

2019年6月英语六级真题试卷（第三套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of motivation and methods in learning**. You can cite examples to illustrate your views. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

特别说明：由于2019年6月六级考试全国共考了2套听力，第三套真题听力试题与第1套或第2套内容一致，因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

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

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Steel is valued for its reliability, but not when it gets cold. Most forms of steel 26 become brittle (脆的) at temperatures below about -25°C unless they are mixed with other metals. Now, though, a novel type of steel has been developed that resists 27 at much lower temperatures, while retaining its strength and toughness - without the need for expensive 28.

Steel's fragility at low temperatures first became a major concern during the Second World War. After German U-boats torpedoed (用鱼雷攻击) numerous British ships, a 2700-strong fleet of cheap-and-cheerful "Liberty ships" was introduced to replace the lost vessels, providing a lifeline for the 29 British. But the steel shells of hundreds of the ships 30 in the icy north Atlantic, and 12 broke in half and sank.

Brittleness remains a problem when building steel structures in cold conditions, such as oil rigs in the Arctic. So scientists have 31 to find a solution by mixing it with expensive metals such as nickel.

Yuuji Kimura and colleagues in Japan tried a more physical 32. Rather than adding other metals, they developed a complex mechanical process involving repeated heating and very severe mechanical deformation, known as tempforming.

The resulting steel appears to achieve a combination of strength and toughness that is 33 to that of modern steels that are very rich in alloy content and, therefore, very expensive.

Kimura's team intends to use its tempformed steel to make ultra-high strength parts, such as bolts. They hope to reduce both the number of 34 needed in a construction job and their weight



—by replacing solid supports with 35 tubes, for example. This could reduce the amount of steel needed to make everything from automobiles to buildings and bridges.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) abruptly | I) cracked |
| B) additives | J) fractures |
| C) approach | K) hollow |
| D) ardently | L) relevant |
| E) besieged | M) reshuffled |
| F) channel | N) strived |
| G) comparable | O) violent |
| H) components | |

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 future of personal satellite technology is here—are we ready for it?

[A] Satellites used to be the exclusive playthings of rich governments and wealthy corporations. But increasingly, as space becomes more democratized, they are coming within reach of ordinary people. Just like drones (无人机) before them, miniature satellites are beginning to fundamentally transform our conceptions of who gets to do what up above our heads.

[B] As a recent report from the National Academy of Sciences highlights, these satellites hold tremendous potential for making satellite-based science more accessible than ever before. However, as the cost of getting your own satellite in orbit drops sharply, the risks of irresponsible use grow. The question here is no longer “Can we?” but “Should we?” What are the potential downsides of having a slice of space densely populated by equipment built by people not traditionally labeled as “professionals”? And what would the responsible and beneficial development and use of this technology actually look like? Some of the answers may come from a nonprofit organization that has been building and launching amateur satellites for nearly 50 years.

[C] Having your personal satellite launched into orbit might sound like an idea straight out of science fiction. But over the past few decades a unique class of satellites has been created that fits the bill: CubeSats. The “Cube” here simply refers to the satellite's shape. The most common CubeSat is a 10cm cube, so small that a single CubeSat could easily be mistaken for a paperweight on your desk. These mini-satellites can fit in a launch vehicle's formerly “wasted space.” Multiples can be deployed in combination for more complex missions than could be achieved by one CubeSat alone.

[D] Within their compact bodies these minute satellites are able to house sensors and communications receivers/transmitters that enable operators to study Earth from space, as well as space around Earth. They're primarily designed for Low Earth Orbit (LEO) - an easily accessible region of space from around 200 to 800 miles above Earth, where human-tended missions like the Hubble Space Telescope and the International Space Station (ISS) hang out. But they can attain



more distant orbits; NASA plans for most of its future Earth-escaping payloads (to the moon and Mars especially) to carry CubeSats.

[E] Because they're so small and light, it costs much less to get a CubeSat into Earth's orbit than a traditional communications or GPS satellite. For instance, a research group here at Arizona State University recently claimed their developmental small CubeSats could cost as little as \$3,000 to put in orbit. This decrease in cost allows researchers, hobbyists and even elementary school groups to put simple instruments into LEO or even having them deployed from the ISS.

[F] The first CubeSat was created in the early 2000s, as a way of enabling Stanford graduate students to design, build, test and operate a spacecraft with similar capabilities to the USSR's Sputnik (前苏联的人造卫星). Since then, NASA, the National Reconnaissance Office and even Boeing have all launched and operated CubeSats. There are more than 130 currently in operation. The NASA Educational Launch of Nano Satellite program, which offers free launches for educational groups and science missions, is now open to U.S. nonprofit corporations as well. Clearly, satellites are not just for rocket scientists anymore.

[G] The National Academy of Sciences report emphasizes CubeSats' importance in scientific discovery and the training of future space scientists and engineers. Yet it also acknowledges that widespread deployment of LEO CubeSats isn't risk-free. The greatest concern the authors raise is space debris - pieces of "junk" that orbit the earth, with the potential to cause serious damage if they collide with operational units, including the ISS.

[H] Currently, there aren't many CubeSats and they're tracked closely. Yet as LEO opens up to more amateur satellites, they may pose an increasing threat. As the report authors point out, even near-misses might lead to the "creation of a burdensome regulatory framework and affect the future disposition of science CubeSats."

[I] CubeSat researchers suggest that now's the time to ponder unexpected and unintended possible consequences of more people than ever having access to their own small slice of space. In an era when you can simply buy a CubeSat kit off the shelf, how can we trust the satellites over our heads were developed with good intentions by people who knew what they were doing? Some "expert amateurs" in the satellite game could provide some inspiration for how to proceed responsibly.

[J] In 1969, the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) was created in order to foster ham radio enthusiasts' (业余无线电爱好者) participation in space research and communication. It continued the efforts, begun in 1961, by Project OSCAR- a U.S.-based group that built and launched the very first nongovernmental satellite just four years after Sputnik. As an organization of volunteers, AMSAT was putting "amateur" satellites in orbit decades before the current CubeSat craze. And over time, its members have learned a thing or two about responsibility. Here, open source development has been a central principle. Within the organization, AMSAT has a philosophy of open sourcing everything making technical data on all aspects of their satellites fully available to everyone in the organization, and when possible, the public. According to a member of the team responsible for FOX 1-A, AMSAT's first CubeSat, this means that there's no way to sneak something like explosives or an energy emitter into an amateur satellite when everyone has access to the designs and implementation.

[K] However, they're more cautious about sharing information with nonmembers, as the organization guards against others developing the ability to hijack and take control of their satellites. This form of "self-governance" is possible within long-standing amateur organizations



that, over time, are able to build a sense of responsibility to community members, as well as society in general. But what happens when new players emerge, who don't have deep roots within the existing culture?

