

2017 年 1 月全国普通高等学校招生统一考试上海英语试卷

答案解析

2017 年上海一月高考英语听力文字稿

I. Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. M: What would you like, Linda, I think I'll have pie and ice-cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks wonderful. But I'll have cheesecake for a change.

Q: What would the woman most probably have?

2. M: Does the sign say the museum is open everyday from ten till eight?

W: Sorry, I haven't got my glasses.

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. M: You know what, Betty? I've decided to give up smoking.

W: Once again?

Q: How does the woman feel about the man's decision?

4. M: Don't you ever go home? Every time I see you, you are here in the library browsing through your books.

W: What do you mean? I thought this was home.

Q: What can we learn about the woman?

5. W: Are you skiing this afternoon?

M: I doubt it. The weather forecast is pretty bad.

Q: What does the man mean?

6. W: The fridge is empty. What happened to all that food we bought?

M: My little brother has a big appetite. He really cleaned this out.

Q: What does the man mean?

7. M: I am taking my nephew to a concert for his birthday tonight.

W: In this T-shirt? You'd better change.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

8. W: Martin, my car is there at the repair shop. Could you give me a ride to school?

M: Well, I would. But I am supposed to be at the clinic in 5 minutes.

Q: What is the man most probably going to do?

9. M: Psychologists study thousands of pictures by kids and match them up.

W: I am sorry. But I don't quite follow you.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. M: I really enjoy that quiz show last night. Did you see it?

W: Oh yes, but I wish I could've stayed away long enough to see the whole thing.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Section B

Directions: In Section B, you will hear one short passage and two longer conversations. After each passage or conversation, you will be asked several questions. The passage and the conversations will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

Ladies and gentlemen,

May I have your attention, please!

I'm sorry to tell you that the police have asked us to tell everyone to move out from this building as quickly as possible. A handbag possibly containing an explosive device has been found in one of the dressing rooms back stage. Experts are on their way to examine it. We ask you to leave in a quiet and orderly way. There is absolutely no need for panic. Please make your way out by exit 1. Leave your seats row by row as directed by our staff and give any assistance necessary to elderly and disabled people. If you have children with you, make sure you do not become separated from them. Hold small children firmly by the hand. If you forget anything, please do not try to go back for it. This will only cause unnecessary confusion and delay. If you see any suspect object, do not touch it but inform one of our staff members as you leave. Please extinguish all cigarettes. We rely on your cooperation and hope that you will be able to return to your seats shortly to enjoy the last act of the play.

Questions:

11. According to the speaker, what has been found?
12. What are the listeners advised to do when making their way out?
13. Where is the announcement most probably made?

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following talk.

Welcome to Inventor's Corner! This week we take a look at an invention that may well change the way in which you listen to your television set. Four years and twenty thousand pounds later, Susan Scofield believes she has the answer to that problem of listening to advertisements at twice the volume of the program you're watching. She was so annoyed at having to reach for the remote control every time the advertisement comes on the screen to avoid being deafened. She came up with an idea of a small device that detects when an advertisement is being shown and automatically reduces the volume to a preset lowered level. Just how the device works, it's a patterned secret, but together with her husband, she was able to create an electronic box, no bigger than your thumb that attaches to the back of the remote control itself. The only shortcoming is that the remote control must always be pointed directly at the TV set. However, Susan doesn't think this will reduce its selling power and Susan ought to know it was she who invented the telephone answering machine. Looks like Susan's done it again with what she calls the ad subtractor.

Questions:

14. What new invention is the talk mainly about?
15. What can we learn about Susan from the talk?
16. According to the speaker, what is the shortcoming of Susan's new invention?

Questions 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

T: For your speaking assignment you will want to follow a logical theory's steps and make preparations for your speech. The first step, of course, is to realize the importance of the speech to you.

S: But isn't that always the same in this class? After all, you give us an assignment and we want to get a good grade for it.

T: Yes, that's true. But the grade isn't the only thing that's important.

S: So what is more important?

T: Think of your listeners. They want to believe in what you are saying.

S: Sorry, I didn't think of it. What's next?

T: Next, of course, you select your subject. Then decide on your purpose. Do you simply want to inform us about your subject or do you want to influence us in some way? Write down the statement of exactly what you wish to accomplish in the speech. This is the first step on organizing your thoughts.

S: Is entertainment a purpose?

T: It could be. Yes, your purpose could be to make your audiences laugh.

S: After that I suppose I can develop my ideas interestingly and soundly.

T: Right. But you'd better take the next few minutes to start brain storming. Write down ideas that come to mind--things that matter to you, things you feel strongly about.

