

- B) It means being good at seizing opportunities.
 - C) It is something that no one can possibly create.
 - D) It comes naturally out of one's self-confidence.
7. A) Practice is essential to becoming good at something.
 B) One should always be ready to seize opportunities.
 C) One must have natural talent to be successful.
 D) Luck rarely contributes to a person's success.
8. A) People who love what they do care little about money.
 B) Being passionate about work can make one wealthy.
 C) Putting time and effort into fun things is profitable.
 D) People in need of money work hard automatically.

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 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 9. A) A tall chimney. | C) The peak of a mountain. |
| B) A huge piece of rock. | D) The stump of a giant tree. |
| 10. A) Human activity. | C) Wind and water. |
| B) Chemical processes. | D) Fire and fury. |
| 11. A) It was built in ancient times. B) It is a historical monument. | C) It was created by supernatural powers. D) It is Indians' sacred place for worship. |
| 12. A) By killing the attacking bears. B) By sheltering them in a cave. | C) By lifting them well above the ground. D) By taking them to the top of a mountain. |

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. A) They will pick up some souvenirs or gift items.
 B) They will have their vehicles washed or serviced.
 C) They will take advantage of the time to rest a while.
 D) They will buy something from the convenience stores.
14. A) They may eventually drive one to bankruptcy.
 B) They should be done away with altogether.
 C) They are meant for the extremely wealthy.
 D) They can bring only temporary pleasures.



- C) They have not been examined in detail so far.
- D) They arise from the advances in technology.

24. A) It is intensely competitive. C) It demands huge investment. **(40 minutes)**
B) It focuses on new products. D) It is attractive to entrepreneurs.
25. A) Cooperation with big companies. B) C) Recruiting more qualified staff.
Sharing of costs with each other. D) In-service training of IT personnel.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions : *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.*

It is important that scientists be seen as normal people asking and answering important questions. Good, sound science depends on 26 , experiments and reasoned methodologies. It requires a willingness to ask new questions and try new approaches. It requires one to take risks and experience failures. But good science also requires 27 understanding, clear explanation and concise presentation.

Our country needs more scientists who are willing to step out in the public 28 and offer their opinions on important matters. We need more scientists who can explain what they are doing in language that is 29 and understandable to the public. Those of us who are not scientists should also be prepared to support public engagement by scientists, and to 30 scientific knowledge into our public communications.

Too many people in this country,' including some among our elected leadership, still do not understand how science works or why robust, long-range investments in research vitally matter. In the 1960s, the United States 31 nearly 17% of *discretionary* (可酌情支配的) spending to research and development, 32 decades of economic growth. By 2008, the figure had fallen into the single 33 This occurs at a time when other nations have made significant gains in their own research capabilities.

At the University of California (UC), we 34 ourselves not only on the quality of our research, but also on its contribution to improving our world. To 35 the development of science from the lab bench to the market place, UC is investing our own money in our own good ideas.



| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| A) arena | B) contextual | C) convincing | D) devoted |
| E) digits | F) hasten | G) hypotheses | H) impairing |
| I) incorporate | J) indefinite | K) indulge | L) inertia |
| M) pride | N) reaping | O) warrant | |

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 •

Are We in an Innovation Lull?

- A) Scan the highlights of this year's Consumer Electronics Show (CES), and you may get a slight feeling of having seen them before. Many of the coolest gadgets this year are the same as the coolest gadgets last year — or the year before, even. The booths are still exciting, and the demos are still just as crazy. It is still easy to be dazzled by the display of drones (无人机), 3D printers, virtual reality goggles (B 良镜) and more “smart” devices than you could ever hope to catalog. Upon reflection, however, it is equally easy to feel like you have seen it all before. And it is hard not to think : Are we in an innovation lull (间歇期) ?
- B) In some ways, the answer is yes. For years, smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desk-tops have made up a huge part of the market and driven innovation. But now these segments are looking at slower growth curves — or shrinking markets in some cases — as consumers are not as eager to spend money on new gadgets. Meanwhile, emerging technologies — the drones, 3D printers and short-home devices of the world — now seem a bit too old to be called “the next big thing.”
- C) Basically the tech industry seems to be in an awkward period now. “There is not any one-hit wonder, and there will not be one, for years to come, ” said Gary Shapiro, president and chief executive of the Consumer Technology Association (CTA). In his eyes , however, that doesn't necessarily mean that innovation has stopped. It has just grown up a little. “Many industries are going out of infancy and becoming adolescents, ” Shapiro said.
- D) For instance, new technologies that are building upon existing technology have not found their footing well enough to appeal to a mass audience, because, in many cases, they need to work effectively with other devices to realize their full appeal. Take the evolution of the smart home, for example. Companies are pushing it hard but make it almost overwhelming even to dip a toe in the water for the average consumer, because there are so many compatibility issues to think about. No average person wants to figure out whether their favorite calendar software works with their fridge or whether their washing machine and tablet get along. Having to install a different app for each smart appliance in your home is annoying ; it would be nicer if you could manage everything together. And while you may forgive your smartphone an occasional fault, you probably have less



patience for error¹ messages from your door lock.

- E) Companies are promoting their own standards, and the market has not had time to choose a winner yet as this is still very new. Companies that have long focused on hardware now have to think of ecosystems instead to give consumers practical solutions to their everyday problems. “The dialogue is changing from what is technologically possible to what is technologically meaningful,” said economist Shawn DuBravac. DuBravac works for CTA — which puts on the show each year — and said that this shift to a search for solutions has been noticeable as he researched his predictions for 2016.
- F) “So much of what CES has been about is the cool. It is about the flashiness and the gadgets,” said John Curran, managing director of research at Accenture. “But over the last couple of years, and in this one in particular, we are starting to see companies shift from what is the largest screen size, the smallest form factor or the shiniest object and more into what all of these devices do that is practical in a consumer’s life.” Even the technology press conferences, which have been high-profile in the past and reached a level of drama and theatrics fitting for a Las Vegas stage, have a different bent to them. Rather than just dazzling with a high cool factor, there is a focus on the practical. Fitbit, for example, released its first smartwatch Monday, selling with a clear purpose — to improve your fitness — and promoting it as a “tool, not a toy.” Not only that, it supports a number of platforms : Apple’s iOS, Google’s Android and Microsoft’s Windows phone.
- G) That seems to be what consumers are demanding, after all. Consumers are becoming increasingly bored with what companies have to offer : A survey of 28,000 consumers in 28 countries released by Accenture found consumers are not as excited about technology as they once were. For example, when asked whether they would buy a new smartphone this year, only 48% percent said yes — a six-point drop from 2015.
- H) And when it comes to the hyper-connected super-smart world that technology firms are painting for us, it seems that consumers are growing more uneasy about handing over the massive amounts of consumer data needed to provide the personalized, customized solutions that companies need to improve their services. That could be another explanation for why companies seem to be strengthening their talk of the practicality of their devices.
- I) Companies have already won part of the battle, having driven tech into every part of our lives, tracking our steps and our very heartbeats. Yet the persistent question of “Why do I need that?” — or, perhaps more tellingly, “Why do you need to know that?” — dogs the steps of many new ventures. Only 13 percent of respondents said that they were interested in buying a smartwatch in 2016, for example — an increase of just one percent from the



previous year despite a year of high-profile launches. That is bad news for any firm that may hope that smartwatches can make up ground for maturing smartphone and tablet markets. And the survey found flat demand for fitness monitors, smart *thermostats* (恒温器) and connected home cameras, as well.

