

The Key to Model Test Four

Part I Writing

参考范文

Growing Up Through Mistakes

As the old saying goes, “He who makes no mistakes makes nothing.” Making mistakes is a part of human nature. We learn from mistakes and we cannot grow up without them.

In the course of growth, everyone makes many a mistake from time to time. To begin with, making mistakes is an essential part of growing. Take learning to walk for example. When we were toddlers, we fell down again and again until we could walk on our own. Moreover, the mistakes we have made in the past will be a vital part of our education. This is true when we’re trying to learn English, especially spoken English. If we’re afraid of making mistakes, then it’s almost impossible for us to make progress. So making mistakes is also a process of learning. Last but not least, every mistake that we have made in our life leads us to our current state of understanding. As long as we are not afraid of making mistakes, we are likely to be closer to success.

In short, if there is no learning involved, mistakes would have no worth at all. As can be imagined, mistakes might cause pain or impatience, and yet they could provide opportunities for growth.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

W: What are you doing?

M: I’m ordering some filing cabinets out of a catalog.

W: What do you need them for?

M: (1) There’s so much stuff piling up in my dormitory room. If I don’t do something soon, I won’t be able to move in there.

W: Do you usually order from a catalog?

M: Sometimes. Why?

W: Oh, it’s just in the history class today that we were talking about how the catalog sales business first got started in the US. A Chicago retailer, Montgomery Ward started it in the late 1800s. (2) It was really popular among farmers. It was difficult for them to make it from the big city stores so they ordered from catalogs.

M: Was Ward the only one in the business?

W: At first. But another person named Richard Sears started his own catalog after he heard how much money Ward was making.

M: What made them so popular?

W: Farmers trusted Ward and Sears for one thing. They delivered the products the farmers paid for and even refunded the price of things the farmers weren’t satisfied with. (3-1) The catalogs became so popular that some country school teachers even used them as textbooks.

M: Textbooks?

W: Yeah. (3-2) Students practice spelling the names and adding up the prices of things in the catalogs.

M: Was everybody thrilled about them?

W: That's doubtful. (4) They drove some small stores out of business. Sears and Ward sold stuff in such large quantities. They were able to undercut the prices at some small family-owned stores.

1. Why does the man order some filing cabinets? B)
2. Why did farmers like to buy things from catalogs? C)
3. How did some teachers make use of catalogs? A)
4. What is the influence of catalogs on small stores? D)

Conversation Two

M: Shaking an infant out of anger or frustration can lead to a severe brain damage, even death. A New Jersey company called Bouncing Babies is making it safer than ever to shake your baby. Joining us now is the founder of Bouncing Babies, Kelly Timmons. Hi, Kelly.

W: Thanks for having me.

M: Kelly, (5) tell us about this amazing product you've created.

W: Well, it's called the Baby Safe Ball, and (6) it keeps your baby one hundred percent safe, no matter how hard you shake him or her.

M: Yeah, well, it looks like it will make a great shower gift.

W: Oh, yes. It's perfect for first-time mothers, and I also recommend it to daycare centers or babysitters, anyone who's working with a newborn.

M: Right, wonderful! So, show us how it works.

W: Well, (7) it uses a technology which keeps the baby upright no matter how you shove or throw it.

M: So the baby's neck won't snap under the weight of its skull being thrown back and forth.

W: That's right, exactly. And on the outside, it's got a thick layer of break-resistant material. So you can throw this thing against the stone wall and it won't crack.

M: OK. Oh, it's actually quite light.

W: Yes, and it's sound-proof, and there are clowns painted on the inside.

M: (8) You know, Kelly, we have had a volunteer's own baby Sam to be used as a demonstrator, so you can show us exactly how the Baby Safe Ball works.

W: I'll be glad to.

