

The Key to Model Test Five

Part I Writing

参考范文

Grammar or Grandma

The picture depicts a scene where a girl asks her grandma to help her with English while calling her “grammar”, a word similar to “grandma” in pronunciation. Clearly the girl is badly in need of help with her English grammar. Nowadays some people advocate that grammar is not important in English learning. However, as far as I am concerned, grammar still plays a vital role in the learning of English.

For one thing, grammar is of great importance in reading and listening comprehension. Only when you understand the structure of a complicated sentence can you get hold of its meaning. Otherwise, you cannot understand the sentence even if you know all the words. For another, grammar is also very important in speaking and writing. Your intentions may not be properly comprehended without correct grammar, which may lead to confusion or perhaps even conflicts. Therefore, when expressing yourself, you should use not only correct words but also correct grammar.

To sum up, grammar is useful and crucial in both receiving and delivering messages. You should exert yourself to master grammar in order to have a better command of English.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

W: Mr. Kim. Lots of people are suffering from being unable to sleep, including me.

M: Well, you must be feeling bad, twisting around, and trying to find a comfortable position. But you're probably only making matters worse.

W: Really. I thought changing positions would help.

M: (1)That's not right. What happens is that your heart rate actually increases, making it more difficult to relax. You may also have some bad habits that contribute to the problem.

W: Really? Like what?

M: (2-1)Do you rest frequently during the day? Do you get virtually no exercise, or do you exercise too much late in the day? Do you sleep a lot or sleep late on weekends?

W: You're talking about me! I'm leading a life like that. I guess lots of people do like this.

M: (2-2)Haha! Any of these facts might be leading to your insomnia by disrupting your body's natural rhythm.

W: What should we do then on those sleepless nights? Should we take some sleeping pills?

M: (3)Don't bother with sleeping pills; they can actually cause worse insomnia later.

W: I thought sleeping pills would help. (4-1)What're your suggestions for our audiences?

M: The best thing to do is to drink milk or eat cheese or tuna fish. They are all rich in amino acid that helps produce a substance in the brain that induces sleep. This substance will help you relax. And you'll be on the way to get a good night's sleep.

W: I'm so excited to hear all this. (4-2)I guess many of us will change our way of life since they have listened to our talk.

M: Your sleeping will become better and better if you insist.

W: I'm sure I will! (4-3) Thank you much for your advice and thanks for joining us this evening!

M: It's my pleasure.

1. According to the man, what happens when you turn and twist to get comfortable? **B)**
2. According to the man, what sometimes causes people to have trouble sleeping? **A)**
3. What does the man say about sleeping pills? **A)**
4. Where is the talk most probably happen? **C)**

Conversation Two

W: (5) What do you think about the movie?

M: Well... (6) I think *Harry Potter V* is an excellent piece of work. But it is not as good as the previous ones.

W: Really? I don't agree. I think it is incredible!

M: Why do you think so?

W: (7-1) Well, one of the most spectacular things about it is the special effects.

M: (7-2) You're right. The special effects create so many fantastic settings and mysterious costumes, weapons and creatures. They are vital to the success of this movie.

W: It's kind of cool that they still use the theme song for this movie.

M: Yeah! It reminds me of the previous scenes.

W: I know exactly what you mean! Hearing that song makes me feel homesick.

M: I think the overall plot of the movie is very interesting. But I don't think the character development is that strong. They just don't have a lot of funny or meaningful dialogues. (8) The writing is a little boring and this may be the only one weakness of this movie.

W: Well, maybe. But I like the little kid who plays young "Anakin Skywalker." I can't imagine anyone else playing that role.

M: I like him, too. He's so cute! You know, even though I am slightly disappointed, I can't wait for the next episode. I wonder when they're going to start making it and when it's scheduled for release.

W: I have no idea. But I hope it'll be even better than this one.

M: I hope so, too.

