

2017年12月大学英语六级考试真题（第3套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分，之后将进行听力考试)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying "Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need". 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)

说明：由于2017年12月六级考试全国共考了2套听力，本套真题听力与前2套内容完全一样，只是顺序不一样，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.

Question 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Many European countries have been making the shift to electric vehicles and Germany has just stated that they plan to ban the sale of vehicles using gasoline and diesel as fuel by 2030. The country is also planning to reduce its carbon footprint by 80-95% by 2050, ___26___ a shift to green energy in the country. Effectively, the ban will include the registration of new cars in the country as they will not allow any gasoline ___27___ vehicle to be registered after 2030.

Part of the reason this ban is being discussed and ___28___ is because energy officials see that they will not reach their emissions goals by 2050 if they do not ___29___ a large portion of vehicle emissions. The country is still ___30___ that it will meet its emissions goals, like reducing emissions by 40% by 2020, but the ___31___ of electric cars in the country has not occurred as fast as expected.

Other efforts to increase the use of electric vehicles include plans to build over 1 million hybrid and electric car battery charging stations across the country. By 2030, Germany plans on having over 6 million charging stations ___32___. According to the International Business Times, electric car sales are expected to increase as Volkswagen is still recovering from its emissions scandal.

There are ___33___ around 155,000 registered hybrid and electric vehicles on German roads, dwarfed by the 45 million gasoline and diesel cars driving there now. As countries continue setting goals of reducing emissions, greater steps need to be taken to have a ___34___ effect on the surrounding environment. While the efforts are certainly not ___35___, the results of such bans will likely only start to be seen by generations down the line, bettering the world for the future.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| A) acceptance | I) incidentally |
| B) currently | J) installed |
| C) disrupting | K) noticeable |
| D) eliminate | L) powered |
| E) exhaust | M) restoration |
| F) futile | N) skeptical |
| G) hopeful | O) sparking |
| H) implemented | |

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**.

Apple's Stance Highlights a More Confrontational Tech Industry

A) The battle between Apple and law enforcement officials over unlocking a terrorist's smartphone is the culmination of a slow turning of the tables between the technology industry and the United States government.

B) After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to (讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale, tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor. But if the confrontation has crystallized in this latest battle, it may already be heading toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to emerge victorious.

C) It may not seem that way at the moment. On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.

D) In the other corner is the world's most valuable company, whose chief executive, Timothy D. Cook, has said he will appeal the court's order. Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.

E) There will probably be months of legal tussling, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative favor. Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation. They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.

F) Any crack in that front could be fatal for tech companies that must operate worldwide. If Apple is forced to open up an iPhone for an American law enforcement investigation, what is to prevent it from doing so for a request from the Chinese or the Iranians? If Apple is forced to write code that lets the F.B.I. get into the Phone 5c used by Syed Rizwan Farook, the male attacker in the San Bernardino attack, who would be responsible if some hacker got hold of that code and broke into its other devices?

G) Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption to limit access to people's data. More than that, Apple - and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft - have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.

H) Apple's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.

I) "A comparison point is in the 1990s battles over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog group. "Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Tim Cook. Its profile has really been raised."

J) Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on (热衷于) privacy, the F.B.I. may have been able to break into the device by itself.

K) You can expect that noose (束缚) to continue to tighten. Experts said that whether or not Apple loses this specific case, measures that it could put into place in the future will almost certainly be able to further limit the government's reach.

L) That's not to say that the outcome of the San Bernardino case is insignificant. As Apple and several security experts have argued, an order compelling Apple to write software that gives the F.B.I. access to the iPhone in question would

establish an unsettling precedent. The order essentially asks Apple to hack its own devices, and once it is in place, the precedent could be used to justify law enforcement efforts to get around encryption technologies in other investigations far removed from national security threats.

M) Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively (先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack - leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare. “This is a brand-new salvo in the war against encryption,” Mr. Opsahl said. “We’ve had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an end run around that - here they come with an order to create that backdoor.”

N) Yet it’s worth noting that even if Apple ultimately loses this case, it has plenty of technical means to close a backdoor over time. “If they’re anywhere near worth their salt as engineers, I bet they’re rethinking their threat model as we speak,” said Jonathan Zdziarski, a digital forensic expert who studies the iPhone and its vulnerabilities.

O) One relatively simple fix, Mr. Zdziarski said, would be for Apple to modify future versions of the iPhone to require a user to enter a passcode before the phone will accept the sort of modified operating system that the F.B.I. wants Apple to create. That way, Apple could not unilaterally introduce a code that weakens the iPhone — a user would have to consent to it.

P) “Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof,” Mr. Zdziarski said, but he pointed out that the judge’s order in this case required Apple to provide “reasonable security assistance” to unlock Mr. Farook’s phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers’ “reasonable assistance” will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force. In other words, even if the F.B.I. wins this case, in the long run, it loses.

36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers’ private data.
37. The US government believes that its access to people’s iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.
38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist’s iPhone.
39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.
40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data in massive scale.
41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple’s help.
42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption.
43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking.
44. Timothy Cook’s long web post has helped enhance Apple’s image.
45. Apple’s CEO has decided to appeal the federal court’s order to unlock a user’s iPhone.

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

Question 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

At the base of a mountain in Tanzania’s Gregory Rift, **Lake Natron** burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. Bats, swallows and more are chemically preserved in the pose in which they perished, sealed in the deposits of sodium carbonate in the water. The lake’s landscape is bizarre and deadly- and made even more so by the fact that it’s the place where nearly 75percent of the world’s flamingos(火烈鸟) are born.

The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death. Once every three or four years, when conditions are right, the lake is covered with the pink birds as they stop flight to breed. Three –quarters of the world’s flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt- crystal islands that appear when the water is at specific level- too high and the birds can’t build their nests, too low and predators can more briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the

right level. The baby birds are kept safe from predators by a corrosive ditch.

“Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water,” says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester. “Humans cannot, and would die if their legs were exposed for any length of time.” So far this year, water levels have been too high for the flamingos to nest.

Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons (泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia (罗非鱼) thrive there part-time. “Fish have a refuge in the streams and can expand into the lagoons when the lake is low and the lagoons are separate,” Harper said. “All the lagoons join when the lake is high and fish must retreat to their stream refuges or die.” Otherwise, no fish are able to survive in the naturally toxic lake.

This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds. For now, though, life prevails – even in a lake that kills almost everything it touches.

46. What can we learn about Lake Natron?

- A) It is simply uninhabitable for most animals.
- B) It remains little known to the outside world.
- C) It is a breeding ground for a variety of birds.
- D) It makes an ideal habitat for lots of predators.

47. Flamingos nest only when the lake water is at a specific level so that their babies can _____.

- A) find safe shelter more easily
- B) grow thick feathers on their feet
- C) stay away from predators
- D) get accustomed to the salty water

48. Flamingos in the Rift Valley are unique in that _____.

- A) they can move swiftly across lagoons
- B) they can survive well in salty water
- C) they breed naturally in corrosive ditches
- D) they know where and when to nest

49. Why can certain species of tilapia sometimes survive around Lake Natron?

- A) They can take refuge in the less salty waters.
- B) They can flee quick enough from predators.
- C) They can move freely from lagoon to lagoon.
- D) They can stand the heat of the spring water.

50. What may be the consequence of Tanzanian government’s planned operation?

- A) The accelerated extinction of flamingos.
- B) The change of flamingos’ migration route.
- C) The overmining of Lake Natron’s soda ash.
- D) The disruption of Lake Natron’s ecosystem.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

It is the season for some frantic last-minute math across the country, employees of all stripe are counting backward in an attempt to figure out just how much paid time-off they have left in their reserves. More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don’t use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.

Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job. As marketing professors Silvia Bellezza, Neeru Paharia, and Anat Keinan recently explained in Harvard Business Review (HBR), leisure time was once seen as an indicator of high social status, something attainable only for those at the top. Since the middle of the 20th century, though, things have turned the opposite way – these days, punishing hours at your desk, rather than days off, are seen as the mark of someone important.

In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we’ve come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it. Volunteers read two passages, one about a man who led a life of leisure and another about a man who was over-worked and over-scheduled; when asked to determine which of the two had a higher social status, the majority of



the participants said the latter. The same held true for people who used products that implied they were short on time: In one experiment, for example, customers of the grocery-delivery service Peapod were seen as of higher status than people who shopped at grocery stores that were equally expensive; in another, people wearing wireless headphones were considered further up on the social ladder than those wearing regular headphones, even when both were just used to listen to music.

In part, the authors wrote in HBR, this pattern may have to do with the way work itself has changed over the past several decades.

We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics. In such economies, individuals who possess the human capital characteristics that employers or clients value (e.g., competence and ambition) are expected to be in high demand and short supply on the job market. Thus, by telling others that we are busy and working all the time, we are implicitly suggesting that we are sought after, which enhances our perceived status.

Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled. It's for your own good.

51. What do most employees plan to do towards the end of the year?

- A) Go for a vacation.
- B) Keep on working.
- C) Set an objective for next year.
- D) Review the year's achievements.

52. How would people view dedication to work in the past?

- A) They would regard it as a matter of course.
- B) They would consider it a must for success.
- C) They would look upon it with contempt.
- D) They would deem it a trick of businessmen.

53. What did the researchers find through a series of experiments?

- A) The busier one appears, the more respect one earns.
- B) The more one works, the more one feels exploited.
- C) The more knowledge one has, the more competent one will be.
- D) The higher one's status, the more vacation time one will enjoy.

54. What may account for the change of people's attitude towards being busy?

- A) The fast pace of life in modern society.
- B) The fierce competition in the job market.
- C) The widespread use of computer technology.
- D) The role of knowledge in modern economy.

55. What does the author advise us to do at the end of the passage ?

- A) Schedule our time properly for efficiency.
- B) Plan our weekends in a meaningful way.
- C) Plan time to relax however busy we are.
- D) Avoid appearing busy when we are not.

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**.

洞庭湖位于湖南省东北部，面积很大，但湖水很浅。洞庭湖是长江的蓄洪池，湖的大校很大程度上取决于季节变化。湖北和湖南两省因其与湖的相对位置而得名，湖北意为“湖的北边”，而湖南则为“湖的南边”。洞庭湖作为龙舟赛的发源地，在中国文化中享有盛名。据说龙舟赛始于洞庭湖东岸。为的是搜寻楚国爱国诗人屈原的遗体。龙舟赛与洞庭湖及周边的美景，每年都吸引着成千上万来自全国和世界各地的游客。



2017 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解 (第 3 套)

Part I Writing

审题思路:

“帮助他人”是我们日常生活中非常熟悉的话题。本文是一篇语句点评类作文,要求我们针对所给引言“帮助他人,你在困难的时候就能获得帮助”给出自己的观点。首先,考试需要从引言出发,解释内涵,进而将重点放在阐述帮助他人,你在困难的时候就能获得帮助的重要性上,在阐述论点时,既可以分条阐述帮助他人,你在困难的时候就能获得帮助的重要性,也可以采用例证法,使论点鲜活易懂。

高分范文:

Be Generous with Your Help

When it comes to the topic of help, we are frequently told that, “Help others, and you will be helped when you are in need.” Simple as the saying is, it implies the importance of helping others in need. What I learn from the remark, in short words, is that helping others is helping yourself.

Examples can easily be found to make this point clearer. The story of the ant and the dove is a case in point. An ant slipped into the river when drinking along the river. A dove heard his cries for help and threw him a leaf, which helped the ant float back to the bank. After a few days, a hunter was raising his gun to the dove as she was building her nest. Seeing this, the ant ran quickly to bite the hunter’s leg. The dove heard the hunter’s scream and flew away.

All in all, this example indicates that when we offer our help to others, we are leaving a way open for the future. Helping others is a virtue, and we should take some measures to carry forward this virtue and do others a favor. Only in this way can we build a loving and harmonious society.

