

2021 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题 (第 2 套)

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay related to the short passage given below. In your essay, you are to comment on the phenomenon described in the passage and suggest measures to address the issue. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

Nowadays star chasing is prevalent among many teenagers. They take pop stars as their idols, imitating their way of talking, following their style of dressing, and seeking every chance to meet them in person at great expenses.

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) It has given rise to much controversy. C) It was primarily written for vegetarians.
B) It has been very favorably received. D) It offends many environmentalists.
2. A) She neglects people's efforts in animal protection.
B) She tries to force people to accept her radical ideas.
C) She ignores the various benefits of public transport.
D) She insists vegetarians are harming the environment.
3. A) They are significant. C) They are rational.
B) They are revolutionary. D) They are modest.
4. A) It would help to protect the environment.
B) It would generate money for public health.
C) It would need support from the general public.
D) It would force poor people to change their diet.

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

5. A) Where successful people's strengths come from.
B) Why many people fight so hard for success.
C) How she achieved her life's goal.
D) What makes people successful.
6. A) Having someone who has confidence in them.
B) Having someone who is ready to help them.
C) Having a firm belief in their own ability.
D) Having a realistic attitude towards life.
7. A) They adjust their goals accordingly. C) They stay positive.



- B) They try hard to appear optimistic. D) They remain calm.
8. A) An understanding leadership. C) Mutual respect among colleagues.
B) A nurturing environment. D) Highly cooperative teammates.

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) They use their sense of hearing to capture their prey.
B) Their food mainly consists of small animals and fish.
C) They have big eyes and distinctive visual centers.
D) Their ancestor is different from that of micro bats.
10. A) With the help of moonlight. C) With the aid of daylight vision.
B) By means of echolocation. D) By means of vision and smell.
11. A) To make up for their natural absence of vision.
B) To adapt themselves to a particular lifestyle.
C) To facilitate their travel over long distances.
D) To survive in the ever-changing weather.

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

12. A) They acquire knowledge not found in books.
B) They learn how to interact with their peers.
C) They become more emotionally aggressive.
D) They get much better prepared for school.
13. A) They are far from emotionally prepared.
B) They tend to be more attracted by images.
C) They can't follow the conflicts in the show.
D) They lack the cognitive and memory skills.
14. A) Choose appropriate programs for their children.
B) Help their children understand the program's plot.
C) Outline the program's plot for their children first.
D) Monitor their children's watching of TV programs.
15. A) Explain its message to their children.
B) Check if their children have enjoyed it.
C) Encourage their children to retell the story.
D) Ask their children to describe its characters.

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 are afraid of injuring their feet. C) They believe a little dirt harms no one.
B) They have never developed the habit. D) They find it rather troublesome to do so.
17. A) Different types of bacteria existed on public-toilet floors.
B) There were more bacteria on sidewalks than in the home.
C) Office carpets collected more bacteria than elsewhere.
D) A large number of bacteria collected on a single shoe.
18. A) The chemicals on shoes can deteriorate air quality.
B) Shoes can upset family members with their noise.
C) The marks left by shoes are hard to erase.
D) Shoes can leave scratches on the floor.

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

19. A) It is sinful and immoral. C) It is an uncontrollable behavior.
B) It is deemed uncivilized. D) It is a violation of faith and trust.
20. A) Assess their consequences. C) Accept them as normal.
B) Guard against their harm. D) Find out their causes.
21. A) Try to understand what messages they convey.
B) Pay attention to their possible consequences.
C) Consider them from different perspectives.
D) Make sure they are brought under control.

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

22. A) Cultivation of new varieties of crops.
B) Measures to cope with climate change.
C) Development of more effective pesticides.
D) Application of more nitrogen-rich fertilizers.
23. A) The expansion of farmland in developing countries.
B) The research on crop rotation in developing countries.
C) The cooperation of the world's agricultural scientists.
D) The improvement of agricultural infrastructure.
24. A) For encouraging farmers to embrace new farming techniques.
B) For aligning their research with advances in farming technology.
C) For turning their focus to the needs of farmers in poorer countries.
D) For cooperating closely with policymakers in developing countries.
25. A) Rapid transition to become a food exporter.
B) Substantial funding in agricultural research.
C) Quick rise to become a leading grain producer.
D) Assumption of humanitarian responsibilities.



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.

According to psychologist Sharon Draper, our clothing choices can absolutely affect our well-being. When we wear ill-fitting clothes, or feel over- or under-dressed for an event, it's natural to feel self-conscious or even stressed. Conversely, she says, opting for clothes that fit well and 26 with your sense of style can improve your confidence.

But can you improve your health through your 27 clothing, without having to dash out and buy a whole new 28? "Absolutely," says Draper. If your goal is to improve your thinking, she recommends picking clothes that fit well and are unlikely to encourage restlessness, so, avoid bows, ties and unnecessary 29. It also helps to opt for clothes you 30 as tying in with your goals, so, if you want to perform better at work, select pieces you view as professional. Draper says this fits in with the concept of behavioral activation, whereby 31 in a behavior (in this case, selecting clothes) can set you on the path to then achieving your goals (working harder).

Another way to improve your 32 of mind is to mix things up. Draper says we often feel stuck in a *rut* (常规) if we wear the same clothes — even if they're our favorites—thus opting for an item you don't wear often, or adding something different to an outfit, such as a hat, can 33 shift your mood. On days when you're really 34 to brave the world, Draper suggests selecting sentimental items of clothing, such as ones you wore on a special day, or given to you by a loved one, as clothes with 35 associations can help you tap into constructive emotions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) accessories | I) perceive |
| B) align | J) positively |
| C) concurrently | K) profile |
| D) current | L) prospering |
| E) engaging | M) reluctant |
| F) fond | N) showcase |
| G) frame | O) wardrobe |
| H) locations | |



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.

Do music lessons really make children smarter?

- A) A recent analysis found that most research mischaracterizes the relationship between music and skills enhancement.
- B) In 2004, a paper appeared in the journal Psychological Science, titled “Music Lessons Enhance IQ.” The author, composer and psychologist Glenn Schellenberg had conducted an experiment with 144 children randomly assigned to four groups: one learned the keyboard for a year, one took singing lessons, one joined an acting class, and a control group had no extracurricular training. The IQ of the children in the two musical groups rose by an average of seven points in the course of a year; those in the other two groups gained an average of 4.3 points.
- C) Schellenberg had long been skeptical of the science supporting claims that music education enhances children’s abstract reasoning, math, or language skills. If children who play the piano are smarter, he says, it doesn’t necessarily mean they are smarter because they play the piano. It could be that the youngsters who play the piano also happen to be more ambitious or better at focusing on a task. Correlation, after all, does not prove causation.
- D) The 2004 paper was specifically designed to address those concerns. And as a passionate musician, Schellenberg was delighted when he turned up credible evidence that music has transfer effects on general intelligence. But nearly a decade later, in 2013, the Education Endowment Foundation funded a bigger study with more than 900 students. That study failed to confirm Schellenberg’s findings, producing no evidence that music lessons improved math and literacy skills.
- E) Schellenberg took that news in stride while continuing to cast a skeptical eye on the research in his field. Recently, he decided to formally investigate just how often his fellow researchers in psychology and neuroscience make what he believes are erroneous—or at least premature—causal connections between music and intelligence. His results, published in May, suggest that many of his peers do just that.
- F) For his recent study, Schellenberg asked two research assistants to look for correlational studies on the effects of music education. They found a total of 114 papers published since 2000. To assess whether the authors claimed any causation, researchers then looked for telltale verbs in each paper’s title and abstract, verbs like “enhance,” “promote,” “facilitate,” and “strengthen.” The papers were categorized as neuroscience if the study employed a brain imaging method like magnetic resonance, or if the study appeared in a journal that had “brain,” “neuroscience,” or a related term in its title. Otherwise the papers were categorized as psychology. Schellenberg didn’t tell his assistants what exactly he was trying to prove.



- G) After computing their assessments, Schellenberg concluded that the majority of the articles erroneously claimed that music training had a causal effect. The overselling, he also found, was more prevalent among neuroscience studies, three quarters of which mischaracterized a mere association between music training and skills enhancement as a cause-and-effect relationship. This may come as a surprise to some. Psychologists have been battling charges that they don't do "real" science for some time—in large part because many findings from classic experiments have proved unreproducible. Neuroscientists, on the other hand, armed with brain scans and *EEGs* (脑电图), have not been subject to the same degree of critique.
- H) To argue for a cause-and-effect relationship, scientists must attempt to explain why and how a connection could occur. When it comes to transfer effects of music, scientists frequently point to brain plasticity—the fact that the brain changes according to how we use it. When a child learns to play the violin, for example, several studies have shown that the brain region responsible for the fine motor skills of the left hand's fingers is likely to grow. And many experiments have shown that musical training improves certain hearing capabilities, like filtering voices from background noise or distinguishing the difference between the *consonants* (辅音) 'b' and 'g'.
- I) But Schellenberg remains highly critical of how the concept of plasticity has been applied in his field. "Plasticity has become an industry of its own," he wrote in his May paper. Practice does change the brain, he allows, but what is questionable is the assertion that these changes affect other brain regions, such as those responsible for spatial reasoning or math problems.
- J) Neuropsychologist Lutz Jancke agrees. "Most of these studies don't allow for causal inferences," he said. For over two decades, Jancke has researched the effects of music lessons, and like Schellenberg, he believes that the only way to truly understand their effects is to run longitudinal studies. In such studies, researchers would need to follow groups of children with and without music lessons over a long period of time—even if the assignments are not completely random. Then they could compare outcomes for each group.
- K) Some researchers are starting to do just that. The neuroscientist Peter Schneider from Heidelberg University in Germany, for example, has been following a group of children for ten years now. Some of them were handed musical instruments and given lessons through a school-based program in the Ruhr region of Germany called *Jedem Kind ein Instrument*, or "an instrument for every child," which was carried out with government funding. Among these children, Schneider has found that those who were enthusiastic about music and who practiced voluntarily showed improvements in hearing ability, as well as in more general competencies, such as the ability to concentrate.
- L) To establish whether effects such as improved concentration are caused by music participation itself, and not by investing time in an extracurricular activity of any kind, Assal Habibi, a psychology professor at the University of Southern California, is conducting a five-year longitudinal study with children from low-income communities in Los Angeles. The youngsters fall into three groups: those who take after-school music, those who do after-school sports, and those with no structured



after-school program at all. After two years, Habibi and her colleagues reported seeing structural changes in the brains of the musically trained children, both locally and in the pathways connecting different parts of the brain.