5. What are the two speakers talking about? **A)**
6. What does the man think of *Harry Potter V*? **D)**
7. What does the man think are vital to the success of this movie? **B)**
8. According to the man, what is the weakness of this movie? **C)**

Section B

Passage One

The new year always brings with it a cultural tradition of new possibilities. (9) We see it as a chance for renewal. We begin to dream of new possible selves. We design our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now. For some of us, we roll that dreamy film in our heads just because it's the beginning of a new year. But we aren't serious about making changes. We just make some half-hearted resolution and it evaporates after a week or two. The experience makes us feel less successful and leads us to discount our ability to change in the future. (10) It's not that change is impossible but that it won't last unless our resolutions are supported with plans for implementation. We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the specific steps that will carry us to our goal. Say your goal is to lose weight by dieting and cutting off sweets. But one night you just have to have a cookie. And you know there's a bag of your favorites in the cupboard. You want one, you eat two, you check the bag and find out you've just shot 132 calories. You say to yourself, "What the hell!" and polish off the whole bag. Then you begin to draw all kinds of

unpleasant conclusions about yourself. To protect your sense of self, you begin to discount the goal. You may think—“Well, dieting wasn’t that important to me and I won’t make it anyhow.” (11) So you abandon the goal and return to your bad habits.

9. What do people usually wish to do at the beginning of a new year? A)
10. How can people turn their new year’s resolutions into reality? D)
11. Why does the speaker mention the example of sweets and cookies? D)

Passage Two

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do, Americans spend more time at work than at any time since World War II. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized country. (12) Today, it exceeds every country but Japan where industrial employees load 2 155 hours a year compared with 1 951 in the US and 1 603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989, employed Americans added an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. (13) The workweek has remained at above 40 hours. But people are working more weeks each year. Specifically pay-time-off holidays, vacations, sick leave shrank by 50% in the 1980s. (14) As corporations have experienced *stiff* (激烈的) competition and slower growth of productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduced the professional and managerial ranks, leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than 7 million people hold a second job. (15) For the first time, large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even if it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

12. In which country do industrial employees work the longest hours? B)
13. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours? D)
14. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker? A)
15. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do? C)

Section C

Recording One

The first year of college is one of the best and the most interesting periods of life. You should be strong enough to step into the next stage of your life without doubts and hesitations. On the one hand, it can be stressing to leave your town and start communicating with the people you don’t know, but when you get used to the atmosphere, you’ll really appreciate and love the time spent in college.

You should find time to reflect on yourself and realize what really interests you. Take the responsibility for yourself and choose the list of majors you want to study. (16) Sure, you have the right to change the majors during the course of your college career, but it’s desirable to make a right decision faster. If you’re not sure what subjects to choose, then try to visit a couple of classes in order to understand what is better for you.

As far as I know, every respected college has a range of student programs, competitions, and part-time campus jobs. Plus, you can get acquainted with people who will help you start a successful career. When I was a freshman I had a chance to take a 4-week course in Europe. Also, many of my friends worked as volunteers at local hospitals.

One of the hardest things to do is to organize a student’s life. I want you to know that the most important thing to do is to find the balance in various activities of your life. It’s very difficult to deal with different subjects and students’ organizations at the same time. (17) First of all, you need to learn how to manage your time, because it is a key component to academic success. Then you’ll be able to organize your study, social and private life.

Nowadays all college campuses offer you a big variety of student organizations. (18) Different social and sport

organizations can help you express yourself and discover your interests. As a student, the first course you need is to make friends and get involved in different student communities. Your membership will improve your reputation in college and fill your busy student's life with new emotions and adventures.

Your study at college can be tough, but this period of life is the most colorful. (19) During your study, you develop your personality and meet new friends. Moreover, you can have fun, fall in love and enjoy the greatest four years of your life.

I hope this speech will rid you of all fears which keep you anxious about your first year. You need to remember that you are the only one who's responsible for your study. That's why you should learn how to manage your time and balance both college and private life.

16. What does the speaker suggest we do with our majors? A)
17. What is the key component to academic success? C)
18. What can help college students discover their interests? B)
19. What does the speaker say about college life? D)

Recording Two

Students in American schools learn from an early age to give presentations as part of their regular classroom activities. Children as young as five years old often give brief talks about objects they bring to school—called “show and tell.” This training is a basis for later public speaking.

Even so, many native English-speaking adults are afraid to speak or give presentations in front of a large group. (20) Speaking English in public meetings is necessary for many students and employees. The best way to improve is to practice public speaking in a friendly environment. Learners need to receive feedback about what they are doing well and about their mistakes. One group that gives members the chance to practice is Toastmasters, which is an international organization that holds weekly meetings. At the meetings, members each give a speech and give others advice about their speeches and speaking style.