J) According to the survey, that lack of enthusiasm could stem from concerns about privacy and security. Even among people who have bought connected devices of some kind, 37 percent said that they are going to be more cautious about using these devices and services in the future. A full 18 percent have even returned devices until they feel they can get safer guarantees against having their sensitive information hacked.

K) That, too, explains the heavy Washington presence at this year's show, as these new technologies intrude upon heavily regulated areas. In addition to many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions > this year's list of policy makers also includes appearances from Transportation Secretary Anthony Foxx, to talk about smart cities, and Federal Aviation Administration Administrator Michael Huerta, to talk about drones.

L) Curran, the Accenture analyst, said that increased government interest in the show makes sense as technology becomes a larger part of our lives. "There is an incompatibility in the rate at which these are advancing relative to the way we're digesting it," he said. "Technology is becoming bigger and more aspirational, and penetrating almost every aspect of our lives. We have to understand and think about the implications, and balance these great innovations with the potential downsides they naturally carry with them."

36. Consumers are often hesitant to try smart-home devices because they are worried about compatibility problems.

37. This year's electronics show featured the presence of many officials from the federal government.

38. The market demand for electronic devices is now either declining or not growing as fast as before.

39. One analyst suggests it is necessary to accept both the positive and negative aspects of innovative products.

40. The Consumer Electronics Show in recent years has begun to focus more on the practical value than the showiness of electronic devices.

41. Fewer innovative products were found at this year's electronic products show.

42. Consumers are becoming more worried about giving personal information to tech companies to get customized products and services.

43. The Consumer Technology Association is the sponsor of the annual Consumer Electronics Show.

44. Many consumers wonder about the necessity of having their fitness monitored.

45. The electronic industry is maturing even though no wonder products hit the market.



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 Paris climate agreement finalised in December last year heralded a new era for climate action. For the first time, the world's nations agreed to keep global warming well below 2°C.

This is vital for climate-vulnerable nations. Fewer than 4% of countries are responsible for more than half of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. In a study published in *Nature Scientific Reports*, we reveal just how deep this injustice runs.

Developed nations such as Australia, the United States* Canada, and European countries are essentially climate “free-riders”: causing the majority of the problems through high greenhouse gas emissions, while incurring few of the costs such as climate change's impact on food and water. In other words, a few countries are benefiting enormously from the consumption of fossil fuels, while at the same time contributing disproportionately to the global burden of climate change.

On the flip side, there are many “forced riders”, who are suffering from the climate change impacts despite having scarcely contributed to the problem. Many of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, the majority of which are African or small island states, produce a very small quantity of emissions. This is much like a non-smoker getting cancer from secondhand smoke, while the heavy smoker is fortunate enough to smoke in good health.

The Paris agreement has been widely hailed as a positive step forward in addressing climate change for all, although the details on addressing “climate justice” can be best described as sketchy.

The goal of keeping global temperature rise “well below” 2°C is commendable but the emissions-reduction pledges submitted by countries leading up to the Paris talks are very unlikely to deliver on this.

More than \$ 100 billion in funding has been put on the table for supporting developing nations to reduce emissions. However, the agreement specifies that there is no formal distinction between developed and developing nations in their responsibility to cut emissions, effectively ignoring historical emissions. There is also very little detail on who will provide the funds or, importantly, who is responsible for their provision. Securing these funds, and establishing who is responsible for raising them will also be vital for the future of climate-vulnerable countries.

The most climate-vulnerable countries in the world have contributed very little to creating the global disease from which they now suffer the most. There must urgently be a meaningful mobilisation of the policies outlined in the agreement if we are to achieve national emission reductions while helping the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change.



And it is clearly up to the current generation of leaders from high-emitting nations to decide whether they want to be remembered as climate change tyrants or pioneers.

46. The author is critical of the Paris climate agreement because _____.
- A) it is unfair to those climate-vulnerable nations.
 - B) it aims to keep temperature rise below 2 °C only.
 - C) it is beneficial to only fewer than 4% of countries.
 - D) it burdens developed countries with the sole responsibility.
47. Why does the author call some developed countries climate “free-riders” ?
- A) They needn't worry about the food and water they consume.
 - B) They are better able to cope with the global climate change.
 - C) They hardly pay anything for the problems they have caused.
 - D) They are free from the greenhouse effects affecting “forced riders”.
48. Why does the author compare the “forced riders” to second-hand smokers?
- A) They have little responsibility for public health problems.
 - B) They are vulnerable to unhealthy environmental conditions.
 - C) They have to bear consequences they are not responsible for.
 - D) They are unaware of the potential risks they are confronting.
49. What does the author say about the \$ 100 billion funding?
- A) It will motivate all nations to reduce carbon emissions.
 - B) There is no final agreement on where it will come from.
 - C) There is no clarification of how the money will be spent.
 - D) It will effectively reduce greenhouse emissions worldwide.
50. What urgent action must be taken to realise the Paris climate agreement?
- A) Encouraging high-emitting nations to take the initiative.
 - B) Calling on all the nations concerned to make joint efforts.
 - C) Pushing the current world leaders to come to a consensus.
 - D) Putting in effect the policies in the agreement at once.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a *neon* (霓虹灯) sign. Their risky behaviors — drinking too much alcohol, using illegal drugs, smoking cigarettes and skipping school — can alert parents and teachers that serious problems are brewing.



But a new study finds that there's another group of adolescents who are in nearly as much danger of experiencing the same psychiatric symptoms ; teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a *sedentary* (不爱活动的) lifestyle. :

Of course, that may sound like a description of every teenager on the planet. But the study warns that it is teenagers who engage in all three of these practices in the extreme who are truly in jeopardy. Because their behaviors are not usually seen as a red flag, these young people have been dubbed the “invisible risk” group by the study's authors.