全文翻译:

不要吝啬你的帮助

提到“帮助”这一话题,我们经常被告知,“帮助他人,你在困难的时候就能获得帮助。”这句话虽然简单,但暗示了在他人有困难时帮助他人,你在困难的时候就能获得帮助的重要性。简单来说,从这句话中我学到了帮助他人就是帮助自己。

有很多例子可以证明这是一个观点。蚂蚁和鸽子的故事就是一个恰当的例子。一只蚂蚁在河边喝水时滑入河里,鸽子听到了他的求救声,给他扔了一片树叶,帮助蚂蚁漂回岸边。几天之后,鸽子在筑巢时,一位猎人将枪口对准了它。蚂蚁看到后,飞快地跑过去咬了猎人的腿。听鸽子听到了猎人的叫声,然后飞走了。

总之,这个例子暗示,当我们向他人伸出援手时,就是在给自己留后路。帮助他人是一种美德,我们应该将这种美德发扬光大,乐于助人。只有这样,我们才能建立一个和谐友爱的社会。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

说明:由于 2017 年 12 月四级考试全国共考了 2 套听力,本套真题听力与前 2 套内容完全一样,只是顺序不一样,因此在本套真题中不再重复出现。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

全文翻译:

很多欧洲国家转向使用电动汽车,德国称计划到 2030 年时禁止出售以汽油和柴油作为燃料的车。德国还计划到 2050 年时将本国的碳排放量降低 80%-95%,以 (26) **推动** 本国向绿色能源的转变。实际上,这项禁令还涉及其国内新汽车的注册,因为 2030 年之后政府将不再允许注册 (27) **以汽油为动力** 的车辆。

这项禁令之所以被讨论和 (28) **实施**,部分原因在于能源部的官员认为如果不能 (29) **消除** 大部分的车辆排放,则无法达到 2050 年的减排目标。但德国仍然 (30) **希望** 能够完成目标,例如到 2020 年时将排放量降低 40%,然而该国对电动汽车的 (31) **接受** 没有预期中的那么快。

为了增加电动汽车使用量,德国还采取了其他措施,包括在全国建立一百多万个混合动力汽车电池充电站。德国计划到 2030 年时全国范围内 (32) **安装** 超过六百万个充电站。据《国际商业时报》报道,随着大众汽车公司从碳排放丑闻中恢复元气,电动汽车的销量有望增加。

(33) **现在** 德国的道路上有大约 155,000 辆注册过的混合动力车,跟 4,500 万辆汽车汽油车和柴油车相比可以说是相形见绌。随着各国都在不断设置减排目标,此时需要采取更有力的措施才能使其环境产生 (34) **显著** 影响。

这些禁令旨在使未来的世界变得更加美好，我们所做的努力肯定不是 (35) **徒劳的**，但这些禁令的效果可能只有子孙后代才能看得到。

详解详析：

26. 答案：O) sparking

详解：此空格所在句主句的附属结构，且主句主语为 The country，故此处应填入现在分词表目的，备选项有 disrupting 和 sparking。该句意为“德国还计划到 2050 年时将本国的碳排放量降低 80%-95%，以_____本国向绿色能源的转变。”有常识可知，降低碳排放量和促进使用清洁能源都是保护环境的手段，两者目的相同，并不矛盾，故排除 disrupting “扰乱”，sparking “引起，推动”为答案。

27. 答案：L) powered

详解：空格位于名词 gasoline “汽油”和名词 vehicle “汽车”之间，需要填入一个词，使 gasoline 和 vehicle 之间产生逻辑联系。根据常识可知，汽车的燃油是汽油，燃料可以提供动力，故答案为 powered “以……为动力的”。根据空格处与前后词之间的逻辑联系排除其他选项。

28. 答案：H) implemented

详解：空格前为 is being discussed and，空格处为与 discussed 处于并列位置，都在 is being done 的大结构中，因此应填入动词过去分词，备选项为 implemented “实施”和 installed “安装”。该句意为“这项禁令之所以被讨论和_____，部分原因在于……”，根据常识可知，法令可以“被实施”但不能“被安装”，故答案为 H) implemented，同时排除 J) installed。

29. 答案：D) eliminate

详解：空格位于 if 引导的条件状语从句中，且处于该从句的谓语位置，谓语处使用 do not 进行否定，由此判断应填入动词原形，备选项为 eliminate “消除，排除”和 exhaust “使疲劳”。结合该句句意“这项禁令之所以被讨论实施，部分原因在于能源部的官员认为如果不能_____大部分的车辆排放，则无法达到 2050 年的减排目标。”根据常识可知，没有“使碳排放疲惫”这种说法，因此排除 exhaust，故答案为 eliminate “消除，排除”。

30. 答案：G) hopeful

详解：空格位于系动词 is 之后，从句引导词 that 之前，由此可知应填入一个形容词。备选形容词有 futile “无用的，徒劳的”，hopeful “有希望的”，noticeable “显著的”和 skeptical “怀疑的”。结合该句句意“德国仍然_____能够完成目标，例如到 2020 年时将排放量降低 40%，然而……”通过“but”一词，可知该句前半部分表示肯定含义，故排除表示否定含义的 futile 和 skeptical，又因为 noticeable 填入空格处之后逻辑意义混乱，故亦排除，因此答案为 hopeful。

31. 答案：A) acceptance

详解：空格位于定冠词 the 和介词 of 之间，因此应填入名词，备选项为 acceptance “接受，认可”和 restoration “恢复，复原”。空格所在句谈到“德国仍然希望能够完成目标，例如到 2020 年时将排放量降低 40%，然而该国对电动汽车的_____没有预期中的那么快。”根据常识可知，此时若填入 restoration “对电动车的复原”，则上文某处应先提到“对电动车的禁止”，可实际上并未提及，故答案为 acceptance “接受，认可”。

32. 答案：J) installed

详解：空格位于整句结尾处，位于 have sth. done 的结构中，由此判断应填入动词过去分词，备选项中只剩 installed “安装”一词，且“安装充电站”符合语义搭配，故答案为 installed。