Charles LeBeau is a public-speaking professor and consultant. He began his career in Japan in 1982. Currently, he teaches at two universities and at the Toshiba International Training Centre. He has also written books on the subject. (21) English language learners around the world use his book *Speaking of Speech*, which tells about a method of teaching public speaking for non-native speakers. Mr. LeBeau says a simple approach helps English learners, which is to simplify and break it down. First, there are basically three messages that the presenter is giving the audience, all simultaneously. The first is physical message. Physical message is basically body language. It's the way that our body, as a speaker, is talking to the audience. And then there's also the visual message. The visual message is the slides that we now make and show the audience. The third message is the story message. (22) The story message is the content of our presentation. So another way we can think of the story message is that it's the verbal message; it's what we say to the audience. The story message also includes how we organize our ideas to present to the audience.

20. What's the best way to improve English speaking? A)
21. What's Mr. LeBeau's approach to teaching public speaking for non-native speakers? C)
22. What's the story message? D)

Recording Three

Insects and diseases that attack food crops are moving as risen temperatures bring changes to the environment. (23) Plant diseases alone destroy an estimated 10 to 16 percent of the world's crops in the field, experts say, and plant diseases destroy another 6 to 12 percent after harvest.

A new study examines the movement of crop pests and diseases, and how it will affect agricultural production worldwide.

Dan Bebber is a senior research fellow at the University of Exeter in Britain. He says research has shown that wild plants and animals are moving toward Earth's North and South poles as the planet warms.

Mr. Bebbber wanted to know if the same thing was happening with organisms that attack agricultural crops. He examined reports of first sightings of new insects and diseases around the world. The records came from CABI—the Centre for Agricultural Bioscience International. He says the group began collecting information from developing and industrialized countries years ago.

(24) Dan Bebbber and his research team studied 612 different organisms—from viruses and bacteria to insects like beetles and butterflies. They found that since 1960, crop pests and diseases have been moving toward the poles at an average rate of about 3 kilometers each year. Mr. Bebbber says this puts the most productive farmland in the world in danger.

As new species of pests and diseases evolve and potentially the environment for them becomes more amenable at higher latitudes, the pressure on the breadbasket of the world is going to increase.

Farmers face other threats. Invasive species passed through trade are also causing problems. Gene Kritsky is an entomologist at the College of Mount St. Joseph in Ohio. He specializes in the study of insects. (25) He says climate change may improve conditions for some invasive species. It means that species in other parts of the world that might do well in warmer temperatures can now do well in the breadbasket of America.

Another entomologist Christian Krupke of Purdue University says the effects of these changes will depend very much on the crop, the insect and the disease. But he says the research is a warning sign that people should care about climate change and do something about it.

23. How bad are plant diseases to the crops? D)
24. What did Dan Bebbber and his research team study? C)
25. What does Gene Kritsky say about climate change? B)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

★ 答案 解析 ★

26. M) 【精析】形容词辨析题。根据句意可知,亚特兰大儿童医疗保健中心的医生治疗儿童由肥胖引起的并发症,空格处应当是对“并发症”一词的修饰限定,而空格后又有介词 to,故推断应填入形容词或动词的过去分词作后置定语。结合所给选项,related 可以和介词 to 搭配,意为“和……有关系的”,符合题意。contributed to 意为“致力于,贡献”,不符合句意,故排除。
27. C) 【精析】名词辨析题。空格位于一个插入成分中,该插入成分开头为冠词 a,故判断其应为名词短语,因此空格处应填入名词。后面一句提到了 the first phase of the campaign,故推断空格处应填入 campaign“运动;活动”。
28. L) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于不定式标志词 to 之后,因此空格处应填入动词原形。根据上下文,该中心开展的活动旨在引起人们对儿童肥胖问题的关注,因此这项活动的参与者必然包括父母和儿童,故应选 reach“被听到/看到”。
- interact 意为“相互影响;交流”,为不及物动词,而 spark 意为“激起”,两项均不符合句意,故均排除。
29. O) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于 and 之后,从结构上推断该空格和名词 conversation 一起与 raise awareness 构成并列结构,因此空格处应填入动词原形和 raise 保持一致。根据句意可知,该运动的第一阶段为“警示”广告,旨在引起人们的关注和_____人们讨论儿童肥胖问题。结合所给动词,spark“激起”符合题意,故为答案。
30. N) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于冠词和名词之间,故推断应填入形容词作定语。此处要表达的是“研究中一个_____发现是……”。结合研究发现的内容,即由 that 引导的表语从句的内容可知,此研究发现应该是 remarkable“非凡的,显著的”。apparent“显而易见的”不符合句意,故排除。
31. D) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于 were 和介词