“In some ways they're at greater risk of falling through the cracks, ” says researcher Vladimir Carli. “While most parents, teachers and clinicians would react to an adolescent using drugs or getting drunk, they may easily overlook teenagers who are engaging in inconspicuous behaviors.’ ,

The study's authors surveyed 12,395 students and analyzed nine risk behaviors, including excessive alcohol use, illegal drug use, heavy smoking, high media use and *truancy* (逃学) . Their aim was to determine the relationship between these risk behaviors and mental health issues in teenagers.

About 58% of the students demonstrated none or few of the risk behaviors. Some 13% scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors. And 29% , the “invisible risk” group, scored high on three in particular : They spent five hours a day or more on electronic devices. They slept six hours a night or less. And they neglected “other healthy activities.”.

The group that scored high on all nine of the risk behaviors was most likely to show symptoms of depression ; in all, nearly 15% of this group reported being depressed, compared with just 4% of the low-risk group. But the invisible group wasn't far behind the high-risk set-, with more than 13% of them exhibiting depression.

The findings caught Carli off guard. “We were very surprised, ” he says* “The high-risk group and low-risk group are obvious. But this third group was not only unexpected, it was so distinct and so large — nearly one third of our sample — that it became a key finding of the study. ”

Carli says that one of the most significant things about his study is that it provides new early-warning signs for parents, teachers and mental health-care providers. And early identification, support and treatment for mental health issues, he says, are the best ways to keep them from turning into full blown disorders.

51. What does the author mean by saying “Teenagers at risk of depression, anxiety and suicide often wear their troubles like a neon sign” (Lines 1-2 , Para, 1) ?

- A) Mental problems can now be found in large numbers of teenagers.
- B) Teenagers' mental problems are getting more and more attention.
- C) Teenagers' mental problems are often too conspicuous not to be observed.
- D) Depression and anxiety are the most common symptoms of mental problems.

52. What is the finding of the new study?

- A) Teenagers' lifestyles have changed greatly in recent years.
- B) Many teenagers resort to drugs or alcohol for mental relief.
- C) Teenagers experiencing psychological problems tend to use a lot of media.





- D) Many hitherto unobserved youngsters may have psychological problems.
53. Why do the researchers refer to teens who use tons of media, don't get enough sleep and have a sedentary lifestyle as the "invisible risk" group?
- A) Their behaviors can be an invisible threat to society.
B) Their behaviors do not constitute a warning signal.
C) Their behaviors do not tend towards mental problems.
D) Their behaviors can be found in almost all teenagers on earth.
54. What does the new study find about the invisible group?
- A) They are almost as liable to depression as the high-risk group.
B) They suffer from depression without showing any symptoms.
C) They do not often demonstrate risky behaviors as their peers.
D) They do not attract the media attention the high-risk group does.
55. What is the significance of Vladimir Carli's study?
- A) It offers a new treatment for psychological problems among teenagers.
B) It provides new early-warning signals for identifying teens in trouble.
C) It may have found an ideal way to handle teenagers with behavioral problems.
D) It sheds new light on how unhealthy behaviors trigger mental health problems.

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.

随着生活水平的提高,度假在中国人生活中的作用越来越重要。过去,中国人的时间主要花在谋生上,很少有机会外出旅行。然而,近年来中国旅游业发展迅速。经济的繁荣和富裕中产阶级的出现,引发了一个前所未有的旅游热潮。中国人不仅在国内旅游,出国旅游也越来越普遍。2016年国庆节假日期间,旅游消费总计超过4000亿元。据世界贸易组织估计,2020年中国将成为世界上最大的旅游国,在未来几年里将成为出境旅游支出增长最快的国家。



2016年12月大学英语六级考试答案与解析(第1套)

Part I Writing

【范文】

In recent years, it is a truth universally acknowledged that the importance of innovation has aroused the utmost concern among people in our highly modernized and industrialized society.

So essential are the impacts of being innovative that I would like to explore the following aspects. For one thing, under no circumstances can we deny that creativity, the most powerful and mighty weapon of mankind, is to providing a boost for a nation what strong wings are to eagles. For another, this kind of power also makes it possible for every individual in the society, especially who are contending for a promising future, to win recognition of employers, the importance of which shall never be neglected. According to a recent study conducted by officials, every 7 out of 10 human resources managers responding to the questionnaire claimed that the most vital ability that they attached importance to for an employee is his or her innovation.

The government of our country, from where I stand, had better lay adequate emphasis on the education on youngsters of being creative. Only when the advice above is taken into serious consideration will they become better selves in the foreseeable future.

Part II Listening Comprehension

1~5 : BADAC

6~10 : BABDC

11~15 : CCDDA

16~20 : CBDCE

21~25 : ACDAB

Section A

Conversation One

W: Professor Henderson, could you give us a brief overview of what you do, where you work and your main area of research?

M: (1) Well, the Center for Climate Research where I work links the science of climate change to issues around economics and policy. Some of our research is to do with the likely impacts of climate change and all of the associated risks.

W: And how strong is the evidence that climate change is happening that it's really something we need to be worried about.

M: Well, most of the science of climate change, particularly that to do with global warming is simply fact. But other aspects of the science are less certain or at least more disputed. And so we're really talking about risk. (2) What the economics tells us is that it's probably cheaper to avoid climate change—to avoid the risk—than it is to deal with the likely consequences.

W: So what are we doing? What can we do about it?

M: Well, I would argue that we need to develop the science specifically to understand the likely impacts of climate change in different contexts. As I said, we need to understand the best ways of avoiding climate change. (3) And this will involve a huge transition to low-carbon



energy systems. And the transition is a tremendous priority. And for this to happen, we may need action on a global scale. From a political perspective, we need to understand the terms on which major countries like China and the USA might sign up to a global agreement, because at the moment we don't have that consensus.

W: Right.

M: (4) And we also need to plan ahead so that we're in a position to deal with the likely levels of climate change which are already inevitable, and even more so, too, for the levels that are likely if we don't get those global agreements.

1. What does Professor Henderson say about his main area of research?
2. What does Professor Henderson say about climate change?
3. What does Professor Henderson say is a top priority in combating climate change?
4. What does Professor Henderson advise us to do to better deal with climate change?

Conversation Two

W: I have many business English students. When I teach in the classroom, (5) we often end up talking about things like success and what leads to success. And it's interesting that many of them mention the element of luck.

M: Right.

W: Luck is important to success, but since you've seen that fantastic video on the TED Talks website by Richard St. John, he doesn't mention luck at all.

M: Well, I'm a firm believer that people can make their own luck. I mean, what people regard as luck you can actually create to a degree.

W: Sure. (6) I think a lot of what people consider luck is attributed to how you respond to the opportunities that come your way.

M: Yes. Very good point.

