

大学英语六级考试 5 套标准模拟答案解析

The Key to Model Test One

Part I Writing

参考范文

How to Be a Civilized Tourist?

In recent years, there have been numerous complaints from various travel destinations around the world about the uncivilized behavior of Chinese tourists. Accordingly, how to be a civilized tourist has become the focus of public concern.

In my view, traveling in a civilized way is the obligation of each citizen. First of all, each of us should consciously abide by the public order and social ethics wherever we are. It's common sense that putting an end to such improper behavior as spitting, littering, vandalizing, jaywalking and jumping a queue should be part of an individual's daily code of conduct. Secondly, traveling can always cause culture shock, so it is important to be aware of the culture and beliefs of our destination. Having cultural sensitivity and being equipped with necessary knowledge will ensure us to be a good tourist. Last but not least, keep in mind that being a tourist also comes with personal responsibilities. Regardless of where we go, it's our duty to act as an ambassador for our country and to leave a good impression on the locals.

In a word, civilized tourism starts from every individual!

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

- M: Flu season is not easing its grip on much of the United States, and the outbreak is reaching levels not seen in nearly a decade. (1) It has claimed the lives of at least 10 more children this week, putting that number at 63 for the season. Tens of thousands of deaths are often associated with the flu annually. Dr. Anne joins me now. So, how widespread is the flu right now in this country?
- W: This is a very difficult flu season. And this past week, we got more bad news. The doctor visits for flu are as high this week as we have seen during the peak of the 2009 epidemic. We're not having an epidemic right now, but we have a very, very difficult flu season.
- M: Why is it so bad this year?
- W: Well, there are a couple of reasons that we know of, and there are probably some more reasons that we need to learn about. (2) One thing is it's an H₃N₂ influenza season. That's the virus that's dominating. There are a couple of other viruses circulating. H₃N₂ seasons tend to be more severe. The other thing is that influenza vaccine doesn't work as well against H₃N₂ virus, so that's probably a second factor.
- M: Are there particular parts of our population that are more vulnerable than others?
- W: Anyone can get the flu, and it can be serious. (3) But the people who have a harder time with flu are the very old, the very young, pregnant women, and people with heart disease, lung disease, and other medical conditions that can make it harder for them to take on a lung infection.
- M: What is your recommendation then?
- W: (4) We recommend that those groups in particular, if they present with flu symptoms, they can benefit from

antiviral medicines that may convert a relatively mild illness. That may prevent a milder illness from becoming a hospitalization or worse.

1. What can we learn about the flu in the US? A)
2. Why is the flu so bad this year according to the woman? B)
3. Who are more vulnerable to the flu according to the woman? D)
4. What does the woman suggest vulnerable people do when presenting with flu symptoms? A)

Conversation Two

M: Hello, Lucy. I heard that you are running classes for recruits for your company.

W: Yes. That is what troubles me these days.

M: Anything bad?

W: (5-1) I hate to say this but many graduates and school leavers nowadays lack the mindset and skills required to thrive in the workplace.

M: (5-2) I can't agree more. There are also worries about the literacy and numeracy skills of young employees in my corporation.

W: Some of the graduates have trouble with attitudes and behaviour of self-management and determination and many others lack customer awareness.

M: And my boss is especially unhappy with the literacy of our young applicants, whose numeracy isn't up to the standard.

W: (6) That is why I am so busy with doing remedial training for school or college leavers these days.

M: (7-1) I bet schools should make adjustments to meet the needs of job markets and stretching academic standards should not be the sole focus for them.

W: You can say that again. (7-2) A broader personal development should be more emphasized at schools.

M: Personal attitudes, aptitude, readiness to learn, effective communication skills and a sufficient capacity to cope with numerical data are the key enablers. These qualities are badly needed in the workplace.

W: Yes. Schools should take the responsibility to help young people develop as fully as possible in these areas.

M: Quality of teaching, learning and career inspiration defines the life chances of young people.

W: (8) But with savage cuts to further education funding since 2009, it is unsurprising that businesses are struggling to find enough skilled staff.

M: It is so sad to see this, but it is time we made some changes on campus which better reflect the importance of "attitude and aptitude for work." Otherwise, more recruit classes have to be set.