about 之间,故推断应填入形容词,且该形容词必须能够和 about 搭配。根据句意可知,此处表达的是“只有 36% 的父母_____孩子的体重”。因此,答案为 concerned“担忧的”。

32. B) 【精析】形容词辨析题。由空格前面的 this 和空格后的 disconnect 判断,空格处应填入形容词修饰名词。由上一段可知,96% 的受访者认为儿童肥胖是一个严重问题,但只有 36% 的家长担心孩子的体重,这是一种明显的脱节,故本题答案为 apparent“显而易见的”。fatal 意为“致命的;灾难性的”,与句意不符,故排除。

33. F) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于 has been 之后,据此判断应填入及物动词的过去分词表被动。该被动句的主语是 disconnect,因此填入的动词必须能与之相搭配。备选项中只有 documented

“记录”符合句意和语法要求,故为答案。

34. G) 【精析】副词辨析题。空格位于被动结构 being affected 之间,且句子成分完整,故判断空格处应填入副词对动词进行修饰。根据句意可知,错误的自我抵抗力认知会使人_____患肺癌、皮肤癌和艾滋病。因此,答案为 easily“容易地”。immediately 意为“立即,马上”,不符合逻辑,故排除。

35. A) 【精析】名词辨析题。空格位于形容词 physical 后,由 physical 前面的并列连词 and 判断,空格处应填入名词和 physical 搭配,与 healthy eating 构成并列结构。根据句意,这一项目包含去学校 and 孩子们分享健康饮食和体育_____的重要性,因此空格处应填入 activity“活动”。

Section B

★ 答案 解析 ★

36. 【译文】一些心理学家认为,亲密的友谊可以提供强有力的情感支持和安全感。

【定位】由题干中的 emotional support and security 定位到 D 段第一句。

D) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,一些心理学家对校方阻止亲密友谊的态度感到担忧,他们认为亲密的友谊会带来强有力的情感支持和安全感。题干中的 offer 是对定位句中 comes with 的同义转述,故答案为 D。

37. 【译文】由于安排玩耍时间的复杂性,施里夫斯女士的小儿子并不经常和他最好的玩伴一起玩。

【定位】由题干中的 Ms. Shreeves's younger son 和 scheduling play dates 定位到 B 段倒数第二、三句。

B) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,施里夫斯女士 8 岁的小儿子并不经常和他最好的玩伴一起玩,因为安排玩耍时间非常复杂,通常需要提前一周或更长时间。题干是对定位句的同义转述,故答案为 B)。

38. 【译文】帕蒂·金尼认为,校方并没有反对孩子有亲密友谊,只是在努力帮他们和所有同学社交。

【定位】由题干中的 Patti Kinney 和 socialize with 定位到 K) 段第二句。

K) 【精析】细节推断题。由定位句可知,帕蒂·金尼认为,校方并没有阻止学生们交朋友,他们只是给予学生们机会用不同的方法去和其他同学社交。由此可知,帕蒂·金尼认为,校方所做的只是帮助孩子跟所

有的同学社交而已。题干是对定位句的推断,故答案为 K)。

39. 【译文】对校领导来说,太过亲密的友谊可能很麻烦,部分原因在于这可能会导致学生们拉帮结派或者欺负其他同学。

【定位】由题干中的 cliques 和 bullying 定位到 E) 段第三句。

E) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,校领导认为,太过亲密的友谊有潜在危险,部分原因在于学生可能会拉帮结派或者欺负其他同学。题干中的 can be troublesome 是对定位句中 signals potential trouble 的同义转述,其余内容与定位句信息基本一致,故答案为 E)。

