20th, the real GDP has increased at an enormous speed, and so has human consumption. In the Middle Ages, households in Central Europe might have owned fewer than 30 objects on average; in 1900, this number had increased to 400, and in 2020 to 15,000. The acceleration of human production, consumption and travel has changed the animate and inanimate spheres. It has echoed through natural processes on which humans depend. Species extinction, deforestation, damming of rivers, occurrence of floods, the depletion of ozone, the degradation of ocean systems and many other areas are all experiencing acceleration. If represented graphically, the curve for all these changes looks rather like that well-known hockey stick: with little change over *millennia* (数千年) and a dramatic upswing over the past decades.
- E) Some of today’s narratives about the future seem to suggest that we too, like Prometheus, will be saved by a new Hercules, a divine engineer, someone who will mastermind, manoeuvre and manipulate our planet. They suggest that geoengineering, cold fusion or faster-than-light spaceships might transcend once and for all the terrestrial constraints of rising temperatures, lack of energy, scarcity of food, lack of space, mountains of waste, polluted water—you name it.



- F) Yet, if we envisage our salvation to come from a *deus ex machina* (解围之神), from a divine engineer or a tech solutionist who will miraculously conjure up a new source of energy or another cure-all with revolutionary potency, we might be looking in the wrong place. The fact that we now imagine our planet as a whole does not mean that the ‘rescue’ of our planet will come with one big global stroke of genius and technology. It will more likely come by many small acts. Global heating and environmental degradation are not technological problems. They are highly political issues that are informed by powerful interests. Moreover, if history is a guide, then we can assume that any major transformations will once again be followed by a huge set of unintended consequences. So what do we do?
- G) This much is clear: we need to find ways that help us flatten the hockey-stick curves that reflect our ever-faster pace of ecological destruction and social acceleration. If we acknowledge that human manipulation of the Earth has been a destructive force, we can also imagine that human endeavours can help us build a less destructive world in the centuries to come. We might keep making mistakes. But we will also keep learning from our mistakes.
- H) To counter the fears of disaster, we need to identify stories, visions and actions that work quietly towards a more hopeful future. Instead of one big narrative, a story of unexpected rescue by a larger-than-life hero, we need multiple stories: we need stories, not only of what Rob Nixon of Princeton University has called the ‘slow violence’ of environmental degradation (that is, the damage that is often invisible at first and develops slowly and gradually), but also stories of what I call ‘slow hope’.
- I) We need an acknowledgement of our present ecological plight but also a language of positive change, visions of a better future. In *The Principle of Hope* (1954-1959), Ernst Bloch, one of the leading philosophers of the future, wrote that ‘the most tragic form of loss...is the loss of the capacity to imagine that things could be different’. We need to identify visions and paths that will help us imagine a different, more just and more ecological world. Hope, for Bloch, has its starting point in fear, in uncertainty, and in crisis: it is a creative force that goes hand in hand with *utopian* (乌托邦的) ‘wishful images’. It can be found in cultural products of the past—in fairy tales, in fiction, in architecture, in music, in the movies—in products of the human mind that contain ‘the outlines of a better world’. What makes us ‘authentic’ as humans are visions of our ‘potential’. In other words: living in hope makes us human.
- J) The power of small, grassroots movements to make changes that spread beyond their place of origin can be seen with the Slow Food movement, which began in Italy in the 1980s. The rise of fast-food restaurants after the Second World War produced a society full of cheap, industrially made foodstuffs. Under the leadership of Carlo Petrini, the Slow Food movement began in Piedmont, a region of Italy with a long history of poverty, violence and resistance to oppression. The movement transformed it into a region hospitable to traditional food cultures—based on

native plants and breeds of animals. Today, Slow Food operates in more than 160 countries, poor and rich. It has given rise to thousands of projects around the globe, representing democratic politics, food sovereignty, biodiversity and sustainable agriculture.

K) The *unscrupulous* (无所顾忌的) commodification of food and the destruction of foodstuffs will continue to devastate soils, livelihoods and ecologies. Slow Food cannot undo the irresistible developments of the global food economy, but it can upset its theorists, it can ‘speak differently’, and it can allow people and their local food traditions and environments to flourish. Even in the United States—the fast-food nation—small farms and urban gardens are on the rise. The US Department of Agriculture provides an Urban Agriculture Toolkit and, according to a recent report, American *millennials* (千禧一代) are changing their diets. In 2017, 6 per cent of US consumers claimed to be strictly vegetarian, up from 1 per cent in 2014. As more people realise that ‘eating is an agricultural act’, as the US poet and environmental activist Wendell Berry put it in 1989, slow hope advances.

36. It seems some people today dream that a cutting-edge new technology might save them from the present ecological disaster.

37. According to one great thinker, it is most unfortunate if we lose the ability to think differently.

38. Urgent attention should be paid to the ecological problems we have created in our pursuit of a comfortable life.

39. Even in the fast-food nation America, the number of vegetarians is on the rise.

40. The deterioration of the ecological system is accelerating because of the dramatic increase of human production and consumption.

41. It is obvious that solutions must be found to curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration.

42. Many people believe changing the world is possible, though it may take time and involve setbacks.

43. It might be wrong to expect that our world would be saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology.

44. It is human nature to cherish hopes for a better world.

45. Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world, but we have paid a price for the change.

## Section C

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

### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Vegetarians would prefer not to be compelled to eat meat. Yet the reverse *compulsion* (强迫) is hidden in the proposals for a new plant-based “planetary diet.” Nowhere is this more visible than in India.

Earlier this year, the EAT-Lancet Commission released its global report on nutrition and called for a global shift to a more plant-based diet and for “substantially reducing consumption of animal source foods.” In countries like India, that call could become a tool to aggravate an already tense political situation and stress already undernourished populations.

The EAT report presumes that “traditional diets” in countries like India include little red meat, which might be consumed only on special occasions or as minor ingredients in mixed dishes.

