

The Key to Model Test Two

Part I Writing

参考范文

My View on Square Dancing

As a positive way to maintain physical fitness, square dancing has become increasingly popular in China. But unfortunately, it has also provoked a national controversy because of the din it creates.

As for me, square dancing is indeed a good way of keeping fit, but there is no denying that to some extent, it has the negative influence of disturbing other residents and occupying public space. Accordingly, in view of these facts, we can do a lot to resolve the conflict. First, local governments should make rules to regulate square dancing by designating specific areas for dancers and setting noise limits. Second, extensive publicity of putting oneself in others' shoes should be made. Whatever the choice of entertainment is, it is vital not to affect other people's lives, and square dancing is no exception. Third, senior citizens' frantic love for square dancing also reflects their lack of recreational activities and their desire for companionship. Therefore, each individual should show more concern for our elders and accompany them more often to enrich their spiritual life.

In conclusion, I am convinced that with our joint efforts, China's square dancers will dance in the right direction.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: Good morning. Welcome to Bank of the USA. How may I help you today?

W: (1-1) Hi, I need to transfer some money to another account. It's urgent.

M: OK. Have you made a wire transfer at our bank before?

W: No. I've never made a transfer before.

M: It's alright. I will take you through the procedure. (1-2) Are you transferring funds to a company or an individual account?

W: (1-3) A company account. I need to pay a bill.

M: OK. I'll need the name of the company and their bank routing number as well as their bank's address and phone number.

W: I have all the information in this folder.

M: Well, you've come prepared. (2) I have all the necessary materials, so we can go ahead and make the transfer right now. It's a simple transaction, and we can process it today.

W: Oh, that's such a relief. I don't want the payment to be overdue. Thank you so much.

M: It's my pleasure. Is there anything else that I can do for you?

W: One more thing. I would like to withdraw my money and close my personal account now.

M: May I see your passbook?

W: Here you are.

M: (3-1) This is a sizable sum. Is there any reason you are closing your account with us?

W: I will be leaving the city soon, so I have no need for this account.

M: I see. (3-2) Well, for this amount I will have to get my manager's approval.

W: No problem. I'll wait over there.

M: Thank you. This should only be a few minutes. If you would like, there is coffee by those sofas over there.

W: No, thanks. (4)Coffee makes me wired and I will be nervous enough carrying all that cash.

M: Our bank also offers customers security service. We will send a guard to accompany you to your destination if necessary.

W: Well, that is some consolation.

1. Why does the woman come to the bank? C)

2. When can they make the transaction? B)

3. Why does the man have to get his manager's approval to close the woman's account? A)

4. How does the woman feel after drinking coffee? B)

Conversation Two

W: Today we have Daniel Leviton with us to share his opinion on confidence. Daniel is an author, neuroscientist, doctor, and teacher. Welcome!

M: Thank you. Today, I would like to tell you that having confidence will help you a lot, (5)but being over-confident will lead you to something bad. Like this Mark Twain quote: "It ain't what you don't know that gets you into trouble. It's what you know for sure that just isn't so."

W: What does that mean?

M: I will give you an example in the medical field. If you're sure that an alternative treatment will help cure you better than Western medicine, you will abandon the traditional treatment. Two thirds of cancer patients think that alternative medicine will prolong their lives.

W: Then what is the result of this?

M: (6)In fact, patients who turn to an alternative treatment are twice as likely to die of their cancers, and they die earlier.

W: That is because if you're sure that your choice of something is right, you're not gonna be open-minded about any new evidence that might come in that could or should cause you to change your mind. Am I right?

M: You are totally right. In addition to being a doctor, I'm a college professor as well, and I train PhD students for careers as neuroscientists. (7)They come into my laboratory full of confidence. They have been at the top of every class in their entire lives. I spend most of my time trying to teach them that they don't know everything they think they do. My job as a teacher really is to unteach them.

W: But how can you unteach students when your job is to teach them?

M: I'm always asking, why do you think that? What's the evidence? (8)Knowledge can only be created in an environment where we're open to the possibility that we're wrong. I think that all of us should be capable of this kind of critical thinking.

W: A great lesson for all of us.