5. What can we learn about the young graduates these days? C)
6. What is the woman busy with these days? C)
7. What is the speakers' suggestion for schools nowadays? C)
8. What makes it difficult for businesses to find enough skilled staff according to the woman? D)

Section B

Passage One

An increase in suicide rates among US teens occurred at the same time social media use surged. A new study suggests there may be a link.

(9) Suicide rates for teens rose between 2010 and 2015 after they had declined for nearly two decades, according to data from the federal Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Why the rates went up isn't known.

The study's authors looked at CDC suicide reports from 2009 to 2015 and results of two surveys given to US high school students to measure attitudes, behaviour and interests. About half a million teens aged from 13 to 18 were involved. They were asked about use of electronic devices, social media, print media, television and time spent with friends. Questions about mood included frequency of feeling hopeless and considering or attempting suicide.

The researchers didn't examine circumstances surrounding individual suicides. (10) Dr. Christine Moutier said the

study provides weak evidence for a popular theory about social media's influence. She said many factors influence teen suicide.

Nonetheless, the study highlighted interesting data about teens, their use of smartphones and social media, as well as their mental health.

For example, the study showed that teens' use of electronic devices, including smartphones, for at least five hours daily more than doubled. These teens were 70% more likely to have suicidal thoughts or actions than those who reported one hour of daily use.

"We need to stop thinking of smartphones as harmless," said study author Jean Twenge. (11) Twenge said many will say, "'Oh, teens are just communicating with their friends.' Monitoring kids' use of smartphones and social media is important, and so is setting reasonable limits."

9. What can we learn about suicide rates for teens before 2010? A)
10. What did Christine Moutier say about the new study? D)
11. What did Jean Twenge say about smartphones and social media? D)

Passage Two

(12) Next month, several chain supermarkets in the UK will stop selling energy drinks to customers under 16. Anyone looking to buy a soft drink with more than 150 milligram of caffeine per liter—a limit targeting drinks like Monster and Red Bull—will need to present an ID.

The retailer Waitrose announced its new energy drink restrictions first in early January. Sainsbury's, Morrisons, Lidl, Coop, Asda, Aldi and Tesco followed with their own bans on selling the drink to children, which will all roll out at the beginning of March.

(13) And while a nationwide soda tax will go into effect in the UK in April, banning so-called "under 16s" from buying energy drinks is a voluntary measure that grocery stores have taken up this year.

It's probably a good idea to pause energy drink sales to children, says Jennifer Temple, a nutrition researcher at the University of Buffalo.

(14) Small to moderate doses of caffeine haven't had a huge effect on kids in Temple's research, but she's not enthusiastic about supplying children with energy drinks. A major aim of caffeine—preventing sleep—can interfere with the rest kids need to grow, think and function. "There's no reason why kids need this caffeine," she says. "The sleep effects alone are something that we should be mindful of."

(15) Researchers, teachers and those policy groups count the energy drink bans for kids in grocery stores as a victory, but they're not a perfect, principle solution. The issue with it is that these products will still be bought in convenience stores and other small stores.

12. What will some chain supermarkets in the UK do next month? A)
13. What do we know about the energy drink restrictions? B)
14. Why should children be banned to have energy drinks? D)
15. Why are the energy drink bans imperfect? C)

Section C

Recording One

Fear, anger, hate and sadness are four emotions that can affect how we think and how we act. When we are under pressure—mental or physical—our emotions are even more difficult to control. (16) But what if there was a quick and easy plan for dealing with your emotions every time you faced a stressful situation? Well, there may be such a plan. And it involves a grammatical term: third person singular.

Jason Moser is a clinical psychologist and neuroscientist. He serves as an associate professor of psychology at Michigan State University. (17) Moser says that talking to yourself in the third person seems to put a kind of psychological distance between you and your emotions. He thinks this distance is all some people need to control how they react to stress. And he thinks that distance from the self towards others gives people different perspectives. It

allows them to manage stress better. Talking to yourself in the third person is like giving yourself advice. Moser uses himself in an example. He does not like flying, but he must fly often for his work. So, when he is feeling nervous or afraid during a flight, he talks to himself—only silently. “And what I find myself doing, if I use third-person self-talk, is that I then start kind of giving myself advice. I start saying, ‘Well, you know, Jason knows air travel is very safe. And Jason’s been on thousands of flights before with no issue.’ And so this little bit of psychological distance you gain by using your own name—it’s almost as if you’re giving advice to somebody else even though it really does end up being you you’re giving advice to.” Moser admits that talking out loud to yourself could look and sound strange to other people. So, he suggests using your brain and having that discussion inside your head. Thinking through that dialogue enables you to use this strategy anytime, anywhere.

