

The Key to Model Test Five

Part I Writing

参考范文

Too Many Burdens to Bear

As is illustrated in the picture, the newborn baby is expected to learn to walk, speak and read at 12-month old, an age when babies can barely make meaningful utterances. This picture vividly shows that fierce competition in modern time is imposing heavier and heavier burdens on children, who are now deprived of the right to enjoy a carefree childhood.

It is not difficult to observe the heavy pressures imposed on children nowadays. The time has come to change our philosophy of education. On the one hand, too many pressures are likely to twist children's mental health, which is definitely detrimental to their long-term development. On the other hand, readiness to learn should be prioritized over other factors in that interest is the most potent driving force to learn. One is more likely to succeed when he is motivated than when he is forced to learn.

It is true that children should start learning at an early age to keep pace with their peers. Nonetheless, they should not bear excessive pressures, which will hinder their growth.

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

News Report One

Architects, engineers and building supervisors will soon be able to quickly collect information that once took weeks to measure and process. (1) Scientists have developed a device to gather information about building interiors—the design and exact measurements of a building.

The device requires only one pass through a building to create a three-dimensional model of the structure. In other words, the model shows an object's height, width and depth. The device is also able to collect other valuable information related to the building's energy usage. (2) The first thing you need to know is the exact shape of all rooms in the building. You have to consider the size and position of heating and cooling equipment, windows and doors. Another consideration is the placement of electrical outlets—the areas where electrically-operated equipment can be connected to the power supply.

1. What is the news report mainly about? B)
2. What is the first thing you should know? A)

News Report Two

It is not a secret that spending time outdoors is good for our health. The more we learn about the benefits of being in nature, the more sense it makes to get outside. This could be especially important for school children. (3) New research suggests that kids may learn better when they are surrounded by greener spaces. Green spaces are spaces filled with vegetation—like trees, flowers and other plants.

But these days, outdoor time is competing for a child's attention with indoor activities. Children may find it difficult to resist computers, television and electronic games. In many parts of the world, children are spending less and less time outdoors. (4) All these indoor activities can hurt a child's physical and mental health. But can it affect how well they do in school? Researchers are trying to answer that question.

3. What does the new research suggest? C)
4. What does the news item say about those indoor activities? C)

News Report Three

(5) While flying high above the Earth's surface, jet fighter pilots may suffer loss of eyesight for brief periods. Some pilots may even lose consciousness—not being able to recognize what is happening around them. These experiences, commonly called “blackouts,” can lead to tragic results.

Researchers say two different situations can lead to a pilot's loss of consciousness. One is “G-LOC” or G-force induced loss of consciousness, and the other one is hypoxia, which is lack of oxygen to the brain. (6) “G-LOC” happens when the airplane is making a sharp turn or speeding up very quickly. During these periods, centrifugal force reduces the normal flow of blood to the pilot's brain. At high speed, loss of control of the aircraft has proved deadly for many pilots. (7) Hypoxia, or lack of oxygen, can affect anyone at extreme heights. That is why passenger planes are equipped with oxygen masks. Passengers are always told before flying to put on the masks in case of a sudden loss of air pressure.

5. What is the news report mainly about? D)
6. When does “G-LOC” usually happen? B)
7. Why are passenger planes equipped with oxygen masks? D)

Section B

Conversation One

W: Do you think families have changed much in the last 50 years?

M: I think families everywhere have changed a lot in the last five decades.

W: What do you think is the biggest change?

M: (8) Well, in the past, three or four generations would live together under the same roof. Nowadays, relatives living in the same city have become rare.

W: That's true. You know, some husbands and wives don't even live in the same city any more.

M: Would you ever consider having your parents live with you when they get older?

W: (9) I guess I'm a bit old-fashioned. I'd rather have my parents live with me than live in a retirement home.

M: (10) That's very respectable, but I could never live with my parents. I usually only see them at our Christmas celebration and that's enough!

