

## 2020 年 7 月大学英语六级考试试题答案详解

### Part I

### Writing

#### 【参考范文】

It is a commonality that people tend to focus on what is to come in this fast-paced society, either aspiring for a better life or worrying too much about the possible outcomes later in life. However, what is true about life is to seize the moment and live it to the fullest.

Admittedly, ambition is one of the most important factors to success but ambition only is less likely to make one's dream a reality. To put it in another way, the key to success is taking action day by day and without action, one is always an armchair strategist. Moreover, worrying too much about the future does no good but increases one's anxiety and depression. The cure is to try hard to do whatever one can do at the moment and wait for opportunities to come. It's no surprise that patients with cancer can live longer than expected when they are cherishing what they have and enjoying their life pleasantly instead of lying on bed in low spirits all day long.

All in all, tomorrow is unpredictable but to make every day of our life worthwhile, doing our best today matters more than daydreaming and premature fearing.

### Part II

### Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

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

#### 【听力原文】

M: Tonight we have a very special guest. (1)Mrs. Anna Sanchez is a three-time Olympic champion and author of the new book *To the Edge*. Mrs. Sanchez, thank you for joining us.

W: Thank you for having me.

M: Let's start with your book. What does the title "To the Edge" mean? What are you referring to?

W: (2)The book is about how science and technology has helped push humans to the edge of their physical abilities. I argue that in the past 20 years we've had the best athletes the world has ever seen.

M: But is this a fair comparison? How do you know how, say, a football player from 50 years ago would compare to one today?

W: Well, you are right. That comparison would be perhaps impossible to make, but the point is more about our knowledge today of human biochemistry, nutrition and mechanics. (3)I believe that while our bodies have not changed in thousands of years, what has changed is the scientific knowledge. This has allowed athletes to push the limits of what was previously thought possible.

M: That's interesting. Please tell us more about these perceived limits.

W: The world is seeing sports records being broken that could only be broken with the aid of technology, whether this be the speed of a tennis serve or the fastest time in a hundred-meter dash, or a two-hundred-meter swimming race.

M: (4)Is there any concern that technology is giving some athletes an unfair advantage over others?

W: That is an interesting question and one that has to be considered very carefully. Skis, for example, went from being made of wood to a metal alloy which allows for better control and faster speed. There is no stopping technological progress. But, as I said, each situation should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

1.What do we learn about Anna Sanchez?

【答案】A

【解析】对话开头男士在介绍女士时提到，安娜·桑切斯是第三届奥运会冠军，同时也是 *To the Edge*（《达到极限》）这本新书的作者。由“奥运会冠军”可推断出该女士是一位优秀的运动员，因此选择 A 项。

2.What is the woman's book mainly about?

【答案】D

【解析】对话中男士问女士书名有什么含义，女士提到这本书主要讲述科学技术如何帮助人们挑战身体极限。确定书籍的话题主语为科学技术，因此排除 A、B、C 项，选择 D 项。D 项中 *scale new heights* “再攀新高”是录音中 *to the edge of their physical abilities* “达到体能极限”的同义表述。

3.What has changed in the past thousands of years?

【答案】B

【解析】对话中女士明确指出，在她看来，过去的几千年中，我们的身体其实并没有什么改变，改变的是科学知识。因此选择 B 项。

4.What is the man's concern about the use of technology in sports competitions?

【答案】C

【解析】男士在对话最后问道，有没有人担心科学技术会给一些运动员带来不公平的优势。因此选择 C 项。

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

【听力原文】

W: I've worked in international trade all my life. My father did so too before me. So I guess you could say it runs in the family.

M: What products have you worked with?

W: All sorts, really. I've imported textiles, machinery, toys, solar panels...all kinds of things over the years. Trends and demand come and go. (5)So one needs to be very flexible to succeed in this industry.

M: I see. What goods are you trading now?

W: I now import furniture from China into Italy and foods from Italy into China. (6-1)I even use the same container. It's a very efficient way of conducting trade.

M: (6-2)The same container? You mean you own a 40-foot cargo container?