In India, however, there is a vast difference between what people would wish to consume and what they have to consume because of innumerable barriers around class, religion, culture, cost, geography, etc. Policymakers in India have traditionally pushed for a cereal-heavy “vegetarian diet” on a meat-eating population as a way of providing the cheapest sources of food.

Currently, under an aggressive Hindu nationalist government, Muslims, Christians, disadvantaged classes and indigenous communities are being compelled to give up their traditional foods.

None of these concerns seem to have been appreciated by the EAT-Lancet Commission’s representative, Brent Loken, who said “India has got such a great example” in sourcing protein from plants.

But how much of a model for the world is India’s vegetarianism? In the Global Hunger Index 2019, the country ranks 102nd out of 117. Data from the National Family Health Survey indicate that only 10 percent of infants of 6 to 23 months are adequately fed.

Which is why calls for a plant-based diet modeled on India risk offering another whip with which to beat already vulnerable communities in developing countries.

A diet directed at the affluent West fails to recognize that in low-income countries undernourished children are known to benefit from the consumption of milk and other animal source foods, improving cognitive functions, while reducing the prevalence of nutritional deficiencies as well as mortality.

EAT-Lancet claimed its intention was to “spark conversations” among all Indian stakeholders. Yet vocal critics of the food processing industry and food fortification strategies have been left out of the debate. But the most conspicuous omission may well be the absence of India’s farmers.

The government, however, seems to have given the report a thumbs-up. Rather than addressing

chronic hunger and malnutrition through an improved access to wholesome and nutrient-dense foods, the government is opening the door for company-dependent solutions, ignoring the environmental and economic cost, which will destroy local food systems. It's a model full of danger for future generations.

46. What is more visible in India than anywhere else according to the passage?
- A) People's positive views on the proposals for a "planetary diet".
  - B) People's reluctance to be compelled to eat plant-based food.
  - C) People's preferences for the kind of food they consume.
  - D) People's unwillingness to give up their eating habits.
47. What would the EAT-Lancet Commission's report do to many people in countries like India?
- A) Radically change their dietary habits.
  - B) Keep them further away from politics.
  - C) Make them even more undernourished.
  - D) Substantially reduce their food choices.
48. What do we learn from the passage about food consumption in India?
- A) People's diet will not change due to the EAT-Lancet report.
  - B) Many people simply do not have access to foods they prefer.
  - C) There is a growing popularity of a cereal-heavy vegetarian diet.
  - D) Policymakers help remove the barriers to people's choice of food.
49. What does the passage say about a plant-based diet modeled on India?
- A) It may benefit populations whose traditional diet is meat-based.
  - B) It may be another blow to the economy in developing countries.
  - C) It may help narrow the gap between the rich and poor countries.
  - D) It may worsen the nourishment problem in low-income countries.
50. How does the Indian government respond to the EAT-Lancet Commission's proposals?
- A) It accepts them at the expense of the long-term interests of its people.
  - B) It intends them to spark conversations among all Indian stakeholders.
  - C) It gives them approval regardless of opposition from nutrition experts.
  - D) It welcomes them as a tool to address chronic hunger and malnutrition.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Back in 1964, in his book *Games People Play*, psychiatrist Eric Berne described a pattern of conversation he called "Why Don't You—Yes But", which remains one of the most irritating aspects

of everyday social life. The person adopting the strategy is usually a chronic complainer. Something is terrible about their relationship, job, or other situation, and they moan about it ceaselessly, but find some excuse to dismiss any solution that's proposed. The reason, of course, is that on some level they don't want a solution; they want to be validated in their position that the world is out to get them. If they can "win" the game—dismissing every suggestion until their *interlocutor* (对话者) gives up in annoyance—they get to feel pleasurably *righteous* (正当的) in their resentments and excused from any obligation to change.

Part of the trouble here is the so-called responsibility/fault *fallacy* (谬误). When you're feeling hard done by—taken for granted by your partner, say, or obliged to work for a half-witted boss—it's easy to become attached to the position that it's not your job to address the matter, and that doing so would be an admission of fault. But there's a confusion here. For example, if I were to discover a newborn at my front door, it wouldn't be my fault, but it most certainly would be my responsibility. There would be choices to make, and no possibility of avoiding them, since trying to ignore the matter would be a choice. The point is that what goes for the baby on the doorstep is true in all cases: even if the other person is 100% in the wrong, there's nothing to be gained, long-term, from using this as a justification to evade responsibility.

Should you find yourself on the receiving end of this kind of complaining, there's an ingenious way to shut it down—which is to agree with it, ardently. Psychotherapist Lori Gottlieb describes this as "over-validation". For one thing, you'll be spared further moaning, since the other person's motivation was to confirm her beliefs, and now you're confirming them. But for another, as Gottlieb notes, people confronted with over-validation often hear their complaints afresh and start arguing back. The notion that they're utterly powerless suddenly seems unrealistic—not to mention rather annoying—so they're prompted instead to generate ideas about how they might change things.

"And then, sometimes, something magical might happen," Gottlieb writes. The other person "might realise she's not as trapped as you are saying she is, or as she feels." Which illustrates the irony of the responsibility/fault fallacy: evading responsibility feels comfortable, but turns out to be a prison; whereas assuming responsibility feels unpleasant, but ends up being freeing.

51. What is characteristic of a chronic complainer, according to psychiatrist Eric Berne?
- A) They only feel angry about their ill treatment and resent whoever tries to help.
  - B) They are chronically unhappy and ceaselessly find fault with people around them.
  - C) They constantly dismiss others' proposals while taking no responsibility for tackling the problem.
  - D) They lack the knowledge and basic skills required for successful conversations with their interlocutors.
52. What does the author try to illustrate with the example of the newborn on one's doorstep?
- A) People tend to think that one should not be held responsible for others' mistakes.
  - B) It is easy to become attached to the position of overlooking one's own fault.
  - C) People are often at a loss when confronted with a number of choices.
  - D) A distinction should be drawn between responsibility and fault.