S: I see. Many thanks.

Questions:

17. What is the conversation mainly about?
18. According to the woman, what is more important than getting a good grade?
19. According to the woman, what should be focused on right after the selection of the subject?
20. What does the woman suggest the man do at the end of the conversation?

II. Grammar and Vocabulary

21. who. 【解析】考查定语从句。考查 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰前面的 a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal。The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter. 电影的主角兔子警官和一名狐狸罪犯联合起来寻找一只失踪的水獭。

22. was praised. 【解析】考查一般过去时被动。praised 被表扬。“Zootopia” was praised for its sharp humor and strong message since its release. 自《动物城》发行以来, 它因为突出的幽默和强有力的信息被称赞。

23. between 【解析】考查介词。between 在.....之间，用于涉及两个人或物相互关系时。The film explores racism and other issues in its description of relations between two kinds of animals in the city.这部电影在城市的两种动物之间探讨了种族和其他描述关于这种关系的问题。

24. set。 【解析】考查过去分词作后置定语。set 与被修饰词 movie 是被动关系，且 set 的过去时和过去分词都是原型，因此用 set 作后置定语修饰 movie。句意 They told reporters that it started out as a spy movie set in several different contexts.他们告诉记者这部电影是作为在几个不同背景下的间谍电影设置的。

25. where。 【解析】考查定语从句。where 修饰前面的 the story，相当于 in which=in the story。 But they changed the story where they found the animal world especially interesting.但他们将改变了故事，在那里他们发现动物世界特别有趣。

26. themselves。 【解析】考查复合不定代词。themselves 他们自己。They said to themselves something like this.他们对自己说了这样的话。

27. did。 【解析】考查倒装句。复合句的倒装，主句倒装从句不倒装。因此 but also 后面的句子不用倒装，not only 后面的句子倒装。句意为 Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers.作者不仅与研究时装和群体行为的人交谈，还与动物专家如动物饲养员交谈。

28. to produce。 【解析】考查动词不定式。be not easy to do sth.做某事不容易。The creators have noted that the variety of animals was not easy to produce in drawings.创作者们意识到动物的多样性很难在绘画中产出。

29. representing。 【解析】考查现在分词。representing 和句子的主语是主动关系，句子中已经有谓语动词 live, 所以此处用现在分词表示表示主动。句意 In the movie, 64 species live in multiple neighborhoods representing different animals, living environments.在电影中，64 种物种生活在多个代表不同动物的生存环境的社区中。

30. most complex。 【解析】考查形容词比较级。most complex 最复杂 Disney says “Zootopia” is its most complex animation yet.迪士尼说动物城是它拍摄的最复杂的动画。

基础知识	
重点词汇	1.praise v. 表扬；赞扬 One national newspaper in Canada ran a number of articles and reviews full of words of praise.

	<p>加拿大一家全国性报纸刊登了大量的文章和评论，其中充满了赞美之词。</p> <p>(2015 闵行一模)</p> <p>2.complex adj. 复杂的; 难懂的</p> <p>This and the complex detail put into the backdrop makes the novel feel very much like historical fiction.</p> <p>这和背景中复杂的细节使这部小说感觉非常像历史小说。(2016 黄浦一模)</p> <p>3.represent v.代表; 作为.....的代言人</p> <p>Each evening in 2018, she would knit two new lines to represent how long she was delayed.</p> <p>2018 年的每个晚上，她都会织两条新线来表示自己被耽搁了多久。</p> <p>(2019 杨浦二模)</p> <p>4.humor n.滑稽; 幽默</p> <p>McGrath remembers his offbeat sense of humor, his whimsical side</p> <p>麦格拉思记得他不同寻常的幽默感和他古怪的一面。</p> <p>5.certainly adv. 无疑; 确定</p> <p>You certainly have a different taste from me.</p> <p>你的品味肯定和我不一样。(2019 青浦二模)</p> <p>6.release v.释放; 放出</p> <p>Hey, though, also release a noxious defensive spray that can irritate skin.</p> <p>不过，也可以释放一种有害的防御性喷雾，可以刺激皮肤。(2019 静安二模)</p> <p>7.issue n.重要议题; 争论的问题</p> <p>She has complained to the government about the issue.</p> <p>她已就这个问题向政府投诉。(2018 奉贤一模)</p> <p>8.worth adj. 有.....价值; 值.....钱</p> <p>I went and bought about six dollars' worth of potato chips</p> <p>我去买了大约 6 美元的薯条。</p>
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重点词组	<p>1.pay off 偿清，还清（债务）</p> <p>I'll pay off my debt with this check.</p> <p>我将用这张支票清偿欠债</p> <p>2.start out 起初是……：从……开始</p> <p>We started out by looking at ways in which big projects such as railways could be financed by the private sector...</p> <p>我们先研究了让私营企业投资铁路等大型项目的方式。</p> <p>3.kinds of 多种</p> <p>These kinds of adventures sometimes have a really big impact on those who have experienced a working holiday.</p> <p>有时候，冒险经历对那些经历过工作假期的人有很大的影响。（2019 闵行一模）</p> <p>4.more than 超过</p> <p>I know another person who never earned more than \$50,000 and saved a fortune.</p> <p>我认识另一个人，他从来没有挣到 50000 美元以上的钱，并积蓄了一笔财富。（2017 徐汇二模）</p> <p>5.talk with 和……谈话</p> <p>She should talk with his personal trainer.</p> <p>她应该和他的私人教练谈谈。（2018 杨浦一模）</p> <p>6.a history of 一段……的历史</p> <p>I graduated from a traditional European school with a history of 200 years.</p> <p>我毕业于一所有 200 年历史的传统欧洲学校（2011 六校高三联考）</p>
长难句解析	<p>1.Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers</p> <p>此句由 not only 和 but also 引导的倒装句，否定词位于句首要倒装，同时包含了 who 引导的限制性定语从句。</p> <p>句意：作家不仅与学习时装和群体行为的人交谈，而且还与动物专家如动物园管理员交谈</p>