- M) That may seem compelling, but Habibi's children were not selected randomly. Did the children who were drawn to music perhaps have something in them from the start that made them different but eluded the brain scanners? "As somebody who started taking piano lessons at the age of five and got up every morning at seven to practice, that experience changed me and made me part of who I am today," Schellenberg said. "The question is whether those kinds of experiences do so systematically across individuals and create exactly the same changes. And I think that is that huge leap of faith."
- N) Did he have a hidden talent that others didn't have? Or more endurance than his peers? Music researchers tend, like Schellenberg, to be musicians themselves, and as he noted in his recent paper, "the idea of positive cognitive and neural side effects from music training (and other pleasurable activities) is inherently appealing." He also admits that if he had children of his own, he would encourage them to take music lessons and go to university. "I would think that it makes them better people, more critical, just wiser in general," he said.
- O) But those convictions should be checked at the entrance to the lab, he added. Otherwise, the work becomes religion or faith. "You have to let go of your faith if you want to be a scientist."
36. Glenn Schellenberg's latest research suggests many psychologists and neuroscientists wrongly believe in the causal relationship between music and IQ.
37. The belief in the positive effects of music training appeals to many researchers who are musicians themselves.
38. Glenn Schellenberg was doubtful about the claim that music education helps enhance children's intelligence.
39. Glenn Schellenberg came to the conclusion that most of the papers assessed made the wrong claim regarding music's effect on intelligence.
40. You must abandon your unverified beliefs before you become a scientist.
41. Lots of experiments have demonstrated that people with music training can better differentiate certain sounds.
42. Glenn Schellenberg's findings at the beginning of this century were not supported by a larger study carried out some ten years later.
43. One researcher shares Glenn Schellenberg's view that it is necessary to conduct long-term developmental studies to understand the effects of music training.
44. Glenn Schellenberg's research assistants had no idea what he was trying to prove in his new study.
45. Glenn Schellenberg admits that practice can change certain areas of the brain but doubts that the change can affect other areas.



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.

The trend toward rationality and enlightenment was endangered long before the advent of the World Wide Web. As Neil Postman noted in his 1985 book *Amusing Ourselves to Death*, the rise of television introduced not just a new medium but a new discourse: a gradual shift from a *typographic* (印刷的) culture to a photographic one, which in turn meant a shift from rationality to emotions, exposition to entertainment. In an image-centered and pleasure-driven world, Postman noted, there is no place for rational thinking, because you simply cannot think with images. It is text that enables us to “uncover lies, confusions and overgeneralizations, and to detect abuses of logic and common sense. It also means to weigh ideas, to compare and contrast assertions, to connect one generalization to another.”

The dominance of television was not confined to our living rooms. It overturned all of those habits of mind, fundamentally changing our experience of the world, affecting the conduct of politics, religion, business, and culture. It reduced many aspects of modern life to entertainment, sensationalism, and commerce. “Americans don’t talk to each other, we entertain each other,” Postman wrote. “They don’t exchange ideas, they exchange images. They do not argue with propositions, they argue with good looks, celebrities and commercials.”

At first, the web seemed to push against this trend. When it emerged towards the end of the 1980s as a purely text-based medium, it was seen as a tool to pursue knowledge, not pleasure. Reason and thought were most valued in this garden—all derived from the project of the Enlightenment. Universities around the world were among the first to connect to this new medium, which hosted discussion groups, informative personal or group blogs, electronic magazines, and academic mailing lists and forums. It was an intellectual project, not about commerce or control, created in a scientific research center in Switzerland. And for more than a decade, the web created an alternative space that threatened television’s grip on society.

Social networks, though, have since colonized the web for television’s values. From Facebook to Instagram, the medium refocuses our attention on videos and images, rewarding emotional appeals — ‘like’ buttons — over rational ones. Instead of a quest for knowledge, it engages us in an endless *zest* (热情) for instant approval from an audience, for which we are constantly but unconsciously performing. (It’s telling that, while Google began life as a PhD thesis, Facebook started as a tool to judge classmates, appearances.) It reduces our curiosity by showing us exactly what we already want and think, based on our profiles and preferences. The Enlightenment’s *motto* (座右铭) of ‘Dare to know’ has become ‘Dare not to care to know.’



46. What did Neil Postman say about the rise of television?
- A) It initiated a change from dominance of reason to supremacy of pleasure.
 - B) It brought about a gradual shift from cinema going to home entertainment.
 - C) It started a revolution in photographic technology.
 - D) It marked a new age in the entertainment industry.
47. According to the passage, what is the advantage of text reading?
- A) It gives one access to huge amounts of information.
 - B) It allows more information to be processed quickly.
 - C) It is capable of enriching one's life.
 - D) It is conducive to critical thinking.
48. How has television impacted Americans?
- A) It has given them a lot more to argue about.
 - B) It has brought celebrities closer to their lives.
 - C) It has made them care more about what they say.
 - D) It has rendered their interactions more superficial.
49. What does the passage say about the World Wide Web?
- A) It was developed primarily for universities worldwide.
 - B) It was created to connect people in different countries.
 - C) It was viewed as a means to quest for knowledge.
 - D) It was designed as a discussion forum for university students.
50. What do we learn about users of social media?
- A) They are bent on looking for an alternative space for escape.
 - B) They are constantly seeking approval from their audience.
 - C) They are forever engaged in hunting for new information.
 - D) They are unable to focus their attention on tasks for long.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

According to a recent study, a small but growing proportion of the workforce is affected to some degree by a sense of entitlement. Work is less about what they can contribute but more about what they can take. It can lead to workplace dysfunction and diminish their own job satisfaction. I'm not referring to employees who are legitimately dissatisfied with their employment conditions due to, say, being denied fair pay or flexible work practices. I'm talking about those who consistently believe they deserve special treatment and generous rewards. It's an expectation that exists irrespective of their abilities or levels of performance.

As a result of that discrepancy between the privileges they feel they're owed and their inflated sense of self-worth, they don't work as hard for their employer. They prefer instead to slack off. It's a tendency which many scholars believe begins in childhood due to parents who overindulge their kids. This thereby leads them to expect the same kind of spoilt treatment throughout their adult lives. And yet despite how these employees feel, it's obviously important for their manager to nonetheless find out how to keep them



motivated. And, by virtue of that heightened motivation, to perform well.

The research team from several American universities surveyed more than 240 individuals. They sampled managers as well as team members. Employee entitlement was measured by statements such as “I honestly feel I’m just more deserving than others.” The respondents had to rate the extent of their agreement. Employee engagement, meanwhile, was assessed with statements like “I really throw myself into my work.” The findings revealed ethical leadership is precisely what alleviates the negative effects of employee entitlement. That’s because rather than indulging employees or neglecting them, ethical leaders communicate very direct and clear expectations. They also hold employees accountable for their behaviors and are genuinely committed to doing the right thing. Additionally, these leaders are consistent in their standards. They’re also less likely to deviate in how they treat employees.

This means, when confronted by an entitled team member, an ethical leader is significantly disinclined to accommodate their demands. He or she will instead point out, constructively and tactfully, exactly how their inflated sense of deservingness is somewhat distorted. They’d then go further to explain the specific, and objective, criteria the employee must meet to receive their desired rewards. This shift away from unrealistic expectations is successful because entitled employees feel more confident that ethical leaders will deliver on their promises. This occurs because they’re perceived to be fair and trustworthy.

The researchers, however, exercise caution by warning no one single response is the perfect remedy. But there’s no denying ethical leadership is at least a critical step in the right direction.

51. What does a recent study find about a growing number of workers?

- A) They attempt to make more contributions.
- B) They feel they deserve more than they get.
- C) They attach importance to job satisfaction.
- D) They try to diminish workplace dysfunction.

52. Why don’t some employees work hard according to many scholars?

- A) They lack a strong sense of self-worth.
- B) They were spoiled when growing up.
- C) They have received unfair treatment.
- D) They are overindulged by their boss.

53. What is a manager supposed to do to enable workers to do a better job?

- A) Be aware of their emotions.
- B) Give them timely promotions.
- C) Keep a record of their performance.
- D) Seek ways to sustain their motivation.

54. What do the research findings reveal about ethical leaders?

- A) They are held accountable by their employees.
- B) They are always transparent in their likes and dislikes.



- C) They convey their requirements in a straightforward way.
D) They make it a point to be on good terms with their employees.
55. What kind of leaders are viewed as ethical by entitled employees?
A) Those who can be counted on to fulfill commitments.
B) Those who can do things beyond normal expectations.
C) Those who exercise caution in making major decisions.
D) Those who know how to satisfy their employees, needs.

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**.