5. What are the speakers talking about? A)
6. What is unusual about the Baby Safe Ball? C)
7. What is the position of the baby in the Baby Safe Ball? D)
8. What are the two speakers going to do next? A)

Section B

Passage One

In January 1989, (9) the Community of European Railways presented their proposal for a high speed pan-European train network extending from Sweden to Sicily, and from Portugal to Poland by the year 2020. (10) If their proposal becomes a reality, it will revolutionize train travel in Europe. Journeys between major cities will take half the time they take today. Brussels will be only one and a half hours from Paris. The quickest way to get from Paris to Frankfurt, from Barcelona to Madrid will be by train, not plane. When the network is complete, it will integrate three types of railway line: today new high speed lines with trains operating at speeds of 300 kilometers per hour, upgraded lines which allow for speeds up to 200 to 225 kilometers per hour, and existing lines for local connections and distribution of freight. If business people can choose between a three-hour train journey from city-center to city-center and a one-hour flight, they'll choose the train, says an executive travel consultant. They won't go by plane anymore.

(11)If you calculate flight time, check-in and travel to and from the airport, you'll find almost no difference. And if your plane arrives late due to bad weather or air traffic jams or strikes, then the train passengers will arrive at their destination first. (12)Since France introduced the first 260-kilometer-per-hour high speed train service between Paris and Lyons in 1981, the trains have achieved higher and higher speeds. On many routes, airlines have lost up to 90% of their passengers to high speed trains. If people accept the Community of European Railways' plan, the 21st century will be the new age of the train.

9. What is the proposal presented by the Community of European Railways? D)
10. What will happen when the proposal becomes a reality? C)
11. Why will business people prefer a three-hour train journey to a one-hour flight? D)
12. When did France introduce the first high speed train service? A)

Passage Two

(13)Western doctors are beginning to understand what traditional healers have always known—the body and the mind are inseparable. Until recently, modern urban physicians heal the body, psychiatrists the mind, and priests the soul. However, the medical world is now paying more attention to holistic medicine, which is an approach based on the belief that people's state of mind can make them sick or speed their recovery from sickness. (14)Several studies show that the effectiveness of a certain drug often depends on the patient's expectations of it. For example, in one recent study, psychiatrists at a major hospital tried to see how patients could be made calm. They divided them into two groups. One group was given a drug while the other group received a harmless substance instead of medicine without their knowledge. Surprisingly, more patients in the second group showed the desired effect than those in the first group. In study after study, there's a positive reaction in almost one-third of the patients taking harmless substances. How was this possible? How can such a substance have an effect on the body? (15)Evidence from a 1997 study at the University of California shows that several patients who received such substances were able to produce their own natural drug, that is, as they took the substance their brains released natural chemicals that act like a drug. Scientists theorized that the amount of these chemicals released by a person's brain quite possibly indicates how much faith the person has in his or her doctor.

13. According to the speaker, what are Western doctors beginning to understand? C)
14. What does the recent study at a major hospital seem to prove? D)
15. What evidence does the 1997 study at the University of California produce? B)

Section C

Recording One

Have you tried recycling? Sometimes recycling can involve putting things to good use that you no longer want. (16)Instead of throwing something out, think about the ways that you can recycle it and brighten someone else's life.

As Americans, we sometimes take something as important as shoes for granted. When we don't like the pair we have or they get a small hole in them, we will usually throw them out and buy new ones. But instead of throwing them out, you can recycle your shoes and even save a life. When you donate your old shoes to charity, you are helping nearly 300 million children around the world who do not have any shoes at all. (17)It is estimated that the lack of proper footwear causes the deaths of up to one million of those children. That is how your recycled shoes can save lives.

Technology changes rapidly these days, and many people do what they can to keep up. A common practice is for people to throw any old laptops or cell phones in a drawer and then move on to buying a new one. But you can sell that old cell phone or computer and use that money to buy a new iPhone. (18)There are plenty of places that will buy that old device and let you recycle it into cash. There are also non-for-profit organizations like Cell Phones for Soldiers that collect donated cell phones. When upgrading your electronics, look for positive ways to discard the old alternatives.

When non-rechargeable batteries die, most people usually throw them away. The batteries that contain metals such as nickel are recyclable. As a matter of fact, the more hazardous the battery material is, the more likely you will

be able to have it recycled. (19) Instead of throwing out those dead batteries and unleashing harmful materials into the environment, find out if your retailer has a battery recycling program. If you cannot recycle them locally, then there are companies you can mail the batteries to for proper recycling.

Recycling is one of the best ways for anyone to help the environment. You should always check and see if there is a way to recycle something and preserve our natural resources before throwing it into the garbage. Remember that one man's trash is another man's treasure.

