

# 2018 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 on **how to balance job responsibilities and personal interests**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

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

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A) Stop worrying about him.                        | B) Keep away from the statue.             |
| C) Take a picture of him.                             | D) Put on a smile for the photo.          |
| 2. A) Gaining great fame on the Internet.             | B) Publishing a collection of his photos. |
| C) Collecting the best photos in the world.           | D) Becoming a professional photographer.  |
| 3. A) Surfing various websites and collecting photos. |   |
| B) Editing his pictures and posting them online.      |   |
| C) Following similar accounts to compare notes.       |   |
| D) Studying the pictures in popular social media.     |   |
| 4. A) They are far from satisfactory.                 |   |
| B) They are mostly taken by her mom.                  |   |
| C) They make an impressive album.                     |   |
| D) They record her fond memories.                     |   |

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 5. A) A journal reporting the latest progress in physics.    |   |
| B) An introductory course of modern physics.                 |   |
| C) An occasion for physicists to exchange ideas.             |   |
| D) A series of interviews with outstanding physicists.       |   |
| 6. A) The future of the physical world.                      | B) The origin of the universe.            |
| C) Sources of radiation.                                     | D) Particle theory.                       |
| 7. A) How matter collides with anti-matter.                  | B) Whether the universe will turn barren. |
| C) Why there exists anti-matter.                             | D) Why there is a universe at all.        |
| 8. A) Matter and anti-matter are opposites of each other.    |   |
| B) Anti-matter allowed humans to come into existence.        |   |
| C) The universe formed due to a sufficient amount of matter. |   |
| D) Anti-matter exists in very high-temperature environments. |   |

### 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)She found herself speaking a foreign language.  
 B)She woke up speaking with a different accent.  
 C)She found some symptoms of her illness gone.  
 D)She woke up finding herself in another country.
10. A)It is usually caused by a stroke or brain injury.  
 B)It has not yet found any effective treatment.  
 C)It leaves the patient with a distorted memory.  
 D)It often happens to people with speech defects.
11. A)British.                      B)Irish.                      C)Russian.                      D)Australian.

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

12. A)Water sports.                      B)Racing in rivers.  
 C)Stories about women swimmers.                      D)Books about swimming.
13. A)She succeeded in swimming across the English Channel.  
 B)She published a guide to London's best swimming spots.  
 C)She told her story of adventures to some young swimmers.  
 D)She wrote a book about the history of swimwear in the UK.
14. A)They loved vacationing on the seashore.  
 B)They had a unique notion of modesty.  
 C)They were prohibited from swimming.  
 D)They were fully dressed when swimming.
15. A)She designed lots of appropriate swimwear for women.  
 B)She once successfully competed against men in swimming.  
 C)She was the first woman to swim across the English Channel.  
 D)She was an advocate of women's right to swim in public pools.

### 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)Build a machine that can detect lies.  
 B)Develop a magnetic brain scanner.  
 C)Test the credibility of court evidence.  
 D)Win people's complete trust in them.
17. A)They are optimistic about its potential.  
 B)They are sceptical of its reliability.  
 C)They think it is but business promotion.  
 D)They celebrate it with great enthusiasm.
18. A)It is not to be trusted at all.  
 B)It does not sound economical.  
 C)It may intrude into people's privacy.  
 D)It may lead to overuse in court trials.

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

19. A)Most of its residents speak several languages.  
 B)Some of its indigenous languages are dying out.  
 C)Each village there speaks a totally different language.  
 D)Its languages have interested researchers the world over.



20. A) They are spread randomly across the world.  
 B) Some are more difficult to learn than others.  
 C) More are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones.  
 D) They enrich and impact each other in more ways than one.
21. A) They used different methods to collect and analyze data.  
 B) They identified distinct patterns of language distribution.  
 C) Their conclusions do not correspond to their original hypotheses.  
 D) There is no conclusive account for the cause of language diversity.

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

22. A) Its middle-class is disappearing.  
 B) Its wealth is rationally distributed.  
 C) Its population is rapidly growing.  
 D) Its cherished dream is coming true.
23. A) Success was but a dream without conscientious effort.  
 B) They could realize their dreams through hard work.  
 C) A few dollars could go a long way.  
 D) Wealth was shared by all citizens.
24. A) Better working conditions.  
 B) Better-paying jobs.  
 C) High social status.  
 D) Full employment.
25. A) Reduce the administrative costs.  
 B) Adopt effective business models.  
 C) Hire part-time employees only.  
 D) Make use of the latest technology.

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

Surfing the Internet during class doesn't just steal focus from the educator; it also hurts students who're already struggling to 26 the material. A new study from Michigan State University, though, argues that all students—including high achievers—see a decline in performance when they browse the Internet during class for non-academic purposes.

To measure the effects of Internet-based distractions during class, researchers 27 500 students taking an introductory psychology class at Michigan State University. Researchers used ACT scores as a measure of intellectual 28 . Because previous research has shown that people with high intellectual abilities are better at 29 out distractions, researchers believed students with high ACT scores would not show a 30 decrease in performance due to their use of digital devices. But students who surfed the web during class did worse on their exams regardless of their ACT scores, suggesting that even the academically smartest students are harmed when they're distracted in class.

College professors are increasingly 31 alarm bells about the effects smartphones, laptops, and tablets have on academic performance. One 2013 study of college students found that 80% of students use their phones or laptops during class, with the average student checking their digital device 11 times in a 32 class. A quarter of students report that their use of digital devices during class causes their grades to 33 .



Professors sometimes implement policies designed to \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_ students' use of digital devices, and some instructors even confiscate (没收) tablets and phones. In a world where people are increasingly dependent on their phones, though, such strategies often fail. One international study found that 84% of people say they couldn't go a day without their smartphones. Until students are able to \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ the pull of social networking, texting, and endlessly surfing the web, they may continue to struggle in their classes.

A) aptitude	I) obscure
B) eradication	J) obsess
C) evaluated	K) raising
D) evaporated	L) resist
E) filtering	M) significant
F) grasp	N) suffer
G) legacy	O) typical
H) minimize	

## 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**.

### A Pioneering Woman of Science Re-Emerges after 300 Years

[A] Maria Sibylla Merian, like many European women of the 17th century, stayed busy managing a household and rearing children. But on top of that, Merian, a German-born woman who lived in the Netherlands, also managed a successful career as an artist, botanist, naturalist and entomologist (昆虫学家).

[B] “She was a scientist on the level with a lot of people we spend a lot of time talking about,” said Kay Etheridge, a biologist at Gettysburg College in Pennsylvania who has been studying the scientific history of Merian’s work. “She didn’t do as much to change biology as Charles Darwin, but she was significant.”

[C] At a time when natural history was a valuable tool for discovery, Merian discovered facts about plants and insects that were not previously known. Her observations helped dismiss the popular belief that insects spontaneously emerged from mud. The knowledge she collected over decades didn’t just satisfy those curious about nature, but also provided valuable insights into medicine and science. She was the first to bring together insects and their habitats, including food they ate, into a single ecological composition.

[D] After years of pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings of familiar insects, in 1699 she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America to study insects in the jungles of what is now known as Suriname. She was 52 years old. The result was her masterpiece, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*.

[E] In her work, she revealed a side of nature so exotic, dramatic and valuable to Europeans of the time that she received much acclaim. But a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism. Shoddy (粗糙的) reproductions of her work along with setbacks to women’s roles in 18th- and 19th-century Europe resulted in her efforts being largely forgotten. “It was kind of stunning when she sort of dropped off into oblivion (遗忘),” said Dr. Etheridge. “Victorians started putting women in a box, and they’re still trying to crawl out of it.”

[F] Today, the pioneering woman of the sciences has re-emerged. In recent years, feminists, historians and artists have all praised Merian’s tenacity (坚韧), talent and inspirational artistic compositions. And now biologists like Dr. Etheridge





are digging into the scientific texts that accompanied her art. Three hundred years after her death, Merian will be celebrated at an international symposium in Amsterdam this June.

[G] And last month, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* was republished. It contains 60 plates (插图) and original descriptions, along with stories about Merian's life and updated scientific descriptions. Before writing *Metamorphosis*, Merian spent decades documenting European plants and insects that she published in a series of books. She began in her 20s, making textless, decorative paintings of flowers with insects. “Then she got really serious,” Dr. Etheridge said. Merian started raising insects at home, mostly butterflies and caterpillars. “She would sit up all night until they came out of the pupa (蛹) so she could draw them,” she said.

[H] The results of her decades' worth of careful observations were detailed paintings and descriptions of European insects, followed by unconventional visuals and stories of insects and animals from a land that most at the time could only imagine. It's possible Merian used a magnifying glass to capture the detail of the split tongues of sphinx moths (斯芬克斯飞蛾) depicted in the painting. She wrote that the two tongues combine to form one tube for drinking nectar (花蜜). Some criticized this detail later, saying there was just one tongue, but Merian wasn't wrong. She may have observed the adult moth just as it emerged from its pupa. For a brief moment during that stage of its life cycle, the tongue consists of two tiny half-tubes before merging into one.

[I] It may not have been ladylike to depict a giant spider devouring a hummingbird, but when Merian did it at the turn of the 18th century, surprisingly, nobody objected. Dr. Etheridge called it revolutionary. The image, which also contained novel descriptions of ants, fascinated a European audience that was more concerned with the exotic story unfolding before them than the gender of the person who painted it.

[J] “All of these things shook up their nice, neat little view,” Dr. Etheridge said. But later, people of the Victorian era thought differently. Her work had been reproduced, sometimes incorrectly. A few observations were deemed impossible. “She'd been called a silly woman for saying that a spider could eat a bird,” Dr. Etheridge said. But Henry Walter Bates, a friend of Charles Darwin, observed it and put it in book in 1863, proving Merian was correct.

[K] In the same plate, Merian depicted and described leaf-cutter ants for the first time. “In America there are large ants which can eat whole trees bare as a broom handle in a single night,” she wrote in the description. Merian noted how the ants took the leaves below ground to their young. And she wouldn't have known this at the time, but the ants use the leaves to farm fungi (菌类) underground to feed their developing babies.

[L] Merian was correct about the giant bird-eating spiders, ants building bridges with their bodies and other details. But in the same drawing, she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants. And instead of showing just the typical pair of eggs in a hummingbird nest, she painted four. She made other mistakes in *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* as well: not every caterpillar and butterfly matched.

[M] Perhaps one explanation for her mistakes is that she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam. And errors are common among some of history's most-celebrated scientific minds, too. “These errors no more invalidate Ms. Merian's work than do well-known misconceptions published by Charles Darwin or Isaac Newton,” Dr. Etheridge wrote in a paper that argued that too many have wrongly focused on the mistakes of her work.