W: (6) Seizing the opportunities. But was there any point in the video that you thought was particularly interesting?

M: Yes, actually there was. Something very impressive to me is many people think that luck is important and that natural talent is something you must have in order to be successful. (7) And in the video we saw, the point about getting good at something is not about having some natural talent. It's all about practice, practice, practice.

W: Definitely yeah. Natural talent helps in some way. But at the end of the day, you really do need to work hard and get really, really good at what you do.

M: Sure.

W: I thought one interesting thing in the video was the idea of passion being so important. And there're people who really love what they do—of course you're going to want to work harder and put the time and effort into it. (8) And the funny thing is that if you love what you do and are really passionate about it and work really hard, the money kind of comes automatically.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?
6. What is the woman's view of luck?



7. What is the chief point the TED Talks video makes?
8. What does the woman think is the funny thing in the TED Talks video?

Section B

Passage One

(9) Devils Tower, the first national monument in America, could almost be mistaken for the stump of an enormous tree. Its sheer rock sides sweep up from a broad base until they cut off abruptly at the flat summit. Rising more than 1,000 feet in the middle of the gently rolling plains at Wyoming, the massive column of rock looks as though it was dropped down into this location from a different time and place.

In a sense it was. Devils Tower is a relic of the past, when the molten rock of the earth's core forced its way to the surface to form the throat of a volcano. As the centuries passed, the rock cooled and hardened, shrinking and cracking into long columns. (10) Born in fire and fury, Devils Tower was then shaped by the slow, gentle work of wind and water. The outer layers of the volcano were worn away, until the hard core stood completely exposed.

(11) Small wonder that an Indian legend described Devils Tower as being formed by supernatural powers. The legend says that when seven girls were attacked by bears, they took refuge on top of a small rock, and they appealed to the Rock God for help. (12) The god caused the rock to grow and to lift the girls far above the ground, while its sides were scored by the claws of the angry bears. Even today, says the legend, the girls can be seen above the towering rock as seven shining stars in the night sky.

9. What does Devils Tower look like?
10. What caused the volcano's outer layer to wear away?
11. What does Indian legend say about Devils Tower?
12. How did the rock god help the seven girls in the Indian legend?

Passage Two

(13) It's no accident that most gas stations have convenience stores attached. Few of us can fill up the tank without buying a few snacks, cigarettes, soft drinks or other items we can live without. "I deserve it." That's what hard-working men and women say to justify their lavish vacations, big stereo systems or regular restaurant meals. They do deserve such indulgences. However, they also deserve a home of their own, a secure retirement and freedom from worrying about unpaid bills.

No one should have to live with what a Taxes mother described as constant stress, tension, even fear about the money. (14) Sadly, the pleasure that comes from extravagances often disappears long before the bills do. The video camera that one single mother bought for a special occasion, for example, is not much fun now. She's figured out that it will take her another three years to pay it off at \$30 a month. And the New Yorkers who spent a bundle on an outdoor hot tub now admit that they rarely use it, "because we can't afford to heat it in winter." The solution—set priorities, add up the annual cost of each item, then consider what else she could buy with the same money. That will help you decide which items are really worth it. (15) One Chicago woman, for example, discovered that daily lunches with co-workers cost



her \$ 2,000 a year; she decided to take lunch to work instead. "I now put \$ 20 a week into my vacation fund, and another 20 into retirement savings," she says, "those mean more to me than lunch."

13. What does the speaker say about drivers who stop at gas stations?
14. What does the speaker say about extravagances?
15. What does the speaker want to show by the example of the Chicago woman?

Section C

Recording One

Let's say you start to brainstorm a list of all the emotions you've ever experienced. Just for fun, try it now.

What's on your list? Chances are, you included things like happy, sad, excited, angry, afraid, grateful, proud, scared, confused, stressed, relaxed and amazed. Now sort your list into two categories—positive emotions and negative emotions.

(16) Feeling both positive and negative emotions is a natural part of being human. We might use the word "negative" to describe more difficult emotions, but it doesn't mean those emotions are bad or we shouldn't have them. Still, most people would probably rather feel a positive emotion than a negative one. It's likely you'd prefer to feel happy instead of sad, or confident instead of insecure.

What matters is how our emotions are balanced—how much of each type of the emotion, positive or negative, we experience.

Negative emotions warn us of threats or challenges that we may need to deal with. For example, fear can alert us to possible danger. It's a signal that we might need to protect ourselves. Angry feelings warn us that someone is stepping on our toes, crossing a boundary, or violating our trust. Anger can be a signal that we might need to act on our own behalf.

Negative emotions focus our awareness. They help us to zero in on a problem so we can deal with it. (17) But too many negative emotions can make us feel overwhelmed, anxious, exhausted or stressed out. When negative emotions are out of balance, problems might seem too big to handle.

The more we dwell on our negative emotions, the more negative we begin to feel. Focusing on negativity just keeps it going. Positive emotions balance out negative ones, but they have other powerful benefits, too.

Instead of narrowing our focus like negative emotions do, (18) positive emotions affect our brains in ways that increase our awareness, attention and memory. They help us take in more information, hold several ideas in mind at once and understand how different ideas relate to each other. When positive emotions open us up to new possibilities, we are more able to learn and build on our skills. That leads to doing better on tasks and tests.

People who have plenty of positive emotions in their everyday lives tend to be happier, healthier, learn better and get along well with others.

16. What does the speaker say about negative emotions?
17. What happens to people whose negative emotions are out of balance?



18. How do positive emotions affect us?

Recording Two

In the past few months, I've been traveling for weeks at a time with only one suitcase of clothes. One day, I was invited to an important event, and I wanted to wear something special for it. I looked through my suitcase but couldn't find anything to wear. (19) I was lucky to be at the technology conference then, and I had access to 3D printers. So I quickly designed a skirt on my computer, and I loaded the file on the printer. It just printed the pieces overnight. The next morning, I just took all the pieces, assembled them together in my hotel room, and this is actually the skirt that I'm wearing right now.

So it wasn't the first time that I printed clothes. (20) For my senior collection at fashion design school, I decided to try and 3D print an entire fashion collection from my home. The problem was that I barely knew anything about 3D printing, and I had only nine months to figure out how to print five fashionable looks.

I always felt most creative when I worked from home. I love experimenting with new materials, and I always tried to develop new techniques to make the most unique textiles for my fashion projects.

One summer break, I came here to New York for an internship at a fashion house in Chinatown. We worked on two incredible dresses that were 3D printed. They were amazing—like you can see here. But I had a few problems with them. (21) They were made from hard plastics and that's why they were very breakable. The models couldn't sit in them, and they even got scratched from the plastics under their arms.