16. What does the speaker say about recycling? A)
17. Why does the speaker say recycling shoes can save lives? C)
18. What does the speaker suggest people do with the old device? D)
19. What should people do if they cannot recycle dead batteries locally? D)

Recording Two

Train and railway expressions worked their way into American English over a century ago. Many of those terms are still being used today.

(20) Railroads changed the look of the United States. They also gave many Americans the chance to move around the country.

Sometimes railroad tracks would not join up in a town but divide into two. If you say someone is from the wrong side of the tracks, it means they are from the bad side of town. To go off the track means to move away from one's intended purpose or goal.

For example, you could say your career went way off track if you wanted to be a lawyer but became an actor instead. But if you go to law school and complete your studies, your career is back on track. Let's say you finished law school very quickly because you took double the course load. You then could say you fast-tracked your way to becoming a lawyer. In the world of business, it is common to say a project has been fast-tracked or is on a fast track.

To stay on track means to pay attention to your goal or purpose. But getting sidetracked is just the opposite. A train that is sidetracked gets sent to a different station or down a different line.

Talking about train tracks, a rail is a single piece of steel that is part of the larger railway. Some rails are dangerous to touch. The third rail is also an issue which can fuel a heated debate. (21) At a party, religion or politics could be the third rail topics. Talking about them could kill your social life! When something goes off the rails, it is always a bad thing. To go off the rails means a person's project or life is a wreck, or—pardon the expression—a train wreck. When a train reaches its final stop, we say it has reached the end of the line. (22) If you reach the end of the line you have come to the end of something. Often in old films, this is what the bad guy says just before he kills someone.

20. How did Americans benefit from the railway? A)
21. What could be the third rail topics at a party? C)
22. What does it mean when we say a man reaches the end of the line? B)

Recording Three

Historically, the correlation between education and income has been strong. (23) But in the early 1970s, a contradiction developed between education and the economy. Our value of education and our average educational attainment outstripped the capacity of the economy to absorb the graduates.

Experts have argued that this contradiction is at the heart of the problem of public education today. It is not, as business leaders claim, that the schools are failing to properly educate students, or that they are turning out young people who are inadequately prepared to function in the workplace. (24) The real problem is a lack of economic opportunities for students who are not continuing on to college.

College graduates are also having difficulty finding jobs. Even when they do, the jobs may not be in proportion to their training and expectations. Part of the problem is that too many young Americans aspire to have professional jobs, making disappointment and frustration inevitable for them. Many students assume that what is true of an

individual—that the higher the education, the better the job opportunities—will also be true for the entire society. But when the number of better-educated young people becomes too great, the economy could no longer absorb them.

Another part of the problem is the assumption that greater educational attainment guarantees career advancement. In fact, employers do not routinely reward educational attainment; rather, they reward it only when they believe it will contribute to the employee's productivity.

We should not overlook the fact that there is still a strong correlation between education, occupation and income. (25) College graduates have a strong advantage over those with less education. But the payoff is neither as large nor as certain as it once was.

Unfortunately, Americans have focused so strongly on the economic payoff that many consider their college education useless if it does not yield a desirable, well-paying job. Only in this sense can we speak of an “oversupply” of college graduates. We could argue that all or at least the majority of Americans would profit by some degree because higher education can enable the individual to think more deeply, explore more widely, and enjoy a greater range of experiences.

23. What is the contradiction between education and the economy since the early 1970s? D)

24. What is the real problem causing the contradiction between education and the economy? A)

25. What frustrates college graduates in the job market? B)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

★ 答案解析 ★

26. G) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于比较级指示词 than 之前,且空格前面是 are,据此推断空格处应填形容词比较级。根据句意,美国人早餐形式的改变一是由于生活方式的变化,二是人们认为少食多餐比三顿大餐_____。所给形容词中,是比较级形式的有 easier 和 healthier。easier 意为“更容易的”,与文章意思不符,故排除。选项中只有 healthier“更健康的”符合句意,故为答案。

27. F) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于名词短语之后,that 引导的从句之前,从句子上判断空格所在句为主谓宾结构,因此空格处应填入动词作谓语。根据 that 引导的从句的内容可知,此处表达的是 NPD 组织对少食多餐这种生活方式的未来情况进行的预测,因此应选择 estimates“估计”。