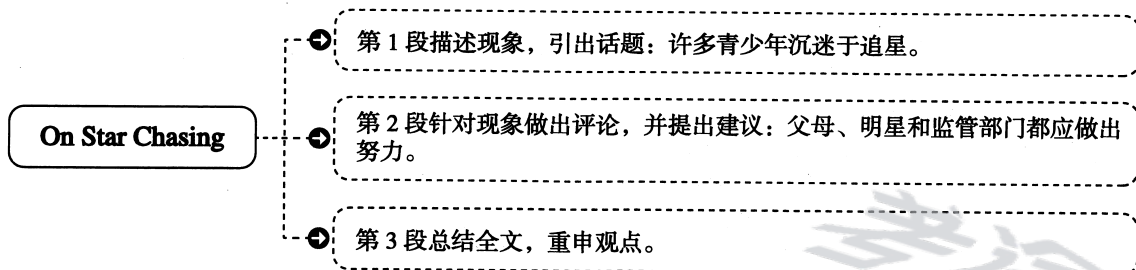
延安位于陕西省北部，地处黄河中游，是中国革命的圣地。毛泽东等老一辈革命家曾在这里生活战斗了十三个春秋，领导了抗日战争和解放战争，培育了延安精神，为中国革命做出了巨大贡献。延安的革命旧址全国数量最大、分布最广，级别最高。延安是全国爱国主义、革命传统和延安精神教育基地。延安有9个革命纪念馆，珍藏着中共中央和老一辈革命家在延安时期留存下来的大量重要物品，因此享有“中国革命博物馆城”的美誉。



2021 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题(二)答案与详解

Part I Writing

结构框图:



范文点评:

参考范文	精彩点评
<p style="text-align: center;">On Star Chasing</p> <p>【1】 In recent years, star chasing has become a common social phenomenon. Many teenagers are so obsessed with star chasing that they may imitate their idols in every way. And they may also spare no efforts to meet their idols in person, even at all costs.</p> <p>【2】 As far as I'm concerned, it's not a big deal if young generations choose pop stars as their idols, but the question is that some youngsters have already lost their minds when facing those idols. To prevent teenagers from falling into blind idolatry, efforts should be made in more ways than one.</p> <p>【3】 First of all, guidance from adults should never be absent during the whole process of young people's growth. Parents should teach children to develop their own values instead of becoming anyone's shadow. 【4】 In addition, pop stars or influential people have a duty to act as positive role models and guide their fans to rationally express affection. 【5】 Finally, relevant regulatory authorities should also strictly monitor the behavior of pop stars and ensure that they set good examples for teenagers.</p> <p>【6】 In a word, I hope everyone puts their studies, work and life before chasing stars.</p>	<p>【1】 描述现象, 引出话题: 许多青少年沉迷于追星。</p> <p>【2】 使用 as far as I'm concerned 表明自己的观点, 指出年轻人追星并不是什么大问题, 为了防止他们盲目崇拜偶像, 应该从多方面努力。</p> <p>【3】【4】【5】 分别使用 first of all、in addition 和 finally 提出建议: 首先, 父母应该教导孩子形成自己的价值观; 其次, 流行明星或有影响力的人有责任引导粉丝理智地表达情感; 最后, 监管部门也应该严格监督明星的行为, 确保他们为青少年树立好的榜样。</p> <p>【6】 用 in a word 重申自己的观点: 希望每个人都把自己的学习、工作和生活放在追星前面。</p>

话题词汇:

popularity 受欢迎
self-discipline 自律
reputation 名誉, 名声
stalker 跟踪狂
unconditionally 无条件地

take the lead 带头
go viral 疯狂传播; 走红
insult rivals 辱骂对手
be obsessed with... 沉迷于……; 对……痴迷的
at all costs 不惜一切代价



Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

M: Good morning and welcome to *People in the News*. (1) With me today is Meghan Brown, an environmental activist whose controversial new book *Beyond Recycling* is making headlines.

W: Hi, Brian. Thanks for having me today. I'm excited to explain to the audience what my book is really about.

M: (2) Critics of your book assert that you're trying to force radical changes on the entire country. Some claim that you want to force everyone to eat a vegetarian diet and make private transport illegal.

W: I'm aware of those claims, but they simply aren't true. People who haven't read the book are making assumptions about my arguments. They know I'm a vegetarian, that I don't wear leather or fur, and that I always use public transportation. So they're depicting me as a radical animal rights activist and environmentalist determined to force my beliefs on others.

M: But don't you want others to adopt your practices? You've campaigned for animal rights and the environment for decades.

W: I'd love it if people choose to live as I do. But my life choices are based on my personal convictions. They aren't my recommendations for others who don't share those convictions.

M: Well, in this excerpt from your book, you argue that meat consumption and private transport are devastating the environment and that the best choices for the planet are vegetarian diets and public transport.

W: I did write that. But those are examples of what I call best practices, not what I'm actually suggesting. (3) In my guidelines for saving the environment, I suggest modest changes, like eating vegetarian meals two days a week.

M: You also endorse high taxes on meat and other animal products and increased taxes on gasoline. Those taxes could force poor people to adopt your life choices.

W: But the taxes I suggest aren't that high, less than 3% only. (4) Plus, the money generated would be allocated to environmental protection, which benefits everyone.

答案详解

1. What do we learn about the woman's new book?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(1)中,男士提到,今天请到的嘉宾是梅根·布朗,她是一位环境活动家,她颇受争议的新书《超越回收》成了头条新闻。也就是说,女士的新书引起了很大争议。

2. What do some critics say about the author of the book?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。根据句(2)可知,这本书的评论家们断言女士在试图迫使整个国家做出根本性的(radical)改变。也就是说,评论家们认为女士在强迫人们接受她的激进(radical)思想。

3. What does the woman claim about the diet

changes she suggested?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(3)中,女士说,在她给出的保护环境建议中,她所提倡的是适度的改变,比如,每周有两天吃素。

4. What does the woman say about her suggested tax increase?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。男士提到女士赞成对肉类和其他动物制品征收高额税费,并增加汽油税。女士说自己所建议的税率并不高,并且在句(4)中说,征收上来的资金也将被用在环境保护方面,这会惠及所有人。也就是说,女士认为,她提出的增税建议有助于保护环境。

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

M: (5) With me in the studio today is Ms. Jane Logan, author of a new book, *Secrets to Success*. She claims to have uncovered how people achieve success. So Ms. Logan, in your book, you claim that successful people have many things in common. For instance, they know their strengths when pursuing a goal.

W: That's right. They also tend to be motivated by a negative or positive life event. (6) They credit their success to having someone in their life who believes in them.



- M: You also write that there are a number of different factors related to success. And while successful people are driven to achieve their goals, the ultra successful have even greater ambition.
- W: Yes, greater ambition as well as a burning desire to be the best of the best is also a common characteristic.
- M: Right. So those who are determined don't see obstacles as something that prevents success, but mere inconveniences that need to be overcome.
- W: Absolutely. (7)Successful people are also optimistic as it is important to stay positive while being aware of obstacles that can deter us from achieving our goals.
- M: That's a good point. All too often, people give up at the first hurdle. Would you say then that most successful people make it all by themselves?
- W: Not exactly. They are usually good at cooperating with people and understanding the needs of others.
- M: So people will be willing to help them, I guess.
- W: That's correct. And this often leads to a great deal of mutual respect, whether it's with a colleague, an assistant or even a receptionist.
- M: Most successful people I know are very passionate about their work. Would you say that passion is the single biggest key to success?
- W: Not entirely. (8)There's a prerequisite, that is, you have to work in an environment that nurtures passion. If that exists, success will follow.

答案详解

5. What has the woman revealed in her book?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。句(5)中,男士向听众介绍女士时说,女士出版了新书《成功的秘诀》,她自称已经揭示了人们是如何取得成功的。也就是说,女士在书中透露了什么让人们获得成功。

6. What do successful people attribute their achievements to?

A) 【精析】细节推断题。句(6)中,女士说,成功人士把自己的成功归功于在生活中有相信他们的人。

7. What do successful people do when faced with difficulties?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(7)中,女士说,成功人士

也很乐观,意识到有些障碍可能会妨碍我们达成目标时,保持积极的态度十分重要。因此答案为C)。需要注意的是B)“他们努力表现得乐观”,“表现得乐观”只是表面现象,并不是真正的乐观,因此可排除该选项。

8. What is one prerequisite for passion at work according to the woman?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。男士说他所认识的大多数成功人士都对自己的工作充满激情,并且问女士激情是否是通往成功的最大的关键因素。女士在句(8)中回答说,这有一个先决条件,那就是你必须在一个有助于培养激情的环境中工作。

Section B

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

The saying “blind as a bat” simply isn't correct. The truth is that all 1,100 bat species can see and often their vision is pretty good, although not as excellent as other night-hunting animals.

There are two main groups of bats, which are believed to have evolved independently of each other, but both from a common ancestor. The first group, known as the mega bats, are mostly medium-sized or large bats who eat fruits, flowers, and sometimes small animals or fish. (9)These species have distinctive visual centers and big eyes. They use senses of vision and smell to capture their prey. For example, Flying Foxes not only see well during daylight, but can also distinguish colors. They actually rely on their daylight vision and cannot fly during the night with no moonlight.

The second group, called micro bats, are smaller in size and mostly eat insects. (10)These species use echolocation to find their way and identify food. Scientists have proven that despite their poorly developed small eyes, these bats still can see during the day. When we consider the nightly lifestyle of these bats, we will see they have to be sensitive to the changing light levels because this is how they sense when to start hunting. Moreover, vision is used by micro bats to travel over long distances, beyond the range of echolocation.

