

大学英语六级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Six—

(2020 年 12 月第 1 套)

试题册

☆☆

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。



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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.



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1. A) Her house has not been repaired in time.
B) She has failed to reach the manager again.
C) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
D) She has not received any letter from the man.
2. A) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
B) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.
3. A) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
B) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
C) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
D) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.
4. A) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.
B) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
C) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
D) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

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

5. A) They work in different fields of AI technology.
B) They disagree about the future of AI technology.
C) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.
D) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.



6. A) Simply writing AI software.
B) Stimulating and motivating.
C) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.
D) More demanding and requiring special training.
7. A) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.
B) Digital life could replace human civilization.
C) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.
D) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.
8. A) Life will become like a science fiction film.
B) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.
C) Chips will be inserted in human brains.
D) It will be smarter than human beings.

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) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.
B) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.
C) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.
D) Try to earn as much money as possible.
10. A) Start by doing something small.
B) Ask a close friend for advice.
C) Try to stick to their initial plan.
D) Cut 20% of their daily spending.
11. A) An optimistic attitude.
B) An ambitious plan.
C) A proper mindset.
D) A keen interest.

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

12. A) She was uninterested in advertising.
B) She found her outfit inappropriate.
C) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D) She often checked herself in a mirror.



13. A) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C) To keep up with the current trends.
D) To save the expenses on clothing.
14. A) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.
15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

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) Their obsession with consumption. | C) The ever-increasing costs of housing. |
| B) Their failure to accumulate wealth. | D) The deterioration of the environment. |
| 17. A) Things that are rare to find. | C) Things that boost efficiency. |
| B) Things that cost less money. | D) Things that we cherish most. |
| 18. A) They serve multiple purposes. | C) They are mostly durable. |
| B) They benefit the environment. | D) They are easily disposable. |

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

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.
B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.
C) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.
D) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.



20. A) They responded to colleagues' suspicion. C) They wanted to protect their reputation.
 B) They cared about other people's claims. D) They endeavored to actually be honest.
21. A) They seem positive. C) They are illustrative.
 B) They seem intuitive. D) They are conclusive.

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

22. A) Deterioration in the quality of new music. C) Older people's changing musical tastes.
 B) Insights into the features of good music. D) Older people's aversion to new music.
23. A) They no longer listen to new music.
 B) They find all music sounds the same.
 C) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
 D) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.
24. A) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.
 B) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.
 C) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.
 D) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.
25. A) Teenagers' memories are more lasting. C) Teenagers are much more sensitive.
 B) Teenagers' emotions are more intense. D) Teenagers are much more sentimental.

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.

The idea of taxing things that are bad for society has a powerful allure. It offers the possibility of a double benefit— 26 harmful activities, while also providing the government with revenue.

Take sin taxes. Taxes on alcohol make it more expensive to get drunk, which reduces excessive drinking and 27 driving. At the same time, they provide state and local governments with billions of dollars of revenue. Tobacco taxes, which generate more than twice as much, have proven 28 in the decline of smoking, which has saved millions of lives.

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Taxes can also be an important tool for environmental protection, and many economists say taxing carbon would be the best way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Economic theory says that unlike income or sales taxes, carbon taxes can actually increase economic efficiency; because companies that 29 carbon dioxide into the sky don't pay the costs of the climate change they cause, carbon taxes would restore the proper 30 to the market.

In reality, carbon taxes alone won't be enough to halt global warming, but they would be a useful part of any climate plan. What's more, the revenue from this tax, which would 31 be hundreds of billions of dollars per year, could be handed out to citizens as a 32 or used to fund green infrastructure projects.

Similarly, a wealth tax has been put forward as a way to reduce inequality while raising revenue. The revenue from this tax, which some experts 33 will be over \$4 trillion per decade, would be designated for housing, child care, health care and other government benefits. If you believe, as many do, that wealth inequality is 34 bad, then these taxes improve society while also 35 government *coffers* (金库).

A) discouraging

B) dividend

C) emotional

D) fragments

E) impaired

F) imprisoned

G) incentives

H) inherently

I) initially

J) instrumental

K) merging

L) predict

M) probably

N) pump

O) swelling

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**.

The Challenges for Artificial Intelligence in Agriculture

A) A group of corn farmers stands huddled around an *agronomist* (农学家) and his computer on the side of an irrigation machine in central South Africa. The agronomist has just flown over the field with a hybrid unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) that takes off and lands using propellers yet maintains distance and speed for scanning vast hectares of land through the use of its fixed wings.

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- B) The UAV is fitted with a four spectral band precision sensor that conducts onboard processing immediately after the flight, allowing farmers and field staff to address, almost immediately, any crop abnormalities that the sensor may have recorded, making the data collection truly real-time.
- C) In this instance, the farmers and agronomist are looking to specialized software to give them an accurate plant population count. It's been 10 days since the corn emerged and the farmer wants to determine if there are any parts of the field that require replanting due to a lack of emergence or wind damage, which can be severe in the early stages of the summer rainy season.
- D) At this growth stage of the plant's development, the farmer has another 10 days to conduct any replanting before the majority of his fertilizer and chemical applications need to occur. Once these have been applied, it becomes economically unviable to take corrective action, making any further collected data historical and useful only to inform future practices for the season to come.
- E) The software completes its processing in under 15 minutes producing a plant population count map. It's difficult to grasp just how impressive this is, without understanding that just over a year ago it would have taken three to five days to process the exact same data set, illustrating the advancements that have been achieved in precision agriculture and remote sensing in recent years. With the software having been developed in the United States on the same variety of crops in seemingly similar conditions, the agronomist feels confident that the software will produce a near accurate result.
- F) As the map appears on the screen, the agronomist's face begins to drop. Having walked through the planted rows before the flight to gain a physical understanding of the situation on the ground, he knows the instant he sees the data on his screen that the plant count is not correct, and so do the farmers, even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps.
- G) Hypothetically, it is possible for machines to learn to solve any problem on earth relating to the physical interaction of all things within a defined or contained environment by using artificial intelligence and machine learning.
- H) Remote sensors enable *algorithms* (算法) to interpret a field's environment as statistical data that can be understood and useful to farmers for decision-making. Algorithms process the data, adapting and learning based on the data received. The more inputs and statistical information collected, the better the algorithm will be at predicting a range of outcomes. And the aim is that farmers can use this artificial intelligence to achieve their goal of a better harvest through making better decisions in the field.
- I) In 2011, IBM, through its R&D Headquarters in Haifa, Israel, launched an agricultural cloud-computing project. The project, in collaboration with a number of specialized



partners, had one goal in mind—to take a variety of academic and physical data sources from an agricultural environment and turn these into automatic predictive solutions for farmers that would assist them in making real-time decisions in the field.

- J) Interviews with some of the IBM project team members at the time revealed that the team believed it was entirely possible to “algorithm” agriculture, meaning that algorithms could solve any problem in the world. Earlier that year, IBM’s cognitive learning system, Watson, competed in the game Jeopardy against former winners Brad Rutter and Ken Jennings with astonishing results. Several years later, Watson went on to produce ground-breaking achievements in the field of medicine.
- K) So why did the project have such success in medicine but not agriculture? Because it is one of the most difficult fields to contain for the purpose of statistical quantification. Even within a single field, conditions are always changing from one section to the next. There’s unpredictable weather, changes in soil quality, and the ever-present possibility that pests and diseases may pay a visit. Growers may feel their prospects are good for an upcoming harvest, but until that day arrives, the outcome will always be uncertain.
- L) By comparison, our bodies are a contained environment. Agriculture takes place in nature, among ecosystems of interacting organisms and activity, and crop production takes place within that ecosystem environment. But these ecosystems are not contained. They are subject to climatic occurrences such as weather systems, which impact upon hemispheres as a whole, and from continent to continent. Therefore, understanding how to manage an agricultural environment means taking literally many hundreds if not thousands of factors into account.
- M) What may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in the United States’ Midwest region is almost certainly unrelated to what may occur with the same seed and fertilizer program in Australia or South Africa. A few factors that could impact on variation would typically include the measurement of rain per unit of a crop planted, soil type, patterns of soil degradation, daylight hours, temperature and so forth.
- N) So the problem with deploying machine learning and artificial intelligence in agriculture is not that scientists lack the capacity to develop programs and protocols to begin to address the biggest of growers’ concerns; the problem is that in most cases, no two environments will be exactly alike, which makes the testing, validation and successful rollout of such technologies much more laborious than in most other industries.
- O) Practically, to say that AI and Machine Learning can be developed to solve all problems related to our physical environment is to basically say that we have a complete understanding of all aspects of the interaction of physical or material activity on the planet. After all, it is only through our understanding of “the nature of things” that protocols and processes are designed for



capabilities of cognitive systems to take place. And, although AI and Machine Learning are teaching us many things about how to understand our environment, we are still far from being able to predict critical outcomes in fields like agriculture purely through the cognitive ability of machines.

- P) Backed by the venture capital community, which is now investing billions of dollars in the sector, most agricultural technology startups today are pushed to complete development as quickly as possible and then encouraged to flood the market as quickly as possible with their products.
- Q) This usually results in a failure of a product, which leads to skepticism from the market and delivers a blow to the integrity of Machine Learning technology. In most cases, the problem is not that the technology does not work, the problem is that industry has not taken the time to respect that agriculture is one of the most uncontained environments to manage. For technology to truly make an impact on agriculture, more effort, skills, and funding is needed to test these technologies in farmers' fields.
- R) There is huge potential for artificial intelligence and machine learning to revolutionize agriculture by integrating these technologies into critical markets on a global scale. Only then can it make a difference to the grower, where it really counts.
36. Farmers will not profit from replanting once they have applied most of the fertilizer and other chemicals to their fields.
37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the human body in that its environment is not a contained one.
38. The agronomist is sure that he will obtain a near accurate count of plant population with his software.
39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is much more challenging than to most other industries.
40. Even the farmers know the data provided by the UAV is not correct.
41. The pressure for quick results leads to product failure, which, in turn, arouses doubts about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture.
42. Remote sensors are aimed to help farmers improve decision-making to increase yields.
43. The farmer expects the software to tell him whether he will have to replant any parts of his farm fields.



44. Agriculture proves very difficult to quantify because of the constantly changing conditions involved.
45. The same seed and fertilizer program may yield completely different outcomes in different places.

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.

What is the place of art in a culture of inattention? Recent visitors to the Louvre report that tourists can now spend only a minute in front of the Mona Lisa before being asked to move on. Much of that time, for some of them, is spent taking photographs not even of the painting but of themselves with the painting in the background.

One view is that we have democratised tourism and gallery-going so much that we have made it effectively impossible to appreciate what we've travelled to see. In this oversubscribed society, experience becomes a commodity like any other. There are queues to climb Mt. Jolmo Lungma as well as to see famous paintings. Leisure, thus conceived, is hard labour, and returning to work becomes a well-earned break from the ordeal.

What gets lost in this industrialised haste is the quality of looking. Consider an extreme example, the late philosopher Richard Wollheim. When he visited the Louvre he could spend as much as four hours sitting before a painting. The first hour, he claimed, was necessary for misperceptions to be eliminated. It was only then that the picture would begin to disclose itself. This seems unthinkable today, but it is still possible to organise. Even in the busiest museums there are many rooms and many pictures worth hours of contemplation which the crowds largely ignore. Sometimes the largest crowds are partly the products of bad management; the Mona Lisa is such a hurried experience today partly because the museum is being reorganised. The Uffizi in Florence, another site of cultural pilgrimage, has cut its entry queues down to seven minutes by clever management. And there are some forms of art, those designed to be spectacles as well as objects of contemplation, which can work perfectly well in the face of huge crowds.

