

2019 年 6 月英语六级真题试卷（第二套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **the importance of mutual understanding and respect in interpersonal relationships**. 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)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter **on Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) Why Roman Holiday was more famous than Breakfast at Tiffany's.
B) Why Audrey Hepburn had more female fans than male ones.
C) Why the woman wanted to be like Audrey Hepburn.
D) Why so many girls adored Audrey Hepburn.
2. A) Her unique personality.
B) Her physical condition.
C) Her shift of interest to performing arts.
D) Her family's suspension of financial aid.
3. A) She was not an outgoing person.
B) She was modest and hardworking.
C) She was easy-going on the whole.
D) She was usually not very optimistic.
4. A) She was influenced by the roles she played in the films.
B) Her parents taught her to symbolize with the needy.
C) She learned to volunteer when she was a child.
D) Her family benefited from other people's help.

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

5. A) Give a presentation.
B) Raise some questions.
C) Start a new company.
D) Attend a board meeting.
6. A) It will cut production costs.
B) It will raise productivity.
C) No staff will be dismissed.
D) No new staff will be hired.



7. A) The timeline of restructuring.
B) The reasons for restructuring.
C) The communication channels.
D) The company's new missions.
8. A) By consulting their own department managers.
B) By emailing questions to the man or the woman.
C) By exploring various channels of communication.
D) By visiting the company's own computer network.

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) It helps passengers to take care of their pet animals.
B) It has animals to help passengers carry their language.
C) It uses therapy animals to soothe nervous passengers.
D) It allows passengers to have animal travel with them.
10. A) Avoiding possible dangers.
B) Finding their way around.
C) Identifying drug smugglers.
D) Looking after sick passengers.
11. A) Schedule their flights around the animal visits.
B) Photograph the therapy animals at the airport.
C) Keep some animals for therapeutic purposes.
D) Bring their animals on board their plane.

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

12. A) Beside a beautifully painted wall in Arles.
B) Beside the gate of an ancient Roman city.
C) At the site of an ancient Roman mansion.
D) At the entrance to a reception hall in Rome.
13. A) A number of different images.
B) A number of mythological heroes.
C) Various musical instruments.
D) Paintings by famous French artists.
14. A) The originality and expertise shown.
B) The worldly sophistication displayed.
C) The stunning images vividly depicted.
D) The impressive skills and costly dyes.
15. A) His artistic taste is superb.
B) His identity remains unclear.
C) He was a collector of antiques.
D) He was a rich Italian merchant.



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) They encourage international cooperation.
- B) They lay stress on basic scientific research.
- C) They place great emphasis on empirical studies.
- D) They favour scientists from its member countries.
- 17.A) Many of them wish to win international recognition.
- B) They believe that more hands will make light work.
- C) They want to follow closely the international trend.
- D) Many of their projects have become complicated.
- 18.A) It requires mathematicians to work independently.
- B) It is faced with many unprecedented challenges.
- C) It lags behind other disciplines in collaboration.
- D) It calls for more research funding to catch up.

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

- 19.A) Scientists tried to send a balloon to Venus.
- B) Scientists discovered water on Venus.
- C) Scientists found Venus had atmosphere.
- D) Scientists observed Venus from a space vehicle.
- 20.A) It resembles Earth in many aspects.
- B) It is the same as fiction has portrayed.
- C) It is a paradise of romance for alien life.
- D) It undergoes geological changes like Earth.
- 21.A) It might have been hotter than it is today.
- B) It might have been a cozy habitat for life.
- C) It used to have more water than Earth.
- D) It used to be covered with rainforests.

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

- 22.A) Causes of sleeplessness.
- B) Cross-cultural communication.
- C) Cultural psychology.
- D) Motivation and positive feelings.
- 23.A) They attach great importance to sleep.
- B) They often have trouble falling asleep.
- C) They pay more attention to sleep efficiency.
- D) They generally sleep longer than East Asians.
- 24.A) By asking people to report their sleep habits.
- B) By observing people's sleep patterns in labs.
- C) By having people wear motion-detecting watches.



- D) By videotaping people's daily sleeping processes.
- 25.A) It has made remarkable progress in the past few decades.
- B) It has not yet explored the cross-cultural aspect of sleep.
- C) It has not yet produced anything conclusive.
- D) It has attached attention all over the world.

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.

The dream of personalised flight is still vivid in the minds of many inventors, some developing cycle-powered craft, others 26 money into jetpacks (喷气飞行背包). However, the flying car has always remained the 27 symbol of personal transport freedom.

Several companies around the world have produced 28 that can drive on roads and fly. Airbus has a futuristic modular (组件式的) concept involving a passenger capsule that can be 29 from the road-going chassis (底盘) and picked up by a helicopter-type machine.

But all these concepts are massively expensive, require safety certification standards for road and air, need 30 controls, involve complex folding wings and propellers, and have to be flown from air-strips. So they are likely to remain rich people's playthings rather than practical transport solutions for the masses.

"A car that takes off from some London street and lands in another 31 street is unlikely to happen," says Prof. Gray, a leading aeronautical engineer. "Sky taxis are much more likely." But that won't stop inventors from dreaming up new ways to fly and trying to persuade investors to back their sometimes 32 schemes.

Civilian aviation is being disrupted, not by the age-old desires for speed, romanticism and 33, but by the pressing need to respond to a changing climate. New electric engines coupled with artificial intelligence and 34 systems will contribute to a more efficient, integrated transport system that is less polluting and less noisy. That may sound simple, but as Prof. Gray says, "When I travel somewhere I like this notion that when I finish my journey I feel better than when I started it. That's completely at 35 with how I feel today." Now that would be progress.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) autonomous | I) pouring |
| B) detached | J) prototypes |
| C) dual | K) random |
| D) glamour | L) repressing |
| E) imminent | M) segmented |
| F) odds | N) spectrum |
| G) opposites | O) ultimate |
| H) outrageous | |



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**.

Companies Are Working with Consumers to Reduce Waste

[A] As consumers, we are very wasteful. Annually, the world generates 1.3 billion tons of solid waste. This is expected to go up to 2.2 billion by 2025. The developed countries are responsible for 44% of waste, and in the U.S. alone, the average person throws away their body weight in rubbish every month.

[B] Conventional wisdom would seem to suggest that companies have no incentive to lengthen the life cycle of their products and reduce the revenue they would get from selling new goods. Yet, more and more businesses are thinking about how to reduce consumer waste. This is partly driven by the rising price of raw materials and metals. It is also partly due to both consumers and companies becoming more aware of the need to protect our environment.

[C] When choosing what products to buy and which brands to buy from, more and more consumers are looking into sustainability. This is opposed to just price and performance they were concerned about in the past. In a survey of 54 of the world's leading brands, almost all of them reported that consumers are showing increasing care about sustainable lifestyles. At the same time, surveys on consumers in the U.S. and the U.K. show that they also care about minimizing energy use and reducing waste.

[D] For the most part, consumers control what happens to a product. But some companies are realizing that placing the burden of recycling entirely on the consumer is not an effective strategy, especially when tossing something away seems like the easiest and most convenient option.

[E] Some retailers and manufacturers in the clothing, footwear, and electronics industries have launched environmental programs. They want to make their customers interested in preserving their products and preventing things that still have value from going to the garbage dump. By offering services to help expand the longevity of their products, they're promising quality and durability to consumers, and receiving the reputational gains for being environmentally friendly.

[F] For example, the Swedish jeans company Nudie Jeans offers free repair at twenty of their shops. Instead of discarding their old worn-out jeans, customers bring them in to be renewed. The company even provides mail-order repair kits and online videos, so that customers can learn how to fix a pair of jeans at home. Their philosophy is that extending the life of a pair of jeans is not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product. When customers do want to toss their pair, they can give them back to the store, which will repurpose and resell them. Another clothing company, Patagonia, a high-end outdoor clothing store, follows the same principle. It has partnered with DIY website iFixit to teach consumers how to repair their clothing, such as waterproof outerwear, at home. The company also offers a repair program for their customers for a modest fee. Currently, Patagonia repairs about 40,000 garments a year in their Reno, Nevada, service center. According to the company's CEO, Rose Marcario, this is about building a company that cares about the environment. At the same time, offering



repair supports the perceived quality of its products.

[G] In Brazil, the multinational corporation Adidas has been running a shoe-recycling program called “Sustainable Footprint” since 2012. Customers can bring shoes of any brand into an Adidas store to be shredded and turned into alternative fuels for energy creation instead of being burned as trash. They are used to fuel cement ovens. To motivate visitors to bring in more old shoes, Adidas Brazil promotes the program in stores by showing videos to educate customers, and it even offers a discount each time a customer brings in an old pair of shoes. This boosts the reputation and image of Adidas by making people more aware of the company’s values.

[H] Enormous opportunities also lie with e-waste. It is estimated that in 2014 the world produced some 42 million metric tons of e-waste (discarded electrical and electronic equipment and its parts) with North America and Europe accounting for 8 and 12 million metric tons respectively. The materials from e-waste include iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled. Together, the value of these metals is estimated to be about \$52 billion. Electronics giants like Best Buy and Samsung have provided e-waste take-back programs over the past few years, which aim to refurbish (翻新) old electronic components and parts into new products.

[I] For other companies interested in reducing waste, helping the environment, and providing the sustainable lifestyles that consumers seek, here are some first steps for building a relationship with customers that focuses on recycling and restoring value to products:

[J] Find partners. If you are a manufacturer who relies on outside distributors, then retailers are the ideal partner for collecting old products. Power tool maker DeWalt partners with companies, such as Lowe’s and Napa Auto Parts, to collect old tools at their stores for recycling. The partnership benefits both sides by allowing unconventional partners (for example, two companies from two different industries) to work together on a specific aspect of the value chain, like, in this example, an engine firm with an accessory one.

[K] Create incentives. Environmental conscientiousness isn’t always enough to make customers recycle old goods. For instance, DeWalt discovered that many contractors were holding on to their old tools, even if they no longer worked, because they were expensive purchases and it was hard to justify bringing them in to recycle. By offering instant discounts worth as much as \$100, DeWalt launched a trade-in program to encourage people to bring back tools. As a result, DeWalt now reuses those materials to create new products.

[L] Start with a trial program, and expect to change the details as you go. Any take-back program will likely change over time, depending on what works for your customers and company goals. Maybe you see low customer participation at first, or conversely, so much success that the cost of recycling becomes too high. Best Buy, for instance, has been bearing the lion’s share of e-waste volume since two of its largest competitors, Amazon and Wal-mart, do not have their own recycling programs. Since the launch of its program, Best Buy changed its policy to add a \$25 fee for recycling old televisions in order to keep the program going.

[M] Build a culture of collective values with customers. A stronger relationship between the retailer/producer and the consumer isn’t just about financial incentives. By creating more awareness around your efforts to reduce waste, and by developing a culture of responsibility, repair, and reuse, you can build customer loyalty based on shared values and responsibilities.

[N] These examples are just the tip of the iceberg, but they demonstrate how helping customers get more use of their materials can transform value chains and operations. Reducing waste by incorporating used materials into production can cut costs and decrease the price of procurement (采购): less to be procured from the outside and more to be re-utilized from the



inside.

[O] Companies play a big role in creating a circular economy, in which value is generating less from extracting new resources and more from getting better use out of the resources we already have--but they must also get customers engaged in the process.

36. Some companies believe that products' prolonged lifespan benefits both the environment and customers.

37. A survey shows shoppers today are getting more concerned about energy conservation and environmental protection when deciding what to buy.

