

## 大学英语六级考试

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to attend college at home or abroad, write an essay to state your opinion. You are required to 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 3 news reports. At the end of each conversation, you will hear some 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 center.

## Section A

1. A) Having busy colleagues.  
B) Having friendly colleagues.  
C) Having happy colleagues.  
D) Having unsupportive colleagues.
2. A) 25%    B) 20%  
C) 55%    D) 5%
3. A) Those with small size.  
B) Those with friendly colleagues.  
C) Those with big size.

- D) Those with beautiful colleagues.
4. A) They can have generous bosses.  
B) They can have full of time work.  
C) They can better balance work and life.  
D) They only work 4 or 5 hours.
5. A) He is a great lover of the book.  
B) The fear of looming danger became the subject of the photo project.  
C) It is the project of history of Europe.  
D) It is a collection of photos.
6. A) When there had been numerous alarming articles in the press.  
B) When he found himself.  
C) When taking picture for a concert catalogue.  
D) When he was a child.
7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.  
B) Numerous big cities around the world will emerge.  
C) Unique coastline will disappear under the sea.  
D) Unique coastline will reach history.
8. A) The city eternally threatened by the sea.  
B) All kind of defense constructions to hold back the Vikings.  
C) There is the image of the bridge into the sea.  
D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

## Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two conversations. 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 center.

9. A) They repeat their defeat.

B) They spend too much on talking with others.

C) They make careful preparation before ahead.

D) They will feel nervous.

10. A) Minds responds to pictures.

B) Mental images have the negative effect on the nervous system as doing.

C) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.

D) Doing has the same effect on the nervous system as thinking.

11. A) Picture what will happen.

B) Imagine what they respond.

C) Picture themselves' succeeding.

D) Imagine the possible stressful situation.

12. A) She is very professional.

B) She is very self-assured.

C) She is very confident.

D) She won her first jury trial.

13. A) Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.

B) It hard to get teenager patients' attention about healthy eating.

C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.

D) It may trigger breast cancer.

14. A) They were tracked for two decades.  
B) They had a higher risk of developing breast cancer.  
C) The more fiber they eat, the lower risk in developing breast cancer.  
D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.  
B) There is longstanding evidence.  
C) High-fiber diets could increase risk of heart disease.  
D) Women are supposed to eat more than 25 grams of fiber a day.

### Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages 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). They mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the center.

16. A) Looking at young people's drinking.  
B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.  
C) Paying attention to major concerns concerning the government.  
D) Studying the older people in media.
17. A) It is an individual responsibility.  
B) It is all about the government.  
C) It is all about social activity.  
D) It is a chief concern of parents.
18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing.  
B) They spent a week boosting the relationship when shopping.  
C) They spent a week doing research about retail banks.

D) They spent a week analyzing their mobile phone providers.

19. A) It is the first country to print and use paper money.

B) Banks in Sweden will be moved to a cash free system.

C) It has already given up paper money.

D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

20. A) How she could conduct an experiment.

B) Whether the disappearance of actual money causes a person to spend less.

C) How cashless society make terrible economic sense.

D) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

21. A) The restaurant car was currently accepting credit card.

B) The restaurant car accepted accepting credit card at the first time.

C) The restaurant car allowed cash only.

D) The restaurant car allowed credit card only.

22. A) By putting money into envelopes.

B) By withdrawing money week by week.

C) By spending money on credit cards.

D) By spending money in cash.

23. A) Baby-boomer.

B) Chronic hunger.

C) Migration.

D) Retirement and Dying.

24. A) Two thirds of them are intended.

B) About half of them are unintended.

- C) Two thirds of them are unintended.
- D) About half of them are intended.

25. A) It is essential to the well-being of all species on earth.
- B) It is essential to the well-being of yourself on earth.
- C) It is essential to the well-being of other species on earth.
- D) It is essential to the well-being of people species on earth.

### 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 through the center. You may not use any of the word in the bank more than once.

Let's all stop judging people who talk to themselves. New research says that those who can't seem to keep their inner monologues (独白) in are actually more likely to stay on task, remain 26 better and show improved perception capabilities. Not bad, really, for some extra muttering.

According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to 27 mental pictures helps people function quicker.

In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty 28 and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were 29 to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips 30. Those who talked to themselves found the banana slightly faster than those who didn't, the researchers say. In other experiments, Lupyan and Swignley found that 31 the name of a common product when on the hunt for it helped quicken someone's pace, but talking about uncommon items



showed no advantage and slowed you down.

Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've 32 matured is not a great sign of 33 . The two professors hope to refute that idea, 34 that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

Of course, you are still encouraged to keep the talking at library tones and, whatever you do, keep the information you share simple, like a grocery list. At any 35 , there's still such a thing as too much information.

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| A) apparently | I) obscurely  |
| B) arrogance  | J) sealed     |
| C) brilliance | K) spectators |
| D) claiming   | L) trigger    |
| E) dedicated  | M) uttering   |
| F) focused    | N) volume     |
| G) incur      | O) volunteers |
| H) instructed |               |

## Section B

Directions: In this part, 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.

### Class Differences in Child-Rearing Are on the Rise

[A] The lives of children from rich and poor American families look more different than they have in decades.

[B] Well-off families are ruled by calendars, with children enrolled in ballet, soccer and after-school programs, according to a new Pew Research Center survey. There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.

[C] In poor families, however, children tend to spend their time at home or with extended family, the survey found. They are more likely to grow up in neighborhoods that their parents say aren't great for raising children, and their parents worry about them getting shot, beaten up or in trouble with the law.

[D] The class differences in child rearing are growing, researchers say — a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences. Different upbringings set children on different paths and can deepen socioeconomic divisions, especially because education is strongly linked to earnings. Children grow up learning the skills to succeed in their socioeconomic stratum, but not necessarily others.

[E] “Early childhood experiences can be very consequential for children’s long-term social, emotional and cognitive development,” said Sean F. Reardon, professor of poverty and inequality in education at Stanford University. “And because those influence educational success and later earnings, early childhood experiences cast a lifelong shadow.” The cycle continues: Poorer parents have less time and fewer resources to invest in their children, which can leave children less prepared for school and work, which leads to lower earnings.