[L] Hobbyists and students are gaining access to technologies without being part of a long-standing amateur establishment. They're still constrained by funders, launch providers and a series of regulations - all of which rein in what CubeSat developers can and cannot do. But there's a danger they're ill-equipped to think through potential unintended consequences. What these unintended consequences might be is admittedly far from clear. Yet we know innovators can be remarkably creative with taking technologies in unexpected directions. Think of something as seemingly benign as the cellphone - we have microfinance and text-based social networking at one end of the spectrum, and improvised (临时制作的) explosive devices at the other.

[M] This is where a culture of social responsibility around CubeSats becomes important - not simply to ensure that physical risks are minimized, but to engage with a much larger community in anticipating and managing less obvious consequences of the technology. This is not an easy task. Yet the 'evidence from AMSAT and other areas of technology development suggests that responsible amateur communities can and do emerge around novel technologies. The challenge here, of course, is ensuring that what an amateur communities considers to be responsible, actually is. Here's where there needs to be a much wider public conversation that extends beyond government agencies and scientific communities to include students, hobbyists, and anyone who may potentially stand to be affected by the use of CubeSat technology.

36. Given the easier accessibility to space, it is time to think about how to prevent misuse of satellites.

37. A group of mini-satellites can work together to accomplish more complex tasks.

38. The greater accessibility of mini-satellites increases the risks of their irresponsible use.

39. Even school pupils can have their CubeSats put in orbit owing to the lowered launching cost.

40. AMSAT is careful about sharing information with outsiders to prevent hijacking of their satellites.

41. NASA offers to launch CubeSats free of charge for educational and research purposes.

42. Even with constraints, it is possible for some creative developers to take the CubeSat technology in directions that result in harmful outcomes.

43. While making significant contributions to space science, CubeSats may pose hazards to other space vehicles.

44. Mini-satellites enable operators to study Earth from LEO and space around it.

45. AMSAT operates on the principle of having all its technical data accessible to its members, preventing the abuse of amateur satellites.

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.

When I re-entered the full-time workforce a few years ago after a decade of solitary self-employment, there was one thing I was looking forward to the most: the opportunity to have work friends once again. It wasn't until I entered the corporate world that I realized, for me at least, being friends with colleagues didn't emerge as a priority at all. This is surprising when you consider the prevailing emphasis by scholars and trainers and managers on the importance of cultivating close interpersonal relationships at work. So much research has explored the way in which collegial (同事的) ties can help overcome a range of workplace issues affecting productivity and the quality of work output such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more.

Perhaps my expectations of lunches, water-cooler gossip and caring, deep-and-meaningful conversations were a legacy of the last time I was in that kind of office environment. Whereas now, as I near the end of my fourth decade, I realize work can be fully functional and entirely fulfilling without needing to be best mates with the people sitting next to you.

In an academic analysis just published in the profoundly-respected Journal of Management, researchers have looked at the concept of "indifferent relationships". It's a simple term that encapsulates (概括) the fact that relationships at work can reasonably be non-intimate, inconsequential, unimportant and even, dare I say it, disposable or substitutable.

Indifferent relationships are neither positive nor negative. The limited research conducted thus far indicates they're especially dominant among those who value independence over cooperation, and harmony over confrontation. Indifference is also the preferred option among those who are socially lazy. Maintaining relationships over the long term takes effort. For some of us, too much effort.

As noted above, indifferent relationships may not always be the most helpful approach in resolving some of the issues that pop up at work. But there are nonetheless several empirically proven benefits. One of those is efficiency. Less time chatting and socializing means more time working and churning (产出).

The other is self-esteem. As human beings, we're primed to compare ourselves to each other in what is an anxiety-inducing phenomenon. Apparently, we look down on acquaintances more so than friends. Since the former is most common among those inclined towards indifferent relationships, their predominance can bolster individuals' sense of self-worth.

Ego aside, a third advantage is that the emotional neutrality of indifferent relationships has been found to enhance critical evaluation, to strengthen one's focus on task resolution, and to gain greater access to valuable information. None of that might be as fun as after-work socializing but, hey, I'll take it anyway.



46. What did the author realize when he re-entered the corporate world?
- A) Making new friends with his workmates was not as easy as he had anticipated.
 - B) Cultivating positive interpersonal relationships helped him expel solitary feelings.
 - C) Working in the corporate world requires more interpersonal skills than self-employment.
 - D) Building close relationships with his colleagues was not as important as he had expected.
47. What do we learn from many studies about collegial relationships?
- A) Inharmonious relationships have an adverse effect on productivity.
 - B) Harmonious relationships are what many companies aim to cultivate.
 - C) Close collegial relationships contribute very little to product quality.
 - D) Conflicting relationships in the workplace exist almost everywhere.
48. What can be inferred about relationships at work from an academic analysis?
- A) They should be cultivated.
 - B) They are virtually irrelevant.
 - C) They are vital to corporate culture.
 - D) They should be reasonably intimate.
49. What does the author say about people who are socially lazy?
- A) They feel Uncomfortable when engaging in social interactions.
 - B) They often find themselves in confrontation with their colleagues.
 - C) They are Unwilling to make efforts to maintain Workplace relationships.
 - D) They lack basic communication skills in dealing with interpersonal issues.
50. What is one of the benefits of indifferent relationships?
- A) They provide fun at Work.
 - B) They help control emotions.
 - C) They help resolve differences.
 - D) They improve Work efficiency.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

In a few decades, artificial intelligence (AI) will surpass many of the abilities that we believe make us special. This is a grand challenge for our age and it may require an “irrational” response.

One of the most significant pieces of news from the US in early 2017 was the efforts of Google to make autonomous driving a reality. According to a report, Google’s self-driving cars clocked 1,023,330 km, and required human intervention 124 times. That is one intervention about every 8,047 km of autonomous driving. But even more impressive is the progress in just a single year: human interventions fell from 0.8 times per thousand miles to 0.2, a 400% improvement. With such progress, Google’s cars will easily surpass my own driving ability later this year.

Driving once seemed to be a very human skill. But we said that about chess, too. Then a computer beat the human world champion, repeatedly. The board game Go (围棋) took over from chess as a new test for human thinking in 2016, when a computer beat one of the world’s leading professional Go players. With computers conquering what used to be deeply human tasks, what will it mean in the future to be human? I worry about my six-year-old son. What will his place be



in a world where machines beat us in one area after another? He'll never calculate faster, never drive better, or even fly more safely. Actually, it all comes down to a fairly simple question: What's so special about us? It can't be skills like arithmetic, which machines already excel in. So far, machines have a pretty hard time emulating creativity, arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer, and yet more than simple randomness.