So now, the main challenge was to find the right material for printing clothes with, I mean the material you feed the printer with. (22) The breakthrough came when I was introduced to Filaflex, which is a new kind of printing material. It's strong, yet very flexible. And with it, I was able to print the first garment, a red jacket that had the word "freedom" embedded into it. And actually, you can easily download this jacket, and change the word to something else. For example, your name or your sweetheart's name.

So I think in the future, materials will evolve, and they will look and feel like fabrics we know today, like cotton or silk.

19. What does the speaker say about the skirt she is wearing now?

20. When did the speaker start experimenting with 3D printing?

21. What was the problem with the material the speaker worked on at a New York fashion house?

22. What does the speaker say about Filaflex?

Recording Three

Welcome to the third lecture in our series on the future of small businesses in Europe. (23) The purpose of today's lecture, as you have seen from the title and the abstract, is to examine in more detail the problems facing small-and medium-sized enterprises which arise at least in part from having to adapt to rapid advances in technology. And I want to look at these both from a financial and from a personnel point of view and to offer a few hopefully effective solutions.

Here we have three of the most important problems facing small businesses that I want to



look at today.

First, keeping up with the pace of technological change, recruiting high quality staff in a time of skills shortages in IT as a whole and in a highly competitive market, and the issue of retaining staff once they've been recruited and trained. Now, all of these problems involve significant costs for all businesses. But there are particularly challenging issues for small- and medium-sized enterprises. And those costs would vary depending on the size and scale of the businesses.

So let's come to the first issue on our list which is keeping pace with developments in technology. (24) Now we all know that the technology industry is intensely competitive with new products being launched all year round as the various companies strive to compete with each other, rather than, say once a year or every couple of years. And this is a real headache for smaller businesses. So, let's imagine we have a small company which is doing OK. It's just about making a profit and it spends most of its income on overheads. So for a company in this situation, keeping up to date with the latest technology, even if it's only for the benefit of key staff, this can be hugely expensive.

So in my view, some creative thinking needs to come in here to find ways to help companies in this situation to stay ahead in the game, but at the same time, to remain technologically competitive.

(25) Well, there's a possibility that small groups of companies with similar requirements but not directly competing with each other, they could share the cost of upgrading in much the same way as, let's say, an intranet operates within larger organizations. In fact, cost-sharing could be a very practical solution, especially in times of financial difficulty. If there's downward pressure on costs, because of a need for investment in other areas, I would argue that this is a perfectly feasible solution.

23. What does the speaker say about the problems facing small- and medium-sized enterprises?

24. What does the speaker say about the technology industry?

25. What is a practical solution to the problems of small- and medium-sized businesses?

Part III Reading Comprehension

26~30 : GBACI

31~35 : DNEMF

36~40 : DKBLF

41~45 : AHEIC

46~50 : ACCBD

51~55 : CDBAB

Section A

科学家被视为提问与解答重要问题的普通人是很重要的。良好的、健全的科学取决于(26)假设、实验以及缜密的方法论。它要求我们愿意提出新问题、尝试新方法。它要求科研人员敢于冒险、勇于经历失败。但良好的科学也要求(27)与环境相关的理解、清晰的解释及简洁的陈述。

我们的国家需要更多的科学家走出实验室,走进公众(28)舞台,提供他们对重要事情的看法。我们需要更多的科学家,他们能以一种(29)令众人信服以及能够理解的话语解释他们正在做什么科研。我们中那些不是科学家的人应准备好支持科学家参与公众活动,并且将科学知识(30)纳入公众交流中。

我们国家的很多人,包括当选的一些领导,仍不明白科学如何运作,为什么对研究进行强劲的、长期的投资极其重要。20世纪60年代,美国将酌量支出的17%(31)专门用于研发,(32)获得了几十年的经济增长。到2008年,这个数字下降到了个位(33)数。与此同时,其他国家在自己的研究能力上取得了丰硕成果。



在加利福尼亚大学,我们不仅(34)为我们的科研质量自豪,也为我们的科研为改进世界所做出的贡献自豪。为了(35)加速科学从实验台到市场的发展,加利福尼亚大学将自己的资金投入自己的好想法中。

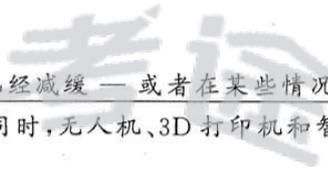
26. G) 空格位于动词短语 depends on 之后,且与名词 experiments 及 methodologies 并列,据此判断应填名词,且此名词的含义应与 experiments“实验”和 methodologies“方法论”存在逻辑上的联系。故推测句意为“良好、健全的科学研究依赖于假设、实验和缜密的方法论”,由此可知,G) hypotheses“假设”为答案。在备选项中,arena 意为“舞台,竞技场”,digits 意为“数字”,inertia 意为“惯性,惰性”,warrant 意为“授权,授权令”,均与文意不符,故排除。
27. B) 空格位于名词 understanding 之前,据此判断应填形容词,此处形容词作定语修饰名词。根据句意“良好的科学研究还要求有___理解,清楚的解释和简洁的陈述”可知,B) contextual“上下文的,前后关联的”为正确答案。在备选项中,convincing 意为“有说服力的,令人信服的”,indefinite 意为“不确定的”,均与文意不符,故排除。
28. A) 空格位于形容词之后,据此判断可填名词,并与 public 连用构成固定搭配。故推测句意为“我们的家需要更多科学家走进公众舞台”。因此 A) arena“舞台,竞技场”,为正确答案。在备选项中,digits 意为“数字”,inertia 意为“惯性,惰性”,warrant 意为“授权,授权令”,均不符合文意,且不能与 public 搭配,故排除。
29. C) 空格位于以 that 引导的定语从句中,此定语从句使用了主系表结构,据此判断应填入形容词,且此形容词可以用来修饰 language。根据句意“他们能够用令人信服并且让人们能够理解的话语解释他们正在做什么科研”可知,答案为 C) convincing“有说服力的,令人信服的”。在备选项中,indefinite 意为“不确定的”,与文意相反,故排除。
30. D) 空格位于 be prepared to do something 的结构之中,据此判断应填动词原形,且此动词应能够 into 构成固定搭配。根据句意“准备将科学知识纳入到我们的公众交流中”可知,答案为 D) incorporate“合并,使纳入”。在备选项中,hasten 意为“加速”,indulge 意为“放纵,使沉溺于”,pride 意为“以……为豪”,均不符合此处语境,故排除。
31. D) 空格位于句子的主语之后,宾语之前,又因为本句为一般过去时,据此判断应填动词的过去式,且此动词应能够与 to 构成固定搭配。根据句意“20 世纪 60 年代,美国将酌量支出的 17% ___ 研发”可知,只有 D) devoted“献身于,把……专用于”符合语法、语境,故为正确答案。
32. N) 空格位于句子的主体结构之外,描述主句动词所引发的结果,属于结果状语成分,据此判断可填入现在分词。根据句意“美国将酌量支出的 17% 专门用于科学研究, ___ 了数十年的经济增长”可知,N) reaping“收获”为正确答案。在备选项中,impairing 意为“损害”,不符合文意,故排除。
33. E) 空格位于形容词 single 之后,据此判断可填名词。根据句意“美国对科研的投入从 17% 下降到个位 ___”,可知,E) digits“数字”为正确答案,single digits 为固定搭配,意为“个位数”。在备选项中,inertia 意为“惯性,惰性”,warrant 意为“授权,授权令”,均不符合文意,故排除。
34. M) 空格位于句子的谓语动词处,且此动词应能够与 on 构成固定搭配,备选项中只有 M) pride“以……为豪”,符合语法要求。所在句意为“我们不仅为我们的科研质量自豪,也为我们的科研为改进世界所做出的贡献自豪”。在备选项中,hasten 意为“加速”,indulge 意为“放纵,使沉溺于”,均与文意不符,故排除。
35. F) 空格位于目的状语 to do something 的结构之中,据此判断应填动词原形。根据句意“为了 ___ 科学从实验台走向市场”可知,F) hasten“加速”,为正确答案。在备选项中,indulge 意为“放纵,使沉溺于”,与文意不符,故排除。