[F] American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say, and across income groups, 92 percent of parents say they are doing a good job at raising their children. Yet they are doing it quite differently. Middle-class and higher-income parents see their children as projects in need of careful cultivation, says Annette Lareau, a University of Pennsylvania sociologist whose groundbreaking research on the topic was published in her book “Unequal Childhoods: Class, Race and Family Life.” They try to develop their skills through close supervision and organized activities, and teach children to question authority figures and navigate elite institutions.

[G] Working-class parents, meanwhile, believe their children will naturally thrive, and give them far greater independence and time for free play. They are taught to be compliant and deferential to adults. There are benefits to both approaches. Working-class children are happier, more independent, whine less and are closer with family members, Ms. Lareau found. Higher-income children are more likely to declare boredom and expect their parents to solve their problems. Yet later on, the more affluent children end up in college and en route to the middle class, while working-class children tend to struggle. Children from higher-income families are likely to have the skills to navigate bureaucracies and succeed in schools and workplaces, Ms. Lareau said.



[H] “Do all parents want the most success for their children? Absolutely,” she said. “Do some strategies give children more advantages than others in institutions? Probably they do. Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it.”

[I] Social scientists say the differences arise in part because low-income parents have less money to spend on music class or preschool, and less flexible schedules to take children to museums or attend school events. Extracurricular activities epitomize the differences in child rearing in the Pew survey, which was of a nationally representative sample of 1,807 parents. Of families earning more than \$75,000 a year, 84 percent say their children have participated in organized sports over the past year, 64 percent have done volunteer work and 62 percent have taken lessons in music, dance or art. Of families earning less than \$30,000, 59 percent of children have done sports, 37 percent have volunteered and 41 percent have taken arts classes.

[J] Especially in affluent families, children start young. Nearly half of high-earning, college-graduate parents enrolled their children in arts classes before they were 5, compared with one-fifth of low-income, less-educated parents. Nonetheless, 20 percent of well-off parents say their children’s schedules are too hectic, compared with 8 percent of poorer parents.

[K] Another example is reading aloud, which studies have shown gives children bigger vocabularies and better reading comprehension in school. Seventy-one percent of parents with a college degree say they do it every day, compared with 33 percent of those with a high school diploma or less, Pew found. White parents are more likely than others to read to their children daily, as are married parents. Most affluent parents enroll their children in preschool or day care, while low-income parents are more likely to depend on family members. Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8 percent of those with a postgraduate degree say they often spank their children, compared with 22 percent of those with a high school degree or less.

[L] The survey also probed attitudes and anxieties. Interestingly, parents’ attitudes toward education do not seem to reflect their own educational background as much as a belief in the importance of education for upward mobility. Most American parents say they are not concerned about their children’s grades as long as they work hard. But 50 percent of poor parents say it is extremely important to them that their children earn a college degree, compared with 39 percent of wealthier parents.

[M] Less-educated parents, and poorer and black and Latino parents are more likely to believe that there is no such thing as too much involvement in a child’s education. Parents who are white, wealthy or college-educated say too much involvement can be bad. Parental anxieties reflect their circumstances.

High-earning parents are much more likely to say they live in a good neighborhood for raising children. While bullying is parents' greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

[N] In the Pew survey, middle-class families earning between \$30,000 and \$75,000 a year fell right between working-class and high-earning parents on issues like the quality of their neighborhood for raising children, participation in extracurricular activities and involvement in their children's education.

[O] Children were not always raised so differently. The achievement gap between children from high- and low-income families is 30 percent to 40 percent larger among children born in 2001 than those born 25 years earlier, according to Mr. Reardon's research. People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income. More than a quarter of children live in single-parent households — a historic high, according to Pew — and these children are three times as likely to live in poverty as those who live with married parents. Meanwhile, growing income inequality has coincided with the increasing importance of a college degree for earning a middle-class wage.

[P] Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adult.

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parents.

38. While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.

39. The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.

40. Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.

41. Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.

42. Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.

43. Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activists will negatively affect children's

development.

44. Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.

45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

### 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 center.

#### Passage one

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

Some communities have agreed to share online-geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository(库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects—but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientist have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve”. Funding agencies note that data paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic(利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful shares — those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often — get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world, it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. “I’d much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions,” she says, “It’s important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible.”

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

- A) It is imperative to protect scientists’ patents.
- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
- C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
- D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

- A) Opposed      B) Ambiguous      C) Liberal      D) Neutral

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

- A) The fear of massive copying.
- B) The lack of a research culture.
- C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
- D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

- A) The ever-growing demand for big data.
- B) The advancement of digital technology.
- C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.
- D) The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is becoming increasingly popular
- B) benefits sharers and users alike
- C) makes researchers successful
- D) saves both money and labor

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Beginning in the late sixteenth century, it became fashionable for young aristocrats to visit Paris, Venice, Florence, and above all, Rome, as the culmination (终极) of their classical education. Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour, a practice which introduced Englishmen, Germans, Scandinavians, and also Americans to the art and culture of France and Italy for the next 300 years. Travel was arduous and costly throughout the period, possible only for a privileged class—the same that produced gentlemen scientists, authors, antique experts, and patrons of the arts.

The Grand Tourist was typically a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature as well as some leisure time, some means, and some interest in art. The German traveler Johann Winckelmann pioneered the field of art history with his comprehensive study of Greek and Roman sculpture; he was portrayed by his friend Anton Raphael Mengs at the beginning of his long residence in Rome. Most Grand Tourists, however, stayed for briefer periods and set out with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces.

Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to acquire examples of Greco-Roman and Italian art for their own collections. In England, where architecture was increasingly seen as an aristocratic pursuit, noblemen often applied what they learned from the villas of Palladio in the Veneto and the evocative (唤起会议的) ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.



51. What is said about the Grand Tour?

- A) It was fashionable among young people of the time.
- B) It was unaffordable for ordinary people.
- C) It produced some famous European artists.
- D) It made a compulsory part of college education.