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about? C)

6. What does the man say about patients who turn to an alternative treatment? A)

7. What does the man say about his students? B)

8. What can we learn from the end of the conversation? C)

Section B

Passage One

(9)Participants in Girls on Rock get to explore forests, hike mountains and sleep under the stars. But that is only part of the experience the young women seek in the free Colorado-based educational program. The program also provides them the chance to carry out field research with actual scientists. Girls on Rock is part of the organization Inspiring Girls Expeditions. The group supports similar programs in the American states of Alaska and Washington, and in the countries of Canada and Switzerland.

(10)In late July, a team of nine girls and five instructors launched the first Girls on Rock trip. The group spent 12 days in the Gore Mountains near Frisco, Colorado. Each girl took turns climbing a wall of rock. After climbing, the girls took a hike. During the hike, they stopped for a lesson on map reading. They also learned how to find their position on Earth using nothing but a thin rope and information about their current elevation. The young women had

several reasons for wanting to enter the program. They wanted to meet new people, be involved in science during the summer break and face fears. They were surprised by how quickly they made friends as they learned how to trust themselves and others. (11) Girls on Rock does not consider academic performance when choosing participants. Instead, interested girls are asked to explain in writing why they want to participate in the program.

9. What can we learn about the program Girls on Rock? C)
10. How many people were involved in the first Girls on Rock trip? D)
11. What can we learn about Girls on Rock from the end of the talk? B)

Passage Two

(12) Lionfish are known for their beauty and unusual look. But lionfish are also poisonous, with extremely long and separated spines to carry and shoot poison. The native environment for lionfish includes the South Pacific and Indian Ocean. However, sea experts say lionfish were at some time released into the Atlantic Ocean, likely by people who had kept them in tanks. (13) Lionfish are currently considered a great threat to coral reefs and related sea life in coastal waters of the southeastern United States and Caribbean. Scientists say the fish is a top predator that competes for food and space with native fish in the area.

Now there is a new solution for fighting back. University researchers are developing an underwater robot to hunt down, kill and collect lionfish. (14) A student-led team at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts developed the robot. The team recently demonstrated the device and is continuing to test and make changes to it. The team says that the robot is designed to recognize the lionfish, chase it and shoot the animal with a spear, which then separates from the robot and floats the fish to the surface for collection. Craig Putnam is a computer science professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute and a director of the school's Robotics Engineering Program. He says the robot was built to simplify the process of hunting down and collecting this aggressive fish. (15) Putnam said his team trained the robot system by showing it thousands of images of lionfish in different colours, from many directions and under different lighting conditions. The robot can correctly identify lionfish about 95% of the time, he added.

12. What does the speaker say about lionfish? B)
13. What are lionfish doing to the Atlantic Ocean? A)
14. What can we learn about the team that developed the robot? D)
15. How did the team train the robot system to hunt down the lionfish? C)

Section C

Recording One

(16) The non-governmental environmental group Greenpeace reports that plastic and chemical pollution is often found in snow and seawater collected by researchers in Antarctica. Greenpeace said its scientists gathered water and snow samples from Antarctica during a visit between January to March of this year. Laboratory tests confirmed the effect of humanity on the continent. "It was about one microplastic piece at least per liter. When you think of extrapolating that out to the scale of the Antarctic Ocean, it's really, really significant," said Greenpeace's Louisa Casson. She noted that, in the past, scientists thought the currents around the Antarctic Ocean might protect it from plastic pollution found in much of the world's oceans. But now, she said, evidence is increasingly showing that there might be little, if any, protection.

Microplastics are extremely small particles of plastic. They come from the breakdown of bottles and other plastic waste in the world's oceans. In addition to microplastics, the Greenpeace study also confirmed the presence of chemicals widely used in industrial processes. (17) The United Nations estimates that 8 million tons of plastic are dropped into the oceans every year. Plastic has been shown to harm wildlife. An example of this happened several days ago in southern Thailand. That was when a pilot whale died after swallowing 80 pieces of plastic waste. Tests showed the waste weighed about eight kilograms. International concern about plastic pollution is rising. (18) In India, Prime Minister Narendra Modi recently promised to ban all single-use plastic by 2022. In the city of Mumbai, Bollywood movie stars have been taking part in waste clean-up activities at Versova beach. Actress Abigail Pande told reporters she was surprised at the amount of waste she found. "I am having fun cleaning this place. But it is also very sad because once I came here, I got to know that the amount of waste is so high that if you dig the ground four feet,

you will still find plastic inside. And it will take years to properly clean the beach,” Pande said. Plastic has now been found in every corner of the world’s oceans, from the bottom of the Pacific Mariana Trench to Antarctica. In October, world governments will decide on a European Union proposal to create an Antarctic Ocean sanctuary. At 1.8 million square kilometers, the sanctuary would be the largest protected area on Earth.