W: How about your other siblings? Do they spend a lot of time with your parents?

M: Two of my sisters still live at home, even though they have already graduated from university and had jobs. (10) They enjoy spending their free time with my parents. I guess in that respect, I'm the black sheep of the family.

W: I see. Do your parents ever ask you to come home to visit them more often?

M: (11) They're always asking me to come home, but I think our relationship is better if we keep a distance from each other. Whenever we see each other, all we do is fight.

W: Well, you know what they say, “You can choose your friends, but not your family.”

8. What does the man think is the biggest change for families? C)
9. What does the woman wish to do when her parents get older? A)
10. Why does the man say he is the black sheep of the family? B)
11. Why is the man unwilling to live with his parents? D)

Conversation Two

W: (12) How is your house hunting going?

M: Not very well. I haven't found anything within my price range yet.

W: How much do you want to spend?

M: I can only afford about £300 a month.

W: (14) Looks like you're not going to get more than a bedroom in a shared flat with that.

M: Really? That's a lot of money to pay for one room. Do you know anyone who needs a roommate?

W: Well, if you want to live in London, you have to pay the price! I can ask around at work. Do you have a preference for smokers or non-smokers?

- M: (13)I'd prefer non-smoking roommates, but I guess I'll have to take what I can get!
- W: How long do you want to sign a contract for?
- M: I can sign a contract up to a year. I don't know where I'll be after that.
- W: Do you need a furnished or unfurnished apartment?
- M: (14)I don't have any furniture, so it would be great if it were furnished.
- W: You know that you'll have to pay utilities on top of the rent, right?
- M: No, I thought that would be included in the rent.
- W: It's not usually included, so you'll have to factor in about £ 100 more each month for utilities.
- M: I don't think I can afford that.
- W: Don't worry. (15)Sometimes people will give you a discount if you promise to do the cleaning or take care of the lawn.
- M: That's a good idea. I'll look into finding something like that.
12. What has the man been doing recently? **B)**
13. What kind of roommate will the man prefer? **B)**
14. What kind of room will the man prefer? **D)**
15. What should the man do if he wants to get a discount? **A)**

Section C

Passage One

Passion fruit is the edible fruit of the passionflower. (16)Spanish explorers coined the name passion fruit in honor of the passion of Christ. For them, the appearance of the passionflower symbolized many Christian beliefs. Passion fruit grows on a vine in its native tropical and subtropical regions. (17)Commercially, it's grown in Brazil, the Caribbean, Australia, Africa and some areas of the southern United States. Because of its beautiful flower and the high demand for the fruit, passion fruit is successfully cultivated in native as well as non-native areas. (18)There are two types of passion fruit: purple passion fruit and yellow passion fruit. They are different in appearance but taste the same. The former one is about the size of a large egg, oval shaped with a purple-brown skin. (18)The latter one is a bit larger, round and about the size of an orange. This type is bright yellow on the outside. Both contain a jelly-like pulp inside with hundreds of small black seeds. Passion fruit is popular in gourmet cooking. It is used in many desserts, such as passion fruit mango mousse and passion fruit brûlée. Some jams are made of passion fruit. Passion fruit is also used in main dishes, such as lobster with passion fruit butter sauce. Juice, punch, liqueurs and cocktails have a tropical flair when made with it.

16. Why do Spanish people call the fruit passion fruit? **C)**
17. Which of the following is the growth place of passion fruit? **B)**
18. What do we know about the yellow passion fruit? **D)**