(18)Moser’s research came from his desire as a mental health expert to help patients. Moser felt helpless when his patients were unable to use strategies he would suggest to them. He wanted to find a method that people could easily use to control their emotions. Moser says that simply telling people suffering from depression to think differently is not enough. Brain imaging tests show that it takes great effort for these people to change their way of thinking. And so, he is always looking for something that’s easier and quicker for people to do in the moment.

16. What is the speaker talking about? D)
17. How does talking to yourself in the third person help control your reaction to stress? C)
18. What drove Moser to do the research? B)

Recording Two

Research subjects who have lived with limited human contact since January recently completed an experiment. (19)The six, four men and two women, lived near the top of a volcano on the Pacific island of Hawaii. They agreed to stay in a small, restricted area as part of a study to learn about the mental and emotional effects of a long-term space mission. The subjects lived and acted much like astronauts would on an eight-month long visit to the planet Mars. (20)Individuals who are able to deal with long-term space travel need to have special qualities or traits. They need to be able to deal well with isolation and pressure for up to three years on a trip that would take them far from Earth.

During the experiment, the subjects wore space suits like those worn by astronauts and travelled in teams whenever leaving their living structure. The kinds of foods available to the subjects were limited. They ate mostly freeze-dried or canned food during the experiment. All communications between the “crew members” and outsiders were given a 20-minute delay, increasing the sense of isolation. (21)Twenty minutes is the time it takes a radio signal to travel from Mars to Earth.

In the experiment, researchers used games to study human behaviour. The crew members played games designed to measure their ability to work together. Games also helped measure their ability to deal with pressure or stress. The crew members also kept documentation of how they were feeling. In addition to activities, members of the team wore sensors that measured voice levels and how near they were to others in the living space. Kim Binsted, a professor at the University of Hawaii, was one of the lead investigators in the study. She said the sensors could record if people were avoiding one another or if they were close to each other in an argument. “We’ve learned, for one thing, that conflict, even in the best of teams, is going to arise,” Binsted said. “So what’s really important is to have a crew that, both as individuals and a group, is able to look at that conflict and come back from it.”

Other countries have performed studies on the effects of long-term space flight. (22)The researchers in Hawaii, however, say their project provides an environment most like Mars. The area on Mauna Loa is covered with hard, red volcanic rock. The crew members were required to carry out studies of the rocky surface, make maps and care for their habitat.

19. How many subjects did the experiment include? C)
20. What special qualities should an individual have to travel in space? A)
21. Why were the subjects given a 20-minute delay in their communications with outsiders? A)
22. What is the difference between the experiment in Hawaii and those in other countries? D)

Recording Three

Having success and being able to meet one's goals requires knowledge, a sense of direction, hard work and resources. Some people might add to that list luck, connections and perhaps a strong belief in yourself. We accomplish our goals one step at a time, doing a little each day. So, using your day effectively is important. On many websites experts share advice on how to achieve your career and life goals. (23) Most of the experts agree on one thing: Starting your day on the right foot is most important. Collected from these websites, here are four ideas on how to start your day off right.

First, get up an hour early. (24) Some studies show that our willpower and attention span are strongest in the morning. In fact, the morning may be the most productive part of your day. In American English, we like to say, "The early bird gets the worm." This expression means that people who rise early have a head start and, therefore, are more likely to succeed. Of course, there are exceptions. People who are "night owls" do their best work and their best thinking at night.

Second, drink a glass of water with lemon juice. Health experts say that drinking a combination of lemon juice and water first in the morning jump-starts the body's metabolism. Not only does it jump-start your body's cells, but this kind of drink keeps them moving throughout the day.