	<p>2.The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter (獭水) .</p> <p>此句前面是 and 引导的并列句，后面是 who 引导的定语从句。</p> <p>句意：这部电影的主角是一个兔子警察和一个狐狸罪犯，他们一起寻找一只失踪的水獭。</p>
整篇翻译	<p>《疯狂动物城》打破了迪斯尼的记录</p> <p>Last weekend, the latest Disney movie, “Zootopia, ” broke records. The movie had the largest opening weekend for a Disney animation (动画片) .People across the United States bought more than \$75 million worth of tickets.</p> <p>上周末，最新的迪斯尼电影《疯狂动物城》打破了纪录。这部电影是迪斯尼动画最大的首映周末。美国各地的人们购买了价值超过7500 万美元的门票。</p> <p>“Zootopia” is a city of animals. The movie stars a rabbit police officer and a fox criminal who team up to find a missing otter (獭水) .He is among several animals that have suddenly disappeared from the city.</p> <p>《疯狂动物城》是一座动物之城。这部电影由一名兔子警官和一名狐狸罪犯主演，他们一起寻找一只失踪的水獭。它是从城市里突然消失的几种动物之一。</p> <p>“Zootopia” was praised for its sharp humor and strong message since its release. The film explores racism and other issues in its description of relations between two kinds of animals in the city.</p> <p>《疯狂动物城》自上映以来就以其犀利的幽默和强烈的信息而备受赞誉。这部电影在描述城市中两种动物之间的关系时探讨了种族主义和其他问题。</p> <p>Jared Bush and Phil Johnston wrote “Zootopia.” They told reporters that it started out as a spy movie set in several different contexts. But they changed the story where they found the animal world especially interesting. They said to themselves something like this. “What’s this world like? What’s</p>

	<p>the history of this world?” And then, Bush said, they went to the experts. Not only did the writers speak with people who study couture and group behavior, but also they talked with animal experts like zookeepers.</p> <p>Jared Bush 和 Phil Johnston 写了《疯狂动物城》。他们告诉记者，这部电影最初是由几个不同背景的间谍电影改编而成。但是他们改变了他们发现动物世界特别有趣的故事。他们对这样的人说。“这个世界是什么样的？这个世界的历史是什么？”然后，布什说，他们去找了专家。作家不仅与学习时装和群体行为的人交谈，而且还与动物专家如动物园管理员交谈。</p> <p>The creators have noted that the variety of animals was not easy to produce in drawings. In the movie, 64 species live in multiple neighborhoods representing different animals’ living environments. Disney says “Zootopia” is its most complex animation yet. The extra effort is certainly paying off at the box office</p> <p>创作者们注意到动物的多样性在绘画中并不容易产生。在影片中，64 个物种生活在代表不同动物生存环境的多个社区。迪斯尼说《疯狂动物城》是 迄今为止最复杂的动画片。额外的努力在票房上肯定是有回报的。</p>
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31. C。【解析】commonly 副词修饰形容词 An analysis has found them to be among the passwords that are most commonly used, which of course means they are not secure at all. 句意：分析发现他们是最常使用的密码之一，这意味着它们根本不安全。

