

六级模拟卷（一）——答案解析

Part I Writing

高分范文	精彩点评
<p>My View on Shared Bikes</p> <p>① <u>Shared bikes in different colors have flooded</u> on the city streets almost overnight. ② Despite the convenience they offer, <u>it is highly unlikely</u> that shared bikes will be the most popular means of transportation in the near future.</p> <p>③ <u>Firstly</u>, equipped with GPS and digital locks, shared bikes are only available to the target customers. That means users must have a smartphone, download apps and know how to unlock the bikes. ④ <u>Moreover</u>, bike-sharing thrives only in traffic-clogged cities where it is the best method to solve the problem of the last-mile transportation. ⑤ <u>Secondly</u>, as shared bikes pour into or out of populated regions, they, like cars, can inevitably create new traffic problems. ⑥ <u>Thirdly</u>, huge investments must be used to maintain service, update apps and expand operations. In other words, more and more start-ups will flounder because of lack of investment.</p> <p>⑦ <u>To summarize</u>, bike-sharing is a must in today's urban transportation system but it won't be a leader in transportation means.</p>	<p>①②开门见山，直入主题，并提出自己的观点：共享单车不会成为最流行的交通工具。</p> <p>③④用 Firstly 和 Moreover 论证共享单车只能为目标客户所用，在交通拥挤的大城市需求更大。</p> <p>⑤用 Secondly 论证如果共享单车多度聚集会造成新的交通问题。</p> <p>⑥用 Thirdly 论证如果缺少资金，共享单车会陷入举步维艰的地步。</p> <p>⑦总结上文，指出共享单车是城市交通系统中必不可少的，但不会成为最主流的交通工具。</p> <p>加分亮点</p> <p>flood（大量地）涌入，淹没</p> <p>traffic-clogged cities 交通拥堵的城市</p> <p>last-mile transportation 最后一英里交通</p> <p>flounder 举步维艰，挣扎</p> <p>must 必不可少的东西</p>

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Conversation One

M: So Emily, what happened with the guy you started dating recently?

W: (1) Well, a guy from one of my classes asked me out on a date. At first I had a crush on him, but after a couple of dates, I knew he wasn't my type.

M: Well, don't worry. There are lots of other guys out there. Why wasn't he your type?

W: (2) Well, I like guys that like to have a good time and make me laugh, but this guy just wanted to stay at home and play video games all the time.

M: Well, I think it's good that you don't go for guys who play video games all the time. But why did you have a crush on him at first?

W: (3-1) Well, our first date started well because we talked about how much each of us likes movies. But it turned out we don't like the same kinds of movies.

M: (3-2) That's too bad. I remember a few years ago I was seeing a girl who only wanted to watch movies that I hated. Every weekend we argued about what movie to watch.

W: (3-3) That's too bad. I hope your current girlfriend likes the same kinds of movies as you.

M: Actually, I have a friend who you might like. Do you want me to set you up?

W: Well, I usually don't like to be set up because I really don't like blind dates.

M: I understand. But this time you should let me set you up because I think my friend is really your type.

W: Well...OK. If you think he is my type, then I will let you set us up. (4) But you have to promise me your friend isn't an athletic type. I really don't like muscles.

M: No, he's not. In fact, he's the opposite. You just have to trust me. I won't set you up with someone you won't like.

W: Alright. But Kevin, if your friend is weird, you're going to be in big trouble!

M: Don't worry. I promise he's not weird at all.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What can we learn about the guy the woman dated with? B)
2. What type of man appeals to the woman? C)
3. What do the two speakers have in common? A)
4. What does the woman say about her choice of date? D)

Conversation Two

W: Hello, Professor White, welcome to Education Today on Saturday.

M: Thank you.

W: How do you comment on the current phenomenon of college tuition?

M: (5)Well, once you accept students on financial grounds, one wonders whether you have to pass them as well. But this development in education is one that we have to contend with. Yet, if we are concerned about maintaining standards, what we can do is to concentrate on improving the quality of education.

W: Yes, you're right. A university is judged by the quality of education it offers. Professor White, what type of graduates do universities of the future need to produce, if they are to remain relevant?

M: (6)I think their graduates must be able to shift from one profession to another, because they are trained in a very independent way. If you can do that, you raise the level of the flexibility of the mind. Today's rapid changes in technology demand it.

W: I guess many people would agree with you on that point. University education should focus on both personal and professional development of students. But still some might believe there is a definite place for education in a broader sense, that is, in personal intellectual development.

M: No doubt that.(7)We need people who will think about the future, about the past, and also people who will think about society. If a society doesn't have philosophers, or people who think about the value of life, it's a very sad society indeed.

W: Professor White, my last question: do you see any common ground in education between your generation and the young generation now?

M: (8)Adapting to new challenges is perhaps the true cornerstone of our generation's heritage to education. And the future of education in a country rests not so much on the construction of better buildings, labs, etc. , but in the development of an ever-adaptive mind.