So the truth is, there are no bats which are naturally blind. (11)Some species use their sense of hearing more than their eyes as a matter of adaptation to a particular lifestyle, but their eyes are still functional.



9. What do we learn about mega bats?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文首先介绍的是巨型蝙蝠。句(9)中说,巨型蝙蝠有独特的视觉中心和大眼睛。因此答案为 C)。B)选项的干扰比较大,因为短文中明确提到巨型蝙蝠的食物包括小动物和鱼,该选项错误的原因在于 mainly 一词与录音中的 sometimes 不符,故排除。

10. How do micro bats find their way and identify food?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文讲的第二类蝙蝠为微型蝙蝠。句(10)中明确指出,这个物种的蝙蝠使用回声定位来探路和辨别食物。

11. Why do some species of bats use their sense of hearing more than their eyes?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。短文最后提到,没有蝙蝠是天生失明的。根据句(11)可知,为了适应特定的生活方式,某些种类的蝙蝠更多地使用听觉,较少使用眼睛。

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

A study has found that educational TV shows come with an added lesson that influences the child's behavior. (12) Children spending more time watching educational programs increase their emotional aggression toward other children. This shows that children can learn the educational lesson that was intended. However, they're also learning other things along the way.

This unintended impact has to do with the portrayal of conflict in media and how preschool-age children comprehend that conflict. TV and movie producers often incorporate an element of bad behavior. This is to teach children a lesson at the end of the program. Educational shows have pro-education and pro-social goals. However, conflict between characters is often depicted with characters being unkind to each other or they may use emotionally aggressive tactics with each other. (13) Preschool children really don't get the moral of the story. That's because it requires that they understand how all the parts of the show fit together. You need pretty complicated cognitive skills and memory skills to be able to do that. These are still developing in young children.

However, parents shouldn't completely constrain children's viewing. (14) Parents should instead watch with their kids and help them to understand the plot. (15) Parents can comment along the way and then explain the message at the end. They should explain how certain type of behavior was not appropriate. This will help children interpret and get the message and help them learn to watch the show for those messages.

12. What does the passage say about children watching educational programs?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(12)明确提到,花费较多时间观看教育类节目的孩子对其他孩子表现出更多的攻击情绪。也就是说,他们在情绪上变得更有攻击性。

13. Why can't preschool children get the moral conveyed in the TV programs?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。句(13)提到,学龄前儿童真的无法理解故事的寓意,这是因为他们必须得先去了解节目的各个部分是如何结合在一起的。要做到这一点,需要相当复杂的认知技能和记忆技能。幼儿的这些能力还没有完全形成。也就是

说,学龄前儿童缺乏相应的认知和记忆能力,所以才不能理解节目的寓意。

14. What does the passage suggest parents do?

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。根据句(14)可知,父母应该和孩子们一起观看(电视节目),帮助他们理解剧情。

15. What should parents do right after watching the TV program?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。根据句(15)可知,父母可以在(陪孩子们)观看(电视节目的)过程中进行评论,在观看完毕后对(节目传达的)那些信息加以解释。

Section C

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

While it has long been a practice in Asian countries, many people in Western countries have yet to embrace the no-shoes-in-the-house rule. For many in those countries, wiping their shoes before going inside is regarded as sufficient. (16) After all, they may think a little dirt doesn't hurt anyone. But I can give you several good reasons why people should remove their shoes before going inside their homes.



Bacteria are everywhere. They collect on your shoes when you walk along sidewalks, public toilet floors and even office carpets. In one study conducted at an American university, researchers collected microscopic germs from footwear. (17) They found that up to 421,000 units of bacteria can collect on the outside of a single shoe. And it only takes a little bit of dirt to damage your timber floors. The more dirt you track in, the more it scratches and the more often you'd have to clean. The extra scrubbing will harm your floors over time. Shoes can also leave marks and scratches on floors, especially high heels or shoes with pointed or hard parts. These can dent and scratch your floor. And if you live in an apartment building, removing your noisy shoes is the polite thing to do out of consideration for your downstairs neighbors.

Walking around with bare feet is actually better for your feet. It strengthens the muscles in your feet. Though many people are accustomed to wearing shoes during all their waking hours, the more time you spend wearing shoes, the more likely you are to incur foot injuries as a result.

(18) And if people aren't yet convinced by my arguments, I can give one final reason. The dust and toxic chemicals you bring into your house via your shoes can deteriorate the air quality in your home. Toxic chemicals are everywhere in our lives: insect-killing chemicals used on public grass areas, cleaning chemicals on the floors of public areas. By kicking off your shoes before you enter the home, you are denying entry to these harmful chemicals.

Given the amount of time we spend in classrooms, and the number of shoes that pass through them every day, you may well understand me if I were to propose a no-shoes-in-the-classroom rule.

答案详解

16. Why don't many Westerners take off shoes before entering a house?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座开头提到,很多西方国家的人不习惯进屋前把鞋子脱掉。根据句(16)可知,他们认为一点点污垢不会对任何人造成伤害。

17. What is the finding of one study by researchers at an American university?

D) 【精析】细节推断题。讲座中提到,美国一所大学的研究人员进行了一项研究,他们收集了鞋子上的细菌。根据句(17)可知,他们发现,仅仅一只鞋子的外部就可以聚集多达 421 000 单位的细菌。

从原文中的 up to 这一表述可以体会到这一数字其实是很大的,也就是说,他们发现仅仅在一只鞋上就聚集了大量的细菌。

18. What is the final reason the speaker gives for removing shoes before entering a house?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(18)中,讲话者说,如果前面的这些理由还不能让人们接受进屋脱鞋,那她还可以给出最后一条理由。那就是:你通过鞋子带进屋的灰尘和有毒化学物质会恶化你家的空气质量。

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

Emotions are an essential and inseparable part of our consciousness. They are part of a built-in mechanism, which allows us to cope with the ups and downs of our lives both physically and mentally. When we hide our emotions and our true feelings, we stop being genuine, spontaneous and authentic in our relationships. When we put on cultivated and polished faces in the company of others, we stop being true to ourselves. (19) Socially, it may be a good tactic to hide our true emotions, but morally it is also a breach of faith and trust. Although humans are more advanced and intelligent, animals are more genuine and authentic in their behavior and responses than human beings. The more educated we are, the less transparent and reliable we become. We are drawn to our pets because pets do not lie.

(20) One of the first steps in dealing with emotions such as anger or fear is to acknowledge them as normal and human. There is nothing sinful or immoral about being emotional, unless your emotions make you inhuman, insensitive and cruel to others. Feelings of guilt associated with emotions are more devastating and damaging than the experience of emotion itself. So when you deal with the problem of emotions, you should learn not only how to control them but also how to accept them and manage the guilt and anguish arising from them.

Our brains are made up of a primitive inner core and a more evolved and rational outer core. Most of the time, the rational part of the mind controls the information coming from the primitive core and makes its own decisions as to what to do and how to respond. However, during critical situations, especially when a threat is



perceived, the outer core loses control and fails to regulate the impulses and instinctual responses coming from the primitive brain. As a result, we let disturbing thoughts and emotions arise in our consciousness and surrender to our primitive behavior.

In times of emotional turmoil, remember that emotions arise because your senses are wired to the primitive part of your mind which is self-regulated, autonomous and spontaneous. Your rational mind does not always deal with the messages coming from it effectively. These messages are part of your survival mechanism and should not be stifled simply because emotions are unhealthy and betray your weaknesses. (21) When emotions arise, instead of stifling them, pay attention to them and try to understand the messages they are trying to deliver. This way you make use of your emotions without losing your balance and inner stability.

答案详解

19. What does the speaker say about hiding one's emotions?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。根据句(19)可知,讲话者认为,隐藏自己的真实情感和感受,从社会角度而言,或许是个好策略,但从道德角度来说,这是对忠诚和信任的违背。

20. What should we do first in dealing with emotions?

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(20)提到,处理愤怒或恐惧等情绪的第一步是承认它们是正常的和人性的。录音中的 acknowledge 意为“承认,认可”,与 C) 选项中的 accept 意思相近。

21. What are we advised to do when emotions arise?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。句(21)提到,当情绪出现时,不要去压抑它们,要关注它们,并试着去理解它们试图传递的信息。

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

Good morning, class. My topic today is how to feed a hungry world. The world's population is expected to grow from 6.8 billion today to 9.1 billion by 2050. Meanwhile, the world's population more than doubled from 3 billion between 1961 and 2007. Simultaneously, food production has been constrained by a lack of scientific research. Still, the task of feeding the world's population in 2050 seems easily possible.

What is needed is a second green revolution. This is an approach that is described as the sustainable growth of global agriculture. Such a revolution will require a wholesale shift of priorities in agricultural research. (22) There is an urgent need for new crop varieties. They must offer higher yields but use less water, nitrogen-rich fertilizers or other inputs. These new crops must also be more resistant to drought, heat and pests. Equally crucial is lower-tech research into basics such as crop rotation and mixed farming of animals and plants on small farms.

Developing nations could score substantial gains in productivity by making better use of modern technologies and practices. But that requires money. It is estimated that to meet the 2050 challenge, investment must double to 83 billion US dollars a year. (23) Most of that money needs to go towards improving agricultural infrastructure. Everything from production to storage and processing must improve. However, research agendas need to be focused on the needs of the poorest and most resource-limited countries. It is there that most of the world's population lives and it is there the population growth over the next decades will be the greatest.