Olafur Eliasson's current Tate Modern show, for instance, might seem nothing more than an entertainment, overrun as it is with kids *romping* (喧闹地玩耍) in fog rooms and spray mist installations. But it's more than that: where Eliasson is at his most entertaining, he is at his most serious too, and his disorienting installations bring home the reality of the destructive effects we are having on the planet—not least what we are doing to the glaciers of Eliasson's beloved Iceland.



Marcel Proust, another lover of the Louvre, wrote: “It is only through art that we can escape from ourselves and know how another person sees the universe, whose landscapes would otherwise have remained as unknown as any on the moon.” If any art remains worth seeing, it must lead us to such escapes. But a minute in front of a painting in a hurried crowd won’t do that.

46. What does the scene at the Louvre demonstrate according to the author?
- A) The enormous appeal of a great piece of artistic work to tourists.
 - B) The near impossibility of appreciating art in an age of mass tourism.
 - C) The ever-growing commercial value of long-cherished artistic works.
 - D) The real difficulty in getting a glimpse at a masterpiece amid a crowd.
47. Why did the late philosopher Richard Wollheim spend four hours before a picture?
- A) It takes time to appreciate a piece of art fully.
 - B) It is quite common to misinterpret artistic works.
 - C) The longer people contemplate a picture, the more likely they will enjoy it.
 - D) The more time one spends before a painting, the more valuable one finds it.
48. What does the case of the Uffizi in Florence show?
- A) Art works in museums should be better taken care of.
 - B) Sites of cultural pilgrimage are always flooded with visitors.
 - C) Good management is key to handling large crowds of visitors.
 - D) Large crowds of visitors cause management problems for museums.
49. What do we learn from Olafur Eliasson’s current Tate Modern show?
- A) Children learn to appreciate art works most effectively while they are playing.
 - B) It is possible to combine entertainment with appreciation of serious art.
 - C) Art works about the environment appeal most to young children.
 - D) Some forms of art can accommodate huge crowds of visitors.
50. What can art do according to Marcel Proust?
- A) Enable us to live a much fuller life.
 - B) Allow us to escape the harsh reality.
 - C) Help us to see the world from a different perspective.
 - D) Urge us to explore the unknown domain of the universe.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Every five years, the government tries to tell Americans what to put in their bellies. Eat more vegetables. Dial back the fats. It’s all based on the best available science for leading a healthy



the best available science also has a lot to say about what those food choices do to the environment, and some researchers are annoyed that new dietary recommendations of the USDA (United States Department of Agriculture) released yesterday seem to utterly ignore that fact.

Broadly, the 2016–2020 dietary recommendations aim for balance: More vegetables, leaner meats and far less sugar.

But Americans consume more calories per capita than almost any other country in the world. So the things Americans eat have a huge impact on climate change. Soil tilling releases carbon dioxide, and delivery vehicles emit exhaust. The government's dietary guidelines could have done a lot to lower that climate cost. Not just because of their position of authority: The guidelines drive billions of dollars of food production through federal programs like school lunches and nutrition assistance for the needy.

On its own, plant and animal agriculture contributes 9 percent of all the country's greenhouse gas emissions. That's not counting the fuel burned in transportation, processing, refrigeration, and other waypoints between farm and belly. Red meats are among the biggest and most notorious emitters, but trucking a salad from California to Minnesota in January also carries a significant burden. And greenhouse gas emissions aren't the whole story. Food production is the largest user of fresh water, largest contributor to the loss of biodiversity, and a major contributor to using up natural resources.

All of these points and more showed up in the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report, released last February. Miriam Nelson chaired the subcommittee in charge of sustainability for the report, and is disappointed that eating less meat and buying local food aren't in the final product. "Especially if you consider that eating less meat, especially red and processed, has health benefits," she says.

So what happened? The official response is that sustainability falls too far outside the guidelines' official scope, which is to provide "nutritional and dietary information."

Possibly the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are too close to the industries they are supposed to regulate. On one hand, the USDA is compiling dietary advice. On the other, their clients are US agriculture companies.

The line about keeping the guidelines' scope to nutrition and diet doesn't ring quite right with researchers. David Wallinga, for example, says, "In previous guidelines, they've always been concerned with things like food security—which is presumably the mission of the USDA. You absolutely need to be worried about climate impacts and future sustainability if you want secure food in the future."

51. Why are some researchers irritated at the USDA's 2016–2020 Dietary Guidelines?

- A) It ignores the harmful effect of red meat and processed food on health.
- B) Too much emphasis is given to eating less meat and buying local food.
- C) The dietary recommendations are not based on medical science.
- D) It takes no notice of the potential impact on the environment.



52. Why does the author say the USDA could have contributed a lot to lowering the climate cost through its dietary guidelines?
- A) It has the capacity and the financial resources to do so.
B) Its researchers have already submitted relevant proposals.
C) Its agencies in charge of drafting the guidelines have the expertise.
D) It can raise students' environmental awareness through its programs.
53. What do we learn from the Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee's scientific report?
- A) Food is easily contaminated from farm to belly.
B) Greenhouse effect is an issue still under debate.
C) Modern agriculture has increased food diversity.
D) Farming consumes most of our natural resources.
54. What may account for the neglect of sustainability in the USDA's Dietary Guidelines according to the author?
- A) Its exclusive concern with Americans' food safety.
B) Its sole responsibility for providing dietary advice.
C) Its close ties with the agriculture companies.
D) Its alleged failure to regulate the industries.
55. What should the USDA do to achieve food security according to David Wallinga?
- A) Give top priority to things like nutrition and food security.
B) Endeavor to ensure the sustainable development of agriculture.
C) Fulfill its mission by closely cooperating with the industries.
D) Study the long-term impact of climate change on food production.

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**.

青藏铁路是世界上最高最长的高原铁路,全长 1 956 公里,其中有 960 公里在海拔 4 000 多米之上,是连接西藏和中国其他地区的第一条铁路。由于铁路穿越世界上最脆弱的生态系统,在建设期间和建成后都采取了生态保护措施,以确保其成为一条“绿色铁路”。青藏铁路大大缩短了中国内地与西藏之间的旅行时间。更重要的是,它极大地促进了西藏的经济发展,改善了当地居民的生活。铁路开通后,愈来愈多的人选择乘火车前往西藏,这样还有机会欣赏沿线的美景。



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Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **why students should be encouraged to develop creativity**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

请用黑色签字笔在答题卡1指定区域内作答作文题,在试题册上的作答无效!



请认真填写以下信息:

准考证号:

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姓 名: _____

错填、未填以上信息,按违规处理!

答案

Part I Writing

(见解析)

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Section B

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

Section C

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

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. A 27. E 28. J 29. N 30. G 31. M 32. B 33. L 34. H 35. O

Section B

36. D 37. L 38. E 39. N 40. F 41. Q 42. H 43. C 44. K 45. M

Section C

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

Part IV Translation

(见解析)

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第 1 套



范文音频

Part I

Writing

· 审题引导 ·

题目要求围绕“为何要鼓励学生培养创造力”写作。开篇可借相关现实情形引出话题;主体部分应解答题目所问的问题,即着重阐述创造力之于学生的重要性;结尾部分可总结观点,发出呼吁。

· 写作提纲 ·

第一段:结合现实“传统教学方法忽视创造力的培养”以引出话题。

第二段:从“职场竞争”和“心理健康”两方面说明为何要培养学生的创造力。

第三段:总结观点,发出呼吁。

· 下笔成文 ·

满分范文

参考译文

Creativity tends to be considered as an ability with which only a few people are endowed. In fact, it can be taught, practiced and developed. Unfortunately, the conventional teaching method focuses on convergent instead of divergent thinking. Simply put, students are always asked to solve problems that have one correct and well-established answer rather than come up with multiple solutions to open-ended questions.

Such neglect of developing creativity will hamper students' career growth. As everyone knows, creative minds are able to think out of the box. By making novel, original or even unorthodox suggestions, they often act as a savior of a team stuck on a tricky problem. It is no wonder that creativity is one of the soft skills employers value most. Furthermore, lack of this ability may have an adverse effect on students' mental health. That is because creativity goes a long way to equipping them for the real world characterized by rapid changes. It allows them to look at difficulties and frustrations from a fresh perspective, so that they can live with and adapt to the unknown.

To sum up, a creative person has a competitive edge over other job candidates and is more likely to keep composure amid uncertainties. School education should therefore lay more emphasis on fostering creativity among students.

创造力通常被认为仅是少数人与生俱来的能力。实际上,它可以被教导、实践和培养。遗憾的是,传统的教学方法注重聚合而非发散性思维。简单来说,学生总是被要求解决正确答案唯一且确定的问题,而非想出多个解决开放性问题的方案。

如此忽视对创造力的培养会阻碍学生的职业发展。众所周知,有创造力的人能不受约束地思考。当团队因棘手的问题而一筹莫展时,他们往往能提出新颖独到甚至打破常规的建议,扮演着救星的角色。创造力是雇主最为看重的软实力之一也就不足为奇。此外,缺乏这种能力可能不利于学生的心理健康。这是因为创造力对他们做好准备应对瞬息万变的现实世界大有帮助。它使他们能够从全新的角度看待困难与挫折,从而能忍受并适应未知的状况。

总之,有创造力的人拥有比其他求职者更强的竞争力,且更可能处变不惊。因此,学校教育应更加重视学生创造力的培养。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

· 试题精解 ·

1. A) Her house has not been repaired in time.
B) She has failed to reach the manager again.
C) Her claim has been completely disregarded.
D) She has not received any letter from the man.

- A) 她的房子没有及时得到维修。
B) 她再次未能联系上经理。
C) 她的诉求完全被忽视。
D) 她没有收到男士的任何回信。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



[预测] 各项均涉及某位女士(Her/She),且根据各项核心义“房子没有维修”“联系不上经理”“诉求不被重视”“没有收到回信”,可推测本题询问对话中女士一方面临什么样的问题。

[问题] What is the woman complaining about? (女士在抱怨什么?)

[解析] 女士抱怨称“我的索赔电话完全被忽视,真有点受够了”,C是对该信息的概括,故正确。

2. A) The ground floor of their cottage was flooded.
B) Their caravan was washed away by the flood.
C) Their entire house was destroyed by the flood.
D) The roof of their cottage collapsed in the flood.

- A) 他们房屋的底层被洪水淹没了。
B) 他们的拖车被洪水冲走了。
C) 他们的整个房子被洪水毁掉了。
D) 他们的屋顶在洪水中倒塌了。

[预测] 各项均描述洪水(flooded/flood)造成的影响(“房屋底层被淹没”“拖车被冲走”“整栋房子被毁”“屋顶被毁坏”),结合上题可推测题目询问“女士一家”(Their...)在洪水中的遭遇。

[问题] What is the problem the woman's family encountered? (女士一家遇到了什么问题?)

[解析] 女士指出“我们村2个月前被洪水大面积淹没。我家屋子的整个底层都被浸在水里(the entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water)”。A是对该遭遇的概括,故正确。

3. A) The woman's misreading of the insurance company's letter.
B) The woman's ignorance of the insurance company's policy.
C) The woman's inaccurate description of the whole incident.
D) The woman's failure to pay her house insurance in time.