33. 答案：B) currently

详解：空格所在句的主要成分齐全，该空即使不慎也无伤大雅，由此判断可填入一个副词，备选项为 currently “现在”和 incidentally “顺便地，附带地”。结合该句句意“_____德国的道路上有大约 155,000 辆注册过的混合动力车，跟 4,500 万辆汽车汽油车和柴油车相比可以说是相形见绌。”根据常识进行判断，此处若填入 incidentally 则句意不通顺，故答案为 currently “现在”。

34. 答案：K) noticeable

详解：空格位于冠词 a 之后，名词 effect 之前，由此判断可填入一个形容词，备选形容词有 futile “无用的，徒劳的”，noticeable “显著的”和 skeptical “怀疑的”。又因为 a skeptical effect “怀孕的影响”不符合语义搭配，故排除，此时备选项只剩 futile 和 noticeable 两词。空格所在句的句意为“随着各国都在不断设置减排目标，此时需要采取更有力的措施才能使其环境产生_____影响。”按照常理分析，“更有力的措施”应该产生“变好或积极”的影响，故答案为 noticeable “显著的”，同时排除 futile “无用的，徒劳的”。

35. 答案：F) futile

详解：空格位于系动词 are 之后，可填入名词或形容词，构成系表结构。若填入名词，需使用名词的复数形式，

但备选项中无符合该要求的词；若填入形容词，只有 futile “无用的，徒劳的”符合文意。将 futile 填入空格后，本句含义为“这些禁令旨在使未来的世界变得更加美好，我们所做的努力肯定不是徒劳的，但这些禁令的效果可能只有子孙后代才能看得到。”整句语义通顺，逻辑清晰，故答案为 futile “无用的，徒劳的”。

Section B

全文翻译：

苹果公司的态度突显了一个更具有对抗性的技术行业

A) 苹果公司拒绝破解恐怖分子智能手机，因此与执法官员展开了一场斗争，这也意味着技术行业与美国政府之间缓慢改变的局面临时进入了高潮。

B) (40) 2013年，美国国家安全局前承包商爱德华·J·斯诺登披露了美国政府拉拢某些技术公司，并侵入其他技术公司以获取大规模的私人数据，此后，技术行业巨头开始形成把美国政府视为敌对方的认知。但如果双方在最新的这场斗争中冲突越来越明确的话，那么战斗的结果可能也日渐明朗：从长远来看，技术公司必定会取得胜利。

C) 但目前，战斗的结局看起来可能并不是那样。对手的一方美国政府强大的法律和安全机构，他们所争夺的是最能引起同情的数据：藏在制造群体谋杀的死者手机里的秘密。(38)去年12月，加利福尼亚州圣贝纳迪诺市，两名袭击者杀死了14人。周二，联邦法院下令要求苹果公司协助联邦调查局的调查，解锁其中一名袭击者曾用过的iPhone手机，政府的行动正是源于这个法令。

D) 对手的另一方是世界上市值最高的公司，(45) 其首席执行官吉姆·库克表示，他将对法院的命令提出上诉。苹果公司认为自己在为坚持原则而战，大多数智能手机的粉丝都会支持这个原则：解锁一部iPhone，让美国政府检查其内容，这就有可能面临为任何地方任何政府解锁所有手机的风险。

E) 这场法律角逐的可能会耗上好几个月的时间，哪一方在法庭占上风，哪一方又会赢得公众舆论和立法者的青睐都还尚不可知。然而，这一切的背后有一个简单的动因：苹果、谷歌、脸谱网及其他公司在这场争夺战中掌握着大部分的主动权。这些公司拥有我们的数据，(36)他们的业务依赖全球公众的集体信念，这些公司将尽一切可能来保护这些数据。

F) 人们对这种信念哪怕有一丝动摇，对那些必须在全世界开展业务的技术公司来说，都可能是致命一击。如果苹果公司被迫为美国执法机构破解了一部iPhone以协助案件调查的话，那俄国或者伊朗也提出同样要求，苹果公司又该如何拒绝呢？如果苹果公司被迫编写代码让联邦调查局进入圣贝纳迪诺袭击者赛义德·里兹万·法鲁克用过的iPhone5c的话，如果某个黑客获取了这些代码、用来入侵其他设备，那谁来负责呢？

G) (42) 苹果公司在这些问题上的立场是在斯诺登事件出现后形成的，在那之后，公司采用了一系列的技术，这些技术在默认情况下将使用者的数据加密，限制他人访问。不仅如此，苹果以及包括谷歌、脸谱网、推特和微软在内的其他公司都以不同的方式，把反对政府的主张作为企业的骄傲。

H) 苹果公司在全球目前正在打造的新品牌就是隐私；该公司把其信誉押在这上面了，更不要说它还投入了可观的技术和财务资源，限制斯诺登披露的大规模监听、监视。所以，目前就许多涉及政府入侵数据的案子而言，(39) 那些曾经单打独斗、为隐私而战的倡导者发现现在与世界上最强大的公司一起并肩作战。

I) “可与之相比的就是，20世纪90年代有关加密的争夺战，”库尔特·奥普萨尔说道，他是隐私监督组织电子前沿基金会的法律总顾问。(44) “那时，有几家公司参与其中，但那时可没有一家世界上最大的公司用一篇充满激情的长文站出来表态，就像我们昨天看到的蒂姆·库克所做的那样。这的确提升了苹果公司的形象。”

J) 苹果及其他科技公司还有另一个优势：拥有使设备越来越难以被入侵的技术手段。需要注意的是，苹果公开拒绝政府的要求，本身就是对政府大规模入侵的一种阻碍。政府表示，为了获取一部iPhone的内容，政府需要获得法庭的命令以及苹果帮助编写新代码；(41)对于早期版本的iPhone，那时苹果公司还未偏执保护隐私，联邦调查局或许自己就能进入这些设备。