16. What can we learn about the group Greenpeace? C)
17. How many plastics are dropped into the oceans every year according to the United Nations? B)
18. What will India do to reduce plastic pollution according to Prime Minister Narendra Modi? A)

Recording Two

Major world automakers have already invested heavily in electric vehicles and related technology—and they are committed to keep doing so. Some have even promised to stop producing vehicles that run only on gas or diesel fuel in the future. (19) The changes to the auto industry demonstrate the growing number of buyers willing to spend more money on environmentally friendly cars. (20) But one of the main issues with the technology is that drivers need to charge the batteries often to be able to travel longer distances. The batteries themselves can also greatly increase the price of the vehicles. They can also be very costly to replace. Now, a new technology is being developed and tested in Sweden to help resolve these issues. Engineers there have created what is thought to be the world’s first operating electrified road. A Swedish company, Elways, invented the technology. The project, involving several companies, is called eRoadArlanda. A large, specially built electric truck transports goods along a two-kilometer-long stretch of road from Stockholm’s Arlanda airport. The truck’s battery is charged from the electrified road as it travels.

CEO Hans Saell has led the project since 2013. He explains that the technology works in a simple way. A 15-centimeter-wide electrical rail is built into the road. The vehicle contains equipment that automatically senses the electrified road. An arm then lowers from the vehicle to make contact with the rail. Saell says the system is designed to make continuous charging on the road effortless for the driver. (21) He says the system can be built into existing roads to reduce costs. He estimates that putting in a highly developed version of eRoadArlanda’s technology would cost about 1 million dollars per kilometer. That amount sounds like a big number and could add up fast over thousands of kilometers. But Saell says the cost is still a lot less when compared to other transportation infrastructure projects. He added that the vehicle equipment also costs much less than systems that would require electrical equipment above ground, such as railways or street cars. Project leaders say the electrified road has been tested in all kinds of weather and even proved effective in snow and ice. Saell says the powered road is also safe because the electricity is below the surface and well covered. The road is also not electrified all the time. The electricity turns on in 50-meter stretches only when an equipped vehicle is travelling on the road. (22) Saell says the eRoadArlanda system still needs a lot of development before it will be ready for wide industrial use. But he estimates this could happen in just 5 to 10 years.

19. What do the changes to the auto industry show? C)
20. What is a major issue with the electric vehicles? D)
21. What does Hans Saell say about eRoadArlanda system? C)
22. What can we learn about eRoadArlanda system? D)

Recording Three

There have been many improvements in how weather experts predict the path of hurricanes, powerful storms that form in the ocean. (23) However, forecasters still struggle when trying to estimate one quality of a coming storm: its intensity. Intensity measurements would help people prepare for flooding and deadly winds. In 2017, the US government’s National Hurricane Centre reported that it had failed to correctly predict the sudden intensification of the 2016 hurricane called Matthew. That storm strengthened very quickly, with winds reaching up to 270 kilometers per hour. It caused major destruction in the Caribbean, including killing more than 1 000 people in Haiti, according to Reuters. (24) Scientists say there are several scientific models for predicting hurricane intensity, but they are all of limited use. The current science of tracking a storm’s path depends heavily on information about conditions on its edges. But, intensity is based on what is happening in the middle of it. Generally, measurements are taken one of three ways. Sometimes researchers fly a “hurricane hunter” aircraft into the storm. Other times, they use a device called a weather buoy to measure wind speeds as a storm passes over. Or, they get information from satellites. One project to gather more information to predict intensity is the Cyclone Global Navigation Satellite System, or CYGNSS

for short. CYGNSS is a group of eight low-orbit satellites. The American space agency, NASA launched it in 2016. Earlier satellites had trouble measuring ocean surface winds at the centre of storms. Heavy rain at the centre often weakened their signals, NASA officials said.