Perhaps, if we continue to improve information-processing machines, we'll soon have helpful rational assistants. So we must aim to complement the rationality of the machine, rather than to compete with it. If I'm right, we should foster a creative spirit because a dose of illogical creativity will complement the rationality of the machine. Unfortunately, however, our education system has not caught up to the approaching reality. Indeed, our schools and universities are structured to mould pupils to be mostly obedient servants of rationality, and to develop outdated skills in interacting with outdated machines. We need to help our children learn how to best work with smart computers to improve human decision-making. But most of all we need to keep the long-term perspective in mind: that even if computers will outsmart us, we can still be the most creative. Because if we aren't, we won't be providing much value in future ecosystems, and that may put in question the foundation for our existence.

51. What is the author's greatest concern about the use of AI?
- A) Computers are performing lots of creative tasks.
 - B) Many abilities will cease to be unique to human beings.
 - C) Computers may become more rational than humans.
 - D) Many human skills are fast becoming outdated.
52. What impresses the author most in the field of AI?
- A) Google's experimental driverless cars require little human intervention.
 - B) Google's cars have surpassed his driving ability in just a single year.
 - C) Google has made huge progress in autonomous driving in a short time.
 - D) Google has become a world leader in the field of autonomous driving.
53. What do we learn from the passage about creativity?
- A) It is rational.
 - B) It is predictable.
 - C) It is human specific.
 - D) It is yet to be emulated by AI.
54. What should schools help children do in the era of AI?
- A) Cultivate original thinking.
 - B) Learn to work independently.
 - C) Compete with smart machines.
 - D) Understand how AI works.
55. How can we humans justify our future existence?
- A) By constantly outsmarting computers.
 - B) By adopting a long-term perspective.
 - C) By rationally compromising with AI.
 - D) By providing value with our creativity.





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**.

汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字(character)而不是以字母构成的。目前仍在使用的书写系统中,汉语是最古老的。在中国,来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言,但由于汉字有统一的书写形式,他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。今天,随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强,越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。



2019年6月英语六级真题试卷（第三套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

【参考范文】

Any experienced teacher would seek to motivate his students to learn, and share advice on how to find the approaches to learning that suit them well. This universal consistency among education experts indisputably demonstrates an immutable principle of learning: initiative and correct methods are fundamental to academic success.

Highly motivated students find learning pleasant and rewarding, and therefore maintain a strong desire to acquire new knowledge and skills, and enough courage to meet new challenges. Unmotivated students, in contrast, feel like they are forced to learn and get bored easily with this seemingly endless process. In addition, proper methods are a contributing factor in increased efficiency and positive learning outcomes. Top students don't necessarily spend the most amount of time on learning, but more often than not have found the right ways to improve their academic performance.

It is widely acknowledged that there aren't any shortcuts to learning. But at least, a high level of motivation and smart strategies make someone a dedicated and efficient learner.

【范文译文】

任何有经验的老师都会设法激发学生的学习积极性，引导学生寻找适合自己的学习方法。这一教师之中的普遍现象无可辩驳地表明了一条亘古不变的学习原则：主动积极性和适当的方法对于学业成功不可或缺。

积极性高的学生觉得学习是件愉快且能带来收获的事，因而他们始终强烈地渴望学习新知识、新本领，始终拥有足够的胆量去迎接新挑战。相反，缺乏积极性的学生觉得自己是被迫在学习，很容易对这一看似望不到头的过程感到厌烦。此外，合适的方法也有助于提高效率，促成积极的学习成果。优等生未必在学习上花的时间最多，但他们多半都找到了能提升自己学习成绩的合适方法。

人们都说，学习没有快捷方式可走。但至少高度的积极性和明智的策略能让人学习更投入、高效。

【经典表达】

◆Tell me and I forge. Teach me and I may remember. Involve me and I learn. (Benjamin Franklin)
告诉我，我会忘记。教给我，我或许能记住。让我参与其中，我就能学会。(本杰明·富兰克林)

◆Wanting something is not enough. You must hunger for it. Your motivation must be absolutely compelling in order to overcome the obstacles that will invariably come your way. (Les Brown)
仅仅想要什么还不够。你得对它产生饥饿感。你必须要有绝对强大的动力，才能克服势必出现在你面前的阻碍。(莱斯·布朗)

◆Intrinsic motivation is one of learning's most precious resources. It bolsters us to stick out the tough moments of a challenge and pursue what we love to do. (Rachel Simmons)
内在动力是学习最为宝贵的一种资源。它激励我们在面临挑战的艰难时刻坚持到底，去追求我们所爱之事。(瑞秋·西蒙)



◆The motivation to do anything—like change your entire life around—doesn't just come from some magical, mystical place within you. Action is both the effect of motivation and the cause of it. (Mark Manson)

做任何事——比如完全改变你的生活——的动力不仅仅源自你体内某个奇特神秘之处。行动既是动力带来的结果，也是产生动力的原因。(马克·曼森)

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

【原文译文】

够抵御北极严寒的超高强度钢

钢因其可靠性而备受珍视，但在寒冷情况下则不然。当温度低于 -25°C 时，大多数钢材会突然变脆，除非与其他金属混合。不过，现在已研发出一种新型钢材，它可以在更低温度下抵抗断裂，而保持其强度和韧性不变——无需昂贵添加物。

钢的低温脆性问题于二战期间首次成为重大关注。继德国 U 型潜艇用鱼雷击沉众多英国船只后，一支由 2700 艘物美价廉“自由轮”组成的舰队被用来代替遭难的船只，为被困的英国人提供了一个摆脱困境的办法。然而，数百艘自由轮的钢壳在冰冷的北大西洋海域破裂，其中 12 艘裂成两半并沉入海底。

在寒冷条件下搭建钢结构，如在北极搭建石油钻井，脆性仍是个问题。于是，科学家将钢与镍等贵金属混合，努力寻求一种解决方案。

在日本，木村勇次及其同事尝试了一种更为物理的方法。他们没有添加其他金属，而是研发出一套复杂的物理力学过程，涉及反复加热及极强物理形变，通常称为形变回火制程。

由此制成的钢似乎兼具强度与韧性，可与合金含量丰富、因此价格昂贵的现代钢比拟。

木村的研究团队打算用形变回火制成的钢来制作超高强度的零件，比如螺栓。他们希望减少建筑工作中所需组件的数量和重量——比如用空心管来代替实心载体。这可以减少建造汽车、建筑、桥梁等一切东西所需的钢材耗量。

【答案解析】

26. 【答案】A) abruptly

【语法分析】空格词词性分两种情况：1. 当“Most forms of steel”结构为主语时（即 steel 为 of 介词结构后的核心名词），句子主干成分完整 Most forms of steel（主语）become（系动词）brittle（表语），空格词为副词；2. 当“Most forms of steel___”为主语时，steel 为修饰成分，空格词为 of 介词结构后的核心名词。