38. Companies can build customer loyalty by creating a positive culture of environmental awareness.

39. When companies launch environmental programs, they will have their brand reputation enhanced.

40. One multinational company offers discounts to customers who bring in old footwear to be used as fuel.

41. Recycling used products can help manufacturers reduce production costs.

42. Electronic products contain valuable metals that could be recovered.

43. It seems commonly believed that companies are not motivated to prolong their products' lifespan.

44. It is advisable for companies to partner with each other in product recycling.

45. Some businesses have begun to realize it may not be effective to let consumers take full responsibility for recycling.

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.

Effective Friday, Screen Actors Guild-American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (SAG-AFTRA) has declared a strike against 11 video game publishers over games that went into production after Feb. 17, 2015. The companies include some of the heavyweights of the industry, like Electronic Arts Productions, Insomniac Games, Activision and Disney.

The strike comes in light of an unsuccessful 19 months of negotiations after the existing labor contract known as the Interactive Media Agreement expired in late 2014. overall, the strike is an effort to provide more secondary compensation along with other concerns, such as transparency upon hiring talent and on-set (制作中) safety precautions.

The video gaming industry has ballooned in recent years. The Los Angeles Times reports that



the industry is in the midst of an intense increase in cash flow. In 2015, gaming produced \$23.5 billion in domestic revenue.

But SAG-AFTRA says voice actors don't receive residuals (追加酬金) for their gaming work. Instead, they receive a fixed rate, which is typically about \$825 for a standard four-hour vocal session. So the voice actors are pushing for the idea of secondary compensation—a performance bonus every time a game sells 2 million copies or downloads, or reaches 2 million subscribers, with a cap at 8 million.

“It's a very small number of games that would trigger this secondary compensation issue,” said voice actor Crispin Freeman, who's a member of the union's negotiating committee. “This is an important aspect of what it means to be a freelance (从事自由职业的) performer, who isn't regularly employed every single day working on projects.”

Another major complaint from the actors is the secrecy of the industry. “I can't imagine if there's any other acting job in the world where you don't know what show you're in, when you're hired,” says voice actor Keythe Farley, who chairs the SAG-AFTRA negotiating committee.

“And yet that happens every day in the video game world,” Farley told reporters during a press conference Friday. “I was a main character in Fallout 4, a character by the name of Kellogg, and I never knew that I was doing vocal recording for that game throughout the year and a half.”

Scott Witlin, the lawyer representing the video game companies, says voice actors “represent less than one tenth of 1 percent of the work that goes into making a video game.” So “even though they're the top craftsmen in their field,” Witlin says, “if we pay them under a vastly different system than the people who do the 99.9 percent of the work, that's going to create far more problems for the video game companies.”

46. Why did SAG-AFTRA declare a strike against some video game publishers?

- A) The labor contract between them had been violated.
- B) Its appeal to renegotiate the contract had been rejected.
- C) It had been cheated repeatedly in the 19 months of talks.
- D) The negotiations between them had broken down.

47. What do we learn from the passage about the video gaming industry?

- A) It has reaped huge profits in recent years.
- B) It has become more open and transparent.
- C) It has attracted many famous voice actors.
- D) It has invested a lot in its domestic market.

48. What are the voice actors demanding?

- A) More regular employment.
- B) A non-discriminatory contract.
- C) Extra pay based on sales revenues.
- D) A limit on the maximum work hours.

49. What does Keythe Farley say about voice actors?

- A) They are kept in the dark about many details of their job.
- B) They are discriminated against in the gaming industry.
- C) They are not paid on a regular basis.
- D) They are not employed full-time.

50. What is the argument of lawyer Scott Witlin?

- A) Voice actors should have a pay raise if they prove to be top craftsmen.
- B) Changing the pay system would cause the industry more problems.



- C) Voice actors are mere craftsmen, not professional performers.
D) Paying voice actors on an hourly basis is in line with the law.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Officials at the White House announced a new space policy focused on managing the increasing number of satellites that companies and governments are launching into space. Space Policy Directive-3 lays out general guidelines for the United States to mitigate (缓解) the effects of space debris and track and manage traffic in space.

This policy sets the stage for the Department of Commerce to take over the management of traffic in space. The department will make sure that newly launched satellites don't use radio frequencies that would interfere with existing satellites, and schedule when such new satellites can be launched. This only applies to American space activities, but the hope is that it will help standardize a set of norms in the dawning commercial spaceflight industry throughout the world.

Space, especially the space directly around our planet, is getting more crowded as more governments and companies launch satellites. One impetus for the policy is that companies are already starting to build massive constellations (星座), comprising hundreds or thousands of satellites with many moving parts among them. With so much stuff in space, and a limited area around our planet, the government wants to reduce the chances of a collision. Two or more satellites slamming into each other could create many more out-of-control bits that would pose even more hazards to the growing collection of satellites in space.

And it's not like this hasn't happened before. In 2009 an old Russian craft slammed into a communications satellite, creating a cloud of hundreds of pieces of debris and putting other hardware at risk. Journalist Sarah Scoles reports that NASA currently tracks about 24,000 objects in space, and in 2016 the Air Force had to issue 3,995,874 warnings to satellite owners alerting them to a potential nearby threat from another satellite or bit of debris.

That's why this new policy also includes directions to update the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices, which already require any entity that launches a satellite or spacecraft to vigorously analyze the likelihood that any of their actions, from an unexpected failure or normal operations, will create more space debris. It includes accounting for any piece of debris they plan to release over 5mm that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more. It might seem surprising to think about an item staying in space for that long, but the oldest satellite still in orbit-Vanguard 1-turned 60 in 2018.

Agencies and companies throughout the world are working on developing technology that would dispose of or capture space debris before it causes serious damage. But for now, the U.S. government is more focused on preventing new debris from forming than taking the trash out of orbit.

51. What is the purpose of the new U.S. space policy?

- A) To lay out general guidelines for space exploration.
B) To encourage companies to join in space programs.
C) To make the best use of satellites in space.
D) To improve traffic conditions in space.

52. What is the Department of Commerce expected to do under the new policy?

- A) Reduce debris in space.



- B) Monitor satellite operations.
 - C) Regulate the launching of new satellites.
 - D) Update satellite communications technology.
53. What does the U.S. government hope to do with the new space policy?
- A) Set international standards for the space flight industry.
 - B) Monopolize space industry by developing a set of norms.
 - C) Facilitate commercial space flights throughout the world.
 - D) Promote international collaboration in space exploration.
54. What is a space vehicle launching entity required to do according to the current U.S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices?
- A) Give an estimate of how long its debris will stay in space.
 - B) Account for the debris it has released into space at any time.
 - C) Provide a detailed plan for managing the space debris it creates.
 - D) Make a thorough analysis of any possible addition to space debris.
55. What are space agencies and companies aiming to do at present?
- A) Recycle used space vehicles before they turn into debris.
 - B) Develop technology to address the space debris problem.
 - C) Limit the amount of debris entering space.
 - D) Cooperate closely to retrieve space debris.

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**.

中国幅员辽阔，人口众多，很多地方人们都说自己的方言。方言在发音上差别很大，词汇和语法差别较小。有些方言，特别是北方和南方的方言，差异很大，以致于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分，但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。为了鼓励人们更多说本地语言，一些地方政府已经采取措施，如在学校开设方言课，在广播和电视上播放方言节目，以期保存本地的文化遗产。



2019 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解（第二套）

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

【参考范文】

How to deal with the complicated interpersonal relationships always remains a major worry for most of us. Wise words or books that aim to teach us to tackle this daunting issue are, almost without exception, putting stress on mutual understanding and respect, the significance of which seems self-evident.

Mutual understanding requires us to put ourselves in each other's place and be forgiving of others' difficulties. By doing so, we will become more easy-going and accessible, and thus more likely to avoid unnecessary conflicts and frictions with others, a common trigger for a failed relationship. Mutual respect—for privacy, lifestyles, hobbies, professions, opinions and the like—helps create a friendly atmosphere that encourages us to share and exchange our ideas openly without the fear of feeling offended.

To sum up, this principle of socializing is certainly a prerequisite for healthy and stable interpersonal relationships. Neglect of it will lead us to end up being estranged from, or even hostile to, each other.

【范文译文】

如何处理复杂的人际关系始终是我们大多数人的大烦恼。意在教会我们解决这一棘手问题的箴言或书籍几乎无一例外都在强调相互理解与尊重，二者的重要性似乎不言而喻。

相互理解要求我们能换位思考并体谅他人的难处。如此一来，我们会变得更容易相处，更平易近人，从而更可能避免与他人产生不必要的冲突与摩擦（导致关系破裂的常见原因）。尊重对方的隐私、生活方式、兴趣爱好、职业、观点等有助于营造一种友好的氛围，能促使我们坦诚地分享交流自己的想法，而不会担心有被冒犯的感觉。

总之，这一交往准则无疑是使人际关系保持健康稳定的必要前提。忽视这一准则会导致双方最终疏远彼此，甚至对彼此怀有敌意。

【经典表达】

◆One of the most beautiful qualities of true friendship is to understand and to be understood. (Lucius Annaeus Seneca)

真正的友谊所具有的最美好的特质便是相互理解。（鲁齐乌斯·安奈乌斯·塞内加）

◆When two friends understand each other totally, the words are soft and strong like an orchid's perfume. (Martin Luther King Jr.)

朋友之间若能完全理解彼此，其言语便会如兰花的芳香一般柔中带刚。（马丁·路德·金）

◆By mutual respect, understanding and with good will we can find acceptable solutions to any problems which exist or may arise between us. (Dwight David Eisenhower)

依靠相互尊重与理解，并携带善意，我们就能找到满意的办法去解决我们之间存在或可能产生的任何问题。（德怀特·戴维·艾森豪威尔）

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

【听力原文】



Conversation One

(我的偶像奥黛丽·赫本)

W: Wow, I would give anything to be more like Audrey Hepburn.

M: I never really understood why so many girls were such big fans of her. I mean, I've seen the famous films, Roman Holiday, Break fast at Tiffany's and a few others, but I still don't fully get it. Was she that great of an actress?

W: Well, for me, my adoration goes beyond her movies. She had such a classic elegance about her. She was always so poised, in part because she spent years training as a ballet dancer before becoming an actress.

M: Why didn't she stick to dancing as a career?

W: It seems it was fate. She suffered from inadequate nutrition during the war, and therefore, a career as a professional dancer would have been too demanding on her body. So she focused on acting instead. Roman Holiday was her first big break which made her a star.

M: Was that the film that opened with her shopping for jewelry in New York city? You know, the scene she was wearing a black dress and dark sunglasses with a pearl necklace and long black gloves. I see the photo of her in that costume everywhere.

W: No, that one is Breakfast at Tiffany's. That costume is often referred to as the most famous little black dress of all time. Her character in that film is very outgoing and charming, even though in real life, Audrey always described herself as shy and quiet.

M: So what did she do after her acting career?

W: She dedicated much of her life to helping children in need. Her family received international aid during the war when she was growing up. I think that left a big impression on her. That's where I got the idea to volunteer for children's charity next weekend.

M: I'll join you. I may not be as charming as Audrey Hepburn, but I'm all for supporting a good cause.