Passage Two

I had spent my last day in London visiting friends, taking pictures, and doing some shopping. I had bought some presents: a shirt for my brother, a book for my sister, (19)and a clock for my father. After travelling in a crowded bus and waiting in the noisy airport building, I was glad to be sitting on the plane at last. In a few minutes, we would be asked to fasten our seat belts and to stop smoking, and then we would soon be up in the sky on our flight to Berlin. But I was mistaken. (20)Ten minutes later, instead of enjoying the beauty of the evening sky from high above the clouds, I was forced to sit in a smoke-filled room with an airline official and a police officer at my side. On the table in front of me was one of my suitcases. The officials were very polite. They asked me to show them my passport, my ticket, and my baggage check. Then I was requested to open the suitcase and to spread out its contents on the table. I did as I was told. The moment I placed the alarm clock on the table, the two officials looked at each other and smiled. (21)Hearing the clock ticking away merrily, I suddenly understood. Someone must have heard the ticking noise coming from my suitcase and thought there was a time bomb hidden in it.

19. What present did the speaker buy for her father? **B)**
20. What was the speaker doing ten minutes after she got on the plane? **D)**
21. Why did the speaker get off the plane? **B)**

Passage Three

(22) Sports have unwritten rules, so does business—and violators are often punished just as swiftly. Here are some of them. First of all, (23) never dress above your position. Everybody knows that dressing for success is important. It's also the surest way to draw the not-so-friendly fire of colleagues. Dress slightly “better” if you want—but just slightly. Otherwise you'll be perceived as a shameless climber. The only time this doesn't apply is if you run your own business, but even then you should dress in a way that enhances your image while ensuring customers feel comfortable. Besides, never embarrass a peer in a meeting. (24) A colleague proposes an idea. It stinks. Not your job to say so, though. If you're a supervisor and another supervisor makes a terrible suggestion that doesn't affect your area or your employees, sit tight. (24) Let someone else, preferably someone above you, shoot it down. Then jump in if you can to modify the idea so it is more workable, giving credit to the other supervisor for raising an important issue, of course. Bad ideas come and go, but professional relationships should be forever. Furthermore, never “borrow” someone's idea. Business owner, CEO, supervisor, entry-level employee... It doesn't matter. (25) Always give credit where credit is due. Steal an idea, and the victim never forgets. And don't fall back on the old, “Well, they work for me, and we're a team... so I was just raising the idea on behalf of the team.” No one goes for that excuse but you.

22. According to the speaker, what is the similarity between sports and business? A)
23. What will happen when someone dresses improperly in the company? D)
24. What should we do if a colleague proposes a bad idea? C)
25. What does the speaker say about ideas? A)

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

◎ 选项归类

- 名 词: D) colors(颜色, 色彩) F) figure(体形; 数字) H) hue(色调, 色度)
J) number(数字; 数量) O) trigger(诱发某事的因素)
动 词: B) blocked(阻挡; 阻止) C) changed(变化, 改变) D) colors(为……染色)
E) damaged(损害, 损坏) F) figure(出现; 认为) J) number(给……编号)
M) summoning(召集; 召唤) N) suppresses(抑制; 压制) O) trigger(引发, 激发)
形容词: A) adjacent(毗连的, 邻近的) E) damaged(受损伤的, 被破坏的) D) hurtful(伤害人的)
副 词: G) genetically(从基因方面, 从遗传学方面) K) somehow(不知怎么地, 用某种方法)
L) somewhat(有点儿, 有几分)