Third, exercise. Some people may disagree with this one. Physical fitness experts and trainers often suggest some form of exercise in the morning because the middle of the day is a busy time for most people. By the day's end, you may not have the time or energy to exercise. How many times have you finished work and said to yourself, "I'm too tired to exercise! I'll do it tomorrow."

Fourth, think about your day at night. And spend a little time to think about tomorrow. Some people who talk about "living in the present" may criticize this. (25) But it may help you to prepare if you take a few minutes to think about what you need to do the next day. You probably won't have time to do everything you planned. But that's fine. If you did one thing, that means you are one step closer in reaching one of your goals.

23. Which is the most important thing for achieving your goals according to most experts? A)
24. Why is morning the most productive part of a day for most people? C)
25. Why should we spend a little time in thinking about tomorrow? D)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

★ 答案解析 ★

26. K) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于主语从句中, it 是形式主语, 从句的主语是动名词短语 *handling a market shift or legislative logjam*, 宾语是 *cognitive oomph*, 因此该从句缺少谓语动词, 根据上下文时态可知, 空格处应填入动词第三人称单数形式。文章开篇提到了智力对领导者的重要性, 随后举例说明, 指出应对市场变化或法律僵局都 _____ 认知活力。备选动词中只有 *highlights* 和 *requires* 符合语法要求, 但是 *highlights* “使……突出, 强调”与此处语义不符, 故空格处应填入 *requires* “要求”。
27. D) 【精析】名词辨析题。空格位于 *a certain* 之后, 故应填入单数名词构成名词短语作介词 *at* 的宾语。上文提到智力对领导者十分重要, 但本句中

作者又提出, 在一定 _____ 上, 更高智商会变得无益处且具有伤害性。备选名词中, 只有 *point* 和 *stage* 符合语法要求, 但 *stage* “阶段”在此不符合句意, 故空格处应填入 *point*, *at a certain point* 意为“在一定程度上”。

28. J) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于名词 *research* 之前, 故应填入形容词作定语。空格所在的从句提到, _____ 研究表明更聪明的领导者所率领的团队按客观评价表现更好, 而之后的主句提到, 有研究表明智商极高的领导者并不一定能有效执行领导职能。连词 *although* 表明两个分句之间是转折关系, 由此可知从句中涉及的研究应该是以前的研究, 故空格处应填入 *previous* “以前的”。

29. N) 【精析】副词辨析题。空格位于情态动词 might 和动词 view 之间,且句中并不缺失主要成分,故应填入副词作状语。上文提到,以前的研究是通过客观评价进行的,而两个分句之间是转折关系,故智商极高的领导者并不一定能有效执行领导职能应该是下属的主观看法,因此空格处应填入 subjectively“主观地”,与前面的客观评价形成对比。
30. C) 【精析】形容词辨析题。空格位于系动词 be 和程度副词 more 之后,故应填入形容词作表语。根据上下文可知,高智商领导者的指令可能会让下属难以理解,同时他们的方案也可能会更加_____而难以执行,那么下属更会觉得对这些领导难以认同。空格处所填的形容词应表示“复杂,困难”的意思,故应填入 complicated“复杂的”。
31. B) 【精析】名词辨析题。空格位于多个名词短语的并列结构之中,空格前是形容词 other,故应填入名词。空格所在句指出,智商在一定程度上与领导效率、策略形成、眼界以及其他一些_____的评级呈正相关。作者所举例子都是领导者的一些特质,故空格处应填入 characteristics“特点,特征”。
32. E) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于主语 ratings 之后,句中缺少谓语动词和宾语,且上文均为过去时态,故应填入不及物动词过去式作谓语。根据