53. What does the author advise people to do to chronic complainers?
- A) Stop them from going further by agreeing with them.
  - B) Listen to their complaints ardently and sympathetically.
  - C) Ask them to validate their beliefs with further evidence.
  - D) Persuade them to clarify the confusion they have caused.
54. What happens when chronic complainers receive over-validation?
- A) They are motivated to find ingenious ways to persuade their interlocutor.
  - B) They are prompted to come up with ideas for making possible changes.
  - C) They are stimulated to make more complaints.
  - D) They are encouraged to start arguing back.
55. How can one stop being a chronic complainer according to the author?
- A) Analysing the so-called responsibility/fault fallacy.
  - B) Avoiding hazardous traps in everyday social life.
  - C) Assuming responsibility to free oneself.
  - D) Awaiting something magical to happen.

## 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**.*

港珠澳大桥(Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge)全长 55 公里,是我国一项不同寻常的工程壮举。大桥将三个城市连接起来,是世界上最长的跨海桥梁和隧道系统。大桥将三个城市之间的旅行时间从 3 小时缩短到 30 分钟。这座跨度巨大的钢筋混凝土大桥充分证明中国有能力建造创纪录的巨型建筑。它将助推区域一体化,促进经济增长。大桥是中国发展自己的大湾区总体规划的关键。中国希望将大湾区建成在技术创新和经济繁荣上能与旧金山、纽约和东京的湾区相媲美的地区。



# 答案

## Part I Writing

(见解析)

## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. B    5. D    6. D    7. C    8. A

### Section B

9. C    10. D    11. B    12. B    13. D    14. A    15. A

### Section C

16. C    17. D    18. C    19. D    20. A    21. A    22. C    23. D    24. B    25. B

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. N    27. I    28. F    29. J    30. G    31. D    32. B    33. H    34. M    35. E

### Section B

36. E    37. I    38. C    39. K    40. D    41. G    42. A    43. F    44. I    45. B

### Section C

46. B    47. C    48. B    49. D    50. A    51. C    52. D    53. A    54. B    55. C

## Part IV Translation

(见解析)





范文音频

· 审题引导 ·

( , )

· 写作提纲 ·

第一段:

第二段:

第三段:

· 下笔成文 ·

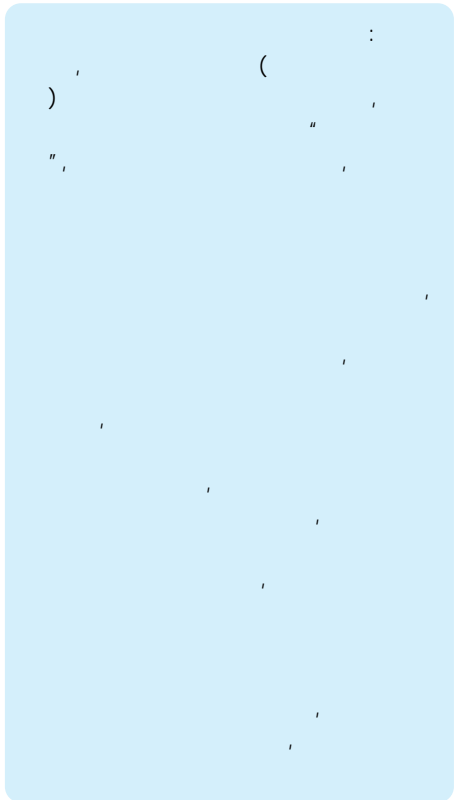
满分范文

参考译文

Chinese students have a reputation for faring pretty well in tests but showing poor performance in other dimensions, especially communication skills. And our society in general tends to brush off this issue as "not so important." In view of this, I feel obliged to bring forward a few points to highlight the necessity of cultivating students' effective communication skills.

As opposed to the widely shared concern among parents that too much communication distracts students from their supposed focus on study, communication is in fact an essential booster of students' learning capabilities. Through effective communication, not only are students' academic questions spotted and solved faster, but troubles they encounter in their teenage life get acknowledged and addressed more straightforwardly and humanely. Another reason we should encourage students to develop communication skills is that a healthy relationship requires healthy forms of communication. Only by constantly engaging ourselves in honest communication can we sustain harmonious relationships with others.

Implementing the ideas discussed above into our education system takes time and patience. But the first thing we can and must do is acknowledge our current neglect of this issue and pay due attention to it.



Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

· 试题精解 ·

1. A) A driving test.

C) Traffic routes.

A)

C)

B) A video game.

D) Cargo logistics.

B)

D)

[预测]

Cargo logistics)

, A C D

(driving test Traffic routes

[问题] What are the speakers mainly talking about? (

?)

[解析]

, B

2. A) He found it instructive and realistic. A)  
 B) He bought it when touring Europe. B)  
 C) He was really drawn to its other versions. C)  
 D) He introduced it to his brother last year. D)

[预测] (He) (it/ its) , " " " " it  
 A(found) C(was drawn) " " , B(bought) D(introduced) " " , ( )

[问题] What does the man say about the driving simulator? ( ?)

[解析] A " ( the driving simulator) " "

3. A) Traveling all over the country. A)  
 B) Driving from one city to another. B)  
 C) The details in the driving simulator. C)  
 D) The key role of the logistics industry. D)

[预测] A B " " " " , C D (details key role)

[问题] What does the woman say she really appreciates? ( ?)

[解析] C+ " "

4. A) Clearer road signs. A)  
 B) More people driving safely. B)  
 C) Stricter traffic rules. C)  
 D) More self-driving trucks on the road. D)

[预测] " " , ( )

[问题] What outcome does the woman expect from the driving simulator? ( ?)

[解析] B+ " ( the driving simulator)

• 听力原文 •

W: This is unbelievable. <sup>[1]</sup> Unlike any video game I've ever played before, it's so boring, yet so relaxing at the same time. How did you hear about this driving simulator?

M: My brother introduced it to me last year. <sup>[2]</sup> I was surprised to find how educational and realistic it was. It's called Euro Truck Simulator, but they have other versions as well for America and so on. I was really drawn to the scenery. The routes go through parts of the country you don't normally see as a tourist.