W: Professor White, it's been a pleasure to have you on the show today. Thanks for being our guest.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

5. What does the man think of accepting students on financial grounds? C)
6. What type of graduates do universities need to produce? D)
7. What kind of people does the man think society needs? C)
8. What is the cornerstone of the old generation's heritage to education? A)

Section B

Passage One

English Language Day is celebrated each year on April 23—the date when tradition says William Shakespeare was born. Shakespeare has been called the greatest writer in the English language. His plays continue to be published, performed in theaters and seen in films almost 400 years after his death. (9)Many people consider English as the unofficial “world language” because it is so widely used. English is the main language of business and aviation. It is the most widely used language on the Internet and social media. The first English Language Day was the result of work by the United Nations. A few years ago, the UN's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization created Language Days for each of the UN's six official languages. (10)The aim was to celebrate multilingualism—the use of different languages around the world—and different cultures. Another goal was to campaign for equal use of all six official languages throughout the United Nations. The other five languages are Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. April 23 is English Language Day—the United Nations celebrated its first English Language Day on April 23 , 2010. That day, a number of events were held at the UN's

headquarters in New York City. This year, the TOEFL program has announced plans for a “live” question-and-answer chat on the social media website Facebook. TOEFL is also known as the Test of English as a Foreign Language. The group says the program is for students interested in learning more about its test and the English language.

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

- 9. Why do people consider English as the unofficial world language? B)
- 10. Which is the UN’s purpose of creating Language Days? B)
- 11. What is the speaker mainly talking about? D)

Passage Two

(12)Cities in sub-Saharan Africa are growing rapidly. But will this lead to economic growth? According to a recent World Bank report, the low level of regional and international trade is one of the main reasons why African cities are relatively poor. (13)The report suggests that trade in these cities has remained local because most countries in sub-Saharan Africa depend on natural resource exports, leaving urban economies without tradable goods and turning them into “consumption cities.” Spatial disorganization is also a key factor; due to inadequate public transport and infrastructure, these cities are some of the costliest places in the world to live and do business. (14)The report urges African policymakers and governments to act quickly to reform land markets and regulations. Early and coordinated infrastructure investments that improve urban transport and allow interdependence among sites, structures, and basic services could help build more connected, productive, and prosperous African cities.

Another recent World Bank report says that urbanization in Africa “has been late, but it has been fast.” In many African countries, national institutions are weak, and industrialization, funding, and services are low. (15)To build a sustainable urban space, the authors call for more environmentally friendly urban planning and an improved understanding of urbanization’s impact on the environment. Developing innovative financial planning schemes, such as payments for ecosystem services, would enable cities to recover the costs of more sustainable urban environment from those who benefit the most from using these resources. The report urges us to address these knowledge and technical gaps soon, because once the ecosystem is degraded, the value of the services it provides may be lost forever.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 12. What does the speaker say about cities in sub-Saharan Africa? B)
- 13. What does the report say about trade in poor African cities? C)
- 14. What does the first report appeal to African policymakers and governments to do ? A)
- 15. What is the purpose of environmentally friendly urban planning? A)

Section C

Recording One

Diabetes is a serious, chronic disease on the rise around the world. And, not everyone can take the medication that treats it. However, researchers have discovered that a compound found in a common vegetable might help treat diabetes. In 2016, the World Health Organization published its Global Report on Diabetes. It says the number of diabetic adults rose from 108 million in 1980 to 422 million in 2014. Diabetes happens in two ways. If the body does not produce enough of a hormone called insulin, it is called type 1 . Type 2 diabetes is when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. (16)Insulin controls levels of sugar in the blood. Diabetes is a major cause of blindness, kidney failure, heart attacks and stroke. It can lead to an early death. India is one of the countries that could be facing a public health crisis as cases of diabetes increase. Amit Jain is a children’s doctor in that country. He says obesity is one of the main reasons people get type 2 diabetes. However, children who are not obese can also get diabetes. About 300 million people around the world have type 2 diabetes. A large percentage of these people cannot take a drug used to treat this disease. The drug metformin is a first-line therapy. This means it is often the first drug doctors give their patients. However, the drug side effects. (17)It can damage the kidneys and upset the stomach. Enter broccoli. This vegetable has a chemical compound called sulforaphane. And in testing, this compound appears to work as well as the drug metformin at reducing blood sugar levels in diabetics. Anders Rosengren, a doctor at the University of Gothenburg in Sweden, led the study. “We think this is very exciting

because there have been so many claims over the years of different foods, dietary components having different health effects. But here, we have really scientifically-based proof that it has an effect on type 2 diabetes.” (18)But do not think that just eating broccoli is enough to prevent or treat diabetes. You would have to eat about five kilograms every day to get enough sulforaphane. The study patients got a pill containing a concentrated form of the broccoli compound. It is about 100 times stronger than the amount found in broccoli. But, for diabetics who hate broccoli, that could be welcome news.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the speaker say about insulin? D)
17. What are the side effects of the current first-line therapy of type 2 diabetes? B)
18. What does the speaker warn diabetics about at the end of this passage? B)

Recording Two

Google is offering financial assistance to groups that can help people get the skills and connections they need to find jobs. Jacquelline Fuller is the president of Google. org. On Wednesday, she said, “the way we work is changing.” (19)She noted, “new jobs require and depend on technology. We want to make sure that as many people as possible can make the most of the new jobs, industries and opportunities that are emerging.” She also said, “Google is providing \$50 million over two years to provide financial help for groups working on finding people jobs.(20)Google’s money will first go to non-profit groups in the United States and Europe.” Later, Fuller said, “groups in other parts of the world will get money. Google is looking for groups that can do one of three things: help connect job seekers with jobs; do research to find what kind of job training works best at putting people into jobs; or provide help for low-wage workers who work in the service industry, such as restaurant employees, cleaners and store clerks. Service jobs are the fastest growing category of jobs in the US, Europe and many other developed economies.” But she said, “many low-income workers find it difficult to get help when they run into trouble, such as sickness or injury. Low-income workers often do not get paid when they are unable to work.” Fuller talked about the National Domestic Workers Alliance, which is already getting financial help from Google.(21)The alliance collects money from domestic workers through a small monthly payment. Domestic workers often work in people’s homes, providing services such as cleaning. That money collected from the workers is used to help workers who need to take time off their jobs deal with emergencies.