40. 【译文】汤普森博士认为,大人们不应该干预孩子,而应让他们自己经历正常的社交疼痛。

【定位】由题干中的 Dr. Thompson、normal social pain 和 intervention 定位到 J) 段第二至六句。

J) 【精析】细节归纳题。由定位句可知,汤普森博士认为,即使过分亲密的友谊带来了某些负面影响,那也是孩子应该经历的正常的社交疼痛,大人们不应该干预。题干中的 without the intervention of adults 是对定位句中 you shouldn't be 的同义转述,故答案为 J)。

41. 【译文】克里斯汀·莱科布认为大人应该阻止孩子与朋友有过强的占有欲。

【定位】由题干中的 Christine Laycob 和 possessive about friends 定位到 F)段第二、三句。

- F) 【精析】细节推断题。由定位句可知,克里斯汀·莱科布提到,大人应该让孩子跟大集体一起玩,让他们不要对朋友有过强的占有欲。题干中的 discourage kids from being possessive 是对定位句中“get them... not to be so possessive”的同义转述,故答案为 F)。

42. 【译文】布雷特·劳尔森鼓励孩子拥有亲密的友谊而不是肤浅的友谊。

【定位】由题干中的 Brett Laursen 和 superficial ones 定位到 D)段第二至五句。

- D) 【精析】细节归纳题。由定位句可知,布雷特·劳尔森认为我们应该希望孩子拥有亲密的友谊而不是肤浅的友谊。题干是对定位句的归纳,故答案为 D)。

43. 【译文】许多育儿专家提倡孩子像马修和玛格丽特那样和一群孩子一起玩。

【定位】由题干中的 in a pack 和 Matthew and Margaret 定位到 G)段第一句。

- G) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,许多育儿专家认为交朋友最理想的情况应该是像马修和玛格丽特

这对双胞胎那样和一群人一起玩耍。题干中的 advocate 是对定位句中 the ideal situation might well be 的同义转述,故答案为 G)。

44. 【译文】如果一段亲密的友谊带来了负面影响,校领导将采取措施将这对亲密的朋友分开。

【定位】由题干中的 adverse effects 和 separate 定位到 L)段第一句和最后一句。

- L) 【精析】细节归纳题。由 L)段可知,校方密切注意亲密的友谊可能会带来的负面影响,一旦真的产生负面影响,他们会采取措施将这样的朋友分开。题干是对 L)段内容的概述,故答案为 L)。

45. 【译文】在廷伯莱克夏令营,宿营者不允许过分依赖某个朋友。

【定位】由题干中的 Timber Lake Camp 和 relying on one friend 定位到 H)段第二句和倒数第三句。

- H) 【精析】细节归纳题。由 H)段可知,廷伯莱克夏令营聘用专业的“友谊教练”来帮助宿营者同夏令营里的所有孩子交朋友,他们采取了一些措施避免过分亲密友谊的产生。该段倒数第三句提到其负责人的一句话:“我认为孩子过分依赖某个朋友是不太健康的。”题干是对 H)段的概述,故答案为 H)。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案解析 ★

46. 【定位】根据题干中的 the memoirs of Henry Sibson 定位到第一段。

- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段提到,人们在 19 世纪英国雕塑家亨利·西布森的回忆录中发现的线索表明,雨果的小说《巴黎圣母院》中的人物卡西莫多并非作者的虚构想象,而是有现实原型的。因此,答案为 C)。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的 the references to the hunchbacked sculptor 定位到第二段末句。

- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。第二段指出,这些文件最早是在康沃尔郡的一栋房屋阁楼上发现的,之后,泰特档案馆于 1999 年获得这些档案,然而直到今年档案馆成立 40 周年前夕,工作人员在给这些回忆录编目录时,才发现了卡西莫多的原型。因此,答案为 D)。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的 Adrian Glew 和 look into 定位到第四段。

- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段指出,当艾德里安·格鲁看到回忆录中提到这位在巴黎圣母院工作的驼背雕塑家,并看到日期与雨果对巴黎圣母院表现出兴趣的

时间相吻合时,他觉得应该调查一下。因此,答案为 D)。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的 the publication of *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* 定位到第五段最后一句。

- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,《巴黎圣母院》的出版不仅使雨果成为法国最著名的作家之一,也使人们普遍认为它促成了 1844 年巴黎圣母院的哥特式重修。题干中的 was thought to result in 是对定位句中 was widely credited with prompting 的同义转述,故答案为 A)。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的 Professor Sean Hand 定位到最后一段。

- B) 【精析】推理判断题。最后一段提到,雨果研究专家肖恩·汉德认为,这一发现非常令人着迷,听起来也完全可信,如果雨果真是从这位石匠身上找到了写作的灵感,只能令人更欣赏他从现实生活中提取素材并使之成为文学杰作组成部分的能力。由最后一句中的 plausible“似乎是真的”可推断答案为 B)。

(46) 19 世纪英国雕塑家亨利·西布森的回忆录中有线索表明,维克多·雨果的小说《巴黎圣母院》中的悲情主角卡西莫多是基于一位历史人物塑造出来的。西布森在这本书创作前后受聘于巴黎圣母院,他描述说有一位驼背的石匠也在那里工作。

(47) 人们在一栋位于康沃尔郡的房屋阁楼中发现了这些档案,之后,泰特档案馆于 1999 年获得这些档案。不过,直到今年档案馆成立 40 周年前夕,工作人员在给这些回忆录编目录时,才发现其中提到了在巴黎圣母院工作的“驼背雕塑家”。

19 世纪 20 年代,西布森受承包商雇用修复巴黎圣母院大教堂,这个七卷本的回忆录记录了他在巴黎度过的那段时光。在工作期间,他遇上了雕工图拉真,图拉真在一位政府雕塑家手下工作,关于这位政府雕塑家,西布森不记得他的名字,只知道他驼背,而且不喜欢与其他雕工待在一起。在之后的一个条目里,西布森再次提到这位雕塑家,这次回忆起他的名字为“Le Bossu 先生”,Le Bossu 在法语中表示“驼背”。

(48) 艾德里安·格鲁是泰特档案馆的档案保管员,他发现了卡西莫多这个人物的现实原型。他说:“当我看到回忆录中提到在巴黎圣母院工作的驼背雕塑家,并看到日期与雨果对巴黎圣母院表现出兴趣的时间相吻合时,我脖子后面的毛发都立了起来,我觉得我应该调查一下。”

雨果于 1828 年开始创作《巴黎圣母院》,并于三年后完成此书出版。他对巴黎圣母院的修复非常感兴趣,并把建筑风格作为小说的一个重要主题。雨果曾公开反对最初由建筑家艾蒂安-伊波利特·戈德主导的对巴黎圣母院的新古典主义修复计划——这正是西布森在回忆录中描述的 Le Bossu 先生和图拉真在做的工作——而倾向于哥特风格的修复计划。(49) 1831 年《巴黎圣母院》的出版使雨果成为法国最著名的作家之一,人们也普遍认为这部小说促成了 1844 年巴黎圣母院的哥特式修复。这次修复由建筑家尤金·奥莱-勒-迪克设计,他是雨果拥护的对象。

沃里克大学法国研究室负责人肖恩·汉德教授是研究雨果的专家,他说:“这一发现令人着迷。许多学者试图将卡西莫多的畸形与某些疾病相联系,但是我从未看到任何人指出他也许是以某位历史人物为原型创作出来的。(50) 这听起来完全真实可信,如果雨果真是从这位在巴黎圣母院工作的畸形石匠的身上获取了灵感,那就更使我们欣赏他令人惊讶的想象力,从现实生活中提取素材,并使之成为文学杰作组成部分的能力。”

Passage Two

★ 答案解析 ★

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 current educational terminology 定位到第二段第三句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。文章第二段用小说中汤姆打架的事例引申到现代教育。定位句指出,如果用现代教育学的术语来描述,那么汤姆不仅是行为不当,甚至还患有对立违抗性障碍。因此,答案为 B)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 conduct disorder 定位到第三段最后一句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。第三段一一列举了汤姆身上让人不安的性格特点,如不为自己的决定承担责任、挑衅滋事、不服管理、不够诚实等。定位句提到,最糟的是他居然逃学,如果是在现在,他可能会被确诊为患有品行障碍。因此,答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的 the author 和 reread 定位到第四段前两句,并最终定位到第二句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。作者在第四段分析了自己多次