W: Yeah, I can see that. It seems so simple, just transporting cargo from point A to point B, driving from one city to another. <sup>[3]</sup> But I really appreciate all the details that go into the game. It's even given me a new appreciation for the logistics industry and traffic on the road.

M: I completely agree. My brother also introduced me to some videos of someone that streams their game online. It was fascinating to watch, really. This guy drove very carefully, obeyed all the road signs and traffic rules—such a contrast to most violent games.

W: Honestly, playing has inspired me to look into the industry more. I've read articles about how self-driving trucks may soon be available and could greatly impact cargo logistics. Considering all that goes into driving these larger vehicles, it's amazing that we could soon have that kind of technology.

M: Ha, I've got one step further. I registered to take a safe driving course to improve my real-life driving skills. In a way, I feel like I have a head start compared to other students in the class. Playing this video game has given me some maneuvering practices already.

W: I'm not sure how accurate the video game is compared to real-life situations. <sup>[4]</sup> But if it results in more drivers looking both ways before entering an intersection, I'd say that's a positive outcome.

Conversation Two

• 试题精解 •

5. A) It isn't so enjoyable as he expected. A)  
 B) It isn't so motivating as he believed. B)

C) It doesn't enable him to earn as much money as he used to. C)

D) It doesn't seem to offer as much freedom as he anticipated. D)

[预测] isn't doesn't " , expected believed used to anticipated " /

It

[问题] What does the man say about his life of being self-employed? ( ?)

[解析] D " " "

6. A) Not all of them care about their employees' behaviors. A)

B) Few of them are aware of their employees' feelings. B)

C) Few of them offer praise and reward to their employees. C)

D) Not all of them know how to motivate their employees. D)

[预测] their employees them/ their / ;

; Not all Few,

[问题] What does the man say about managers? ( ?)

[解析] D " " "

7. A) Job satisfaction. C) Autonomy. A) C)

B) Self-awareness. D) Money. B) D)

[预测] A " " A C D

[问题] What do both speakers value most about self-employment? ( ?)

[解析] C " ..... " " .....

8. A) The importance of cultivating close relationships with clients. A)

B) The need for getting recommendations from their managers. B)

C) The advantages of permanent full-time employment. C)

D) The way to explore employees' interests and talents. D)

[预测] " " ,

[问题] On what point does the man agree with the woman? ( ?)

[解析] A " ..... " " .....

• 听力原文 •

W: How do you like being self-employed?

M: There are obvious benefits, <sup>5</sup> though I don't seem to have the freedom I anticipated as I just don't seem able to decline work offers. And working alone, there have been times when I've found that money alone provides insufficient motivation. Have you experienced the same since you began working for yourself?

W: Sometimes, yes. Unlike the rest of the workforce who have managers to prompt motivation whenever they're feeling lazy or bored, we self-employed workers perform our jobs without a manager to lift our spirits. There's no one around to offer praise or initiate collaboration, no one to make greater use of our interests and talents.

M: That's a fact. Not every manager behaves with such awareness and care, of course. <sup>6</sup> And certainly not all managers have a clue how to motivate people. Still, having a manager nearby at least indicates there's an opportunity they'll be decent enough to look out for you when your energy and focus begin to deplete.

W: <sup>7</sup> The motivator I value most is autonomy. I've learned not to sacrifice my prized autonomy by working all hours of the day and by saying yes to every client request.

M: Yes, I need to remind myself that I selected this lifestyle for the independence. I don't miss aspects of permanent full-time employment I disliked, such as the office politics, job insecurity, inflexible hours and so on. I wouldn't mind a bit more in the form of praise though, praise which is on the record.

W: That'll come with time. Relatedness is inevitably cultivated via human interaction. Engaging with clients, getting written testimony and recommendations, staying in contact with clients afterwards, these are things you'll find will come in due course and provide you with motivation.

M: <sup>8</sup> You're right. That's an area I do need to put some more effort into—building closer relationships with those who engage my services and skills.

## Section B

### Passage One

#### · 试题精解 ·

9. A) Consumers visualize their activities in different weather. A)  
 B) Good weather triggers consumers' desire to go shopping. B)  
 C) Weather conditions influence consumers' buying behavior. C)  
 D) Consumers' mental states change with the prices of goods. D)

[预测]

influence change ( / ) Consumers/ consumers weather/ Weather triggers

[问题] What do we learn about the findings of the new study? ( ?)

[解析]

10. A) Active consumption. A)  
 B) Direct correlation. B)  
 C) Individual association. C)  
 D) Mental visualization. D)

[预测]

, A C D " / ", consumption 9 consumers

[问题] What does the passage say may increase the value of products for consumers? ( ?)

[解析]

11. A) Enabling them to simplify their mathematical formulas. A)  
 B) Helping them determine what to sell and at what price. B)  
 C) Enabling them to sell their products at a higher price. C)  
 D) Helping them advertise a greater variety of products. D)

[预测]

Enabling Helping them/ their 9 ( / )

[问题] How can the findings of the new study benefit online sellers according to the researchers? ( ?)

[解析]

+B ( ) "

#### · 听力原文 ·

Weather is a constant force in our lives, but there is little marketing research on how it affects businesses. <sup>[9]</sup> Now, a new study reveals how sunny and snowy conditions influence consumer behavior. Those weather conditions trigger consumers to mentally visualize using products associated with the respective weather. This leads to consumers placing a higher value on those products. That is, they're willing to pay more money for them. But the correlation is only found with products related to being outside.

How does this work? Researchers give the example of a beach towel. On a sunny day, consumers who see that product are not just looking at the towel itself, they are likely imagining themselves lying on the towel in the sun. <sup>[10]</sup> This mental picture of using the towel increases the value of the product in the consumers' mind.

Researchers put forward the following hypothesis to explain their findings. They think the mental picture works in sunshine and snow because these weather conditions have a positive association with outside activities. The effect is not seen with rainy weather. Researchers assert this is because there aren't many activities that are enabled by rain. Most products associated with rain, like umbrellas, are only used for protection from the weather, and not for any activities. Researchers believe that companies that sell a wide array of products online can benefit most from the insights this study provides. <sup>[11]</sup> Online sellers often use complex mathematical formulas to determine what products to feature and how to price these products. Incorporating more data about weather would allow them to make better decisions. This could bolster sales.