★ 答案 解 析 ★

26. N) 【精析】动词辨析题。分析句子结构可知, 空格所在分句为 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰先行词 something, 定语从句中缺少谓语, 故空格处应填动词。根据空格后的单词 inflammation 以及阿司匹林的例子, 再结合上一句中所说消炎药可能起到抗癌或者防癌的作用, 可以推断出 suppresses 符合句意, 用在此处表示“抑制”。
27. O) 【精析】名词辨析题。此处应填入名词与 this 共同构成 react to 的宾语。根据此句前半部分可以得知白细胞首先对此产生反应, 后半部分说自动导引到伤口消灭感染源, 清除伤口污物。由此可知, 原文中白细胞产生反应的对象是一种诱发因素, 再结合选项中的名词, 可以推断 trigger 一词符合原文意思。
28. E) 【精析】形容词辨析题。由空格前的动词 rebuild 和空格后的名词 tissue 可知, 此处需要填入形容词作名词的定语。根据句子大意: 白细胞首先产生反应, 自动导引到伤口消灭感染源, 清除伤口污物, 并重新修复_____组织, 再结合所给选项, 可以推断出, 应是修复受损伤的组织。hurtful“伤害人的”不符合句意, damaged“受损伤的, 被破坏的”正确。
29. G) 【精析】副词辨析题。根据此句的句子结构可以得知, 此处应选副词作状语。根据该句后半部分的意思可知, 为了使斑马鱼在紫外线照射下其表皮细胞和白细胞呈现不同的_____, 需要_____改变斑马鱼, 可以推断出空格处所填单词应和基因有关, 因此只有 genetically 一词符合题意。

30. D) 【精析】名词辨析题。分析句子结构可知,空格处应填入名词作 show 的宾语。根据句子所给出的信息可知,在紫外线的照射下表皮细胞和白细胞会呈现不同的_____,然后结合选项中的名词,可以确定 hue 和 colors 符合文意,但是 hue 一词表示“色调,色度”,而且是单数形式,所以应选 colors。
31. M) 【精析】动词辨析题。空格处所在的句子由两部分组成,根据前一部分的语法结构和两部分之间所使用的标点符号可以得知,逗号前面为主要成分,后面为修饰性或补充说明性成分,依附于前一部分,因此此处应为动词的分词形式。结合选项和句子所提供的信息可知,summoning“召集”为正确答案。
32. B) 【精析】动词辨析题。根据句子结构可知,空格处应填入谓语动词。根据前面提到的过氧化氢会吸引那些为癌细胞提供生长机会的白细胞以及后半句中提到的白细胞不再受到癌细胞吸引来推断,该小组应该是抑制了过氧化氢的产生。故 blocked 符合原文意思。

33. J) 【精析】名词辨析题。由空格前面的介词 in 推断,此处应填入名词。从句子意义上可以得知,癌细胞群体_____减少,应选用和数字有关的名词。在选项中只有 number 和 figure 两个词表示数字。从搭配上讲,in figure 没有“在数量上”的意思,而 in number 有此含义。因此,number 符合题意。
34. A) 【精析】形容词辨析题。首先根据句子结构可以得知此处是形容词短语作定语修饰前面的名词。然后,根据选项中所给的形容词,再结合句子意义可以推知,adjacent 符合原文意思,和 to 搭配表示“临近”的意思,整个形容词短语表示“临近癌细胞的正常表皮细胞”,因此答案应为 adjacent。
35. K) 【精析】副词辨析题。根据句子结构可知,此处应填入副词作状语修饰整个句子。结合备选副词 somehow 和 somewhat 的词义可知,somewhat“不知怎么地,用某种方法”符合句意。

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

似乎个体的癌细胞同伤口一样会传递同样的疼痛信号,欺骗免疫细胞从而帮助它们长成肿瘤。调查结果显示消炎药可能会起到抗癌或者防癌的作用。“一生中,如果你服用少量消炎类的药物,如阿司匹林,就有可能减少得癌症的风险,”英国曼彻斯特大学的亚当·赫尔斯通说。

组织受伤或感染会产生过氧化氢。对此,血液细胞中的白细胞首先产生反应,自动导引到伤口消灭感染源,清除伤口污物,并重新修复受损组织。最初是组织发炎,但是当伤口被清理干净并且组织不断被修复后,炎症会消退。目前,对斑马鱼的一项研究显示肿瘤细胞也参与并支持了这一过程。

赫尔斯通和他的同事们改变了斑马鱼的基因结构,使其表皮细胞和白细胞在紫外线照射下呈现不同的颜色。为使一些斑马鱼产生癌变的表皮细胞,也对它们进行了改变。

研究小组发现癌变的表皮细胞分泌过氧化氢,这能够召集助其一直长成肿瘤的白细胞。当研究小组抑制斑马鱼中过氧化氢的产生时,白细胞不再受癌细胞吸引,从而癌细胞群落数量减少。