52. What did Grand Tourists have in common?

- A) They had much geographic knowledge.
- B) They were courageous and venturesome.
- C) They were versed in literature and interested in art.
- D) They had enough travel and outdoor-life experience.

53. How did Grand Tourists benefit from their travel?

- A) They found inspiration in the world's greatest masterpieces.
- B) They got a better understanding of early human civilization.
- C) They developed an interest in the origin of modern art forms.
- D) They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

54. Why did many Grand Tourists visit the private collections?

- A) They could buy unique souvenirs there to take back home.
- B) Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.
- C) They found the antiques there more valuable.
- D) Private collections were of greater variety.

55. How did the Grand Tour influence the architecture in England?

- A) There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.
- B) Many aristocrats began to move into Roman-style villas.
- C) Aristocrats' country houses all had Roman-style gardens.
- D) Italian architects were hired to design houses and gardens.



## 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.

宋朝始于 960 年，一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期，中国经济大幅增长，成为世界上最先进的经济体，科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还最早使用火药并发明了活字 (movable-type) 印刷。人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

## 参考答案及解析

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

(描述现象) The past few years have witnessed a mounting number of Chinese students attending college abroad. (指出有争议) To this practice, people's attitudes differ considerably. Some applaud it warmly whereas others criticize and even condemn it harshly. (我的观点) Personally, I believe that we should not go to extremes, for studying abroad has both advantages and disadvantages.

(利) On the one hand, going to college abroad is beneficial in many ways. Most importantly, the general level of education abroad is higher than that at home. Secondly, studying abroad can broaden one's horizon, which can also add to his or her edge of competition.

(弊) On the other hand, studying abroad has some demerits. In the first place, tuition fees abroad are much higher than those at home, which might prove a grave burden on most families. In the second place, students may find it difficult to adapt to the environment abroad, especially when they are weak in the foreign

language.

(总结) Taking into consideration all the above-mentioned, we may come to the conclusion that studying abroad is a two-edged sword, which brings along both benefits and trouble. One should make his or her decision according to personal conditions. If he or she is not well prepared financially or has severe language barriers, he or she may well go to college at home. When time is ripe, he or she can choose to pursue graduate study abroad.

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A Long Conversation

#### Conversation One

W: Welcome to Workplace, and in today's program we are looking at the results of two recently published surveys, which both deal with the same topic—happiness at work. John, tell us about the first survey.

M: Well, this was done by a human resources consultancy who interviewed more than 1,000 workers and established a top 10 of the factors which make people happy at work. The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed was having friendly, supportive colleagues. In fact, 73% people interviewed put their relationship with colleagues as the key factor contributing to happiness at work, which is a very high percentage. The second most important factor was having work that is enjoyable. The two least important factors were having one's achievements recognized and rather surprisingly, earning a competitive salary.

W: So, we are not mainly motivated by money?

M: Apparently not.

W: Any other interesting information in the survey?

M: Yes. For example, 25% of the working people interviewed described themselves as very happy at work. However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy.

W: That's quite a lot of unhappy people at work every day.

M: It is, isn't it? And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. We also find out that, generally speaking, women were happier in their work than men.

W: Yes, we are, aren't we?

M: And workers on part-time contracts who only work 4 or 5 hours a day are happier than those who work full time. The research is concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance.

W: Are bosses happier than their employees?

M: Yes. Perhaps not surprisingly, the higher people go in a company, the happier they are. So senior managers enjoy their jobs more than people working under them.

1. A) Having busy colleagues.

B) Having friendly colleagues.

C) Having happy colleagues.

D) Having unsupportive colleagues.

Q1. What is the number one factor that made employees happy according to the survey?

解析：对话开篇提到的话题是 happiness at work 工作中的幸福感。根据课上讲到的考点词，原文说到 The most important factor, for the majority of the people interviewed was having friendly, supportive colleagues. 考点词后的内容是...was having friendly, supportive colleagues. 因此答案为 B 选项。题目相对简单

2. A) 25%

B) 20%

C) 55%

D) 5%

Q2. What is the percentage of the people surveyed who felt unhappy at work?

解析：原文提到 However, 20% of employees described themselves as being unhappy. 考点词之后提到的数值是 20%，因此答案为 B 选项。题目相对简单。

3. A) Those with small size.

B) Those with friendly colleagues.

C) Those with big size.

D) Those with beautiful colleagues.

Q3. What kind of companies are popular with employees?

解析：根据原文 And there were several more interesting conclusions revealed by the survey. First of all, small is beautiful. People definitely prefer working for smaller organizations or companies with less than 100 staff. 总结处提到的信息是 “small is beautiful” 因此答案为 A 选项，题目相对简单。

4. A) They can have generous bosses.

B) They can have full of time work.

C) They can better balance work and life.

D) They only work 4 or 5 hours.

Q4. What is the possible reason for people on part-time contracts to be happier?

解析：根据原文 The research is concluded that this is probably due to a better work-life balance. 总结处提到的信息是... due to a better work-life balance. 因此答案为 C 选项，是对原文简单的同义改写，题目相对简单。

## Conversation Two

W: Mr. De Keyzer, I am a great lover of your book, Moments Before the Flood. Can you tell us how you first became interested in the subject matter?

M: In 2016, when the concert hall of the city of Bruges asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season around the theme of water, I found myself working along the Belgian coastline. As there had been numerous alarming articles in the press about a climate catastrophe waiting to happen, I started looking at the sea and the beach very differently, a place where I spent so many perfect days as a child. This fear of a looming danger became the subject of a large-scale photo project.

W: You wrote in the book: “I don't want to photograph the disaster. I want to photograph the disaster waiting to happen.” Can you talk a bit about that?

M: It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. The same goes for numerous big cities around the world. My idea was to photograph this beautiful and very unique coastline reaching history, before it's too late—as a last witnesses.

W: Can you talk a bit about how history plays a role in this project?

M: Sure. The project is also about the history of Europe looking at the sea and wondering when the next enemy would appear. In the images, you see all kinds of possible defense constructions to hold back the Romans, Germans, Vikings, and now nature as enemy number one. For example, there is the image of the bridge into the sea taken at the Normandy D-Day landing site. Also Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach the hotels.