Christopher Ruf is a lead investigator with CYGNSS and a climate science professor at the University of Michigan. He noted, “For storms that are changing really quickly, you could miss something like rapid intensification.” (25) NASA designed CYGNSS to measure surface winds in and near the centre of tropical storm systems. Researchers said that having more satellites means they can pass over the storms more often. And the low-orbit satellites are closer to the storms. So, experts get more real-time information to use for predicting intensity. At present, researchers are focusing on the 2017 season when hurricanes severely affected Texas, Florida and Puerto Rico. Storms caused hundreds of billions of dollars in damage. And researchers are re-examining information gathered from CYGNSS to see how it affected the quality of the forecasts and how it can be better used to predict intensity. CYGNSS could be fully operational next year, researchers said.

23. Which quality of a coming storm bothers forecasters? B)

24. What do scientists say about current scientific models for predicting hurricane intensity? A)

25. What can we learn about CYGNSS? D)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

★ 答案解析 ★

26. L) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于系动词 are 之后、in a new book 之前,因此空格处可填入现在分词(构成现在进行时)或填入过去分词(与 are 一同构成被动语态)。因为该句主语 they 指代的是 cold showers,不是动作的执行者,不能使用进行时态,因此空格处需要填入动词的过去分词形式,构成被动语态。此处意为“一本新书《那些不能杀死我们的事情》_____它们(冷水浴)”,即冷水浴被 _____,故答案为 recommended “推荐”。

27. D) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格处于 which 引导的非限制性定语从句中,先行词是 a new book,宾语是 the exploits“英勇的行为”,所以此处应填入动词第三人称单数形式作谓语。此处意为“该书 _____ 荷兰极冷狂热者维姆·霍夫的英勇事迹”。备选项中只有 charts“记录,跟踪”符合该语境,故为答案。

28. E) 【精析】名词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格前面有人称代词 his 和形容词 entire,因此需要填入名词。该处意为“冷水浴改变了他‘对外在世界的整体 _____’”。备选项中 disposition“意向,倾向”可与 toward 搭配,意为“对……的倾向”,故 disposition 为答案。

29. B) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,介词 from 后面应跟名词或动名词,空格后的 slowing 和 fighting 均为动名词,根据平行原则,空格处也应填入动名词。该句意为“洗冷水浴的好处有很

多,包括 _____ 免疫力、减缓衰老和抵御抑郁症。”备选项中只有 boosting“促进”符合题意,故为答案。

30. M) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格所填词为 who 引导的定语从句中的谓语,与前面的 has always preferred 是并列关系。因此,此处可能填入动词的过去分词,与前面的 has 构成现在完成时,或填入动词的第三人称单数形式,构成一般现在时。此处意为“作为一个一直喜欢寒冷,并 _____ 将炎热天气视为‘好天气’的人”。备选项中只有 resents“厌恶,憎恨”符合题意,故为答案。

31. A) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格所填词作谓语,与 tried 和 started 构成并列关系,表示一系列的动作,因此应填入动词的过去式。此处意为“我尝试了小睡, _____ 那个计划,然后转而开始在冰水中跳跃”。备选项中只有 abandoned“放弃”符合题意,故为答案。

32. C) 【精析】副词辨析题。空格所填词位于谓语动词 worked 之后,逗号后是 helping 引出的结果状语,所以此处应填入副词。该句意为“效果 _____,帮助我多挤出了几个小时的精力。”备选项中只有 brilliantly“极成功地”符合题意,故为答案。

33. N) 【精析】形容词辨析题。根据语法可知,空格位于不定代词 something 和副词词组 a little 之后,所以空格处应填入形容词与 a little 构成形容词短

语,后置修饰 something。此处意为“但是,我承认这样做有一些_____在里面”。备选项中只有 self-punishing“自我惩罚的”符合题意,故为答案。

34. O) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于 the desire to 之后,所以应填入动词原形,与 to 构成不定式结构,修饰名词 desire。此处意为“在渴望_____极端寒冷的背后,有一种以某种方式征服你自己的欲望”。备选项中 overcome 和 triumph 都有“胜

过,获胜”之意,不同之处是 overcome 是及物动词,可直接跟宾语,而 triumph over sth. 为常用搭配,此处空格后出现了 over,故 triumph 为答案。

35. D) 【精析】形容词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格位于名词 conflict 之前,因此应填入形容词。该句意为“结果更可能仅是更多的_____冲突。”结合上文“自己与自己摔跤(较量)”的语义可知,备选项中只有 inner“内部的,内心的”符合题意,故为答案。