【译文】

女：哇，为了更像奥黛丽·赫本，我愿意付出所有。

男：我从未真正搞懂过为什么这么多女孩都是她的铁杆粉丝。我的意思是，我看过她那些大名鼎鼎的电影：《罗马假日》、《蒂凡尼的早餐》以及其他几部影片，但我始终没完全明白。她是这么棒的演员么？

女：嗯，对我来说，我对她的崇拜已经超乎电影之外。她有着如此典雅的气质。她总是如此泰然自若，某种程度上是因为在成为演员之前，她接受过多年芭蕾舞训练。

男：为什么她没有坚持舞蹈事业呢？

女：似乎是命运的安排。战争时期她营养不良，专业舞者这一事业可能会令她身体吃不消。所以她转而专攻表演。《罗马假日》让她一炮而红，成了大明星。

男：就是那部以她在纽约购买珠宝开场的电影吗？你知道，就是那个穿着黑裙、戴着墨镜、珍珠项链和黑色长手套的场景。她身着那身行头的照片随处可见。

女：不，那是《蒂凡尼的早餐》中的场景。那个装束常被誉为有史以来最著名的小黑裙。奥黛丽在那部电影中饰演的角色活泼外向、十分迷人，即便在真实生活中她总是将自己描述为一个腼腆、安静的人。

男：那她在演艺生涯之后又做了什么呢？

女：她将大部分精力投入到了帮助有需要的孩子中。在她的成长过程中，她家在战争期间受到过国际援助。我想这给她留下了深刻印象。这使我萌生出下周末要去儿童慈善机构做志愿者的想法。

男：我跟你一起去。我可能没奥黛丽·赫本那么有魅力，但我全力支持公益事业。

Q1: What does the man say he never really understood?



【答案】D

【解析】题干+D) 同义改写第2段男士话语“我从未真正搞懂过为何那么多女孩是她(即奥黛丽·赫本)的铁杆粉”。A) 借第2段 Roman Holiday , Breakfast at Tiffany's 干扰, 但文中并未比较二者名气。E) 借第2段“为何如此多的女孩都是赫本的铁杆粉丝”干扰, 但文中未比较赫本男女粉丝的数量。C) 借第1段女士话语“我愿意付出一切, 为了更加像奥黛丽·赫本”干扰, 但这并非男士的疑惑所在。

Q2: What prevented Audrey Hepburn from becoming a professional dancer?

【答案】B

【解析】B) 准确概括女士对男士发问“赫本为何未坚持其舞蹈事业?”的回答“她战争时期缺乏营养, 将舞蹈作为事业可能会让她的身体吃不消”。A) 利用第7段对赫本的性格描写干扰, 但与赫本放弃舞蹈转攻演艺没有因果关系。C) 将第5段③句“赫本(因身体原因)将事业焦点转向表演”窜改为“赫本因兴趣原因由舞蹈变为表演”。D) 将第9段信息“赫本家人接受经济援助”窜改为“她的家人停止对她的经济支持”。

Q3: What do we learn about Audrey Hepburn in real life?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 是对第7段“现实生活中, 赫本总将自己描述为一个腼腆、安静的人”的同义转述, shy and quiet 义同选项 not an outgoing person。B)、D) 借助赫本自述性格“腼腆、安静”与饰演角色性格“外向、迷人”的反差分别捏造出她“为人谦逊、工作努力”、“不怎么乐观”, 但对话中并无信息支持。C) 利用角色性格 outgoing “好交际的, 外向的”捏造出 easy-going “脾气随和的, 温和的”, 但对话中并无信息支持。

Q4: Why did Audrey Hepburn devote much her life to charity after her acting career?

【答案】D

【解析】题干+D) 正确概括第9段前三句所揭示的因果关系: 赫本小时候一家受到国际援助, 这给她留下了深刻印象, 故息影后投身慈善事业。A) 在“赫本演绎不同角色”与“赫本息影后投身慈善”之间强拉因果, 文中无信息支持。B) 曲解第9段 I think that left a big impression on her 中 that 所指: 回指“赫本一家受到援助”而非“父母教导赫本要同情穷人”。C) 将第9段信息“赫本小时候一家受到国际援助”窜改为“赫本从小学做志愿者工作”。

【听力原文】

Conversation Two

(准备公司整改汇报)

W: So, how is our presentation about the restructuring of the company coming along?

M: Fine. I'm putting the finishing touches to it now.

M: But we'll have to be prepared for questions.

W: Yes, there's already a feeling that this is a top-down change. We really need to get everyone on board.

M: Well, there's been an extensive consultation period.

W: I know, but there's always the feeling that if it isn't broke, don't fix it.

M: People are worried about their jobs, too. I think we need to stress that while there will be some job changes, there won't be anyone getting dismissed. In fact, we're looking to take on more staff.

W: Agreed. You can hardly blame people for worrying though. We need to make it clear that it's not just change for change's sake. In other words, we really must make the case for why we are doing it.

W: So what's the outline of the presentation?



M: I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change that we really need to make a clean break to restart growth. After that I'll outline the new company's structures and who's going where. Then I'll hand it over to you to discuss the timeline and summarize and we'll take questions together at the end. Anything else?

W: Oh, yeah, we should let the staff know the channels of communication, you know, who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes.

M: Yes, and we can collect some frequently asked questions and present some general answers.

W: Um, and we'll make the presentation and the questions available via the company's own computer network, right?

M: Yes, we'll make a page on the network where staff can download all the details.

W: All right. Perhaps we should do a practice run of the presentation first.

M: You bet.

【译文】

女：那么，咱们的公司整改相关汇报进展如何？

男：挺好的。我在做最后的润色。不过我们还得准备好应对大家的发问。

女：是的，已经感觉到这是一次自上而下的变革了。我们确实需要让所有人都参与进来。

男：嗯，已做过广泛磋商了。

女：我明白，但总有人觉得，没坏的话就不要去修。

男：大家也担忧自己的位子。我觉得咱们得强调一下，虽然会有一些职位变动，但没人会被解雇。事实上，我们还指望着招聘更多员工呢。

女：同意。但没法怪人们有这种担忧。我们需要说清楚的是，不是为了变动而变动。换句话说，我们确实有必要说明为何要变革。那么，汇报的纲要是什么呢？

男：我会先简述变革的理由：为了重启增长，我们确实需要做个彻底的了断。接着我会概述一下新公司的组织架构以及谁要调任到哪里。然后我会把汇报交给你，讨论（改革的）时间表并做总结，最后我们一起回答问题。你看还有要补充的吗？

女：噢，有，我们应该让员工们知道有哪些沟通渠道，你知道的，关于这些变动，他们可以联系谁，或将问题反映给谁。

男：是的，并且我们可以收集些常见问题，给出大致的回答。

女：嗯，还有，我们会通过公司自己的计算机网络让人们看到汇报和问题，对吧？

男：是的，我们会在内网做个网页，员工可下载一切详情。

女：好的。也许我们应该先做一轮汇报练习。

男：一点没错。

Q5: What is the man going to do?

【答案】A

【解析】首轮对话中女士询问男士关于公司整改汇报的进展情况，男士表示他正在为汇报做最后的润色（I'm putting the finishing touches to it now; 其中 it 指代 presentation），可见男士将就公司整改情况作汇报，A 正确。B）将第 3 段男士角色由“回答听众问题的汇报人（we'll have to be prepared for questions）”篡改改为“提问问题的听众”。C）将文中“对公司整改做汇报”篡改改为“创建一家新公司”。D）利用习语 get everyone on board（让大家都参与进来）捏造出 a board meeting。

Q6: What does the man say about the restructuring?

【答案】C

【解析】C）符合第 7 段男士话语“没有任何人会被解雇（there won't be anyone getting



dismissed)”。A)、B) 利用第 10 段 restart growth 捏造出“削减生产成本”和“提高生产率”，对话中未涉及相关内容。D) 与第 7 段男士话语“我们希望雇用更多员工”相悖。

Q7: What will the man explain first?

【答案】B

【解析】题干 +B) 同义复现男士汇报的第一步 I'll start with a brief review of the reasons for the change, 其中 the change 回指上文提到的 the restructuring of the company。A)、C) 分别源于第 10 段末句 discuss the timeline 和第 11 段女士补充的 the channels of communication, 但均不属于第一步：前者为男士第三步要交由女士来做的事，后者为后续补充内容。D) 将第 10 段②句“新公司的架构(the new company's structures)”窜改为“公司的新使命(company's new missions)”。

Q8: How can the staff learn more about the company's restructuring?

【答案】D

【解析】13 段女士询问男士能否通过公司内网查看整改汇报和问题，男士随即肯定“要做一个网页供员工下载详情”，可见员工能通过访问公司内网了解整改信息。A)、B) 均利用第 11 段 who they can contact or direct questions to about these changes 捏造员工沟通的对象，实际文中并未明确员工可与谁沟通。C) 将第 11 段女士建议“要让员工了解沟通渠道(let the staff know the channels of communication)”窜改为“探索多样的沟通渠道”。

Section B

【听力原文】

Passage One

(机场的动物理疗师)

Airline passengers have to deal with a lot these days, getting bumped from flights and losing luggage on top of the general anxiety that nervous passengers always feel.

At the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport, miniature horses deliver a calming force two times a month. Denver and Ruby are two of the 34 therapy horses brought in from a local farm. They can usually be found in the ticket counter area interacting with travelers.

More than 30 airports across the country now have therapy dogs. San Francisco has a therapy pig. San Jose, California, began a dog program after the terrorist attacks of September 11. Since its beginning, the program has now grown and has 21 therapy dogs and a therapy cat.

The animals don't get startled. They have had hundreds of hours of airport training, so they are used to having luggage and people crowding around them. These professional animals are probably better at finding their way in the airports than the most frequent of travelers.

The passengers often say that seeing animals makes them feel much better and helps them to calm down before a flight. This little bit of support can sometimes make a big difference. Some passengers enjoy the animals so much that they call the airport to schedule flights around their visits.

Visits to nursing homes and schools are also a regular part of the horses' schedule. Their owner is already working on a new idea for a therapy animal——donkeys.

【译文】

如今的航空旅客必须应对许多问题，被拒绝登机、丢失行李，除并之外，神经紧张的乘客更是普遍总会感到焦虑。

在辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场，迷你马会每月两次为人们提供抚慰。丹佛和鲁比是从当地一家农场培育的 34 匹治疗马中的两匹。它们通常会在售票区与旅客互动。



全美有 30 多个机场现已配备治疗犬。旧金山有一头治疗猪。加州圣何塞在 9·11 恐怖袭击后开启了一项治疗犬计划。自启动至今，该计划已经发展壮大至拥有 21 只治疗犬和 1 只治疗猫。

这些动物不会受惊。它们已经接受过数百小时的机场训练，因此习惯了人和行李在它们身边挤来挤去。这些受过专业训练的动物可能比出行最频繁的旅客还要善于机场认路。

乘客常说看到动物会让他们感觉好很多，能帮他们在飞行前放松下来。这点小小的支持有时会使得情形大为不同。一些乘客非常喜欢这些动物，甚至会打电话给机场将自己的航班安排在它们的来访期。

去养老院和学校（提供类似治疗）也属于这些马常规日程的一部分。他们的主人已经开始开发一种新的动物理疗师——驴。

Q9: What is special about the Cincinnati/Northern Kentucky International Airport?

【答案】C

【解析】C) 概括 II 段主要内容“辛辛那提/北肯塔基国际机场引进迷你马/治疗马 (miniature horses/therapy horses) 安抚紧张的乘客 (deliver a calming force)，为正确项。A) 将 II 段 miniature horses 臆断为“宠物”，而文中只提到“动物理疗师”，未提及宠物。B) 借短文中 luggage、horses、donkey 以及常识“马/驴多用于驮物”捏造干扰。D) 利用文中 passengers、animal 主观臆断，文中并未提及“乘客带动物出行”。

Q10: What are the trained animals probably capable of doing in an airport?

【答案】B

【解析】IV 段末句指出“这些受过训练的专业动物可能比出行最频繁的旅客还要善于机场认路”，B) 符合该信息，为正确项。A)、C) 分别利用导盲犬、缉毒犬等受过训练的动物的技能设置干扰，但并非本文关注的“动物理疗师”的能力。D) 由 therapy 一词臆断而来，但文中提到的是动物理疗师可“安抚乘客的紧张情绪”，而非“照顾患病乘客”。

Q11: What do some passengers try to do?