- A) 该女士对保险公司的回信理解错误。
B) 该女士对保险公司的政策不了解。
C) 该女士对整个事件的描述不准确。
D) 该女士没有及时缴纳房屋保险。

[预测] 各项均为名词短语,指向“女士的某一行”,结合各项核心信息(“错误理解保险公司的回信”“不了解保险公司的政策”“未准确描述整个事件”“未按期缴纳房屋保险费”),可推测本题聚焦“个人与保险公司索赔的纠纷”(指向“女士过错”)。

[问题] What has caused the so-called “bizarre technical detail” according to the man? (据男士称,是什么导致了所谓的“奇怪的技术细节”?)

[解析] 男士指出,所谓“奇怪的技术细节”是指“女士在事发前一个月没有缴纳房屋保险费”这一事实,D正确。

4. A) File a lawsuit against the insurance company.
B) Talk to the manager of Safe House Insurance.
C) Consult her lawyer about the insurance policy.
D) Revise the terms and conditions of the contract.

- A) 对保险公司提起诉讼。
B) 与安全屋保险公司的经理谈话。
C) 向她的律师咨询保险政策。
D) 修改合同条款和条件。

[预测] 各项均为动词短语,指向某一具体行为,结合各项核心义(“对保险公司提起诉讼”“与保险公司经理谈话”“向律师咨询保险政策”“修改合同条款”),可推测题目询问“处理保险合同纠纷的具体举动”,结合C项中的her和前面三题,可进一步推知题目问的是“女士举动”。

[问题] What does the woman say she would do at the end of the conversation? (谈话最后,女士声称自己要做什么?)

[解析] 女士声称“你们公司有官司要打了。你们会收到我的律师函”,故A正确。

· 听力原文 ·

M: Good morning, Safe house Insurance. My name is Paul. How can I help you today?

W: Morning. I wouldn't say that it's good from where I'm standing. This is Miss Wilson and this is the third time I've called this week since receiving your letter about our insurance claim. ^[1] I'm getting a little fed up with my calls about my claim being completely disregarded.

M: Miss Wilson, thank you for calling back. Can I take some details to help me look at your claim?

W: It's Miss May Wilson of 15 South Sea Road in Cornwall. And the details are that our village was extensively flooded 2 months ago. ^[2] The entire ground floor of our cottage was submerged in water and five of us have been living in a caravan ever since. You people are still withholding the money we are entitled to over a bizarre technical detail. And it's not acceptable, Paul!

M: Miss Wilson, according to the notes on your account, ^[3] the bizarre technical detail that you mentioned refers to the fact that you hadn't paid house insurance the month before the incident.

W: That money left our account, and now that you should be paying out, you're suddenly saying that you didn't receive it on time. I'm really skeptical about this claim.

M: The contract does say that any missed payment in a year will affect the terms and conditions of the insurance contract and may affect claims. Of course, I can pass you on to my manager to talk to you more about this.

W: I've already spoken to him and you can tell him I'm furious now and that ^[4] your company has a lawsuit on its hands. You will be hearing from my lawyer. Goodbye.

考途



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Conversation Two

· 试题精解 ·

5. A) They work in different fields of AI technology.

B) They disagree about the future of AI technology.

C) They differ greatly in their knowledge of modern technology.

D) They are both worried about the negative impact of technology.

A) 他们在 AI 技术的不同领域工作。

B) 他们对 AI 技术的未来有不同看法。

C) 他们对现代技术的了解大不相同。

D) 他们都担忧技术的消极影响。

[预测] 首先由 D 中 both 可知 They 指向两人,接着由 A、B 中 AI technology 以及 C、D 中 technology 的包含关系可大胆推测文章可能关乎“AI 技术”,最后结合各项核心语义的共同指向“两人服务于 AI 技术的不同领域、两人对 AI 技术相关认知的共性/差异性”可推断试题可能问及两人的相关情况(尤其是他们对 AI 技术认知的差异性)。

[问题] What do we learn about the speakers from the conversation? (根据对话,我们可了解到对话人的什么信息?)

[解析] B 是对话开头女士对 AI 的看法“持乐观态度”和男士的看法“不太乐观,实际上倒是很担忧”的正确概括。

6. A) Simply writing AI software.

B) Stimulating and motivating.

C) Less time-consuming and focusing on creation.

D) More demanding and requiring special training.

A) 单纯编写 AI 软件。

B) 有启发性和激励性。

C) 耗时更少且专注于创造。

D) 要求更高且需特别培训。

[预测] 结合各项语义以及上题所推断的对话主题“AI 技术”可推断各选项可能指向 AI 技术条件下的工作内容/特点,试题可能问及该类型工作的相关状况(尤其是特点)。

[问题] What will new kinds of jobs be like, according to the woman? (根据女士所说,新型工作是怎样的?)

[解析] C 是对女士的说法“人工智能会帮助创造出更多新型工作,这些工作会占用我们更少的时间,能允许我们专注于创造性任务”的正确概括。

7. A) There could be jobs nobody wants to do.

B) Digital life could replace human civilization.

C) Humans would be tired of communicating with one another.

D) Old people would be taken care of solely by unfeeling robots.

A) 可能会有无人愿做的工作。

B) 数字生命可能取代人类文明。

C) 人类会厌倦与彼此交流。

D) 老人将完全由冷漠的机器人照看。

[预测] 四个选项均出现 could、would 等表示推测的词汇,且 A、C 涉及有关人类的消极描述,B、D 介绍人类与技术的关系变化,且暗含消极态度,可以推测本题询问人工智能的发展可能给人类造成的后果/风险。

[问题] What is the risk the man anticipates? (男士预见了怎样的风险?)

[解析] B 与男士的说法“人类文明可能被更高级的数字生命替代”相符。

8. A) Life will become like a science fiction film.

B) It will take away humans' jobs altogether.

C) Chips will be inserted in human brains.

D) It will be smarter than human beings.

A) 生活将变得像科幻电影一样。

B) 它将夺走人类的全部工作。

C) 芯片将被植入人类大脑。

D) 它将比人类更聪明。

[预测] 四个选项均涉及对将来的描述,其中 A、C 关注人类生活的变化,而 B、D 呈现 It 与人类的关联,结合常识以及第 5 题对对话主题的推断可判断 it 很可能指 AI 技术,此题问及人工智能技术对人类生活/工作的影响。

[问题] What is the man's concern about AI technology? (男士对 AI 技术有怎样的担心?)

[解析] D 是对男士的担忧“AI 发展成熟后,人类的思考速度会比计算机的思考速度慢很多”的合理推断。

· 听力原文 ·

W: ⁵ How do you feel about the future of artificial intelligence? Personally, I feel quite optimistic about it.

M: AI? I'm not so optimistic actually. In fact, it's something we should be concerned about.

W: Well, it will help us humans understand ourselves better. And, when we have a better understanding of ourselves, we can improve the world.

M: Well, one thing is for sure: Technology is evolving faster than our ability to understand it. And in the future, AI will make jobs kind of pointless.

W: ⁶ I think artificial intelligence will actually help create new kinds of jobs, which would require less of our time and allow us to be centered on creative tasks.

M: I doubt that very much. Probably the last job that we will remain will be writing AI software. And then eventually, AI will just write its own software.

W: At that time, we're going to have a lot of jobs which nobody will want to do, so we'll need artificial intelligence for the robots to take care of the old guys, like us.

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



M: I don't know. ^[7] There's a risk that human civilization could be replaced by a superior type of digital life.
AI will be able to completely simulate a person in every way possible. In fact, some people think we are in the simulation, right now.

W: That's impossible. Humans can't even make a mosquito. Computers only have chips. People have brains, and that's where the wisdom comes from.

M: ^[8] Once it's fully developed, AI will become tired of trying to communicate with humans, as we would be much slower thinkers in comparison.

W: I'm not so sure. A computer is a computer, and a computer is just a toy.

M: Computers can easily communicate incredibly fast, so the computer will just get impatient talking to humans. It will be barely getting any information out.

W: Well, I believe there is a benevolent future with AI. I also think you watch too many science fiction films.

Section B

Passage One

· 试题精解 ·

9. A) Restrain themselves from high-risk investments.

B) Save one-fifth of their net monthly income.

C) Invest shrewdly in lucrative businesses.

D) Try to earn as much money as possible.

A) 规避高风险投资。

B) 把每月净收入的五分之一存起来。

C) 精明地投资有利可图的业务。

D) 尝试尽可能多地挣钱。

[预测] 各项均为动词短语,且各项核心义(“规避高风险投资”“储蓄月收入”“投资利润高的生意”“挣尽可能多的钱”)共同指向“改善个人财务状况的方法”,故推测试题可能询问有关改善财务状况的建议。

[问题] What are people under 30 advised to do to achieve financial security? (为实现财务安全,30岁以下的人被[讲话者]建议怎么做?)

[解析] 第一段首两句中讲话人指出,要实现财务安全,存下多少永远比挣了多少或者投资多精明更重要。而对于三十岁的人而言,其目标应是将每月税后收入的20%存起来。故B符合题意。

10. A) Start by doing something small.

B) Ask a close friend for advice.

C) Try to stick to their initial plan.

D) Cut 20% of their daily spending.

A) 从点滴小事入手。

B) 征求密友的建议。

C) 努力坚持执行最初的计划。

D) 减少日常开销的20%。

[预测] 各项均为动词短语,且A“从小事入手”、B“向人求助”、C“坚持原先的计划”共同指向“解决某种困境的办法”,D“减少日常开销”则将这一困境指向“改善个人财务状况时所遇到的困难”,推测试题可能问及如何解决改善个人财务状况时所遇困难。

[问题] What should people do if they find it difficult to follow the speaker's advice on their financial plan? (如果人们发现难以遵循讲话者对财务规划的建议,他们应该怎么做?)

[解析] 由第一段可知,讲话者对于财务计划的建议是将每月净收入的20%用于储蓄。Ⅱ段②③句进一步指出,如果人们发觉自己一分钱都存不下,可先从减少一切不必要的支出着手。先将1%或2%的少量收入用于储蓄,然后再逐渐增加储蓄的数目。综上可知,A符合题意。

11. A) An optimistic attitude.

C) A proper mindset.

A) 乐观的态度。

C) 正确的心态。

B) An ambitious plan.

D) A keen interest.

B) 宏伟的计划。

D) 强烈的兴趣。

[预测] 各项均为名词短语,核心义“乐观的态度”“宏伟的规划”“正确的心态”“强烈的兴趣”均指向某一正面品质,再结合对上两题考查内容的推测,综合推测本题可能问及实现某财务目标需具备的重要品质。

[问题] What does the speaker think is important for achieving financial security? (讲话者认为什么对于实现财务安全很重要?)

[解析] 第一段首句指出,要实现财务安全,存下多少钱很重要。第二段末两句指出,坚持执行严格的储蓄计划可能具有一定挑战性,但如果能树立正确的心态,便能使这一计划起作用,进而实现财务安全的目标。综上,C符合题意。

· 听力原文 ·

^[9] To achieve financial security, how much you save is always more important than the amount you earn or how shrewdly you invest. If you are under 30 years old, your goal should be to save 20% of your monthly income after tax deductions. This is irrespective of how much you earn. Approximately 50% should be reserved for essentials like food and accommodation. The remaining 30% is for recreation and entertainment.

But for many young people, it'll be difficult to designate such a large proportion of their income for savings. ^[10] If you find it hard to save any money at all, start by cutting all unnecessary spending.

考途



tiny amount of 1 or 2 percent for savings, and gradually increase that amount. Always keep that 20% goal in mind to prevent yourself from becoming complacent. ^④ It can be challenging to stick to such a strict plan. But if you adopt the right mindset, you should be able to make it work for you.