W: Thank you, Mr. De Keyzer. It was a pleasure to have you with us today.

5. A) He is a great lover of the book.

B) The fear of looming danger became the subject of the photo project.

C) It is the project of history of Europe.

D) It is a collection of photos.

Q5. What does the man say about the book Moments Before the Flood?

解析：对话开篇就提到了 a book，因此这道题目和这本书相关，根据这点信息，原文提到“asked me to take some pictures for a catalogue for a new concert season”对比选项，选项 D 符合原文，是对原文的同义改写，题目相对较难。

6. A) When there had been numerous alarming articles in the press.

B) When he found himself.

C) When taking picture for a concert catalogue.

D) When he was a child.

Q6. When did the man get his idea for the work?

解析：这道题目的答案和上一题答案出处的原文一样，对比选项，选项 C 正确。题目较简单。

7. A) The entire European coastline will be submerged.

B) Numerous big cities around the world will emerge.

C) Unique coastline will disappear under the sea.

D) Unique coastline will reach history.



Q7. What will happen when the climate catastrophe occurs?

解析：课上讲到对话中回答处内容第一句话格外重要，根据原文问题 Can you talk a bit about that? 回答处的内容 It is clear now that it's a matter of time before the entire European coastline disappears under water. 对比选项，选项 A 正确，是对原文简单的同义改写，题目较简单。

8. A) The city eternally threatened by the sea.

B) All kind of defense constructions to hold back the Vikings.

C) There is the image of the bridge into the sea.

D) Tourists use wooden paths to reach their hotels in the morning.

Q8. What does the man say about Venice?

解析：课上讲到考点词后出答案，考点词引出的并列内容是这道题目的答案。根据原文 Also Venice, the city eternally threatened by the sea, where every morning wooden pathways have to be set up to allow tourists to reach the hotels. 因此答案为 D 选项，题目较简单。

## Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two conversations. 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 center.

### Passage One

When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. I remember talking with a young lawyer who was about to begin her first jury trial. She was very nervous. I asked what impression she wanted to make on the jury. She replied, "I don't want to look too inexperienced; I don't want them to suspect. This is my first trial." This lawyer had fallen victim to the "don'ts" syndrome, a form of negative goal setting. The "don'ts" can be self-fulfilling because your mind responds to pictures. Research conducted at the Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something that means when the golfer foretells himself, don't hit the



ball into the water. His mind sees the image of the ball flying into the water, so guess where the ball will go, consequently before going into any stressful situation, focus only on what you want to have happen. I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said, I want to look professional, and self-assured. I told her to create a picture of what self-assured would look like. To her it meant moving confidently around the court room, using convincing body language and projecting her voice so it could be heard from the judge's bench to the back door. She also imagined a skillful closing argument and a winning trial. A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.

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

- 9. A) They repeat their defeat.
- B) They spend too much on talking with others.
- C) They make careful preparation before ahead.
- D) They will feel nervous.

Q9: What do some people do when they face a new situation?

解析：篇章开篇提到的话题就是当面临新情况时人们的行为。开篇即点出主题及本题答案，原文说到 When facing a new situation, some people tend to rehearse their defeat by spending too much time anticipating the worst. 本题目简单。选项 C They make careful preparations forehead. 是正确答案

- 10. A) Minds responds to pictures.
- B) Mental images have the negative effect on the nervous system as doing.
- C) Thinking has the same effect on the nervous system as doing.
- D) Doing has the same effect on the nervous system as thinking.

Q10: What does the research conducted at Stanford University show?

解析：选项中“minds responds”、“thinking”及“Mental”等词提示本题与思考、思想以及头脑反应有关。根据上课讲过的考点词法，原文说到 Research conducted at the Stanford University shows a mental image fires the nervous system the same way as actually doing something that means when the golfer foretells himself, don't hit the ball into the water. 本题目属于同义重现，较为简单。选项 C Thinking has the same

effect on the nervous system as doing.为正确答案

11. A) Picture what will happen.  
B) Imagine what they respond.  
C) Picture themselves' succeeding.  
D) Imagine the possible stressful situation.

Q11: What advice does the speaker give to people in a stressful situation

解析 :选项中开头“picture”、“imagine”词提示本题考察人的想象。文中“create a picture”属于原文重现 ,同时下文中“what self-assured would look like”就是律师想要的成功 ,原文说到...I asked the lawyer again how she wanted to appear at her first trial, and this time she said, I want to look professional, and self-assured. I told her to create a picture of what self-assured would look like. 本题较难。选项 C Picture themselves' succeeding.为正确答案。

12. A) She is very professional.  
B) She is very self-assured.  
C) She is very confident.  
D) She won her first jury trial.

Q12: What do we learn about the lawyer in the court?

解析 :选项中开头“she is”+形容词结构 ,提示本题考察某位女士的信息。原文说到 A few weeks after this positive dress rehearsal, the young lawyer did win.原文重现 , 本题较简单。选项 D She won her first jury trail 为正确答案。

## Passage Two

Most Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables or whole grains. Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer. Conversations about the benefits of fiber are probably more common in nursing homes than high schools. But along comes a new study that could change that.

Kristi King, a diet specialist at Texas Children's Hospital, finds it hard to get teenage patients' attention about healthy eating. By telling them they are eating lots of high-fiber foods could reduce the risk of breast cancer before middle age. That's a powerful message. The new finding is based on a study of 44,000 women. They were surveyed about their diets during high school and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. It turns out that those who consumed the highest levels of fiber during adolescents had a lower risk of developing breast cancer, compared with women who ate the least fiber. This important study demonstrates that the more fiber you eat during your high school years, the lower your risk is in developing breast cancer in later life. The finding points to longstanding evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. The bottom line here is the more fiber you eat, perhaps, a lower level of hormone in your body, and therefore, a lower lifetime risk of developing breast cancer. High-fiber diets are also linked to a reduced risk of heart disease and diabetes. That's why women are told to eat 25 grams of fiber a day—men even more.