K) 预计该趋势还将继续收紧。专家表示，无论苹果公司是否会输掉这起官司，其未来采取的举措几乎肯定会进一步限制政府的影响范围。

L) 这不是说圣贝纳迪诺袭击案件的结果不重要。就像苹果及几名安全专家所说的那样，下令强迫苹果公司编写软件，使得联邦调查局能够进入相关的iPhone，这会创下令人不安的先例。这项命令本质上是要求苹果公司入侵自己的设备，一旦这样做了，那么在那些并未涉及国家安全威胁的调查中，这个先例就会绕过加密技术的执法行动提供正当理由。

M) (37) 一旦获得进入iPhone的方法，政府会在潜在的恐怖袭击爆发前先发制人——这会令苹果公司陷入困境，是遵从命令，还是冒着袭击发生、遭遇公关噩梦的风险。“这是反加密方发起的一场全新的攻击，”奥普萨尔说。“国会和媒体就政府是否应该走后门的问题已经展开了多次辩论，现在他们采取迂回战术——直接下令开设后门。”

N) 但值得注意的是，即便苹果公司最终输掉官司，它已掌握了很多可以最终关闭后门的技术。“如果这些工程师称职的话，我打赌，他们现在正重新思量威胁模型，”研究 iPhone 及其安全缺陷的数字专家乔纳森·兹阿尔斯基说道。

O) 兹阿尔斯基表示，对于苹果公司来说，一种相对简单的补救方式就是，未来推出的 iPhone 版本做些改变，手机在接受苹果依照联邦调查局的意愿改动的操作系统前，用户要输入密码来确认。这样一来，苹果公司就不能单方面引入削弱防护 iPhone 的代码，而需要获得用户的同意。

P) (43) “没有什么方法能百分之百防止入侵，” 兹阿尔斯基说，但他指出法官在这起案件中下令要求苹果提供“合理的安全协助”，破解法鲁克的手机。如果未来推出的 iPhone 上，苹果公司更改其安全模式，政府强迫苹果破解相关设备时，其工程师的“合理的协助”也无能为力，该案件创下的先例可能也会失去持久效力。换言之，即便联邦调查局赢了这场官司，从长远来看，他们还是会输。

详解详析：

<p>36. It is a popular belief that tech companies are committed to protecting their customers' private data.</p> <p>译文：人们普遍认为技术公司会全力保护其用户的私人数据。</p> <p>定位：由题干关键词 belief、protecting 和 customers' private data 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>E) There will probably be months of legal tussling, and it is not at all clear which side will prevail in court, nor in the battle for public opinion and legislative favor. Yet underlying all of this is a simple dynamic: Apple, Google, Facebook and other companies hold most of the cards in this confrontation. <u>They have our data, and their businesses depend on the global public's collective belief that they will do everything they can to protect that data.</u></p>
<p>详解：定位句提到，全球公众都认为这些公司将尽一切可能来保护这些数据。题干中的 It is a popular belief 对应原文中的 the global public's collective belief; are committed to 对应原文中的 do everything they can，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 E。</p>	
<p>37. The US government believes that its access to people's iPhones could be used to prevent terrorist attacks.</p> <p>译文：美国政府认为，获知人们 iPhones 手机的内容可以用来阻止恐怖主义袭击。</p> <p>定位：由题干关键词 access to people's iPhones 和 terrorist attacks 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>M) <u>Once armed with a method for gaining access to iPhones, the government could ask to use it proactively (先发制人地), before a suspected terrorist attack - leaving Apple in a bind as to whether to comply or risk an attack and suffer a public-relations nightmare.</u> “This is a brand-new salvo in the war against encryption,” Mr. Opsahl said. “We've had plenty of debates in Congress and the media over whether the government should have a backdoor, and this is an end run around that - here they come with an order to create that backdoor.”</p>
<p>详解：定位句提到，政府一旦获得进入 iPhones 的方法，就会在潜在的恐怖袭击爆发前先发制人。题干中的 be used to prevent 对应原文中的 use it proactively，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 M。</p>	
<p>38. A federal court asked Apple to help the FBI access data in a terrorist's iPhone.</p> <p>译文：联邦法庭要求苹果公司协助联邦调查局侵入一个恐怖主义者的手机，获取其手机信息。</p> <p>定位：由题干关键词 federal court 和 FBI 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>C) It may not seem that way at the moment. On the one side, you have the United States government's mighty legal and security apparatus fighting for data of the most sympathetic sort: the secrets buried in a dead mass murderer's phone. <u>The action stems from a federal court order issued on Tuesday requiring Apple to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I) to unlock an iPhone used by one of the two attackers who killed 14 people in San Bernardino, California, in December.</u></p>
<p>详解：定位句提到，去年 12 月，加利福尼亚州圣贝纳迪诺市，两名袭击者杀死了 14 人。周二，联邦法院下令要求苹果公司协助联邦调查局的调查，解锁其中一名袭击者曾用过的 iPhone 手机。题干中的 asked Apple to help 对应原文中的 requiring Apple to help; access data 对应原文中的 unlock an iPhone，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 C。</p>	
<p>39. Privacy advocates now have Apple fighting alongside them against government access to personal data.</p> <p>译文：隐私倡导者现在有苹果公司一起共同抵抗政府获取个人信息。</p> <p>定位：由题干关键词 Privacy advocates 和 fighting alongside 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>H) Appl's emerging global brand is privacy; it has staked its corporate reputation, not to mention the investment of considerable technical and financial resources, on limiting the sort of mass surveillance that was uncovered by Mr. Snowden. So now, for many cases involving governmental intrusions into data, <u>once-lonely privacy advocates find themselves fighting alongside the most powerful company in the world.</u></p>

详解: H 段最后一句提到, 那些曾经单打独斗、为隐私而战的倡导者发现现在与世界上最强大的公司一起并肩作战。根据上下文可知, 题干中的 Apple 就是指原文中的 the most powerful company in the world, 故答案为 H。