Section B

我们正处于创新间歇期吗?

- A) (41)浏览一下今年消费类电子产品展销会上的精彩部分,你或许会感觉似曾相识。很多今年最炫酷的小玩意儿与去年,甚至与前年的一样。展台依旧令人兴奋,人们还是很疯狂。无人机、3D 打印机、虚拟现实眼镜和更多叫不上名字的“智能”设备,很容易让人感到头晕目眩。但是略加思忖,你就会感觉所有这些都见过。于是你自然而然会想:我们是处于创新间歇期吗?
- B) 从某种角度来说,答案是肯定的。(38)近年来,智能手机、电视、平板电脑、笔记本、台式机占据了市场的大部





- 份份额并引领着创新。但是现在这些产品的增长曲线已经减缓——或者在某些情况下市场份额已经缩水——因为消费者没有那么想要花钱买一些新的玩意儿了。同时，无人机、3D打印机和智能家居设备这些新兴技术似乎有点过时了，称不上是“下一个大事件”了。
- C) 技术产业基本上正处在一个尴尬的时期。(45-1)“没有什么惊世骇俗的奇迹，而且在未来几年内也不会出现，”美国消费者技术协会主席兼首席执行官盖瑞·夏培罗说道。(45-2)然而在他看来，这并不意味着创新停滞了。只是进步了一点点。“很多产业正从婴儿期走向青少年期，”夏培罗说。
- D) 例如，依托现存技术的新技术缺乏吸引大众的基础，因为在很多情况下，这些技术需要与其他的设备有效配合才能展现其真正的魅力。以智能家居的发展为例。(36)企业施加了很多压力，普通消费者甚至简单试水都会面临巨大压力，因为需要考虑太多的兼容问题。一般人不会去研究他们最喜欢的日历软件是否适合他们的冰箱，或者他们的洗衣机是否和平板电脑兼容。费力去给任何一个智能设备安装不同的应用软件都让人头大。如果你能够统一管理所有的东西，那就好多了。虽然你会容忍你的智能手机有时出点小差错，但是如果你的门锁出现错误信息时，你可能就没有那么多的耐心了。
- E) 企业都在推行自己的标准，市场刚出现不久，没有时间选出一个优胜者。一直以来关注硬件的企业现在不得不转而考虑生态系统，为消费者提供解决日常生活问题的实用方法。“话题从什么是技术上可行的转变为为什么才是技术上有意义的，”经济学家肖恩·杜布拉瓦茨说道。(43)杜布拉瓦茨在美国消费者技术协会工作，该协会每年都会举办技术展，他说这种向着寻找解决方法的转变在他对2016年的预测做研究时表现尤为明显。
- F) 消费类电子产品展大都追求炫酷，浮华和器件本身，”埃森哲咨询公司研究部总经理约翰·卡兰说道。(40)“但是过去两年，尤其是去年，我们开始看到企业从最大屏幕尺寸、最小形状系数或最闪的机身转而关注所有这些设备能够为消费者的生活切实带来了什么。”甚至过去能达到拉斯维加斯舞台戏剧和舞台效果的技术新闻发布会，喜好也发生了改变。不再关注高炫酷的因素，而是更加关注实际功能。例如，Fitbit(一家美国科技公司)在周一发布了其第一款智能手表，其卖点非常明确，那就是改善健康——作为一件“工具而非玩具”兜售。不仅如此，这款手表还支持很多平台，如苹果的iOS系统，谷歌的安卓系统，还有微软的Windows phone系统。
- G) 毕竟这似乎才是消费者所需要的。消费者越来越厌倦企业提供的服务了：埃森哲咨询公司发布了一份来自28个国家的2.8万名消费者的调查报告，结果表明，消费者不再像以前那样痴迷于科技。例如，当问及他们是否今年会买一部新的智能手机时，只有48%的人回答会，相较于2015年下降了六个百分点。
- H) (42)对于科技公司为我们描绘的超连接超智能世界，它们需要大量的消费者数据，以提高服务水平，为消费者提供个性化的解决方法，但消费者似乎对于这种方式感到越来越不安。这也解释了为什么科技公司大谈其设备的实用性。
- I) (44)企业已经赢了一半，科技的确渗透到了我们生活的方方面面，记录我们的步数和心跳。但是那个恒久的问题“我为什么需要它呢？”——或者说白了，“你们为什么需要知道它呢？”——始终是很多新企业头疼的问题。例如，只有13%的受调查者表示2016年有兴趣购买一款新的智能手表，虽然高调宣传了一年，但比例也只比去年增加了1%。这对于任何一个希望智能手表能够追赶成熟的智能手机和平板电脑市场的企业来说都是坏消息。调查发现，对于健康监测、智能恒温器和联网家庭摄像机的需求也是持平的。
- J) 调查结果显示，人们之所以热情不高，可能是出于对隐私和安全的考虑。即使是那些买过某种联网设备的人，其中37%的人也表示将来会更加谨慎地使用这些设备和服务。多达18%的人甚至退还过设备，除非他们能够保证自己的敏感信息不被黑客攻击。
- K) (37)这同样也解释了为什么今年的展会上有这么多华盛顿官员参加，因为这些新的技术涉及了严格管制的领域。除了联邦贸易和联邦通信委员会的很多高级官员，今年出席的政策制定者中也包括了交通部长安东尼·福克斯来讲述智慧城市，以及联邦航空管理局局长迈克尔·伍尔达来讲解无人机。
- L) (39-1)埃森哲咨询公司分析师库兰认为，政府对科技展越来越感兴趣是必然的，因为科技已经成为我们生活中的一大部分。“科技发展的速度和我们能够消化的速度不协调”他说。“科技越来越强大，并且更加野心勃勃，几乎渗透到我们生活的方方面面。(39-2)我们必须理解和思考科技的影响，平衡这些伟大的创新和它们自身所具有的负面影响。”