So, what should you be doing with the money that you're saving? Some must be kept easily accessible in case you need some cash in an emergency. The largest proportion should be invested in retirement plans, either through your employer or privately. And you can keep some money for high-risk but potentially lucrative investments. Dividends can be reinvested or used to purchase something you like. By following this plan, you should hopefully be able to enjoy your life now, and still be financially secure in the future.

Passage Two

· 试题精解 ·

12. A) She was uninterested in advertising.
B) She found her outfit inappropriate.
C) She was unhappy with fashion trends.
D) She often checked herself in a mirror.

- A) 她对广告业没有兴趣。
B) 她发现自己的穿着不合适。
C) 她对时尚潮流不满意。
D) 她常常对着镜子检查自己。

[预测] 选项均为陈述句(过去时),主语均为 She, 核心语义共同指向“穿衣搭配/个人形象”。推测题目询问某位女士就“穿衣搭配/个人形象”曾有过的经历。

[问题] What do we learn about the speaker when she first started her job? (我们了解到说话人刚开始工作时的什么情况?)

[解析] 第一段②句指出,“我”在刚开始工作时,偶尔会在电梯里看一眼自己,并发现自己的穿着十分糟糕,B 对此进行了准确概括。

13. A) To save the trouble of choosing a unique outfit every day.
B) To meet the expectations of fashion-conscious clients.
C) To keep up with the current trends.
D) To save the expenses on clothing.

- A) 省去每天换不同衣服的麻烦。
B) 满足对时尚很敏感的客户期待。
C) 跟上当前的时尚潮流。
D) 节省在衣服上的花销。

[预测] 选项均为不定式短语,指向目的、未来行为等。再结合选项核心义可推测本题考查某一着装/购装行为的目的。

[问题] Why were uniforms invented according to the speaker? (说话人认为,制服是为什么而被发明出来的?)

[解析] 第二段②句指出“这就是人们发明制服的原因”,结合①句“没人能做到每天都穿得独特”可知,发明制服的原因在于“省却每天费心找独特穿搭的麻烦”,A 正确。

14. A) It enhances people's ability to work independently.
B) It helps people succeed in whatever they are doing.
C) It matters a lot in jobs involving interaction with others.
D) It boosts one's confidence when looking for employment.

- A) 它能够提高人们自主工作的能力。
B) 它能够帮助人们在一切事务上取得成功。
C) 在需要和人打交道的工作中,它十分重要。
D) 求职时,它能够增强人们的自信心。

[预测] 谓语均暗示该事物/行为(It)具有积极意义;宾语指向“工作/工作能力/求职”。结合前两题可推测:It 指代可能与时尚/衣物有关的某事物/行为,题目询问它对人们工作/求职的作用、意义等。

[问题] What does the speaker say about looking smarter? (就“拥有更好的形象”,说话人有什么看法?)

[解析] 第三段先提问:穿得漂亮得体会提高我的工作能力吗? 随后④句回答:如果你的工作需要和人打交道,那答案是肯定的。可见 C 正确。

15. A) Design their own uniform to appear unique.
B) Wear classic pieces to impress their clients.
C) Fight the ever-changing trends in fashion.
D) Do whatever is possible to look smart.

- A) 设计自己的制服,以显得与众不同。
B) 穿戴经典搭配,以给客户留下深刻印象。
C) 同时刻变化的时尚潮流作斗争。
D) 尽最大可能使自己有一个好形象。

[预测] 各项均为动词短语,根据核心语义可推测题目询问录音中就“穿衣打扮/时尚潮流”给出的建议。

[问题] What does the speaker advise people to do in an image-obsessed world? (在这个格外看重形象的世界里,说话人建议人们怎么做?)

[解析] 第三段⑤句明确指出,“我们只需做好一切能帮我们达成工作目标的事情”,⑥句则进一步说明“如果这意味着要审慎对待个人形象,那么就要去做”,D 是对这一观点的总结。

· 听力原文 ·

I work in advertising and I like to keep up with current trends, mainly because I'm aware that we live in an image-obsessed world. ^② However, when I first started my job, occasionally I'd catch a glimpse of

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lifts, and find myself thinking that I looked a total mess. Was I being held back by my choice of clothing? The short answer is yes, especially when clients are quick to judge you on your style rather than your work.

^[13] But no one can be unique with their outfit every day. I mean, that's why uniforms were invented. So, here's what I did. I created my own uniform. To do this, I chose an appropriate outfit. Then I bought multiple items of the same style in different shades. Now, I never worry about what I'm wearing in the morning even if I do get a bit tired of just wearing the same classic pieces.

Overall, when it comes to work, you have to ask yourself: will looking smarter enhance my ability to do my job? For some, this question may not be an issue at all. Especially if you work remotely and rarely see your colleagues or clients face to face. ^[14] But if your job involves interacting with other people, the answer to this is often yes. ^[15] So rather than fighting the system, I think we should just do whatever helps us to achieve our goals at work. If that means playing it safe with your image, then let's face it. It's probably worth it.

Section C

Recording One

· 试题精解 ·

16. A) Their obsession with consumption.

B) Their failure to accumulate wealth.

C) The ever-increasing costs of housing.

D) The deterioration of the environment.

A) 他们对消费的痴迷。

B) 他们未能积累财富。

C) 房价的不断增长。

D) 环境的恶化。

[预测] 各项均为名词短语,指向某种负面因素/结果,其中A、B指向某群体的不良消费行为;C、D指向不良条件/环境变化,推测题目询问引发某不良现象的原因或某事物造成的不良影响。

[问题] What has prevented Americans' happiness levels from increasing? (什么阻碍了美国人幸福水平的提高?)

[解析] A 契合首段末句:(美国人热衷于消费)这一现象导致信用卡负债增多、环境足迹增加、幸福水平未能提升。

17. A) Things that are rare to find.

B) Things that cost less money.

C) Things that boost efficiency.

D) Things that we cherish most.

A) 很少见到的物品。

B) 花费较少的物品。

C) 提高效率的物品。

D) 我们最珍爱的物品。

[预测] 各项均为 Things(中心词)+that 从句(描述特征),结合事物特征“稀有的、廉价的、提高效率的、最为珍爱的”与上题的“消费”话题,可推测题目询问适合某消费群体的一类物品。

[问题] What things should we possess according to the speaker? (据说话人所述,我们应该拥有什么样的物品?)

[解析] 第四段说话人提出建议一,其中末句指出“我们需要的是自己将喜爱多年的物品”,即最珍贵的物品,D 正确。

18. A) They serve multiple purposes.

B) They benefit the environment.

C) They are mostly durable.

D) They are easily disposable.

A) 它们有多种用途。

B) 它们有益于环境。

C) 它们大多很耐用。

D) 它们很容易处理。

[预测] 各项均描述某类物品(They)的优点,结合前两题,推测题目询问某类消费品的益处。

[问题] What do we learn about the items in the speaker's home? (关于说话人家里的物品,我们了解到什么?)

[解析] 第六段说话人提出建议三“我们需要多功能家庭用品”,并以家中的可移动墙壁、可变形家具例证,A 正确。

· 听力原文 ·

Did you know that Americans have approximately three times the amount of space we had 50 years ago? Therefore, you'd think we'd have sufficient room for all of our possessions. On the contrary, the personal storage business is now a growing industry. We've got triple the space, ^[16] but we've become such enthusiastic consumers that we require even more. This phenomenon has resulted in significant credit card debt, enormous environmental footprints, and perhaps not coincidentally, our happiness levels have failed to increase over the same half century.

I'm here to suggest an alternative that having less might actually be a preferable decision. Many of us have experienced, at some stage, the pleasure of possessing less. I propose that less stuff and less space can not only help you economize, but also simplify your life.

I recently started an innovative project to discover some creative solutions that offered me everything I required. By purchasing an apartment that was 40 square meters instead of 60, I immediately saved \$200,000. Smaller space leads to reduced utility bills, and also a smaller carbon footprint. Because it is designed around an edited collection of possessions, limited to my favorite stuff, I'm really excited to live there.

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How can we live more basically? Firstly, we must ruthlessly cut the unnecessary objects out of our lives. To stem consumption, we should think before we buy, and ask ourselves, “Will it truly make me happier?”

¹⁷ Obviously, we should possess some great stuff, but we want belongings that we’re going to love for years.

Secondly, we require space efficiency. We want appliances that are designed for use most of the time, not for occasional use. Why own a six-burner stove when you rarely use even three burners?

¹⁸ Finally, we need multifunctional spaces and housewares. I combined a movable wall with transforming furniture to get more out of my limited space. Consider my coffee table. It increases in size to accommodate ten. My office is tucked away, easily hidden. My bed simply pops out of the wall. For guests, I can relocate the movable wall and utilize the foldable guest beds I installed.

I’m not saying we should all live in tiny apartments, but consider the benefits of an edited life. When you return home and walk through your front door, take a moment to ask yourselves, “Could I do with a little life editing? Would that give me more freedom and more time?”

Recording Two

· 试题精解 ·

19. A) All respondents were afraid of making a high expense claim.
B) A number of respondents gave an average answer of 400 miles.
C) Over 10% of the respondents lied about the distance they drove.
D) Most of the respondents got compensated for driving 384 miles.

- A) 所有的受访者都害怕提出高额报销申请。
B) 许多受访者给出的平均里程数是 400 英里。
C) 超过 10% 的受访者谎报了他们的驾驶里程。
D) 大多数受访者报销了 384 英里的驾驶里程。

[预测] 各项均指向受访者,由此可推测录音涉及某项研究。由 A、D 中 expense claim、got compensated 和 B、C、D 中 400 miles, the distance they drove, driving 384 miles 可知研究涉及“里程报销”。由“害怕申请高额报销”“谎报驾驶里程”可推知受访者报销时给出的驾驶里程可能低于实际驾驶里程,题目就此提问研究的发现/结果。

[问题] What did a team of scientists find in their study? (科学家团队在他们的研究中发现了什么?)

[解析] 第三段②句指出,科学家们发现有 12% 的受访者填报的驾驶里程要低于实际驾驶里程。③句对②句作出解释,换句话说,这 12% 的受访者在自己填报的里程数上撒了谎,故 C 正确。

20. A) They responded to colleagues’ suspicion.
B) They cared about other people’s claims.
C) They wanted to protect their reputation.
D) They endeavored to actually be honest.

- A) 他们对同事的怀疑作出了回应。
B) 他们关心别人的报销额度申请。
C) 他们想要保护自己的声誉。
D) 他们努力做到真正的诚实。

[预测] 各项均为过去时,结合 B 项 people’s claims 可推测题目围绕 19 题中研究“里程报销”设题,They 指向“受访者”,且可推知 19 题中受访者的行为涉及他人对自身的评价(colleagues’ suspicion, their reputation)及其心理倾向(cared about, wanted, endeavored to actually be honest),题目可能就受访者的行为提问其背后的原因。

[问题] Why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment according to the researchers? (根据研究者的说法,人们为什么会在损害自己利益的情况下谎报里程数?)

[解析] 第四段②③句指出,研究者认为,人们在有损自己利益的情况下谎报里程数是为了保护自己的声誉,C 正确。

21. A) They seem positive. C) They are illustrative.
B) They seem intuitive. D) They are conclusive.

- A) 它们看起来积极正面。 C) 它们起说明作用。
B) 它们看起来基于本能。 D) 它们不容质疑。

[预测] 由 C、D 中 illustrative(起说明作用的)、conclusive(不容置疑的;确凿的)及 19 题中所述研究可推测 They 指向研究的结论/发现,题目提问对研究结论/发现的评价。

[问题] What does the speaker think of the researchers’ findings? (讲话人怎样看待研究者的发现?)