<p>40. Snowden revealed that the American government had tried hard to access private data in massive scale. 译文: 斯诺登揭露了美国政府曾努力试图大规模窃取个人信息。 定位: 由题干关键词 Snowden 和 private data in massive scale 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>B) <u>After revelations by the former National Security Agency contractor Edward J. Snowden in 2013 that the government both cozied up to (讨好) certain tech companies and hacked into others to gain access to private data on an enormous scale,</u> tech giants began to recognize the United States government as a hostile actor. But if the confrontation has crystallized in this latest battle, it may already be heading toward a predictable conclusion: In the long run, the tech companies are destined to emerge victorious.</p>
---	---

详解: B 段首句提到, 2013 年, 美国国家安全局前承包商爱德华·J·斯诺登披露了美国政府拉拢某些技术公司, 并侵入其他技术公司以窃取大规模的私人数据。题干中的 revealed 对应原文中的 revelations; access 对应原文中的 gain access to, 题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 B。

<p>41. The FBI might have been able to access private data in earlier iPhones without Apple's help. 译文: 联邦调查局在没有苹果公司的帮助下, 或许也能入侵苹果公司早期版本的手机, 以获取个人信息。 定位: 由题干关键词 The FBI might have been able to 和 earlier iPhones 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>J) Apple and other tech companies hold another ace: the technical means to keep making their devices more and more inaccessible. Note that Apple's public opposition to the government's request is itself a hindrance to mass government intrusion. And to get at the contents of a single iPhone, the government says it needs a court order and Apple's help to write new code; <u>in earlier versions of the iPhone, ones that were created before Apple found religion on (热衷于) privacy, the F.B.I. may have been able to break into the device by itself.</u></p>
--	--

详解: 定位句提到, 对于早期版本的苹果手机, 那时苹果公司还未偏执于保护隐私, 所以联邦调查局或许自己就能进入这些设备。题干中的 access private data 对应原文中的 break into the device, 题干是对定位句的同义转述, 故答案为 J。

<p>42. After the Snowden incident, Apple made clear its position to counter government intrusion into personal data by means of encryption. 译文: 在斯诺登事件后, 苹果公司明确立场, 通过加密手段抵制政府入侵, 获取个人信息。 定位: 由题干关键词 After the Snowden incident 和 encryption 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>G) <u>Apple's stance on these issues emerged post-Snowden, when the company started putting in place a series of technologies that, by default, make use of encryption to limit access to people's data.</u> More than that, Apple - and, in different ways, other tech companies, including Google, Facebook, Twitter and Microsoft - have made their opposition to the government's claims a point of corporate pride.</p>
---	---

详解: 定位句提到, 苹果公司在这些问题上的立场是在斯诺登事件出现后形成的, 在那之后, 公司采用了一些列的技术, 这些技术在默认情况下将使用者的数据加密, 限制他人访问。题干中的 After the Snowden incident 对应原文中的 post-Snowden; made clear its position 对应原文中的 Apple's stance on these issues emerged, 故答案为 G。

<p>43. According to one digital expert, no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking. 译文: 一个数字专家表示, 没有哪个 iPhone 手机可以完全不被非法入侵。 定位: 由题干关键词 hacking 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>P) <u>"Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof," Mr. Zdziarski said,</u> but he pointed out that the judge's order in this case required Apple to provide "reasonable security assistance" to unlock Mr. Farook's phone. If Apple alters the security model of future iPhones so that even its own engineers' "reasonable assistance" will not be able to crack a given device when compelled by the government, a precedent set in this case might lose its lasting force. In other words, even if the F.B.I. wins this case, in the long run, it loses.</p>
---	--

详解: P 段第一句提到, “没有什么方法能百分之百防止入侵,” 兹阿尔斯基说。根据上下文可知题干中的 one digital expert 指的就是 Mr. Zdziarski, 题干中的 no iPhone can be entirely free from hacking 对应原文中的 Nothing is 100 percent hacker-proof, 故答案为 P。

<p>44. Timothy Cook's long web post has helped enhance Apple's image. 译文: 蒂姆·库克在网上刊登的长篇有益于提升苹果公司的形象 定位: 由题干关键词 Timothy Cook、post 和</p>	<p>I) "A comparison point is in the 1990s battles over encryption," said Kurt Opsahl, general counsel of the Electronic Frontier Foundation, a privacy watchdog group. <u>"Then you had a few companies involved, but not one of the largest companies in the world coming out with a lengthy and impassioned post, like we saw yesterday from Tim Cook. Its profile</u></p>
--	--

image 定位到原文画线处。	<u>has really been raised.”</u>
-----------------	---------------------------------

详解：I 段定位句提到，但那时可没有一家世界上最大的公司用一篇充满激情的长文站出来表态，就像我们昨天看到的蒂姆·库克所做的那样。这的确提升了苹果公司的形象。题干中的 long web post 对应原文中的 a lengthy and impassioned post; helped enhance Apple’s image 对应原文中的 Its profile has really been raised，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 I。

45. Apple’s CEO has decided to appeal the federal court’s order to unlock a user’s iPhone. 译文：苹果公司的首席执行官已经决定，要就联邦法院命令其解锁用户 iPhone 手机一事上诉。 定位：由题干关键词 appeal 和 court’s order 定位到原文画线处。	D) In the other corner is the world’s most valuable company, <u>whose chief executive, Timothy D. Cook, has said he will appeal the court’s order.</u> Apple argues that it is fighting to preserve a principle that most of us who are addicted to our smartphones can defend: Weaken a single iPhone so that its contents can be viewed by the American government and you risk weakening all iPhones for any government intruder, anywhere.
--	--

详解：D 段提到，苹果公司首席执行官蒂姆·库克表示，他将会对法院的命令提出上诉。题干中的 Apple’s CEO 对应原文中的 chief executive, Timothy D. Cook，题干是对定位句的同义转述，故答案为 D。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