【答案】A

【解析】V 段末句指出，一些乘客非常喜欢这些动物，甚至会打电话给机场将自己的航班安排在它们的来访期 (their visits= animal visits)，A) 契合乘客行为，为正确项。文中没有提到“拍摄照片”、“宠物”相关信息，排除 B)、D)。C) 由 VI 段 owner、therapy animal—donkeys 拼凑臆断而来，但该句并非乘客的行为，而是动物理疗师饲主的行为“研究如何将驴培养成新的动物理疗师”。

【听力原文】

Passage Two

(法国城市阿尔勒出土古罗马时期壁画)

Hello, viewers. Today I'm standing at the 2000-year-old Roman-era site. Here the brightly-colored scenes that once decorated a mansion are being dug up. These scenes are turning up in the southern French city of Arles, surprising the historians who have been working here since 2014.

Patches of paint still cling to the stone walls of the bedroom and reception hall. Some of these painted walls are preserved in places to a height of one meter. In addition, thousands of fragments that fell off the walls have been recovered.

These pieces have been put back together with great care and display a variety of images. Some of these images include figures never seen before in France, such as a woman playing a stringed instrument, possibly a character from mythology.

The paintings were done with such skill and with such expensive dyes that experts believe



the artists originally came from Italy. They were likely hired by one of the city's elite.

Perhaps a Roman official wanted Pompeii-like interior to remind him of home. He was probably stationed in this provincial trading port founded in 46 B. C. as a colony for veterans of the Roman army. Or maybe a wealthy local wanted to show off his worldly sophistication.

The paintings may yield even more stunning surprises as additional sections are put together, like pieces of a puzzle. Whoever it was that created such magnificent pieces of art, they surely had no idea that their work would still be around thousands of years later.

【译文】

观众朋友们，大家好！现在我正站在有着 2000 年历史的古罗马时期遗址上。在这里，曾经用于装饰一所宅邸的多幅色彩亮丽的绘景即将出土。自 2014 年以来，这些绘景在法国南部城市阿尔勒不断出现，令到这里进行的历史学家们惊奇不已。

一片一片的颜料仍然附着在卧室及接待大厅的石墙之上。有些壁画依然保留在离地一米高的地方。此外，从墙上剥落的不计其数的碎片也已被收回。

这些碎片已经被悉心拼接复原，展示出各种图像。有些图像中的形象从未在法国出现过，比如弹奏弦乐器的女子，可能是来自神话的人物。

这些壁画的技巧极其精湛，使用的颜料非常昂贵，因此专家们认为这些画师最初来自意大利。他们可能是被这座城里某位上层人士聘请而来。

或许是一名古罗马帝国官员想要庞贝风格的室内装潢，以让自己怀念故乡。这位官员可能是被安置到了这个外省贸易港口（该港口建更于公元前 46 年，是罗马帝国退伍军人的安置地）。又或许是当地一名富人想要炫耀自己的老成练达、见多识广。

随着更多的碎片被像拼图一样拼接起来，壁画可能会带来更多的惊喜。无论当初是谁创作出了这些华丽的艺术品，他们都肯定不会想到自己的作品在数千年之后仍能得以留存。

Q12: Where is the speaker standing?

【答案】C

【解析】C) 契合开篇信息“现在，我（讲话人）正站在古罗马时期遗址上；这里，（人们）正在挖掘一座宅邸的壁画”。A) 虽然复现原文 Arles、brightly-colored 等词，体现墙体特征，但由 II 段可知，饰有壁画的墙不只一面（stone walls），且讲话人只说自己站在“遗址上（at the site）”，没说自己就在“墙边（Beside a... wall）”。B) 将文中“一座古罗马时期的宅邸”窜改为“一座古罗马城市的大门”。D) 利用原文提及的 reception hall 干扰，但文中指出的是“此处的墙上附着颜料”并非是“讲话人正站在此处”，且原文为“古罗马（Roman-era）”而非“罗马（Rome）”。

Q13: What do the thousands of fragments display when they are put back together?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 符合 III 段信息“碎片拼接后展示出各种图像(a variety of images)”。B) 将 a variety of 和 mythology 糅杂，文中只是推测“壁画所呈现的形象之一来自神话人物(a character from mythology)”，并非指出“壁画展示了多位神话英雄(A number of mythological heroes)”。C) 将 a variety of 和 a stringed instrument 糅杂，以偏概全。D) 利用 France 捏造“法国艺术家”，但下文指出壁画作者来自意大利。

Q14: What makes experts think the paintings were done by artists from Italy?

【答案】D

【解析】D) 复现 IV 段信息“壁画绘制的高超技巧和使用的昂贵颜料(with such skill and with such expensive dyes) 使专家认为画师来自意大利”。A) 中 expertise 虽近义复现 skill, 但 originality 曲解 originally: 文中指画师当初来自何方，而非画作具有原创性。B) 虽然复现文中 worldly sophistication, 但这是关于“壁画拥有者”的信息，而非对“壁画/画师”的特点描



述。C) 虽然符合壁画本身特点, 但不足以以此确定壁画作者的国籍。

Q15: What do we learn from the passage about the owner of the mansion?

【答案】B

【解析】B) 符合 V 段对宅邸主人的推测“他可能是古罗马帝国官员 (Perhaps a Roman official), 也可能是当地一名富人 (Or maybe a wealthy local)”。A) 干扰源自文中 worldly sophistication, 但由此只可得知“某一当地富人为了显得自己老成练达(有能力欣赏高雅艺术)而请人绘制壁画”, 与“该富商是一个品味高雅的人”存在语义偏差, 且这只是对宅邸主人身份的一种推测, 并非确认事实。C) 将“出土的壁画在当今已可以算作古董”歪曲为“宅邸主人在当时收集古董”。D) 将 from Italy 和 a wealthy local 杂糅, 但前者指“画师”, 后者才指“宅邸主人(的可能身份)”。

Section C

【听力原文】

Recording One

(科学界跨国合作兴起)

Good afternoon, class. Today I want to discuss with you a new approach to empirical research.

In the past, scientists often worked alone. They were confined to the university or research center where they worked.

Today, though, we are seeing mergers of some of the greatest scientific minds, regardless of their location. There has never been a better time for collaborations with foreign scientists.

In fact, the European Union is taking the lead. Spurred on by funding policies, half of European research articles had international co-authors in 2007. This is more than twice the level of two decades ago. The European Union's level of international co-authorship is about twice that of the United States, Japan and India.

Even so, the levels in these countries are also rising. This is a sign of the continued allure of creating scientific coalitions across borders.

Andrew Schubert, a researcher at the Institute for Science Policy Research, says that the rising collaboration is partly out of necessity. This necessity comes with the rise of big science. Many scientific endeavors have become more complicated. These new complications require the money and labor of many nations.

But he says collaborations have also emerged because of increased possibilities. The Internet allows like-minded scientists to find each other. Simultaneously, dramatic drops in communication costs ease long-distance interactions.

And there is a reward. Studies of citation counts show that internationally co-authored papers have better visibility. Schubert says international collaboration is a way to spread ideas in wider and wider circles.

Caroline Wagner, a research scientist at George Washington University, notes that international collaborations offer additional flexibility. Whereas local collaborations sometimes persist past the point of usefulness because of social or academic obligations, international ones can be cultivated and dropped more freely.

The collaborative trend is true across scientific disciplines. Some fields, though, have a greater tendency for it.

Particle physicists and astronomers collaborate often. This is because they must share expensive facilities. Mathematicians, by contrast, tend historically towards solitude. As a consequence, they lag behind other disciplines. However, Wagner says partnerships are rising there, too.



The level of collaboration also varies from country to country. There are historical and political reasons as to why collaborations emerge, says Wagner. This rise is also apparently boosted by policies embedded in European Framework funding schemes. These policies underlie funding requirements that often require teamwork.

【译文】

同学们，下午好。今天我想和大家讨论一种新的实证研究方法。

过去，科学家们往往孤军奋战。他们受禁锢于自己效力的大学或研究中心。

但如今，我们看到一些顶级科学家正在强强联合，而无论其地理位置如何。史上从未有过比现在更适合与外国科学家合作的时机。

事实上，欧盟正在带头领跑。在资助政策的刺激下，2007年，一半的欧洲研究论文有国际合著者。这一比例是20年前的两倍多。欧盟国际合著比例约为美国、日本和印度的两倍。

即便如此，这些国家的国际合著比例也在升高。这表明建立跨境科学联盟的持续吸引力。

科学政策研究所研究员安德鲁·舒伯特表示，这种合作的增加在一定程度上是出于必要。这种必要伴随大科学的兴起而生。许多科学工作变得越发复杂。这些新的复杂情形要求多国投入金钱与人力。

但他指出，合作也因可能性的增加而出现。互联网使得志同道合的科学家找到彼此。同时，通信费用的骤降使得远距离互动更加便利。

而且还能带来回报。有关论文引用次数的研究表明，国际合著论文受关注程度更高。舒伯特称，国际合作是将理念传播到越来越广阔圈子的一种方式。

乔治·华盛顿大学研究员卡罗琳·瓦格纳指出，国际合作提供了更多灵活性。本土合作有时即便已无所帮助，也会因社会或学术义务而被迫维系，而国际合作的建立和终止更自由。

这一合作趋势确实遍及各个科学领域。不过，有些领域的这种趋势更强。

粒子物理学家及天文学家就经常合作。这是因为他们得共享昂贵的设备。相比之下，数学家历来倾向于独行。因此，他们（的国际合作）落后于其他学科。然而，瓦格纳说，数学界的合作也在增加。

各国的合作比例也不尽相同。瓦格纳表示，合作的出现有其历史和政治原因。合作的增加也显然受到了嵌于欧洲资助计划框架的政策推动。资助条件以这些政策为依据，通常要求团队合作。

Q16: What do we learn about the research funding policies in the European Union?

【答案】A

【解析】A) 是对IV段②句“在欧盟资助政策的激励下，欧洲有一半的论文是国际合作完成的”以及文末两句“合作的增强与欧盟资助政策有关，这些政策强调团队合作”的合理概括。B)、D) 分别由“基础科研极其重要”及“欧盟内部互帮互助”这两项常识编造而来，在文中缺少依据。C) 中“实证研究”复现于I段，但它意在引出国际合作，IV段也仅指出欧盟研究资助政策对国际合作的推动作用，并未指出这些政策极度强调实证研究。

Q17: Why do researchers today favour international collaboration?

【答案】D

【解析】VI段提到国际合作增强的原因“科研工作变复杂，需要多国合力（国际合作）”，故D) 正确。A)、C) 由VIII段国际合作的优点“产生的论文更受关注”及V段国际合作的趋势“各国日趋增强”臆断出研究者寻求国际合作是为了寻求国际关注或追赶国际潮流，但文章并未谈及他们的主观动机。B) 由VI段客观局势“需要多国合力”曲解出主观观点“认为众人拾柴火焰高”，但并无信息支持。

Q18: What do we learn about the field of mathematics?



【答案】C

【解析】C) 正确阐释 XI 段暗含因果关系“因为数学家历来喜欢单干，所以数学在国际合作方面落后于其他学科”。A) 与 XI 段末句数学界当下趋势“合作增加(暗示数学研究需要合作)”相悖。B) 将 XI 段数学界遇到的一项困难“在合作上落后于其他学科”夸大为“许多前所未有的挑战”。D 将 XI 段数学界在国际合作上的落后与 IV, XII 段碎片信息 funding(指向欧盟资助政策) 杂糅，捏造出“数学界要求更多资助以摆脱落后”。

【听力原文】

Recording Two

(我们所不知道的浪漫的金星)

Good evening. In 1959, on the day that I was born, a headline in Life magazine proclaimed "Target Venus: There May be Life There!" It told of how scientists rode a balloon to an altitude of 80,000 feet to make telescope observations of Venus's atmosphere? and how their discovery of water raised hopes that there could be living things there.