【答案解析】由前文论述主体 Steel 及③句论述主体 a novel type of steel 可推知，空格句主语应为 Most forms of steel 而非 Most forms of steel___，因而空格词只能为副词。①句指出钢具有良好的可靠性，但在低温下例外。②句 below about -25°C 明确 when it gets cold 具体数值，become brittle 呼应 but not (valued for its reliability)，可见 -25°C 为钢可靠性能的临界点（高于 -25°C 可靠性高；低于 -25°C 可靠性低），空格词应体现钢的可靠性能在这一临界点的突变，A) 正确。D) ardently“热烈地”符合词性要求，但一般只用于描述人的主观情感态度，而不用于描述事物属性的客观变化。

27. 【答案】J) fractures

28. 【答案】B) additives

【语法分析】空 27 所在 that 定语从句中缺少宾语，空格词应为名词。空 28 位于固定表达 the need for (doing) sth 后，且空格前为形容词 expensive，空格词应为名词。

【答案解析】②句介绍当下钢的缺陷：低温条件下可靠性低，需与其他金属结合才可保



持强度和韧性。③句指出新型钢的特色：在保持强度、韧性的同时，还能在更低温条件下抵抗____，且无需昂贵的____。借由两句间 though 所形成的语义对照功能不难推断，新型钢能有效解决当下钢“低温下易变脆、易断裂”、需其他金属添加材料才可改善低温脆性（但价格因此上升）”的缺陷，空 27 应照应 become brittle,表“脆性/破损/断裂等”，J) 正确；空 28 应照应 mixed with other metals,表“金属等混合/添加物质”，B) 正确。H) components 亦有“成分”之意，对空 28 有一定干扰。但 component 指某一物体中本身含有的成分、组件，与空格词要表达的“（来自外部的）添加成分”不符，可排除。

29. 【答案】E) besieged

【语法分析】空格位于 provide sth for sb/sth 结构中，且空格后已有核心名词 British (British 作形容词一般置于名词前)，空格词应为 British 的修饰成分，可能是名词、形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词。

【答案解析】第二段①句追溯历史“钢的低温脆性在二战期间首次成为重大关切”。②句详述历史事件：德国 U 型潜艇用鱼类击毁英国无数船只 → 英国建造“自由轮”舰队以挽救____英国人的生命。由此可知，空格词应契合“二战期间英德海战，英国舰队被德国鱼雷击沉，英军死伤无数”的语境，表示“（在战斗中）受困/受袭/受伤等”之意，备选项中只有 E) 符合文意。

30. 【答案】I) cracked

【语法分析】空格所在句主体结构为 the steel shells...___in the icy north Atlantic... and 12 broke... and sank, 可知空格词为 broke,sank 的并列谓语成分，应为 ed 分词（动词过去式）。

【答案解析】首先，由句首 But 可知空格句与前文“2700 艘自由轮组成的舰队解救了被困的英国海军”形成转折，可能涉及“舰队救援工作出现变故/意外”等，结合空格前 the steel shells of hundreds of the ships 可推测意外情况为“船体破损”；其次，由空格后两个 and 的连接递进作用，可推知船体“___”→断成两截→沉入海底”的变化过程，空格词应表示船体破坏的起始阶段，程度轻于 broke in half,sank, I) 符合文意。

31. 【答案】N) strived

【语法分析】空格词词性分为两种情况：1. have 为实意动词，则空格词为名词；2. have 为助动词，则空格词为 ed 分词（构成现在完成时）。

【答案解析】第三段①句指出当前问题：寒冷条件下建造钢结构仍有困难；②句指出当前研究状况：将钢与镍等贵金属混合____寻求解决方案；借由两句间 So 可知两者为“因（提出问题）——果（寻求解决办法）”语义关联，空格词应传递出一种“希望/愿景”等（名词），或传递出一种长期以来（为应对这一问题而）一直“致力于/投身于/努力做……”等的心理状态（动词），固定表达 strive to “努力做某事”，符合文意。

32. 【答案】C) approach

【语法分析】空格前为定冠词 a+形容词比较级 more physical,空格词应为可数名词单数。

【答案解析】空格句指出，Yuuji Kimura 及同事尝试了一种更具物理性的____;空格句下文指出：他们未添加其他金属，而是研发出一套复杂的物理力学过程。由比较结构 more physical 及取舍结构 Rather than... 可知，此处对比的是“化学处理法（向钢中添加其他金属）”VS“物理处理法”，空格词应与前文的“化学处理方法（solution）”并列，并且是对处理流程、原理等内容的综合概括，应表“方法/工艺/模式”等，C) 正确。

33. 【答案】G) comparable

【语法分析】空格所在定语从句主体结构为：that 关系代词作主语+ is +___+ to that 状语（that 为代词），空格词可能为名词、形容词（主系表结构）、ing 分词（进行时态）、ed 分词（被动语态）。

【答案解析】根据空格句中所涉两种钢的特性（The resulting steel... “通过变形回火制成



的强度及韧性兼具的新型钢 modern steels that... “合金含量丰富、造价高昂的现代钢”)可知本段实际指向新研发出的钢(物理制成钢)与现存的当下钢(化学合成钢)的区别。呼应首段新旧对比信息“当下多数钢低温易脆,因添加其他金属而保持了强度和韧性,但价格提升 VS 新型钢无需添加其他金属也能保持强度和韧性”:在强度和韧性上相当,在成本上则更低廉。空格词应体现“(两种合金在性能上的)一致性/同等性”,固定表达 be comparable to“比得上,与……相当”符合文意。L) relevant 亦可形成 be relevant to 结构,对本空有一定干扰,但其语义“与……相关”用于描述事物间的联系,即一事物受另一事物影响并随其发生改变,显然不符合本空所述两事物之间的对比情形,可排除。

34. 【答案】H) components

35. 【答案】K) hollow

【语法分析】空 34 位于 both A and B 结构中, the number of 34 (needed in a construction job 分词结构作后置定语)应与 their weight 为并列成分,中心词空 34 应为名词。空 35 位于 replace A with B 结构中,且空格后已有名词 tubes,空格词应为其修饰成分,可能是名词、形容词、ing 分词、ed 分词。

【答案解析】第六段以 intends to, hope to、一 by 分别引出研究团队对新工艺的应用方向、目的及方式,结合上下文可整理归纳出如下逻辑链:新工艺提高钢的强度及韧性,可用于制造高强度钢部件→通过____管取代实心载体以减少建筑工程中所需____的数量和重量(因钢强度提升,建筑达到同等承载要求所需的钢材减少)→减少钢材用量。由此可知 35 tubes 应与 solid supports 相对,传递出数量更少、重量更轻的语义, K) hollow 与 solid 相对,符合“重量更轻”要求;空 34 应表“零件/组件/施工材料”等,对应 parts, bolts, solid supports, tubes 等, H) 正确。

Section B

【原文译文】

个人卫星技术的未来——我们准备好了吗？

[A]人造卫星曾经是富裕国家和有钱企业的专属玩物。但随着太空愈加大众化,人造卫星变得越来越为平常百姓所及。就像之前的无人机一样,微型人造卫星正在彻底改变我们对“谁有机会参与我们头顶之事”的认知。