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

- 13. A) Americans don't eat enough fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.
- B) It hard to get teenager patients' attention about healthy eating.
- C) It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer.
- D) It may trigger breast cancer.

Q13: What does the new study tell about adding fiber to the teen diet?

解析：篇章开篇提到的话题就是如今美国人的饮食结构中缺乏蔬菜水果和全麦谷物等高纤维事物。开篇即点出主题及本题答案，原文说到 Research now says adding fiber to the teen diet may help lower the risk of breast cancer. 本题目简单。选项 C It helps people to avoid developing breast cancer. 是正确答案。

- 14. A) They were tracked for two decades.
- B) They had a higher risk of developing breast cancer.
- C) The more fiber they eat, the lower risk in developing breast cancer.
- D) It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence.

Q14: What do we learn about the survey of the 44,000 women?

解析：选项中“they”“track”提示本文考察通过追踪某一群体的相关信息，同时需要判断到底研究人员追踪的主体是这一群体还是这一群体的行为习惯，原文说到 They were surveyed about their diets during high school and their eating habits were tracked for two decades. 是同义重现，本题目较难。选项 D It tracked their eating habits since their adolescence 是正确答案。

15. A) Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body.  
B) There is longstanding evidence.  
C) High-fiber diets could increase risk of heart disease.  
D) Women are supposed to eat more than 25 grams of fiber a day.

Q15: What explanation does the speaker offer for the research finding?

解析：选项中“fiber may help”“high-fiber diets could”提示本文可能考察纤维的功能，根据考点词法中“the finding point”即为该调查指出的内容，原文说到 The finding points to longstanding evidence that fiber may reduce circulating female hormone levels, which could explain the reduced risk. 是同义重现，本题目较简单。选项 A Fiber may help to reduce hormones in the body. 是正确答案。

### Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages 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). They mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the center.

#### Recording One

Well my current research is really about consumer behavior. So recently I've looked at young people's drinking and it's obviously a major concern to Government at the moment.

I've also looked at how older people are represented in the media; again, it's of major current interest with older people becoming a much larger proportion of UK and indeed world society.

I'm also interested in how consumers operate online, and how that online behavior might be different from how they operate offline when they go to the shops.

Well, I think that the important thing here is to actually understand what's happening from the consumer's perspective. One of the things that businesses and indeed Government organizations often fail to do is to really see what is happening from the consumer's perspective.

For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people say between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity.

A lot of the Government advertising has been about individual responsibility, but actually understanding that drinking is very much about the social activity and finding ways to help young people get home safely and not end up in hospital is one of the things that we've tried to present there.

The key thing about consumer behavior is that it's very much about how consumers change. Markets always change faster than marketing; so we have to look at what consumers are doing.

Currently I teach consumer behavior to undergraduates in their second year and we look at all kinds of things in consumer behavior and particularly how consumers are presented in advertising.

So they get involved by looking at advertising and really critically assessing the consumer behavior aspects of it and getting involved sometimes doing primary research.

For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing . and analyzed it in detail from shopping to the relationship that they have with their retail banks and their mobile phone providers. I think they found it very useful and it also helped them identify just what kind of budgets they had too. The fact of the matter is that there's a whole range of interesting research out there and I think as the years go on, there's going to be much more for us to consider and certainly much more for students to become involved in.

16. A) Looking at young people's drinking.

B) Conducting research on consumer behavior.

C) Paying attention to major concerning the government.

D) Studying the older people in media.

Q16. What is the speaker currently doing?

解析 开篇提到 Well my current research is really about consumer behavior 选项 B 符合原文 题目简单。

17. A) It is an individual responsibility.

B) It is all about the government.



C) It is all about social activity.

D) It is a chief concern of parents.

Q: What has the speaker found about young people's drinking?

解析：课上讲到考点词后出答案，原文提到 For example, in the case of young people's drinking, one of the things that I've identified is that drinking for people say between the ages of 18 and 24 is all about the social activity 因此 C 选项正确。

18. A) They spent a week studying their own purchasing.

B) They spent a week boosting the relationship when shopping.

C) They spent a week doing research about retail banks.

D) They spent a week analyzing their mobile phone providers.

Q: Why does the speaker say that his student did last year?

解析：课上讲到考点词后出答案，原文提到 For example, last year my students spent a week looking at their own purchasing 因此 A 选项正确。

## Recording Two

Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies.

Banks can save a lot of money and avoid regulatory headaches by moving to a cash-free system, and they can also avoid bank robberies, theft, and dirty money.

Claer Barrett, the editor of Financial Times Money, says the Western world is headed toward a world without physical currency.

"Andy Holder — the chief economist at The Bank of England — suggested that the UK move towards a government-backed digital currency. But does a cashless society really make good economic sense?

"The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments — is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?"

Barrett wanted to find out if the absence of physical currency does indeed cause a person to spend more, so she decided to conduct an experiment a few months ago.



She decided that she was going to try to just use cash for two weeks to make all of her essential purchases and see what that would do to her spending. She found she did spend a lot less money because it is incredibly hard to predict how much cash one is going to need — she was forever drawing money out of cash points. Months later, she was still finding cash stuffed in her trouser pockets and the pockets of her handbags.

During the experiment, Barrett took a train ride. On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. The train cars were filled with groans because many of the passengers were traveling without cash.

"It underlines just how much things have changed in the last generation," Barrett says. "My parents, when they were younger, used to budget by putting money into envelopes — they'd get paid and they'd immediately separate the cash into piles and put them in envelopes, so they knew what they had to spend week by week. It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending. Nowadays, we're all on credit cards, we're doing online purchases, and money is kind of becoming a less physical and more imaginary type of thing that we can't get our hands around."

19. A) It is the first country to print and use paper money.  
B) Banks in Sweden will be moved to a cash free system.  
C) It has already given up paper money.  
D) It is likely to give up paper money in the near future.

Q: What do we learn about Sweden?

解析：开篇提到 Sweden was the first European country to print and use paper money, but it may soon do away with physical currencies. 因此答案为 D.

20. A) How she could conduct an experiment.  
B) Whether the disappearance of actual money causes a person to spend less.  
C) How cashless society make terrible economic sense.  
D) Whether the absence of physical currency causes a person to spend more.