As a kid, I thrilled to tales of adventure and Isaac Asimov's juvenile science-fiction novel Lucky Starr and the Oceans of Venus. For many of my peers, though, Venus quickly lost its romance.

The very first thing that scientists discovered with a mission to another planet was that Venus was not at all the Earthly paradise that fiction had portrayed. It is nearly identical to our own planet in bulk properties such as mass, density, and size. But its surface has been cooked and dried by an ocean of carbon dioxide.

Trapped in the burning death-grip of a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has long been held up as a cautionary tale for everything that could go wrong on a planet like Earth. As a possible home for alien life, it has been voted the planet least likely to succeed.

But I have refused to give up on Venus, and over the years my stubborn loyalty has been justified. The rocky views glimpsed by Venera 9 and other Russian landers suggested a tortured volcanic history. That was confirmed in the early 1990s by the American Magellan orbiter, which used radar to peer through the planet's thick clouds and map out a rich, varied, and dynamic surface. The surface formed mostly in the last billion years, which makes it fresher and more recently active than any rocky planet other than Earth.

Russian and American spacecraft also found hints that its ancient climate might have been wetter, cooler, and possibly even friendly to life. Measurements of density and composition imply that Venus originally formed out of basically the same stuff as Earth. That presumably included much more water than the tiny trace we find blowing in the thick air today.

Thus, our picture of Venus at around the time life was getting started on Earth is one of warm oceans, probably rich with organic molecules, splashing around rocky shores and volcanic vents. The sun was considerably less bright back then. So, Venus was arguably a cozier habitat for life than Earth.

【译文】

晚上好。1959 年，在我出生那天，《生活》杂志上一则头版标题宣称：“瞄准金星：这里或许有生命存在！”该篇文章讲述了科学家们如何乘气球升至 8 万英尺高空并借助望远镜对金星大气层展开观测，以及（金星上）水的发现如何唤起人们对“那里可能有生命存在”的期待。

小时候，冒险故事和艾萨克·阿西莫夫的少年科幻小说《幸运的斯塔尔和金星上的海洋》都令我无比激动。但对许多我的同龄人来说，金星很快就失去了传奇色彩。

执行另一颗行星探索任务的科学家们的首个发现便是：金星根本就不是小说里描绘的那片“人间”天堂。在质量、密度和大小等整体性质上，金星的确与我们的星球类似。但金星的



表面已被二氧化碳海洋焖煮、烧干。

（由于）身陷失控温室效应所造成的灼热死亡牢笼，金星一直被当作警示教材，警醒人们在地球这类行星上可能会发生的任何糟糕的事。作为外星生命的可能家园之一，金星被评为最不可能成功孕育生命的星球。

但我拒绝放弃金星，而且这些年来我的忠诚不渝证明是对的。金星 9 号及俄国的其它着陆器（在金星上）捕捉到了岩石景象，这表明金星在历史上曾饱受火山的折磨。20 世纪 90 年代初，美国麦哲伦轨道器也证实了这一点，该轨道器利用雷达穿透金星稠密的云层，勾画出丰富多样且动态的金星表层。金星表层大部分形成于近十亿年，因此它比地球以外的任何岩态行星都年轻，近期也比它们更加活跃。

俄罗斯和美国的航天器亦发现“金星的远古气候或许比现在更加湿润凉爽，甚至可能利于生命存在”的迹象。针对金星密度和组成成分的测量数据显示，金星最初的构成元素和地球基本相同。这些元素包括了水，其总量想必远多于我们今天所发现的飘于金星浓密大气中的微量水汽。

所以，我们所构想的在地球上生命刚开始时的金星是一番温暖海洋的景象，海水很可能富含有机分子，海浪扑打在多岩的海岸和火山口上。那时太阳远没有现在这么明亮。所以可以说，当时的金星比地球还要更加宜居。

Q19 : What do we learn from the Life magazine article?

【答案】B

【解析】讲话人开篇即借《生活》杂志的头版文章引入讲话主题，B 项同义改写该文章的讲述内容（It told of...）之一“科学家们在金星上发现水”（their discovery of water）。A 项利用个别单词 balloon、Venus 干扰，听时应注意与这叩名词相关的动作信息（乘气球、观测金星大气层）。C 项将 Venus's atmosphere 和 discovery 糅杂干扰。D 项 a space vehicle 在“开篇对杂志文章的介绍”中并未提及。

Q20 : What are scientists' findings about Venus?

【答案】A

【解析】A 项概括原文“在质量、密度和大小等整体性质上，金星与我们的星球类似”（其中 resembles 与 is nearly identical to 同义，in many aspects 概括 in bulk properties such as...）。B 项与科学家们关于金星的发现“根本就不是小说里描绘的那片‘人间天堂’”相悖，注意绝对否定表述 not at all。C 项利用 a possible home for alien life 及 the Earthly paradise 等碎片信息干扰，但无视否定表达“最不可能成真（least likely to succeed）”、“根本不是”。D 项无中生有，原文并未对金星和地球进行地质方面的比较。

Q21: What information did Russian and American space probes provide about Venus?

【答案】B

【解析】B 项准确概述俄美两国航天器的发现：金星的远古气候可能比现在更加湿润凉爽，甚至可能利于生命存在，a cozy habitat for life 同义改写 friendly to life。A 项与原文“金星过去的气候可能比现在更加凉爽”相悖。C 项将对对比点从“自身今昔对比（金星曾拥有比现在更多的水）”窜改为“两者横向对比（金星曾拥有比地球更多的水）”。D 项 rainforests 为原文未提及信息。

【听力原文】

Recording Three

（跨文化睡眠研究）

I'm a psychology professor at the University of British Columbia. I specialize in cultural psychology, examining similarities and differences between East Asians and North Americans.

Our research team has been looking at cultural differences in self-enhancing motivations?



how people have positive feelings towards not only themselves, but things connected to themselves. For example, when you own something, you view it as more valuable than when you don't own it. It's called the "endowment effect". The strength of that effect is stronger in Western cultures than in East Asian cultures. So we've been looking at other ways of seeing whether this motivation to view oneself positively is shaped by cultural experiences.

We've also started to look at how culture shapes sleep. We are still in the exploratory stages of this project although what's noteworthy is that East Asians on average sleep about an hour and a half less each night than North Americans do. And it's not a more efficient sleep, not like they're compressing relatively more value out of their hours. Other studies have found that even infants in East Asia sleep about an hour less than European infants. So we're trying to figure out how culture shapes the way you sleep.

Our experiment does not take place in a sleep lab. Instead, we lend people motion-detecting watches, and they wear them for a week at a time. Whenever they are not having a shower or swimming, they keep it on. These kinds of watches are used in sleep studies as a way of measuring how long people are sleeping, how efficient their sleep is, and whether they are waking up in the night.

Ideally, I'd like to take this into a controlled lab environment. We'll see where the research points us. We usually start off with the more affordable methods and if everything looks promising, then it will justify trying to build a sleep lab and study sleep across cultures that way.

Why do we study sleep? Sleep is something that has really been an unexplored topic cross-culturally. I'm attracted to it because culture isn't something that only shapes the way our minds operate; it shapes the way our bodies operate too, and sleep is at the intersection of those.

【译文】

我是不列颠哥伦比亚大学的一名心理学教授。我专门从事文化心理学研究，探究东亚人和北美人的异同。

我们的研究团队一直在仔细研究自我提升动因方面的文化差异：人们如何以积极的态度看待自我以及那些与他们有联系的事物。比方说，一旦拥有某样东西，你会将它看得比没有这样东西时更有价值。即所谓的“禀赋效应”。该效应的效力在西方文化中比在东亚文化中更强。因此我们一直在仔细考虑其他方法，来弄清积极看待自己的动因是否受文化经历的影响。

我们也开始仔细研究文化如何影响睡眠。该项目当前仍处于探索阶段——尽管引人关注的是，东亚人每晚平均比北美人少睡约一个半小时。而且睡眠也没有更高效，并不是说他们从时间里挤出了相对更多的价值。其他一些研究发现，甚至连东亚的婴儿都比欧洲的婴儿少睡约一个小时。所以我们正设法弄清文化如何影响我们的睡眠方式。

我们没在睡眠实验室中实验，而是借给人们运动监测手表，并让他们连续佩戴一周。除洗澡或游泳外全程戴着手表。睡眠研究将这种手表作为一种工具，测量人们睡了多久、睡眠效率如何，以及是否会在夜里醒来。

理想来说，我想把这项研究放到可控的实验室环境下进行。我们要看看该研究领我们去向何方。我们往往从负担得起的（研究）方法起步，要是前景看好，那么设法建立睡眠实验室并以这种方法来进行跨文化睡眠研究就证明是合理的了。

为何要研究睡眠呢？睡眠是一个从未真正在跨文化视角下探究过的话题。我被它深深吸引，因为文化不仅影响我们思维运转的方式，它还会影响我们身体运转的方式，而睡眠正处在两者的交叉点。

Q22: What does the speaker mainly study?

【答案】C



【解析】 题干+C) 同义复现首段 I specialize in cultural psychology。A) 利用 3 段东亚人的睡眠情况“较北美人少”(sleep about an hour and a half less each night) 编造出 sleeplessness。B) 源于 1 段末 differences between...以及 2 段首句 cultural differences 等碎片信息, 选项中“跨”没错, 但“交流”有误。D) 将 2 段首句“研究自我提升动因方面的文化差异, 人们如何积极看待自己”窜改为“研究动因和积极情感”。

Q23: What does the speaker say about North Americans?

【答案】 D

【解析】 D) 符合 3 段②句指出的“东亚人平均每晚比北美人少睡约一个半小时(即, 北美比东亚人睡得久些)”。A) 由 3 段②句“东亚人比北美人睡得少”过度推测出“北美人重视睡眠”; B) 将其反向窜改为“北美人入睡困难”。C) 由 3 段③句“东亚人睡眠少, 效率也不是多高(not a more efficient sleep)”捏造而来。

Q24: How did the speaker conduct the sleep study?

【答案】 C

【解析】 C) 符合 4 段②句所说研究方法: 借给人们运动监测手表, 让其佩戴一周。A) 在录音中无信息支撑。B) 与 4 段①句“我们未在睡眠实验室进行实验”相悖。D) 利用④句提及的手表监测的内容 measuring how long people... how efficient... and whether they are... 干扰, 但段首已表明监测为“动作感应”, 而非“录下影像视频”。

Q25: What does the speaker say about research on sleep?