[N] Merian's paintings inspired artists and ecologists. In an 1801 drawing from his book, *General Zoology Amphibia*, George Shaw, an English botanist and zoologist, credited Merian for describing a frog in the account of her South American expedition, and named the young tree frog after her in his portrayal of it. It wouldn't be fair to give Merian all the credit. She received assistance naming plants, making sketches and referencing the work of others. Her daughters helped her color her drawings.

[O] Merian also made note of the help she received from the natives of Suriname, as well as slaves or servants that assisted her. In some instances she wrote moving passages that included her helpers in descriptions. As she wrote in her description of the peacock flower, “The Indians, who are not treated well by their Dutch masters, use the seeds to abort their children, so that they will not become slaves like themselves. The black slaves from Guinea and Angola have demanded to



be well treated, threatening to refuse to have children. In fact, they sometimes take their own lives because they are treated so badly, and because they believe they will be born again, free and living in their own land. They told me this themselves.”

[P] Londa Schiebinger, a professor of the history of science at Stanford University, called this passage rather astonishing. It's particularly striking centuries later when these issues are still prominent in public discussions about social justice and women's rights. “She was ahead of her time,” Dr. Etheridge said.

36. Merian was the first scientist to study a type of American ant.
37. The European audience was more interested in Merian's drawings than her gender.
38. Merian's masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication.
39. Merian's mistakes in her drawings may be attributed to her shortened stay in South America.
40. Merian often sat up the whole night through to observe and draw insects.
41. Merian acknowledged the help she got from natives of South America.
42. Merian contributed greatly to people's better understanding of medicine and science.
43. Merian occasionally made mistakes in her drawings of insects and birds.
44. Now, Merian's role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established.
45. Merian made a long voyage to South America to study jungle insects over three centuries ago.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some question 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.**

While human achievements in mathematics continue to reach new levels of complexity, many of us who aren't mathematicians at heart (or engineers by trade) may struggle to remember the last time we used calculus (微积分).

It's a fact not lost on American educators, who amid rising math failure rates are debating how math can better meet the real-life needs of students. Should we change the way math is taught in schools, or eliminate some courses entirely?

Andrew Hacker, Queens College political science professor, thinks that advanced algebra and other higher-level math should be cut from curricula in favor of courses with more routine usefulness, like statistics.

“We hear on all sides that we're not teaching enough mathematics, and the Chinese are running rings around us,” Hacker says. “I'm suggesting we're teaching too much mathematics to too many people...not everybody has to know calculus. If you're going to become an aeronautical (航空的) engineer, fine. But most of us aren't.”

Instead, Hacker is pushing for more courses like the one he teaches at Queens College : Numeracy 101. There, his students of “citizen statistics” learn to analyze public information like the federal budget and corporate reports. Such courses, Hacker argues, are a remedy for the numerical illiteracy of adults who have completed high-level math like algebra but are unable to calculate the price of, say, a carpet by area.

Hacker's argument has met with opposition from other math educators who say what's needed is to help students develop a better relationship with math earlier, rather than teaching them less math altogether.

Maria Droujkova is a founder of Natural Math, and has taught basic calculus concepts to 5-year-olds. For Droujkova, high-level math is important, and what it could use in American classrooms is an injection of childlike wonder.

“Make mathematics more available,” Droujkova says. “Redesign it so it's more accessible to more kinds of people: young children, adults who worry about it, adults who may have had bad experiences.”

Pamela Harris, a lecturer at the University of Texas at Austin, has a similar perspective. Harris says that American education is suffering from an epidemic of “fake math”—an emphasis on rote memorization (死记硬背) of formulas and steps, rather than an understanding of how math can influence the ways we see the world.



Andrew Hacker, for the record, remains skeptical.

“I’m going to leave it to those who are in mathematics to work out the ways to make their subject interesting and exciting so students want to take it,” Hacker says. “All that I ask is that alternatives be offered instead of putting all of us on the road to calculus.”

46. What does the author say about ordinary Americans?

- A) They struggle to solve math problems.
- B) They think math is a complex subject.
- C) They find high-level math of little use.
- D) They work hard to learn high-level math.

47. What is the general complaint about America's math education according to Hacker?

- A) America is not doing as well as China.
- B) Math professors are not doing a good job.
- C) It doesn't help students develop their literacy.
- D) There has hardly been any innovation for years.

48. What does Andrew Hacker's Numeracy 101 aim to do?

- A) Allow students to learn high-level math step by step.
- B) Enable students to make practical use of basic math.
- C) Lay a solid foundation for advanced math studies.
- D) Help students to develop their analytical abilities.

49. What does Maria Droujkova suggest math teachers do in class?

- A) Make complex concepts easy to understand.
- B) Start teaching children math at an early age.
- C) Help children work wonders with calculus.
- D) Try to arouse students' curiosity in math.

50. What does Pamela Harris think should be the goal of math education?

- A) To enable learners to understand the world better.
- B) To help learners to tell fake math from real math.
- C) To broaden Americans' perspectives on math.
- D) To exert influence on world development.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage

For years, the U.S. has experienced a shortage of registered nurses. The Bureau of Labor Statistics projects that while the number of nurses will increase by 19 percent by 2022, demand will grow faster than supply, and that there will be over one million unfilled nursing jobs by then.

So what's the solution? Robots.

Japan is ahead of the curve when it comes to this trend. Toyohashi University of Technology has developed Terapio, a robotic medical cart that can make hospital rounds, deliver medications and other items, and retrieve records. It follows a specific individual, such as a doctor or nurse, who can use it to record and access patient data. This type of robot will likely be one of the first to be implemented in hospitals because it has fairly minimal patient contact.

Robots capable of social engagement help with loneliness as well as cognitive functioning, but the robot itself doesn't have to engage directly—it can serve as an intermediary for human communication. Telepresence robots such as MantaroBot, Vgo, and Giraff can be controlled through a computer, smartphone, or tablet, allowing family members or doctors to remotely monitor patients or Skype them, often via a screen where the robot's ‘face’ would be. If you can't get to the nursing home to visit grandma, you can use a telepresence robot to hang out with her. A 2016 study found that users had a “consistently positive attitude” about the Giraff robot's ability to enhance communication and decrease feelings of loneliness.

A robot's appearance affects its ability to successfully interact with humans, which is why the RIKEN-TRI



Collaboration Center for Human-Interactive Robot Research decided to develop a robotic nurse that looks like a huge teddy bear. RIBA (Robot for Interactive Body

On the less cute and more scary side there is Actroid F, which is so human-like that some patients may not know the difference. This conversational robot companion has cameras in its eyes, which allow it to track patients and use appropriate facial expressions and body language in its interactions. During a month-long hospital trial, researchers asked 70 patients how they felt being around the robot and “only three or four said they didn't like having it around.”

It's important to note that robotic nurses don't decide courses of treatment or make diagnoses (though robot doctors and surgeons may not be far off). Instead, they perform routine and laborious tasks, freeing nurses up to attend to patients with immediate needs. This is one industry where it seems the integration of robots will lead to collaboration, not replacement.

51. What does the author say about Japan?

- A) It delivers the best medications for the elderly.
- B) It takes the lead in providing robotic care.
- C) It provides retraining for registered nurses.
- D) It sets the trend in future robotics technology.

52. What do we learn about the robot Terapio?

- A) It has been put to use in many Japanese hospitals.
- B) It provides specific individualized care to patients.
- C) It does not have much direct contact with patients.
- D) It has not revolutionized medical service in Japan.

53. What are telepresence robots designed to do?

- A) Directly interact with patients to prevent them from feeling lonely.
- B) Cater to the needs of patients for recovering their cognitive capacity.
- C) Closely monitor the patients' movements and conditions around the clock.
- D) Facilitate communication between patients and doctors or family members.

54. What is one special feature of the robot Actroid F?

- A) It interacts with patients just like a human companion.
- B) It operates quietly without patients realizing its presence.
- C) It likes to engage in everyday conversations with patients.
- D) It uses body language even more effectively than words.

55. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A) Doctors and surgeons will soon be laid off.
- B) The robotics industry will soon take off.
- C) Robots will not make nurses redundant.
- D) Collaboration will not replace competition.

#### Part IV

#### Translation

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国越来越重视公共图书馆，并鼓励人们充分加以利用。新近公布的统计数字表明，中国的公共图书馆数量在逐年增长。许多图书馆通过翻新和扩建，为读者创造了更为安静、舒适的环境。大型公共图书馆不仅提供种类繁多的参考资料，而且定期举办讲座、展览等活动。近年来，也出现了许多数字图书馆，从而节省了存放图书所需的空





# 2018 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题答案与详解

## (第 2 套)

### Part I Writing

#### 审题思路

这是一篇六级考试中常见的议论文。本文话题是“如何平衡工作职责和个人兴趣”，这个话题在日常工作和生活中常被提及，考生应该不会感到陌生。写作时应首先阐述平衡好工作职责和个人兴趣之间的关系具有重要意义；然后在中间段落就如何取得两者之间的平衡给出自己的建议；最后总结观点。

#### 写作提纲

- 一、引出话题：在工作职责和个人兴趣之间取得平衡非常重要 (is of great significance)
- 二、提出建议
  1. 要明白虽然工作是需要优先考虑的事情，但这并不意味着不能发掘兴趣爱好 (be aware that, first priority, doesn't mean, explore personal interests)
  2. 意识到工作之余的有益活动可以帮助我们放松 (beneficial activities, get relaxed)
  3. 及时完成工作，给培养兴趣留出足够的时间 (find enough time, finishing job tasks on time)
- 三、总结全文：取得两者之间的平衡是绝对可行的 (absolutely do-able)

#### 范文点评

高分范文	精彩点评
<p><b>How to Balance Job Responsibilities and Personal Interests</b></p> <p>① In today's highly competitive environment, the heavy workload makes people out of breath and leaves them no time for their hobbies. ② Therefore, learning to balance job responsibilities and personal interests is of great significance for modern people.</p> <p>③ Here are some suggestions which can help us achieve the balance. ④ In the first place, we should be aware that although work duties are our first priority, it doesn't mean that we cannot explore personal interests. ⑤ Secondly, it's important to realize that beneficial activities after work help us get relaxed. We can transfer our focus from busy job by reading an interesting book or listening to a favorite song, thereby getting our intense nerves calm down. ⑥ What's more, find enough time to develop our hobbies by finishing job tasks on time. When working, we should arrange our time reasonably and complete our daily work efficiently, which will give us more freedom to allocate time to pursue personal interests.</p> <p>⑦ In sum, it is absolutely do-able to strike a balance between full-time work and personal hobbies as long as we realize the benefits of cultivating interests and the importance of reasonable time arrangement.</p>	<p>① 开门见山，描述现象：繁重的工作使人们没有时间培养兴趣爱好。</p> <p>② 使用 therefore 引出话题：在工作职责和个人兴趣之间取得平衡对现代人来说非常重要。</p> <p>③ 提出自己的建议。</p> <p>④ ⑤ ⑥ 分别使用 in the first place, secondly, what's more 具体给出自己的三点建议，层次分明。</p> <p>⑦ 使用 in sum 总结全文，再次重申自己的观点。</p> <p><b>加分亮点</b></p> <p>competitive 竞争的 workload 工作量 be of great significance 非常重要的 first priority 最优先考虑的事情 transfer 转移 calm down 平静下来 allocate 分配 do-able 可行的</p>