In 2014,(22-1)Pew questioned over 1,000 experts in technology, the economy and job creation about the effects of new technology. The experts were divided, Pew said.(22-2)About half expected robots and other technology to take jobs away from large numbers of people. For example, car companies are increasingly using robots, instead of people, to build cars. But about half the experts expected just as many new jobs to replace the old ones lost to technology, Pew said. The Pew report said, “these experts believe people will create new jobs, industries, and ways to make a living, just as people have been doing since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.”

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

19. What does Jacquelline Fuller say about new jobs? A)
20. Who will get Google’s financial assistance first? C)
21. Where does the National Domestic Workers Alliance get its money? C)
22. How many experts being questioned are inclined to use technology instead of people? A)

Recording Three

The chief executive officers of America’s largest companies were paid an average of \$ 15.6 million in 2016, says a recent study by an economic research group. The Economic Policy Institute published the report written by Lawrence Mischel and Jessica Schieder.(23)They say the average business leader’s pay was 271 times what an average worker earns at the companies they studied. This chief executive-to-worker pay ratio is smaller than it has been in the past few years. In 2014, the ratio was 299-to-1, according to the report. However, it is still much higher than the 20-to-1 ratio between chief executives and workers in 1965. In 1989, that difference was 59-to-1. In the last 30 years, the salary of chief executive officers, or CEOs, has grown much faster than the pay of the average workers at the companies they oversee. In addition, CEO’s pay has increased much faster than the value of stock shares in the companies they lead. To get their results, the researchers added up employees’ pay, special rights to buy stock at lower than market prices, and bonuses. (24)The

Economic Policy Institute is a research organization that studies the concerns of low-and middle-income workers. According to the website Salary. Com, CEOs are paid very high salaries because their skills and responsibilities are “extreme.” They say there is only a limited number of people who can perform these job duties. The report also noted the earnings of low-paid wage is the lowest amount of hourly pay a company can legally pay its employee. Most workers in the US earn more than the minimum wage, and many states have a higher minimum wage than the federal limit. However, workers who earn the least amount of money in the study earn about one thousandth the pay of the highest earning CEOs. The US federal minimum wage is \$7.25 per hour. It has not been increased in eight years. According to the group Business for a Fair Minimum Wage, the buying power of that amount has decreased by about 15% because of inflation. The issue of raising the federal minimum wage has been controversial. Many businesses say that raising the minimum wage will result in fewer low-paying jobs. The group Business for a Fair Minimum Wage disagrees. (25)It said that raising the minimum wage for the lowest-paid workers could help the economy by increasing the amount of money people have to spend.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. What was the chief executive-to-worker pay ration in 2016? B)

24. What does the Economic Policy Institute study? A)

25. How could raising the minimum wage for the lowest-paid workers help the economy? C)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

选项归类

名词: C)collaboration 合作, 合著; D)elaboration 精心制作, 精致; G)patients 病人, 患者; K)properties 特性, 属性
动词: A)accelerate 加速; E)encased 把……包住; F)implanted 移植, 植入; L)release 释放, 排放; M)relieve 减轻, 缓解(疼痛或不快的感觉)

形容词: H)precious 有价值的, 珍贵的; J)previous 先前的, 早先的; N)safe 安全的; O)unsafe 不安全的

副词: B)cautiously 小心地, 仔细地; I)precisely 确切地, 精确地

详解详析:

26.答案: H)precious

详解: 空格位于 the 之后, 名词 metal 之前, 故应填入形容词作定语。文章第一段首句提到研究发现金子有可能被用来治疗癌症, 根据常识, 金子是一种贵重的金属, 故此处应填入 H)precious “有价值的, 珍贵的”。

27.答案: E) encased

详解: 空格所在句主语为 fragments, 空格位于 were 之后, 句末有动作发出者 the research team, 故此处应填入动词的过去分词, 与 were 构成被动语态。结合原文, 此处指纳米粒子被包裹在化学仪器里, be encased in 为固定搭配, 意为“包裹于……”, 故 E)为答案。

28.答案: I) precisely

详解: 空格前是介词 by, 空格后是动词现在分词 targeting, 故此处应填入副词来修饰动词。该句意为“尽管该仪器还未在人体上试验, 但大家都期待, 该仪器未来能在不损害健康细胞的前提下, 通过_____击中染病细胞, 来减少目前化学疗法产生的副作用”。I)precisely “确切地, 精确地”与减少副作用构成语义一致, 故为答案。

29.答案: A) accelerate

详解: 空格前是动词不定式标志词 to, 故此处应填入动词原形。文章第二句提到金子能提高药效, 结合上下文语义, 此处指黄金“加速化学反应”, 以促进药品发挥效力, 故答案为 A)accelerate “加速”。

30.答案: F) implanted

详解: 空格谓分词结构中, 且空格前是动词 being, 故此处应填入动词的过去分词。此处指把仪器植入斑马鱼的脑中, be implanted in 为固定搭配, 意为“被植入……中”, 故 F)为答案。