28. A) 【精析】动词辨析题。根据句意,人们在早上吃点的次数在未来十年将会增加 23%,而在下午和晚上吃点的次数则会增加 20% 和 15%。此处是对在不同时段吃点的次数增加状况进行的比较,并且该空格位于介词 with 之前,因此空格处应填入 compared,构成短语 compared with sth.“与某物相比”。connected 作动词时意为“联系;连接”,与句意不符,故排除。

29. L) 【精析】副词辨析题。句中 20% 和 15% 两个数字

分别对应下午和晚上两个时间段人们吃点的次数增加的百分比,因此空格处应填入 respectively“各自地,依次地”。particularly 意为“尤其,特别”,与句意不符,故排除。

30. C) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于系动词 be 和比较级指示词 more 之后,且空格之前的 health 是名词,故空格处应填一个形容词和 more 搭配构成比较级。根据句意,早上吃点心的人会选择热量低、纤维和抗氧化物含量高的食物和全麦食物,由此推断这一类人更具有健康意识,因此选择 conscious“有意识的”。

31. J) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于系动词 is 之后,由此推断空格处应填入形容词作表语。由句意可知,早上加餐在美国很新鲜,但在其他很多国家,如德国,却是_____。结合所给形容词,只有 necessary“必要的”符合题意,故为答案。

32. D) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于 breakfast 和 of white sausages 之间,且句子缺少谓语动词,由此推断空格处应填入动词构成主谓宾结构,且所填动词能够与介词 of 搭配。根据句意,巴伐利亚传统的早上加餐_____白香肠、椒盐卷饼等,由此推断空格处应填入 consists,和 of 构成短语“consists of...”,意为“由……组成”。be made

of 可表示“由……构成”，但此空格前并无系动词，故排除 made。

33. H) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于 will 之后，再结合句子结构，推断此处应填入动词原形。由文章可知，便携快捷的早餐会_____更多人吃早饭。所给动词中只有 inspire“激励”符合题意，故为答案。inspire sb. to do sth. 意为“激励某人做某事”。
34. O) 【精析】名词辨析题。空格位于冠词 a 之后，由此判断空格处应填入名词。由空格后的 by 可知，

实施者为 NPD 组织，结合本句的谓语 found，可推断空格处应填入 survey“调查”。supervision 意为“监督”，与句意不符，故排除。

35. M) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于宾语从句中，空格前后均为名词词组，由此推断此处应填入动词作宾语从句的谓语。由本段第一句可知，便携快捷的早餐会激励更多人吃早饭。由此推断，以前应该有很多美国人不吃早饭，因此空格处应填入 skip“不做(本来应做的事)”。

Section B

★ 答案 解析 ★

36. 【译文】数学不同于历史，需要通过连续的课程学习。
【定位】由题干中的 history 和 math 定位到 A) 段第一句。
- A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，数学是一门需要不断积累的学科，不像历史，可以以单元的形式分开学习。题干中的 dissimilar 和 sequential 分别是对定位句中 unlike 和 cumulative 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。
37. 【译文】要想帮助女生摆脱性别成见，最好是在她们出现“女生学不好数学”这种想法之前就开始。
【定位】由题干中的 get rid of gender stereotypes 及 be good at math as girls 定位到 G) 段第一句和第三句。
- G) 【精析】细节推断题。定位段第一句指出，要帮助女生摆脱性别成见，必须从她们年幼时就开始；第三句也提到，在早期的这几年，女生并没有建立“因为我是女生，数学不适合我”这样的关联。题干由这两句推断得来，故答案为 G)。
38. 【译文】新研究表明，男女生分开上数学课和科学课可能会对女生产生与预期目的相反的负面影响。
【定位】由题干中的 single-sex math and science classes 定位到 B) 段最后两句。
- B) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，新研究发现，男女生分开上数学课和科学课这种在过去 20 年中一直被认为可行的办法有可能造成事与愿违的结果。题干中的 single-sex math and science classes 即定位句中的 they，题干中的 are opposite to the intended purpose 是对定位句中的 backfire 的同义转述，故答案为 B)。
39. 【译文】研究者建议，在职业教育中应鼓励孩子去思考科学家做什么，而不去讨论性别差异。
【定位】由题干中的 gender differences、teaching