更令人担忧的是,研究人员发现临近癌变细胞的正常表皮细胞也会产生过氧化氢,这表明癌细胞用某种方法指派正常表皮细胞诱发炎症。

Section B



本文指出学生与图书管理员之间存在着一道鸿沟,而学生、教职员和图书管理员都对此负有责任。在实现“为读者节约时间”的目标之前,图书管理员应先让学生学会向他们寻求帮助。

A)、B)两段介绍了 ERIAL 项目,指出该项目通过开放式采访和直接观察学生行为的方法获得了较深入和主观的报道,发现学生和图书管理员之间存在鸿沟。

C)—G)段阐述了 ERIAL 项目的几大发现:学生过分依赖互联网寻找资源、网络时代的孩子并没有想象中那么擅长使用谷歌、学术性的搜索引擎也不一定就能帮学生解决问题、学生没有向图书管理员寻求帮助的意识等,并阐述了造成这种现象的几个可能的原因。

H)段分析了教职员对鸿沟应负的责任。由于他们自身对图书管理员期望不高,所以也不会帮学生同图书管理员建立联系。

I)、J)两段指出 ERIAL 项目的作用,并呼吁图书管理员在实现“为读者节约时间”的目标之前,应先让学生学会向他们寻求帮助。

36. 【译文】在 ERIAL 项目中搜索资料来源时,即使绝望,学生中也无人向图书管理员寻求帮助。
【定位】由题干中的 asked a librarian for help 和 in despair 定位到文章 F)段最后一句。
- F) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,当查找资料来源时,被观察的许多学生甚至感到绝望过,但没有一个人曾向图书管理员寻求帮助。题干与定位句表述基本一致,故答案为 F)。
37. 【译文】一项耗时两年、有 5 所学校参与的人种学研究使图书管理员意识到,学生很少向其寻求帮助。
【定位】由题干中的 librarians learned 和 a two-year, five-campus ethnographic study 定位到文章 A)段前两句。
- A) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句先提出了学生很少向图书管理员寻求帮助的现象,后面的 This is one of the sobering truths the librarians have learned... 则表明了前面所说的现象正是这项研究的发现之一。题干中的 turn to librarians for help 对应定位句中的 ask librarians for help,故答案为 A)。
38. 【译文】学生不愿向图书管理员寻求帮助的最重要的原因是他们没有意识到自己对信息并不了解。
【定位】由题干中的 The most important reason 和 information illiteracy 定位到文章 G)段前两句。
- G) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,研究表明,学生不愿向图书管理员寻求帮助的最根本原因是,和其他所有人一样,他们并没有意识到自己对信息不了解的程度。题干中的 did not realize their own information illiteracy 正是对原文 unaware of the extent of their own information illiteracy 的同义转述,故答案为 G)。
39. 【译文】ERIAL 项目采用开放式采访和直接观察的方法来获得较深入和主观的报道。
【定位】由题干中的 Open-ended interviews and direct observation、the ERIAL project 和 deep and subjective 定位到文章 B)段。
- B) 【精析】细节归纳题。由定位段可知,研究人员通过开放式采访和直接观察的方法来收集数据资料,接着给出了这样做的目的:“to generate data that... would provide deep, subjective accounts”,即得出比较深入、主观的报道。题干中的 report 对应原文中的 accounts,故答案为 B)。
40. 【译文】除学生外,图书管理员和教授也应该为学生和图书馆工作人员之间的鸿沟负责任。
【定位】由题干中的 librarians and professors 和 gap between students and library employees 定位到文章 H)段前两句。
- H) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,除了学生,图书管理员和教授也应该为学生和图书馆工作人员之间的鸿沟负部分责任。题干中的 gap 对应定位句中的 gulf,故答案为 H)。
41. 【译文】学生过度依赖互联网寻找资料来源。
【定位】由题干中的 rely heavily on the Internet 定位到文章 C)段首句。