• 试题精解 •

- 12. A) A naturally ventilated office is more comfortable. A)
- B) A cool office will boost employees' productivity. B)
- C) Office air-conditioning should follow guidebooks. C)
- D) Air-conditioning improves ventilation in the office. D)

[预测] naturally ventilated office cool office Office air-conditioning Air-conditioning... office  
 " ( / )", (A B D) (C),

[问题] What is the accepted wisdom concerning the office environment? ( ?)

[解析] , " " " , B

- 13. A) People in their comfort zone of temperature are more satisfied with their productivity. A)
- B) People in different countries vary in their tolerance to uncomfortable temperatures. B)
- C) Twenty-two degrees is the optimal temperature for office workers. C) 22
- D) There is a range of temperatures for people to feel comfortable. D)

[预测] comfort zone of temperature uncomfortable temperatures optimal temperature a range of temperatures... comfortable / ,

[问题] What did researchers find from their review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity? ( ?)

[解析] ④ , , 23 ~26 , D

- 14. A) It will have no negative impact on work. A)
- B) It will be immediately noticeable. B)
- C) It will sharply decrease work efficiency. C)
- D) It will cause a lot of discomfort. D)

[预测] "It will..." It , A C D have no negative impact sharply decrease cause " ", A C work work efficiency ( ),

[问题] What do we learn about using a little less air-conditioning during hot weather? ( ?)

[解析] ⑥ , , ; , ( 22 ) , A

- 15. A) They tend to favor lower temperatures. A)
- B) They suffer from rapid temperature changes. B)
- C) They are not bothered by temperature extremes. C)
- D) They become less sensitive to high temperatures. D)

[预测] They " "; A D tend to favor become less sensitive " ( ) " , B C suffer are not bothered " "; lower temperatures temperature changes temperature extremes high temperatures / ( ) ,

[问题] What happens when people are used to an air-conditioned environment? ( ?)

[解析] ② , , A

• 听力原文 •

Setting the office air-conditioning at about 22°C has become standard practice across the world. Numerous guidebooks across the world on heating, ventilation and air-conditioning claim office performance peaks at 22 degrees. Many people indeed find relief from soaring summer temperatures in air-conditioned offices. <sup>13</sup> But recent studies have challenged the accepted wisdom that a cool office is more productive.

The reality is more complex. Researchers conducted a review of all studies relating to air-conditioning and productivity. <sup>13</sup> They found that 22 degrees was probably a little chilly, even at the height of summer. For a person dressed in typical summer clothing, an optimal range would be between 23 and 26 degrees. <sup>14</sup> And people can even tolerate temperatures beyond this comfort zone as long as they can adjust their clothing and expectations. In fact, even on very hot days, it makes sense to turn the air-conditioning up. People often chase just one optimum temperature, and this is understandable when people feel hot. <sup>14</sup> But there is a range of at least three to four degrees which does not have any adverse impact.

Another issue related to this is that people can become psychologically dependent on air conditioning. <sup>15</sup> If they're used to the environment which is air-conditioned, they tend to prefer lower temperatures. But the studies found that almost all humans became accustomed to the new temperature. It was only at the extreme ends of the temperature range where people's productivity suffered. This range was above 26 degrees and below 19 degrees.

Section C

Recording One

• 试题精解 •

- 16. A) It overlooked the possibility that emotions may be controlled. A)
- B) It ignored the fact that emotions are personal and subjective. B)
- C) It classified emotions simply as either positive or negative. C)
- D) It measured positive and negative emotions independently. D)

[预测] " ( / ) " " " " emotions It / , overlooked ignored simply as... /

[问题] What is one of the criticisms directed at the early research on solitude? ( ?)

[解析] C ② it categorized emotions as simply positive or negative ,

- 17. A) Sitting alone without doing anything seemed really distressing. A)
- B) Solitude adversely affected the participants' mental well-being. B)
- C) Sitting alone for 15 minutes made the participants restless. C) 15
- D) Solitude had a reductive effect on high-arousal emotions. D)

[预测] Sitting alone Solitude ; B C D affected made had a reductive effect on / , A distressing / ; distressing mental well-being restless emotions /

[问题] What do we learn about the results of the new research? ( , ?)

[解析] " 15 , ( ) " D

- 18. A) It proved hard to depict objectively. A)
- B) It went hand in hand with sadness. B)
- C) It helped increase low-arousal emotions. C)
- D) It tended to intensify negative emotions. D)

[预测] B C D It (sadness/ emotions) , 16 (" " / / ) It " " / / ,

[问题] What did the second experiment in the new research find about solitude? ( , ?)

[解析] C ③ all of these (low-arousal) emotions were increased by time alone ,

• 听力原文 •

Psychology research has tended to portray solitude as a negative experience. Studies conducted in the 1970s and 1990s suggested that people felt less happy when alone as compared to being with others. However, a new paper shows an alternative view of solitude, one in which solitude can be positive.

Let's start by looking at the earlier research. It had a couple of shortcomings. First, it measured emotion on a scale from positive to negative, overlooking the possibility that our positive and negative emotions can fluctuate independently. <sup>16</sup> Also, it categorized emotions as simply positive or negative. It didn't consider that emotions arouse us to different degrees, and that both positive and negative emotions can arouse us a lot or a

little. That is, whether positive or negative, emotions can be either high-arousal or low-arousal. High-arousal emotions include excitement on the positive side or anger on the negative side, while low-arousal ones include feeling calm on the positive side or lonely on the negative.

This new research attempted to overcome these shortcomings. Researchers began with a simple study. They asked participants to spend 15 minutes sitting alone without engaging in any activity, and measured how this solitude influences their emotional state. This experiment specifically aimed to determine the effect of solitude on high-arousal emotions. It looked at positive emotions such as being excited or interested, and negative emotions including being scared or distressed. The results were clear. <sup>[17]</sup> After 15 minutes of solitude, the participants showed reductions in both types of emotion.