#### 全文翻译

#### 如何平衡工作职责和个人兴趣

在当今竞争极为激烈的环境中，繁重的工作压得人们喘不过气来，同时人们没有时间培养自己的爱好。因此，对现代人来说，学习平衡工作职责和个人兴趣具有重要意义。

以下建议可以帮助我们实现两者的平衡。首先，我们应该明白，虽然工作职责是我们最优先考虑的事情，但这并不意味着我们不能发掘个人兴趣。其次，很重要的一点是，要意识到工作之余的有益活动可以使我们放松。我们可以通过读一本有趣的书或者听一首喜爱的歌曲将我们的注意力从繁忙的工作中转移开，从而使我们紧绷的神经平静下来。另外，通过按时完成工作任务寻找足够的时间来培养我们的爱好。工作时，我们应该合理安排时间，并且高效地完成日常工作，这将使我们拥有更多的自由来分配时间以追求个人兴趣。





总之,只要我们认识到培养兴趣的益处及合理安排时间的重要性,那么在全职工作和个人爱好之间取得平衡是绝对可行的。

### 拓展空间

<b>主题词汇</b> motivate 激发,促进 ignore 忽视 favorable 有利的 negative 负面的 aggravate 加重;使恶化 deep-rooted 根深蒂固的 be trapped in... 被困在…… incorporate...into... 将……并入…… make efforts to do sth. 努力做某事	<b>句式拓展</b> 1. When asked about..., the overwhelming majority of people believe that...But... 当被问及……时,绝大多数人认为……但是…… 2. But that is only part of the explanation. Perhaps the most significant thing about...is... 但这只是部分原因。或许关于……最重要的事是……
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## Part II Listening Comprehension

### Section A

#### Conversation One

- M: (1) Do you mind taking my photo with the statue over there? I think it will make a great shot.  
W: Sure, no worries. You're always taking photos. What do you do with all the photos you take?  
M: Well, don't laugh. (2) My dream is to become an online celebrity of sorts.  
W: You are not serious, are you?  
M: I am, completely. I just got the idea a few months ago after posting some holiday photos on my social media accounts. A lot of people liked my photos and started asking me for travel tips. So I figured I'd give it a go. I post a lot on social media anyway. So I've got nothing to lose.  
W: I guess that's true. So what do you have to do to become Internet famous?  
M: Surprisingly a lot more than I did as a hobby. (3) Recently, I've been spending a lot more time editing photos, posting online and clearing storage on my phone. It's always full now.  
W: That doesn't sound like too much work.  
M: Well, there's more to it. I spent all last weekend researching what topics are popular, what words to use in captions and similar accounts to follow. It really was a lot to take in. And I was up well past midnight. I'd say it's paying off though. I increased the number of people following my accounts by 15% already.  
W: That is impressive. I guess I never thought much about all the effort behind the scene. (4) Now that I think about it, there's always something wrong with my photos as it is—half smiles, closed eyes, messy hair. I hope you have better luck than I do. Then again, I think the only person interested in my photos is my mom.

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

**未听先知** 预览四道题各选项,由选项中反复出现的 picture(s) 和 photo(s) 可以初步推测,对话内容与照片有关;再结合 publishing、websites、posting them online 和 social media 等词可以进一步推测,对话内容可能涉及将照片出版或上传到网络等行为。

1. What does the man ask the woman to do?

C)。 **详解** 对话开头,男士请女士为他以雕塑为背景拍一张照片,他认为这样拍出来的照片效果应该很不错。因此答案为 C)。

2. What does the man dream of?

A)。 **详解** 对话中男士说,他的梦想就是成为网络名人(也就是我们常说的“网红”)。因此答案为 A)。

3. What has the man been busy doing recently?

B)。 **详解** 对话中男士说,他最近花了更多时间在编辑照片、将照片贴到网上以及清理手机的存储空间上。因此答案为 B)。





4. What does the woman say about her photos?

A)。【详解】对话最后女士提到,现在回想一下,自己的照片总是有各种各样的问题:似笑非笑、闭眼睛、头发乱糟糟。也就是说,她的照片都远不如人意。因此答案为 A)。

Conversation Two

M: Good evening and welcome to Physics Today. (5) Here we interview some of the greatest minds in physics as they help us to understand some of the most complicated theories. Today, I'm very pleased to welcome Dr. Melissa Phillips, professor of theoretical physics. She's here to tell us a little about what it is she studies. Dr. Phillips, you seem to study everything.

W: I guess that would be fair to say (6) I spent most of my time studying the Big Bang theory and where our universe came from.

M: Can you tell us a little about that?

W: (7) Well, I'm very interested in why the universe exists at all. That may sound odd, but the fact is at the moment of the Big Bang, both matter and anti-matter were created for a short time, and I mean just a fraction of a second. The whole universe was a super-hot soup of radiation filled with these particles. So what's baffled scientists for so long is "why is there a universe at all?"

M: That's because matter and anti-matter are basically opposites of each other. They are exactly alike except that they have opposite electrical charges. So when they collide, they destroy each other?

W: Exactly. So during the first few moments of the Big Bang, the universe was extremely hot and very small. Matter and the now more exotic anti-matter would have had little space to avoid each other. This means that they should have totally wiped each other out, leaving the universe completely barren.

M: (8-1) But a recent study seems to point to the fact that when matter and anti-matter were first created, there were slightly more particles of matter, which allowed the universe we all live in to form?

W: (8-2) Exactly. Because there was slightly more matter, the collisions quickly depleted all the anti-matter and left just enough matter to create stars, planets and eventually us.

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

【未听先知】预览四道题各选项,由选项中的 physics、physicists 和 physical world 等词可以初步推测,对话内容与物理学以及物理学家有关;再结合 universe、radiation、matter 和 anti-matter 可以进一步推测,对话内容涉及宇宙、物质与反物质等方面。

5. What does the man say is Physics Today?

D)。【详解】对话开头男士提到,Physics Today 采访的是一些物理学界最伟大的专家,他们可以帮助我们理解一些最为深奥的物理学理论。因此,Physics Today 是对杰出的物理学家进行的一系列采访节目,答案为 D)。

6. What is the woman physicist's main research area?

B)。【详解】对话中女士说,她大部分时间都在研究宇宙大爆炸理论以及宇宙从何而来,也就是宇宙的起源。因此答案为 B)。

7. What is the woman interested in?

D)。【详解】对话中女士说,她感兴趣的是宇宙究竟为什么会存在。因此答案为 D)。

8. What seems to be the finding of the recent study?

C)。【详解】对话最后男士提到,最近有研究表明,在物质和反物质最初产生之时,物质的数量比反物质稍多,正是多出来的这部分物质让我们的宇宙得以形成。女士对这一说法表示了肯定,并指出,由于物质的数量稍多,在碰撞的时候消除了所有的反物质,剩下足够的物质产生了恒星和行星,最后产生了我们。也就是说,宇宙得以形成是因为物质的数量充足,答案为 C)。

Section B

Passage One

In this week's edition of special series on *Bizarre Medical Conditions*, there is a report of the case of Michelle Myers. (9) Myers is an American woman who woke up one day speaking with a British accent, even though she's lived in the United States all her life. In 2015, Myers went to bed with a terrible headache. She woke up sounding like someone from England. Her British accent has remained for the past two years. Previously, Myers had woken up speaking in Irish and Australian accents. However, on both of th





occasions, the accents lasted for only a week.

Myers has been diagnosed with Foreign Accent Syndrome. It's a disorder in which a person experiences a sudden change to their speech so that they sound like they're speaking in a foreign accent. (10) The condition is most often caused by a stroke or traumatic brain injury. Although people with the syndrome have intelligible speech, their manner of speaking is altered in terms of timing and tongue placement, which may distort their pronunciation. The result is that they may sound foreign when speaking their native language. It's not clear whether Myers has experienced a stroke or other brain damage, but she also has a separate medical condition, which can result in loose joints, easily bruised skin and other problems.

Foreign Accent Syndrome is rare, with only about 60 cases reported within the past century. (11) However, a different American woman reportedly spoke with the Russian accent in 2010 after she fell down the stairs and hit her head.

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

【未听先知】预览三道题各选项,由选项中的 foreign language、different accent、British、Irish、Russian 和 Australian 等词可以初步推测,短文内容与不同国家的语言或同一语言的不同口音有关;再结合 symptoms、illness、stroke、brain injury 和 speech defects 等词可以进一步推测,短文内容涉及疾病或大脑损伤对语言的影响。

9. What happened to Michelle Myers one day?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,迈尔斯女士是一名美国人,一直居住在美国,但有一天她一觉醒来,说话时竟然成了英国口音。也就是说,她的口音突然发生了变化。因此答案为 B)。

10. What does the passage say about Foreign Accent Syndrome?

A)。【详解】短文中明确提到,Foreign Accent Syndrome(外国口音综合征)通常是由中风或脑外伤引起的。因此答案为 A)。

11. What accent did another American woman speak with after a head injury?

C)。【详解】短文最后提到,据报道,2010 年有一名美国女性从楼梯上摔下来撞到了头部,之后她说话就带有俄罗斯口音。因此答案为 C)。

### Passage Two

There is something about water that makes it a good metaphor for life. That may be one reason why so many people find relief in swimming when life's seas get rough. (12) And it goes some way towards explaining why books about swimming, in which people tackle icy lakes, race in rivers and overcome oceans while reflecting on their lives, have recently become so popular. These books reflect a trend, particularly strong in Britain, where swimming in pools is declining, but more and more folks are opting for open water. "Wild swimming" seems to be especially popular among women. (13) Jenny Landreth recently published a guide to the best swimming spots in London. Her new book, *Swell*, interweaves her own story with a history of female pioneers who accomplished remarkable feats and paved the way for future generations.

Notions of modesty restricted women in the Victorian era, but they still swam. A "bathing machine" was rolled down to the seashore so women would not be seen in swimwear. (14) In 1892, *The Gentlewoman's Book of Sport* described a woman swimming in a heavy dress, boots, hat, gloves and carrying an umbrella. Eventually, swimming became freer. Mixed bathing was permitted on British beaches in 1901. Women won the right to swim in public pools, learned to swim properly, created appropriate swimwear and, in time, even competed against men. (15) The first woman to cross the English Channel was Gertrude Ederle in 1926. She beat the record by almost two hours and her father rewarded her with a red sports car.