(46-1) 在坦桑尼亚格雷戈瑞裂谷的一座山脚下，纳特龙湖呈现出火焰燃烧般的亮红色，周围都是不幸落入咸水中的动物遗体。蝙蝠、燕子以及更多的动物遗体以化学方式保存成他们死亡时的姿势，被密封在水里的碳酸钠沉积物中。纳特龙湖的景观奇异而又致命——而它是世界上近 75% 的火烈鸟的出生地，这一事实令其更加怪异。

(46-2) 湖水的腐蚀性非常强，以至于他能灼伤无法适应的动物的皮肤和眼睛。然而，火烈鸟实际上是唯一生活在这整片死亡之地中的物种。每三四年一次，当条件适宜的时候，湖面上到处都是粉红色的火烈鸟，此时它们会停止飞行进行繁殖。(47) 世界上四分之三的火烈鸟从东非大裂谷的其他盐湖飞过来，在湖水达到特定水位时才出现的盐晶岛上筑巢——如果水位过高，火烈鸟就不能筑巢，如果水位过低，捕食者就会轻快的穿过湖床进行攻击。只有当湖水达到合适的水位时，一条腐蚀性的水沟才能保护幼鸟不被捕食者伤害。

(48) “火烈鸟的腿上已经进化出非常坚韧粗糙的皮肤，这样它们就可以耐受盐水，”莱斯特大学的教授大卫·哈珀说道。“人类做不到这一点，如果双腿暴露，不管时间长短，都会死。”今年到目前为止，水位已经太高了，火烈鸟无法筑巢。

(49) 也有些鱼，能偶尔成功的在纳特龙湖待上一段时间，因为咸度较低的泻湖是在流入纳特龙湖的温泉外缘形成的。三种罗非鱼会有部分时间在那里成长。“鱼在溪流中有一个避难所，当水位较低并且泻湖各自分开时，它们就可以游进泻湖，”哈珀说道。“当水位较高时，所有的泻湖就会连接起来，鱼就必须退回它们的溪流避难所，否则就会死掉。”除此之外，没有鱼能够在天然有毒的湖泊中生存。

(50) 这个独特的生态系统可能很快就会面临压力。坦桑尼亚政府再次开采该湖的纯碱，用于制造化学品、玻璃和洗涤剂。尽管规划的工厂将位于 40 多英里之外，通过管道抽取纯碱，但环保主义者担心它仍会破坏天然的水循环和繁殖地。不过，就目前而言，生物占了上风——即使是在这样一个会杀死几乎所有触及之物的湖泊里。

详解详析：

46. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 Lake Natron 定位到文章首段第以句：At the base of a mountain in Tanzania’s Gregory Rift, **Lake Natron** burns bright red, surrounded by the remains of animals that were unfortunate enough to fall into the salty water. 和第二段前两句：The water is so corrosive that it can burn the skin and eyes of unadapted animals. Flamingos, however, are the only species that actually makes life in the midst of all that death.

详解：判断推理题。首段第一句指出，在坦桑尼亚格雷戈瑞裂谷的一座山脚下，纳特龙湖呈现出火焰燃烧般的亮红色，周围都是不幸落入咸水中的动物遗体。由此可知，许多动物在纳特龙湖无法生存。第二段前两句提到，湖水的腐蚀性非常强，以至于它能灼伤无法适应的动物的皮肤和眼睛，而火烈鸟实际上是唯一生活在这整片死亡之地

中的物种，这进一步表明纳特龙湖不适合火烈鸟以外的动物栖息，故答案为 A。

47. 答案: C

定位: 由题干中的 at a specific level 和 their babies 定位到文章第二段最后两句: Three -quarters of the world's flamingos fly over from other salt lakes in the Rift Valley and nest on salt- crystal islands that appear when the water is at specific level- too high and the birds can't build their nests, too low and predators can more briskly across the lake bed and attack. When the water hits the right level. The baby birds are kept safe form predators by a corrosive ditch.

详解: 实施细节题。定位句指出, 世界上四分之三的火烈鸟从东非大裂谷的其他盐湖飞过来, 在湖水达到特定水位时才出现的盐晶岛上筑巢——如果水位过高, 火烈鸟就不能筑巢, 如果水位过低, 捕食者就会轻快地穿过湖床进行攻击。只有当湖水达到合适的水位时, 一条腐蚀性的水沟才能保护幼鸟不被捕食者伤害。由此可知, 火烈鸟只有在湖水达到特定水位时才筑巢, 这样它们的幼鸟可以避开捕食者, 故答案为 C。

48. 答案: B

定位: 由题干中的 the Rift Valley 和 unique in that 定位到文章第三段第一句: Flamingos have evolved very leathery skin on their legs so they can tolerate the salt water," says David Harper, a professor at the University of Leicester.

详解: 推理判断题。第二段提到, 火烈鸟是唯一生活在纳特龙湖的物种。紧接着定位句提到火烈鸟的腿上已经进化出非常坚韧粗糙的皮肤, 这样它们就可以耐受盐水。由此可知, 东非大裂谷的火烈鸟独特的原因是它们粗糙的腿部皮肤让它们可以在盐水中生存并繁殖, 故答案为 B。

49. 答案: A

定位: 由题干中的 tilapia 和 Lake Natron 定位到文章第四段前两句: Some fish, too, have had limited success vacationing at the lake as less salty lagoons (泻湖) form on the outer edges from hot springs flowing into Lake Natron. Three species of tilapia (罗非鱼) thrive there part-time.

详解: 实施细节题。第四段第一句提到, 也有些鱼, 能偶尔成功地在纳特龙湖待上一段时间, 因为咸度较低的泻湖是在流入纳特龙湖的温泉外缘形成的。紧接着第二句具体指出三种罗非鱼会有部分时间在哪里成长。由此可知, 这三种罗非鱼有时能生存在纳特龙湖周围, 是因为泻湖的咸度较低, 故答案为 A。

50. 答案: D

定位: 由题干中的 Tanzanian government's planned operation 定位到文章最后一段前三句: This unique ecosystem may soon be under pressure. The Tanzanian government has once again started mining the lake for soda ash, used for making chemicals, glass and detergents. Although the planned operation will be located more than 40 miles away, drawing the soda ash in through pipelines, conservationists worry it could still upset the natural water cycle and breeding grounds.