- C) 【精析】同义转述题。由定位句可知,这次研究最让人担忧、也是最能够预料的发现是:在互联网时代,学生在查询及评估资料来源时对网络极为依赖。题干中的 rely heavily on the Internet 与原文中的 extremely Internet-dependent 属于同义转述,故答案为 C)。
42. 【译文】教授对图书管理员的期望不高,因此他们没有让学生去和图书管理员建立联系。
【定位】由题干中的 Professors fail to connect students to librarians 及 low expectations 定位到文章 H)段倒数第四句。
- H) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句提到,教职员对图书管理员的期望不高,因此他们不会让学生去和图书管理员建立联系,也没有让学生明白和图书管理员合作会有所帮助。定位句中的 faculty 指的是上一句中的 professors,题干中的 fail to connect students to librarians 对应定位句中的 students may not be connected to librarians,故答案为 H)。
43. 【译文】出乎伊利诺伊州研究者的意料,学生们并不那么擅长使用谷歌。
【定位】由题干中的 Illinois researchers 和 not good at using Google 定位到文章 D)段第二句。
- D) 【精析】同义转述题。题干中的 surprised 是原文中 did not expect 的同义转换,定位句中冒号后面的内容就是出乎研究者意料的具体内容:学生们并不那么擅长使用谷歌。题干与定位句意思一致,故答案为 D)。
44. 【译文】在实现“为读者节约时间”的目标之前,图书管理员应先让学生学会向他们寻求帮助。
【定位】由题干中的“saving time for the reader”和 get students to ask for help 定位到文章 I)段第三、四句。
- I) 【精析】同义转述题。定位句中的 that 指的就是 academic librarians should seek to “save time for the reader”,题干中的 realize the goal 对应定位句中的 they can do that,故答案为 I)。
45. 【译文】经常被学生使用的 JSTOR 数据库并不一定能帮助学生解决问题,因为它不能提供最新科研文章。
【定位】由题干中的 newest articles、JSTOR 和 not necessarily help students solve their problems 定位到文章 E)段。
- E) 【精析】细节归纳题。该段首先指出,比较学术的资源也不一定帮学生解决问题,随后以 JSTOR 为例,指出虽然 JSTOR 在采访中被学生们提到的次数位居第二,学生们经常使用它搜索某些话题的当前研究情况,但是却没有意识到它并不提供最新发表的文章。题干中的 newest articles 对应原文中的 the most recently published articles,故答案为 E)。

Section C

Passage One

★ 答案解析 ★

46. 【定位】由题干中的 opinion 和 smartphone 定位到原文第一段最后一句。
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。由定位句可知,作者认为智能手机虽然可能让人感觉时刻和外界保持着联系,但是其实是一种隔离自己的方式,故答案为 D)。
47. 【定位】由题干中的 study 和 Northwestern University 定位到原文第二段。
- B) 【精析】细节辨认题。由定位段最后一句可知,这项发表在《医学互联网研究期刊》上的研究同时也发现,平均来看,抑郁人群会比非抑郁人群花费更多的时间在手机上,故答案为 B)。
48. 【定位】由题干中的 Mohr 定位到原文第三段第一句。
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。由定位句可知,人们在使用手机的时候,更容易避免想那些烦恼的事情、痛苦的感受或是难相处的人际关系,故答案为 A)。
49. 【定位】由题干中的 traditional methods 定位到原文最后一段第一句。
- D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,在诊断抑郁症方面,手机比其他一些传统方法更可靠。接下来一句指出,在标准化的行业惯例中,病人经常被要求从 1 到 10 来表明自己的痛苦程度,以此来描述自己的症状,故答案为 D)。
50. 【定位】由题干中的 Patients' daily activities 定位到原文最后一段最后一句。
- C) 【精析】推理判断题。由定位句可知,智能手机可以不动声色而准确地监测病人的日常行为,提供可以让医疗人员意识到有介入的必要性的数据,也就是说可以让病人得到及时的治疗,故答案为 C)。