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

【未听先知】预览四道题各选项,由反复出现的 swimmers 和 swimming 可以初步推测,短文内容与游泳有关;再结合各选项中的 women swimmers、she 和 women's right to swim in public pools 等可以进一步推测,短文主要是围绕女性游泳这一主题展开。

12. What has become so popular recently?

D)。【详解】短文开头提到,水的一些特质使它成为生活的喻体。这也许就是为什么当生活的海洋变得波涛汹涌时,许多人在游泳中感受到轻松的一个原因。它也在某种程度上解释了为什么有关游泳的书籍最近变得越来越受欢迎。因此答案为 D)。

13. What did Jenny Landreth do recently?

B)。【详解】短文中提到,詹妮·兰德雷思最近出版了一本向人们介绍了伦敦最好的游泳地点的指南。因此答案为 B)。





14. What do we learn about women in the Victorian era?

D)。(详解) 1892年, *The Gentlewoman's Book of Sport* 一书中描述了一名女性游泳时的形象: 穿着厚重的裙子、靴子, 戴着帽子、手套, 甚至还撑着一把伞。也就是说, 维多利亚时代的女性在游泳时全身都裹得严严实实。因此答案为 D)。

15. What does the passage say about Gertrude Ederle?

C)。(详解) 短文末尾提到, 格特鲁德·艾德勒是第一位游泳横渡英吉利海峡的女性。因此答案为 C)。

## Section C

### Recording One

Today I'm going to talk about a very special kind of person. Psychologists call them "masters of deception," those rare individuals with a natural ability to tell with complete confidence when someone is telling a lie. (16) For decades, researchers and law enforcement agencies have tried to build a machine that will do the same thing.

Now a company in Massachusetts says that by using magnetic brain scans they can determine with 97% accuracy whether someone is telling the truth. They hope that the technology will be cleared for use in American courts by early next year. But is this really the ultimate tool for you, the lawyers of tomorrow? (17) You'll not find many brain scientists celebrating this breakthrough. The company might be very optimistic, but the ability of their machine to detect deception has not provided credible proof. That's because the technology has not been properly tested in real-world situations. In life, there are different kinds of lies and diverse context in which they're told. These differences may elicit different brain responses. Does their hypothesis behind the test apply in every case? We don't know the answer, because studies done on how reliable this machine is have not yet been duplicated. Much more research is badly needed.

Whether the technology is eventually deemed reliable enough for the courts will ultimately be decided by the judges. Let's hope they're wise enough not to be fooled by a machine that claims to determine truthfulness at the flip of a switch. They should also be sceptical of the growing tendency to try to reduce all human traits and actions to the level of brain activity. Often, they do not map that easily.

Moreover, understanding the brain is not the same as understanding the mind. Some researchers have suggested that thoughts cannot properly be seen as purely "internal." Instead, thoughts make sense only in reference to the individual's external world. So while there may be insights to be gained from matching behavior to brain activity, those insights will not necessarily lead to justice in a court of law. Problems surround the use of machines to spot deception, at least until it has been rigorously tested.

(18) A high-tech test that can tell when a person is not telling the truth sounds too good to be true. And when something sounds too good to be true, it usually is.

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

(未听先知) 预览三道题各选项, 由 detect lies、court、trust 等词可以初步推测, 讲座内容与谎言的判定有关; 再结合 machine 和 magnetic brain scanner 可以进一步推测, 讲座内容涉及通过机器、脑扫描等手段来进行测谎。

16. What have researchers and law enforcement agencies tried to do?

A)。(详解) 讲座开头提到, 有一种人天生就有能力辨别谎言。几十年来, 研究人员和执法部门都尝试过研发一种可以辨别人们是否说谎的机器。因此答案为 A)。

17. How do many brain scientists respond to the Massachusetts company's so-called technological breakthrough?

B)。(详解) 讲座中提到, 马萨诸塞州有一家公司声称他们通过大脑磁共振扫描判断一个人是否说谎的准确率可以高达 97%。但是, 没有多少大脑科学家会庆祝这一突破。这家公司可能非常乐观, 但是机器测谎的能力还缺乏可靠的证据。因此答案为 B)。

18. What does the speaker think of using a high-tech test to determine whether a person is telling the truth?

A)。(详解) 讲座最后提到, 通过高科技测试来判断一个人是否说谎听起来很美好, 美好到让人难以置信。而当某一件事美好到让人难以置信时, 那这件事通常就不真实。也就是说, 讲话者认为通过高科技手段来测谎完全不可信。因此答案为 A)。

### Recording Two

Last week I attended a research workshop on an island in the South Pacific. Thirty people were present





and all except me came from the island, called Makelua, in the nation of Vanuatu. (19) They live in 16 different communities and speak 16 distinct languages. In many cases, you could stand at the edge of one village and see the outskirts of the next community. Yet the residents of each village speak a completely different language. According to recent work by my colleagues at the Max Planck Institute for the Science of Human History, this island, just 100 kilometers long and 20 kilometers wide, is home to speakers of perhaps 40 different indigenous languages.

Why so many? We could ask the same question of the entire globe. People don't speak one universal language, or even a handful. Instead, today our species collectively speaks over 7,000 distinct languages, and these languages are not spread randomly across the planet. (20) For example, far more languages are found in tropical regions than in the mild zones. The tropical island of New Guinea is home to over 900 languages. Russia, 20 times larger, has 105 indigenous languages. Even within the tropics, language diversity varies widely. For example, the 250,000 people who live on Vanuatu's 80 islands speak 110 different languages, but in Bangladesh, a population 600 times greater speaks only 41 languages.

How come humans speak so many languages? And why are they so unevenly spread across the planet? As it turns out, we have few clear answers to these fundamental questions about how humanity communicates. Most people can easily brainstorm possible answers to these intriguing questions. They hypothesize that language diversity must be about history, cultural differences, mountains or oceans dividing populations. But when our diverse team of researchers from six different disciplines and eight different countries began to review what was known, we were shocked that only a dozen previous studies had been done, including one we ourselves completed on language diversity in the Pacific. These prior efforts all examined the degree to which different environmental, social and geographic variables correlated with the number of languages found in a given location. (21) The results varied a lot from one study to another, and no clear patterns emerged. The studies also ran up against many methodological challenges, the biggest of which centered on the old statistical saying—correlation does not equal causation.

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

**【未听先知】** 预览三道题各选项,由第19题选项中反复出现的 languages 一词可以初步推测,讲座内容与语言有关;再结合各选项中的 several languages、indigenous languages、spread across the world、tropical regions、mild zones 和 language diversity 等词可以进一步推测,讲座内容涉及全球不同的语言、语言的分布以及多样性等内容。

**19. What does the speaker say about the island of Makelua?**

C)。 **【详解】** 讲话者提到,她上周参加了一个在 Makelua(马卡卢洼)岛上举行的研讨会,与会者除了讲话者之外都是当地人,他们来自岛上的16个社区,说着16种不同的语言。也就是说,马卡卢洼岛上的每一个社区都有自己的语言。因此答案为C)。

**20. What do we learn from the talk about languages in the world?**

C)。 **【详解】** 讲话者提到,全球的语言并不是随意分布的,热带地区的语言远比温带地区的语言要多。因此答案为C)。

**21. What have the diverse team of researchers found about the previous studies on language diversity?**

D)。 **【详解】** 讲座末尾提到,此前的研究结果各种各样,没能呈现任何清晰的模式。也就是说,关于语言多样性原因的研究,至今还没有结论性的解释。因此答案为D)。

### Recording Three

We often hear people say that America is a land of opportunity, a country built on hope to aspire the greatness on the American dream. But is the dream as we once knew it dying? (22) Today's demographics show that the middle-class is disappearing and now the richest 1% of the population has mastered more wealth than the bottom 90%. (23) Once upon a time, Americans thought that if they worked hard enough, even in the phase of adversity, they would be rewarded with success. These days, though, the divide between rich and poor is greater than it has ever been.

The question is, what is it going to take to change things? Maybe one day soon real change will actually be made in our nation and the gap will be eradicated. But what happens in the meantime? Is there something that we can do to help close the gap? Is there something that we can do to prove that a little compassion goes a long way? If we want to fix the problem of the income gap, first, we have to understand it. It is a grim reality that you can have one person who only makes around \$13,000 a year, or across town, another is making millions. For me, it is kind of astonishing. (24) And if you ask low-income people what's the one





thing that will change their life, they'll say "a full-time job." That's all they aspire to. So why is it so difficult for so many people to find employment? It partly comes down to profit-driven business models that are built around low-wage work and part-time jobs that don't provide benefits. (25) Businesses, in order to boost profits, hire employees as part-time workers only. This means they are paid the lowest legal wage and receive no health care or other benefits provided to full-time employees.

Simultaneously, technological advancement and a global economy has reduced the demand for well-paying blue-collar jobs here in the United States. The cumulative effect of these two factors is that many Americans are forced to take two or more part-time jobs, just to make ends meet. What has become obvious to me when it comes to the income gap is that there needs to be an opportunity for the people at the bottom to push them back up and push them into the middle-class to give them hope in their lives.

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

**【未听先知】** 预览四道题各选项,由 middle-class、wealth、distributed 和 social status 等词可以初步推测,讲座内容与社会等级和社会财富分配有关;再结合选项中的 working conditions、better-paying jobs、full employment 和 part-time employees 等词可以进一步推测,讲座内容涉及工作环境和就职状况等。

22. What do the surveys show about America according to the speaker?

A)。 **【详解】** 讲座中提到,人口统计数据显示,美国的中产阶级正在消失,1% 的富人掌握着超过 90% 的财富。因此答案为 A)。

23. What did Americans use to believe?

B)。 **【详解】** 讲座中提到,从前,美国人认为,即使身处逆境,但只要努力工作,总能获得成功。因此答案为 B)。

24. What do low-income people aspire to?

D)。 **【详解】** 讲座中提到,如果去问低收入人群什么能够改变他们的生活,他们会说“一份全职工作”,这就是他们所渴求的。因此答案为 D)。

25. What do businesses do to increase their revenues?

C)。 **【详解】** 讲座中提到,为了增加利润,企业只雇用兼职员工,这样他们可以按照法定最低工资支付薪酬,还不用为他们提供全职员工所享有的医疗保健等一系列福利。因此答案为 C)。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

#### 【全文翻译】

课上上网不仅会抢走老师的注意力,还会伤害到那些本来就对课堂内容(26) **理解** 困难的学生。而来自密歇根州立大学的一项新研究表明,包括尖子生在内的所有学生,课上上网浏览与学习无关的内容时,学习成绩会下滑。