[解析] B 中 intuitive 原词复现录音结尾处说话人的态度“但研究结果对我来说似乎是基于本能”。

· 听力原文 ·

Now, believe it or not, people sometimes lie in order to maintain a good, honest reputation—even if it hurts them to do so. At least, this is what a team of scientists is suggesting, with evidence to prove it.

Picture this scenario: You often drive for work and can be compensated for up to 400 miles per month. Most people at your company drive about 300 miles each month. But this month, you drove 400 miles. How many miles do you think you’d claim in your expense report?

The scientists asked this exact question as part of the study we’re discussing today.

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results, they found that 12% of respondents reported the distance they drove as less than the actual figure, giving an average answer of 384 miles. In other words, they lied about their number of miles, even though they would forfeit money they were owed.

The researchers believe this was to seem honest, with the assumption being that others would be suspicious of a high expense claim. ^[20] But why would people fabricate numbers to their own detriment? The researchers explain that many people care a great deal about their reputation and how they'll be judged by others. If they care enough, their concern about appearing honest and not losing the respect of others may be greater than their desire to actually be honest.

The researchers assert that the findings suggest that when people obtain very favorable outcomes, they anticipate other people's suspicious reactions and prefer lying and appearing honest to telling the truth and appearing as selfish liars.

So why is this research important? Well, experts generally agree there are two main types of lie—selfish lies and lies that are meant to benefit others. The first, as you may predict, is for selfish gain, such as submitting a fraudulent claim to an insurance company, while the second involves lying to help others or not offend others, for example, telling a friend whose outfit you don't like that they look great.

But the researchers are suggesting a third type of lying—lying to maintain a good reputation. Now this hypothesis is new and some skeptics argue that this isn't a whole new category of lie.

^[21] But the findings seem intuitive to me. After all, one of the main motivations for lying is to increase our worth in the eyes of others. So it seems highly likely that people will lie to seem honest.

Recording Three

• 试题精解 •

22. A) Deterioration in the quality of new music.
B) Insights into the features of good music.
C) Older people's changing musical tastes.
D) Older people's aversion to new music.

- A) 新音乐品质的退化。
B) 洞察好音乐的特点。
C) 年长者不断变化的音乐品味。
D) 年长者对新音乐的反感。

[预测] 四项均为名词性短语且具有极强的概括性,指向音乐(music/musical)的某方面特点(质量、特点、喜好),故推测题目询问录音主题(涉及人们对音乐的看法/态度)。

[问题] What does the speaker mainly discuss in this talk? (说话人在这次讲话中主要谈论了什么?)

[解析] 首段直接提出疑问“为什么年长者不爱新音乐”,随后全篇围绕这一问题给出心理学解释,D 正确(aversion to new music 同义替换原文 dislike new music)。

23. A) They no longer listen to new music.
B) They find all music sounds the same.
C) They can make subtle distinctions about music.
D) They seldom listen to songs released in their teens.

- A) 他们不再听新的音乐。
B) 他们认为所有音乐听起来都一个样。
C) 他们能够区分音乐之间的细微差别。
D) 他们很少听发行于自己青少年时期的音乐。

[预测] 四项均为完整句,主语均为 They,核心信息共同指向“对音乐的看法和相关行为”,结合 D 项及 22 题可知,They 已不再处于青少年时期,指“成年人,年纪渐长的人群”,本题询问年长人群在听音乐方面的倾向性。

[问题] What have studies found about most people by the time they turn 33? (关于“大多数人年满 33 岁时”的研究发现了什么?)

[解析] “题干+A”同义改写第二段①句,no longer listen to new music 同义替换 stopped listening to new music。

24. A) The more you are exposed to something, the more familiar it'll be to you.
B) The more you are exposed to something, the deeper you'll understand it.
C) The more you experience something, the longer you'll remember it.
D) The more you experience something, the better you'll appreciate it.

- A) 你接触某事物越多,它对你来说就越熟悉。
B) 你接触某事物越多,你对它的了解就越深。
C) 你经历某事物越多,你记得它的时间就越长。
D) 你经历某事物越多,你就越能欣赏它。

[预测] 四项均为 The more... the more... (越……越……) 句式,体现比较/变化,反映某种规律。前一个 the more 指向行为“接触/经历某事越多”,后一个 the more 则指向认知结果(越熟悉/了解越深/记得越久/越能欣赏),推测题目询问某种心理认知现象(结合前两题可知很可能指向“音乐欣赏”)背后的机理。

[问题] What do we learn from one of the most researched laws of social psychology? (我们从社会心理学研究最多的法则之一了解到什么?)



【解析】D 同义改写第四段②句对社会心理学法则“纯粹接触效应”的解释：我们接触某事物越多，我们就会越喜欢它（the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it），其中 appreciate（欣赏）为 like 的同义表述。

25. A) Teenagers' memories are more lasting.

B) Teenagers' emotions are more intense.

C) Teenagers are much more sensitive.

D) Teenagers are much more sentimental.

A) 青少年的记忆力更持久。

B) 青少年的情感更强烈。

C) 青少年更敏感。

D) 青少年更多愁善感。

【预测】四项均为对青少年（Teenagers）的评价，涉及记忆（memories）和情感特征（emotions、sensitive、sentimental），且均为比较级，结合 22 题，推测本题询问青少年与年长人群之间在记忆/情感特征方面的差异。

【问题】What might explain the fact that songs people listen to in their teen years are memorable and beloved?（什么可能解释“人们在青少年时期听的歌令人难忘与喜爱”这一事实？）

【解析】第八段先指出研究发现“青少年时期的情感极其强烈”，随后指出人所共知的事实——“强烈的情感”与“更深的记忆及更强的偏好”相连。最后提出这两点或许能解释为什么这一时期听的歌会令人难忘。可见 B 正确，选项是对原文 the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense 的同义改写。

· 听力原文 ·

²² Why do old people dislike new music? As I've grown older, I often hear people my age say things like "They just don't make good music like they used to". Why does this happen? Luckily, psychology can give us some insights into this puzzle. Musical tastes begin to crystallize as early as age 13 or 14. By the time we're in our early 20s, these tastes get locked into place pretty firmly.

²³ In fact, studies have found that by the time we turn 33, most of us have stopped listening to new music. Meanwhile, popular songs released when you're in your early teens are likely to remain quite popular among your age group through the rest of your life.

There could be a biological explanation for this, as there's evidence that the brain's ability to make subtle distinctions between different chords, rhythms and melodies deteriorates with age. So to older people, newer, less familiar songs might all "sound the same".

But there may be some simpler reasons for older people's aversion to newer music. ²⁴ One of the most researched laws of social psychology is something called the "mere exposure effect", which, in essence, means that the more we're exposed to something, the more we tend to like it. This happens with people we know, the advertisements we see and the songs we listen to.

When you're in your early teens, you probably spend a fair amount of time listening to music or watching music videos. Your favorite songs and artists become familiar, comforting parts of your routine.

For many people over 30, job and family obligations increase, so there's less time to spend discovering new music. Instead, many will simply listen to old, familiar favorites from that period of their lives when they had more free time.

Of course, those teen years weren't necessarily carefree. They're famously confusing, which is why so many TV shows and movies revolve around high school turmoil.

²⁵ Psychology research has shown that the emotions that we experience as teens seem more intense than those that come later. And we also know that intense emotions are associated with stronger memories and preferences. Both of these might explain why the songs we listen to during this period become so memorable and beloved.

So there's nothing wrong with your parents because they don't like your music. Rather it's all part of the natural order of things.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

Section A

· 选项归类 ·

1. 名词：B) dividend 红利，股息，（足球彩票的）彩金；D) fragments 碎片，片段；G) incentives 激励，刺激；N) pump 抽水机，泵，打气筒；O) swelling 膨胀，肿胀。

2. 动词：A) discouraging 阻止，使灰心；D) fragments（使）碎裂；E) impaired 损害，削弱；F) imprisoned 监禁，关押；K) merging（使）合并，融入，渐渐消失在某物中；L) predict 预言，预告；N) pump 用泵输送，涌出，奔流，急速摇晃；O) swelling 膨胀，（使）凸出，（使）扩大。

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3. 形容词: A) discouraging 令人泄气的,令人沮丧的;C) emotional 情绪的,有感染力的,激动人心的,感情冲动的;E) impaired 受损的,有(身体或智力)缺陷的,有……障碍的;J) instrumental 起重要作用的,用乐器演奏的,为乐器谱写的。

4. 副词: H) inherently 固有地,内在的;I) initially 开始地,最初地;M) probably 可能,大概。

· 试题精解 ·

26. A) discouraging. [确定词性] 空格所在句中,破折号前为完整的主谓宾结构,破折号后以并列连词 while also 连接两部分,空格词应与 providing 一致,为及物动词的-ing 分词。[锁定答案] 空格前文提到,“对有害社会的事物征税”具有强大的诱惑力,提供了“双重收益”的可能。破折号引出对“双重收益”的解释说明,_____ harmful activities(_____ 有害活动)应与 providing the government with revenue(向政府提供收入)语义同向,体现正面、积极的作用,故空格词应表“抑制/消除/控制”等,A 符合文意。

27. E) impaired. [确定词性] 空格词所在的 which 从句中存在两种情形:1. and 并列连接 excessive drinking 和 _____ driving,空格词应为 driving 的修饰成分,可能为名词、形容词、-ing 分词、-ed 分词。2. and 并列连接 reduces excessive drinking 和 _____ driving,空格词应为及物动词的第三人称单数。[锁定答案] 本题的解题思路有二:一、从句内逻辑来看,“减少过量饮酒和 _____ 驾驶”为“喝醉成本提高”的结果,结合常识可知,醉酒行为越少,危险/醉酒驾车几率越低;二、从段际关系来看,第二段①句提出以“罪恶税”为例论证首段(对有害社会的事物征税的双重益处),③句指出酒税带来财政收入。②句应该体现酒税“抑制有害活动”的效果。综上可知,空格词应意为“危险的/有害的/醉酒的”等,impaired driving 为固定搭配,意为“危险驾驶,不清醒驾驶(尤指醉驾)”,E 正确。

28. J) instrumental. [确定词性] 空格所在句主句结构为 Tobacco taxes have proven _____ in...,空格词可能为形容词或名词。[锁定答案] 空格句指出,烟税带来的财政收入超过酒税的两倍,已经(被)证实可减少吸烟上 _____ (_____ in the decline of smoking),这拯救了数百万人的生命。空格所在部分一方面应体现“拯救数百万人生命”的原因,另一方面呼应首段“抑制有害活动”,故空格词应表示“(在减少吸烟方面)起作用/有帮助”等,J 正确。

29. N) pump 30. G) incentives. [确定词性] 空 29 所在从句 that _____ 29 carbon dioxide into the sky 显然缺少谓语动词(that 指代 companies,在从句中作主语),句子整体时态为一般现在时,空格词应为及物动词原形。空 30 所在主句 carbon taxes would restore the proper _____ 30 to the market 缺少宾语中心词,空格词应为名词或动名词。[锁定答案] 空格句前一分句指出,碳税能提高经济效率。后一分句指出,由于将二氧化碳 _____ 29 空中的公司一直未为自己造成的气候变化买单,所以碳税将恢复对市场的正当 _____ 30。借助分号作用和语义逻辑可知:分号前后两分句为“概说—解释”关系;分号之后语义重点在主句,即“恢复对市场的正当 _____ 30”应与“提高经济效率”同向,空 30 应表“促进/激励/改善”等,G 正确。空 29 所在从句(because...)聚焦这类公司(companies):将二氧化碳 _____ 空中(_____ carbon dioxide into the sky),造成气候变化(the climate change they cause)。显然空格词应表示“排放/输出(二氧化碳)”。再看整句逻辑:一直以来排碳者不为自己的行为买单(因此市场缺乏激励),现在碳税(让排碳者为自己的行为买单,所以)将恢复对市场的恰当刺激(从而提高经济效率)。因果关系完全成立,确认 N 正确。