[B]正如美国国家科学院最近一份报告所强调的那样,在推动卫星科学更加容易获取方面,这些人造卫星拥有巨大潜力。然而,随着往轨道上发射专属人造卫星的成本急剧下降,不负责任地使用卫星的风险也在增加。我们面临的问题已经不是“能做与否”而是“应做与否”。如果某个空间大量充斥着传统上未被称为“专业人士”的人们所制造的卫星设备,会有什么潜在后果呢?对卫星技术负责任且有利的开发和使用时到底是什么样的?一个制造和发射业余人造卫星近五十年之久的非营利组织或许能够提供一些解答。

[C]将个人专属卫星发射到卫星轨道上听起来像是直接从科幻小说里搬出来的桥段。但在过去几十年里,人们制造了一类特殊人造卫星就能实现上述要求:立方星。此处,“立方”一词仅仅指的是卫星的形状(是立方体的)。最常见的立方星是一个 10 厘米见方的立方体,体积非常之小,以至于你很容易会把它误认为是书桌上的镇尺。这些迷你卫星能有效利用运载火箭之前的“浪费空间”。多个迷你卫星联合部署能够执行比单个卫星所能完成的更加复杂的任务。

[D]一些迷你卫星袖珍的身体内能够容纳传感器和通讯接收器/发射器,这能使操作者从太空研究地球以及地球周围的空间。这些卫星被设计主要用于近地轨道——地表上空大约 200 到 800 英里的那一部分容易到达的空间区域 此处也是哈勃天文望远镜和国际空间站这些由人类操控的太空任务的所在地。不过,这些卫星也能到达更远的轨道,美国国家航空航天局(NASA)计划在未来逃离地球(特别是飞向月球和火星)的大部分太空装备上携带



立方星。

[E]由于它们体型小重量轻,将一颗立方星送上地球轨道的成本要比把一颗传统通讯或GPS卫星送上轨道要便宜得多。例如,亚利桑那州立大学的一个研究团队最近声称,他们所研发的小型立方星只需花费3000美元就能进入轨道。成本下降使得研究人员、业余爱好者、甚至是小学生也能将简单的设备送入近地轨道,甚至能从国际空间站部署这些设备。

[F]第一颗立方星建造于21世纪早期,以供斯坦福大学的研究生设计、建造、测试和操作一台与前苏联人造卫星Sputnik具有相似功能的航天器。此后,美国国家航空航天局(NASA)、国家侦察局甚至波音公司都开始发射并运行立方星。目前,在轨运行的立方星有130多颗。为教育团体和科学任务提供免费发射的NASA纳米卫星发射教育计划,现在也向美国非营利组织开放。显然,人造卫星已经不再是火箭科学家们的专属了。

[G]国家科学院的报告强调了立方星在科学发现以及培养未来太空科学家和工程师方面的重要性。但它也承认,近地轨道立方星的大量部署并非没有风险。报告作者提出的最大担忧是太空残骸一围绕地球运行的“垃圾”碎片,如果它们与运行设备(包括国际空间站)相撞很可能造成严重损害。

[H]目前,立方星还不是很多,而且它们被密切追踪。但是随着近地轨道向更多业余人造卫星开放,它们可能会带来越来越大的威胁。正如报告作者所指出的那样,甚至近距离的错过也可能导致“一个繁重的监管体系的诞生,并且会影响科学用途的立方星的未来部署”。

[I]立方星的研究人员建议,是时候应该思考一下越来越多的人能向太空发射专属卫星所带来的可能的意外后果了。在一个轻易就能从货架上买到现成立方星套装的时代,我们如何才能相信我们头顶上卫星的研发者心怀善意且明确知晓自己的所作所为?在这场卫星游戏中,就如何负责任地开展这一工作这一问题,一些“经验丰富的爱好者”能够给出些许启发。

[J]1969年,无线电爱好者卫星公司(AMSAT)成立了,其目的是鼓励业余无线电爱好者参与太空研究和交流。这家公司延续了1961年开始的OSCAR项目,后者是一家位于美国的组织,它在前苏联人造卫星Sputnik面世四年之后建造和发射了第一颗非政府卫星。在如今立方星热潮出现的几十年前,AMSAT这家志愿者组织就已经把那些“业余”人造卫星送入了地球轨道。在此期间,它的成员对于责任问题已经了然于心。在这里,开源开发一直都是中心原则。在组织内部,AMSAT有一条开放一切资源的哲学——组织内部的每个人都能完全获取有关卫星方方面面的技术资料,如果可能的话,公众也能获取这些资料。负责AMSAT第一颗立方星FOX 1—A的一位团队成员指出,这意味着在一颗业余卫星上偷藏诸如炸药或者能量发射器的情况不可能出现,因为人人都能获知卫星的设计和操控情况。

[K]然而,在与非组织成员分享信息方面,他们却很谨慎,因为该组织担心其他机构会研发劫持及控制其卫星的技术。这种“自我管理”形式在存在已久的业余爱好者组织内部比较可行,随着时间推移,这些业余组织能够使行业成员以及行业整体建立一种责任感。但是,当那些不甚熟知当前文化的新成员出现后,情况会怎么样呢?

[L]业余爱好者和学生们无需加入一个存在已久的业余组织就能获取这些卫星技术。他们依然会受到投资人、卫星发射供货商和一系列规则的限制——所有这些都约束着立方星研发人员能做什么、不能做什么。但是,他们在充分思考潜在意外后果方面能力欠缺,这很危险。诚然,这些意外后果可能是什么尚不清楚。但是我们很清楚,在将技术应用于意想不到的方向方面,创新者们创意无穷。想想那些看起来和手机一样亲切的东西——一端是小额信贷和基于文本的社交网络,另一端却是临时制作的爆炸装置。

[M]这种情形之下,围绕立方星的社会责任感文化就变得非常重要——不仅要确保将有形风险降至最低,而且在预测和处理不那么明显的技术后果方面还要和更大社群密切合作。这并非易事。但是,AMSAT以及其他技术开发领域的证据表明,围绕于新技术的负责任的业余社群可能、而且也确实已经出现。当然,目前所面临的难题是确保某个业余社群所认为



的负责是真正的负责。这一问题需要更加广泛的社会各界共同讨论,不仅仅涉及政府机构和科研群体,还应该包括学生、业余爱好者以及可能受到立方星技术的使用所影响的任何人。

【答案解析】

36.【译文】鉴于向太空发射人造卫星变得更加容易,是时候思考如何避免卫星滥用的问题了。

【答案】[I]

【解析】[I] 段①句发出提醒:如今立方星非带容易获取,很难保证卫星不被坏人利用,是时候思考立方星的后果了,也即需要思考如何防止卫星被坏人利用。本题是对该两句的概括,其中 how to prevent misuse of satellites 同义转述②句 how can we trust...。

37.【译文】一组迷你卫星协同合作能够完成更加复杂的任务。

【答案】[C]