详解: 推理判断题。最后一段第一句指出, 这个独特的生态系统可能很快就会面临压力。紧接着第二句说明原因: 坦桑尼亚政府再次开采该湖的纯碱, 用于制造化学品、玻璃和洗涤剂。第三句则指出尽管规划的工厂将位于 40 多英里之外, 通过管道抽取纯碱, 但环保主义者担心它仍会破坏天然的水循环和繁殖地。由此可知, 坦桑尼亚政府规划的工厂带来的后果可能是对纳特龙湖生态系统的破坏, 故答案为 D。

Passage Two

全文翻译:

到了疯狂做最后算数的时候——全国各行各业的雇员们都在倒着数日子, 试图算出他们攒下的带薪假期还剩多久, (51) 不过, 他们当中更多的人会干脆不做这些计算, 继续在假期奋战, 直至迈入 2017 年: 超过半数的美国员工每年都休不完他们的法定假期。

(52) 不久之前, 人们还对这种敬业嗤之以鼻。正如营销学教授西尔维亚·贝莱扎、尼尔鲁·帕哈里亚和阿娜特·科伊南最近在《哈佛商业评论》上所解释的, 闲暇时间曾被视为较高社会地位的标志, 只有那些上层人士才能获得。然而, 自从 20 世纪中期以来, 情况变得相反了——如今, 在办公桌前繁忙的工作时间, 而非休假日, 才被视为大人物的标志。

(53) 在一系列实验中, 研究人员表明了我们对忙碌, 或者至少对其表象, 有多么崇拜。志愿者们阅读了两篇文章, 一篇是关于一个休闲度日的人, 而另一篇是关于一个过度劳累、日程过满的人; 当被要求判断这两个人中哪一个拥有更高的社会地位时, 大多数参与者表示式后者。有些人使用产品暗示他们时间紧张, 对于这些人而言, 这一结论同样成立: 例如, 在一项实验中, 使用了皮波德公司的超市送货服务的顾客被认为地位高于在同等价位的超市进行购物的人; 在另一项实验中, 戴无线耳机的人被认为其社会地位高于那些带普通耳机的人, 即使这两种耳机都只是被用来听音乐。

三位作者在《哈佛商业评论》中写道, 在某种程度上, 这种模式可能与与过去几十年以来工作本身的变化方式有关。

(54) 我们认为从“闲暇代表社会地位”到“忙碌代表社会地位”的转变可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。在这种经济模式下，拥有雇主或客户所重视的人力资本特征（例如，能力和抱负）的个人，预计在就业市场上供不应求。因此，通过告诉别人我们很忙，一直在工作，则是在含蓄的暗示自己备受追捧，而这就提高了在他人眼中的社会地位。

(55) 即使你很想牺牲自己的假期来假装忙碌，但至少考虑把周末空出来不要安排工作。这是为了你自己好。

详解详析：

51. 答案：B

定位：由题干中的 *most employees* 和 *the end of the year* 定位到文章首段第二句：*More of them, though, will skip those calculations altogether and just power through the holidays into 2017: More than half of American workers don't use up all of their allotted vacation days each year.*

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，他们当中更多的人会干脆不做这些计算，继续在假期奋战，直至迈入 2017 年：超过半数的美国员工每年都休不完他们的法定假期。由此可知，大多数员工还是会继续工作，故答案为 B。

52. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 *dedication to work* 和 *in the past* 定位到文章第二段第一句：*Not so long ago, people would have turned up their noses at that kind of dedication to the job.*

详解：实施细节题。定位句指出，不久之前，人们还对这种敬业嗤之以鼻。C 项中的 *look upon it with contempt* 是定位句中 *turned up their noses at* 的同义转述，故答案为 C。

53. 答案：A

定位：由题干中的 *the researchers* 和 *a series of experiments* 定位到文章第三段第一句：*In a series of several experiments, the researchers illustrated just how much we've come to admire busyness, or at least the appearance of it.*

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，在一系列实验中，研究人员表明了我们对忙碌，或者至少对其表象，有多么崇拜。紧接着第二句利用实验结果进一步证明了该结论，实验对象认为忙碌的人比悠闲的人社会地位高，也就是说一个人越忙，他的社会地位就越高，人们就越崇拜他，故答案为 A。

54. 答案：D

定位：由题干中的 *change* 和 *attitude towards being busy* 定位到文章第五段第一句：*We think that the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status may be linked to the development of knowledge-intensive economics.*

详解：实施细节题。定位句指出，我们认为从“闲暇代表社会地位”到“忙碌代表社会地位”的转变可能与知识密集型经济的发展有关。*the shift from leisure-as-status to busyness-as-status* 表明了人们对忙碌的态度转变，由过去认为闲暇代表社会地位高到如今认为忙碌代表社会地位高，而转变的原因在于知识在社会中所起到的作用，故答案为 D。

55. 答案：C

定位：由题干中的 *advise* 和 *the end of the passage* 定位到文章最后一段第一句：*Even if you feel tempted to sacrifice your own vacation days for fake busyness, though, at least consider leaving your weekends unscheduled.*

详解：推理判断题。定位句指出，即使你很想牺牲自己的假期来假装忙碌，但至少考虑一下把周末空出来不要安排工作，也就是作者建议人们还是要抽空休息一下，故答案为 C。

Part IV Translation

参考译文：

Dongting lake is a large, shallow lake in northeastern Hunan province, China. It is a flood basin of the Yangtze River. Hence the lake's size depends on the season. The provinces of Hubei and Hunan are named after their location relative to the lake: Hubei means "north of the lake" and Hunan means "south of the lake". Dongting lake enjoys a good reputation in Chinese culture as the place of origin of dragon boat racing. Dragon boat racing is said to have begun on the eastern shores of Dongting lake as a search for the body of Qu Yuan, the Chu patriotic poet. Dragon Boat racing and the beauty of Dongting Lake and the surrounding area attract thousands of tourists at home and abroad each year.