(24) To their credit, the world's agricultural scientists are embracing such a broad view. In March, for example, they came together at the first Global Conference on Agricultural Research to begin working out how to change research agendas to help meet the needs of farmers in poorer nations. But these plans will not bear fruit unless they get considerably more support from policy-makers.

(25) The growth in public agricultural-research spending peaked in the 1970s and has been shrinking ever since. The big exception is China, where spending has far surpassed other countries over the past decade. China seems set to transition to become the key supplier of relevant science and technology to poorer countries. But developed countries have a humanitarian responsibility too. Calls by scientists for large increases in the appropriation of funds for public spending on agricultural research are more than justified.

答案详解

22. What is an urgent need for feeding the world's population in 2050, according to the speaker?

A) 【精析】细节辨认题。讲座中说,如果想要完成在 2050 年养活全世界人口的任务,就需要第二次绿



色革命。这样一场革命需要农业研究重点的大规模转移。根据句(22)可知,最迫切需要的就是新的农作物品种。

23. Where should most of the money be invested to feed the ever-growing population?

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。在讲到增加投资时,句(23)中提到,大部分资金需要被用于改善农业基础设施。

24. Why does the speaker give credit to the world's agricultural scientists?

C) 【精析】细节推断题。在讲到应该对全世界的农业科学家提出赞扬的时候,句(24)中提到了3月份

的首次全球农业研究会议,在此会议中,农业科学家们开始研究如何改变研究议程,使其有助于满足贫困国家农民的需要。也就是说,全球的农业科学家们将重心向贫困国家农民的需要倾斜,这是他们值得称赞的地方。

25. What makes China exceptional in comparison with the rest of the world?

B) 【精析】细节推断题。根据句(25)可知,当全世界公共农业研究支出都在萎缩的时候,中国是例外。在过去十年中,中国在此领域的支出远远超出了其他国家。也就是说,中国在农业研究方面投入的大笔资金使其与众不同。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【文章来源】本文选自2019年10月5日刊登在 www.smh.com.au 《悉尼先驱晨报》网站)上一篇标题为“Can Your Wardrobe Actually Boost Your Mood?”(《你的衣橱真的能振奋你的情绪吗?》)的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了心理学家莎伦·德雷珀的观点,即我们的着装绝对会影响我们的心理健康。

① 第1段总述不同的着装所带来的负面和正面影响。

② 第2段提出具体的建议,指出如何通过不同的着装选择来帮助我们达成不同的目标。

③ 第3段提出通过着装改善心态的另一点建议:选择一件不经常穿的衣服或者在套装上添加一些不一样的东西。

【词性分析】

名词: A) accessories 配饰,配件; D) current 电流;水流;气流; G) frame 框架;体型; H) locations 地点,位置; K) profile 轮廓;印象;概述,简介; N) showcase 玻璃陈列柜;展示(本领、才华或优良品质)的场合; O) wardrobe (一个人)全部的衣物;衣柜

动词: B) align 使一致;使对齐; E) engaging 参与,参加; G) frame 框住;给(画等)装框;制定(计划等); I) perceive 将……视为,认为; K) profile 扼要介绍,概述,写简介; L) prospering 成功,发达,繁荣; N) showcase 展现,展示

形容词: D) current 现在的,当前的; E) engaging 动人的,迷人的; F) fond 温情的,深情的;喜欢的; M) reluctant 不情愿的,勉强的

副词: C) concurrently 同时发生地,并存地; J) positively 积极地,肯定地

答案详解

26. 【考点】动词辨析题。

B) 【语法判断】空格位于定语从句中,前面有 fit well 和 and,故空格处应该填入动词原形,与 fit well 形成并列关系。

【语义判断】首段首句提到,我们的着装会影响我们的健康,因此,推测此处意为“选择合身且符合个人风格的衣服可以提升一个人的自信”。align with 意为“和……一致”,符合句意,故 B) align 为答案。

27. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格后面为名词 clothing,故空格处

应填入名词或形容词作定语。

【语义判断】根据后面提到的“不必冲出去买新的……”,推测此处意为“通过现有的衣服来改善健康”,D) current “现在的,当前的”符合句意,故为答案。

28. 【考点】名词辨析题。

O) 【语法判断】空格位于 a whole new 之后,故应填入可数名词单数。

【语义判断】前文提到,可以通过现有的衣服来改善健康,推测此处意为“不用冲出去把衣柜里的衣



服全换成新的”。O) wardrobe既可以表示“衣柜”，也可以表示“(一个人)全部的衣物”，符合句意，故为答案。

29. 【考点】名词辨析题。

A) 【语法判断】空格位于形容词 unnecessary 之后，故应填入名词。

【语义判断】根据前面的 and 推知，空格处填入的名词和 bows、ties 为并列关系，蝴蝶结和领带都属于配饰，A) accessories“配饰，配件”符合句意，故为答案。

30. 【考点】动词辨析题。

D) 【语法判断】空格前主句结构完整，推测此处是省略了关系代词 that/which 的定语从句，修饰 clothes。在定语从句中，you 为主语，缺少谓语，故空格处应填入动词。

【语义判断】后半句提到“如果你想在工作中表现得更好，应选择你认为专业的着装”，由此推测此处意为“选择你认为与你的目标相符的衣服也十分有益”，故 D) perceive 为答案。

31. 【考点】动词辨析题。

E) 【语法判断】空格前的副词 whereby 相当于 by which 或 because of which，意为“凭此，由此”，后面需要跟完整的句子。本句已有谓语“can set... on the path”，故空格处应填入名词或动名词充当主语。

【语义判断】前文提到“如果你想在工作中表现得更好，应选择你认为专业的着装，这符合行为激活的概念”。空格后括号里的内容解释说明前面的 behavior，在此指的就是“选择着装”，故推测此处意为“通过实施选择着装这一行为来帮助自己完成目标”。engage in 意为“进行，参与”，符合句意，故 E) engaging 为答案。

32. 【考点】名词辨析题。

G) 【语法判断】空格位于代词 your 之后，故应填入名词。

【语义判断】上一段提到可以通过着装来改善健康，本段后面也提到着装可以改变心情，故推测此处也是指通过着装来改善心态。frame of mind 意为“心情，心态”，符合句意，故 G) frame 为答案。

33. 【考点】副词辨析题。

J) 【语法判断】空格所在部分的主干为“opting for an item... or adding something different to an outfit... can _____ shift your mood”，该句主、谓、宾结构完整，故空格处应填入副词。

【语义判断】上一题提到，可以通过混搭服装来改善心情，本句中的 shift your mood 意为“改变心情”，需要填入一个正面意义的副词，J) positively 符合句意，故为答案。

34. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

M) 【语法判断】空格位于系动词 are 和不定式 to do 之间，故空格处应填入形容词或动词分词。

【语义判断】根据后面提到的德雷珀建议选择一些具有情感意义的衣服来帮助自己发掘积极的情绪，推测这里 when 引导的时间状语从句应该是指“当缺乏面对这个世界的勇气时”。be reluctant to do sth. 意为“不愿意做某事”，符合句意，故 M) reluctant 为答案。

35. 【考点】形容词辨析题。

F) 【语法判断】空格位于名词 associations 之前，故应填入形容词作定语。

【语义判断】前面提到，德雷珀建议选择一些具有情感意义的衣服，比如你曾在某个特殊的日子里穿过的衣服或者你所爱之人送给你的衣服。因此，推测这些衣服的共同点就是会让人联想起它们背后承载的情感意义，fond 意为“温情的，深情的”，符合句意，故 F) fond 为答案。

参考译文

心理学家莎伦·德雷珀认为我们的着装选择绝对会影响我们的健康。当我们穿着不合身的衣服或者在参加活动时觉得自己穿得过于隆重或过于随意时，自然会感到局促不安，甚至感到有压力。她说，相反，选择合身且符合个人风格的衣服可以提升一个人的自信。

但是，你能否通过现有的衣服来改善健康，而不必冲出去把衣柜里的衣服全换成新的呢？“当然，”德雷珀说。如果你的目标是改善思维，她建议选择合身且不太可能助长焦躁情绪的衣服。因此，要避免使用蝴蝶结、领带和不必要的配饰。选择你认为与你的目标相符的衣服也十分有益。因此，如果你想在工作中表现得更好，应选择你认为专业的着装。德雷珀说这符合行为激活的概念，即通过付诸实施某种行为（在此是指选择着装）可以让你走上实现目标的道路（在此是指更努力地工作）。

另一种改善心态的方法是混搭。德雷珀说，如果我们总是穿同样的衣服（即使这些衣服是我们的最爱），我们通常会感到拘泥于陈规。因此，选择一件你不经常穿的衣服或者在套装上添加一些不一样的东西，比如帽子，可以对你的情绪产生积极的改变。在你真的不愿意勇敢面对这个世界的日子里，德雷珀建议选择一些具有情感意义的衣服，比如你曾在某个特殊的日子里穿过的衣服或者你所爱之人送给你的衣服，这是因为有温情联系的衣服可以帮助你发掘积极的情绪。



Section B

【文章来源】本文选自 2019 年刊登在 *Undark Magazine* (《夜明杂志》) 上一篇标题为“Do Music Lessons Really Make Children Smarter?”(《音乐课真的能让儿童变聪明吗?》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文针对格伦·舍伦贝格的研究讨论音乐课是否能提高儿童智商这一问题。

➊ A) 段引出讨论的问题: 舍伦贝格的新研究发现大多数研究歪曲了音乐与技能提高之间的关系。

➋ B) — I) 段具体介绍舍伦贝格的研究和发现。

➌ J) — L) 段详细介绍了另外三位研究人员对音乐课效果进行的纵向研究。

➍ M) — O) 段重申舍伦贝格的观点: 音乐训练不一定能提高儿童智商, 但鼓励儿童学习音乐, 并强调想要成为科学家需要放弃自己那些未经证实的想法。

答案详解

36. 【定位】由题干中的 many psychologists and neuroscientists wrongly believe 和 the causal relationship between music and IQ 定位到文章 E) 段第二句。