W: Yeah. That's right. (7)I have a warehouse in Genova, Italy and another in Shanghai. I source mid-century modern furniture from different factories in China. It's very good value for money. I collect it all in my warehouse, and then dispatch it to my other warehouse in Italy. Over there I do the same, but with Italian foods instead of furniture, things like pasta, cheese, wine, chocolates. And I send all that to my warehouse in China in the same freight container I use for the furniture.

M: So I presume you sell both lines of products wholesale in each respective country.

W: Of course. I possess a network of clients and partners in both countries. That's the main benefit of having done this for so long. I've made great business contacts over time.

M: How many times do you ship?

W: I did 12 shipments last year, 18 this year, and I hope to grow to around 25 next year. That's both ways, there and back again. Demand for authentic Italian food in China is growing rapidly, and similarly, sales of affordable

yet stylish wooden furniture are also increasing in Italy. (8)Furniture is marginally more profitable, mostly because it enjoys lower customs duties.

5.What does the woman think is required to be successful in international trade?

【答案】B

【解析】女士谈到自己做过各式各样货品的国际贸易，她提到趋势和需求一直都处于变化之中，因此，一个人需要非常灵活，才能在这个行业取得成功。因此选择 B 项。

6.What does the woman say is special about her way of doing trade?

【答案】D

【解析】该题类似表述并未直接出现在对话中，但女士说她从中国进口家具到意大利以及从意大利进口食品到中国使用的是同一个集装箱，这样的贸易方式非常有效。之后男士惊讶的语气也可以提醒我们这一种做生意的方式非常特别。因此选择 D 项。

7.What does the woman have in both Italy and China?

【答案】A

【解析】对话中间女士提到，她在意大利热那亚有一间仓库，在中国上海也有一间仓库。因此选择 A 项。

8.What does the woman say makes furniture marginally more profitable?

【答案】C

【解析】对话最后女士提到，家具的利润略高主要是因为它享有较低的关税。因此选择 C 项。

## Section B

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

【听力原文】

“Too many people view their jobs as a five-day prison from which they are paroled every Friday,” says Joel Gookman, founder of the Humor Project, a humor-consulting group in Saratoga Springs, New York. (9-1)Humor unlocks the office prison because it lets adults bring some of their childlike spirit to the job.

According to Howard Pollio, professor of psychology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, an office with humor breaks is an office with satisfied and productive employees. (10)Pollio conducted a study that proved humor can help workers excel at routine production tasks. Employees perform better when they have fun.

(9-2)In large corporations with a hierarchy of power, there is often no outlet for stress. “Every company needs underground ways of poking fun at the organization,” says Lynn N. Mark, a speaker on workplace humor for St. Mary’s Health Centre in St. Louis. Kodak’s Rochester, New York branch discovered a way for its 20,000 employees to (9-3)uncork their bottled-up resentments. Their 1,000-square-foot humor room features a toy store. Among the room’s many stress-reducing gadgets, the main attraction is a boss doll with detachable arms and legs. (11)Employees can take the doll apart, as long as they put its arms and legs back in place.

Sandy Cohen, owner of a graphic print production business, created the “Quote Board” to document the bizarre phrases people say when under strict deadlines. “When you’re under stress, you say stupid things,” says Cohen. “Now, we just look at each other and say, ‘that’s one for the Quote Board!’”

9.What does the passage say about humor in the workplace?

【答案】A

【解析】这是一道主旨判断题。短文开篇通过引用表明对于大多数人而言，在办公室工作就如同被囚禁，突出办公室的桎梏氛围。接着提到在权力等级分明的大公司，压力没有释放的出口。之后通过柯达公司的幽默房间案例，表明柯达提供给员工释放压力和不满的方式途径。因此全篇主要在讲述职场幽默可以减轻员工压力，因此选择 A 项。

10. What does the study by Howard Pollio show?

【答案】D

【解析】短文中明确指出，霍华德·波里奥开展的研究证明了幽默可以帮助员工在日常的生产任务中表现出色。因此选择 D 项。

11. What can Kodak's employees do in the humor room?

【答案】B

【解析】短文中提到在柯达公司的幽默室中，最具吸引力的减压物品之一就是老板模样的可拆卸的玩偶。只要员工可以把玩偶的胳膊和腿重装回去，他们就可以拆卸玩偶。因此选择 B 项。