【答案】 B

【解析】 题干+B) 同义复现末段前两句问答内容: 为何要研究睡眠?(因为)睡眠是一个从未真正在跨文化视角下探究过的话题。A) 由 3 段④句 Other studies have found (一些研究已发现) 过度推出“睡眠研究取得巨大进步”, 与前文(3 段)所提“研究尚处探索阶段”矛盾。C) 与 3 段④句“其他一些研究已发现”所暗示的“睡眠研究已得出一些结论”相悖。D) 对 cross-culturally、attracted 断章取义, 捏造出“研究受到全世界关注”。

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

【原文译文】

飞行汽车的现在与未来

在许多发明家心中, 个人化飞行之梦仍清晰可见, 他们有人开发出自行车驱动的飞行器, 有人向喷气飞行背包投入大量资金。不过, 飞行汽车始终是个人的交通自由的终极象征。

世界上有几家公司已经制造出了能在路上行驶且能飞行的原型车。空中客车公司有一款未来风的组件式概念车, 它包含一个能从“道路上行驶的底盘”上分离并被直升飞机式的机器“抓”起的乘客舱。

但所有这些概念车都非常昂贵, 需要道路和空中行驶的安全认证标准, 需要双重控制装置, 需要复杂的折叠机翼和螺旋桨, 且必须得从跑道上起飞。因而, 它们可能只会是富人的玩具, 而非面向大众的实用交通方案。

“一辆车从伦敦的某条街道上起飞, 降落在任意另一条街道上, 这是不可能发生的。”首席航空工程师格雷教授说, “空中出租车的可能性要大得多。”但这并不会阻碍发明家设想出新的飞行方式并试图说服投资者资助他们时而惊人的方案。

民用航空工业正处于混乱之中, 打乱它的不是由来已久的对速度、浪漫和魅力的渴望, 而是应对气候变化的迫切需求。新型电动发动机加上人工智能和自主系统将会促成更加高效协调、污染和噪音更少的交通运输系统。这听上去或许普普通通, 但正如格雷教授所说:

“当我在某处旅行时, 我喜欢这样一种理念: 旅程结束时, 我的感觉比旅程开始时更好。那



完全不同于我现在的感觉。”而这就会是进步。

【答案解析】

26. **【答案】** I) pouring

【语法分析】 others money into jetpacks 与 some developing cycle-powered craft 并列, 均为独立主格结构作伴随状语, 空格词的形式应与 developing 一致, 为-ing 分词。

【答案解析】 空格句后半部分大意为: 有人开发出自行车驱动的飞行器, 有人将资金到喷气飞行背包中。可见, 空格词应表示“投入, 投放”, I) pouring 符合文意, pour money into sth 为固定搭配, 表示“向……投入大量资金”。

27. **【答案】** O) ultimate

【语法分析】 空格词位于冠词 the 和名词 symbol 之间, 可能为名词、形容词、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。

【答案解析】 两句意为: 许多发明家仍有个人飞天梦, 设想出了各种飞行器; 但飞行汽车始终是个人交通自由的___象征。从上句的“自行车驱动”和“喷气背包”到本句的“飞行汽车”, 明显后者更现实、安全、可行, 再结合句间 However(开篇常引出主旨)以及下文对“飞行汽车”的研发情况介绍, 可确定此处要表达“飞行汽车才是完美/最终目标”, O)ultimate 符合文意。

28. **【答案】** J) prototypes

【语法分析】 空格词位于谓语 have produced 与 that 从句之间, 为所在句的宾语, 应为名词。

【答案解析】 空格句指出, 世界上有几家公司已经制造出了能在路上行驶且能飞行的___; 下句介绍 Airbus 研发的一款概念车。可见, 空格词应表示“概念车, 样车, 模型车”, J) prototypes 符合文意。

29. **【答案】** B) detached

【语法分析】 ___from...与 picked up 并列, 位于 can be 之后, 构成谓语被动态, 空格词应为-ed 分词, 且与 from 搭配。

【答案解析】 从空格句已知信息“包含一个可以从道路上行驶的底盘___并被直升飞机式的机器吊起的乘客舱”可知这款车的概貌: 在地面行驶时, 乘客舱与(带有轮胎的)底盘相连, 飞行时则依靠直升飞机式的机器将乘客舱提拉至空中, 此时(为了减轻重量)底盘会留在地面, 即乘客舱与底盘分开。B) detached 与 M) segmented 均有“分开”之意, 但前者指“从独立结构中脱离、拆卸下来(becomes separated from sth)”, 后者指“对整体进行切分/划分(to divide sth into different parts)”, B) detached 符合文意。

30. **【答案】** C) dual

【语法分析】 空格词位于动词 need 和名词 controls 之间, 应为名词、形容词、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。

【答案解析】 空格所在句意为: 这些概念车很贵, 需要地面和空中两种安全认证, 还需要___控制装置; 下句指出, 它们可能只是富人的玩具, 很难成为大众的实用工具。可见, 空格部分旨在罗列当前概念车“装置复杂、操控困难”, 备选项中只有 C) dual 限定 control 能体现该语义逻辑: 呼应前文, 表明驾驶员必须掌握“地面和空中行驶”两种模式下不同的操作方式, 非普通人所能驾驭。A) autonomous 虽能与 controls 搭配, 但“自主操控”反而降低驾驶难度, 与该句传达的消极意义不符。

31. **【答案】** K) random

【语法分析】 空格词位于形容词性限定词 another 和名词 street 之间, 应为名词、形容词、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。

【答案解析】 空格句指出, 一辆车从伦敦的某条街道上起飞, 降落在另一条街道上, 这是不可能发生的。结合上段首句“这些概念车需要在跑道上起飞”可知, 这些车需利



用专门铺设的跑道才能起飞，不能随便在一条街道上起降，K) random 符合文意。

32. 【答案】H) outrageous

【语法分析】空格词位于形容词性物主代词 their 和名词 schemes 之间，且由副词 sometimes 修饰，应为形容词、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。

【答案解析】空格句承上“飞行交通方案不可行”转而指出，但这并不会阻碍发明家设想出新的飞行方式并试图说服投资者资助他们时而___的方案。结合首段提及的 cycle-powered craft 和 jetpacks 可知，发明家充满想象力，空格句中 sometimes 则暗示出更为极端的情形：他们有时会给出疯狂大胆(但实际上不可行)的方案；H) outrageous 符合文意。

33. 【答案】D) glamour

【语法分析】speed, romanticism and 作介词 for 的宾语，空格词应为名词。

【答案解析】空格句指出，打乱民用航空的，不是(人们)由来已久的对速度、浪漫和___的渴望，而是……。可见，空格词应与“速度”和“浪漫”一样，体现某种积极意义，备选项中只有 D) glamour 符合要求，表示“魅力，吸引力”。

34. 【答案】A) autonomous

【语法分析】空格词位于连词 and 和名词 systems 之间，应为名词、形容词、-ed 分词或-ing 分词。

【答案解析】空格句指出，新型电动发动机加上人工智能和___系统将会促成更加高效协调、污染和噪音更少的交通运输系统。可见，“___系统”应与“新型电动发动机”和“人工智能”一样体现出先进性、智能性、科技感，备选项中只有 A) autonomous 符合

35. 【答案】F) odds

【语法分析】空格词位于介词 at 和 with 之间，应为名词。

【答案解析】空格句指出，这完全___我现在的感觉；how I feel today 对应当前的民航交通运输系统下的体验，That 对应②句设想的各种新技术结合而成的更高效环保的运输系统下的体验，显然后者应优于、不同于前者。F) odds 符合文意，at odds with 为固定搭配，表示“不一致，有差异”。G) opposites 虽有“相反，对立”之意，但不与 at 和 with 搭配，故排除。

Section B

【原文译文】 公司正与消费者合力减少浪费

[A] 作为消费者，我们非常浪费。每年，全世界产生 13 亿吨固体废物。到 2025 年，这一数字预计将达到 22 亿。发达国家所产垃圾占比高达 44%，仅在美国，普通人每月扔弃的垃圾量与其体重相当。

[B] 公众似乎普遍认为，公司没有延长产品生命周期、减少新品销旧收益的动力。然而，越来越多的企业正在思忖如何减少消费者浪费。部分原因在于原材料及金属价格上涨。还有部分原因在于消费者和公司都更加意识到环境保护的必要性。

[C] 在选择购买产品及购买品牌时，越来越多的消费者开始关注可持续性。这与他们过去只关心价格和性能截然相反。在对全球 54 个领先品牌的调查中，几乎所有品牌都表示，消费者愈来愈关注可持续的生活方式。与此同时，对美国 and 英国消费者的调查显示，他们也关注如何最大限度地减少能源使用以及如何减少浪费。

[D] 在很大程度上，消费者控制着产品的命运。但一些公司逐渐意识到，将回收的重担完全推给消费者并非有效策略，尤其是在随意扔弃东西似乎是最容易且最方便选择的境况下。

[E] 服装、鞋类以及电子行业的一些零售商和制造商已经推出了环保计划。他们想让顾客对“维护产品、以防仍然有价值之物被扔进垃圾堆”感兴趣。通过提供有助于延长产品寿命的服务，他们向消费者承诺产品质量及耐用度，还因环境友好而获得声誉收益。

[F] 例如，瑞典牛仔裤公司 Nudie Jeans 在 20 家门店提供免费修补服务。顾客不再丢弃



破旧牛仔裤，而是将其拿到店里修补。该公司甚至提供邮购修补工具及在线视频服务，这样顾客就可以在家学习如何修补牛仔裤。公司的理念是，延长牛仔裤的寿命不仅对环境有好处，还能让消费者从他们的产品中获得更多价值。当顾客真的想把牛仔裤扔掉时，他们可以将它返还到门店，门店会对裤子进行再利用，并重新售卖。另一家服装公司巴塔哥尼亚，一家高端户外服装店，也依循相同原则。公司与 DIY 网站 iFixit 合作，教消费者如何在家缝补衣服，比如防水外套。同时还为顾客提供费用适中的缝补服务。目前，巴塔哥尼亚位于内华达州里诺市的服务中心每年修补服装数量约 4 万件。据公司首席执行官罗斯·马尔卡里奥表示，这是为了（将自己）打造为一家关心环境的公司。而且，提供修补服务有助于提升产品品质的认知度。

[G]在巴西，跨国公司阿迪达斯自 2012 年以来就一直在运行一个名为“可持续足迹”的鞋子回收项目。顾客可以把任何品牌的鞋子带到阿迪达斯店里进行粉碎，以将其转化为替代燃料用作能源生产，而不是将其作为垃圾焚烧。它们被用来给水泥窑供给燃料。为了鼓励到店顾客多送旧鞋，阿迪达斯（巴西）在各大门店向顾客展示宣传视频推广该项目，甚至每次都会给送来旧鞋的顾客提供折扣。这让人们更加了解阿迪达斯的价值观，从而提升了公司的声誉和形象。

[H]电子垃圾也蕴藏巨大机遇。据估算 2014 年全球产生了约 4200 万吨电子垃圾（废弃电气电子设备及其零部件），其中北美和欧洲分别占 800 万吨和 1200 万吨。电子垃圾中包含铁、铜、金、银和铝等材料，这些材料可以再利用、再出售、再回收或循环利用。据估计，这些金属的总价值约为 520 亿美元。百思买和三星等电子产品巨头在过去几年里都推出了电子垃圾回收项目，旨在将旧的电子零部件翻新用于新产品。

[I]对于其他一些有意减少浪费、保护环境并向消费者提供其所追求的可持续生活方式的公司来讲，以下是与那些关注产品回收及产品价值恢复的顾客建立关系的一些首要步骤：

[J]找到合作伙伴。如果你是一个依赖外部分销商的制造商，那么零售商就是你收集旧产品的理想合作伙伴。电动工具制造商得伟与劳氏和蓝霸汽配等公司合作，在他们店里收集旧工具进行回收。通过允许非传统合作伙伴（如来自两个不同行业的两家公司）在价值链的某个特定方面进行合作，这种合作关系对双方都有好处，如本例引擎公司与配件公司的合作。

[K]建立激励机制。环保意识并不总是足以让顾客回收旧物。比如，得伟公司发现，许多承包商一直留着他们的旧工具，即便这些工具不再能用，因为它们购价高昂，将它们白白送去回收说不过去。通过提供价值高达 100 美元的即时折扣，得伟推出了一项回购计划，鼓励人们把工具带回。结果是，得伟现在重新利用这些材料来创造新产品。

[L]先从试验项目开始，并做好在推行过程中更改细节的准备。任何回收计划都可能随时间而变更，这取决于客户及公司目标。也许一开始会发现客户参与度不高，或者相反，客户参与度很高以致回收成本太高。以百思买为例，由于其最大竞争对手亚马逊和沃尔玛没有自己的回收项目，它一直承担着巨大份额的电子垃圾回收压力。自推出回收项目以来，百思买改变了策略，将旧电视机回收费用提高 25 美元以维系该项目的运行。