Section B

★ 答案 解析 ★

36. 【译文】运动 1.5 至 3 小时的人与运动 45 分钟的人的精神健康状况几乎一样。

【定位】由题干中的 1.5 and 3 hours 和 three quarters of an hour 定位到原文 D) 段第一、二句。

- D) 【精析】细节推断题。定位句提到,最佳运动量是一周三至五次,每次 45 分钟。而每次 90 分钟以上的锻炼所带来的好处并无太大区别——除非达到三个小时。由此可知,90 分钟到三个小时之间的运动量所带来的好处与 45 分钟的运动量差不多。由下文可知,定位句中的 benefit 是指改善精神健康状况。题干中的 were almost in the same mental health condition 对应原文中的 wasn't a big difference in benefit,故 D) 为答案。

37. 【译文】春季健康公司的首席科学家认为人们在做自行车运动时可以认真考虑事情或重新评估生活中所发生的状况。

【定位】由题干中的 chief scientist at Spring Health、reassess 和 cycling 定位到原文 G) 段第一句和最后一句。

- G) 【精析】同义转述题。定位段最后一句提到,但这也是一个机会,让你在相对较长的一段时间内不工作,并开始认真考虑一些事情,也许是重新评估生活中所发生的状况。由该段第一句可知,这是 Chekroud,即春季健康公司的首席科学家所说的话。由此可知,春季健康公司的首席科学家认为,人们可以在做自行车运动时认真考虑一些事情或者重新评估生活中所发生的状况。题干中的 consider things thoroughly 和 reassess what goes on in their life 分别是原文中 think things through 和 reevaluate situations that happen in your life 的同义转述,故 G) 为答案。

38. 【译文】加里·库尼博士在报告中更喜欢用身体活动而不是运动这个标签。

【定位】由题干中的 Dr. Gary Cooney、label 和 physical activity 定位到原文 I) 段。

- I) 【精析】细节推断题。该段第一句提到,该报告囊括

了 75 种“运动”,导致一些专家更喜欢用另一个标签来代替。紧接着下文以加里·库尼博士所说的话为例说明该点,也就是说加里·库尼博士也是这些专家之一。该段最后一句提到“该研究……以其包罗万象的方式,被认为是关于身体活动而非运动的研究可能会更准确一些。”由此可知,第一句中的 another label 是指 physical activity,用来取代 exercise 这一标签,故 I) 为答案。

39. 【译文】有双相情感障碍等心理问题的受访者可能不太能够准确地自述。

【定位】由题干中的 bipolar affective disorder 定位到原文 M) 段。

- M) 【精析】细节推断题。M) 段提到,库尼表示,因为调查的回答是自述的,那些像有精神分裂症、分裂情感性障碍或双相情感障碍等疾病的患者,准确自述的能力会有所下降。由原文中的 the answers to the survey are self-reported 可知,该句中的 individuals 是指调查中的受访者;so 指代上文中提到的 self-reported。题干中的 psychological problems 和 less able 分别对应原文中的 conditions 和 a diminished ability,故 M) 为答案。

40. 【译文】美国疾病控制与预防中心的数据显示,不锻炼的受试者比那些锻炼的人更常感到有压力或抑郁。

【定位】由题干中的 US Centres for Disease Control and Prevention、stressful 和 depressed 定位到原文 A) 段第三句和第五、六句。

- A) 【精析】同义转述题。A) 段第三句提到,研究人员分析了 2011 年、2013 年和 2015 年美国疾病控制与预防中心调查中 120 万名美国成年人的回答数据。由此可知,研究数据来自美国疾病控制与预防中心。该段最后两句又指出,在过去的一个月里,那些报告说锻炼了的人自述精神健康状况不良的天数比那些不锻炼的人大约少 1.5 天。据报告,精神健康状况不良在该研究中是指压力、抑郁和情绪障碍。由此可知,美国疾病控制与预防中心的调查数据表明,不锻炼的

受试者比那些锻炼的人更经常处于精神健康不良状态,即更容易感到有压力或抑郁。题干中的 participants without exercise 和 those who exercised 分别是原文中 those who did not exercise 和 those who reported exercising 的同义转述;stressful 和 depressed 分别对应原文中的 stress 和 depression,故 A)为答案。