32. D。【解析】confirm 证实 When ten million passwords were leaked on to the internet, they appeared to confirm that attempts by internet security experts to make us improve our password strength had been successful, even if, in the specific case of the leaked passwords, they are also completely pointless. 当一千万个密码被泄露到互联网上时，他们似乎证实了网络安全专家试图让我们提高密码强度的尝试是成功的，即使在泄露密码的具体情况下，它们也是完全没有意义的。

33. F。【解析】crack 使破裂，打开。While many of the passwords were still single words, such

as “password”, there was also a clear attempt by many to make them harder to crack.虽然许多密码仍然是单一的词, 例如“密码”, 但许多密码也有一个明确的让他们更难以破解的企图。

34. E. 【解析】be conscious of 有意识的。“Users are becoming slightly more conscious of what makes a password strong,” explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis. “用户越来越意识到什么使密码变得强大,”解释了一个进行分析的互联网公司的 WP 引擎。

35. B. 【解析】actually 事实上 But actually no. They found that almost half a million passwords did this-and in 20 percent of those all people did was put the number “1” at the end.但实际上没有。他们发现将近一半的密码做到了这一切, 20%的人都把数字“1”放在了最后。

36. I. 【解析】log on 登录 Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.雅虎可以让客户选择将手机和账户链接到一起, 并且每次登录时都会发短信给用户一个单独的密码。

37. G. 【解析】eliminate 消除 Although the services is voluntary, Dylan Casey an executive at Yahoo!, said that it was “the first step to eliminate passwords”.虽然服务是自愿的, 但是雅虎的高管 Dylan Casey 说那是消除密码的第一步。

38. A. 【解析】acknowledgement 承认 He said it was a(n) acknowledgement that it was increasingly hard for people to remember all the passwords they had.他说这是对人们越来越难以记住答案的承认。

39. K. 【解析】unimaginative 无法想象的 “We are, for the most part, predictably unimaginative when it comes to choosing passwords, despite a decade of warnings from password strength checkers during sign-ups,” said WP Engine. WP 引擎说: “尽管在注册过程中密码强度检查器发出了 10 年的警告, 但在选择密码时, 但我们大多数在选择密码方面是不可想象的。”

40. J. 【解析】shortcut 捷径 “We love taking a(n) shortcut, and so do password crackers.我们喜欢采取快捷的方式, 所以在做密码破解的时候也是一样。

基础知识	
重点词汇	1. leak v. 渗漏; 泄漏 Water had started to leak into the cellar. 水已开始渗入地下室。 2. slightly adv. 略微; 稍微

	<p>We took a slightly more direct route.</p> <p>我们选择了一条略近的路线。</p> <p>3.gradually adv. 渐渐地</p> <p>The amazing sight in the cave has gradually disappeared.</p> <p>山洞里令人惊奇的景色逐渐消失了。（2019 建平中学高三下英语周练）</p> <p>4.analysis n.分析，分析结果</p> <p>The right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior.</p> <p>数据和分析的正确结合还可以帮助个人识别自己行为的独特特征。（2019 松江、奉贤、金山高三下联考）</p> <p>5.account n.账务，账户</p> <p>At present, an advertising agency handles our account.</p> <p>目前，一家广告代理公司负责我们的账务处理，（2017 徐汇一模）</p> <p>6.acknowledge v.承认（属实）</p> <p>It is also important to acknowledge what you're feeling.</p> <p>承认你的感受也是很重要的。（2019 宝山一模）</p> <p>7.strengthen v.加强；增强；巩固</p> <p>She tried to strengthen immune system and drew strength from family.</p> <p>她试图增强免疫系统，并从家庭中汲取力量。（2019 静安二模）</p> <p>8.inevitable adj.不可避免的</p> <p>It makes deindustrialization seem both inevitable and desirable.</p> <p>它使工业化变得既不可避免又合乎需要。（2019 黄浦二模）</p>
重点词组	<p>1.such as 例如</p> <p>Trees such as spruce, pine and oak have been planted.</p> <p>种植了云杉、松树和橡树等树木</p> <p>2.at the end of 在……末尾</p> <p>At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said.</p> <p>每次谈话结束时，都会问一个关于所说内容的问题。（2019 虹口一模）</p> <p>3.when it comes to 当提及</p>