[M]与顾客建立共同的价值观文化。零售商/生产商与消费者之间更紧密的联系不仅仅是经济鼓励。在努力减少浪费的基础上提升（环保）意识，通过培育一种责任、维修及再利用的文化，可以基于共同价值理念及责任培养客户忠诚度。

[N]这些例子只是冰山一角，但它们展示了帮助顾客更充分地使用他们的物件是如何改变价值链及运营的。将旧物料投入生产能够减少浪费，从而降低成本及采购价格：减少外部采购，增加内部再利用。

[O]公司在创造循环经济方面发挥着重要作用。在循环经济中，价值更多地来自于更好地利用现有资源，而不是开采新资源，但公司还必须让顾客参与到这一过程中来。

【答案解析】

36. 【译文】一些公司认为，延长产品使用寿命对环境和消费者都有益。



【答案】[F]

【解析】[F] 段④句提及瑞典牛仔裤公司 Nudie Jeans 推行环保项目的理念：延长产品使用寿命不仅对环境有利，还可让消费者购买的产品更加物有所值。试题是对该句所述公司理念的合理泛化（句中 Their philosophy 虽只是指代 Nudie Jeans 的理念，但 Nudie Jeans 只是文章的一个具体实例，故试题用 Some companies 对其进行了泛化），其中 benefits both the environment and customers 是对句中 not only great for the environment, but allows the consumer to get more value out of their product 的高度概括。

37. **【译文】**一项调查显示，如今的购物者在做购买决定时越来越关注能源节约和环境保护。

【答案】[C]

【解析】[C] 段首两句提出当今购物者消费理念的改变：购物时越来越关注可持续性，而非价格和性能；末两句进而以多项调查结果辅佐。本题是结合段首所设定场景及末两句所述调查结果的综合概述，其中 when...契合段首所设定的情境“购买产品及品牌时”，are getting more concerned about 同义改写 are showing increasing care about。

38. **【译文】**公司可以通过营造积极的环保意识文化来培养客户忠诚度。

【答案】[M]

【解析】[M] 段首先提议“与顾客建立共同的价值观文化”，③句连用 by 介绍具体做法“提高环保意识，培育一种责任、维修及再利用的文化”，并指出此举有利于公司建立顾客忠诚度。试题是对本段核心大意的综合概括，其中 can...by...结构在③句复现，positive 一词是基于 more awareness...对环保努力做出的正面定性。

39. **【译文】**公司推出环保项目，它们的品牌声誉会得到提升。

【答案】[E]

【解析】[E] 段末句指出“三大行业一些公司推行环保计划（By offering...是①句 launched environmental programs 的具化）既保证了产品质量和耐用度，又因环保获得良好声誉”试题是基于该句所述部分公司的情况（[some retailers and manufacturers are] promising...and receiving...）做出的共性推论（When companies..., they will...）

40. **【译文】**一家跨国公司为那些将旧鞋送回用作燃料的顾客提供折扣。

【答案】[G]

【解析】[G] 段介绍跨国公司阿迪达斯（巴西）的鞋子回收项目，①至④句具体介绍其内容：将顾客送来的不同品牌旧鞋粉碎并转化为可替代性能源，为水泥窑供能，还每次给送来旧鞋的顾客提供折扣优惠。试题是对这四句阿迪达斯（巴西）鞋子回收项目内容的概括。

41. **【译文】**回收旧产品可以帮助制造商降低生产成本。

【答案】[N]

【解析】[N] 段②句指出通过将旧材料纳入生产环节可以减少浪费、降低采购价格和成本。试题是对该句大意的概括，manufacturers 虽未在本段直接出现，但可由本文针对对象“公司”及本段 production、procurement 等与生产制造相关的词推出。

42. **【译文】**电子产品含有可以回收的有价金属。

【答案】[H]

【解析】[H] 段③④句指出：电子垃圾包含包括铁、铜、金等材料，这些材料可以再利用、再出售、再回收、循环利用，总价值约合 520 亿美元，可见试题是对两句内容的综合概括，其中 valuable metals that could be recovered 是对 iron, copper, gold, silver, and aluminum —materials that could be reused, resold, salvaged, or recycled. The value of these materials...的精简概括。

43. **【译文】**人们似乎普遍认为，公司没有动力延长产品的使用寿命。

【答案】[B]

【解析】[B] 段首句介绍一种普遍观点：公司没有动力延长产品的生命周期（这只会导致新品销量和收益下降）。试题是对该句的同义改写。



44. 【译文】公司宜在产品回收方面相互合作。

【答案】[J]

【解析】[J] 段建议有意减少浪费、保护环境的公司“寻找合作伙伴”，并举例说明。试题是对全段内容的综合概括，It is advisable 对应首句祈使句型，表示建议，product recycling 是贯穿全文的主题、暗含在首句建议语气中，也对应②句 collecting old products、③句 recycling。

45. 【译文】一些企业已经开始意识到，让消费者承担全部的回收责任可能没有效果。

【答案】[D]

【解析】[D] 段②句指出一些公司逐渐意识到将回收的重担完全推给消费者并非有效策略，特别是因为随意扔弃产品似乎是最简单、最方便的选择。试题是对该句大意的同义转述，Some businesses 同义替换 some companies»have begun to realize 对应 are realizing（静态动词 realize 用进行时态表示一个逐渐的过程，即“逐渐意识到”）。

Section C

【原文译文】

Passage One

配音演员罢工反对电子游戏公司

周五生效：美国演员工会——美国电视和广播艺术家联合会（SAG-AFTRA）宣布将针对 11 家电子游戏发行商 2015 年 2 月 17 日后投入制作的游戏发起罢工。这些公司中有些是该行业的巨头，如美国艺电公司（Electronic Arts Productions）、失眠者游戏工作室（Insomniac Games）、动视暴雪（Activision）和迪士尼（Disney）。

2014 年底现行劳工合同《互动媒体协议》已到期，之后进行了持续 19 个月的谈判，谈判失败触发了此次罢工。总的来说，这场罢工主要是一场“提供更多二次付酬”的努力，同时意在解决其他重要关切，如招聘人才方面的透明度以及制作过程中的安全保护措施。

电子游戏业近些年来迅速壮大。《洛杉矶时报》报道称，该行业正处于现金流猛增之际。2015 年，游戏创造了 235 亿美元的国内收入。

但 SAG-AFTRA 表示配音演员并未收到所参与游戏工作的追加酬金。相反，他们拿的是固定酬劳（四小时配音时段的标准工资通常约为 825 美元）。因此，配音演员们在努力推动“二次付酬”这一目标——即每款游戏卖出 200 万份、下载量达 200 万次、或拥有 200 万用户时（上限为 800 万）可获得绩效奖金。

“只有极少数游戏会引发关于二次付酬的问题，”工会谈判委员会成员、配音演员克里斯平·弗里曼说。“对于一个不是每天都固定有配音项目的自由职业演员来说，这是很重要的一方面。”

演员们的另一个主要抱怨是这个行业的秘而不宣。SAG-AFTRA 谈判委员会主席、配音演员基思·法利说：“我无法想象世界上是否还有其他这样的表演工作，你不知道你在演什么剧，也不知道你什么时候被录用”。

“然而这样的事情在电子游戏界里每天都在发生，”法利在周五的新闻发布会上告诉记者。“我是《辐射 4》中的主要演员，扮演一个叫凯洛格的角色，然而，在一年半的工作时间里，我一直都不知道我是在为那款游戏配音。”

电子游戏公司的代表律师斯科特·威特林说，配音演员“仅占电子游戏制作工作的不到千分之一。”因此，“即使他们是其领域的顶尖工匠，如果我们对他们采用与完成其余 99.9% 工作的人们完全不同的薪酬体系，那将会给电子游戏公司带来更多的问题。”威特林说。

【答案解析】

46. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查 SAG-AFTRA 罢工的原因，可定位至第二段首句（The strike comes in light of...）。



【解析】A 将双方的劳动合同“已到期 (expired)”窜改为“被违反 (be violated)”。B 违背第二段首句“现行劳动合同到期后，双方进行了长时间的谈判”。C 由 19 months of negotiations 及 transparency 杂糅捏造，但 transparency 与“谈判是否透明/存在欺骗”无关，而是指“招聘人才的透明度”。第二段首句指出，2014 年底现行劳工合同到期，而后双方持续了 19 个月的谈判，最后谈判失败触发了此次罢工。可见 SAG-AFTRA 宣布罢工的原因是谈判失败，D 正确。

47. 【答案】A

【定位】本题考查电子游戏产业 (the video gaming industry) 相关信息，可定位至第三段 (The video gaming industry... the industry... gaming)。

【解析】B 利用第二段 transparency 设障，但“罢工者要求透明”恰恰说明“该行业不透明”。C 对第三段事实“电子游戏产业迅速壮大”以及文中主要人物“配音演员”过度推断，文中并未提及配音演员的数量变化。D 将第三段末句“电子游戏业创造了巨额国内收入 (produced... domestic revenue)”窜改为“向国内市场大量投资 (invested... domestic market)”。第三段指出，电子游戏业近年来迅速壮大，现金流猛增，2015 年创造了巨额国内收入，可知该行业收益巨大，A 正确。

48. 【答案】C

【定位】本题考查配音演员的要求，可定位至第四段②句 (the voice actors are pushing for...)

【解析】A 由 Freeman 对配音演员的描述“工作不固定 (isn't regularly employed)”主观推断“要求稳定就业”，但原文强调“对工作不固定的配音演员二次付酬”，并非“应使他们稳定就业”。B 由 who/a freelancer performer isn't regularly employed 主观臆断出“自由职业的配音演员受到歧视”，但文中实指“配音演员的工作性质是自由职业”，与歧视无关。D 将第四段 cap 所指“二次付酬金额的上限”改为“工作时间的上限”。第四段②句指出，配音演员们在努力争取二次付酬，即每款游戏达到一定销售额时 (200 万份销售量/下载量/用户)，配音演员可获得绩效奖金 (a performance bonus)。即，配音演员要求根据销售额支付额外工资，C 正确。

49. 【答案】A

【定位】本题考查 Keythe Farley 谈及的内容，可定位至第六、七段 (... says voice actor Keythe Farley... ; ... Farley told reporters...)。

【解析】B 对第六段断章取义，误认为 the secrecy of the industry... I can't imagine if there's any other acting job... 是在指出“游戏业对待配音演员明显不如其他人员”，而实际含义为“在其他表演行业无法想象的事情在游戏业却每天都在发生”。C、D 对第五段内容张冠李戴：说明“配音演员不是全职雇员 (isn't regularly employed)、(由此导致) 没有稳定收入”的是 Crispin Freeman，而非 Keythe Farley。第六段 Keythe Farley 提出，在电子游戏行业里，配音演员不知道自己在出演什么，也不知道自己什么时候被录用；第七段 Farley 讲述亲身经历“工作了一年半都不知道自己是在为哪款游戏配音”。可见他提出配音演员对许多工作细节一无所知，A 正确。

50. 【答案】B

【定位】本题考查 Scott Witlin 律师的观点，定位至末段 (Scott Witlin, the lawyer... says...)。

【解析】A、C 均利用 top craftsmen 干扰：A 将原文“转折关系 (即使是顶尖工匠/配音演员，对其采用不同的薪酬体系也会带来问题)”窜改为“假设关系 (如果顶尖，则可采用不同薪酬体系/加薪)”；C 将原文“同指关系 (工匠即指配音演员)”改为“对立关系 (工匠不是专业演员)。D 由 Scott Witlin 的资方律师立场 (代表电子游戏公司的利益) 及现行薪酬制度 \$ 825 for a standard four-hour vocal session 臆断而来，原文并无根据。末段 Scott Witlin 提出，对于电子游戏制作，配音演员的工作仅占有所有工作的不到千分之一，如果对其采用与那些做