Q: What did Claire Barrett want to find out with her experiment?

答案：根据原文"The fact that cash is being drawn out of society, is less a feature of our everyday lives, and the ease of electronic payments — is this actually making us spend more money without realizing it?" 因此 D 选项正确。

21. A) The restaurant car was currently accepting credit card.  
B) The restaurant car accepted accepting credit card at the first time.  
C) The restaurant car allowed cash only.  
D) The restaurant car allowed credit card only.  
Q: What did Claire Barrett find on her train ride?

解析：根据原文 On the way, there was an announcement that the restaurant car was not currently accepting credit cards. 因此 C 选项正确。

22. A) By putting money into envelopes.  
B) By withdrawing money week by week.  
C) By spending money on credit cards.  
D) By spending money in cash.  
Q: How did people of the last generation budget their spending?

解析：根据原文 It was a very effective way for them to keep track of their spending. 因此选项 B 正确。

### Recoding Three

Why should you consider taking a course in demography in college? You will be growing up in the generation where the baby-boomers are going into retirement and dying. You will face problems in the aging of the population that have never been faced before. You will hear more and more about migration between countries, and between rural areas and cities. You need to understand as a citizen and as a taxpayer and as a voter what's really behind the arguments. I want to tell you about the past, present and future of the human population, so let's start with a few problems. Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry that means they wake up hungry; they are hungry all day and they go to sleep hungry. A billion people are living in

slums, not the same billion people, but there is some overlap. Living in slums means they don't have infrastructure to take the garbage away. They don't have secure water supplies to drink. Nearly a billion people are illiterate. Try to imagine your life being illiterate. You can't read the labels on the bottles in the supermarket, if you can get to a supermarket. Two thirds of those people who are illiterate are women and about 200 to 250 million women don't have access to birth control they want, so that they can control their own fertility. This is not a problem in developing countries, about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. So those are examples of population problems. Demography gives you the tools to understand and to address these problems. It's not only the study of human population, but the populations of non-human species, including viruses, like influenza, the bacteria in your gut, plants that you eat, animals that you enjoy, all that provide you with meat. Demography also includes the study of non-living objects like light bulbs and taxi cabs and buildings because these are also populations. It studies these populations in the past, present and future using quantitative data and mathematical models as tools of analysis. I see demography as a central subject related to economics. It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well-being not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species with whom we share the planet.

23. A) Baby-boomer.  
B) Chronic hunger.  
C) Migration.  
D) Retirement and Dying.

Q: What is one of the problems the speaker mentions in his talk?

解析：根据原文 Right now, a billion people are chronically hungry 因此 B 选项正确，属于原文重现，题目简单。

24. A) Two thirds of them are intended.  
B) About half of them are unintended.  
C) Two thirds of them are unintended.  
D) About half of them are intended.

Q: Why does the speaker say about pregnancies?

解析: 根据原文 This is not a problem in developing countries, about half of all pregnancies globally are unintended. 因此 B 选项正确, 属于原文重现, 题目简单。

25. A) It is essential to the well-being of all species on earth.

B) It is essential to the well-being of yourself on earth.

C) It is essential to the well-being of other species on earth.

D) It is essential to the well-being of people species on earth.

Q: How does a speaker view the study of populations?

解析: 根据原文 It is the means to intervene more wisely and more effectively in the real world to improve the well-being not only of yourself, important as that maybe, but of people around you and of other species 因此 A 选项正确。

### Part III

### Reading comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

26. F focused 专注的

...are actually more likely to stay on task, remain (...) better...

根据 remain...better, remain 是系动词, 可判断此空填表语, 由形容词或者可作形容词的过去分词来充当, 再根据前面的 stay on task(专注于任务), 与之应表达相似的含义, 可推断此处为 remain focused better(更好地集中注意力)。意思为“实际上更专注于任务, 能更好地集中精力”。

27. L trigger 触发

...the act of using verbal clues to (...) mental pictures helps people function quicker.

前面出现 to, 可判断此空填动词原形, 只有 G. incur (招致, 多接负面词汇) 和 L. trigger (触发) 是

动词，这句话的动词为 helps，说明“...mental pictures”这件事是有积极意义的，因 incur 带有消极色彩，可排除。故此处填 trigger。

意思为“采用语言提示可以触发记忆图像来帮助人们更快地行动”。

28. O volunteers 志愿者

In one experiment ... to twenty (...)

由 twenty 可判断此空填复数名词，只有 K. spectators(观察者)和 O. volunteers(志愿者)是复数名词，因为前面是 in one experiment 在实验中，所以此空是参加实验的对象，带入 showed pictures to ... (把图片给.....看)，故此处填 volunteers。

29. H instructed 指导 30. J sealed 封闭

Half were (...) to repeat out loud...and the other half kept their lips (...)

第一个空使用了被动语态，故此空填过去分词，H. instructed(指导)和 J. sealed(封闭)，带入推断第一个空填 instructed。

第二个空，Keep 是系动词，第二个空充当表语，根据句子结构 half...and the other half...，此处与 repeat out loud 大声读出声是相反的，是不发出声音的，故为 keep lips sealed(闭上嘴)。

意思为“一半人收到指示，要大声读出来，另一半人闭上嘴”。

31. M uttering 说出

that (...) the name of ... helped quicken someone's pace..., but talking about uncommon items ...

可判断此空充当 that 从句的主语，此空应为动名词充当主语。后半句为 but talking about uncommon items，与前半句...the name of a common product 形成对比，此处填与 talking about 意思相近形式相同的动词，且故选 uttering。



意思为“说出普通物品的名称……,但谈论不一般的物品……”。

32. A apparently 显然 33. C brilliance 才智

doing so when you've (...) matured is not a great sign of (...)

可判断此空填副词, A. apparently (显然地) 和 I. obscurely (模糊地) 带入 when you've ... matured (当你... 成熟), 故选 apparently.

可判断此空填名词, B. arrogance (傲慢), C. brilliance (才华), N. volume (音量), 带入 a great sign of ... (.....的表象), 故选 brilliance.