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

【听力原文】

(12)Public interest was aroused by the latest discovery of a changed gene in obese mice. The news was made known by Rockefeller University geneticist Jeffrey Friedman. The researchers believe this gene influences development of a hormone that tells the organism how fat or full it is. (13)Those with the changed gene may not sense when they have eaten enough or if they have sufficient fatty tissue, and thus can't tell when to stop eating. The researchers also reported finding a gene nearly identical to the mouse obesity gene in humans. The operation of this gene in humans has not yet been demonstrated, however. (14)Still, professionals like University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum reacted enthusiastically: "This research indicates that people really are born with a tendency to have a certain weight, just as they are to have a particular skin color or height." Actually, behavioral geneticists believe that less than half of the total weight variation is programmed in the genes, while height is almost entirely genetically determined.

Whatever role genes play, Americans are getting fatter. A survey by the Center for Disease Control found that obesity has increased greatly over the last 10 years. (15)Such rapid change underlines the role of environmental factors, like the abundance of rich foods in Americans' overeating. The Center for Disease Control has also found that teens are far less physically active than they were even a decade ago. Accepting that weight is predetermined can relieve guilt for overweight people. But people's belief that they cannot control their weight can itself contribute to obesity.

12. What does the speaker say has aroused public interest?

【答案】A

【解析】文章开头表明，最近在肥鼠身上发现了一种变异基因，这引起了公众的兴趣。因此选择 A 项。A 项中 recent finding 是 latest discovery 的同义表述。

13. What do we learn about the changed gene?

【答案】D

【解析】文章中提到，携带这种变异基因的老鼠可能在吃饱时或过量进食时无法感知，因此无法知道何时应停止进食。因此选择 D 项。

14. What does University of Vermont psychologist Esther Rothblum say?

【答案】C

【解析】文章中提到，像埃丝特·罗斯布卢姆这样的专业人士表示，研究表明人们生来就倾向于有特定的体重，就像特定的肤色和身高一样。因此选择 C 项。

15. What accounts for Americans' obesity according to a survey by the Center for Disease Control?

【答案】B

【解析】短文中提到，根据疾病控制中心的一项研究，过去 10 年里美国人的肥胖率大幅上升，突出了环境因素（如大量的油腻食物）对美国人过量饮食的影响。因此选择 B 项。

### Section C

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

【听力原文】

Qualities of a relationship such as openness, compassion and mental stimulation are of concern to most of us regardless of sex, but—judging from the questionnaire response—they are more important to women than to men. Asked to consider the ingredients of close friendship, women rated these qualities above all others. (16) Men assigned a lower priority to them in favor of similarity in interests, selected by 77% of men, and responsiveness in a crisis, chosen by 61% of male respondents. Mental stimulation, ranked third in popularity by men as well as women, was the only area of overlap. Among men, only 28% named openness as an important quality; caring was picked by just 23%. (17) It is evident by their selections that when women speak of close friendships they're referring to emotional factors, while men emphasize the pleasure they find in a friend's company. That is, when a man speaks of "a friend" he is likely to be talking about someone he does things with—a teammate, a fellow hobbyist, a drinking buddy. These activities are the fabric of the friendship; it is a "doing" relationship in which similarity in interests is the key bond. This factor was a consideration of less than 11% of women. Women opt for a warm, emotional atmosphere where communication flows freely; activity is mere background. Lastly, men, as we have seen, have serious questions about each other's loyalty. Perhaps this is why they placed such strong emphasis on responsiveness in a crisis—"someone I can call on for help." Women, as their testimonies indicate, are generally more secure with each other and consequently are more likely to treat this issue lightly. In follow-up interviews this was confirmed numerous times as woman after woman indicated that being there when needed was taken for granted. (18) As for the hazards of friendship, more than a few relationships have been shattered because of cut-throat competition and feelings of betrayal. This applies to both men and women, but unequally. In comparison, nearly twice as many men complained about these issues as women. Further, while competition and betrayal are the main thorns to female friendship, men are plagued in almost equal amounts by two additional issues: lack of frankness and a fear of appearing unmanly. Obviously, for a man, a good friendship is hard to find.