E) 【精析】细节归纳题。E) 段最后一句指出, 他在 5 月发表的研究结果表明, 他的许多同行正是这样做的。由上一句可知该句中的 do just that 是指舍伦贝格那些研究心理学和神经科学的同仁在音乐和智力之间建立因果联系, 而舍伦贝格认为这些因果联系是错误的或至少是草率的。由此可知, 题干是对 E) 段最后两句的归纳概括。题干中的 latest 和 many psychologists and neuroscientists 分别对应原文中的 published in May 和 his fellow researchers in psychology and neuroscience, 题干中的 wrongly believe in the causal relationship between music and IQ 是对原文中 “make... causal connections between music and intelligence” 和 what he believes are erroneous 的归纳概括, 故答案为 E)。

37. 【定位】由题干中的 positive effects of music training appeals to 和 musicians themselves 定位到文章 N) 段第三句。

N) 【精析】细节归纳题。N) 段第三句指出, 像舍伦贝格一样, 音乐研究人员往往自己就是音乐家, 正如舍伦贝格在其最新论文中所指出的: “音乐训练 (和其他令人愉悦的活动) 对认知和神经产生积极副作用的想法本身就很吸引人。” 由此可知, 题干是对 N) 段第三句的归纳概括。题干中的 the belief in the positive effects of music training 对应原文中的 “the idea of positive... side effects

from music training”, 题干中的 many researchers who are musicians themselves 是对原文中 “Music researchers tend... to be musicians themselves” 的同义转述, 故答案为 N)。

38. 【定位】由题干中的 Glenn Schellenberg was doubtful 和 music education helps enhance children's intelligence 定位到文章 C) 段第一句。

C) 【精析】细节归纳题。C) 段第一句指出, 长期以来, 舍伦贝格一直质疑科学研究所支持的这一说法: 音乐教育提高儿童的抽象推理、数学或语言能力。紧接着第二句和第三句具体说明他认为儿童智商提高的原因。由此可知, 题干是对 C) 段第一句的归纳概括。题干中的 doubtful 是原文中 skeptical 的同义表达, 题干中的 children's intelligence 是对原文中 children's abstract reasoning, math, or language skills 的归纳概括, 故答案为 C)。

39. 【定位】由题干中的 came to the conclusion、most of the papers 和 made the wrong claim 定位到文章 G) 段第一句。

G) 【精析】同义转述题。G) 段第一句提到, 在计算他们的评估之后, 舍伦贝格得出结论, 大部分文章错误地声称音乐训练有因果效应。题干中的 “came to the conclusion that most of the papers... made the wrong claim” 是对原文中 concluded that the majority of the articles erroneously claimed 的同义转述, 题干中的 assessed 对应原文中的 assessments, 故答案为 G)。

40. 【定位】由题干中的 abandon your unverified beliefs 和 become a scientist 定位到文章 O) 段。



O) 【精析】细节归纳题。O)段前两句指出,应在实验之前检验这些想法,否则工作就会变成宗教或信仰。最后一句指出,如果你想成为一名科学家,就必须放弃自己的信仰。由此可知,题干是对O)段的归纳概括。题干中的 abandon 是原文中 let go of 的同义表达,题干中的 your unverified beliefs 是对原文中 those convictions should be checked 的同义转述,故答案为 O)。

41. 【定位】由题干中的 lots of experiments、music training 和 differentiate 定位到文章 H)段最后一句。

H) 【精析】同义转述题。H)段最后一句提到,许多实验表明,音乐训练提高了某些听觉能力,比如从背景噪音中过滤声音或区分辅音‘b’和‘g’的不同。由此可知,题干是对 H)段最后一句的同义转述。题干中的 lots of experiments 和 demonstrated 分别对应原文中的 many experiments 和 shown,题干中的 better differentiate certain sounds 是对原文中 improves certain hearing capabilities 和 distinguishing the difference between the consonants ‘b’ and ‘g’的归纳概括,故答案为 H)。

42. 【定位】由题干中的 a larger study 和 some ten years later 定位到文章 D)段第三句。

D) 【精析】同义转述题。D)段第三句指出,在大约十年后的 2013 年,教育捐赠基金会资助了一项规模更大的研究,有 900 多名学生参加。紧接着第四句指出该研究未能证实舍伦贝格的发现。题干中的 “Glenn Schellenberg’s findings... were not supported by a larger study” 是对原文中的 a bigger study 和 that study failed to confirm Schellenberg’s findings 的同义转述,题干中的 some ten years later 对应原文中的 nearly a decade later,故答案为 D)。

43. 【定位】由题干中的 understand the effects 定位到 J)段第三句。

J) 【精析】同义转述题。J)段第三句提到,20 多年以来,詹克一直在研究音乐课的效果,和舍伦贝格一样,他认为唯一能够真正了解其效果的方法就是进行纵向研究。题干中的 shares Glenn Schellenberg’s view 和 conduct long-term developmental studies 分别是对原文中 like Schellenberg 和 run longitudinal studies 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

44. 【定位】由题干中的 Glenn Schellenberg’s research assistants 和 what he was trying to prove 定位到 F)段最后一句。

F) 【精析】细节推断题。F)段最后一句提到,舍伦贝格没有告诉他的助手自己到底想证明什么,由此可推断出,舍伦贝格的研究助理并不知道他想证明什么,即 Glenn Schellenberg’s research assistants had no idea what he was trying to prove in his new study,故答案为 F)。

45. 【定位】由题干中的 change certain areas of the brain 和 doubts that the change can affect other areas 定位到 I)段最后一句。

I) 【精析】同义转述题。I)段最后一句提到,他承认练习确实会改变大脑,但值得怀疑的是认定这些改变会影响负责空间推理或数学问题等大脑其他区域的主张。由该段第一句可知,此处 he 指代舍伦贝格。题干中的 admits that practice can change certain areas of the brain 和 doubts that the change can affect other areas 分别是对原文中 practice does change the brain, he allows 和 what is questionable is the assertion that these changes affect other brain regions 的同义转述,故答案为 I)。

参考译文

- A) 最近的一项分析发现,大多数研究歪曲了音乐与技能提高之间的关系。
- B) 2004 年,一篇题为《音乐课提高智商》的论文发表在《心理科学》期刊上。该文作者、作曲家兼心理学家格伦·舍伦贝格进行了一项实验,将 144 名儿童随机分为四组:一组学习一年钢琴,一组上声乐课,一组参加表演课,以及一个对照组没有任何课外培训。在一年中,两个音乐小组中的儿童智商平均提高了 7 分;另外两组儿童的智商平均增加了 4.3 分。
- C) (38) 长期以来,舍伦贝格一直质疑科学研究所支持的这一说法:音乐教育提高儿童的抽象推理、数学或语言能力。他表示,如果弹钢琴的儿童更聪明,这不一定意味着他们是因为弹钢琴才更聪明。可能是这些弹钢琴的小孩碰巧更有野心,或者更擅长专注于一项任务。毕竟,相关性并不能证明因果关系。
- D) 这篇 2004 年的论文旨在解决这些问题。作为一位充满激情的音乐家,舍伦贝格很高兴自己找到了可信的证据证明音乐对一般智力有迁移效应。(42) 但在大约十年后的 2013 年,教育捐赠基金会资助了一项规模更大的研究,有 900 多名学生参加。该研究未能证实舍伦贝格的发现,没有提出证据证明音乐课提高了数学和读写能力。