了 99.9% 工作的人不同的薪酬体系，会给电子游戏公司带来更多问题，可见 Scott Witlin 认为改变薪酬体系会给电子游戏业带来更多问题，B 正确。

【原文译文】

Passage Two

白宫呼吁太空交通管制

白宫官员宣布了一项新的太空政策，重在对公司和政府发射至太空的日益增多的卫星进行管理。“第 3 号太空政策指令”为美国缓解太空碎片的影响以及追踪和管理太空交通阐明了通用的指导原则。

这一政策为商务部接手太空交通管理做好了准备。商务部将确保新发射的卫星不使用会干扰现有卫星的无线电频率，并安排好何时可以发射这种新卫星。该政策仅适用于美国的太空活动，但美国希望它有助于新生的商业航天业形成一套标准化的全球准则。

随着更多的政府和企业发射卫星，太空——尤其是我们星球周边的太空——正变得越来越拥挤。这项政策的推动因素之一，是企业已经开始建设由成百上千颗卫星及大量不停运转的组件所组成的巨型星座。太空中的东西如此之多，而我们星球周围的空间却有限，因此政府想要减少发生碰撞的可能性。两颗或更多卫星彼此撞击会产生更多失控的碎片，对太空中日益壮大的卫星群造成更大隐患。

这种情况不是没有发生过。2009 年，一架老旧的俄罗斯航天器猛撞上一颗通信卫星，产生了一团数以百计的碎片残骸，将其他设备置于危险之中。记者莎拉·斯科尔斯报道称，美国国家航空航天局（NASA）目前追踪着太空中约 24000 个实体，2016 年空军不得不向卫星所有者发出 3995874 次警告，警示他们附近其他卫星或零星碎片会带来的潜在风险。

这就是为什么新政策还包含了“升级现行《美国政府轨道碎片减缓标准操作规范》”的指示，而现行操作规范已经要求“任何发射卫星或航天器的实体，均需对其任一行动（无论是不可预料的失败还是正常运作）进一步产生太空碎片的可能性进行积极分析”。这包括对“他们计划释放的任何一片超过 5 毫米、可能会在轨道上滞留 25 年及以上的碎片”作出解释。想想某个物体会在太空中滞留如此之久，似乎令人惊讶，但仍在轨道上运行的最老的卫星——先锋 1 号，到 2018 年它已年过 60。

全世界的政府机构和企业都正致力开发可以处理或捕获太空碎片的技术，以防碎片造成严重损害。但是目前，美国政府更注重防止新碎片形成，而非去除轨道上的这些垃圾。

【答案解析】

51. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查美国新太空政策的目标宗旨，依据题目顺序规律、搜寻目的状语可定位至首段（focused on... to mitigate... and track and manage...）。

【解析】A 复现首段②句 lays out general guidelines, 但将政策目的“减轻太空碎片的影响、追踪和管理空间交通（to mitigate... and track and manage...）”篡改改为“探索太空（for space exploration）”。B 将首段①句和第三段②句信息“企业自主发射卫星/构建巨型星座”扭曲为“企业参与（政府）太空项目”。C 从文中 guideline、manage 等碎片信息臆断而来，但新政策与卫星资源利用问题无关。首段指出：新太空政策重在管理日益增多的太空卫星。第 3 号太空政策指令（新太空政策）为美国缓解太空碎片的影响以及追踪和管理太空交通制定了通用的指导方针，可见新政策旨在改善太空交通状况、减少太空碎片威胁，D 正确。

52. 【答案】C

【定位】本题考查新政策所规定的商务部职权，由关键词 the Department of Commerce 可定位至第二段①②句（the Department of Commerce... The department...）

【解析】A 背离末段所述美国政策核心“防止形成新碎片，而非清理现有太空碎片”。B 将第二段②句商务部监管对象“新发射卫星的无线电频率”泛化为“所有卫星的运行状况（包括速度周期、轨道高度等）”。D 源自第二段②句 radio frequencies, 但商务部只负责“协调分



配无线电频率的管理工作”，不负责“通信技术升级”。第二段指出新政策将令商务部接手太空交通管理，商务部将确保新发射卫星不使用会干扰现有卫星的无线电频率，并安排何时才可发射这种新卫星，C 正确。

53. 【答案】A

【定位】本题考查美国新政策的愿景/深层目标，可定位至第二段③句 (the hope is that it [the new policy] will help. . .)

【解析】B 由③句“美国希望其新政策有助国际商业航天标准化 (即希望他国也能参考、借鉴)”臆断出“美国欲垄断行业”。C 将③句美国愿景——商业航天业能“生成全球统一标准”曲解为“取得进一步发展”。D 由 throughout the world 捏造出“美国欲推进国际合作”，且将新政策核心内容“太空交通治理”窜改为“太空探索”。第二段③句指出，美国新政策虽仅适用于本国，但美国希望它有助商业航天业形成一套标准化的全球准则，可见，美国新政策的深层目标是“为商业航天业确立国际标准”，A 正确。

54. 【答案】D

【定位】本题考查现行“规范”对空间飞行器发射实体的要求，由关键词 current U. S. Government Orbital Debris Mitigation Standard Practices 可定位至第五段。

【解析】A 中“估算碎片滞留时间”虽属实体需执行的步骤之一，但并非现行规范主要要求“解释可能滞留太空 25 年及以上的碎片的产生原因”。B 中 Account for the debris it has released into space 复现于②句，但 at any time 不符合该句对碎片的限定条件 that might stay in orbit for 25 years or more (可能会在轨道上滞留 25 年及以上)。C 由②句关键词 any piece of debris they plan to release 杂糅重组而来，将现行规范要求“分析太空行动产生碎片的可能性、解释说明计划释放的新碎片”窜改为“制定详细计划、管理已释放的碎片”。第五段指出，现行“规范”要求“任何发射卫星或航天器的实体，均需分析其任一行动产生太空碎片的可能，包括对计划释放的任一片 5 毫米以上的、可能会在轨道上滞留 25 年及以上的碎片作出解释 (即，详尽分析任一可能释放的碎片、并对特定危险性碎片作出解释)”，D 正确。

55. 【答案】B

【定位】本题考查航天机构及企业当前势力方向，由关键词 space agencies and companies aiming to do 可定位至末段①句(Agencies and companies. . . are working on. . .)

【解析】A、C 提及的空间碎片属“尚未形成的、未进入太空的(before they turn into debris, debris entering space)”，背离政府机构和企业普遍努力方向“清理太空现有垃圾”。D 利用末段 throughout the world 编造出“合作”，同时将文中“处理、捕获(dispose of or capture)”窜改为“收回(retrieve)”。末段①句指出，全世界的政府机构和企业都在努力开发可以处理或捕获太空碎片的技术，以防碎片造成严重损害，B 正确。

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

【参考译文】

China has a vast territory and a large population. People in many places of China speak their own dialects. Chinese dialects differ most in pronunciation, and to a lesser extent in vocabulary and grammar. Some dialects, especially northern dialects and southern dialects, vary so much that they are often not mutually intelligible with each other. Dialects are considered an integral part of local cultures, but the number of people who can speak in dialects has been decreasing in recent years. In order to encourage people to speak local dialects more often, some local governments have taken measures such as offering dialect courses in schools and broadcasting dialect programs on radio and television in the hope of preserving local cultural heritage.

【逐句解析】



1. 中国幅员辽阔, 人口众多, 很多地方人们都说自己的方言。

【词汇】幅员辽阔 have/with a vast territory; 人口 population; 方言 dialect; local language/tongue; (language) variety; 说(某语言)speak (in); use

【句子】“幅员”指一国的疆域/领土, 可译为 territory。“幅员辽阔”、“人口众多”均为主谓结构, 且谓语为形容词, 若直译为两个主系表小句...is vast and... is large 会显得繁赘, 而英语中简单形容词通常直接置于名词之前, 构成名词性短语, 故可借助领有动词 have 把两小句整合译为 China has a... and a... (population 虽是不可数名词, 前有形容词时需要加不定冠词)。

2. 方言在发音上差别最大, 词汇和语法差别较小。

【词汇】发音 pronunciation; phonology; 词汇 vocabulary; 语法 grammar; syntax

【句子】光杆名词“方言”并非泛指, 而是特指“汉语的各种方言”, 故应译为 Chinese dialects。“差别”若处理为名词做主语, 其附带的较长定语会显得句子头重脚轻, 故可将其转化为动词 differ (有区别/不同) 做谓语。“最大”、“较小”则可处理为修饰 differ 的状语 most, less, 后者也可用常用词组 to a lesser extent (在较轻程度上) 表示。“在发音上”、“词汇和语法”均表示“在……方面”, 可译为介词短语 in...。

3. 有些方言, 特别是北方和南方的方言, 差异很大, 以至于说不同方言的人常常很难听懂彼此的讲话。

【词汇】北方的 northern; in the north; 南方的 southern; in the south; 以至于 so/such... that...; 常常 often; most of the time; 听懂 understand; 彼此 each other

【句子】两个意层由“以至于”衔接, 可使用固定结构 so/such... that (表示达到某种程度后产生某结果), 译为...vary so much that...或...are so different that...。“说不同方言的人很难听懂彼此的讲话”有两种译法: 一是用“表示做某事有困难”的句式 sb have trouble/difficulty (in) doing 或 It's hard/difficult for sb to do 译出, 其中“说不同方言的人”可译为 people using different dialects 或 users of different dialects; 二是用“描述语言互通现象(不同语言的使用者可理解彼此的语言)”的更地道短语 mutually intelligible, 添加否定词 not 来表达, 其常用句式有“语言 1 + is (not) mutually intelligible with + 语言 2”和“多个语言 + are (not) mutually intelligible (with each other)”。

4. 方言被认为是当地文化的一个组成部分, 但近年来能说方言的人数不断减少。

【词汇】被认为是 be considered (to be/as); be thought of as; be seen as; 当地(的) local;的组成部分 part of; an integral part of; (数量) 减少 decrease; decline; drop; fall

【句子】“能说方言的人数”中“数”为中心词, 可译为 the number of...短语, “能说方言的人”译为 people who can speak dialects。结合时间词“近年来”可将谓语“不断减少”处理为现在完成进行时态(表示动作从过去一直延续到现在, 有可能还会持续发生下去), 即 has been decreasing。

5. 为了鼓励人们更多说本地方言, 一些地方政府已经采取措施, 如在学校开设方言课, 在广播和电视上播放方言节目, 以期保存本地的文化遗产。

【词汇】鼓励某人做某事 encourage sb to do; 本地(的) local; 采取措施 take measures/steps/actions; 开设(课程) introduce; offer; add; make... available; 在广播/电视上 on radio/television; 播放节目 broadcast/air... program; 以期做某事 with a view to doing; in the hope of doing; in order to do; 保存.....遗产 preserve... heritage

【句子】句首“为了鼓励……”和句末“以期保存……”均表示目的, 可使用 in order to do、so as to do、in the hope of、with a view to doing 等多样化表达(后三组短语多用于句中, 而非句首)。“人们更多说本地方言”可理解为说方言的频率更高, 译为...more often, 也可理解为说方言的人数更多, 译为 more people...。“一些地方政府已经采取措施”是本句主干, 直译即可, “如在学校……”是对主干宾语“措施”的举例说明, 可译为 such measures as... 或 measures such as..., 两个举措需译为动名词短语做 as 的宾语。