为了衡量上课期间上网对学生注意力分散的影响,研究人员对密歇根州立大学修读入门心理学课 500 名学生进行了(27) **评估**。研究人员用美国大学入学考试(ACT)成绩来衡量其智力(28) **资质**。先前的研究表明,智力水平高的人更善于(29) **过滤** 使他们分心的事物,因此,研究人员本以为入学考试分数高的学生不会因使用数码产品而表现出(30) **明显的** 成绩下滑。然而,那些课上浏览网页的学生确实在考试中表现更差,无论他们之前入学考试的成绩如何,这表明即使是学习成绩最为出众的学生也会因课上分散注意力而受到消极影响。

关于智能手机、笔记本电脑和平板电脑对学习的影响,高校教师们正在(31) **提出** 越来越多的警示。2013 年一项关于大学生的研究发现,有 80% 的学生在课上使用手机或笔记本电脑,在一堂(32) **平常的** 课上,平均每个学生查看数码产品的次数高达 11 次。四分之一的学生承认在课上使用数码产品导致他们的成绩(33) **变差**。

老师们有时会实行一些策略来(34) **减少** 学生使用数码产品的现象,甚至有的老师会没收学生的平板电脑和手机。然而,在现实世界,人们对手机愈发依赖,老师的这些策略往往以失败告终。一项国际研究表明,84% 的人认为他们一天都离不开手机。除非学生能够(35) **抵挡** 住社交网络、短信以及无休止地浏览网页的吸引力,否则他们将继续在课上苦苦挣扎。

#### 【选项归类】

名词: A) aptitude 天资,资质; B) eradication 根除,消灭; F) grasp 理解力,领悟力; G) legacy 遗产,遗赠  
动词: C) evaluated 评估,评价; D) evaporated 蒸发,消逝; E) filtering 过滤,滤掉; F) grasp 理解,领悟;  
H) minimize 使减少,降低; I) obscure 使模糊,使费解; J) obsess 使着迷,使迷恋; K) raising 提起,提出; L) resist 抵挡,忍住; N) suffer 变差,遭受  
形容词: I) obscure 费解的,难懂的; M) significant 显著的,明显的; O) typical 平常的,一贯如此的





## ■ 详解详析

26. F) **grasp**. (详解) **struggle to do sth.** 意为“挣扎着做某事”,这里的 **to** 为不定式符号,因此空格处应填入动词原形。空格前的 **already** 暗示这些学生本来就对课堂内容理解困难,故填入 F) **grasp** “理解,领悟”。干扰项 I) **obscure** 意为“使模糊,使费解”,学生不会挣扎着使课堂内容更费解,不符合逻辑,故排除。
27. C) **evaluated**. (详解) 空格位于两个名词之间,应填入动词作谓语。本段的时态为一般过去时,故应填入动词的过去式。空格前出现了 **measure** “衡量”,可推测研究人员对这 500 名学生进行了评估,故填入 C) **evaluated** “评估,评价”。干扰项 D) **evaporated** “蒸发,消逝”为不及物动词,其后不能直接跟宾语且放在此处不符合句意,故排除。
28. A) **aptitude**. (详解) 空格位于形容词之后,应填入名词。“**used...as...**”意为“把……用作……”,这里是指研究人员把这些学生的大学入学考试成绩用作评估手段,用来评估他们的智力水平,故填入 A) **aptitude** “天资,资质”。干扰项 G) **legacy** “遗产,遗赠”,**intellectual legacy** 表示“知识遗产”,放在此处不符合句意,故排除。
29. E) **filtering**. (详解) 空格位于介词之后,应填入名词或动名词,空格后出现了 **out**,因此空格填入动名词的可能性较大。**be better at doing sth.** 意为“更善于做某事”,故填入 E) **filtering** “过滤,滤掉”,此处意为“智力水平高的人更善于过滤使他们分心的事物”。干扰项 K) **raising** “提出,提及”不符合句意,也不和 **out** 搭配使用,故排除。
30. M) **significant**. (详解) 空格位于冠词和名词之间,应填入形容词。空格下一句用 **but** 表示转折,指出“那些课上上网的学生确实在考试中表现更差,无论他们之前入学考试的成绩如何”,因此推测空格所在句意为“研究人员本以为入学考试分数高的学生不会因使用数码产品而表现出明显的成绩下滑”,故填入 M) **significant** “显著的,明显的”。
31. K) **raising**. (详解) 空格位于系动词和名词之间,前面还出现了副词,应填入动词分词表示现在进行时。根据下一段内容可知,高校教师们针对学生课上使用数码产品的情况采取了一系列措施,空格后的 **alarm bells** 意为“警钟,警告”,因此推测这里想要表达“高校教师们警示人们数码产品带来的负面作用”之意,故填入 K) **raising** “提起,提出”。**raise alarm bells** 意为“发出警告”。
32. O) **typical**. (详解) 空格位于冠词和名词之间,应填入形容词。这里是在陈述研究结果:平均每个学生在课堂上查看数码产品的次数高达 11 次,这是一个普遍现象,故填入 O) **typical** “平常的,一贯如此的”。干扰项 I) **obscure** “费解的,难懂的”虽然也能修饰 **class**,但它是元音音素开头,不能使用 **a** 来修饰,故排除。
33. N) **suffer**. (详解) 空格位于短语 **cause sb. / sth. to** 之后,这里的 **to** 是不定式符号,因此空格处应填入动词原形。文章一直在陈述课上使用数码产品对学生成绩造成的负面影响,因此这里应填入 N) **suffer** “变差,遭受”。本题考查熟词僻义,**suffer** 最常见的意思是“遭受”,但也可表示“变差,恶化”。H) **minimize** “使减少,降低”虽然符合句意,但它是及物动词,后面需要跟宾语,不符合此处语法,故排除。
34. H) **minimize**. (详解) 本句中的 **designed** “制定,设计”是过去分词作后置定语,修饰前面的 **policies**,空格前的 **to** 为不定式符号,表示目的。老师们实行这些政策是为了减少或消除学生课上使用数码产品的行为,故填入 H) **minimize** “使减少,降低”。干扰项 L) **resist** 表示“抵挡,忍住”时,后面跟的宾语一般是表示“变革”“攻击”之类的词,这与空格后面的宾语不搭,故排除。
35. L) **resist**. (详解) 空格位于短语 **be able to** 之后,应填入动词原形。空格后的宾语 **pull** 用作名词时,表示“吸引力,诱惑”。**until** 引导的从句表示条件,意为“除非学生能够抵挡住吸引力,否则他们将继续在课上苦苦挣扎。”故填入 L) **resist** “抵挡,忍住”。干扰项 J) **obsess** “使着迷,使迷恋”和句意相反,并且一般用于被动语态,当用在主动句中时,句子的主语一般为让某人着迷的事物,故排除。

## Section B

### ■ 全文翻译

#### 300 年后科学界的先驱女性重新亮相

[A] 玛丽亚·西比拉·梅里安,与 17 世纪的许多欧洲女性一样,一直忙于管理家务和抚养孩子。但除此之外,梅里安这位居住在荷兰的德裔妇女,也是一位成功的艺术家、植物学家、自然主义者和昆虫学家。

[B] 宾夕法尼亚州葛底斯堡学院的生物学家凯·埃瑟里奇一直在研究梅里安作品的科学史,她说道:“她是一位科学家,可以和很多我们花费大量时间谈论的人相媲美。”“她并未像查尔斯·达尔文那样为改变生物学做出大量贡献,但是她的影响非常深远。”

[C] 在自然史还是一种有价值的探索工具的时代,梅里安发现了许多前所未有的植物和昆虫知识。她的观察有助于驳斥人们的普遍看法:昆虫从泥中自发生成。(42) 她几十年来收集的知识不仅满足了那些对自然好奇的人,而且为医学和科学提供了宝贵的见解。她率先将昆虫及其栖息的植物,包括它们所吃的食物,完整地呈





现在同一幅生态画作中。

[D] (45) 她在书中详细描述并按真实大小描绘人们熟悉的昆虫,多年来一直用这些书籍取悦欧洲各地的书迷,此后她于1699年和女儿一起从荷兰到南美洲航行了将近5,000英里,去研究如今被称为苏里南的那片丛林中的昆虫。那一年她52岁。成果是她的名作《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》。

[E] 在她的作品中,她向当时的欧洲人展示的自然是如此奇异、生动和珍贵,令她大受好评。(38) 但一个世纪后,她的发现受到了科学批评。对她作品的拙劣复印以及18世纪和19世纪欧洲女性角色经历的挫折,导致她的努力基本上被人们抛诸脑后。“当她似乎被人遗忘时,这有点令人震惊,”埃瑟里奇博士说道。“维多利亚时代的人们开始把女性封闭起来,但她们仍在试图从中爬出来。”

[F] (44) 今天,科学界的先驱女性已重新亮相。近年来,女权主义者、历史学家和艺术家都赞扬了梅里安的坚韧、才华和富有灵感的艺术作品。现在,像埃瑟里奇博士这样的生物学家正在深入研究伴随其艺术的科学文献。梅里安已逝世三百周年,今年六月将在阿姆斯特丹举行一场国际研讨会来纪念她。

[G] 上个月,《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》再版了。它包含60幅插图和原始描述,以及梅里安的生活故事和更新的科学描述。在撰写《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》之前,梅里安花费了数十年时间记录她发表在系列丛书中的欧洲植物和昆虫。她20多岁时开始绘制带有昆虫的无文字花卉装饰画。“然后她变得很认真,”埃瑟里奇博士说道。梅里安开始在家里养昆虫,主要是蝴蝶和毛毛虫。(40) “她常常会彻夜不眠,直至它们从蛹中钻出来,这样她就能画它们了,”她说道。

[H] 她几十年仔细观察的结果是对欧洲昆虫的详细描绘,其次是昆虫和动物的非传统视觉资料和故事,而这些昆虫和动物来自当时大多数人只能想象的地方。有可能梅里安使用了放大镜来捕捉画中所描绘的斯芬克斯飞蛾的裂舌细节。她写道,两个舌头组合形成一个饮花蜜的管子。后来有人批评了该细节,表示只有一个舌头,但梅里安并没有错。她可能是刚好在成年蛾从蛹中钻出来时进行的观察。在其生命周期该阶段的短暂时刻,舌头由两个微小的半管组成,然后才合并成一个。

[I] 描绘一只正在吞食蜂鸟的巨型蜘蛛可能不是淑女行径,但当梅里安在18世纪之交如此做时,出乎意料的是竟无人反对。埃瑟里奇博士称其具有革命性。(37) 这幅画中还包含了对蚂蚁的新颖描述,它吸引了欧洲观众,他们更关心的是展现在他们面前的奇异故事,而不是绘制者的性别。

[J] “所有这些事情改变了他们美好单纯的观点,”埃瑟里奇博士说道。但后来,维多利亚时代的人们却有着不同的想法。她的作品以前也被复印过,有时还被错印。一些观察结果被认为是不可能的。“她曾因说过蜘蛛可以吃鸟而被称为愚蠢的女人,”埃瑟里奇博士说道。但查尔斯·达尔文的朋友亨利·沃尔特·贝茨在1863年对此进行了观察并将其写入书中,证明梅里安是正确的。