36. D) 由题干关键词 Consumers 和 compatibility 定位到 D)段。该段第三句提到，企业施加了很多压力，普通消



- 费者甚至简单试水都会面临巨大压力,因为需要考虑太多的兼容问题。题干中的 compatibility problems 对应原文中的 compatibility issues,故答案为 D)。
37. K) 由题干关键词 This year's electronics show 和 presence 定位至 K)段。该段提到,今年的电子产品展有许多华盛顿官员参加,是因为这些新的技术涉及了严格管制的领域。除了联邦贸易和联邦通信委员会的很多高级官员,今年出席的政策制定者中也包括了交通部长安东尼·福克斯来讲述智慧城市,以及联邦航空管理局局长迈克尔·伍尔达来讲解无人机。题干中的 many officials from the federal government 指原文中的 many senior officials from the Federal Trade and Federal Communications commissions 和 policy makers,故答案为 K)。
38. B) 由题干关键词 market 定位至 B)段。该段第二、三句提到,近年来,智能手机、电视、平板电脑、笔记本、台式机占据了市场的大部份份额并引领着创新。但是现在这些产品的增长曲线已经减缓——或者在某些情况下市场份额已经缩水——因为消费者没有那么想要花钱买一些新的玩意儿了。题干中的 electronic devices 指原文中的 smartphones, televisions, tablets, laptops and desktops; declining 和 not growing 对应原文中的 slower growth curves 和 shrinking markets,故答案为 B)。
39. L) 由题干关键词 analyst 定位至 L)段。该段提到,埃森哲咨询公司分析师库兰认为,政府对科技展越来越感兴趣是必然的,因为科技已经成为我们生活中的一大部分。我们必须理解 and 思考科技的影响,平衡这些伟大的创新和它们自身所具有的负面影响。题干中的 positive and negative aspects 对应原文中的 great innovations 和 the potential downsides,故答案为 L)。
40. F) 由题干关键词 practical 定位至 F)段。该段提到,过去两年,尤其是去年,我们开始看到企业从最大屏幕尺寸、最小形状系数或最闪的机身转而关注所有这些设备能够为消费者的生活切实带来什么。题干中的 recent years 对应原文中的 the last couple of years, and in this one in particular; focus more on...than...对应原文中的 shift from...into...,故答案为 F)。
41. A) 由题干关键词 this year's electronics show 定位至 A)段。该段提到,很多今年最炫酷的小玩意儿与去年、甚至前年的一样。题干中的 innovative products 对应原文中的 coolest gadgets,故答案为 A)。
42. H) 由题干关键词 Consumers, customized 和 services 定位至 H)段。该段提到,对于科技公司为我们描绘的超连接超智能世界,它们需要大量的消费者数据以提高服务水平,为消费者提供个性化的解决方法,但消费者似乎对这种方式感到越来越不安。题干中的 becoming more worried about 对应原文中的 growing more uneasy about; personal information 对应原文中的 consumer data,故答案为 H)。
43. E) 由题干关键词 The Consumer Technology Association 定位至 E)段。该段提到,美国消费者技术协会每年都会举办技术展。题干中的 sponsor 对应原文中的 puts on the show,故答案为 E)。
44. D) 由题干关键词 fitness monitored 定位至 D)段。该段提到,科技的确渗透到了我们生活的方方面面,记录着我们的步数和心跳。但是那个恒久的问题“我为什么需要它呢?”——或者说白了,“为什么我们需要知道它呢?”——始终是令很多新企业头疼的问题。题干是对定位段的概括,故答案为 D)。
45. C) 由题干关键词 wonder 定位至 C)段。该段提到,技术产业没有什么惊世骇俗的奇迹,而且在未来几年内也不会出现,然而这并不意味着创新停滞了。只是成长了一点点。“很多产业正从婴儿期走向青少年期,”夏培罗说。题干中的 maturing 对应原文中的 becoming adolescents,故答案为 C)。

Section C

Passage One

去年12月签订的巴黎气候协议预示着气候行动新时代的到来。这是破天荒头一遭,世界各国同意将全球变暖控制在 2°C 以下。

这对容易受气候影响的国家至关重要。不足4%的国家排放出了全球一半多世界温室气体。发表在《自然科学报告》上的研究显示了这种不公平达到了多深的地步。

(47)像澳大利亚、美国、加拿大以及欧洲的国家基本就是气候的“搭便车者”:通过大量的温室气体排放制造了大部分问题,然而却招致较少的代价,例如,气候变化对食物与水的影响。换句话说,少数国家从化石燃料消耗中受益巨大,与此同时对减轻气候变化的全球负担贡献不足。



(48)另一方面,许多“被迫搭乘者”,尽管在气候变化问题上几乎没有责任,却遭受着气候变化的影响。世界上许多容易受气候影响的国家,大多数是非洲或小岛国家,制造了少量的排放气体。(48)这好比是不吸烟者由于二手烟而患了癌症,而烟瘾大的人却足够幸运的保持健康。

(46)作为人类解决气候变化的向前的积极一步,巴黎协议被广泛称赞,尽管解决“气候公平”的细节不够详细。

将全球气温上升控制在 2°C 以下的目标值得称赞,但是在巴黎会谈召开之前,各国上交的减排承诺未必能兑现。

1000多亿美元资金摆在桌面上,来支持发展中国家减少排放。然而,该协议详细说明发达国家与发展中国家在其减排责任上没有正式的区别,这实际上忽视了既往的排放情况。(49)关于资金的提供者,尤为重要的是谁应为他们的准备金负责,协议中细节不足。争取到这些资金,并且明确资金募集者,对易受气候影响的国家的未来至关重要。

世界上最易受气候影响的国家对造成全球疾病责任较小,但现今他们却受到最大伤害。(50)如果我们想实现国家减排目标,同时帮助最易受气候影响的国家适应气候变化,急需有效地启动协议上概述的政策。