about occupations 和 what scientists do 定位到 H) 段第二、三句。

- H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，在进行职业教育时，我们应该讨论科学家做什么样的事情，而不说“女生可以当科学家”。题干中的 rather than talking about gender differences 是对定位句中 take gender out of the equation 的同义转述，故答案为 H)。
40. 【译文】在男女分开教育的科学课上，女生很少有机会参与辩论，而辩论是科学思维的关键。
【定位】由题干中的 few opportunities、argument 和 scientific thinking 定位到 C) 段第三、四句。
- C) 【精析】同义转述题。由第四句可知，格拉瑟认为辩论是科学思维的关键，而女生没有学会像男生那样辩论。再由第三句可知，这是因为在课堂上老师鼓励男生反复质疑老师，而女生较少有这样的经历。题干中的 girls are offered few opportunities 是对定位句中 girls had many fewer such experiences 的同义转述，crucial to scientific thinking 是对定位句中 the key to scientific thinking 的同义转述，故答案为 C)。
41. 【译文】尽管女教师可以作为榜样在数学和科学课堂上引导女生，但家长应该注意女教师是否有数学焦虑问题。
【定位】由题干中的 role models 和 teachers' math anxiety 定位到 D) 段第一句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句指出，女教师能作为榜样在数学和科学课堂上引导女生，家长也应该注意教师是否有数学焦虑问题。题干中的 pay attention to 是对定位句中 be on the lookout for 的同义转述，故答案为 D)。
42. 【译文】男女生分开教学的模式加深了性别成见，也使性别歧视看起来是可接受的。
【定位】由题干中的 sex stereotyping 和 sexism 定位

到 D) 段第二句。

- D) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,由八位著名心理学家和神经学家进行的研究表明,男女分开教育加深了性别成见,而且使已形成风气的性别歧视显得正当。题干中的 sex stereotyping 是对定位句中 gender stereotyping 的同义转述,题干中的 makes sexism seem acceptable 是对定位句中 legitimizes institutional sexism 的同义转述,故答案为 D)。

43. 【译文】贝洛克认为,大学层次的所有专业学生中,基础教育专业学生的数学焦虑水平最高。

【定位】由题干中的 Beilock 和 highest math anxiety level 定位到 D) 段最后一句。

- D) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,贝洛克认为,大学层次的所有专业学生中,基础教育专业学生的数学焦虑水平最高。题干与定位句意思一致,故答案为 D)。

44. 【译文】性别成见威胁会影响女生在实际情形下的表现。

【定位】由题干中的 stereotype threat 定位到 E) 段第

二句。

- E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句后半句指出,性别成见威胁会影响女生在实际情形下的表现。题干中的 “restrains...from” 对应定位句中的 has a dampening effect on, 题干中的 performing well in real situations 对应定位句中的 their actual performance, 故答案为 E)。

45. 【译文】反对性别成见需要用比现在的方法更加复杂的方法。

【定位】由题干中的 fighting against gender stereotyping 定位到 K) 段第一句。

- K) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句后半句指出,反对性别成见需要用比现行方法更加复杂的方法。题干中的 “instead of using the current approaches...more sophisticated approaches” 是对定位句中 more sophisticated approaches than those we now use 的同义转述,题干中的 needs 是对定位句中 requires 的同义转述,故答案为 K)。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案解析 ★

46. 【定位】根据题干中的 the Alzheimer's Association and the National Alliance for Caregiving 定位到首段首句。

- A) 【精析】推理判断题。根据定位句可知,男性家庭护理者从十年前的 19% 增加到了现在的近 40%。由此可以推断,更多的男性正在参与到家庭护理的行列之中,因此答案为 A)。

47. 【定位】根据题干中的 socially isolated 和 Donna Wagner 定位到第二段第二至四句。

- C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,男性很少有与自己经历类似的朋友,人际交往也只限于工作场所。由此可以推断,他们有被隔离的感觉主要是因为他们几乎找不到可以与他们交流、分享经历的人,因此答案为 C)。