31. M) probably. [确定词性] 空格词在 which 从句中位于情态动词 would 和系动词 be 之间,只能为副词。[锁定答案] which 从句指出,碳税带来的财政收入每年 _____ 达数千亿美元,强调“税收潜力巨大/现有量庞大”,故空格词应表示“可能/实际/通常”等,M 正确。I) initially 作为备选项中另一副词有一定干扰,但此处若强调“起初,最初”,下文必会提及后来的变化,而实际上并未提及,故排除。

32. B) dividend. [确定词性] 空格前为冠词 a,空格词应为可数名词单数。[锁定答案] 空格句句首 What's more 表明,该句承接上句,继续说明碳税的其他用途:该项收入数额巨大,可作为 _____ 分发给市民,或用于资助绿色基础设施项目。“_____ 分发给市民”和“资助绿色基础设施项目”应为两项并列的碳税收入用途,结合受益者的身份“市民”可知,空 32 应为“福利/红利”等,B 正确。

33. L) predict. [确定词性] 空格所在从句结构为:which(引导词作主语)+some experts _____ +will be(系动词)+over \$4 trillion per decade(表语)。句中已有完整的主系表成分,故 some experts _____ 只能作插入成分,空格词应为动词。[锁定答案] 空格所在的 which 从句指出,财产税收入将超 4 万亿美元/10 年,will 表明这是对未来数据的预测,some experts 为常见的预测者,联系可知,空格词应表“预测”,L 正确。

34. H) inherently 35. O) swelling. [确定词性] 空 34 位于系动词 is 和形容词 bad 之间,应为副词。空 35 位于 while 引导的状语中,空格后为名词短语 government coffers,空格词应为及物动词的-ing 分词(while doing sth 为 while sb be doing sth 的省略形式,当主从句间主语一致时,从句中的主语和 be 动词可省略)。[锁定答案] 末段①句“同样,财产税的提出也是为了在减少不平等的同时增加财政收入”表明,财产税被视为前文所述酒税、烟税、碳税的同类。②句具体说明财产税如何增加财政税收,减少不平等。空格句(③句)指出,如果认为财富不平等 _____ 34 有害,那么财产税在改善社会的同时也 _____ 35 政府的金库。



承上总结财产税的作用(抑制有害活动,增加政府收入)。空 34 指向财富不平等“有害社会”的本质,即“本质上/根本上/内在地(有害)”,H 正确;空 35 应表“扩充/增加(政府的金库/财政收入)”,O 正确。

· 全文翻译 ·

“对有害社会的事物征税”这一想法极具诱惑力。它提供了“双重收益”的可能——抑制有害活动,并为政府提供收入。

以“罪恶税”为例。对酒征税提高了喝醉的成本,从而减少了过量饮酒和危险驾驶。与此同时,这也为州政府及地方政府提供了数十亿美元的收入。烟草税带来的财政收入则超过酒精税的两倍,且已被证实可减少吸烟上发挥了重要作用,拯救了数百万人的生命。

税收也可以成为重要的环保工具,许多经济学家表示,对碳排放征税是减少温室气体排放的最佳途径。经济学理论认为,不同于所得税和销售税,对碳排放征税实际上可以提高经济效率;因为将二氧化碳排入空气中的公司(一直以来)未为自己造成的气候变化买单,因此对碳排放征税将恢复对市场的正当激励。

事实上,仅靠对碳排放征税并不足以阻止全球变暖,但它们将会是任何气候计划中有所助益的一部分。而且,该项税收收入(每年可能高达数千亿美元)可作为红利分发给市民,或用于资助绿色基础设施项目。

同样,财产税的提出也是为了在减少不平等的同时增加财政收入。一些专家预测这项税收收入将超 4 万亿美元/10 年,这些收入将被用于住房供给、儿童保育、医疗保健和其他政府福利。如果你也像许多人一样,认为财富不平等本质上是有害的,那么,这些税收在改善社会的同时也扩充了政府的金库。

Section B

· 试题精解 ·

36. Farmers will **not profit from replanting** once they have applied **most of the fertilizer and other chemicals** to their fields. 种植户一旦在田地里施用了大部分肥料和其他化学品,就无法从补种中获利。

[答案] D [精解] 由定位词定位至 D 段。该段明确补种时机:一旦施用了大部分肥料和化学品,再进行补种在经济上便不可行了。②句中的 these 回指①句中的 the majority of his fertilizer and chemical..., take corrective action 呼应①句中的 conduct... replanting, 试题是对该句信息的同义改写。

37. Agriculture differs from the medical science of the **human body** in that its environment is **not a contained one**. 农业与人体医学的区别在于其环境是不受控制的。

[答案] L [精解] 由定位词定位至 L 段。该段前三句对比医药与农业,强调后者环境的特点“不受控制的”。试题是对二者区别的概括, differs from 体现了①句 By comparison、③句 But 所体现的比较之意; medical science 明确了①句 our bodies(呼应上段 medicine)所暗指的对象。

38. The **agronomist is sure** that he will obtain a **near accurate count** of plant population with his software. 农学家确信可以使用其软件获得一个近乎精确的植株数量。

[答案] E [精解] 由定位词定位至 E 段。该段末句指出农学家对专业软件的性能信心十足:该软件将会得出近乎精确的结果。试题是对该句信息的同义改写。

39. The application of artificial intelligence to agriculture is **much more challenging** than to **most other industries**. 在农业领域应用人工智能比大多数其他行业更具挑战性。

[答案] N [精解] 由定位词定位至 N 段。该段明确在农业领域应用人工智能的问题所在:人工智能技术的实测、验证和上市都远比其他大多数行业耗时费力。试题是对该内容的概括, application 对应 deploying。

40. Even the farmers know **the data provided by the UAV is not correct**. 就连种植户都知道无人机提供的数据不正确。

[答案] F [精解] 由定位词定位至 F 段②句。该句指出专业软件所得结果不正确:农学家与种植户都立刻发现数量不对。试题是对该句信息的整合概括, Even 对应原文 even with their limited understanding of how to read remote sensing maps, 强调“计算结果错误过于明显,连身为非专业人士的种植户都能看出来”。

41. The **pressure for quick results** leads to **product failure**, which, in turn, **arouses doubts** about the applicability of AI technology to agriculture. 要求速见成效会导致产品失败,而产品失败又转而引发人们对人工智能技术在农业领域的适用性的怀疑。

[答案] Q [精解] 由定位词定位至 Q 段。该段①句顺承上文内容指出一味追求速见成效的后果:产品失败,市场对机器学习技术在农业领域的适用性产生怀疑。试题是对该句的同义改写,句中 This 回指上段所述“一味求快”的行业乱象, The pressure for quick results 是对此内容的概括。

42. **Remote sensors** are aimed to help farmers **improve decision-making to increase yields**. 使用遥感器的目的是帮助种植户改善决策,提高产量。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



【答案】H【精解】由定位词定位至 H 段。该段介绍传感器在农业领域的潜能,其中④句指出使用传感器的目的/作用:让种植户在田间做出更好的决策,增加收成。试题是对该句信息的概括。

43. The farmer expects **the software** to tell him whether he will **have to replant any parts of his farm fields.** 种植户希望软件能告诉他农田里是否有任何需要补种的部分。

【答案】C【精解】由定位词定位至 C 段。该段说明种植户对专业软件效用的期待,①句提出期待“专业软件提供准确的植株数量”,②句解释说明期待“由此确定是否有田块需补种”。试题是对两句信息的提炼。

44. Agriculture proves very **difficult to quantify** because of the **constantly changing conditions** involved. 事实证明,由于涉及的条件时刻都在变化,农业极难量化。

【答案】K【精解】由定位词定位至 K 段。该段②句指出农业是最难统计量化的领域之一,③句以“即使是在同一片农田内部,每个地段的环境条件都在时刻发生变化”凸显农业环境“变化莫测”的特点,说明其量化难度之大。试题是对两句大意的概括,because of 是对两句间暗含因果关联的明确。

45. **The same seed and fertilizer program** may yield completely **different outcomes** in different places. 同样一项播种和施肥计划在不同地区可能产生截然不同的效果。

【答案】M【精解】由定位词定位至 M 段。该段①句指出一项播种和施肥计划在美国中西部的效果与其在澳大利亚、南非的效果互不相干,即同样的计划在不同地区可能产生完全不同的效果。试题是对该句大意的概括。

· 全文翻译 ·

人工智能在农业领域所面临的挑战

A) 在南非中部的一台灌溉机旁,一群玉米种植户聚集在一位农学家和他的电脑周围。这位农学家刚刚使用一架混合式无人机(UAV)飞过周围田地,该无人机使用螺旋桨起飞及降落,借助固定翼保持距离及速度,来扫描大面积的田地。

B) 这架无人机装有一个四光谱波段精密传感器,可在飞行结束后即刻进行机载处理,这让种植户及田间工作人员几乎立即可处理传感器所记录到的任何作物异常状况,使数据采集真正实现了实时性。

C) ^[43] 在此情况下,种植户和农学家希望专业软件为其提供准确的植株数量。玉米出苗已有 10 天,种植户想确定是否有田块因出苗不足或风害倒伏而需补种,这些问题在夏天雨季的初期会很严重。

D) ^[36] 在该作物发育的这一生长阶段,种植户还有 10 天的时间进行补种,之后才需要施用大部分肥料和化学品。然而一旦施用了这些肥料和化学品,再采取补救措施在经济上便不可行了,这使得进一步收集的任何数据都已过时,只能为下一季的田间活动提供参考。

E) 该软件在 15 分钟内即可完成数据处理,生成植株数量图。倘若不了解仅仅在一年多以前,处理完全相同的数据集还需要三到五天,就很难理解这有多么令人赞叹,这展现了近些年来精准农业和遥感技术所取得的进步。^[35] 由于该软件是美国针对看似相同条件下的同品种作物开发出来的,所以农学家信心十足地认为它会得到近乎准确的结果。

F) ^[40] 当植株数量图出现在屏幕上时,农学家的脸色沉了下来。无人机起飞前,他曾走过作物行间,对田间情况做了实地了解,当他从屏幕上看到数据的那一刻,他就立马知道植株数量不对;种植户也发现不对,虽然他们对如何解读遥感地图了解有限。

G) 假定来看,通过使用人工智能和机器学习,机器学会解决地球上任何关于“确定或受控制的环境中万物之间的物理交互”的问题是完全可能的。

H) 传感器使算法能将田间环境翻译为统计数据,种植户们可以理解这些数据并借其做出决策。算法对数据进行处理,基于收到的数据进行调整和学习。收集的输入和统计信息越多,算法预测一系列结果的能力就越强。

^[42] 这样做的目的是让种植户能够利用这种人工智能,在田间做出更好的决策,从而达到增加收成的目的。

I) 2011 年,IBM 通过其位于以色列海法的研发总部启动了一个农业云计算项目。该项目与 IT 及农业领域的许多专业伙伴进行了合作,时刻记住目标只有一个——从农业环境中获取各种纯理论的及物理数据源,并将其转化为自动预测解决方案,帮助种植户在田间做出实时决策。