- E) 舍伦贝格对这一消息泰然处之,与此同时继续对其领域的研究投以怀疑的目光。(36) 最近,他决定正式调查他那些研究心理学和神经科学的同仁在音乐和智力之间建立因果联系的频率,而他认为这些因果联系是错误的——或至少是草率的。他在5月发表的研究结果表明,他的许多同行正是这样做的。
- F) 舍伦贝格在其最近的研究中要求两位研究助理寻找音乐教育效果的相关研究。他们发现自2000年以来总共发表了114篇论文。为了评估作者是否声称过任何因果关系,研究人员在每篇论文的标题和摘要中寻找能说明问题的动词,诸如“提高”“促进”“便利”和“加强”之类的动词。如果研究采用了磁共振等大脑成像方法,或者发表在名称带有“大脑”“神经科学”等相关术语的期刊上,那么论文被归入神经科学类。否则论文就被归入心理学类。(44) 舍伦贝格没有告诉他的助手自己到底想证明什么。
- G) (39) 在计算他们的评估之后,舍伦贝格得出结论,大部分文章错误地声称音乐训练有因果效应。他还发现,这种过分吹嘘在神经科学研究中更为普遍,其中四分之三的研究将音乐训练和技能提高之间的单纯联系曲解为因果关系。这可能出乎某些人的意料。很长一段时间以来,心理学家一直在与那些指责他们没有从事“真”科学的指控作斗争——这在很大程度上是因为许多经典实验的发现已被证明不可再现。另一方面,配有脑部扫描和脑电图的神经科学家却未受到同等批判。
- H) 想要证明因果关系,科学家必须尽量解释这种联系可能出现的原因和方式。谈及音乐的迁移效应时,科学家们经常提到大脑的可塑性——即大脑会随着使用方式而变化的事实。例如,当儿童学会拉小提琴时,几项研究表明负责左手手指精细运动技能的大脑区域可能会增大。(41) 许多实验表明,音乐训练提高了某些听觉能力,比如从背景噪音中过滤声音或区分辅音‘b’和‘g’的不同。
- I) 但舍伦贝格仍强烈质疑可塑性的概念如何应用于他的领域。他在自己5月份的一篇论文中写道:“可塑性自身已成为一个领域。”(45) 他承认练习确实会改变大脑,但值得怀疑的是认定这些改变会影响负责空间推理或数学问题等大脑其他区域的主张。
- J) 神经心理学家卢茨·詹克同意这一观点。他表示:“这些研究大多数都不考虑因果推理。”(43) 20多年以来,詹克一直在研究音乐课的效果,和舍伦贝格一样,他认为唯一能够真正了解其效果的方法就是进行纵向研究。在此类研究中,研究人员需要在很长一段时间内追踪上音乐课和未上音乐课的两组儿童——即便作业并非完全随机的。然后他们可以比较每组的结果。
- K) 一些研究人员已开始这样做了。例如,德国海德堡大学的神经学家彼得·施耐德直至今现在已对一组儿童进行了十年追踪。其中一些儿童通过德国鲁尔区一项名为“给每个儿童一件乐器”的校本项目获得乐器和上课,该项目的实施获得了政府资助。在这些儿童中,施耐德发现,那些对音乐充满热情且自愿练习的儿童,不仅在专注力这种较为一般的能力上有所提高,而且听觉能力也有所提高。
- L) 为了证实注意力提高等效果的产生原因是参与音乐,还是投入时间参加任何形式的课外活动,南加州大学心理学教授阿萨尔·哈比比对洛杉矶低收入社区的儿童进行了为期五年的纵向研究。这些儿童分为三组:课后学音乐组,课后做运动组和课后无安排组。两年后,哈比比及其同事报告称发现受过音乐训练的儿童,他们的大脑在局部和连接大脑不同部位的通路上都发生了结构变化。
- M) 这看似很有说服力,但哈比比研究的儿童并非随机挑选的。那些被音乐吸引的儿童是否从一开始就或许具有某种特质使他们与众不同,但这种特质又未被大脑扫描仪察觉?“作为5岁就开始上钢琴课并每早7点起床练习的人,这段经历改变了我,让我成了今天的我,”舍伦贝格说道。“问题是,这样的经历是否会如此系统地影响不同个体,并产生完全相同的变化。我认为这是信仰的巨大飞跃。”
- N) 他拥有别人所不具备的隐藏天赋吗?还是比他的同龄人更有忍耐力?(37) 像舍伦贝格一样,音乐研究人员往往自己就是音乐家,正如舍伦贝格在其最新论文中所指出的:“音乐训练(和其他令人愉悦的活动)对认知和神经产生积极副作用的想法本身就很吸引人。”他还承认,如果有自己的孩子,他会鼓励他们上音乐课和大学。“我认为这会让他们成为更好的人,更具批判性,总的来说更明智,”他说道。
- O) (40) 但他补充说,应在实验之前检验这些想法。否则,工作就会变成宗教或信仰。“如果你想成为一名科学家,就必须放弃自己的信仰。”

Section C

Passage One

【文章来源】本文选自2017年10月19日刊登在 www.wired.com 上一篇标题为“How Social Media Endangers



【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了印刷文化向影像文化的转变,以及由此带来的对人们批判性思维的影响。

第1、2段介绍万维网出现之前主要的媒介方式已经开始转变,人们从理性主导转向娱乐至上。

第3、4段介绍万维网出现后的情况,其中第三段回顾了万维网创建伊始时的情况,指出那时万维网是追求知识的工具,第四段则介绍社交媒体出现后,沿袭了电视价值观及其影像文化,减少了人们的批判性思维和求知欲。

答案详解

46. 【定位】由题干中的人名关键词和 the rise of television 定位到第一段第二句。

A) 【精析】事实细节题。定位句指出,电视的兴起引入了一种新的话语方式,即印刷文化向影像文化的逐渐转变,而这反过来又意味着从理性转向感性,从阐释转向娱乐,可知尼尔·波斯曼认为,电视的兴起让人们从崇尚理性转变为注重娱乐,故答案为A)。

【避错】文章虽然谈到了娱乐,但并没有涉及从看电影到家庭娱乐的转变,故排除B)项;定位句提到的从印刷文化向影像文化的转变并不是指摄影技术上的革新,故排除C)项;D)项是根据定位句结尾部分设置的干扰,原文只说到从阐释意义向娱乐的转化,而不是娱乐业自身的转变,故排除该项。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 text reading 定位到第一段最后两句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句论述文本阅读对我们的意义,指出文本可以让我们发现谎言、困惑和过度概括,察觉逻辑和常识的滥用,还能让人们权衡观点,比较和对比断言,将一种概括与另一种概括联系起来。原文所列举的这些思维活动概括而言就是批判性思维,可知D)项是对原文信息的归纳,故为答案。

【避错】A)项和B)项将定位句列举的这一系列思想活动误解为对大量信息的获取或对大量信息的处理,而原文并没有提及信息量的大小,故排除;定位句主要是从文本阅读对人们思维方面的作用阐述的,并未涉及是否可以丰富人们生活的其他方面,故排除C)项。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 television 和 Americans 定位到第二段。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段第二、三句指出,电视颠覆了人们的思维习惯,影响了政治、宗教、商业和文化的行为,使得现代生活的许多方面沦为娱乐、哗众取宠和商业运作。随后两句中作者引用波斯曼的话指出,美国人不互相交谈,而是互相娱乐,不交流思想,只交换图像,概括而言,电视使得人们的交往更加肤浅,故答案为D)。

【避错】A)项和B)项是根据定位段最后一句设置的干扰项,根据原句,人们在争论颜值、名人等话题的同时,却不再争论见解,因此无法判断其话题是否更多了,故排除A);原文是说美国人会围绕名人展开争论,但不能据此推断名人会因此更加接近他们的生活,故排除B);C)项与定位段第五句所述相矛盾,原句提到美国人只交换图片,不交流思想,因此更不要说在意自己的言论了,故排除。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 World Wide Web 定位到第三段第一句。

C) 【精析】事实细节题。第三段首句提到了网络,并在随后的第二句中说,它在20世纪80年代末刚刚出现的时候,是一种纯文本媒介,并被视为一种追求知识而非快乐的工具。由此可知,C)项是对该句的同义转述,故为答案。

【避错】定位段第四句虽然提到世界各地的大学是最早连接到万维网上的,但并没有说这种媒介就是为他们而开发的,故排除A)项;应注意选项使用的时态是过去时,而根据第三段对万维网历史的回顾可知,它在开发伊始的作用并不是为各国人之间建立联系,故排除B)项;D)项是对定位段第四句后半部分的曲解,虽然当时网络的功能之中包括用来承载大学生们的讨论小组和论坛,但这并非其唯一作用,也不能说明它就是为了这一用途而设计的,故排除该项。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 users of social media 定位到最后一段。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。最后一段首句提到了社交网络的出现,在其后的第三句中,作者指出社交网络让其用户沉浸在无尽的热情中,为的是得到观众的即时认可,为此我们一直在不自觉地进行表演。由此可见,B)项是对定位信息的转述,故为答案。

【避错】原文虽然提到了社交媒体用户一直追求的东西,但他们追寻的并不是可供逃避的替代空间或者新的信息,故排除A)和C);原文中并未提到社交媒体用户在处理其他任务方面的表现,可知D)项为无中生有,故排除。



远在万维网出现之前,理性和启蒙的趋势就已受到了威胁。(46)正如尼尔·波斯曼在其1985年的著作《娱乐至死》中所指出的那样,电视的兴起不仅引入了一种新的媒介,而且引入了一种新的话语方式:印刷文化逐渐向影像文化转变,而这反过来又意味着从理性转向感性,从阐释转向娱乐。波斯曼指出,在一个以形象为中心、以快乐为驱动力的世界里,没有理性思考的空间,因为你根本无法用形象思考。(47)正是文本让我们能够“发现谎言、困惑和过度概括,察觉逻辑和常识的滥用。它还意味着权衡观点,比较和对比断言,将一种概括与另一种概括联系起来。”

电视的主导地位并不局限于我们的起居室。它颠覆了所有这些思维习惯,从根本上改变了我们对世界的体验,影响了政治、宗教、商业和文化的行为。(48)它使现代生活的许多方面沦为娱乐、哗众取宠和商业运作。“美国人不互相交谈,我们互相娱乐,”波斯曼写道。“他们不交流思想,他们交换图像。他们不争论见解,他们争论颜值、名人和商业广告。”

(49)起初,网络似乎与这一趋势相悖。20世纪80年代末当它作为一种纯文本媒介出现时,它被视为一种追求知识而非快乐的工具。理性和思想是这座花园中最受重视的,而它们都源于启蒙运动。世界各地的大学是最早连接到这种新媒体的,它起着承载讨论小组、信息丰富的个人或团队博客、电子杂志、学术邮件列表和论坛的作用。这是瑞士的一个科学研究中心创建的智力项目,与商业或控制无关。而十多年后,网络创造了一个替代空间,威胁着电视对社会的控制。

然而,从那时起,社交网络已经开始在网络上大量移植电视的价值观。从Facebook到Instagram,这种媒体将我们的注意力重新集中在视频和图像上,奖励情感诉求——例如“点赞”的按钮——而不是理性的诉求。(50)它不是对知识的追求,而是让我们沉浸在无尽的热情中,为的是得到观众的即时认可,为此我们一直在不自觉地进行表演。(这说明,当谷歌的创始从博士论文开始时,Facebook则以作为判断同学外表的工具为起点。)它根据我们的个人资料和喜好,准确地向我们推送我们想要和考虑的东西,从而降低了我们的好奇心。启蒙运动的口号“敢于知晓”变成了“不敢在意是否知晓。”