31.答案: C) collaboration

详解: 空格前为介词 in, 之后是介词 with, 由此推出此处应该填入名词, 构成介词短语。该处意为“该研究是由研究者们合作实施……”, in collaboration with 为固定搭配, 意为“与……合作”, 故 C)为答案。

32.答案: K) properties

详解: 空格前是形容词 new, 之后是介词 of, 此句谓语为 have discovered, 故此处应填入名词作宾语, 而后面的

定语从句的谓语为 were，提示此处的名词为复数形式。备选复数名词中只有 K) properties 符合语义要求，故为答案，properties of gold 意为“黄金的属性”。

33.答案：L) release

详解：空格谓语宾语从句中，空格前的谓语为 be used to，因此需要填入动词原形。该句意为“金子可以被用来安全地在肿瘤内部释放药物”，故 L)release “释放，排放”为答案。选项中的 M)relieve “减轻，缓解（疼痛或不快的感觉）”为干扰项，与上下文语义不符，故排除。

34.答案：G) patients

详解：空格前面为介词 on，根据语法判断，此处应填入名词。根据上下文语义：“把金子用于_____之前，我们还有许多工作要做，但是这项研究是一个进步”。此处应该是指病人，这也是研究的目的，故答案为 G)patients “病人，患者”。

35.答案：N) safe

详解：空格前为 is，之后是介词 to，此处可填入形容词作表语或动词过去分词构成被动语态。该句意为“下一步要观察这个方法用于人体是否安全”。上文也提到了这个方法的安全性问题，故 N) safe 为答案。

Section B

语篇分析

本文介绍了亚马逊与沃尔玛两大商业巨头向对方经营模式的渗透，说明巨型公司通过规模效应来影响市场，进而指出未来商业发展的趋势。	[A]~[G]段介绍了亚马逊与沃尔玛互相涉足对方的传统产业，并通过作者本人的亲身经历说明商业模式的改变。
	[H]~[N]段说明现代经济通过规模化寻找商机。而在未来，一旦机器人取代现今低廉的劳动力，将更加体现出规模化对经济的重要影响。

详解详析：

36. Traditionally, Amazon is popular among consumers in big cities while Walmart is widely located in rural areas. 译文： 从传统意义上讲，亚马逊在大城市备受消费者喜爱，而沃尔玛则更多位于偏远地区。 定位： 由题干中的 in big cities 和 in rural areas 定位到原文画线处。	[F]Amazon is the dominant player in online sales, and is particularly strong among affluent consumers in major cities. It is now experimenting with physical bookstores and groceries as it looks to broaden its reach. Walmart has thousands of stores that sell hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of goods. It is particularly strong in suburban and rural areas and among low- and middle-income consumers, but it's playing catch-up with online sales and affluent urbanites.
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详解：F)段提到，亚马逊备受大城市的富有人群喜爱，而沃尔玛更受偏远地区和郊区的中低收入人群钟爱。题干中的 in big cities 和 in rural areas 分别对应定位句中的 in major cities 和 in suburban and rural areas，故选 F)。

37. Bonobos is selling apparel to the author in a relatively lower price than the Hong Kong tailor. 译文： 对作者而言，Bonobos 销售的服装价格要比香港裁缝的低一些。 定位： 由题干中的 Bonobos 和 Hong Kong tailor 定位到原文画线处。	[C] Men's dress clothing, mine included, can be a little boring. Like many male office workers, I lean toward clothes that are sharp but not at all showy. Nearly every weekday, I wear a dress shirt that is either light blue, white or has some subtle check pattern, usually paired with slacks and a blazer. The description alone could make a person doze. I used to buy my dress shirts from a Hong Kong tailor. They fit perfectly, but ordering required an awkward meeting with a visiting salesman in a hotel suite. They took six weeks to arrive, and they cost around \$120 each, which adds up fast when you need to buy eight or 10 a year to keep up with wear and tear(破损)。Then several years ago I realized that a company called Bonobos was making shirts that fit me nearly as well, that were often sold three for\$220, or \$ 73 each, and that would arrive in two days.
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详解：C)段指出，作者过去经常在香港裁缝处制衣，每件花费约 120 美元，而 Bonobos 公司的衬衣每件仅需 73 美元，即后者比前者的价格低，题干中的 in a relatively lower price 是定位句中两者价格的对比结果，故选 C)。

38. Walmart bought	[G]Why are these two mega-retailers both trying to sell me shirts? The short answer is because
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<p>Bonobos in that it will help Walmart overtake Amazon.</p> <p>译文: 沃尔玛指所以收购 Bonobos 是它能助自己超越亚马逊。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 help Walmart 和 overtake Amazon 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>they both want to sell everything. More specifically, Bonobos is known as an innovator in exactly this type of hybrid of online and physical store sales. Its website and online customer service are excellent, and it operates stores in major cities where you can try on garments and order items to be shipped directly. Because all the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. So the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. <u>Because all the actual inventory is centralized, the stores themselves can occupy minimal square footage. So the acquisition may help Walmart build expertise in the very areas where it is trying to gain on Amazon.</u> You can look at the Amazon acquisition of Whole Foods through the same lens. The grocery business has a whole different set of challenges from the types of goods that Amazon has specialized in; you can't store a steak or a banana the way you do books or toys. And people want to be able to make purchases and take home on the spur of the moment.</p>
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详解: G)段指出, Bonobos 公司的线上销售和线下销售结合得很好, 因此, 沃尔玛对其收购的原因就是要在与亚马逊的竞争中处于有利地位。题干中的 bought 和 overtake 对应定位句中的 acquisition 及 gain on, 故选 G)。