意思为“当你明显成熟了, 这样做不是太聪明的表现”。

34. D claiming 声称

这句话句已有谓语动词 hope, 且空格之前有逗号, 可判断此空应该是非谓语, 动作是主动发出的, 所以是非谓语动词的主动形式。

35. N volume 音量

可判断此空填名词, at any volume 以任何音量。

## Section B

### 【解析】

36. Working-class parents teach their children to be obedient and show respect to adult.

答案: G 原文出处: They are taught to be compliant and deferential to adults.

37. American parents, whether rich or poor, have similar expectations of their children despite different ways of parents.

答案: F 原文出处: American parents want similar things for their children, the Pew report and past research



have found: for them to be healthy and happy, honest and ethical, caring and compassionate. There is no best parenting style or philosophy, researchers say,

38.While rich parents are more concerned with their children's psychological well-being, poor parents are more worried about their children's safety.

答案 : M 原文出处 : While bullying is parents' greatest concern over all, nearly half of low-income parents worry their child will get shot, compared with one-fifth of high-income parents. They are more worried about their children being depressed or anxious.

39.The increasing differences in child rearing between rich and poor families reflect growing social inequality.

答案 : D 原文出处 : The class differences in child rearing are growing, researchers say — a symptom of widening inequality with far-reaching consequences.

40.Parenting approaches of working-class and affluent families both have advantages.

答案 : G 原文出处 : There are benefits to both approaches.

41.Higher-income families and working-class families now tend to live in different neighborhoods.

答案 : O 原文出处 People used to live near people of different income levels; neighborhoods are now more segregated by income.

42.Physical punishment is used much less by well-educated parents.

答案 : K 原文出处 Discipline techniques vary by education level: 8 percent of those with a postgraduate degree say they often spank their children, compared with 22 percent of those with a high school degree or less.

43.Ms. Lareau doesn't believe participating in fewer after-class activists will negatively affect children's development.

答案 : H 原文出处 "Will parents be damaging children if they have one fewer organized activity? No, I really doubt it."

44.Wealthy parents are concerned about their children's mental health and busy schedules.

答案 : B 原文出处 : There are usually two parents, who spend a lot of time reading to children and worrying about their anxiety levels and hectic schedules.

45. Some socioeconomic differences in child rearing have shrunk in the past ten years.

答案 :P 原文出处 Yet there are recent signs that the gap could be starting to shrink. In the past decade, even as income inequality has grown, some of the socioeconomic differences in parenting, like reading to children and going to libraries, have narrowed.

## Section C

### Passage One

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

答案 : D. Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

定位词 : many researchers 和 accept

定位句 : many researchers broadly(=generally) agree(accept) that public access to raw data would accelerate science

解析 : Open data sharing=public access to raw data / 原词重现 science

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

答案 : A. opposed

定位词 : most researchers 和 making their own data public

定位句 : Historically, most scientists(=most researchers) have objected to sharing(making their own data public) for many reasons.

解析 : objected to=opposed

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

答案 : C. The belief that research data is private intellectual property.

定位词 : open data sharing 和 hinder

定位句 : But the barriers(=hinder) are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public(=open data sharing).

解析 : 定位句无答案, 故往后文看 scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is

viewed as a private preserve.”其中原词重现 data / private 同义替换 The belief=the culture

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

答案：C. The changing attitude of journals and funders.

定位词：lift some of the barriers 和 open data sharing

定位句：But the barriers(=hinder) are disappearing ( =lift ) , in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientist to make their data public(=open data sharing).

解析：原词重现 journals / funding agencies

50. Dryad serve as an example to show how open data sharing\_\_\_\_\_.

答案：B. benefits sharers and users alike

定位词：Dryad 和 open data sharing

定位句：由于是例证题，答案多在定位词前面，故定位到 the practice is not purely altruistic ( 利他的 ).

解析：意思转化 not purely altruistic= benefits sharers and users alike

## Passage Two

51. 答案： B It was unaffordable for ordinary people.

此题为推理题，题干关键词是 Grand Tour，据此定位到原文“...Thus was born the idea of the Grand Tour...”。答案句在定位词附近，随后原文提到“Travel was arduous and costly... , possible only for a privileged class”，即：旅游太贵了，可能只有特权阶层的人才可享有。由此可推断出：普通人无法支付得起，B 选项符合文意。A 选项的错误之处在于概念扩大，将原文的“young aristocrats ( 年轻贵族 )”扩大成了“young people ( 年轻人 )”；C 选项的错误之处在于将原文的“introduce ( 引入 )”替换成了“produce ( 产生 )”；D 选项的错误之处在于“compulsory part of college education ( 大学教育的义务部分 )”无中生有。

52. 答案：C They were versed in literature and interested in art.

此题为细节题，题干关键词是 Grand Tourists，明确题干问的是 in common（共同特征），据此定位到原文“Grand Tourist was typically...”。在这里 typically 与 in common 意思对应，故答案句为后面“a young man with a thorough grounding in Greek and Latin literature ... and some interest in art”，即：精通希腊和拉丁文学，……对艺术有兴趣。C 选项提到了 literature and art，且“were versed in”与“with a thorough grounding in”同义替换，“interested”与“interest”对应，C 选项符合文意。A 选项的错误之处在于“geographic knowledge（地理知识）”无中生有；B 选项“courageous and venturesome（勇敢且具有冒险精神）”无中生有；D 项“travel and outdoor-life experience（旅行和户外活动经历）”无中生有。

53. 答案：D They gained some knowledge of classical art and architecture.

此题为细节题，题干关键词是 Grand Tourists，明确题干问的是旅游的“benefit（好处）”，据此定位到原文“Most Grand Tourists, however, ..., and expected to return home with souvenirs of their travels as well as an understanding of art and architecture formed by exposure to great masterpieces”。由此可知，好处之一是通过作品来理解艺术和建筑，D 选项提到了 art and architecture，且“gain some knowledge”对应原文“understanding”。A 选项的错误之处在于“inspiration（灵感）”无中生有；B 选项的错误之处在于概念扩大，将原文的“art and architecture”扩大成了“early human civilization（早期人类文明）”；C 选项的错误之处在于“origin of modern art forms（现代艺术形式的起源）”无中生有。

54. 答案：B Europe hardly had any museums before the 19th century.