【解析】[C] 段引出立方星这种迷你卫星 (mini-satellites),⑥句指出多个迷你卫星可协同作业完成复杂任务。本题是对⑥句大意的同义改写。

38.【译文】迷你卫星更加容易获取增加了不负责任使用卫星的风险。

【答案】[B]

【解析】[B] 段②句指出,如今发射个人专属卫星的成本大幅降低,意味着卫星越来越容易获取,这增加了不负责任地滥用卫星的风险。本题是对该两句的概括,其中 greater 对应表示变化的动词 drops.均表明卫星日益普及的趋势。

39.【译文】由于发射成本降低,甚至小学生都能将他们的立方星送入轨道。

【答案】[E]

【解析】[E] 段①②句介绍立方星发射成本大幅降低,③句进而指出发射成本低使得包括小学生在内的更多人都能发射专属卫星。本题是对③句内容的同义改写。

40.【译文】AMSAT 在与外人分享信息方面非常谨慎,以防他们的卫星被人劫持。

【答案】[K]

【解析】[K] 段①句指出 AMSAT 不轻易对外人分享资源,以防卫星被劫持。本题是对该句的同义改写,其中 is careful about 同义替换 are... cautious about; to prevent...同义替换 guards against... ,

41.【译文】NASA 为教育和研究目的免费提供发射立方星的服务。

【答案】[F]

【解析】[F] 段④句指出 NASA 为教育和科研团队免费提供卫星发射服务。本题是对该句的同义改写。

42.【译文】即便有限制,一些创新的研发者仍然有可能将立方星用于导致不良结果的方向上。

【答案】[L]

【解析】[L] 段②句指出新加入的业余卫星爱好者的确受到一些限制,⑤句转而继续指出一些人在利用技术方面创意无穷,很可能会将卫星用于不良目的。本题是对两句内容的总结概括。

43.【译文】立方星尽管为太空科学做出巨大贡献,但也可能给其他太空装置带来危害。

【答案】[G]

【解析】[G] 段①句肯定立方星对科学研究至关重要,②③句指出其并非没有风险“太空残骸增多,如果撞上太空中运行的设备将造成严重后果”。本题是对该段大意的概括总结。

44.【译文】迷你卫星使操作者能够从近地轨道研究地球及其周围空间。

【答案】[D]

【解析】[D]段①句介绍立方星(迷你卫星)的用途“研究地球及其周围空间”,②句介绍其运行轨道“要在近地轨道(LEO)运行”。本题是对①句的同义概括,LEO 是对句中 space 的具化。



45. 【译文】AMSAT 的运营原则是，使所有成员都能获取所有技术数据，以避免业余卫星的滥用。

【答案】[J]

【解析】[J] 段⑥句介绍 AMSAT 的原则/理念 (a philosophy) “所有技术数据全部内部开源共享，人人都能获取卫星设计和操控数据”，⑦句指出其好处“避免卫星为不法分子所利用”。本题是对两句内容的概括总结。

Section C

【原文译文】

Passage One

淡漠人际关系有助提升工作效率及个人自尊

做了十年孤独的自由职业者之后，前几年我又重回全职职场，当时我最期待的一件事是：又有与同事为友的机会了。而当我真正踏入职场时，我才意识到，与同事为友根本不算头等大事，至少对我来说是如此。鉴于学者、培训师、管理者都普遍强调工作中培养亲密人际关系的重要性，这很让人奇怪。如此多研究探讨了同事关系如何帮助解决职场中一系列影响工作效率及工作质量的问题，诸如基于团队合作中的冲突、嫉妒、使坏、怒火及其他。

我对午餐、办公室八卦以及充满关怀、深入而又有意义的交谈的期待也许是上份工作办公环境的后遗症。然而现在，随着年岁渐近 40，我突然意识到，无需与旁座同事为友，工作也能全面开展、成就满满。

在新近发表在备受尊崇的《管理学报》上的一篇学术分析中，研究人员仔细研究了“淡漠关系”这个概念。这是一个简单的术语，概括了这么一个事实：职场关系按理说可以不亲密、微不足道、不重要，甚至，说句不中听的，可以用完即扔或可任意取代。

淡漠关系既非正面也非负面。截至目前所开展的有限研究表明，淡漠关系在那些重独立甚于合作、重和谐甚于冲突的人群中占主导。淡漠也是那些社交懒人的首选。长期维持关系要付出努力。对我们当中一些人来说，要付出太多努力。

如前所述，在解决工作中一些突发事件时，淡漠关系可能并不总是最有效办法。但它仍有若干实证好处。其中之一是效率。更少时间闲聊、社交，意味着更多时间工作、产出。

另外一个好处在自尊。在当下这样一个催生焦虑的大环境下，身而为人的我们时刻准备着将自己与他人比较。相较朋友，我们貌似更瞧不起泛泛之交。由于泛泛之交在那些有淡漠关系倾向的人群中很常见，他们的主导地位能增强个人自我价值感。

除自尊以外，第三个好处是，人们发现淡漠关系的情感中立能提升批判性评价能力，增强对任务解决的专注力，更有机会获得有价值信息。这些可能都没有下班后的社交有趣，不过，嘿，总之我要接纳它（我要情感中立）。

【答案解析】

46. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查作者重回职场的感悟，由 re-entered the corporate world 定位至首段①②句(When I re-entered the full-time workforce...It wasn't until I enter the corporate world that...)

【解析】A) 将原文作者感悟：与同事交朋友并非那么重要 (not... a priority at all) 窜改为并非那么容易 (not... easy)。B) 利用首句“10 年自由职业孤单，重回职场之际最期待又能与同事为友”捏造出“积极人际关系能消除孤独感”，但文中并未提及积极人际关系对孤独感的作用。C) 由③④句“职场中亲密人际关系的重要性”捏造出“职场工作比自由职业更需要人际交往能力”，但文中并未提及这两种工作对人际交往能力的要求。文首两句对比作者重回职场前后的心理感受：最期待与同事为友 VS 与同事为友根本不算上等大事。可见，作者重回职场前以为与同事为友是头等大事，而重回职场后发现这根本不算上等大事，故



D) 正确。

47. 【答案】A

【定位】本题考查有关同事关系的研究，由 studies about collegial relationships 定位至首段末句 (research. ... collegial ties...)

【解析】由首段③句“培训师、管理者都强调亲密的同事关系的重要性”推导而来，但这是管理现状，并非研究所涉内容。D) 根据段末句尾 such as team-based conflict, jealousy, undermining, anger, and more 所展现出的“职场中问题多多”捏造出“职场中冲突无处不在”，但文中无据可依。该句指出，许多研究探索了“（亲密）同事关系如何帮助克服职场中一系列影响工作效率和工作质量的问题的方式”，由此可见，密切/ 和谐的同事关系会对工作效率和质量有积极影响，而疏远/ 不和谐的同事关系会对工作效率和质量有消极影响。故 A) 正确，同时排除 C)。

48. 【答案】B

【定位】本题考查学术分析中对职场关系的相关信息，由 relationships at work、an academic analysis 可定位至第三段 (In an academic analysis. ... relationships at work. ...)