上文可知,领导者不是智商越高越好,超过一定程度,领导效果就会下降,故空格处应填入 declined“下降”。

33. G) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于表语从句中主语 it 和宾语 a need 之间,故此处缺少谓语,且根据主句时态可知,应填入动词第三人称单数形式。根据句意可知,研究者建议,正确解读这一研究发现需要理解高智商领导者究竟做了什么让下属不易理解的事情。由此推断,这是研究所强调的重点,故空格处应填入 highlights“使……突出,强调”。
34. H) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格位于并列连词 and 之后,而 and 前是动词 persuade,故此处也应填入动词原形作并列谓语。根据句意可知,领导者应该运用智慧产生有创造性的比喻,说服和_____其他人。可见,空格处应该填入表示积极意义的动词,且其含义与 persuade 接近,故应填入 inspire“鼓舞,激励”。
35. A) 【精析】副词辨析题。空格位于动宾结构 signal their intelligence 之后,且句中不缺失主要成分,故应填入副词作状语。上文提到,研究者建议,正确解读这一研究发现需要理解高智商领导者做了什么让下属不易理解的事情,可见此处是说明领导者应该如何恰当地表现自己的聪明才智,故空格处应填入 appropriately“恰当地”。

Section B

★ 答案解析 ★

36. 【译文】人们强调要在学术界高层做出改变,以缩小科学界的性别差距。
【定位】由题干中的 changes 和 academia 定位到原文 E)段第一句。
- E) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,许多专家认为导致这一趋势(指上一段所说的女性科研人员在职业早期脱离学术界的情况)的一个重大因素在于学术界高层缺少榜样,而学术界的高层改变起来十分缓慢。题干中的 in the senior sectors of academia 是对原文中 in the upper divisions of academia 的同义转述,故选 E)。
37. 【译文】很多大学采用了对家庭有利的政策,以帮助女性科学家摆脱家庭与事业之间两难的窘境。
【定位】由题干中的 family-friendly policies 定位到原文 H)段第一句。
- H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,为了应对这些问题(指上段提到的家庭与事业的矛盾),很多大学推出

了一些对家庭有利的政策。题干中的 have adopted family-friendly policies 是对原文中 have taken steps to establish family-friendly policies 的同义转述,故选 H)。

38. 【译文】科研经费方面的性别差距相对较小。
【定位】由题干中的 grants 和 slight 定位到原文 L)段。
- L) 【精析】细节归纳题。L)段通过几个例子表明在获取科研经费方面,性别差异表现得不是十分明显,女性科学家甚至在某些领域还稍有优势。题干是对全段内容的概括,故选 L)。
39. 【译文】在 20 世纪 70 年代早期,学习科学的女学生遭到如今无法想象的公然歧视。
【定位】由题干中的 the early 1970s、declared sexism 和 unimaginable nowadays 定位到原文 B)段。
- B) 【精析】同义转述题。B)段提到了 20 世纪 70 年代早期发生的一个事例,即一位教授公然歧视女学生,而

这种情况在如今是不可想象的。题干中的 declared sexism that is unimaginable nowadays 是对原文中 such blatant sexism is almost unthinkable today 的同义转述,故选 B)。

40. 【译文】耶鲁大学的一项研究显示,即使在女性教职员工中也存在对女学生无意识的性别歧视。

【定位】由题干中的 Yale University 和 unconscious prejudice against female students 定位到原文 D) 段第一句。

- D) 【精析】同义转述题。D) 段提到,耶鲁大学的研究人员认为性别歧视依然是个很重要的问题,他们在去年的一项实验中发现,科学系的教职员工,无论男女,都对女性展现出无意识的性别歧视。题干中的 prejudice 和原文中的 biases 是同义词,题干是对定位句的同义转述,故选 D)。

41. 【译文】虽然已取得了相当大的进步,但仍然需要做出努力争取女性在科学界的平等权利。

【定位】由题干中的 considerable progress 和 women in the scientific community 定位到原文 C) 段第一句。

- C) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,虽然女性在缩小科学界性别差距方面已经取得了巨大进展,但全球的女性科学家仍面临诸多挑战。由此可推断,为争取平等权益,仍需要继续努力。题干中的 considerable progress 是对原文中 great gains 的同义转述,故选 C)。