[K] (36) 在同一幅插图里,梅里安首次描绘了切叶蚁。“美国有一夜之间就能把整棵树啃得像扫帚柄一样光秃秃的大蚂蚁,”她在描述中写道。梅里安注意到这些蚂蚁是如何把地下的叶子带给它们的幼蚁。她当时不可能知道这一点,蚂蚁使用树叶在地下种植菌类来喂养正在发育的幼蚁。

[L] 梅里安关于巨型食鸟蜘蛛、用身体搭桥的蚂蚁以及其他细节的描绘是正确的。(43) 但在同一幅画中,她把行军蚁和切叶蚁错误地混在了一起。她画了四颗鸟蛋,而不是展示出蜂鸟巢中往往只有两颗鸟蛋。她在《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》中也犯了其他错误:毛毛虫和蝴蝶不能一一对应。

[M] (39) 或许有一点能解释她的错误,她生病后缩短了苏里南之行,并在阿姆斯特丹的家中完成了这本书。而且一些历史上最著名的科学家也常常出现错误。“这些错误和查尔斯·达尔文或艾萨克·牛顿发表的著名错误观点一样,并不能推翻梅里安女士的作品,”埃瑟里奇博士在一篇论文中写道,该论文认为太多人聚焦于梅里安作品的错误之处,这并不公平。

[N] 梅里安的画作启发了艺术家和生态学家的灵感。英国动植物学家乔治·肖的著作《普通动物学:两栖动物》中,有一幅1801年绘制的图画,他在画中称赞梅里安在南美探险的记述中描述了一只青蛙,并在他的树蛙图中以梅里安的名字命名幼蛙。将一切都归功于梅里安也不公平。她在命名植物、画草图和参考他人作品方面都获得了帮助。她的女儿也帮她给画上色。

[O] (41) 梅里安还记录了她从苏里南土著那里获得的帮助,以及曾经帮助过她的奴隶或仆人。在有些例子中,她会写一些感人的段落,包括描述中帮助她的人。正如她在描述孔雀花时所写的,“那些没有得到荷兰主人善待的印第安人,用种子来堕胎,这样孩子们就不会像他们一样成为奴隶。来自几内亚和安哥拉的黑奴要求得到良好的待遇,他们会以拒绝生孩子为由来威胁雇主。事实上,有时候他们会因为待遇太差而自杀,因为他们相信自己会重生,获得自由并生活在故乡。他们自己告诉了我这些。”

[P] 斯坦福大学科学史教授隆达·希宾格认为这段文字非常令人震惊。这在数个世纪之后尤其引人注目,此时,这些问题在关于社会公正和女性权利的公众讨论中仍然非常突出。“她领先于自己的时代,”埃瑟里奇博士说道。

### 详解详析

36. Merian was the first scientist to study a type of American ant.

【译文】梅里安是第一位研究一

[K] In the same plate, Merian depicted and described leaf-cutter ants for the first time. “In America there are large ants which can eat whole trees bare as a broom handle in a single

2018.12/17 (第2套)

考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





种美国蚂蚁的科学家。

【定位】由题干关键词 Merian、the first scientist 和 American ant 定位到原文[K]段画线处。

night," she wrote in the description. Merian noted how the ants took the leaves below ground to their young. And she wouldn't have known this at the time, but the ants use the leaves to farm *fungi* (菌类) underground to feed their developing babies.

【详解】[K]段第一句提到,在同一幅插图里,梅里安首次描绘了切叶蚁。紧接着第二句指出切叶蚁是一种美国蚂蚁。题干中的 study 对应原文中的 depicted and described,故答案为[K]。

37. The European audience was more interested in Merian's drawings than her gender.

【译文】比起梅里安的性别,欧洲观众对她的画更感兴趣。

【定位】由题干关键词 the European audience 和 her gender 定位到原文[I]段画线处。

[I] It may not have been ladylike to depict a giant spider devouring a hummingbird, but when Merian did it at the turn of the 18th century, surprisingly, nobody objected. Dr. Etheridge called it revolutionary. The image, which also contained novel descriptions of ants, fascinated a European audience that was more concerned with the exotic story unfolding before them than the gender of the person who painted it.

【详解】[I]段最后一句提到,这幅画中还包含了对蚂蚁的新颖描述,它吸引了欧洲观众,他们更关心的是展现在他们面前的奇异故事,而不是绘制者的性别。题干中的 more interested 对应原文中的 more concerned; Merian's drawings 对应原文中的 the exotic story unfolding before them,故答案为[I]。

38. Merian's masterpiece came under attack a century after its publication.

【译文】在出版了一个世纪后,梅里安的名作受到了抨击。

【定位】由题干关键词 came under attack 和 a century after its publication 定位到原文[E]段画线处。

[E] In her work, she revealed a side of nature so exotic, dramatic and valuable to Europeans of the time that she received much acclaim. But a century later, her findings came under scientific criticism. Shoddy (粗糙的) reproductions of her work along with setbacks to women's roles in 18th- and 19th-century Europe resulted in her efforts being largely forgotten. "It was kind of stunning when she sort of dropped off into oblivion (遗忘)," said Dr. Etheridge. "Victorians started putting women in a box, and they're still trying to crawl out of it."

【详解】[E]段第二句提到,但一个世纪后,她的发现受到了科学批评。上一段最后一句指出成果是她的名作《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》,由此可知,一个世纪后,她的名作受到了抨击。题干中的 came under attack 对应原文中的 came under scientific criticism,题干是对定位句的概括,故答案为[E]。

39. Merian's mistakes in her drawings may be attributed to her shortened stay in South America.

【译文】梅里安图画中的错误可归因于她在南美洲的逗留时间缩短了。

【定位】由题干关键词 Merian's mistakes 和 her shortened stay in South America 定位到原文[M]段画线处。

[M] Perhaps one explanation for her mistakes is that she cut short her Suriname trip after getting sick, and completed the book at home in Amsterdam. And errors are common among some of history's most-celebrated scientific minds, too. "These errors no more invalidate Ms. Merian's work than do well-known misconceptions published by Charles Darwin or Isaac Newton," Dr. Etheridge wrote in a paper that argued that too many have wrongly focused on the mistakes of her work.

【详解】[M]段第一句提到,或许有一点能解释她的错误,她生病后缩短了苏里南之行,并在阿姆斯特丹的家中完成了这本书。题干中的 may be attributed to 对应原文中的 perhaps one explanation for; 题干中的 her shortened stay in South America 对应原文中的 she cut short her Suriname trip,故答案为[M]。

40. Merian often sat up the whole night through to observe and draw insects.

[G] And last month, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* was republished. It contains 60 plates (插图) and original descriptions, along with stories about Merian's life and updated scientific





【译文】梅里安经常彻夜不眠,以便观察和画昆虫。

【定位】由题干关键词 sat up the whole night 和 to observe and draw insects 定位到原文[G]段画线处。

descriptions. Before writing *Metamorphosis*, Merian spent decades documenting European plants and insects that she published in a series of books. She began in her 20s, making textless, decorative paintings of flowers with insects. "Then she got really serious," Dr. Etheridge said. Merian started raising insects at home, mostly butterflies and caterpillars. "She would sit up all night until they came out of the pupa (蛹) so she could draw them," she said.

【详解】[G]段最后一句提到,梅里安常常会彻夜不眠,直至它们从蛹中钻出来,这样她就能画它们了。根据上一句可知,定位句中的 she 就是 Merian,题干中的 often sat up the whole night through 对应原文中的 would sit up all night,故答案为[G]。

41. Merian acknowledged the help she got from natives of South America.

【译文】梅里安承认她从南美洲土著那里获得过帮助。

【定位】由题干关键词 the help 和 natives of South America 定位到原文[O]段画线处。

[O] Merian also made note of the help she received from the natives of Suriname, as well as slaves or servants that assisted her. In some instances she wrote moving passages that included her helpers in descriptions. As she wrote in her description of the peacock flower, "The Indians, who are not treated well by their Dutch masters, use the seeds to abort their children, so that they will not become slaves like themselves. The black slaves from Guinea and Angola have demanded to be well treated, threatening to refuse to have children. In fact, they sometimes take their own lives because they are treated so badly, and because they believe they will be born again, free and living in their own land. They told me this themselves."

【详解】[O]段第一句提到,梅里安还记录了她从苏里南土著那里获得的帮助,以及曾经帮助过她的奴隶或仆人。由上文可知,Suriname 位于 South America。题干中的 acknowledged 对应原文中的 made note of,故答案为[O]。

42. Merian contributed greatly to people's better understanding of medicine and science.

【译文】梅里安为人们更好地了解医学和科学做出了巨大贡献。

【定位】由题干关键词 people's better understanding 和 medicine and science 定位到原文[C]段画线处。

[C] At a time when natural history was a valuable tool for discovery, Merian discovered facts about plants and insects that were not previously known. Her observations helped dismiss the popular belief that insects spontaneously emerged from mud. The knowledge she collected over decades didn't just satisfy those curious about nature, but also provided valuable insights into medicine and science. She was the first to bring together insects and their habitats, including food they ate, into a single ecological composition.

【详解】[C]段第三句提到,她几十年来收集的知识不仅满足了那些对自然好奇的人,而且为医学和科学提供了宝贵的见解。由此可见,她几十年来收集的知识为人们更好地了解医学和科学做出了巨大贡献。题干中的 people's better understanding 对应原文中的 valuable insights,故答案为[C]。

43. Merian occasionally made mistakes in her drawings of insects and birds.

【译文】梅里安偶尔会在昆虫和鸟类的绘画上出错。

【定位】由题干关键词 occasionally made mistakes 和 drawings of insects and birds 定位到原文[L]段画线处。

[L] Merian was correct about the giant bird-eating spiders, ants building bridges with their bodies and other details. But in the same drawing, she incorrectly lumped together army and leaf-cutter ants. And instead of showing just the typical pair of eggs in a hummingbird nest, she painted four. She made other mistakes in *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium* as well: not every caterpillar and butterfly matched.





**【详解】** [L]段第一句提到,梅里安关于巨型食鸟蜘蛛、用身体搭桥的蚂蚁以及其他细节的描绘是正确的。紧接着定位句列举了三个例子说明她在昆虫和鸟类的绘画上出现的错误:在同一幅画中把行军蚁和切叶蚁错误地混在了一起;在一个蜂鸟巢中画了四颗鸟蛋;《苏里南昆虫变态图谱》中的毛毛虫和蝴蝶不能一一对应。由此可知,梅里安的大部分看法是正确的,但她偶尔会在昆虫和鸟类的绘画上出错。题干中的 insects and birds 是对原文中列举的 army and leaf-cutter ants、hummingbird 和 caterpillar and butterfly 的概括,故答案为[L]。

44. Now, Merian's role as a female forerunner in sciences has been re-established.

**【译文】** 现在,梅里安作为科学界女性先驱的角色已被重新确立。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 a female forerunner in sciences 和 re-established 定位到原文[F]段画线处。

[F] Today, the pioneering woman of the sciences has re-emerged. In recent years, feminists, historians and artists have all praised Merian's tenacity (坚韧), talent and inspirational artistic compositions. And now biologists like Dr. Etheridge are digging into the scientific texts that accompanied her art. Three hundred years after her death, Merian will be celebrated at an international symposium in Amsterdam this June.