【解析】A)、C) 均流露出“职场关系重要”之意，与学术分析所示信息相悖；D) 将 can reasonably be non-intimate “可以合理地不亲密（不亲密也合理）”窜改为 should be reasonably intimate “应该适当亲密”（附注：文中 reasonably 用以说明 can be..., 选项中 reasonably 用以说明 intimate, 有语义差别）。段中首先引出学术分析中探讨的概念：淡漠关系；随后对它进行具体介绍：这一术语简单，却囊括这样一个事实——职场关系可以不亲密、微不足道、不重要、甚至可以用完即扔或可任意取代。由此可推知，职场关系几乎无关紧要，故 B) 正确。

49. 【答案】C

【定位】本题考查作者对社交懒人的评价，由 socially lazy 定位至第四段③句。

【解析】A)、B) 均根据②句 (value) harmony over confrontation “重和谐甚于冲突”分别捏造出“人际交往不适（因为害怕冲突所以重视和谐）”、“常与人发生冲突（为了避免冲突而选择和谐）”，D) 则根据②句 value independence over cooperation “重独立甚于合作”捏造出“缺乏基本沟通技巧（因为不会沟通而选择独立）”，但文中这两个 value A over B 结构均非说明社交懒人，而是与之并行的另一群体：重独立甚于合作、重和谐甚于冲突的人群。第四段③句指出，淡漠（关系）是社交懒人首选；随后④⑤句补充说明原因：长期维持关系需要付出（太多）势力。可见，对于社交懒人而言，他们不愿意努力维持职场关系，他们选择淡漠职场关系，认为职场关系并不重要（不影响工作效率及质量），故 C) 正确。

50. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查淡漠关系的好处，由 benefits of indifferent relationships 定位至第五、六、七段。

【解析】A) 中 fun 来自文末句，但这里指“淡漠关系（带来的益处）不如下班后社交有趣”，而非“淡漠关系为工作提供乐趣”。B) 由 indifferent 的常规联想（冷静克制）和末段 emotional neutrality（情感中立）杂糅捏造出“控制情绪”，原文并无根据。C) 将第五段首句“解决工作问题 (resolving. ... issues. ... at work)”篡改为“解决分歧 (resolve differences)”。第五段末两句指出好处之一：效率——花在闲聊、社交上的时间更少意味着有更好的时间来工作及产出，意即，淡漠关系能够提升工作效率，故 D) 正确。

【原文译文】

Passage Two

人类必须利用自身创造力应对 AI 挑战，与其形成互补

几十年后，人工智能将在众多我们认为使我们与众不同的能力上超越我们。这是我们时



代的一个巨大挑战，可能需要我们做出“非理性”的回应。

2017年初美国一则重大新闻是有关谷歌为实现自动驾驶所作的种种努力。根据一项报告，谷歌的无人驾驶汽车已跑了 1023330 公里，期间所需的人为干预操作为 124 次。也就是每自动驾驶 8047 公里才有一次人为干预。但更令人叹服的是它在仅仅一年时间里所取得的进步：人为干预从每千英里 0.8 次下降至 0.2 次，改进了 400%。照这样的发展速度，谷歌汽车（的驾驶能力）到年底就轻松超越我的驾驶能力了。

曾几何时，驾驶似乎是一项人类专属技能。我们以前也如此谈论过国际象棋。而后计算机屡次击败了国际象棋世界冠军。2016 年，围棋接替国际象棋再次对人类的思维能力进行考验，结果计算机完胜世界一流的职业围棋棋手。随着计算机不断攻克那些曾经专属于人类的任务，未来我们身为人类的意义何在？我担心我那六岁的儿子。随着机器接二连三地在各个领域打败我们，他在未来世界的位置会是怎样的？他永远不会比机器计算得更快、不会把车开得更好，甚至无法做到更加安全地飞行。事实上，这一切归根结底是一个相当简单的问题：我们的特别之处是什么？它不可能是算术那类技能，因为机器已经很擅长了。到目前为止，机器还很难模仿人的创造力，（因为）创造力的任意性很强，是机器所无法推断的，更何况这种任意性不仅仅是单纯的随机。

或许，如果我们继续改进进行信息处理的机器，我们很快就能获得具备理性的好帮手。因此，我们必须力求与机器的理性进行互补，而不是与之一较高下。如果我没错的话，我们就应该鼓励创新精神，因为一定量的不合逻辑的创造力将与机器的理性形成互补。然而不幸的是，我们的教育体制还没有跟上这一逼近的现实。实际上，我们中小学和大学所精心安排的教育就是要把学生塑造成为理性的顺从奴隶，以及提高学生与落伍机器合作的过时技能。我们需要帮助我们的孩子，让他们学会怎样与智能计算机通力合作以优化人类决策。但我们尤其要记得把目光放长远：即便将来计算机变得比我们聪明，我们仍然可以是最具创造力的。因为如果我们做不到这点，我们就无法在未来的生态系统中创造多少价值，而这将动摇我们自身存在的根基。

【答案解析】

51. 【答案】B

【定位】本题考查作者对 AI 应用的担忧，根据题干关键词 *greatest concern* 和 AI 定位至第一段（AI... grand challenge）。

【解析】A、D 均从定位信息过度推断而来，前者与第三段段末信息“AI 尚不能仿效人类的创造力”相悖，后者 *Many... outdated* 过于绝对，文中并无信息支撑。C 看似符合第四段首句对 AI 的预测“继续改进信息处理机器将为我们带来具备理性（*rational*）的好帮手”，但首先“好帮手”≠“更理性”，其次该内容立足“正面”，并非作者担忧之事。第一段①句介绍趋势：人工智能将在许多我们自以为独特的能力方面超越我们。②句评论：这是我们当今时代的一大挑战。由此可知，作者担忧 AI 的应用将导致很多能力不再为人类所独有，B 正确。

52. 【答案】C

【定位】本题询问最令作者叹服的 AI 领域成就，可结合题干关键词 *impress* 与选项复现词 *Google* 定位至第二段（*Google... impressive*）

【解析】A 源于第二段中②③句信息，但“AI 程度高”并非题干所问的“*impresses the author the most*”，其次 *little intervention* 有些绝对：少≠几乎无需。B 将⑤句“未来预测（*will easily surpass*）”歪曲为“当前事实”。D 由①句谷歌自动驾驶技术“引发高度关注”过度推断出“领先全世界”。本段介绍了 AI 领域重大应用之一“谷歌自动驾驶汽车”。①句首先指出谷歌在自动驾驶方面的势力引发关注。②③句具体介绍其成就：自动驾驶汽车仅需要极少的人为干预操作。④句进而引出更令人叹服的内容：仅一年内自动化程度就提高 400%。综上可知，最令作者



印象深刻的当属谷歌自动驾驶技术“在短时间内取得的巨大进步”，C 正确。

53. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查创造力的事实细节，定位至第三段末句 (...creativity...)