J) 当年对 IBM 项目组部分成员的采访表明,他们相信农业“算法化”是完全可行的,也即算法可以解决世界上任何问题。同年早些时候,IBM 认知学习系统“沃森”曾在(智力竞赛节目)《危险边缘》中对战前冠军布拉德·鲁特和肯·詹宁斯,战果惊人。若干年后,“沃森”又在医药领域取得了突破性的成就。

K) 那么,为何该项目在医药领域大获成功,却在农业领域受阻?^[41] 因为农业是最难进行统计量化控制的领域之一。即便是在单一片农田内,每个地段的环境条件也总是各不相同。既有变化莫测的天气、千差万别的土质,又始终存在害虫、病害来袭的风险。种植者或许会觉得前景大好,丰收在即,但只要一日不收获,最终的收成就总是未知。



- L) ^[37] 相较之下,我们的身体是一个受控制的环境。农业活动在大自然中进行,在有机体相互作用的动态生态系统中进行,作物生产发生于这一生态系统环境内。但这些生态系统是不受控制的。它们易受天气系统等气候现象的影响,这种影响会覆盖整个半球,并从一个大洲传至另一大洲。因此,了解如何管控农业环境就意味着(毫不夸张地)要将即使没有几千也有几百种因素考虑在内。
- M) ^[43] 同样一项播种和施肥计划在美国中西部地区的效果几乎必定与其在澳大利亚或是南非的效果毫无关联。造成这种差异的典型因素可能包括:种植作物地区的单位面积降雨量、土壤类型、土壤退化模式、日照时长、温度等等。
- N) ^[39] 因此,农业领域运用机器学习和人工智能的问题并不在于科学家能力欠缺,不能开发出计划及协议来着手解决种植户最大的担忧;真正的问题在于,大多数情况下并不存在两个完全相同的环境,这使得此类技术的测试、验证和成功上市都比其他大多数行业更费劲。
- O) 实际上,“发展人工智能和机器学习就能解决与物理环境相关的所有问题”这一想法本质上是认为我们能全面理解地球上物理或物质活动方方面面的相互作用。毕竟,只有凭借对“事物本质”的理解,我们才能设计出使认知系统产理性能力的协议和流程。此外,虽然人工智能和机器学习在理解环境方面给我们以诸多教益,但仅凭机器的认知能力,我们还远远无法在类似农业这样的领域实现对关键结果的预测。
- P) 在风投界(如今正将数十亿美元注入农业领域)的支持下,大多数农业技术初创企业都被催促着尽快完成开发,然后被怂恿着尽快推出产品挤占市场。
- Q) ^[44] 这通常会导致产品失败,进而引发市场怀疑,并打击机器学习技术的信用。大多数情况下,问题并非是技术没有发挥作用,而在于业界未能花点时间来慎重对待“农业是最难约束、最难控制的环境之一”这一事实。若要技术真正对农业产生影响,我们需要投入更多努力、技术和投资在种植户的田地里对这些技术进行测试。
- R) 人工智能与机器学习拥有巨大的潜力,可以通过将这些技术融入全球范围内的重要市场彻底变革农业。只有到那时,它才能为种植户带来改变,而这才是真正重要的。

Section C

Passage One

· 试题精解 ·

46. 据作者所言,卢浮宫的景象说明了什么?

- A) 伟大的艺术作品对游客的吸引力极大。 C) 珍藏已久的艺术作品的商业价值日益增长。
B) 在大众旅游时代,欣赏艺术近乎不可能。 D) 要在人群中短暂感受一下杰出画作真是太难。

[锁定答案] 首段②③句描述卢浮宫内的场景:卢浮宫要求参观者只能在《蒙娜丽莎》前停留一分钟,而在这宝贵的一分钟里,很多游客只顾着拍照,而且是以画像为背景自拍。第二段①句作出评价:我们现在将旅游和观展变得太过普及,以至于根本无法欣赏奔波前往观看的作品(即在大众旅游时代欣赏艺术愈发困难),B正确。

[排除干扰] A虽与“游客排队参观《蒙娜丽莎》”所展露的“艺术品的巨大吸引力”相契合,但文意重点在于“吸引参观者的是‘自己观赏名画’这一体验,而非‘名画’本身(not even of the painting but of themselves)”。C将“卢浮宫内参观《蒙娜丽莎》的游客众多”这一事实与第二段②句 commodity(商品)一词强加关联,主观臆测《蒙娜丽莎》等珍贵作品的商业价值越来越高,但原文 commodity 实际描述的是旅行经历从“一种私人体验”到“可买卖的商品”的转变。D利用“每位游客在《蒙娜丽莎》画作前只能停留一分钟”设置干扰,但作者意在强调“在有限的一分钟里,游客也没能好好欣赏画作,而只是给自己拍照,把画作当背景”。

47. 已故哲学家理查德·沃尔海姆为何要花四个小时看一幅画?

- A) 充分欣赏一件艺术作品需要时间。 C) 凝视一幅画的时间越长,就越可能享受其乐趣。
B) 误读艺术作品十分常见。 D) 在画作前停留的时间越长,就越能发觉它很珍贵。

[锁定答案] 第三段②句明确 Wollheim 事例为极端例子(就此追溯至①句观点句“工业化的仓促和快旅游风尚使旅游及观展品质降低”,并判断②句事例意在以过去情形之“慢”凸显当今情形之“快”),③句描述事例“Wollheim 会在画作前停留四个小时之久”,④⑤句借 Wollheim 之言说明原因:第一个小时是为消除误解,后三个小时才开始逐渐领悟画作真谛。可见,Wollheim 在画作前长时间停留是为了更充分地领悟画作真谛,A正确。

[排除干扰] B虽根据“第一个小时对于消除误解很必要”正确推理出“误读很常见”,但没有涵盖“后三个小时要用以理解画作真谛”之意,属以偏概全。C、D将长时间凝视画作的原因由“领悟真谛”偷换为“享受乐趣”“发现珍贵之处”。

48. 佛罗伦萨乌菲兹美术馆这一事例说明了什么?

- A) 馆藏艺术品应得到更好的保护。 C) 良好的管理是应对大批游客的关键。
B) 文化朝圣地常常挤满游客。 D) 大批游客会给博物馆带来管理问题。

[锁定答案] 第三段⑥句指出“Wollheim 式的深度参观(即长时间停留欣赏画作以领悟其真谛)可通过组织管理来实现”,⑦⑧句指出“博物馆人满为患、资源配置不当、游客仓促参观的原因是管理不善或正处修整期”,⑨句介绍乌菲兹美术馆做法“通过巧妙的管理极大地缩短了入场排队时间”。综合可知,文章提及乌菲兹美术馆的事例是为了说明“良好的组织管理可应对大批游客,为其提供更多空间及时间来实现深度参观”。



【排除干扰】 A由⑦句 largely ignore 臆断出“馆藏艺术品未得到很好的保护”,而句意实为“游客忽略了很多艺术品”。B、D虽能根据⑦⑧⑨句中 the crowds/the largest crowds/huge crowds, another site of cultural pilgrimage, bad management/reorganised/clever management 合理推断而来,属事实,但均非题干所问事例所服务的目的。

49. 根据奥拉维尔·埃利亚松当前正在泰特现代美术馆举办的展览,我们可以获知什么?

- A) 孩子们在玩乐中学会最有效地欣赏艺术作品。
B) 将消遣娱乐和欣赏严肃艺术结合起来是可实现的。
C) 与环境相关的艺术作品对小孩子最具吸引力。
D) 有些艺术形式所在场地可容纳大批游客。

【锁定答案】 第四段先指出“埃利亚松的展览看起来不过是一场娱乐活动,满是嬉闹的孩子”,后转而指出“这次展览不止于此,埃利亚松娱乐大众,也给人以严肃之感,整个展览意在警示人类行为对环境的影响”。综合可知,该展览表明“娱乐消遣和欣赏严肃艺术可以很好地结合”,B正确。

【排除干扰】 A、C均源自第四段①句 kids romping in fog rooms and spray mist installations,但文中并未比较“孩子们在不同状态下学习艺术品欣赏的效果”及“不同艺术品对小孩子的吸引力”。D利用第三段末句与第四段首句之间的例证关联设置干扰,但第三段末句实际上并非单单指向“艺术形式空间容量大”,更意在指向“其场面壮观,游客体验感好”,选项以偏概全,而且与第四段的语义重心不符。

50. 据马塞尔·普鲁斯特所言,艺术可以做什么?

- A) 让我们生活更充实。
B) 让我们逃离严酷的现实。
C) 帮助我们从另一个角度看世界。
D) 激励我们探索宇宙的未知领域。

【锁定答案】 末段①句引用普鲁斯特之言指出“唯有通过艺术,我们才能超脱自我,了解他人如何看待天地万物”。由此可知,普鲁斯特认为“艺术可以帮助我们超越自身固有认知,从另一个角度看世界”,C正确。

【排除干扰】 A将①句艺术的功能“拓展认知边界:让我们看到不同视角下的世界”曲解为“丰富生活经历:使我们过上丰富得多的生活(full指富于经历的)”。B将①句我们要脱离的对象“自身的认知”窜改为“严酷的现实”。D源自①句 the universe, unknown as any on the moon,但“月球上的未知景象”是“他人眼中的景象”的类比对象,用以强调其“(在没有艺术的情况下)遥不可及,极难知晓”,全文未提及“艺术对于宇宙探索的意义”。

· 全文翻译 ·

在一个漫不经心的文化环境中,艺术处于何种地位?据近期去过卢浮宫的参观者所说,现在游客只能在《蒙娜丽莎》画作前停留一分钟,之后就会被要求离开。他们当中有些人将这一分钟大多用来拍照,但甚至不是给这幅画拍,而是把画当作背景给自己拍。

^[66]有一种观点认为,我们把旅行和观展变得太过普及,以至于我们实际上不可能欣赏我们奔波前往观赏的作品。在这个(商品)被超额订购的社会里,经历跟其他任何东西一样,也变成了一种商品。人们排着长队去参观名画,也排着长队去攀登珠穆朗玛峰。因此,人们认为,休闲是苦力,而回归工作(岗位)实则变成历经磨难之后应享的休憩。

在这种旅游工业化急速发展的过程中,丧失的是参观的品质。^[67]细忖一个极端的例子——已故的哲学家理查德·沃尔海姆。他参观卢浮宫时,可以在一幅画作前坐四个小时之久。他声称,第一个小时对于消除误解必不可少。在此之后,画作才开始逐渐显露其真谛。^[68]这在今天看来似乎不可想象,但我们仍可通过组织管理来加以实现。即使是在最拥挤的博物馆,也有很多被人群基本忽视的展厅和画作值得数小时凝视。有时,人山人海部分是管理不善的结果。现在观赏《蒙娜丽莎》如此仓促,部分原因是博物馆正在重新布置。佛罗伦萨的乌菲兹美术馆(另一个文化朝圣地)通过巧妙的管理将入场排队时间缩短到了7分钟。还有一些艺术形式被设计成了既可供凝神定视,又十分壮观的场面,即使面对大批人群也依然可以产生极佳效果。

^[69]就比如奥拉维尔·埃利亚松当前正在泰特现代美术馆举办的展览,它看起来似乎只不过是一场娱乐活动:到处都是浓雾室和喷雾装置里喧闹嬉戏的孩子。但是,这次展览远不止如此:埃利亚松最娱乐大众的地方,也是他最严肃的地方,他那些令人晕头转向的装置让我们真切意识到“自己正在给地球造成破坏性影响”这一现实——尤其是我们正对埃利亚松所深爱的冰岛的冰川所做的事情。

^[50]卢浮宫的另一位喜爱者马塞尔·普鲁斯特写道:“只有通过艺术,我们才能超脱自我,了解他人如何看待天地万物,不然,(他人眼中的)那些景象就会像月球上的景象一样依旧不为人知。”如果有什么艺术仍值得一看,那它一定会促成我们实现这种超脱。但跟随匆忙行进的人群到一幅画作前停留一分钟是做不到这点的。

Passage Two

· 试题精解 ·

51. 为什么一些研究者恼怒于美国农业部 2016—2020 年的膳食指南?