<p>39. The tendency of markets being occupied by big companies indicates that small companies have no advantages.</p> <p>译文: 市场被大公司垄断的趋势说明小公司没有优势。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 big companies 和 advantages 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[J]But more and more businesses in the modern economy, rather than reflecting those diminishing returns to scale, show positive returns to scale: The biggest companies have a huge advantage over smaller players. <u>That tends to tilt markets toward a handful of players or even a monopoly, rather than an even playing field with countless competitors.</u></p>
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详解: J) 段指出, 现代经济中, 规模化显示积极收益, 即大公司相比于小公司更有优势。市场倾向集中, 甚至于垄断。题干是对定位句的概括总结, 故选 J)。

<p>40. Nowadays, apparel is probably produced in developing countries and then transported back to the US for the white collars.</p> <p>译文: 如今, 服装很可能在发展中国家制造, 之后被运回美国并售卖给白领们。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 produced 和 the US 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[M]These positive returns to scale could become even more pronounced. <u>Perhaps in the future, rather than manufacture a bunch of shirts in Indonesia and Malaysia and ship them to the United States to be sold one at a time to urban office workers</u>, a company will have a robot manufacture shirts to my specifications somewhere nearby.</p>
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详解: M)段指出, 规模效益显著。当前, 在印度尼西亚和马来西亚生产的服装被运到美国后卖给城市中的办公室职员。题干中的 developing countries 是对 Indonesia 和 Malaysia 的概括; white collars 对应原文中的 urban office workers, 故选 M)。

<p>41. With available high technologies providing user experience, retailers can get more potential buyers.</p> <p>译文: 借助高科技提供用户体验, 零售商可以赢得更多的潜在客户。</p> <p>定位: 由题干中的 providing、user experience 和 potential buyers 定位到原文画线处。</p>	<p>[L]Already, retailers need to figure out how to manage sophisticated supply chains connecting Southeast Asia with stores in big American cities so that they rarely run out of product. <u>They need mobile apps and websites that offer a seamless user experience so that nothing stands between a would-be purchaser and an order.</u> Larger companies that are good at supply chain management and technology can spread those more-or-less fixed costs around more total sales, enabling them to keep prices lower than a niche player and entrench their advantage.</p>
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详解: L)段指出, 零售商需要通过移动手机终端和网站提供用户体验, 实现买家与订单的无缝连接。题干中的 available high technologies 是对定位句中 mobile apps and websites 的概括总结; potential buyers 对应原文中的 a would-be purchaser, 故选 L)。

<p>42. Despite the intense competition, the apparel industry can still discover</p>	<p>[I] <u>The apparel business has long been a highly competitive industry in which countless players could find a niche(商机).</u> Any insight that one shirt-maker developed could be rapidly copied by others, and consumer prices reflected the retailer's real estate costs and branding</p>
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opportunities. 译文： 尽管服装业竞争激烈，但仍能从中发现机会。 定位： 由题干中的 competition 和 apparel industry 定位到原文画线处。	approach as much as anything. That helps explain why there are thousands of options worldwide for someone who wants a decent-quality men's shirt. In that world, any shirt-maker that tried to get too big rapidly faced diminishing returns. It would have to pay more and more to lease that tried to get too big rapidly faced diminishing returns. It would have to pay more and more to lease the real estate for-flung stores, and would have to outbid competitors to hire all the experienced shirt-makers. The expansion wouldn't offer any meaningful cost savings and would entail a lot more headaches trying to manage it all.
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详解：定位句指出，服装业长期以来竞争激烈，而且无数的参与者都能从中发现商机。题干中的 the intense competition 对应原文中的 highly competitive; discover opportunities 是对原文 find a niche 的同义转述，故选 I)。

43. Robots making clothing would compel the clothing companies unable to develop robots well to face difficulties. 译文： 机器人制衣会迫使那些无法很好地研发机器人制衣的公司面临困境。 定位： 由题干中的 Robots making clothing 和 develop robots 定位到原文处。	[N]If that's the future of clothing, and quite a few companies are working on just that, apparel will become a landscape of high fixed costs and enormous returns to scale. <u>The handful of companies with the very best shirt-making robots will win the market, and any company that can't afford to develop shirt-making robots, or isn't very good at it, might find itself left in the cold.</u>
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详解：N)段指出，服装业固定成本高，规模效益显著。在未来，拥有制衣机器人的公司将有优势赢得市场，反之，无足够资金研发制衣机器人或不擅长这方面的公司则极有可能被淘汰。题干中的 Robots making clothing 和 face difficulties 分别对原文中 shirt-making robots 和 find itself left in the cold 的同义转述，故选 N)。

44. The price for a shirt depends on many factors, including the cost of fabric and the labor force. 译文： 一件衬衣的价格取决于很多因素，其中包括面料以及劳动力成本。 定位： 由题干中的 price、a shirt 和 the cost of fabric 定位到原文画线处。	[K]The most extreme example of this would be the software business, where a company an invest bottomless sums in a piece of software, but then sell it to each additional customer for practically nothing. The apparel industry isn't that extreme— <u>the price of making a shirt is still linked to the cost of fabric and the workers to do the stitching—but it is moving in that direction.</u> And that helps explain why Walmart and Amazon are so eager to put a shirt on my back.
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详解：K)段将服装业与软件业的相同趋势做类比，同时指出，制衣的价格与面料及制衣工人的成本相关。题干中的 the labor force 对应原文中的 the workers to do the stitching，故选 K)。