**【详解】** [F]段第一句提到,今天,科学界的先驱女性已重新亮相。紧接着提到各界人士对梅里安的肯定。由此可知,此处科学界的先驱女性是指 Merian。题干中的 a female forerunner 对应原文中的 the pioneering woman; re-established 对应原文中的 re-emerged,题干是对定位句的概括,故答案为[F]。

45. Merian made a long voyage to South America to study jungle insects over three centuries ago.

**【译文】** 三百多年前,梅里安远航至南美洲,去研究丛林昆虫。

**【定位】** 由题干关键词 South America、study jungle insects 和 over three centuries ago 定位到原文[D]段画线处。

[D] After years of pleasing a fascinated audience across Europe with books of detailed descriptions and life-size paintings of familiar insects, in 1699 she sailed with her daughter nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America to study insects in the jungles of what is now known as Suriname. She was 52 years old. The result was her masterpiece, *Metamorphosis Insectorum Surinamensium*.

**【详解】** [D]段第一句的主句提到,她于1699年和女儿一起从荷兰到南美洲航行了将近5,000英里,去研究如今被称为苏里南的那片丛林中的昆虫。题干中的 made a long voyage to South America 对应原文中的 "sailed...nearly 5,000 miles from the Netherlands to South America"; 题干中的 over three centuries ago 对应原文中的 in 1699,故答案为[D]。

## Section C

### Passage One

#### 全文翻译

(46) 虽然人类数学成就的复杂性持续再创新高,但我们当中许多本身并非数学家(或者职业并非工程师)的人,可能很难记住我们最后一次使用微积分是什么时候了。

这是美国教育家不会忽视的一个事实,他们在数学不及格率上升的情况下正在讨论数学如何才能更好地满足学生的实际需求。我们应该改变学校教授数学的方式,还是应该完全取消某些课程?

皇后学院政治学教授安德鲁·哈克认为,应去掉高级代数和其他高等数学课程,改而支持设置诸如统计学之类较为常规的实用课程。

(47) “我们听到各方都说我们并没有教授足够的数学知识,而中国人显然胜过我们,”哈克说道。“我认为我们在给太多人教授过多的数学知识……并非每个人都得懂微积分。如果你要成为一名航空工程师,那没有问题。但我们大多数人都不会(成为航空工程师)。”

(48-1) 相反,哈克正在推广更多像他在皇后学院教授的一门课程:《算数 101》。在这门课里,他的“公民统计学”的学生学习分析公共信息,如联邦预算和公司报告。(48-2) 哈克认为,这种课程对于算数差的成年人是一种补救措施,他们虽然学完了像代数这样的高等数学,但却无法按面积计算比如地毯之类的价格。





哈克的论点遭到了其他数学教育家的反对,他们认为需要的是帮助学生更早地学好数学,而不是全然地教授学生较少的数学知识。

玛丽亚·杜鲁科瓦是自然数学的创始人,她向5岁儿童教授基本的微积分概念。(49-1) 对于杜鲁科瓦而言,高等数学很重要,并且它可以在美国教室里使用的方法是注入孩童般的惊奇。

(49-2) “让数学知识更易获取,”杜鲁科瓦说道。“重新设计数学,以使它更容易被更多类型的人所懂得:年幼的孩童,为其烦恼的成年人,可能有过相关糟糕经历的成年人。”

德克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校的讲师帕梅拉·哈里斯持有类似观点。(50) 哈里斯表示,美国教育正在遭遇“虚假数学”的泛滥——强调死记硬背公式和步骤,而不是理解数学如何影响我们看待世界的方式。

郑重声明,安德鲁·哈克仍持怀疑的态度。

“我会把它留给那些从事数学工作的人,让他们想出方法使数学变得有趣、让人兴奋,以便学生们愿意接受这门课,”哈克说道。“我所要求的是提供替代方案,而不是让我们所有人都走上通往微积分的道路。”

### ■ 详解详析

46. C)。【定位】由题干中的 the author 和 ordinary Americans 定位到文章首段: While human achievements in mathematics continue to reach new levels of complexity, many of us who aren't mathematicians at heart (or engineers by trade) may struggle to remember the last time we used calculus (微积分)。

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,虽然人类数学成就的复杂性持续再创新高,但我们当中许多本身并非数学家(或者职业并非工程师)的人,可能很难记住我们最后一次使用微积分是什么时候了。也就是说,许多美国人很少使用微积分,发现高等数学的用处不大,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A) “他们努力解决数学问题”,根据定位句的主句可知,这里并不是说许多美国人在努力解决微积分问题,而是说“我们当中许多人可能很难记住我们最后一次使用微积分是什么时候了”,该选项是对原文的曲解,故排除;B) “他们认为数学是一门复杂的学科”,while 引导的从句提到人类数学成就的复杂性持续再创新高,这是描述现实情况,而不是表示美国普通民众的观点,故排除;D) “他们努力学习高等数学”,原文并未提及,故排除。

47. A)。【定位】由题干中的 general complaint、America's math education 和 Hacker 定位到文章第四段第一句: “We hear on all sides that we're not teaching enough mathematics, and the Chinese are running rings around us,” Hacker says.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,“我们听到各方都说我们并没有教授足够的数学知识,而中国人显然胜过我们,”哈克说道。也就是说,哈克认为人们普遍抱怨的是,美国的数学教育不如中国,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B) “数学教授们做得不好”,定位句只提到“各方都说我们并没有教授足够的数学知识”,这里泛指数学教育工作者,并没有特指数学教授,该选项是对原文的曲解,故排除;C) “这并不能帮助学生里泛指数学教育工作者”,第五段最后一句提到了 the numerical illiteracy,但是指《算数 101》课程对于算数差的成年人是一种补救措施,原文并未提到美国的数学教育能否帮助学生们培养其读写能力,故排除;D) “多年来几乎没有任何创新”,文中没有提到美国数学教育的创新问题,故排除。

48. B)。【定位】根据题干中的 Numeracy 101 定位到文章第五段第一句: Instead, Hacker is pushing for more courses like the one he teaches at Queens College: Numeracy 101. 和第三句: Such courses, Hacker argues, are a remedy for the numerical illiteracy of adults who have completed high-level math like algebra but are unable to calculate the price of, say, a carpet by area.

【详解】推理判断题。文章第五段第一句指出,相反,哈克正在推广更多像他在皇后学院教授的一门课程:《算数 101》。接着第三句指出,哈克认为,这种课程对于算数差的成年人是一种补救措施,他们虽然学完了像代数这样的高等数学,但却无法按面积计算比如地毯之类的价格。也就是说,安德鲁·哈克的《算数 101》旨在让学生能够在实践中运用基础数学,故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A) “让学生循序渐进地学习高等数学”和 C) “为高等数学的学习打下坚实的基础”,该段第三句提到这种课程对于算数差的成年人是一种补救措施,而且这些人已经学完了像代数这样的高等数学,由此可知,这门课只是补救措施,而不是让学生循序渐进地学习高等数学或者为高等数学的学习打下基础,故排除;D) “帮助学生培养他们的分析能力”,该段第二句虽然提到在这门课里,他的“公民统下基础,故排除;D) “帮助学生培养他们的分析能力”,而是提高他们的算数能力,故排除。

49. A)。【定位】由题干中的 Maria Droujkova 和 in class 定位到文章第七段第二句: For Droujkova, high-level math is important, and what it could use in American classrooms is an injection of childlike wonder.

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考途

考路艰辛, 征途有我





和第八段:“Make mathematics more available,” Droujkova says. “Redesign it so it's more accessible to more kinds of people: young children, adults who worry about it, adults who may have had bad experiences.”

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,对于杜鲁科瓦而言,高等数学很重要,并且它可以在美国教室里使用的方法是注入孩童般的惊奇。也就是说,杜鲁科瓦建议数学老师在课堂上要尽量让学生明白数学原来如此。第八段中进一步 available 和 more accessible to more kinds of people 等表述说明要让数学教学更容易让人听懂,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B)“在孩子们小的时候就开始教他们数学”,第七段第一句提到杜鲁科瓦向 5 岁儿童教授基本的微积分概念,但并未提到她建议数学老师在孩子们小的时候就开始教他们数学,故排除;C)“帮助学生用微积分创造奇迹”,定位句虽然提到 wonder 一词,但这里指的是让学生感到“惊奇”,而不是“奇迹”,故排除;D)“尝试引起学生对数学的好奇心”是对第七段第二句中 an injection of childlike wonder 的误解,这里是指老师要让学生产生一种“数学原来如此”的孩子般的惊奇感,而不是引起学生的好奇心,故排除。

50. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Pamela Harris 定位到文章第九段第二句:Harris says that American education is suffering from an epidemic of “fake math”—an emphasis on rote memorization (死记硬背) of formulas and steps, rather than an understanding of how math can influence the ways we see the world.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出,哈里斯表示,美国教育正在遭遇“虚假数学”的泛滥——强调死记硬背公式和步骤,而不是理解数学如何影响我们看待世界的方式。也就是说,数学教育的目的应该是让学习者能够理解数学对人的思考方式的影响,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A)“让学习者能够更好地理解世界”,原文的重点在于让学习者更加理解数学,而不是让人理解世界,故排除;B)“帮助学习者区分真假数学”,定位句提到美国教育正在遭遇“虚假数学”的泛滥,但并没有提及要区分真假数学,故排除;D)“对世界的发展施加影响”,定位句提到的是数学影响我们看待世界的方式,而不是影响世界的发展,故排除。

#### 高频词汇及短语

by trade 职业是,就职业而言

eliminate [ɪ'lɪmɪnət] v. 消除,根除

curricula [kə'rɪkjʊlə] n. 课程(curriculum 的复数形式)

run rings around 大大超过,大大胜过(某人)

remedy ['remɪdi] n. 补救;药物

illiteracy [ɪ'lɪtərəsi] n. 文盲;无知

injection [ɪn'dʒɛkʃən] n. (资金或资源的)注入

epidemic [ɪpɪ'demɪk] n. (坏事的)盛行;流行病  
for the record 郑重声明

skeptical ['skeptɪkəl] adj. 怀疑的

alternative [ɔ:l'tɜ:nətɪv] n. 替代品;可供选择的  
事物

#### Passage Two

#### 全文翻译

多年来,美国一直缺少注册护士。劳工统计局预计,虽然到 2022 年护士人数将增加 19%,但需求增长将快于供给,届时将有 100 多万个空缺的护理岗位。

那么解决方案是什么? 机器人。

(51) 就该潮流而言,日本处于领先地位。丰桥技术科学大学开发了 Terapio,这是一种机器人医用推车,可以进行查房、递送药物和其他物品,以及检索记录。它跟随特定的个人,例如,可以用它来记录和访问患者数据的医生或护士。(52) 这类机器人将可能是最早在医院得以付诸实现的机器人之一,因为它与患者的接触相当少。