48. 【定位】根据题干中的 Donna Wagner 和 conflict 定位到第三段第二、三句。

- A) 【精析】推理判断题。定位句指出,唐娜·瓦格纳博士通过研究发现,男性很少利用员工援助项目,由此推断她的研究中涉及男性利用员工援助项目来解决护理父母和扮演其他社会角色之间矛盾的方法,因此答案为 A)。

49. 【定位】根据题干中的 Matt Kassin 和 unwilling 定位到第三段最后三句。

- D) 【精析】推理判断题。根据定位句可知,马特·卡辛认为公司雇用他是希望他能专心工作,他不希望让别人觉得自己有分心的事情影响他在工作上的表现。因此,答案为 D)。

50. 【定位】根据题干中的 concerns 和 Louis Colbert 定位到末段最后两句。

- C) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,路易斯·考伯特发现,男性护理者有不同于女性的担忧,他们希望自己作为护理者的角色能得到认同。因此,答案为 C)。

★ 全文翻译 ★

(46) 据阿尔茨海默病协会和全美护理联盟估计,现在从事家庭护理的人中有近 40% 是男性。而十年前由阿尔茨海默病协会进行的调查表明,当时这一比例为 19%。目前大约有 1 700 万男性正在从事成人护理工作。女性仍然承担

着家庭看护的大部分工作,特别是像洗澡和穿衣这样很私密的事情。很多女性抱怨说,她们的兄弟只需在家里露个脸就会被当作英雄。但是,随着家庭越来越小及越来越多的女性从事全职工作,许多男性别无选择,只能承担起对他们父辈来说完全陌生的角色。

通常,他们在女性护理人员面前相形见绌,还要面对上司、朋友、支持机构甚至父母异样的眼光——他们认为护理根本就是女性应该做的事情。男性护理者更有可能感到对这一角色准备不足,并在社会上被孤立,而且他们不大会像女性那样寻求帮助。(47)唐娜·瓦格纳博士是陶森大学老年学研究主任,也是为数不多的研究儿子照顾父母的人员之一。她指出,“女性也会感到与外界隔绝,但男性与外界的联系似乎更少。男性不大可能找到与自己经历类似的朋友,他们平常与人打交道多是因为工作。”

过去几代男性或许会说自己成功地养活了全家或者养育了儿女。(48)现在,有些男性说他们对护理父母和扮演其他角色之间产生的矛盾感到担忧。唐娜·瓦格纳博士对《财富》500强之中的三家公司进行了研究,她发现,男性不大可能求助于公司为护理人员提供的员工援助项目,因为他们害怕会因此遭到怨恨。她说:“即便公司支持这个项目,上司也可能会有异议。”(49)51岁的马特·卡辛在一家大公司工作,公司的福利非常好,他的老板一直都通情达理。但他还是不愿意谈起自己在护理老人,因为他认为“用人单位雇用男性员工是期望他们把全部的精力用在工作上”。而他不想让人认为他有分心的事影响工作表现。

宾夕法尼亚特拉华县的老人服务办公室负责人路易斯·考伯特指出,对很多男性来说,这一新角色意味着他们要放弃自己是专家的自我形象。自84岁的母亲患阿尔茨海默病以来,考伯特就和兄弟姐妹们一起照顾母亲。他每年都会为护理老人的男性组织一次聚会。(50)他说,男性的担忧和互助小组中女性的担忧不一样。他说:“非常明显,他们说希望自己作为护理者的角色能得到认同,因为整体而言,我们的社会忽略了男性护理者。”

Passage Two

★ 答案解析 ★

51. 【定位】根据题干中的 P300 和 John Meixner and Peter Rosenfeld 定位到第二段最后一句。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。第二段介绍两位心理学家通过对 29 名大学生脑电波的扫描确认了很多犯罪细节。由定位句可知,通过观察 P300 这种脑电波,他们发现受试者认出了某种熟悉的东西。由此推断,P300 是人脑对外界刺激的一种反应。因此,答案为 A)。