45. Amazon buying Whole Foods shows that the online retailer is now beginning to focus on physical stores. 译文： 亚马逊收购全食超市表明该在线零售商开始关注实体店。 定位： 由题干中的 Amazon、Whole Foods、the online retailer 和 physical stores 定位到原文画线处。	[A]With <u>Amazon buying the high-end grocery chain Whole Foods, something retail analysts have known for years is now apparent on everyone:</u> The online retailer is on a collision course with Walmart to try to be the predominant seller of pretty much everything you buy. <u>Each one is trying to become more like the other—Walmart by investing heavily in its technology, Amazon by opening physical bookstores and now buying physical supermarkets.</u> But this is more than a battle between two business titans. Their rivalry sheds light on the shifting economics of nearly every major industry.
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详解：A)段指出，亚马逊公司收购高端的食品连锁店——全食超市对沃尔玛造成冲击。二者越来越趋同，沃尔玛大力投资技术，亚马逊不仅开了实体书店，而且又在收购实体超市。题干是对亚马逊决策行为的概括总结，故选 A)。

Section C

Passage One

全文翻译：

(48-1/50-1) 据称由于发电厂的大量关闭影响了电力的稳定供应，美国能源部的一份报告呼吁大力建设火力和

核能发电站。(46)这份研究结果发布于周三早些时候,遭到了可再生能源拥护者们的鄙视,但却得到煤炭和核能行业的赞誉。这份报告与唐纳德·特朗普总统承诺复苏处境艰难的矿业相吻合。但与早期起草案中的结论不同,该草案曾提到,可再生能源发电的大幅增长不会影响电力供应的稳定性。政府方面之前并未对能源部工作人员拟定的草案予以评价。

能源部长里克·佩里曾在四月份委托该研究评估包括前总统巴拉克·奥巴马在内的数届政府所施加的“监管负担”是否对电网造成不良影响,政府曾强制关闭燃烧煤炭和核燃料这类提供不间断电能的基荷发电厂。(47-1)奥巴马曾制定了众多法令,意图大力削减引发气候变化的二氧化碳排放量。此举加速了废除火力发电站的进程,并激励新生的太阳能和风能行业,而这些电厂的电能输出十分依赖天气情况。

(47-2)“显而易见,在当今这个竞争激烈的市场中,某些法令和津贴对市场运作有着巨大的影响,也因此令我们的发电能源结构面临挑战,”佩里在一封介绍此项研究的信中说。“对于政策制定者而言,考虑到自己预期之内与意料之外的效果都至关重要。”

(48-2)此项由能源部工作人员开展的研究称,廉价的天然气是基荷煤电厂及核能发电厂关闭的主要因素,这一趋势将国家的众多地区置于电能短缺的危机之中。(49-1/50-2)能源部建议给予基荷发电厂价格优势,同时令此类项目地获批建设更容易和更廉价。

(49-2/50-3)支持清洁能源的生物多样性中心发言人霍华德·克里斯特尔称,这些建议受到了“危险地误导”。“事实上,我们可以依靠风能和太阳能保护我们的星球和能源供应,”他说。

而一些煤炭和核能能源集团则赞成总结报告的结论。“这是对美国电力为稳定性和复原力急需且务实的审视,包括在电力市场变革时保证关键清洁基载电力的优先性,”ClearPath的主任里克·鲍威尔说,他是核能与水力发电的支持者。(50-4)上周,联邦能源管理委员会新任主席尼尔·查特吉说,煤炭发电厂需要“得到合理的补偿,以彰显它们为能源体系带来的价值。”

详解详析:

46. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 from the first paragraph 定位到原文第一段。

详解: 推理判断题。本题考查文章首段的隐含信息。由定位段第二句可知,周三发布的这份研究结果遭到可再生能源拥护者的鄙视,而煤炭和核能行业则对其称赞。由此推测,这份报告引发了不少争议,故答案为 B)。A)“美国能源部将向发电厂提供津贴”曲解了原文第三段首句的意思,佩里只是在该句提到津贴对电力行业的影响,故排除; C)“特朗普总统许诺支持传统能源企业”是对定位段第三句的曲解,特朗普只是想要重振矿业,故排除; D)“让可再生能源发电厂维持电网稳定是不现实的”与原文意思不符,该句只是说大面积关停传统发电厂会影响电力的稳定供应,故排除。

47. 答案: C)

定位: 由题干中的 Rick Perry 和 Obama 定位到第二段最后四句和第三段第一句。

详解: 观点态度题。本题考查能源部长佩里对前总统奥巴马先关法规的态度。第二段最后两句提到,前总统奥巴马曾经制定的法令加速了废除火力发电站的进程。紧接着在第三段首句提到,某些法令对市场运作影响巨大,导致发电能源结构面临挑战,可见他对这些法令是持批评态度的,故答案为 C)。同时可知 A)“十分赞同”、B)“有些怀疑”和 D)“完全不在意”不符合原文,故均排除。

48. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 Energy Department 和 necessary to boost 定位到原文第一段第一句和第四段第一句。