能够进行社交的机器人对孤独和认知功能有所帮助,但是机器人本身不必直接参与——它可以作为人类交流家庭的中介。(53) MantaroBot、Vgo 和 Giraff 等远程呈现机器人可以通过计算机、智能手机或平板电脑进行控制,允许家庭成员或医生远程监控患者或者使用 Skype 与患者聊天,并通常将机器人的“面部”显示在屏幕上。如果你不能去疗养院看望奶奶,你可以用远程呈现机器人陪她出去玩。2016 年的一项研究发现,用户对 Giraff 机器人加强沟通和减少孤独感的能力持有“始终如一的积极态度”。

机器人的外观影响其与人类成功交互的能力,这就是为什么 RIKEN-TRI 人机交互研究中心决定开发一个外表像大泰迪熊的机器人护士的原因。RIBA(互动人体辅助机器人),也称为“熊护士(Robear)”,可以用其强壮的手臂帮助患者上下轮椅和床。

(54) 而少了点可爱、多了点恐怖的有 Actroid F,它与人类如此相似,以至于一些患者可能不清楚其区别。这种会话式机器人伴侣的眼睛里有摄像头,可以跟踪患者,并在交互中使用适当的面部表情和肢体语言。在为期一个月的医院试验期间,研究人员向 70 名患者询问了他们在机器人身边时感觉如何,“只有三四名患者表示他们不





喜欢机器人在身边。”

(55) 需要注意的是,机器人护士不会决定治疗过程或做出诊断(尽管离出现机器人诊疗医生和外科医生可能已为期不远了)。相反,它们执行常规且费时费力的任务,让护士有更多的时间去照顾有急需的患者。这是一个看起来机器人的融入将导致合作而非替代的行业。

### 详解详析

51. B)。【定位】由题干中的 Japan 定位到文章第三段第一句: Japan is ahead of the curve when it comes to this trend.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,就该潮流而言,日本处于领先地位。由上文可知,该潮流是指用机器人代替空缺护理岗位的潮流。也就是说,日本在提供机器人护理方面处于领先地位,选项中的 takes the lead 对应定位句中的 ahead of the curve,故答案为 B)。

【点睛】A) “日本送给老年人最好的药物”,该段第二句提到,丰桥技术科学大学开发的一种机器人医用推车 Terapio 可以递送药物,而不是指日本递送药物,并且原文并未提及是向老年人递送最好的药物,故排除;C) “日本向注册护士提供再培训”,原文并未提及,故排除;D) “日本引领未来机器人技术的潮流”,定位句指的是日本引领目前的机器人护理潮流,而不是未来机器人技术的潮流,该选项是对原文的曲解,故排除。

52. C)。【定位】由题干中的 Terapio 定位到文章第三段最后一句: This type of robot will likely be one of the first to be implemented in hospitals because it has fairly minimal patient contact.

【详解】事实细节题。定位句指出,这类机器人将可能是最早在医院得以付诸实现的机器人之一,因为它与患者的接触相当少。由第三段第二句可知, this type of robot 就是指 Terapio 这类机器人,也就是说 Terapio 与患者的接触相当少,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A) “Terapio 已在日本许多家医院投入使用”,定位句只提到 Terapio 这类机器人在日本医院投入使用的时间将可能是最早的一批,并未提及使用 Terapio 的日本医院数量,故排除;B) “Terapio 向患者提供特定的个性化护理”,该段第三句提到 Terapio 跟随特定的人,而不是向患者提供特定的个性化护理,故排除;D) “Terapio 并未彻底变革日本的医疗服务”,文中并没有提到日本医疗服务变革,故排除。

53. D)。【定位】由题干中的 telepresence robots 和 designed 定位到文章第四段第二句: Telepresence robots such as MantaroBot, Vgo, and Giraff can be controlled through a computer, smartphone, or tablet, allowing family members or doctors to remotely monitor patients or Skype them, often via a screen where the robot's 'face' would be.

【详解】推理判断题。定位句指出, MantaroBot、Vgo 和 Giraff 等远程呈现机器人允许家庭成员或医生远程监控患者或者使用 Skype 与患者聊天。也就是说,远程呈现机器人被设计成用来促进患者与医生或家庭成员之间的交流,故答案为 D)。

【点睛】A) “与患者直接互动,防止他们感到孤独”,该段第一句提到机器人本身不必直接参与社交,它可以作为人类交流的中介,定位句也指出家庭成员或医生通过远程呈现机器人远程监控患者或者使用 Skype 与患者聊天,由此可知,远程呈现机器人并不与患者直接互动,故排除;B) “满足患者恢复其认知能力的需求”,该段第一句只提到能够进行社交的机器人对孤独和认知功能有所帮助,但并未提及能恢复患者的认知能力,故排除;C) “全天候密切监控患者的一举一动和状况”,定位句虽然提到远程呈现机器人允许家庭成员或医生远程监控患者,但并未提及要全天候地密切监控,故排除。

54. A)。【定位】由题干中的 Actroid F 定位到文章第六段第一句和第二句: On the less cute and more scary side there is Actroid F, which is so human-like that some patients may not know the difference. This conversational robot companion has cameras in its eyes, which allow it to track patients and use appropriate facial expressions and body language in its interactions.

【详解】事实细节题。第一个定位句指出, Actroid F 与人类如此相似,以至于一些患者可能不清楚其区别。紧接着第二个定位句对 Actroid F 这一特点进行了解释说明,这种会话式机器人伴侣的眼睛里有摄像头,可以跟踪患者,并在交互中使用适当的面部表情和肢体语言。由此可知, Actroid F 的一个特别之处是它会像人类伴侣一样与患者进行互动,故答案为 A)。

【点睛】B) “它运行时非常安静,患者都意识不到它的存在”,该段最后一句提到研究人员向 70 名患者询问了他们在机器人身边时感觉如何,只有三四名患者表示他们不喜欢机器人在身边,而不是意识不到它的存在,故排除;C) “它喜欢与患者进行日常对话”,原文并未提到日常对话,故排除;D) “它使用肢体语言甚至比使用言语更有效”,定位句第二句虽然提到 Actroid F 在交互中使用适当的面部表情和肢体语言,但并未将肢体语言和言语的效果进行比较,故排除。





55. C)。【定位】由题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到文章最后一段: It's important to note that robotic nurses don't decide courses of treatment or make diagnoses (though robot doctors and surgeons may not be far off). Instead, they perform routine and laborious tasks, freeing nurses up to attend to patients with immediate needs. This is one industry where it seems the integration of robots will lead to collaboration, not replacement.

【详解】推理判断题。该段第一句指出,机器人护士不会决定治疗过程或做出诊断,紧接着第二句表明它们执行常规且费时费力的任务,让护士有更多的时间去照顾有急需的患者,最后一句总结说在护士行业机器人的融入将导致合作而非替代。也就是说,机器人与护士是合作而非替代的关系,它们并不会导致护士们被解雇,故答案为 C)。

【点睛】A) “医生和外科医生很快就会下岗”,第一个定位句提到尽管离出现机器人诊疗医生和外科医生可能已为期不远了,但机器人护士不会决定治疗过程或做出诊断,由此可知,诊疗医生和外科医生并不会因为机器人而很快下岗,故排除;B) “机器人行业不久之后就会腾飞”,原文并未提及机器人行业的发展前景,故排除;D) “合作不会取代竞争”,最后一个定位句提到的是机器人的融入将导致合作而非替代,并未提及合作与竞争的关系,故排除。

### ⊕ 高频词汇及短语

project [prə'dʒekt] v. 预计;计划

unfilled [ˌʌn'fild] adj. (工作、职位等)空缺的

ahead of the curve 引领潮流的,走在前端的

medication [ˌmedɪ'keɪʃən] n. 药物

retrieve [rɪ'tri:v] v. 检索(储存于计算机的信息)

cognitive [ˈkɒgnɪtv] adj. 认知的

intermediary [ˌɪntə'mɪ:diəri] n. 媒介物;中间人

telepresence [ˈtelɪˌprezəns] n. 远程呈现

hang out with 与……出去玩;与……闲逛

laborious [lə'bɔ:riəs] adj. 费时费力的

## Part IV Translation

### 参考译文

China attaches increasing importance to public libraries and encourages people to make full use of them. The newly released statistics indicate that the number of public libraries in China is on an increase year by year. Many libraries have created a quieter and more comfortable environment for readers through renovation and expansion. Not only do large-scale public libraries provide a wide range of reference materials, but they also regularly hold lectures, exhibitions and other activities. In recent years, there have also been many digital libraries, thus saving the space needed to store books. In addition, some libraries have introduced self-service systems, which make it more convenient for readers to borrow and return books, and further meet the needs of readers.

### 难点注释

1. 翻译第一句时,“重视”常译为 attach importance to 或 pay attention to;“充分利用”的翻译方式比较多,可译为 make full/good use of、make the most/best of、take full advantage of 等。
2. 翻译第二句时,“新近公布的”可以像参考译文那样直译为 newly released,也可以简单地意译为“最新的,最近的”,即 recent;“the number of + 复数名词”表示“……的数量”,作主语时谓语动词用单数形式;“逐年”最简单的译法是 year by year,还可译为 on a year-over-year basis;“增长”可译为名词短语 on an increase 或动词 increase。
3. 翻译第三句时,除了参考译文的译法,还可以把“翻新和扩建”译作谓语,即“Many libraries have been renovated and expanded to create a quieter...”。
4. 翻译第四句时,“不仅……而且……”常译为短语“not only...but also...”,为了使译文句式多样化,可以把 not only 置于句首,使用部分倒装句式。“种类繁多的”译法较多,除了参考译文中的 a wide range of 以外,还可译为 various of、a large number of、large variety of 等。
5. 翻译第五句时,根据时间状语“近年来”可知,主句应使用现在完成时;“出现”可以简单地译为 there be 句型或 appear,也可以遵循短语优先原则,译为 come into being、be brought into being、come out 等;“从而……”可以用副词 thus 引出这样做的结果,也可以翻译为定语从句。
6. 翻译最后一句时,“还”是对上一句内容的补充,因此可以用 besides、in addition to 等连接前后两句话;“推出”可译为 introduce、provide、launch、roll out 等。“使读者借书还书更加方便,进一步满足了读者的需求”可译为目的状语从句或定语从句。