41. 【译文】在切克罗看来,除抑郁症和焦虑症以外的精神健康问题在研究中被更少提及的部分原因是它们是极端案例。

【定位】由题干中的 mental health problems 和 edge cases 定位到原文 L)段第二句和最后一句。

- L) 【精析】细节推断题。该段第二句提到“我认为,与那篇特别评论相比,我们对此较少关注的部分原因是我们知道抑郁症和焦虑症都是最常见的精神健康问题。”由上一句可知,该句中的 I 是指 Chekroud。紧接着最后一句提到“将来我们可能会开始研究不同的疾病类型,可能会看到不同的模式,但我认为总的来说,在这种情况下,它还是一种极端案例。”由此可知,除抑郁症和焦虑症以外的精神健康问题皆属于极端案例。题干中的 less mentioned 对应原文中的 less concerned,故 L)为答案。

42. 【译文】可变的社会或人口因素对精神健康的改善作用不如运动带来的大。

【定位】根据题干中的 contribution 和 changeable social or demographic factor 定位到原文 H)段最后一句。

- H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,从运动中看到的对精神健康的改善仍超过其他可改变的社会或人口因素,如教育、体重指数或家庭收入。由上文可知,定位句中的 improvement 是指 improvement of mental health。题干中的 the contribution made to mental health by 对应原文中的 the improvement seen from;题干中的 changeable 是原文中 modifiable 的近义词。题干是对定位句的概括,故 H)为答案。

43. 【译文】经医生确认后,病人应该制订锻炼计划,并像服药一样定期执行。

【定位】由题干中的 doctors' verification、make a plan 和 taking medicine 定位到原文 O)段第二句。

- O) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,如果医生回答是肯定的,那么你就设法制订计划,并确保该计划能像其他治疗方式一样——如果你要吃药,那么你要想出一个定期服药的办法。由此可知,经医生确认后,病人应该制订锻炼计划,并像服药一样定期执行。题干中的 doctors' verification 是原文中 the doctor says yes 的同义转述;make a plan 和 taking medicine 分别对应原文中的 figure out a plan 和 get pills,故 O)为答案。

44. 【译文】马德乌卡·特里维迪博士在《美国医学会杂志·精神病学》上写的文章说,中年时保持健康可以降低抑郁症的发病率。

【定位】根据题干中的 JAMA Psychiatry 和 keeping fit in middle age 定位到原文 B)段最后一句。

- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,马德乌卡·特里维迪博士并没有参与该研究,但最近在《美国医学会杂志·精神病学》上发表了一篇文章,将中年时的健身与较低的患抑郁症风险联系在一起。由上文可知,定位句句首的 he 是指 Dr. Madhukar Trivedi。题干中的 keeping fit in middle age 是原文中 midlife fitness 的同义转述;reduce the incidence 对应原文中的 lower risk,故 B)为答案。

45. 【译文】即使做家务也能使一个月内精神健康状况不良的天数减少约 10%。

【定位】由题干中的 doing housework 和 reduce about 10%定位到原文 F)段第二句。

- F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,即使是做家务琐事也能导致一个月里精神健康状况不良的天数大约减少 10%。题干中的 doing housework 和 reduce 分别对应原文中的 completing household chores 和 drop,故 F)为答案。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案 解析 ★

46. 【定位】由题干中的 the first two paragraphs 定位到原文前两段。

- A) 【精析】推理判断题。第一段提到,英国的一家超市成为世界上首家允许购物者使用其指尖静脉付款购买食品杂货的超市。紧接着第二段指出,在伦敦布鲁内尔大学的考斯特卡特便利店内,顾客如今可以使用能确认其身份的独特静脉分布图进行付款。由此推知,世界上首家使用手指静脉付款技术的超市就是考

斯特卡特超市,故答案为 A)。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 the finger vein scanners 和 submitting payments online 定位到原文第四段第二句。

- B) 【精析】推理判断题。由定位句可知,顾客的银行卡详细信息随后被存入支付服务提供商 Worldpay,这与网购时存储银行卡详细信息的方式一样。由上文可知,手指静脉扫描仪是用于超市,即实体店,由此

推知,在实体店使用手指静脉扫描仪付款与网上付款选择了相同的方式存储用户的银行卡信息,故答案为 B)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 fingerprint identification technology 定位到原文第五段。