42. 【译文】女性科学家在薪水方面受到不平等对待的现象在美国和欧盟国家都存在。

【定位】由题干中的 unequal pay, the United States 和 EU countries 定位到原文 N) 段前三句。

- N) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,不平等问题也延伸到收入方面。在欧盟国家,2006 年公共部门的女性科学家的平均收入比男性科学家少 25% 至 40%,而在美国的物理学和天文学领域,这种收入不平等的现象尤其明显,这些领域女性的收入比男性少 40%。题干中的 the phenomenon of unequal pay for female scientists exists 是对原文中 “The inequalities also

extend to salaries.” 的同义转述,故选 N)。

43. 【译文】相当大一部分女性在早期阶段就放弃了她们的科研工作,这是有问题的。

【定位】由题干中的 a considerable proportion of 和 in the initial phase 定位到原文 D) 段第一句。

- D) 【精析】同义转述题。D) 段提到,其中一个最持久的问题是:很多合格的女性在从事科学事业早期就离开了该领域,而这一数据(与男性相比)是不成比例的。题干中的 problematic 和 give up 分别是对原文中 problems 和 drop out of 的同义转述,故选 D)。

44. 【译文】即便女性科学家表现比男性竞争者好,也很难获得同等的职业发展机会。

【定位】由题干中的 perform better than、male rivals 和 hardly 定位到原文 K) 段。

- K) 【精析】同义转述题。K) 段第二句提到,一些衡量数据显示,女性科学家在其职业早期的表现优于男性竞争者。该段最后一句继续指出,即使在任职评估时与男性旗鼓相当,但在很多学科中,女性副教授获得任期续签的机会依然比男性低。题干中的 perform better than 是原文中 outperforming 的同义转述; hardly obtain equal career development opportunities 是对原文中 seemed less likely to reach tenure consideration compared with men 的同义转述,故选 K)。

45. 【译文】与男性同行相比,女性科学工作者更有可能在成为父母或计划怀孕时放弃其研究事业。

【定位】由题干中的 give up their research careers 和 become parents 定位到原文 G) 段第二句。

- G) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,成为人母或计划要孩子的女性博士后放弃科研工作的人数要比同等情况下的男性多出一倍,可见女性比男性更容易放弃自己的科研事业。题干中的 give up their research careers 是对原文中 abandon research careers 的同义转述,题干中的 become parents or plan to get pregnant 是对原文中 become parents or plan to have children 的同义转述,故选 G)。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案解析 ★

46. 【定位】由题干中的 the girl called “Xach’itee’aanenh T’eede Gaay” 定位到原文第二段。

- C) 【精析】推理判断题。本题考查对卡奇媿安妮·媿狄·戈伊相关信息的理解。由第二段最后两句可知,这个女孩属于一个名为“古白令人”的古代种群,而这个种群之所以叫这个名称是因为他们居住的地方叫

白令,故 C) 为答案。

47. 【定位】由题干中的 Ben Potter 和 exciting new puzzles 定位到原文第四段和第五段最后一句。

- B) 【精析】语义理解题。本题考查对波特所说的话的具体内涵的理解。第四段最后两句指出,卡奇媿安妮·媿狄·戈伊的基因说明她属于美洲印第安人,可又不

属于两个主要的现代美洲印第安人种群中的任何一个;第五段最后一句说,谜题依然存在,包括有关一些种群的分裂是何时何地发生的以及他们采用的是哪些迁移路线的问题的确切答案。由此可知,波特所说的谜题之一就是卡奇媿安妮·媿狄·戈伊的种群究竟是如何从主流群体中分离出来的,故答案为 B)。

48. 【定位】由题干中的 the two possible migration models 定位到原文第六段第二句。

A) 【精析】推理判断题。本题考查对研究人员提出的两种迁徙模式的理解。由定位句可知,波特倾向于第一种模式,原因是它与考古学和古生态学的数据切合得比较好。由此推断,第一种模式的研究数据更充足,故 A) 为答案。

49. 【定位】由题干中的 a murder mystery 定位到原文最后一段。

A) 【精析】事实细节题。本题考查对研究人员将人类学谜题与悬疑故事进行类比的理解。最后一段指出,阅读悬疑故事时,作者会在故事的发展进程中透露新的线索,而人类学的这种研究,也是在每次有新的基因组被分析和报告出来时提供新的线索,使得通往真相的道路越来越清晰。可见,两者的相似之处在于接近真相的方式,故答案为 A)。