重读《汤姆·索亚历险记》的感受:莫名其妙地觉得宽慰。回到现实生活中,她发现注意缺陷障碍(ADHD)和对立违抗性障碍(ODD)早就存在,因此她莫名其妙地觉得宽慰。因此,答案为 D)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 contemporary society 定位到最后一段。

C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段指出,虽然汤姆·索亚在书中的结局非常圆满,但现在的孩子显然不会拥有这样的待遇,他们不能出去闯荡世界,而会被父母送到心理医生那里接受诊疗并服药。因此,答案为 C)。

55. 【定位】本题考查文章的主要内容,应重点通读第一段和最后一段内容。

B) 【精析】主旨大意题。本文第一段以小说人物汤姆·索亚的经历引出现代孩子的行为问题。最后一段着重分析这类孩子在现代社会会有怎样不同的遭遇,因此答案为 B)。

(55)人们都记得《汤姆·索亚历险记》中汤姆刷篱笆的那一情景。但有多少人记得在那之前的一段情节呢？汤姆从波莉姨妈那儿逃走之后，正练习着吹口哨时，突然瞥见村子里来了一个“陌生人”，这个人还带着点儿城里人的架势。他们吵了起来，还在泥地上扭打起来。汤姆赢了，但也因此回家晚了，于是就被罚去粉刷那道著名的篱笆。

这次事件之后，读者都站到了汤姆这边。但想象一下，如果是在今天，人们会如何对待像汤姆·索亚这样的孩子呢？(51)据我所知，用现代的教育术语来说，打架这种行为不仅是一种“不当行为”，还是“对立违抗性障碍(ODD)”的症状之一，汤姆的这一症状贯穿全书。而且，汤姆不仅仅是对立违抗性障碍(ODD)患者：根据他在学校无法集中精力的表现，他显然还患有注意缺陷障碍(ADHD)。

实际上，汤姆的许多表现都令人不安。明明是自己的决定失误，汤姆却怪罪同父异母的弟弟，这说明他缺乏为自己的行为负责的能力。他挑拨生事，常在同龄人中激起众怒。他故意不遵守规则，还总表现出对成年人不屑一顾的样子。汤姆常常说谎，甚至一度还装死。(52)最恶劣的是，他还逃学——在今天，这种行为可能会使他被确诊为患有品行障碍。

我并非一味要说刻薄话。近几年来，我多次重读《汤姆·索亚历险记》，恰恰是因为吐温对儿童引人入胜的描绘，而现在我们却以不同的视角来看待孩子们似曾相识的淘气行为。(53)作为几个男孩的妈妈，我居然莫名其妙地觉得宽慰：注意缺陷障碍(ADHD)和对立违抗性障碍(ODD)通常都被误认为是近年来才“出现”的问题，但实际上这些性格类型和特点早就存在了。有一类孩子就是对上学提不起劲。

尽管小说中孩子和家长的这些行为对大家来说并不陌生，但他们周围的社会却与当今社会不尽相同。汤姆·索亚最后的结局很圆满。在19世纪的密苏里州，在校烦闷、坐立不安的鲁莽孩子仍然有很多机会：汤姆好奇心强、好动和大胆鲁莽的性格让他令人厌烦，但也正是这些品质为他赢得了女孩的芳心，并使他找到了宝藏，成了英雄。

(54)今天不合群的孩子却享受不到这一切。他们不能去闯荡世界，反而要被送到心理医生那里接受诊疗并服药——如果他们够幸运，父母能够负担得起这笔开销的话。大人们会倾尽全力让他们集中注意力，听从老师的教诲，不在操场上打架。现在，别无选择。

Part IV Translation

China will slash coal consumption to reduce air pollution. The 2015–2020 action plan on the efficient use of coal underlines the country's efforts and target for green energy use. Reducing coal consumption will involve eliminating outdated production capacity and using cleaner energy such as nuclear energy, wind energy and solar energy. The highlight of the action plan is using fiscal and financial policies to support coal consumption cuts by pumping more funds to battle pollution. China aims to increase its share of non-fossil energy to 20% by 2030.