16. What quality do men value most concerning friendship according to a questionnaire response?

【答案】A

【解析】文章提到，亲密友谊关系中，女性更看重的“精神激励”“坦率”“同情心”等因素男性却不怎么在意。77% 的男性认为相似的兴趣爱好最为重要。因此选择 A 项。

17. What do women refer to when speaking of close friendships?

【答案】D

【解析】文中明确提到，当女性提及亲密友谊时指的是情感因素，而男性强调的是朋友的陪伴带给他们的欢乐。因此选择 D 项。

18. What may threaten a friendship for both men and women?

【答案】C

【解析】文中较后部分提到，很多关系都因激烈的竞争和被背叛的感觉而破裂，这一点对男性和女性都使用。因此选择 C 项。

**Questions 19 to 21 are based on the recording you have just heard.**

【听力原文】

The partial skeletons of more than 20 dinosaurs and scattered bones of about 300 more have been discovered in Utah and Colorado at what is now the Dinosaur National Monument. (19)Many of the best specimens may be seen today at museums of natural history in the larger cities of the United States and Canada. This dinosaur pit is the largest and best preserved deposit of dinosaurs known today. (20)Many people get the idea from the massive bones in the pit wall that some disaster such as a volcanic explosion or a sudden flood killed a whole herd of dinosaurs in this area. This could have happened, but it probably did not. The main reasons for thinking otherwise are the scattered bones and the thickness of the deposit. In other deposits where the animals were thought to have died together, the skeletons were usually complete and often all the bones were in their proper places. Rounded pieces of fossil bone have been found here. These fragments got their smooth, round shape by rolling along the stream bottom.

In a mass killing, the bones would have been left on the stream or lake bottom together at the same level. But in this deposit the bones occur throughout a zone of sandstone about 12 feet thick. The mixture of swamp dwellers and dryland types also seems to indicate that the deposit is a mixture from different places. The pit area is a large dinosaur graveyard, not a place where they died. (21)Most of the remains probably floated down an eastward flowing river until they were left on a shallow sandbar. Some of them may have come from faraway dryland areas to the west. Perhaps they drowned trying to cross a small stream or were washed away during floods. Some of the swamp dwellers may have got stuck in the very sandbar that became their grave. Others may have floated for miles before being stranded. Even today, similar events take place. When floods come in the spring, sheep, cattle and deer are often trapped by rising waters and often drown. Their dead bodies float downstream until the flood recedes and leaves them stranded on a bar or shore where they lie, half buried in the sand, until they decay. Early travelers on the Missouri River reported that shores and bars were often lined with the decaying bodies of buffalo that had died during spring floods.