A second study measured the effects of solitude on low-arousal emotions. These included both positive and negative emotions, such as feeling calm, relaxed, sad or lonely. <sup>[18]</sup> That experiment found that all of these emotions were increased by time alone. Thus it seems past depictions of solitude were wrong. It doesn't have a simple emotional effect that can be characterized as good or bad. Rather, it changes the intensity of our inner experience. It amplifies quieter emotions, but it diminishes the intensity of stronger feelings.

It's worth clarifying that these findings relate to relatively brief periods of solitude. This is distinct from prolonged loneliness. Research has demonstrated that the latter is correlated with an assortment of negative physical and psychological effects. How can people benefit from being alone? The findings here suggest that people can use solitude to regulate their emotions. Solitude can help us become quiet after excitement, calm after an angry episode, or simply feel at peace.

Recording Two

• 试题精解 •

- 19. A) It uses up much less energy than it does in deep thinking. A)
- B) It remains inactive without burning calories noticeably. B)
- C) It continues to burn up calories to help us stay in shape. C)
- D) It consumes almost a quarter of the body's total energy. D)

[预测] D " ..... " It , A B " " " " It , " / " ,

[问题] What do we learn about the brain when the body is at rest? ( ?)

[解析] , , 20% 25%( ), D

- 20. A) Much of the consumption has nothing to do with conscious activities. A)
- B) It has something to do with the difficulty of the activities in question. B)
- C) Energy usage devoted to active learning accounts for a big part of it. C)
- D) A significant amount of it is for performing difficult cognitive tasks. D)

[预测] C " " 19 , It/ it

[问题] What does the speaker say about the consumption of the brain's energy? ( ?)

[解析] , , A

- 21. A) It is believed to remain basically constant. A)
- B) It is a prerequisite for any mental activity. B)
- C) It is conducive to relieving mental exhaustion. C)
- D) It is thought to be related to food consumption. D)

[预测] 19 20 It , B C (a prerequisite for conducive to), A D (is believed is thought),

[问题] What do we learn about the overall energy availability in the brain? ( ?)

[解析] A " "

• 听力原文 •

In 1984, the World Chess Championship was called off abruptly, due to the withered frame of a player who was competing for the title. He wasn't alone in experiencing the extreme physical effects of the game. Elite players can reportedly burn up to an absurd 6,000 calories in one day. Does that mean that thinking harder is a simple route to losing weight?

<sup>[19]</sup> Well, when the body is at rest, we know that the brain uses up a startling 20% to 25% of the body's overall energy. This level of utilization actually makes the brain the most energy-expensive organ in the body, and yet it makes up only 2% of the body's weight overall.

So the more we put this organ to work, the more calories we'll burn? Technically, the answer is yes, for cognitively difficult tasks. What counts as a "difficult" mental task varies between individuals. But generally, it could be described as something that the brain cannot solve easily using previously learned routines, or tasks that change the conditions continuously.

However, deep thinking will not burn off the calories gained from eating a sugary snack. Because in relation to the brain's huge overall energy usage, which is devoted to a multitude of tasks, the energy required just to think harder is actually comparatively tiny. <sup>[20]</sup> We're unconscious of most of what uses up the brain's energy. A lot of that activity is unrelated to conscious activities like learning how to sing or play the guitar.

The brain is able to allocate blood (and thus energy) to particular regions that are being active at that point. <sup>[21]</sup> But the overall energy availability in the brain is thought to be constant. So, while there might be significant increases in energy use at localized regions of the brain when we perform difficult cognitive tasks, when it comes to the whole brain's energy budget overall, these activities don't significantly alter it.

So, why did the chess champion grow too skinny to compete in his chess competition? The general consensus is that it mostly comes down to stress and reduced food consumption, not mental exhaustion. Keeping your body pumped up for action for long periods of time is very energy demanding. If you can't eat as often or as much as you can or would normally—then you might lose weight.

Recording Three

• 试题精解 •

- 22. A) Job candidates rarely take it seriously. A)
- B) Job seekers tend to have a ready answer. B)
- C) Job seekers often feel at a loss where to start in answering it. C)
- D) Job candidates can respond freely due to its open-ended nature. D)

[预测] (Job candidates Job seekers), it/ its, " / / " (have a ready answer answering it respond) it , rarely tend to often can / / ,

[问题] What does the speaker say about the job interview question "tell me about yourself"? ( " " ?)

[解析] C ① leaves job seekers at a loss where to start( )

- 23. A) Follow their career coaches' guidelines. A)
- B) Strive to take control of their narrative. B)
- C) Do their best to impress the interviewer. C)
- D) Repeat the information on their résumé. D)

[预测] " " ; their career coaches' guidelines the interviewer their résumé " " " " "

[问题] What will most people do when they come to a job interview? ( ?)

[解析] " +D" ①② " " "

- 24. A) To reflect on their past achievements as well as failures. A)
- B) To produce examples for different interview questions. B)
- C) To discuss important details they are going to present. C)
- D) To identify a broad general strength to elaborate on. D)

[预测] , ; B interview questions " " ,



[问题] Why should job seekers talk with partners, friends and co-workers? ( )

[解析] ⑤

- 25. A) Getting acquainted with the human resources personnel. (A)
- B) Finding out why the company provides the job opening. (B)
- C) Figuring out what benefits the company is able to offer them. (C)
- D) Tailoring their expectations to the company's long-term goal. (D)

[预测] B job opening

[问题] What other important preparations should job seekers make before an interview? ( )

[解析] ①

· 听力原文 ·

<sup>[22]</sup> "Tell me about yourself" may seem like an easy job interview question, but the open-ended nature of this question often leaves job seekers at a loss where to start. This common question is actually a critical test of a job candidate's communication skills, so it's important not to give an unprepared response or mess it up. "Tell me about yourself" is often the first question professional career coaches prepare people for when they give interview guidance. It's the opportunity for the candidate to take control of the narrative and tell their story in a way that really matters to their audience. It takes hard work and extensive preparation to answer this question well.