C) 【精析】事实细节题。定位段指出,先前的研究发现,广泛应用于手机上的指纹识别易受到黑客攻击,甚至能够从手机屏幕上残留的手指污迹中得以复制。由此可知,指纹识别技术有可能由于手机上残留的手指痕迹而遭到复制,故 C) 为答案。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 the finger vein scanners 和 authenticate users to get into 定位到原文第八段。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。定位段指出,静脉扫描仪也被

用于出入戒备森严的英国警署,并至少在一家英国大型投资银行中被用于授权内部交易。由此可知,静脉扫描仪已被用于验证用户身份以便出入警署,故 B) 为答案。

50. 【定位】由题干中的 Simon Binns 定位到原文最后一段首句和末句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。最后一段末句提到,任何银行卡的详细信息都不会存储在零售商或斯塔勒公司那里,而是存储在 Worldpay 那里,这和网购时的存储方式一样。该段第一句提到,西蒙·宾斯是斯塔勒公司的商务总监。由此推测,斯塔勒公司和卖方都不会保留用户的银行卡信息,故答案为 D)。

★ 全文翻译 ★

(46-1) 英国的一家超市成为世界上首家允许购物者使用其指尖静脉付款购买食品杂货的超市。

(46-2) 在伦敦布鲁内尔大学的考斯特卡特便利店内,顾客如今可以使用能确认其身份的独特静脉分布图进行付款。

开发该技术的斯塔勒公司表示,他们正在与英国其他的大超市进行“严肃的谈判”,计划让数千家商店的收银处采用高科技手指静脉扫描仪。

静脉扫描仪的工作原理是利用红外线扫描人们手指的静脉,然后将这种独特的生物特征识别图与他们的银行卡相关联。(47) 顾客的银行卡详细信息随后被存入支付服务提供商 Worldpay,这与网购时存储银行卡详细信息的方式一样。这样,购物者可以在逛超市时除了双手什么都不用带,并且只花三秒就能用该技术付款。

(48) 这种技术会出现是由于先前的研究发现,广泛应用于手机上的指纹识别易受到黑客攻击,甚至能够从手机屏幕上残留的手指污迹中得以复制。

但斯塔勒公司声称,静脉识别技术是最安全的生物特征识别方法,因为它无法被复制或窃取。

斯塔勒公司表示,数十名学生已使用了该系统,预计到 11 月份,13 000 名学生中将有 3 000 人进行注册。

(49) 静脉扫描仪也被用于出入戒备森严的英国警署,并至少在一家英国大型投资银行中被用于授权内部交易。

斯塔勒公司也在与夜总会及健身房洽谈将该技术用于验证会员身份,甚至与英超足球俱乐部洽谈将该技术用于识别人们是否有权进入 VIP 服务专区。

该技术使用红外光来形成手指静脉分布的详细图像。它要求用户必须是活着的,这意味着如果一个罪犯砍下某人的手指(当然不太可能发生这种事),那么该技术将是无效的。斯塔勒公司表示,首次注册该系统只需一分钟,此后每次只需在超市收款处花数秒钟把手指放在扫描仪上。

(50-1) 斯塔勒公司的商务总监西蒙·宾斯告诉《每日电讯报》:“这让顾客付款变得如此便捷。他们无须携带现金或银行卡。他们无须记住密码。只需带上自己。这是最安全的生物特征识别方式。目前该安全系统遭到破解的事件还未发生。当你把手指放进扫描仪时,它会检查出你是否还活着,它会检测脉搏,还会检测血红蛋白。你的静脉分布图非常安全,因为它被作为二进制数字以加密形式保存在数据库中。(50-2) 任何银行卡的详细信息都不会存储在零售商或我们公司处,而是存储在 Worldpay 处,这和网购时的存储方式一样。”

Passage Two

★ 答案解析 ★

51. 【定位】由题干中的 the application of robots and artificial intelligence 定位到原文第一段和第二段第一句。

C) 【精析】事实细节题。第一段提到,使用机器人和人工智能可以提高生产率;第二段第一句提到,英国劳工联合会说,技术革新带来了更高的生产力水平,这应该给工人阶层带来更多裨益。技术革新就是指使用机器人和人工智能,可见英国劳工联合会认为机器人和人工智能的应用应该给工人阶层带来福祉,故

C) 为答案。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 data 和 PricewaterhouseCoopers 定位到原文第三段第一句。

B) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句引用了普华永道会计师事务所的数据,说明人工智能对英国经济的助力作用,而第二段中英国劳工联合会认为,生产率提高、经济发展应该给工人阶层带来福祉。由此推知,普华永道的数据为英国劳工联合会的论断提供了支持,故答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的人名关键词 Frances O'Grady 定位到原文第三段最后两句。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。由定位句可知,奥格拉迪说机器人和人工智能让人们以更低的成本制造更多的产品,促进国家繁荣,但是人们需要探讨由此带来的财富谁会从中受益,并提出工人们应分得自己应得的一份。由此可知,奥格拉迪也认为技术进步应该旨在提高人民福祉,故答案为 A)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 the waves of technological advances 定位到原文第四段和第六段前两句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。第四段提到,第一次工业革命后曾有过数次技术进步浪潮,但是并没有整体减少

工作岗位,只是扰乱了人们的工作类型。第五段继续讲述现在所经历的技术进步的影响。第六段前两句指出,不同产业的就业人员比例发生了彻底改变。由此可知,技术进步对劳动力结构产生了深刻影响,故答案为 D)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的人名关键词 David Gauke 定位到原文最后一段前两句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句提到,英国就业与养老金大臣大卫·高珂提出将退休年龄延长七年,这一提议预计将影响众多劳动者;而随后第二句中作者明确指出,英国劳工联合会要求推翻这个关于退休年龄的提议,故答案为 C)。

★ 全文翻译 ★

(51-1)英国劳工联合会(TUC)已经敦促政府利用广泛使用机器人和人工智能带来的生产率提高来扭转计划中对全国退休年龄的变革。

(51-2)在一年一度的布莱顿代表大会召开之前,英国劳工联合会称,技术革新带来了更高的生产力水平,这应给工人阶层带来更多裨益。它声称,目前主要是企业主受益,并没有通过增加工资或改善工作环境让工人阶层普遍受益。

(52)普华永道会计师事务所的分析显示,到2030年,由人工智能带来的生产率提升将使国内生产总值增加10%,这有助于增强英国经济,因为它寻求摆脱产出增长微弱的困扰。根据英国劳工联合会的看法,这也可以减轻工人们的压力,使他们能够工作到近七十岁。政府曾在七月份宣布,在2037年至2039年期间,退休年龄将从67岁提高到68岁。

(53)英国劳工联合会秘书长弗朗西斯·奥格拉迪说,“机器人和人工智能让我们以更低的成本制造更多的产品,促进国家繁荣。然而,我们需要探讨的是,谁从这笔财富中受益以及工人们如何得到他们应得的一份。”

(54-1)第一次工业革命后曾有过数次技术进步浪潮,那时效率低下的工作岗位被机器所取代,或者工作所需的人数减少。这些进步并没有整体减少工作岗位,但是扰乱了人们的工作类型。

人们担心当前的创新阶段可能更具破坏性,而生产率提高所带来的好处未必能转化为更高的工资。最新可获得的数据显示,自20世纪70年代中期以来,人们经历了前所未有的低失业率,但是由于通货膨胀超过了缓慢的收入增长,实际工资增长仍是负数。

(54-2)1950年,几乎三分之一的工作者就职于制造业,而十二分之一的工作者在专业或技术服务领域工作。到2016年,这个比例已经彻底改变,但是在受影响的领域,制造业减少的工作岗位并没有被相似或更高质量的工作所取代。前工业领域的工资仍然比全国平均工资低10%。

(55)英国就业与养老金大臣大卫·高珂提出将退休年龄延长七年,这一备受争议的提议预计将影响近40岁至刚40多岁的大约700万人。除了推翻关于退休年龄的提议,英国劳工联合会说,工人还应该有权进行中年职业评估,同时企业应该加大职场培训的投入。该联合会称,目前英国在这方面的投入只有欧盟平均数的一半。奥格拉迪说:“机器人不只是终结者。现在一部分工作岗位将会消失,但新的岗位会被创造出来。我们必须确保未来的工作不会比今天的差。”

Part IV Translation

Millions of people in China are sharing their lives with the world by online live streaming, which is not a new concept. In China, a variety of online live streaming applications have emerged one after another, and they are also used for commercial purposes, with individuals and companies using them to sell a wide range of products. Stars also use live streaming to directly interact with their fans. Online live streaming plays an important role in people's life, for it not only enables people's life to become more and more diverse, but also makes the communication among people more convenient and interesting.