19. Where can many of the best dinosaur specimens be found in North America?

【答案】D

【解析】文章开头部分提到，如今，许多最好的恐龙标本可以在美国和加拿大一些大城市的自然历史博物馆里看到。因此选择 D 项。

20. What occurs to many people when they see the massive bones in the pit wall?

【答案】B

【解析】文中提到，当看到坑壁中大量的骨骼时，许多人都会认为是某种灾难，譬如火山爆发或者突然发生的洪水等，导致了这一地区恐龙的集体灭亡。因此选择 B 项。

21. What does the speaker suggest about the large number of dinosaur bones found in the pit?

【答案】A

【解析】文中说话者指出，大部分遗骸可能顺着一条向东流动的河流漂流而下，最终停留在沙洲上。因此选择 A 项。

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

【听力原文】

I would like particularly to talk about the need to develop a new style of aging in our own society. (22) Young people in this country have been accused of not caring for their parents the way they would have in the old country. (23) And this is true, but it is also true that old people have been influenced by an American ideal of independence and autonomy. So we live alone, perhaps on the verge of starvation, in time without friends, but we are independent. This standard American style has been forced on every ethnic group, although there are many groups for whom the ideal is not practical. It is a poor ideal and pursuing it does a great deal of harm. This ideal of independence also contains a tremendous amount of unselfishness. In talking to today's young mothers, I have asked them what kind of grandmothers they think they're going to be. I hear devoted, loving mothers say that when they are through raising their children, they have no intention of becoming grandmothers. (24) They are astonished to hear that in most of the world throughout most of its history, families have been three-or four-generation families living under the same roof. We have over-emphasized the small family unit—father, mother, small children. We think it is wonderful if grandma and grandpa, if they're still alive, can live alone. We have reached the point where we think the only thing we can do for our children is to stay out of their way, and the only thing we can do for our daughter-in-law is to see as little of her as possible. Old people's nursing homes, even the best run, are filled with older people who believe the only thing they can do for their children is to look cheerful when they come to visit. (25) So in the end, older people have to devote all their energies to "not being a burden." We are beginning to see what a tremendous price we've paid for our emphasis on independence and autonomy. We've isolated old people and we've cut off the children from their grandparents. One of the reasons we have as bad a generation gap today as we do is that grandparents have stepped out. Young people are being deprived of the thing they need most—perspective, to know why their parents behave so peculiarly and why their grandparents say the things they do.

22. What have young Americans been accused of?

【答案】C

【解析】文章开头指出，美国的年轻人被指责不像以前的年轻人那样照顾父母，即未能以传统的方式照顾父母。因此选择 C 项。

23. What does the speaker say about old people in the United States?

【答案】D

【解析】文中提到，老年人受到美国独立自主思想的影响，即使独自生活可能会面临挨饿或没有朋友的风险，也希望独立生活。由此可见说话者认为美国的老人具有独立自主精神，因此选择 D 项。

24. What is astonishing to the young mothers interviewed by the speaker?

【答案】B

【解析】文中提到，当她们听到，纵观历史世界上许多地方的家庭大多都是三代或四代同堂时，她们震惊

不已。因此选择 B 项。选项中的 *extended families* 是文中 *three- or four-generation families* 的同义表述。

25. What does the speaker say older people try their best to do?

【答案】B

【解析】文中提到，老年人认为他们能为子女做的唯一一件事情就是在子女来养老院探望他们时，他们看起来很开心。所以到最后，老年人不得不投入所有的精力以求不成为子女负担。因此选择 B 项。

## Part III Reading Comprehension

### Section A

26. 【答案】G) grabbed

【解析】分析空格处所在句，前半句是 *when* 引导的从句，后半句是空格处所在的主句，而主句缺乏谓语动词，因此空格处应填动词。再结合从句的过去时态判断，本处的动词应为过去式。备选动词中可选 *determined*、*grabbed* 和 *stifled*。根据上下文可知，*determined* “决定”和 *stifled* “使窒息，镇压”与文义不符，而 *grab the headline* 意为“占据新闻头条”。因此选择 G 项 *grabbed*。该句意思为：“报告一经发布，便抢占了新闻头条。”

27. 【答案】B) declaration

【解析】分析空格处所在短语，可知其应与 *a major terrorist attack* “重大恐怖袭击”并列，同时置于 *in the manner of* 之后。因此空格处应填名词。根据上下文可知，备选名词中较合适的有 *declaration* “宣告，声明”和 *disaster* “灾难”。之后可结合第 32 处的 *disaster* 确定此处应填 B 项 *declaration*。*declaration of war* 意为“宣战”。该句意思为：“但显然它并没有像重大恐怖袭击或宣战那样成为爆炸性的新闻议题。”

28. 【答案】M) stake

【解析】空格处所填词与 *at* 形成介词短语，置于 *be* 动词之后。且由前文所讨论的“地球上的生命正处于危险之中”以及空格后的“需要做出改变”可知，空格处需填入表示负面含义的名词。*at stake* 意为“处于危险之中”，与句意相符。因此选择 M 项 *stake*。该句意思为：“生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间科学政策平台 (IPBES) 的报告清楚地说明了什么正处于危险当中以及需要做出何种改变。”