<sup>[23]</sup> When a person goes to a job interview, their interviewer has presumably read their résumé, so they don't need to repeat the information. But that's what most people will do, as it's their instinct to recite things that are already on their résumé. It's important for job seekers to do their homework on two crucial aspects.

First, they are not just telling someone a fact about themselves. They're telling a story, and stories take work to create. Coming up with a good story means getting reflective about what made their career accomplishments something they're proud of and what strengths those accomplishments highlight. Candidates shouldn't pick a broad general strength to elaborate on, such as "I'm smart, I work hard and I get things done." <sup>[24]</sup> To come up with multiple career accomplishments or examples for different interview questions, job seekers should talk with others, especially people who know them, partners, friends or co-workers who will bring up different stories than the ones they remember.

<sup>[25]</sup> Secondly, candidates should know what's at stake for the company with this job opening. What they really are asking you is "Tell me why you are going to help me." If the person is a prepared candidate, they should have already figured out those things. They've read the job description and researched the company on the Internet. What job applicants ought to be looking for is what the company is up to, what they are trying to accomplish and what is preventing them from accomplishing those things.

How long should it take to answer? Around a minute. That's about right for most people's attention spans. Under a minute could seem rushed, while over two minutes will start to feel more like a speech. But the length of the answer is not an exact science, and candidates need to keep their career story focused and tailored to their audience.

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

· 选项归类 ·

1. 名词: A) credentials ; D) disruptions ; G) predictions ; H) preference ; I) scale ; N) vacancy( ) ; O) wedge
2. 动词: B) credited ( ), ..... ; I) scale , ..... ; J) strangle , ; L) summoned , ; M) survive , ..... ; O) wedge , .....
3. 形容词: C) cumulative , ; E) federal , ; F) foreseeable , ; K) subtle , , , , ,

• 试题精解 •

26. N) vacancy。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ are experiencing( ) rates \_\_\_\_\_ rates \_\_\_\_\_  
 形容词、名词-ed 分词 -ing 分词 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_ 70%~80%  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 "空房/退订/下滑/亏损" \_\_\_\_\_ N \_\_\_\_\_  
 70 and 80 percent
27. I) scale。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ 单数名词 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 "范围/规模/程度" \_\_\_\_\_ I \_\_\_\_\_  
 "on this \_\_\_\_\_"  
 \_\_\_\_\_
28. F) foreseeable。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ the, \_\_\_\_\_ future, \_\_\_\_\_ future \_\_\_\_\_  
 形容词 名词-ed 分词 -ing 分词。 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_  
 "for the \_\_\_\_\_ future"  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 " ( ) \_\_\_\_\_"  
 "for the foreseeable future"  
 F \_\_\_\_\_
29. J) strange。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ economies take lives destroy routines \_\_\_\_\_ will  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 动词原形 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_  
 "抑制/破坏/阻碍" J \_\_\_\_\_
30. G) predictions。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ technologists', \_\_\_\_\_ to the contrary  
 technologists' \_\_\_\_\_ (名词 动词)  
 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_  
 "de-( )+centralizing( )" \_\_\_\_\_ 设计初衷/理念  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 "despite technologists' \_\_\_\_\_ to the contrary"  
 "看法/观点/预测" G \_\_\_\_\_
31. D) disruptions 32. B) credited。 [确定词性] Small \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ create \_\_\_\_\_  
 31 名词复数 32 is with promoting sth \_\_\_\_\_ :1. is \_\_\_\_\_ 32 形  
 容词 名词, \_\_\_\_\_ ;2. is \_\_\_\_\_ 32 -ed 分词, \_\_\_\_\_ ;3. is \_\_\_\_\_ 32 -ing  
 分词, [锁定答案] ② \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ 31 (ones  
 31) \_\_\_\_\_ ③ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ ④ \_\_\_\_\_  
 1918 \_\_\_\_\_ ③④ \_\_\_\_\_ ②  
 " \_\_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_" 31 "社会重大危机/问题/破坏" D  
 is \_\_\_\_\_ 32 with \_\_\_\_\_  
 " \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ 因果逻辑, B \_\_\_\_\_, A be credited with B " B \_\_\_\_\_ A"
33. H) preference 34. M) survive。 [确定词性] 33 \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ question, \_\_\_\_\_ 名  
 词 动词名词 34 \_\_\_\_\_ will \_\_\_\_\_ 动词原形 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (this \_\_\_\_\_)" \_\_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_\_ ②③  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ Or \_\_\_\_\_ ②③  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 34 "衰败/消失/存活" M \_\_\_\_\_ ②③ \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ ① " \_\_\_\_\_ ( )"  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 33 "取舍/偏好/意愿" H \_\_\_\_\_
35. E) federal。 [确定词性] \_\_\_\_\_ assistance \_\_\_\_\_ without \_\_\_\_\_ assistance \_\_\_\_\_  
 形容词、名词-ed 分词 -ing 分词 [锁定答案] \_\_\_\_\_ ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2019 \_\_\_\_\_  
 "国家/政府/联邦" E \_\_\_\_\_

• 全文翻译 •

\_\_\_\_\_ 50%, \_\_\_\_\_ 300% \_\_\_\_\_ 空置  
 70%~80% \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, 规模  
 可预见的  
 ?

归功 1980

1918

偏好

幸存

联邦政府

2019

Section B

• 试题精解 •

36. It seems some people today dream that a cutting-edge new technology might save them from the present ecological disaster.

[答案] E [精解] E (a cutting-edge new technology geoen지니어ing, cold fusion or faster-than-light spaceships),

37. According to one great thinker, it is most unfortunate if we lose the ability to think differently.

[答案] I [精解] I ②

38. Urgent attention should be paid to the ecological problems we have created in our pursuit of a comfortable life.

[答案] C [精解] C ① the ecological problems we have created the ecological curses we have released ( B curses )

39. Even in the fast-food nation America, the number of vegetarians is on the rise.

[答案] K [精解] K ③ ⑤ , ③ " " " " , ⑤ , 2017 6% , 2014 1% the number... is on the rise ⑤ 6 per cent... up from 1 per cent

40. The deterioration of the ecological system is accelerating because of the dramatic increase of human production and consumption.