52. 【定位】根据题干中的 why 和 law enforcement 定位到第四段第二、三句。

B) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句提到,世界上还没有哪个国家把 P300 作为正式的执法工具,原因之一是如果调查人员不知道他们要努力确认哪些信息,就很难利用这种技术。因此,答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】根据题干中的“confounding factors”定位到倒数第二段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。解答本题的关键在于理解定位句中的“is vulnerable to...”的意思。定位句意思是,P300 很容易受被科学家称为“混淆因素”的影响。由此推断,P300 的局限性会对研究结果产生影响,因此答案为 D)。

54. 【定位】根据题干中的 be made more accurate 定位到最后一段最后一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。由定位句可知,提高 P300 准确性的一个方法是增加出示给嫌疑人的细节的数量。D) 是对定位句的同义转述,故为答案。

55. 【定位】本题考查文章的题目,应通读全文。

C) 【精析】主旨大意题。本文第一段统领全文,引出通过解读恐怖分子的想法打击犯罪这一主题。接下来的几段提出 P300 这一研究内容,并分析了其局限性、发展潜力及改进方法。由此可见本文题目应该为 C)。

★ 全文翻译 ★

如果我们能读懂恐怖分子的想法,将会怎样?芝加哥西北大学的研究人员表示,他们已经向这一现实迈进了一步。他们做了一个实验,通过分析脑电波揭露人心中的邪恶计划。

在发表于《心理生理学》杂志的一份研究报告中,心理学家约翰·梅克斯纳和皮特·罗森菲尔德使用电极来测量 29 名大学生的脑电波,他们要求这些大学生模拟策划 7 月份在休斯敦进行恐怖爆炸袭击,或是另一个月份在其他一个城市度假。然后研究者让这些学生看写有不同城市的名字、恐怖袭击方式和袭击时间的资料。在学生浏览资料的同时,研究人员扫描他们的大脑。(51)他们观察一种叫 P300 的特殊脑电波,P300 有此名称是因为它每 300 毫秒发射一次,发射这种脑电波表明人辨认出某种熟悉的东西。

梅克斯纳说：“当你看到一种罕见但对自己有某种意义的事物时，P300 的振幅会很大。因此，当我们展示模拟袭击的地点‘休斯敦’这个词时，他们脑中的 P300 振幅就很大。通过这种方式，我们在 12 名‘恐怖分子’中总共辨认出 10 名。”研究人员还准确匹配了 30 个与犯罪相关的细节中的 20 个，如爆炸方式、具体地点和时间。

早在 20 世纪 80 年代，P300 被第一次确认为找出隐藏信息的一种潜在方式。(52)然而，尽管其被誉为可用来代替测谎试验，但世界上还没有哪个国家将之作为正式的执法工具。原因之一是如果调查人员不知道他们要努力确认哪些信息，他们就难以利用这一技术。例如：在梅克斯纳和罗森菲尔德的研究中，如果研究人员事先不知道策划袭击的城市是休斯敦，他们将会很被动，因为那就只能靠运气或者瞎猜来将其列入样本城市的名单中了。

(53)此外，P300 很容易受被科学家称为“混淆因素”的影响。例如：在前面的实验中，假如受试者成长于休斯敦，也就是袭击地点，那么研究人员就很难确定其 P300 振幅增大的原因了。

不过，梅克斯纳和罗森菲尔德说，尽管这项技术有不少缺点，它仍然比测谎仪更有发展潜力。测谎仪测的是呼吸和出汗等反应，虽然说这些反应确定会在说谎时被引起，但任何高度紧张的情形，包括仅仅是被警察盘问这件事，都可能引发这些反应。测谎仪的这一问题是无法解决的，(54)但对于 P300 来说，只要增加出示给嫌疑人的细节的数量，测试结果就会更加准确。

Part IV Translation

Beijing hutongs, mostly originating from the Yuan dynasty in the 13th century, date back hundreds of years. Most of the Beijing hutongs run due east and west with their width being no more than nine meters. Hutong culture is a kind of exclusive culture. The residents are so attached to their hutongs that they are unwilling to move out. Some of them have been living in the hutongs for several decades, and some even for a few generations. Most houses in the hutongs are very archaic, with old house purlins and broken brick walls. The roof leaks whenever it rains. When it rains heavily, people can always hear the sound of houses collapsing in hutongs. But people are reluctant to move, because a home of our own is priceless.