29. 【答案】K) overwhelming

【解析】空格前面是定冠词 *the*，空格后面紧跟名词 *evidence*，因此空格处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式。结合句意可知，该句是 IPBES 主席 *Robert Watson* 的发言，且下文从人类生活的方方面面举例描述糟糕局面。因此空格处应填入表示证据充分有力的词，因此选择 K 项 *overwhelming*。该句意思为：“IPBES 的主席罗伯特·沃森说，‘大量的充分证据’呈现出一幅‘不祥的画面’。”

30. 【答案】C) deteriorating

【解析】空格前面是 *be* 动词，后面是副词 *rapidly*，因此空格处应填写动词的分词形式。确定该句主语为 *the health of ecosystems*，根据前文“大量的充分证据”呈现出一幅“不祥的画面”可知该处应填入表示负面含义的动词，因此选择 C 项 *deteriorating*。该句意思为：“我们和所有其他物种赖以生存的生态系统的健康状况正在以前所未有的速度恶化。”

31. 【答案】F) eroding

【解析】空格前面是 *be* 动词，后面是名词 *foundations*，因此空格处应填写动词的分词形式。根据句意和动词与 *foundations* 的搭配，因此选择 F 项 *eroding*。该句意思为：“我们正在侵蚀全世界的经济、生计、食品安全、健康和生活质量的基石。”

32. 【答案】E) disaster

【解析】空格前出现动词 *means* 和形容词 *certain*，因此空格处需填入名词。根据句意可知，空格处表示



无所作为带来的负面结果，因此所填词应表示负面意义。权衡备选词 E 项 disaster “灾难”和 L 项 stagnation “停滞”，发现此处 E 项 disaster 更为合适。该句意思为：“首先，不要沉溺于绝望，因为绝望会导致惰性，而无所作为意味着一定的灾难。”

33. 【答案】D) determined

【解析】空格前出现介词 with，空格后出现名词 action，因此空格处应填入形容词或动词的分词形式。根据句意判断本处应填表示褒义的形容词，D 项 determined “坚定的”符合要求。该句意思为：“拯救自然的每一个行动都将改善我们集体和个人的未来，而应对这种规模的威胁的唯一方法是植根于强大的乐观主义的坚定行动。”

34. 【答案】O) urgent

【解析】空格前出现修饰词 the most，空格后出现名词 cases，因此空格处应填入形容词。根据常识可知，救护人员使用伤员鉴别分类是为了确保“最紧急的”或“最重要的”病例首先得到治疗。因此 O 项 urgent “紧急的”符合要求。该句意思为：“其次，我们需要不懈的专注。就像医护人员到达现场，使用‘分诊’的概念，以确保最紧急的病例首先得到治疗。”

35. 【答案】A) capacity

【解析】空格处所填词与前后词构成 have the... to do 短语，因此本处应填名词。结合前后文 urgent cases 和 make hard choices 可知 A 项 capacity 符合要求。该句意思为：“我们没有能力同时做所有事情。”

## Section B

36. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的 collaborate 和 playing 定位到 C 段第三句。皮亚杰认为在与他人玩游戏时，孩子们不能意识到不同角色和不同观点的存在，因此他们不懂得合作。

37. 【答案】J

【解析】由题干中的 the author and his colleagues' study 和 predict feelings 定位到 J 段第一句。在一系列实验中，我和南加州大学的同事们证明了婴儿甚至可以预料到别人期望落空时的感受。

38. 【答案】F

【解析】由题干中的 in the latter half of the last century 和 the basis for our understanding of the world 定位到 F 段前两句。修改皮亚杰某些结论的部分动机源于 20 世纪下半叶发生的关于人类知识起源的意识形态转变。对世界的基本认识可以完全从经验中建立起来这一观点越来越不受欢迎。

39. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干中的 Jean Piaget 和 others' thinking 定位到 A 段最后一句。他在 20 世纪中期对孩子们进行的采访和实验表明，他们囿于自己的主观观点中，无法想象别人的想法、感受或信仰。题干中的 babies were insensitive to others' thinking 是文中 were trapped in their subjective viewpoints, incapable of imagining what others think, feel or believe 的归纳概括。

40. 【答案】G

【解析】由题干中的 intellectual power 和 better research tools 定位到文章 G 段第二句。我们现在之所以对孩子的智力有如此多的认识，很大一部分原因要归功于开发出新的研究工具。题干中的 improved understanding 是文中 recognize so much more 的同义表述。