[答案] D [精解] D ⑤ , ⑤ ⑧ " because of changed echoed

41. It is obvious that solutions must be found to curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration.

[答案] G [精解] G ① " " : curb the fast worsening environment and social acceleration flatten the hockey-stick curves

42. Many people believe changing the world is possible, though it may take time and involves setbacks.

[答案] A [精解] A " " " " Many people believe ① Our world is full of( )

43. It might be wrong to expect that our world would be saved at one stroke with some miraculous technology.

[答案] F [精解] F ①② " "

It might be wrong to expect if we envisage... we might be looking in the wrong place

44. It is human nature to cherish hopes for a better world.

[答案] I [精解]

I ⑤ ⑦ , ⑤

⑥ ⑦

45. Technology has given us humans the power to change the natural world, but we have paid a price for the change.

[答案] B [精解]

B ②③ , ②

③

the change

③

these advances

· 全文翻译 ·

慢希望

A) <sup>42</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

B) \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

<sup>43</sup> ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ :

C) <sup>38</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

D) " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

19 \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_

30 ; 1900

400 , 2020

15 000

<sup>40</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

E) <sup>36</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

F) <sup>43</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

?

G) <sup>41</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

H) \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

( \_\_\_\_\_ ) ,

I) \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ "

<sup>37</sup> \_\_\_\_\_



[锁定答案]

?", ②③

[排除干扰]

A traditional diets( ) meat-eating population( ) benefit( ) , D  
" " " " B " " C " "

50. 印度政府对柳叶刀饮食委员会的提议作何反应?

- A)
- B)
- C)
- D)

[锁定答案]

" EAT-Lancet " :  
" " " " , A " " " "

[排除干扰]

B " " " " gives them approval" " given the report a thumbs-up", C  
" " " D a tool, could become  
welcomes, to aggravate... and stress... to address... ②

· 全文翻译 ·

16 ( ) " "

" " " " " "

17 " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

18 " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

19 " " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

" " " " " " " "

20 ( ) " " " "

Passage Two

· 试题精解 ·

51. 根据精神病学家埃里克·伯恩所述,惯性抱怨者的特征是什么?

- A)
- B)

C)

D)

[锁定答案] ②③

⑤

[排除干扰] A

(resent) ( ) B ③

⑤

52. 作者试图用“家门口的新生儿”这个例子来说明什么?

A)

B)

C)

D)

[锁定答案]

[排除干扰] A

B ② ④

C ⑤

53. 作者建议人们怎样对待习惯性抱怨者?

A)

B)

C)

D)

[锁定答案] ①②

[排除干扰] B ①

( ) ⑤ prompted ( ) ③ confusion

54. 当习惯性抱怨者受到过度认可时会发生什么?

A)

B)

C)

D)

[锁定答案] ③

[排除干扰] A

ingenious way D are encouraged to

arguing back C ③ ( ) hear... afresh and

55. 根据作者所言,如何才能不再做习惯性抱怨者?

A)

B)

C)

D)

[锁定答案]

[排除干扰] A responsibility/ fault fallacy

B ② not... trapped

D ① something magical might happen

• 全文翻译 •

1964

51

52

53 \_\_\_\_\_

( ) \_\_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ : 55 \_\_\_\_\_

## Part IV Translation

### · 参考译文 ·

The Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macau Bridge, which spans 55 kilometers, is an extraordinary feat of engineering in China. It is the world's longest sea-crossing bridge and tunnel system, which connects Hong Kong with Zhuhai and Macau, cutting the travel time between the three cities from three hours to 30 minutes. This massive span of steel and concrete is ample proof of China's ability to build record-setting megastructures. The bridge will help spur regional integration and drive economic growth. It is a key component of China's master plan to develop its own Greater Bay Area, a region that China hopes will develop to rival the bay areas of San Francisco, New York and Tokyo in terms of technological innovation and economic success.

### · 句子解析 ·

1. \_\_\_\_\_ ; \_\_\_\_\_ is a remarkable/marvelous feat of engineering in China \_\_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ : (1) \_\_\_\_\_ spanning 55 kilometers \_\_\_\_\_ with a total length of 55 kilometers, \_\_\_\_\_ which spans/stretches... (which is)... long/in length; (2) \_\_\_\_\_ 55-kilometer-long
2. \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ is the world's longest cross-sea bridge and tunnel system \_\_\_\_\_ the longest... system in the world; \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ connecting A, B and C, \_\_\_\_\_ which connects/links A, B and C
3. \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ which connects... , \_\_\_\_\_ cutting/shortening the travel time between the three cities from... to... , \_\_\_\_\_ so (that) \_\_\_\_\_ so (that) the travel time between... is reduced...
4. \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ steel and concrete \_\_\_\_\_ reinforced concrete \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ with a huge/massive span \_\_\_\_\_ super-long-span \_\_\_\_\_ massive span of \_\_\_\_\_ : (1) \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ fully proves that China has the ability to do sth; (2) \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ fully proves/demonstrates China's ability to do sth, \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ is full proof of \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ record-setting giant/mammoth structures
5. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ will help promote regional integration, \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ boost economic growth
6. \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ The bridge is a crucial/key component of the overall/master plan, \_\_\_\_\_ The bridge plays a key part in the... plan \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ plan to do \_\_\_\_\_ China's overall plan to develop its own Greater Bay Area
7. \_\_\_\_\_ : (1) \_\_\_\_\_ hope to do sth \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ China hopes to build the area into one...; (2) \_\_\_\_\_ hope (that)... \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ China hopes that it can build the area into one...; (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Greater Bay Area \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ a region that China hopes will develop into one... " \_\_\_\_\_ " \_\_\_\_\_ ..... \_\_\_\_\_ (one) rivalling the bay areas of... in terms of... , \_\_\_\_\_ (one) that rivals...