高频词汇及短语

scroll [skrɔʊl] v. 滚屏

refresh [rɪ'freʃ] v. 刷新,更新

seclude [sɪ'klu:d] v. (使)与……隔离

scenario [sɪ'na:riəʊ] n. 可能出现的情况

depression [dɪ'preʃən] n. 抑郁

rote [rəʊt] n. 死记硬背

trigger ['trɪɡə] v. 引发

behavioral psychology 行为心理学

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

你也许知道这种感受:在傍晚时分,你仍然没有离开家。你已经玩儿了好几个小时的手机,翻看着你在 Facebook 上的动态消息,刷新你的 Twitter,或是看 YouTube 上的视频。(46)一部智能手机可能让你觉得好像时时都在与外界联系,但是这其实也是一种隔离自己的方式。

西北大学费恩伯格医学院的研究人员的最近一项研究的数据发现上述的情况——手机的高使用率和静止不动——或许和抑郁有关。(47)这项发表在《医学互联网研究期刊》上的研究同时也发现,平均来看,抑郁人群会比非抑郁人群花费更多的时间在手机上。

(48)这项研究的高级作者之一、西北大学行为心理学教授大卫·莫尔在一份声明中说:“人们在使用手机的时候更容易避免去想那些烦恼的事情、痛苦的感受或是难相处的人际关系。这是我们在抑郁中常见的一种回避行为。”他同时指出抑郁人群更易于收敛自己的情绪或是避免外出——可以说智能手机上不间断的大量娱乐活动助长了这些行为。

这项研究的参与者是由一群之前患过抑郁症或是没有患过此病的人结合组成的。在同意自己手机使用情况被监控两周的时间之前,他们完成了一项调查问卷,描述了自己的症状。通过使用全球定位系统,研究人员追踪了他们的位置以及他们使用手机的时间。研究人员随之就可以通过手机上收集到的数据断定哪些参与者是抑郁的,准确率达到 87%。

(49)西北大学的一位研究者索拉博·赛义卜在发布会上说,在诊断抑郁症方面,手机比其他一些传统方法可能更可靠。在标准化的行业惯例中,病人经常被要求从 1 到 10 来表明自己的痛苦程度,以此来描述自己的症状。在发布会上,依据赛义卜所言,这些反馈都是生硬且不可信的。(50)相比之下,该研究发现智能手机却可以不动声色而准确地监测病人的日常行为,提供可以让医疗人员意识到有介入的必要性的数据。

Passage Two

★ 答案解析 ★

51. 【定位】由题干中的 Occupational Employment Statistics survey 定位到第一段。
- A) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位段表明,根据美国劳工统计局最近的《职业就业统计》调查报告,虽然企业高管

的薪水或许最能够受到媒体关注,但是收入最高的却是那些顶级的医疗专家。因此正确答案为 A)。

52. 【定位】由题干中的 at the bottom of earning list 定位到第三段最后一句。

D) 【精析】细节辨认题。定位句指出,在美国,薪酬最低的工作当属快餐店厨师,这份工作的平均时薪只有 9.07 美元,全职年薪为 18 870 美元,故答案为 D)。

53. 【定位】由题干中的 Paragraph 4 直接定位到第四段。

C) 【精析】推理判断题。定位段讲的是餐饮服务行业工作占据了多数低薪职业。因此可以推断 C)“餐饮服务行业有可能得到低薪”正确。选项 D)“洗发员是最穷的人”可能会带来困扰,第四段提到洗发员同样也是薪资低的工作,但我们不能判断他们是不是最穷的人,用最高级太绝对了。所以本题答案为 C)。