显然取决于来自高排放国家的领导人在气候变化问题上想以怎样的方式被铭记:暴君或是先驱。

46. A) 由题干中的 critical 和 Paris climate agreement 定位到文章第五段。文章开篇引出了巴黎气候协议这个话题,但在第二段和第三、四段重点分析了世界上目前存在的气候问题上的不公平。第五段前半句说到巴黎气候协议广受好评,但后半句话锋一转,指出它在“气候公平”问题上没有足够的针对性,所以这对于易受气候影响的国家还是不够公平,故答案为 A)。

47. C) 由题干中的“free-riders”定位到文章第三段第一句。定位句指出,少数发达国家在碳排放方面责任最大,但因气候变化而付出的代价却较小,作者在随后一句中解释说,他们因消费矿物燃料而受益,却对气候变化带来的问题没有负相应的责任,这与搭便车者相似,受益而不付出什么代价。可见,作者的意思是指他们几乎不需要为他们所引发的问题负责,故答案为 C)。

48. C) 由题干中的“forced riders”和 second-hand smokers 定位到文章第四段第一句和最后一句。定位句指出,气候问题上的那些“被迫搭乘者”,排放很少,受气候变化影响却很大,而吸二手烟的人,自己没有吸烟,却因为吸二手烟罹患疾病,两者的相似之处显然在于,他们都是在承受自己不应为之负责的后果,故答案为 C)。

49. B) 由题干中的 \$100 billion funding 定位到文章第七段第三句。定位句指出,对于到底由谁来提供这笔资金,尤为重要是谁应为他们的准备金负责,协议中细节不足。可以推知关于这一千亿美元的来源,还没有达成最后的协议,故答案为 B)。

50. D) 由题干中的 urgent action 定位到文章倒数第二段第二句。巴黎气候协议就是要实现各国的减排,同时帮助最易受损的国家适应气候变化,作者在定位句中明确指出,最为急需的措施就是有效地启动协议中提出的这些政策,故答案为 D)。

Passage Two

(51)面临抑郁、焦虑和自杀风险的青少年,常常把自己的问题表现得如同霓虹灯标识一般明显。他们的一些危险行为——过量饮酒、使用违禁药品、抽烟以及逃学——能够警示家长和老师严重的问题即将发生。

但是一项新的研究显示,另一个青少年群体几乎面临着同样严重的精神病症风险:那些大量使用多媒体,睡眠不足和不爱活动的孩子。

当然,这听上去像是在说这个星球上的每一个青少年。但研究警示,在上述三个方面均有极端表现的孩子才是真正的高危人群。(53)由于他们的行为通常并不被视为危险信号,这些年轻人被研究者标记为“隐形风险”人群。

“从某种意义上讲,他们更易深陷困境,”研究人员弗拉基米尔·卡利说,“大多数家长、老师和医生会对青少年滥用药品或酗酒有所反应,但却很容易忽视这些深陷此类难以察觉的行为的青少年。”

研究者们调查了 12,395 名学生,分析了九种风险行为,包括酗酒、使用违禁药品、吸烟成瘾、过量使用多媒体和逃学。其目的在于确定青少年中存在的这些高危行为和精神健康问题之间的相互关系。

大约 58% 的学生没有表现出或极少表现出这些高危行为。大约 13% 的学生在全部九种高危行为上得分尤其高。而 29% 为“隐形风险”群体,在三类行为上得分尤其高:他们每天花在电子设备上的时间在五个小时以上;晚间的睡眠只有或少于六个小时;忽视“其他健康活动”。





在全部九种高危行为上都有高得分的群体最易表现出抑郁症状;整体来看,这个群体中有 15% 报告有抑郁倾向,而低风险群体只有 4% 报告存在这类问题。(54)但隐形风险人群也与高危人群相差无几,他们中有 13% 表现出抑郁症状。

研究结果令卡利始料未及。“我们十分震惊,”他说,“高危人群和低危群体是显而易见的,(52)但是这个第三类群体不仅是出乎意料的,而且十分明显,数量庞大——占我们样本数量的三分之一——成为这个研究的关键性发现。”

(55)卡利说,他的研究最为关键的一点在于为家长、教师和精神保健服务人员提供新的早期警示信号。尽早发现,并对精神健康问题提供支持和治疗,他说,这对于防止他们变成完全意义上的失常者是最佳的方法。

51. C) 由题干提示定位到文章首段第一句。定位句说到,有心理健康问题的青少年常常将其问题表现得如同霓虹灯标识一样,随后说到了具体的表现形式有酗酒、使用违禁药品、逃学等,并指出这些行为会引起家长和教师的警惕,可见文中说到这些青少年将问题表现得如同霓虹灯标识一样是为了说明这些表现形式很明显,难以被忽视,故答案为 C)。
52. D) 由题干中的 the finding of the new study 定位到第八段第四句。由定位句及之前有关研究发现的段落可知,所谓的隐形风险组在精神问题的表现形式上与传统的高风险组不同,但是在罹患精神疾病的概率方面与高风险组相差无几,这个组别是大家始料未及的,特征明显、人数众多,这个新发现的精神健康组群成为了该研究的核心发现,故答案为 D)。
53. B) 由题干中的“invisible risk” group 定位到文章第三段最后一句。定位句指出,所谓“隐形风险”组的人,其行为表现通常不被视为危险信号,而在第四段末句也提到家长和教师很容易忽视那些具有这些难以察觉的行为的青少年,可见作者将他们称为“隐形风险”组的原因是他们的行为往往不被视为警示信号,故答案为 B)。
54. A) 由题干中的 find about 和 the invisible group 定位到文章第七段最后一句。定位句指出,隐形风险组与高风险组相差无几,前文提到高风险组罹患精神疾病的比例是 15%,而隐形风险组的患病概率也已经达到 13%,说明这个组别几乎和高风险组一样易患抑郁症,故答案为 A)。
55. B) 由题干中的 significance 定位到文章第九段第一句。定位句指出,卡利认为他的研究最重要的一点是为家长、教师和精神保健服务人员提供新的早期警示信号,让他们尽早辨别出有问题的青少年,故答案为 B)。

Part IV Translation

【参考译文】

With the improvement of living standards, vacation is playing an increasingly important role in Chinese people's life. In the past, Chinese people mainly spent their time on earning a living and seldom did they have the opportunities to go off on a trip. However, the recent years has witnessed a fast development of China's tourism industry. The boom of economy and emergence of the affluent middle class, has triggered an unprecedented tourism boom. Not only does domestic traveling become common, but traveling abroad is also enjoying an increasing popularity among Chinese people. During the National Day holiday of 2016, the consumption of tourism adds up to more than 400 billion. According to the estimate of the WTO, China will become the world's largest tourism country by 2020, and it will also see the fastest growth in overseas traveling expenditure in the next few years.