此题为细节题，题干关键词是 Grand Tourists, private collections, 明确题干问的是“why（原因）”，据此定位到原文“Since there were few museums anywhere in Europe before the close of the eighteenth century, Grand Tourists often saw paintings and sculptures by gaining admission to private collections, and many were eager to ...”。此句中 since 表原因，因为在十八世纪末之前，欧洲没有博物馆。B 选项：“before the

19th century ( 在 19 世纪之前 ) ” , 与原文时间一致,“hardly had any museums”“没有博物馆”, 与原文意思一致, 故 B 项正确。A 选项“buy unique souvenirs ( 买独特的纪念品 ) ”在前文提及, 没有回答原因, 不在答案句范围内。

C 选项不在答案句范围内; D 选项“私人收藏品具有更大的多样性”, 无中生有。

55 . 答案 : A There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings.

此题为细节题, 题干关键词是 architecture in England, 明确题干问的是 Grand Tour 的 influence ( 影响 ), 据此定位到原文“ In England, where architecture ..... ”这句话。“noblemen applied what they learned from... and the evocative ruins of Rome to their own country houses and gardens.”, 即: 一些贵族把罗马废墟式的风格应用到了他们自己国家的房子和花园中, A 选项“ There appeared more and more Roman-style buildings ”和原文意思相符, 为正确选项。B 选项: “move into Roman-style villas ( 搬到了具有罗马风格的别墅 ) ”无中生有; C 选项“all”表述过于绝对; D 选项“意大利建筑师被雇佣去设计房子和花园”, 无中生有。

#### Part IV

#### Translation

(30 minutes)

本次六级翻译总体难度中等。选材方面, 本次翻译在文章选材方面则围绕着中国的三大朝代做文章。有意思的是, 笔者发现部分描述句子来自维基百科。句法方面, 简单句、并列句和定语从句是出现最频繁的考点, 比较难的考点涉及了无主句和被动句的翻译。词汇方面, 并未出现大量的生僻词。难词, 比如“蓬勃发展”flourish 大家可以用解释性的翻译, 处理为 develop rapidly。

宋朝始于 960 年, 一直延续到 1279 年。这一时期, 中国经济大幅增长, 成为世界上最先进的经济体,



科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。宋朝还是最早使用火药并发明了活字 (movable-type) 印刷。人口增长迅速, 越来越多的人住进城市, 那里有热闹的娱乐场所。社会生活多种多样。人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

### 【译文】

The Song dynasty began in 960 and continued until 1279. During this period, China's economy expanded significantly and became the most advanced one in the world, with technology, science, philosophy, and mathematics flourishing. China of the Song dynasty was the first country in world history to issue paper money. This dynasty also saw the first known use of gunpowder, as well as the invention of movable-type printing. The population grew rapidly and an increasing number of people moved into cities, which had lively entertainment quarters. Social life during the Song was vibrant. Citizens gathered to view and trade precious artworks. The Song government system was also advanced at the time. All government officials were selected and appointed through competitive examinations.

### 【解析】

①宋朝始于 960 年, 一致延续到 1279 年。

句法方面: 两个动词“始于”和“延续”, 可以用并列连词 and 连接翻译。注意用过去时态翻译这些动词, 下同。

词法方面: 朝代的翻译已经不是四六级第一次考了, 注意加定冠词 the, 首字母大写, 以及 dynasty 的拼写。

②这一时期, 中国经济大幅增长, 成为世界上最先进的经济体, 科学、技术、哲学和数学蓬勃发展。

句法方面 这边总共三个动词: “增长”“成为”处于同一层级作为谓语动词翻译并用并列连词 and 连接; “发展”这个词用来解释经济成就, 所以用 with 的独立主格作伴随状语这样的亮点结构进行翻译。

词法方面：蓬勃发展用 flourish 翻译较为地道，如果想不到的同学就解释性翻译为 develop rapidly

③宋代中国是世界历史上首先发行纸币的国家。

句法方面：主系表的简单句，难点在于定语的翻译“世界历史上首先发行纸币的”，该定语中出现了动词“发行”，用不定式后置翻译处理即可。

词法方面：纸币，就是纸钱（不是烧的“纸钱”），paper money

④宋朝还是最早使用火药并发明了活字（movable-type）印刷。

句法方面：严格意义来说宋朝并不是使用和发明的动作直接发出者，属于无主句的考点。所以译文采用了增译法，运用了时间词+see 这样“动词拟人”的结构，后面两个动词“使用”和“发明”相应处理成名词。

词法方面：最早 first known，想不到的同学简单处理成 first

⑤人口增长迅速，越来越多的人住进城市，那里有热闹的娱乐场所。

句法方面：“增长”和“住进”两个动词用并列句翻译，后面的“有”用定语从句引入，来修饰前句的“城市”。

需要注意的是，如果选用 where 作引导词的话，要写成 where there were lively entertainment quarters，而不能译为 where had lively entertainment quarters。

词法方面：热闹，就是活跃，lively；翻译为 noisy 不是很妥帖，有贬义的含义。

⑥社会生活多种多样。

句法方面：主系表的简单句，形容词作表语。

词法方面：想不到 vibrant，也可以用 colorful。

⑦人们聚集在一起观看和交易珍贵艺术品。

句法方面：简单句，“观看”和“交易”作为“聚集”的目的，用不定式处理

词法方面：珍贵，precious 或者 valuable；artwork 是可数名词注意不要遗漏“s”。

⑧宋朝的政府体制在当时也是先进的。

句法方面：主系表的简单句，形容词作表语。

词法方面：政府体制，译文中“体制”用 system 翻译，大家也可以用 government 直接翻译“政府体制”。

⑨政府官员均通过竞争性考试选拔任用。

句法方面：考查被动句的翻译，因为可以发现主语和动词“选拔任用”构成的是被动关系

词法方面：“选择”select、“任用”appoint 想不到的同学简单翻译为 choose。