- A) 它忽视了红肉和加工食品对健康的有害影响。
B) 过分强调少吃肉类和购买本地食品。
C) 膳食建议并非基于医学。
D) 它忽略了对环境的潜在影响。

考途



考路艰辛, 征途有我

【锁定答案】第一段末句指出,一些研究者恼怒的是美国农业部的新版膳食建议似乎完全忽视了“食物选择会对环境造成诸多影响”这一事实(that fact的具体所指),故D正确。

【排除干扰】A源自第五段③句,但该句援引Nelson之言是意在解释说明其对膳食指南的看法“忽略可持续性发展”,选项舍本逐末、偏离观点核心。B源自第五段②句,该句指出Nelson对“膳食指南未提及‘少吃肉、购买当地食品’”感到失望,换言之,膳食指南并非过分强调“少吃肉、购买当地食品”,而是根本未提及。C与第一段④句“膳食建议建立在现有最佳科学的基础之上”不符,且将the best available science...窄化为medical science“医学”。

52. 为什么作者说美国农业部本可以通过其膳食指南为降低气候成本作出巨大贡献?

A) 它有能力以及财力这样做。

C) 其负责起草膳食指南的机构拥有专业知识。

B) 其研究者已经提交了相关建议。

D) 它可以通过自身的项目来提高学生的环保意识。

【锁定答案】第三段④句指出政府(USDA)的膳食指南本可以为降低气候成本作出巨大贡献,⑤句进而点明原因:这些指导方针不仅仅象征着权威,还可通过各种形式的联邦计划推动数十亿美元的粮食生产。由此可推断,美国农业部不仅有能力(具有威望)、也有财力(享有财政资源)去降低气候成本,A符合文意。

【排除干扰】B虽由第五段①句All of these points and more showed up in...scientific report...合理推断而来,但并非作者所认为的USDA膳食指南有助降低气候成本的原因:这些建议即使被纳入USDA终版膳食指南(由②句可知实际并未被纳入其中),如若USDA本身能力及财力有限,该指南的影响力也将有限,为降低气候成本作出的贡献也有限。C由第七段①句the agencies in charge of drafting the decisions are...和第五段①句“专业性报告(scientific report)”杂糅捏造而来,但第七段①句实际指的是“负责起草膳食指南的机构与他们本应监管的行业走得过近(暗示即便是拥有专业性、权威性的美国农业部仍会受到相关利益团体的影响而罔顾食物选择对气候的消极影响)”,而并非指“起草机构的专业性”。D由第三段⑤句“这些指导方针可通过诸如学校午餐等联邦计划推动数十亿的粮食生产”望文生义,得出“美国农业部可以通过联邦计划提高学生的环保意识”。

53. 从膳食指南咨询委员会的科学报告中,我们了解到什么?

A) 食物在从农场到餐桌的途中很容易被污染。

C) 现代农业增加了食物的多样性。

B) 温室效应是一个仍存在争议的问题。

D) 农业消耗了我们大部分的自然资源。

【锁定答案】第四段末句指出,粮食生产是自然资源枯竭的主要原因,D中most of、consumes...natural resources分别对应句中major contributor、using up natural resources。

【排除干扰】A虽复现原文from farm to belly,却增补文中未提及信息“易被污染”。B利用第四段greenhouse gas emissions与第五段所列举的“Nelson等研究员对(USDA最终拟定的)膳食指南的失望”捏造干扰,将研究员之间的争议焦点由“膳食指南是否应考虑可持续性”偷换为“温室效应是否真实存在”。C对第四段末句Food production...largest contributor to...biodiversity断章取义,将文意“农业损害了生物多样性”反向曲解为“农业丰富了盘中餐”。

54. 作者认为,美国农业部的膳食指南忽略可持续性的原因可能是什么?

A) 它只关心美国民众的食品安全。

C) 它与农业公司关系密切。

B) 它只负责提供饮食建议。

D) 它被指未能对行业进行监管。

【锁定答案】第七段①句中作者先概述指出,负责草拟膳食决议的官方机构(USDA)与其本应监管的行业走得过近,后于③句明确本应被监管行业的具体所指“美国农业公司”,可见C正确。

【排除干扰】A源自第八段②句concerned with...food security,但选项中“exclusive(只关心)”与句中things like暗示的“也关心包括粮食安全之外的其他问题”相悖,且该句实为研究者观点,并非作者观点。B源自第六段②句,但该句为USDA官方说辞而非作者观点。D源自第七段①句,虽属作者观点,但将原文“与其应监管的行业走得过近”的言外之意“农业部对行业的监管较为宽松”夸大为“农业部完全没有进行监管”。

55. 大卫·沃林加认为,美国农业部应该采取什么措施来实现粮食安全?

A) 将营养和粮食安全这类问题作为第一要务。

C) 与行业紧密合作,以完成自身使命。

B) 努力保障农业的可持续发展。

D) 研究气候变化对粮食生产的长期影响。

【锁定答案】第八段③句大卫·沃林加指出,美国农业部若想在未来保障粮食安全,就必须关注气候影响和未来可持续性,意即美国农业部要想实现粮食安全,就必须考虑农业发展/粮食生产的可持续性,B正确。

【排除干扰】A由第八段nutrition,things like food security杂糅而来,与沃林加的态度“需把粮食安全、可持续性等问题与营养和膳食同等重视起来”相悖。C由第七段①句close to the industries、第八段②句mission of the USDA杂糅捏造出“与行业密切合作,以完成自身使命”。D将第八段③句worried about climate impacts...food in the future曲解为“应开展相关研究”。

· 全文翻译 ·

每五年,美国政府就会尽可能告诉民众应该摄入哪些食物。多吃蔬菜。减少脂肪摄入。这一切都建立在现有的有关健康生活的最佳科学研究(成果)基础之上。^②但是,现有最佳科学研究对“这些食物选择之于环境的影响”也有颇多话要说。一些研究者对“美国农业部(USDA)昨日发布的新版膳食建议似乎完全忽视这一事实”感到恼怒。

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我



总的来说,2016—2020 年的膳食建议旨在均衡:多吃蔬菜、瘦肉并大大减少糖分摄入。

但是美国的人均卡路里消耗量比世界上几乎任何其他国家都高。因此,美国人吃的东西对气候变化有着巨大的影响。土地耕作会释放二氧化碳,运输工具也会排放废气。政府的膳食指南本可以为降低气候成本作出巨大贡献。^[62]这不仅仅是因为他们的权威地位;这些指南借助诸如学校午餐以及为贫困人口提供营养援助之类的联邦计划推动着数十亿美元的粮食生产。

就动植物农业本身而言,就占全国温室气体排放量的 9%。这还不包括运输、加工、冷藏以及从农场到餐桌途中的其他环节所消耗的燃料。红肉是最严重和最臭名昭著的排放源之一,但是一月份从加利福尼亚到明尼苏达州的沙拉运输也带来了沉重的负担。此外,温室气体排放并不是问题的全部。^[63]粮食生产是淡水的第一大消耗者,是生物多样性丧失的最大诱因,也是自然资源枯竭的主要原因。

所有这些以及更多观点都出现在了膳食指南咨询委员会去年二月份发布的科学报告里。米里亚姆·尼尔森担任“负责该报告可持续性问题”的小组委员会的主席,她对膳食指南的最终版本未包括“减少肉类摄入,购买当地食品”倍感失望。“尤其是当你考虑到少吃肉(特别是红肉以及经过加工的肉类)有助于健康时。”她指出。

那到底怎么回事呢?官方的回应是可持续性远不在膳食指南的官方范围之内,膳食指南的官方范围是提供“营养和饮食方面的信息”。

^[64]也许(是因为)这些负责起草决议的机构与他们本应监管的行业走得过近。USDA 一方面在编写膳食建议,另一方面却又以美国农业公司为客户。

在研究者看来,“将膳食指南的范围限定在营养与膳食方面”的理念不妥。例如,大卫·沃林加就表示:“在以往的指南里,他们一直在关注粮食安全之类的问题——这想必是 USDA 的使命。^[65]如果想在未来获得安全的食品,那绝对需要担忧气候影响和未来可持续性。”

Part IV

Translation

· 参考译文 ·

The Qinghai-Tibet Railway, the world's highest and longest plateau railway, has a total length of 1,956 kilometers, with 960 kilometers of it at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. It is the first railway connecting Tibet and other parts of China. As the railway passes through one of the world's most vulnerable ecosystems, ecological conservation measures have been taken during and after its construction to ensure that it becomes a “green railway”. The railway has greatly shortened the travel time between inland China and Tibet. More importantly, it has greatly promoted Tibet's economic growth and bettered the lives of local residents. Since the opening of the railway, a growing number of people have opted to travel to Tibet by train, thus allowing them to enjoy the beautiful scenery along the way.

· 句子解析 ·

1. 第一句包含四小句,前三小句概述铁路的长度和海拔,可整体处理为一个长句,把总说部分“世界上最高最长的高原铁路”译为“青藏铁路”的同位语,把分说部分“全长 1 956 公里,其中有 960 公里……”译为句子主干 has a total length of... and 960 kilometers of it is... ,其中 and 960 kilometers of it is at an altitude of... 也可转化为 with 复合结构作伴随状语。第四小句概述铁路横跨的区域,可单独译为一句,其中“连接西藏和中国其他地区的”可译为定语从句 that connects... and... ,也可译为分词短语 connecting... and... 作后置定语。

2. 第二句由因果词“由于”串联,可处理为“原因状语从句+主句”结构。翻译从句时,要注意主语“铁路”特指上文的青藏铁路, railway 前应添加 the 表特指。翻译主句时,要注意无主句的译法,可根据常识逻辑补译出主语,即 the government has taken... measures,也可将无主句转译为省略施动者的被动句式,即... measures have been taken。“建设期间和建成后”可译为 during and after its construction(it 回指 the railway)。

3. 第三句句式简单,其中宾语的语义结构为“A 与 B 之间的旅行时间”,可译为 the travel time between A and B。结合语境和常识可知青藏铁路对旅行时间的影响延续至今且仍会持续下去,故译句应使用现在完成时。

4. 第四句中“更重要的是”是引起读者注意的插入语成分,可译为 More importantly 或 What's more 作句首插入语(以逗号与句子主干隔开)。“促进经济发展”与“改善居民生活”既可译为 and 连接的并列谓语短语,也可根据二者暗含的前因后果逻辑将后者译为现在分词短语作结果状语,即 it has greatly promoted Tibet's economic growth, improving the lives of local residents。“生活”除了可用 life 译出,也可处理为 living standards(生活水平)。

5. 第五句中时间短语“铁路开通后”可译为介词短语 Since the opening of the railway 或时间状语从句 Since the railway opened,此时主干的谓语应使用现在完成时态。“这样”提示前后两小句暗含因果关联,即“乘火车去西藏”带来的自然而然的结