50. 【定位】本题解答须综合全文信息。

D) 【精析】主旨大意题。本文开篇就指出针对美洲最初如何开始人口繁衍出现了新线索,而这个新线索说明了什么呢?随后的第二、三段给出了具体说明,提出了美洲印第安人族谱存在一个从前不为人知的分支,第四段至文末也是围绕这个新分支浮出水面后提出的一些论题展开的,可知文章的核心主题就是介绍美洲印第安种群族谱出现了新分支,故 D) 为答案。

★ 全文翻译 ★

大约 11 500 年前死于阿拉斯加中部的一个六周大的婴儿目前为美洲最初如何开始人口繁衍提供了线索。

这名被当地土著群体命名为“卡奇媿安妮·媿狄·戈伊”(“日出女婴”)的女孩的遗骸所提供的基因数据总体上支持了科学家们长期以来所论证的人口迁移模式,同时也揭示了一个过去不为科学界所知的古代种群的存在。(46) 这个女孩属于一个古代的种群,报告的作者将这个种群命名为“古白令人”。白令这一名称指的是阿拉斯加、东西伯利亚以及上一个冰河时期有时连接这两部分的大陆桥。

该研究发现提出了一个修正版的族谱:一个单一的古美洲印第安种群在大约 35 000 年前从东亚种群中分离出来,之后于大约 20 000 年前再次分裂为两个截然不同的种群。其中一个就是古白令人;另一个是现代美洲印第安人的祖先,这个种群随后又在大约 15 700 年前分裂为南北两个分支。

“在试图将这些发现与我们在考古学和古生态学领域了解到的情况相结合的过程中呈现出了令人兴奋的新谜题,”阿拉斯加大学人类学家本·波特说。“人口分布现在看来比我们之前想的要更加复杂。”(47-1) 科学家们曾在上一个冰河时期末的白令地区寻找过人类遗骸,但是卡奇媿安妮·媿狄·戈伊的基因令人惊奇:它很明显是美洲印第安人,但是却不属于两个主要的现代美洲印第安人种群中的任何一个。这表明它是从共同祖先中分化出来的另一个种群。

所有这些都有助于将范围缩小并为这些种群是如何到达美洲的理论提供更有力的证据。(47-2) 但是谜题依然存在,包括有关一些种群的分裂是何时何地发生的以及他们采用的是哪些迁移路线的问题的确切答案。

研究人员描述了两种可能模式。(48) 其中一种情况是波特博士所倾向的,因为它较好地切合了考古学和古生态学的数据,据此理论,分裂发生在亚洲东北部地区,这两个独立的种群后来在早于 15 700 年前的时候越过了大陆桥,此时美洲印第安人的祖先再次分裂。在另一个理论中,这个原始种群早在 20 000 年前就已经到达阿拉斯加或东白令地区,分裂就是在那里发生的,而第二次分裂为南北两支美洲种群则发生在冰原的南部。古白令人到底发生了什么?波特说,他们可能已经灭绝了,或者他们可能已经融入了迂回遥远的北方的北部美洲印第安人种群。

(49) 研究人员将这个谜题比作一个悬疑故事。“你阅读这本书,作者在故事的发展进程中透露新的线索。每次有新的基因组被分析和报告出来,它都会提供新的线索,使得通往真相的道路越来越清晰。”

● Passage Two

★ 答案解析 ★

51. 【定位】由题干中的人名关键词 David Deutsch 定位到原文第一段最后三句。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。本题考查对戴维·多伊奇的观点的理解。由定位句可知,戴维·多伊奇认为科学是无极限的,所有值得理解的事情都终将会被弄清楚,而意识就是这样值得弄清楚的谜题,可见他认为意识

这一谜题是会被弄清楚的,故 C) 为答案。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 hit the buffers 定位到原文第二段最后一句和第三段前三句。

B) 【精析】事实细节题。本题考查科学“进入缓冲区”的原因。第三段前三句提到了两个可能的原因,第一个是我们已经将一些领域理清并理解,达到了言尽于此

的地步,而第二个原因是人类将会到达大脑认知的极限,故答案为 B)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 the riddle of consciousness 定位到原文第三段最后一句和第四段第一句。

D) 【精析】事实细节题。本题考查作者对意识之谜的看法。第四段第一句说,意识之谜是人类之谜的提喻,而对这句话的理解要上溯到上一段最后一句。作者指出,复杂的原子集合体,无论是我们的大脑还是电子仪器,根本无法完全了解它们自身。可知,人类意识是人类认知中最难以解答的谜题,故答案为 D)。