详解: 事实细节题。本题考查美国能源部提议支持传统电厂的必要性。第一段第一句提到,美国能源部指出,火力发电厂和核能发电厂的大量关闭影响了稳定的电力供应,故而提议对此类发电厂给予支持;而第四段第一句再次强调,关闭基荷煤电厂及核能发电厂将国家的众多地区置于电能短缺的危机之中。可见,能源部支持这类传统电厂是保持电力供应持续稳定的迫切需要,故答案为 B)。A)“复苏采矿行业的承诺”,能源部的报告与特朗普复苏矿业的承诺相一致,这是作者对此报告的判断,并非能源部的看法,故排除; C)“廉价天然气的巨大影响”是对第四段第一句的曲解,原文是廉价的天然气是关停活力和核能电厂的主要原因,故排除; D)“对可再生电能需求的增长”不符合原文意思,原文没有提到电能需求是否增长,故排除。

49. 答案: A)

定位: 由题干中的 Mr. Crystal 和“dangerously misguided”定位到原文第五段第一句。

详解: 事实细节题。本题考查清洁能源支持者霍华德·克里斯特尔的观点。定位句提到,支持清洁能源的生物

多样性发中心发言人霍华德·克里斯特尔称，这些建议受到了“危险的误导”。根据上下文承接关系，这些建议应该就是第四段最后一句中提到的能源部建议给予基荷发电厂价格优势，同时令此类项目的获批建设更容易和更价廉，而这与作者在第一段提到的周三发布的研究结果是一致的，故答案为 A)。B) “一份早期起草案中的结论”，由原文第一段倒数第二句可知，那份草案的结论是支持清洁能源的，故排除；C) “奥巴马总统制定的法规”，根据第二段和第三段相关信息，其也是支持清洁能源，要求关停传统电厂，故排除；D) “佩里先生对清洁能源的评价”，原文中并没有正面提到佩里对清洁能源的看法，故排除。

50. 答案：C)

定位：由题干中的 supporters 和 opponents 定位到原文各相关段落。

详解：事实细节题。本题考查能源部报告的支持者和反对者双方争论的焦点。通过梳理，可知首段前半部分和第四段提到的美国能源部的先进报告、第二和第三段中能源大臣佩里的看法以及最后一段中煤炭和核能集团的观点都是赞成对传统电厂给予支持和鼓励，而反对派的观点则集中在第五段，代表性的看法是风能和太阳能既能满足能源供应，也能保护环境，因此反对再次复兴传统电厂，可见双方争议的焦点为是否应该支持传统电厂，故答案为 C)。A) “是否应该优先发展清洁能源电厂”和 D) “是否应该使用行政手段”都只是文中出现在细节信息，故排除；B) “是否应该补偿基荷发电厂”，补偿只是支持的一种手段，该项范围过窄，不能概括双方的观点，故排除。

Passage Two

全文翻译：

美国拥有世界上最好的公立大学。任何一个年轻人都不应因交不起学费而被大学拒之门外；也不应为了获取学位而背上数十载偿还不尽的债务。(51) 考虑到公平、阶级流动性和机会均等，我认为慷慨的经济援助应该对所有有需要的小学生开放，对他们而言，四年大学的文凭是实现美国梦的最佳途径。

但我也知道，美国是由拥有大学文凭和白领背景的人所主导的——(52) 这些人过分看重他们自己的成功之路，并令整个社会不肯接受那些以其他方式获得良好发展的人。我们的精英往往会忽视学徒、职业学校和在职培训等大学以外的教育的价值。他们常常不能理解很多蓝领工作比白领工作更有成就感。收入更丰厚，需求更大。他们对于一些文化群体中的智慧也视而不见，在这些文化圈中，如果年轻人不知道如何进行心肺复苏，不会帮助陌生人更换备胎，或不能与来自不同社会阶层的人一起工作，并且因为他们的礼仪与加州大学或伯克利大学的礼仪不同而感到生气，那他们将被认为是不具有“文化素养”的。

因此，相较于承诺免除学费，我倾向于一个更加全面的建议：如果大学文凭能使你充分发挥潜能，那么不管你是什​​么种族、阶层或性别，你都应该去读大学并且不会因此欠下一屁股债；我们都应重视大学里所做的重要工作。

在我所期待的未来，(53) 美国人首先应加倍致力于高中阶段的公民教育。每一个获得高中文凭的人都应已学习在美国民治社会中工作为公民积极参与其中所需的全部技能。事实上，愿意学习美国公民学的成年人现在也应该获得这样的机会。

(54) 其次，对于每一个获得文凭或普通教育水平的人，我建议为他们的大学教育提供经济援助，或进行类似的教育投资，帮助他们适应所选择的任何职业，只要他们证明自己的决定有理有据。是的，我们需要对那些只想索取金钱而不愿回馈有价值的知识的骗子保持警惕。但这个问题不会比现在的状况更严重，因为现在大量投入公立大学的资金被滥用于行政部门或奢华的校园设施。

最后，为了公平地对待那些选择高等教育以外的发展道路的人，(55) 我提议进行法律改革，消除那些文凭至上主义的职业认证壁垒，以及消除本不需要学士学位的工作对文凭的要求。

详解详析：

51. 答案：D)