Passage Two

【文章来源】本文选自2019年发表在 *Journal of Business Ethics* (《商业伦理学期刊》) 上一篇标题为“Employee Entitlement, Engagement, and Performance: The Moderating Effect of Ethical Leadership”(《员工权益感、参与度和绩效:道德领导力的调节作用》) 的文章。

【结构框图】

本文主要介绍了关于道德领导力如何被用于调节员工权益感和参与度的一项研究。

第1、2段提到部分员工具有强烈的权益感,认为自己应该获得特殊待遇和丰厚奖励,并指出他们出现这种心理倾向的原因。

第3、4段介绍了具体的研究过程和结果,指出道德领导力可以被用于处理此类问题,但也同时强调要谨慎发挥其调节作用。

答案详解

51. 【定位】由题干中的 a growing number 定位到第一段第一句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。第一段第一句提到,一小部分员工在某种程度上受到权益感的影响,第二句和第五句继续指出,他们更重视自己在工作中得到什么,而且总是认为自己应该享受到特殊待遇、获得丰厚奖励,可见他们认为自己应得的应该比实际所得更多,故答案为B)。

【避错】文章第一段第二句提到,对于这些员工而言,工作不在于他们能贡献什么,而更在于他们能得到什么,A)项不符合文章意思,故排除;文章第一段第三句提到,这些员工的此种情况可能导致

工作场所运行失衡,还会使他们自己的工作满意度降低,这都是在说这种员工权益感可能带来的后果,C)项在文中并未提及,而D)项不符合文章意思,故排除。

52. 【定位】由题干中的“don't...work hard”和 many scholars 定位到第二段第一、三句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。文章第二段第一、三句提到,这些员工如果觉得自己应得的特权和膨胀的自我价值感之间不一致,就不会努力工作,而许多学者认为这种倾向来源于童年时期父母对他们过度的溺爱。故答案为B)。

【避错】文章第二段第一句提到这些员工自我价值



感膨胀, A) 不符合文章意思, 故排除; 由第一段第四句可知, C) “他们受到了不公正的待遇”指的应是那些正常努力工作的员工可能会因不公正的薪酬待遇而对工作产生不满, 而不是这些想要争取权益的员工, 故排除 C); 文中只提到这些员工可能童年时期被父母过度溺爱, 并未提到老板对他们的纵容, 故排除 D)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 manager 和 do a better job 定位到第二段第五、六句。

D) 【精析】事实细节题。第二段第五、六句指出, 对经理来说, 应该努力使这些员工保持积极性, 工作积极性提高后, 他们能够好好完成工作, 故答案为 D)。

【避错】文章第二段第五、六句指出, 对于经理来说重要的是调动这些员工的积极性, 而不会去关注他们心里的这种想法和感受, A) 项不符合文章意思, 故排除; B)、C) 项在文中均未提及, 故排除。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 ethical leaders 定位到第三段第七句。

C) 【精析】事实细节题。第三段第七句指出, 有道德的领导者会(向员工)传达非常直接和明确的期望, 而不是纵容或忽视他们。C) 项直接对应原文

内容, 故为正确答案。

【避错】文章第三段第八句指出, 有道德的领导者要求员工对自己的行为负责, A) 项是说领导者要对员工负责, 不符合文章意思, 故排除; 本段最后两句指出, 这些领导者坚持标准一致, 对待员工不太可能有失偏颇, 这和 B)、D) 项所述的好恶透明化及与员工保持良好关系存在一定的矛盾关系, 两项均不符合文章意思, 故排除。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 viewed as ethical 和 entitled employees 定位到文章最后一段。

A) 【精析】事实细节题。最后一段第三至五句提到, 有道德的领导者会明确告知员工获得回报应符合的标准, 这种做法能够让那些想要争取权益的员工觉得领导能够兑现他们的承诺, 是公平的、值得信赖的, 故答案为 A)。

【避错】文章最后一段第四句指出, 领导者应对这些员工的做法有助于使其摆脱不切实际的期望, 说明领导者不会去做超出正常预期的事, B) 不符合文章意思, 故排除; C) 项在文中并未提及, 故排除; 最后一段第一句指出, 面对一个想要争取权益的员工时, 一个有道德的领导者明显不愿意满足他们的要求, D) 不符合文章意思, 故排除。

参考译文

(51-1) 最近的一项研究显示, 一小部分员工在某种程度上受到权益感的影响, 而这种员工的数量正在增长。对于他们来说, 工作不在于他们能贡献什么, 而更在于他们能得到什么。这可能导致工作场所运行失衡, 还会使他们自己的工作满意度降低。我指的不是那些没有获得公平薪酬或未能享受灵活工作方式的员工, 他们对工作条件的不满是合理的。(51-2) 我指的是那些始终认为自己应该受到特殊待遇和丰厚奖励的员工。不管能力或者业务水平如何, 他们都有着这样一种期望。

(52-1) 如果他们觉得自己应得的特权和膨胀的自我价值感之间不一致, 就不会为雇主努力工作。他们宁愿偷懒。(52-2) 许多学者认为, 这种倾向来源于童年时期父母对孩子过度的溺爱。这导致他们在整个成年生活中期待得到同样的娇惯纵容。(53) 然而, 尽管这些员工有这样的感受, 对他们的经理来说, 如何使他们保持积极性且由于积极性提高而好好工作显然才是重要的。

来自几所美国大学的研究小组调查了 240 多人。他们对管理人员和团队成员进行了抽样调查。员工权益感是通过诸如“我确实觉得我比别人更值得拥有”这样的陈述来衡量的。受访者必须根据其认同的程度进行评分。同时, 员工参与度是通过“我的确积极投入到工作中”这样的陈述来评估的。调查结果显示, 道德领导力确实能够缓解员工权益感带来的负面影响。(54) 这是因为有道德的领导会(向员工)传达非常直接和明确的期望, 而不是纵容或忽视他们。他们还要求员工对自己的行为负责, 且自己真正致力于做正确的事情。此外, 这些领导者坚持标准一致。他们在对待员工的方式上也不太可能有失偏颇。

这意味着, 面对一位争取权益的团队成员时, 一位有道德的领导者明显不愿意满足他们的要求。相反, 他或她会积极、委婉地指出, 他们膨胀的应得感究竟是如何被扭曲的。(55) 然后他们会进一步解释, 如果要获得他们想要的回报, 员工必须满足什么具体和客观的标准。这种使员工摆脱不切实际的期望的做法是成功的, 因为这会使想要争取权益的员工感到更有信心, 认为有道德的领导者会兑现他们的承诺。之所以出现这种情况, 是因为员工认为这些领导是公平的、值得信赖的。然而, 研究人员警告我们要谨慎实践, 任何单一的对策都不是完美的处理措施。但不可否认的是, 道德领导力至少是朝着正确方向迈出的关键一步。



参考译文与难点注释

Yan'an is located in the north of Shaanxi Province and in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, which is the holy land of the Chinese revolution. Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation used to live and fight here for 13 years, leading the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression and the War of Liberation, cultivating the Yan'an spirit and making great contributions to the Chinese revolution. With the largest number of revolutionary sites in the widest distribution and with the highest level across China, Yan'an is considered as a national educational base for patriotism, revolutionary traditions and the Yan'an spirit. There are nine revolutionary memorial halls in Yan'an, which collect a large number of important items left by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionaries of the older generation in the Yan'an period. Therefore, it enjoys the reputation of "the city of revolutionary museums".

1. 第一句中的三个分句都是以“延安”为主语,翻译时可以像参考译文那样,把前两句合并翻译,作为主句,将“(延安)是中国革命的圣地”处理为 which 引导的定语从句。也可以将前两个分句处理为过去分词结构,将“(延安)是中国革命的圣地”处理为主句,即“Located in the north of Shaanxi Province and in the middle reaches of the Yellow River, Yan'an is the holy land of the Chinese revolution.”。
2. 第二句中的“曾……”表明该句的时态应为一般过去时,也可像参考译文那样,译为 used to do 句式。由于该句谓语动词较多,翻译时可将“生活战斗”处理为谓语动词,其他动词处理为伴随状语。“做出了巨大贡献”,既可以直接译为 contribute greatly/enormously/significantly to,也可以译为 make great/enormous/significant contributions to。
3. 第三句与下一句逻辑联系紧密,可合并翻译为一句,也可以把“延安”作为主语,将这句单独翻译为“Yan'an has the largest number of revolutionary sites with the widest distribution and the highest level across China.”。
4. 第四句较短,且与上一句逻辑关系紧密,可将上一句处理为 with 引导的介宾结构,将此句译为主句,像参考译文那样。也可将“延安”作为主语,单独翻译为一句。
5. 翻译第五句时,“延安有 9 个革命纪念馆”,除了可以像参考译文那样处理为 there be 句型外,还可以译为 Yan'an boasts nine revolutionary memorial halls。下一句可以处理为 which 引导的定语从句,修饰 revolutionary memorial halls。“因此”提示此句为上一句的结果,翻译时可以像参考译文那样,将其单独译为一句,也可以译为现在分词结构作结果状语,即 thus enjoying the reputation of “the city of revolutionary museums”。

话题词汇

sacred 神圣的;圣洁的
be situated in 坐落于
declare 宣告,宣称
foster 培养,抚育

kindle 点燃,激发
move forward 砥砺前行
widespread 广泛的,普遍的
treasure 珍视,珍藏