41. 【答案】E

【解析】由题干中的 recent research 和 sensitive 定位到 E 段最后一句。最近的研究表明，即使是婴儿也对他人的观点和信仰很敏感。题干中的 points of view 是文中 perspectives and beliefs 的同义表述。

42.【答案】M

【解析】由题干中的 still debating 和 physical expressions 定位到 M 段第一句。关于我们能从一个表情、面部表情或手势推断出多少信息，今天的科学界还没有达成共识。题干中的 are still debating 是文中 there's no consensus 的同义表述。

43.【答案】H

【解析】由题干中的 newer research methods 和 simple behaviors 定位到 H 段第一句。较新的方法不是让婴儿参与对话或让他们执行复杂的运动任务，而是充分利用在婴儿的自然行为系统中具有牢固地位的行为：看、听、吸吮、做面部表情、手势和简单的手动动作。

44.【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的 traditional view 和 less and less influential 定位到 B 段最后一句。因此儿童天性以自我为中心且具备智力缺陷的旧观点越来越不受欢迎，取而代之的是一种更为包容的立场，即认为即使是“最小的孩子”也具备对物质世界和他人思想感知的萌芽。题干中的 self-centered 是文中 egocentric 的同义词，题干中的 limited thinking abilities 是文中 intellectual weaknesses 的同义表述。

45.【答案】L

【解析】由题干中的 wrong to dismiss Piaget's fundamental contributions 定位到 L 段。尽管在研究幼儿思维方面取得了这些明显的进步，但如果否定皮亚杰和其他人在新测试占主导地位之前所做的详细的和系统的分析，那将是一个严重的错误。

## Section C

### Passage One

46.【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的 followers of the positive stress movement 定位到文章第一句。文章第一句提到，人们经常讨论压力过大的危险，但最近一种截然不同的压力观点正日渐流行：这种压力观由积极压力运动的成员持有，他们认为压力实际上可能对人们有益。由此可见，积极压力运动的追随者对压力的看法与一般人不同。因此选择 B 项。

A、C 项没有在文中提及，应排除。根据 D 项中的 competitive edge 可以定位到第一段的第二句，但原文指积极压力运动成员主要包括致力于在竞争激烈的世界中寻求优势的人，并不是指通过享受良好的健康获得竞争优势，因此排除 D 项。

47.【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的 put their ideas into practice 定位到第二段第一句。由“尽管拉普的做法听起来可能有些极端”可知，拉普作为积极压力运动的典型追随者，经常采取一些激进的、极端的方式手段释放压力且段末也有一些极端方式的具体做法。因此选择 D 项。

A 项没有在文中提及，应排除。根据第二段第二句可知，“积极压力实践者受不同领域有影响力的人物的启发”而非“与有影响力的人物建立联系”，排除 B 项。根据第二段第一句“这场运动主要由科技行业的从业者组成”可知，积极压力运动的追随者通常是科技行业的从业者，而非积极压力运动的追随者在科技行业寻找工作。C 项表述错误且与题目无关，应排除。

48.【答案】A

【解析】由题干中的 unconventional practices 定位到文章第三段第三句。可知扎卡里·拉普认为这些给身体施加压力的做法实际上让他感觉工作压力更小，因此选择 A 项。B 项没有在文中提及，应排除。根据第三段倒数第二句可知，大学期间扎卡里·拉普通过洗冰浴以便从运动中恢复过来，而不是非常规做法使之

从伤病中康复，因此排除 C 项。第三段最后一句指出，拉普在自己的三家公司努力发展的起步阶段又重拾了这一做法，而非这些非常规做法帮助他注册了公司，因此排除 D 项。

49. 【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的 *day-to-day stress* 定位到文章第四段第二句。在拉普看来，日常压力和积极压力的区别在于后者可以将身体推到极限，并迫使身体建立起耐受性。由此可知，日常压力对建立身体耐受性无益。因此选择 D 项。A、C 项未在文中提及，应排除。文中虽指出日常压力与积极压力有区别，但没有比较两者的本质，因此排除 B 项。

50. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的 *medical professionals* 定位到最后一段。根据前文可知积极压力对某些人来说有益；最后一段表示一些医学专家认为，积极的压力并不适合所有人，对于健康状况不佳或年龄较大的人来说，它甚至可能会带来危害。因此在医学专家看来积极压力的效果因人而异，差别很大。因此选择 C 项。A、B 项未提及，应排除。第五段最后一句提及有些人将积极压力作为治疗方法，但医学专家并未对此做出评价，因此排除 D 项。

## Passage Two

【答案详解】

51. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的 *ironic* 定位到文章第一段第四句。作者表示虽然听起来很讽刺，但由于人类已经消灭了许多动物捕食者，因此一些人认为狩猎是减少被捕食者动物群（这些动物的繁殖已经超过了环境的承载能力）的合理方式。即因为人类杀害了动物捕食者，破坏了生物链，导致被捕食者数量大幅增加，现在人类又认为捕杀这些大幅增加已超过环境承载能力的被捕食者动物群理所当然。因此狩猎是在解决由狩猎引起的问题在作者看来很讽刺，因此选择 B 项。

52. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的 *hunters' license fees* 定位到文章第二段最后一句。格伦·柯克补充说道，尽管猎人声称狩猎能使野生动物数量保持平衡，但猎人的执照费用却被用来“操纵少数狩猎物种使其数量过剩，以牺牲大量非狩猎物种为代价，因而导致生物多样性、遗传完整性和生态平衡性的丧失。”因此选择 C 项。根据文章第二段最后一句可知，收取猎人的执照费用被用来操纵少数狩猎物种使其数量过剩，并非数量得到控制。因此排除 A 项。B、D 项未在文中提及，应排除。

53. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题干中的 *Humane Society of the United States* 定位到文章第三段第二句可知，根据美国人道协会的说法，绝大多数被猎杀的物种如水禽、兔子、高地鸟和哀鸽“只提供最低限度的营养，不需要控制种群数量”。因此选择 A 项。

54. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干中的 *morally justifiable* 和加里·瓦尔纳定位到文章第四段第二句可知，加里·瓦尔纳认为狩猎“旨在确保目标物种的整体福利，或其生态系统的完整性，或两者兼而有之”瓦尔纳称之为“治疗性狩猎”是合理的。由此可见，有利于动物或生态系统的狩猎在道德上合理，因此选择 A 项。虽然文章提到只对人类有益的狩猎不合理，但未提及同时为人类和动物的利益服务的狩猎在道德上合理。做题时应紧扣原文内容，不得随意判断和猜测，因此排除 B 项。根据文章第四段第二句可知，加里·瓦尔纳认为生存性狩猎和运动性狩猎这两者只对人类有益 则不正当。因此 C 项表述错误，排除 C 项。D 项是结合前文信息设置的干扰，原文中并未说明稳定种群数量是否等同于有益于生态系统，因此排除 D 项。

55. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的 *green leaders* 定位到文章最后一段可知，也许为了迎合公众的趋势，环保领袖们越来越提倡狩猎者和环保组织之间的合作。毕竟，两者都谴责城市的扩张和栖息地的破坏。因此环保领袖们提倡推广的是狩猎者和环保组织团体的合作即协调努力，因此选择 C 项。

A 项和 B 项是狩猎者和环保组织的共同理念，虽也是环保领袖持有的观点，但非题目所涉及的环保领袖们试图推广的概念。D 项未在文中提及，应排除。

**Part IV**

**Translation**

【参考译文】

Written in the fourteenth century, *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* is a renowned historical novel in China. Set in the history of the Three Kingdoms Period, it describes the war among the Kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu from the second half of the second century AD to the second half of the third century AD. Nearly one thousand characters involved in numerous historical events were depicted in the novel. These characters and events are romanticized and dramatized more or less although they are mostly grounded on historical facts. As a widely-recognized literary masterpiece, *The Romance of the Three Kingdoms* has been attracting generations of readers and has exerted a wide-ranging and long-lasting influence on Chinese culture since its inception.