定位：由题干中的 The first paragraph 和 realize personal value 定位到原文第一段最后一句。

详解：推理判断题。本题考查关于实现个人价值的问题。定位段最后一句的后半部分提到，对所有有需要的小学生而言，要实现美国梦的最佳途径就是获得四年大学的文凭，而所谓实现美国梦就是在美国实现个人价值，可见其最佳方式就是接受高等教育，故 D) 为答案。A) “付清所有债务”是对该段第二句的曲解，原文的意思是不应该让求学的学子背负上沉重的债务，故排除；作者建议对经济困难的学子提供资助，并认为考虑到社会流动性这是应该做的，与实现个人的价值的途径也无关，故排除 B) “提高社会流动性”；而 C) “获得平等的机会”原文并未提及，故排除。

52. 答案: A)

定位: 由题干中的 the author 定位到原文第二段。

详解: 事实细节题。本题考查作者对社会精英的分析。定位句对掌控美国社会的精英们进行了剖析, 指出他们对自己的成功之路太过看重, 因而在教育发展、职业选择、社会文化内容的理解方面都局限于将自己的价值观作为判断依据, 可见作者认为他们的眼界不够开阔, 故答案为 A)。B) “他们错误的理解了劳动力市场”, 认为白领工作一定优于蓝领工作, 是社会精英的一种偏见, 但这不能完全代表对劳动力市场的误解, 故排除; C) “他们瞧不起社会阶层较低的民众”, 原文并没有明确说明这些社会精英的阶层和等级观念, 故排除; D) “他们不能适应多元化文化”, 虽然作者在该段最后一句提到了文化包容性的问题, 但是这不能用于概括作者对社会精英阶层的整体看法, 故排除。

53. 答案: D)

定位: 由题干中的 reinforce high school education 定位到第四段第一、二句。

详解: 推理判断题。本题考查加强美国高中教育的目的。定位句提到, 美国人应加倍致力于高中阶段的公民教育, 作者理想中的未来是每一个获得高中文凭的人都已学习在美国民治社会中作为公民积极参与其中所需的全部技能。由此推测, 加强高中教育的目的就是培养出有能力参与社会政治生活的合格公民, 故答案为 D)。A) “最大程度的开发公民潜能”和 B) “改革美国的公民教育”在原文定位段中均没有提及, 故排除; C) “让人们参与到公共事务之中”在原文中并没有直接提到, 在作者看来, 教育的目的在于让国民具备这方面的技能, 故排除。

54. 答案: B)

定位: 由题干中的 financial aid 定位到原文第五段第一句。

详解: 事实细节题。本题考查作者对有效经济援助的建议。定位句提到, 作者建议给每一个获得文凭或普通教育水平的人提供大学教育的经济援助或进行类似的教育投资, 目的在于帮助这些人恰当地选择职业, 可见作者认为有效的经济援助需要帮助人们进行职业选择, 故答案为 B)。A) “增加对教育的投资”在原文中并未提及, 故排除; C) “对骗子保持警惕”是对定位段第二句的曲解, 原文的意思是在进行有效资助的同时也要警惕骗子, 但这并非其有效性的关键所在, 故排除; 定位段最后一句提到现在的资金被投入到奢华的校园设施上, 这是作者所反对的, 故排除 D) “改善校园设施”。

55. 答案: D)

定位: 由题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到原文最后一段。

详解: 推理判断题。本题考查文章最后一段所做出的论断。作者在定位段中提出建议, 要求消除文凭至上主义的职业认证壁垒, 还特别指出, 消除本不需要学士学位的工作对文凭的要求, 可见作者认为文凭要求要根据实际需要而设立, 故答案为 D)。A) “四年的大学教育或许并不值得”, 原文第一段就指出, 要实现美国梦, 最佳的途径就是接受四年大学教育, 可见作者不可能认为高等教育不值得, 故排除; B) “职业认证要求从根本上说是不合理的”, 作者在该段后半部分明确提到只有文凭至上的职业认证壁垒才是合不合理的, 不能对职业认证一概而论, 故排除; C) “文凭至上主义已经成为法律改革的障碍”是对定位段第一句的曲解, 原文建议进行法律改革, 消除文凭至上主义的职业认证壁垒, 而不是文凭至上主义成为法律改革的壁垒, 故排除。

Part IV Translation

参考译文

Dining in China is featured with courtesy and manners. From seating arrangements to the sequence of courses to be served and from who to initiate the dinner to when to leave the table—everything is clearly defined. At the Chinese dinner table, the medial position facing the door is for the VIP, and the courses are served in the cold-to-hot and simple-to-complex order. Eating won't start until the person sitting right in the middle has a taste of the food. At the dinner table, the Chinese hospitality is at its best, as interpersonal relationships among diners are bound to deepen when wineglasses are raised. At the outset of the eating, the host, as a rule, delivers a short speech of welcome before he toasts his guests. He drinks his wine up and his guests follow suit.

难点注释

1. 第一句是一个长句, 可译为两句。“讲究”可译为 be featured with courtesy and manners.
2. “从座位的安排……明确的规定”首先要确定主句, 然后其他成分以状语形式翻译。“座位的安排”可译为 seating arrangements; “先动第一筷”可译为 initiate the dinner.

- 3.第三句中，“要等……才……”用 not...until...句式译出。
- 4.第四句中，“好客”是个难词，可译为 hospitality；“发挥得最充分”可译为词组 at its best。
- 5.第六句中，要注意区分英汉句子的不同，“……之后”在英语中习惯用 before 来表达。
- 6.第七句中，“一饮而尽”可译为 drink one's wine up；“也要喝完”可用词组 follow suit “照着做，仿效”来表达。