54. 【定位】由题干中的 Perhaps more... than high-wage jobs 和 Paragraph 5 定位到第五段第一句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。根据定位句可知,作者的观点是,人们应该关注低薪工作人数和高薪工作人数的差异,而非它们的薪水差异。这里强调的是人数差异。D)“从事低薪工作的人比从事高薪工作的人多”强调的正是低薪与高薪工作人数的差异,故为答案。

55. 【定位】由题干中的 according to the BLS 定位到第二段末句和第五段第二句。

D) 【精析】推理判断题。第二段末句讲的是医疗行业在未来可能会扩张,由此可排除 A);第五段第三句提到,就业人数最多的十种职业中,仅有注册护士的平均年薪超过全美平均工资水平,但并未提具体人数,由此可排除 B);C)“职业人数越多,薪水越少”,文中没有明确提到,也可排除;D)“大多数人数较多的职业薪水都更低”,与第五段意思相符,故为答案。

高频词汇及短语

bureau ['bjʊərəʊ] n. 局;机构

internist ['intɜːnɪst] n. 内科医生

psychiatrist [saɪ'kɪətrɪst] n. 精神科医生

executive [ɪg'zekjətɪv] n. 主管,经理

eyebrow ['aɪbrəʊ] n. 眉毛

usher ['ʌʃə] n. 引座员,迎宾员

★ 参 考 译 文 ★

(51)根据美国劳工统计局最近的《职业就业统计》调查报告,虽然企业高管的薪水或许最能够受到媒体关注,但是收入最高的却是那些顶级的医疗专家。

麻醉师,再次以 235 070 美元的平均年薪力拔头筹。全科医生和专科医生占据了全美十大高薪职业的大部分席位。再往下,内科医生、家庭和全科医生、精神科医生延续了上面的趋势。(55)劳工统计局称,医疗保健行业的扩张意味着内科和外科医生的就业人数在 2012 至 2022 年间预计将增长近 20%,快于所有职业的平均速度。

在企业类职业中,唯一挤进这份名单的是首席执行官,以 178 400 美元的平均年薪位居第十位。尽管高管在十大高薪职业中的相对弱势有点让人始料不及,但另一方面,十大低薪职业构成情况给人带来的意外却不多。(52)在美国,薪酬最低的工作当属快餐店厨师,这份工作的平均时薪只有 9.07 美元,全职年薪为 18 870 美元。

(53)事实上,餐饮服务行业的工作在低薪职位中占据了大部分,从事备餐、洗碗、收银和自助餐服务等工作的员工,只能领到大约 2 万美元的年薪,甚至还不到这个数字。洗发员同样也是薪资最低的工作,平均时薪为 9.09 美元,或者年薪为 18 910 美元,同样低薪的职业还有剧院引座员、游乐场服务员和农场雇工。

(54)或许,相比最高薪职业和最低薪职业薪酬差距有多少,更重要的是从事低薪工作的人要比从事高薪工作的人多出多少。(55)劳工统计局称,“美国就业人数最多的几种职业,薪酬大多都偏低。就业人数最多的十种职业,仅有注册护士以 68 910 美元的平均年薪超过全美平均工资水平(时薪 22.33 美元,或者年薪 46 440 美元)。”在就业人数最多的十种职业中其他的几种职业,平均年薪从最低的备餐及服务人员(年薪 18 880 美元)到除法律、医疗和行政部门以外的秘书和行政助理(年薪 34 000 美元)不等。

Part IV Translation

China is dedicated to building a national system for innovation to promote the innovation of knowledge, technology and institution by creating a favourable environment. The Chinese government supports scientists in undertaking basic research to meet the demand of the country and to promote the development of science, and encourages them to conduct “curiosity-driven research”. In the next 50 years or even a longer period of time, China's development will largely rely on the innovative achievements of today's basic research and high-tech research, and on the high-quality talents who are bound to be nurtured in the course of these researches.