54. 【定位】由题干提示定位到原文第五段最后三句。

D) 【精析】语义理解题。定位句指出,人类太变化无常,太富有创造力,而科学本身也在不断地改变人类,人类就是一个处于持续创作中的作品。也就是说,人类是不断发展变化的,故答案为 D)。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 author 和 Deutsch's point of view 定位到原文最后一段。

A) 【精析】观点态度题。本题考查作者对多伊奇观点的看法。在定位段中作者指出,多伊奇的看法有错也有对,错在他认为科学可以解决每一个谜题,对在他认识到科学的潜力是无限的。可见,作者认为多伊奇的观点有些是可以接受的,故答案为 A)。

★ 全文翻译 ★

科学是无限的吗?它是否能永远持续带给我们对世界的深刻认识?抑或是它已经遇到极限?(51)物理学家戴维·多伊奇在其 2011 年出版的著作《无穷的开始》中提出了科学无极限的看法。当我问他有关意识的问题时,他回答说:“我认为没有什么值得理解的事情会永远是个谜题。而意识问题似乎很明显是值得弄清楚的。”

我刚刚在瑞士参加了一个主题为“人类意识的奥秘”的会议。会议上,另一位英国知名物理学家马丁·利兹质疑了多伊奇的乐观主义观点。在其论文中,利兹称《无穷的开始》“具有煽动性,十分出色”,但是不同意多伊奇科学无极限的核心观点。(52-1)科学“将会在某一时刻进入缓冲区,”利兹警告说。

(52-2)可能发生这种情况的原因有两个。乐观一点的原因是我们已经将一些领域(例如原子物理学)理清并理解,达到了言尽于此的地步。而另一个更令人担忧的可能性就是我们将会到达人类大脑认知的极限。可能有一些概念对完全理解物理现实至关重要。试图弄清楚一些极其复杂的系统,例如我们自己的大脑,可能首先就会遇到这样的极限。(53-1)或许复杂的原子集合体,无论是我们的大脑还是电子仪器,根本无法完全了解它们自身。

(53-2)意识之谜是人类之谜的提喻。我们到底是什么?在大多数历史时期,宗教给了我们答案。大多数现代科学家反对这些宗教解释,但是他们也无法对其他解释达成一致。对于我们究竟是什么这一问题他们提出了各种令人费解的答案。

科学无法最终消除这些分歧并统一到一个单一、真实的理论来解答我们是什么的问题,原因有二。其一是我们永远无法拥有一个“意识测量仪”,它是一种衡量非人类事物的意识的客观手段。(54)另一个原因是我们太变化无常,太富有创造力,以至于难以用单一的理论来描述。科学本身也在用诸如脑移植、基因疗法等各种不同的技术以及酷儿理论和信息集成理论等各种思想不断地改变着我们。人类就是一个处于持续创作中的作品。

多伊奇声称科学无极限,其核心内容也存在着矛盾。他希望科学能解决诸如意识这种最深刻的谜题,但永远有更多的谜题需要解答。那是一个对自然结构的激进断言,在我看来,它所反映出的是一厢情愿,而不是冷静的现实主义。

(55)多伊奇的断言有错也有对。错在他认为科学可以解决每一个谜题,特别是意识问题。我们永远无法彻底地理解我们究竟是谁。但对在他认识到科学的潜力是无限的,如果无限指的是永无止境。正是由于我们不可能达到完全的自我认知,所以才会永不休止地追寻下去。

Part IV Translation

There are two ways to drink Chinese tea: big bowls of tea give people a casual feeling and gongfu tea makes people experience the tea ceremony. Gongfu tea is a skill of making tea with traditional cultural features rather than a kind of tea or the name of tea, which was viewed as the elixir of immortality in ancient China. People call it gongfu tea for the reason that its brewing process requires strict attention to the teapot, tea leaves, water quality, and even how to make the tea, how to pour and how to drink the tea. Oolong tea is mainly used in serving gongfu tea because it can meet the requirements of the color, aroma and taste of the tea.