【解析】A 与句中 creativity 的修饰语 arbitrary enough not to be predicted by a computer (主观任意性很强，机器没法习得规律) 所含之意“创造力非理性、不合逻辑”相悖。C 将文中比较对象“人机对比——机器很难模仿”偷换为“人类与万物对比”并得出创造力为人类专属的武断结论。该句指出，目前为止，机器(即 AI)想模仿创造力还相当困难，因为创造力不是单纯的随机，它具有很强的任意性，不是计算机所能够推知的。故 D 正确，同时排除 B。

54. 【答案】A

【定位】本题询问学校在 AI 时代应履行的教育义务，根据题干关键词 help children 定位至第四段⑥句 (help our children)。

【解析】B 从⑤句 obedient servants 臆断出“学生不成熟、不独立”，但“顺从”在文中对应“打破常规、创新”。C 与②句“我们不应与机器(的理性)争斗”相悖。D 将段中所述“与机器通力合作”误读为“必须掌握 AI 相关技能(以驾驳、协同)”，但“通力合作”是作者在摆正人类态度“不应竞争/敌对，而应加以利用”，而非对学校的期许，事实上文中对当前教育的不满并非“忽视 AI 相关教育”，而是“对理性内容灌输过多，忽略创新能力”。该句指出，我们需要帮助孩子，让他们学会如何与智能计算机合作，改善人类决策。而回顾②③句可知，人类需要借助创造力与机器的理性形成互补，我们需要鼓励创新精神。综上可知，学校应该鼓励并帮助学童培养创新思维，A 正确。

55. 【答案】D

【定位】本题询问“人类如何为我们未来的存在正名(=要想不被机器淘汰，应该如何做)”，根据题干关键词 our future existence 定位至第四段末句。

【解析】A、B 干扰均源于⑦句：A 利用让步状语“计算机可能会变得比我们聪明”过度推断出“我们需要在智力/理性上胜过计算机”，但这与②句“我们应该与计算机的理性形成互补，而非与之竞争”相悖；B 虽然复现“长远眼光”，但此处意在提振我们人类的士气：长期来看人类仍然可以做到比机器更具创造力；“眼光长远”并不能解决“人类在 AI 时代存续”的问题。C 源于段中“合作、互补”等信息，但文中并未提及“人类必须妥协”，其次“理性地”恰恰是作者希望人类暂且放下的东西，创造力对应的实为“非理性/非逻辑”。本句指出，如果我们做不到这点 (we aren't)，那么我们就不能在未来创造多少价值，从而动摇自身存在的根基。回溯⑦句可知，“这点”的具体内容即指“具有创造力 (be the most creative)”。综上可知，未来人类需要利用创造力创造价值，这样才能捍卫自身存在，D 正确。

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

【参考译文】

Chinese is now the language with the largest number of native speakers in the world. One important way in which Chinese differs from western languages is that, instead of letters, it uses characters. Chinese is the oldest script still in use. In China, people from different regions may find it difficult to understand each other's dialects, but they have little difficulty in communicating through written Chinese, because Chinese characters share a common written form. Chinese has played an important role in uniting the Chinese nation in history. Today, with the rapid growth of China's economy and the increase in its global influence, a rising number of people from other countries also start learning Chinese.



【逐句解析】

1. 汉语现在是世界上用作本族语人数最多的语言。

【词汇】汉语 Chinese; the Chinese language; 本族语 native language/tongue; 说本族语的人/本族语使用者 native speaker

【句子】“用作本族语人数”中“数”为中心词,可译为 the number of,“用作本族语的人”可使用固定词组 native speaker (以某种语言为母语的人,说本族语的人)。“最多”修饰“数”,可译为 number 的前置定语 largest。整个表语部分可处理为: the language (中心词) + with the largest number of native speakers (后置定语)。

2. 汉语与西方语言的一个重要区别在于它是以方块字 (character) 而不是以字母构成的。

【词汇】西方语言 western languages; 字母 alphabet; letters; 而不是 rather than; instead of; 以.....构成 be made up of

【句子】主句结构“A和B的一个区别在于”可使用 One way in which A differs from B is that... 或 One difference between A and B is that... 句式。从句谓语“以.....构成”可译为短语 is made up of... is written in...,也可意译为 uses... (字母、汉字属语言的不同书写系统, use 可表示采用/使用某种书写系统); 从句宾语为取舍结构“(是)而不是”,可译为...rather than/instead of... “字母”可译为 letters 或 an alphabet (alphabet 指一种语言的全部字母/一套字母)。

3. 目前仍在使用的书写系统中,汉语是最古老的。

【词汇】(目前)仍在使用的 still in use; in-use; 书写系统 script; writing system

【句子】“书写系统中”描述限定范围,可直译为状语 among... scripts,也可转译为表示属性的表语 (is)... script,并把“目前仍在使用的”和“最古老的”都译为表语 script 的定语,即 the oldest script still in use

4. 在中国,来自不同地区的人可能听不懂对方的方言,但由于汉字有统一的书写形式,他们交流起来几乎没有任何困难。

【词汇】方言 dialect; (language) variety; 统一的 unified; common; 听懂 understand; 书写形式 written form; 交流 communicate; communication

【句子】“可能听不懂对方的方言”指“难以理解彼此的方言”,可译为 find it difficult to understand each other's dialects。“由于汉字,他们”翻译时应将主干部分 they...前置,使 they 直接回指前一分句的“不同地区的人”而非“汉字”,从而避免指代歧义;且根据句内转折逻辑可知“交流”实指“通过书面语言交流”,故可译为 communicating through written Chinese 或 written communications 表达“做某事有.....困难”可使用 have... difficulty/trouble (in) doing sth 句式。

5. 汉语历史上对团结中华民族发挥了重要作用。

【词汇】团结 unite; 中华民族 the Chinese nation; 发挥.....作用 play a... role

【句子】本句主干为“汉语对.....发挥作用”,可使用 play a... role in... 句式。“团结中华民族”应译为动名词形式做 in 的宾语。“历史上”对应的介词短语 in history 应按英语习惯置于句末或句首。

6. 今天,随着中国经济的快速增长和全球影响力的增强,越来越多其他国家的人也开始学习汉语。

【词汇】随着 with; as; 全球影响力 global influence; 越来越多(的)a(n) growing /increasing/rising number of

【句子】时间状语“随着.....”可直译为 with 引导的介词短语(中心词“增长”“增强”需译为名词或动名词做介词宾语),也可译为 as 引导的从句(两个并列的偏正结构均需转化为主谓结构)。“越来越多”修饰“人”而非“国家”,可译为 a rising number of people。