	<p>When it comes to the many drafts of a novel, there are specific things.</p> <p>当涉及到一部小说的许多草稿时，有一些特别的东西。（2019 长宁一模）</p> <p>4.in the specific case of 在这特殊的情况下</p> <p>In the specific case of XML , the system consists of documents encoded according to a specific vocabulary.</p> <p>具体到 XML 而言，系统由按照特定词汇表编码的文档组成。</p> <p>5.associate with 和.....相联系</p> <p>Never associate with bad companions.</p> <p>别和坏人结交。</p>
长难句解析	<p>1.“Users are becoming slightly more crack of what makes a password strong , ”explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis.</p> <p>此句前面是 what 引导的宾语从句，后面是 that 做主语引导的定语从句，不可省略</p> <p>句意：用户变得越来越口是心非的口令强大，” WP 引擎，解释了互联网公司进行了分析。</p> <p>2.Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.</p> <p>此句是现在进行时态和过去完成时态相并列，后面是省略 that 的定语从句</p> <p>句意：雅虎！是给用户选择他们的手机与一个帐户相关联，有一个单一的使用密码发短信给他们在每次他们想登录的时候。</p>
整篇翻译	<p>Does “qaz2ws” strike you as a nice safe password? What about “adgjmptw”? An analysis has found them to be among the passwords that are most commonly used, which of course means they are not secure at all.</p> <p>你觉得“qaz2ws”是个很好的安全密码吗？那“adgjmptw”呢？ 一项分析发现，它们是最常用的密码之一，这当然意味着它们根本不安全。</p> <p>When ten million passwords were leaked on to the internet, they appeared</p>

	<p>to confirm that attempts by internet security experts to make us improve our password strength had been successful, even if, in the specific case of the leaked passwords, they are also completely pointless.</p> <p>当 1000 万个密码被泄露到互联网上时，他们似乎证实了互联网安全专家试图让我们提高密码强度的努力是成功的，即使在具体的密码泄露案例中，他们也完全没有意义。</p> <p>While many of the passwords were still single words, such as “password”, there was also a clear attempt by many to make them harder to crack. The problem was that people seemed to do so in the same way.</p> <p>虽然许多密码仍然是单个单词，例如“密码”，但也有许多人试图使它们更难破解。问题是人们似乎也是这样做的。</p> <p>Users are becoming slightly more crack of what makes a password strong , ”explained WP Engine, an internet company that performed the analysis. “For instance, adding a number or two at the end of a text phrase. That makes it better, right?</p> <p>“用户对密码的使用越来越敏感，”一家进行分析的互联网公司 WP 引擎解释道。“例如，在一个文本短语的末尾加上一两个数字。这样会更好，对吧？”</p> <p>But actually no. They found that almost half a million passwords did this- and in 20 percent of those all people did was put the number “1” at the end. Perhaps this is why some companies are now trying to move gradually beyond passwords</p> <p>但实际上，没有。他们发现将近一百万个密码是这样做的，20%的人在把密码“1”放在最后。也许这就是为什么一些公司现在正试图逐渐超越密码</p> <p>Perhaps this is why some companies are now trying to move gradually beyond passwords. Yahoo! is giving users the option to associate their mobile phone with an account, had have a single use-passwords texted to it each time they want to log on.</p>
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	<p>雅虎！是给用户选择他们的手机与一个帐户相关联，有一个单一的使用密码发短信给他们每次他们想登录的时候</p> <p>Although the services is voluntary, Dylan Casey an executive at Yahoo!, said that it was “the first step to eliminate passwords”. He said it was a(n) acknowledgement that it was increasingly hard for people to remember all the passwords they had. “I don’t think we, as an industry, have done a good enough job of putting ourselves in the shoes of the people using our products, ” he said.</p> <p>尽管这些服务都是自愿的，但雅虎的高管迪伦•凯西 (Dylan Casey)却表示。他说这是“消除密码的第一步”。他说，人们越来越难记住所有的密码，这是要承认的。他说：“我认为，作为一个行业，我们在设身处地为使用我们产品的人服务方面做得还不够好。”</p> <p>It would certainly be a more sensible strategy than same people’s improving upon “password” by using “password” or, tran5p053d numb3r5 for 13tt3r5.</p> <p>这肯定是一个更明智的策略，而不是使用“密码”或“TAN5P053D”NUMB3R5FOR 13TT3R5 改进“密码”。</p> <p>We are, for the most part, predictably unimaginative when it comes to choosing passwords, despite a decade of warnings from password strength checkers during sign-ups, ”said WP Engine. “We love taking a shortcut, and so do password crackers.</p> <p>WP 引擎说：“我们在选择密码方面，尽管在密码注册时有十年的口令警告，但在大多数情况下，我们都可以预见到缺乏想象力。”“我们喜欢抄近路，密码破 解器也是。</p>
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III. Reading Comprehension

41. C。【解析】harmless 无害的根据文中 Or have you experienced a sudden feeling of unease or danger even though you’re in a(n) harmless situation?或者你是否经历过有一种突然的即使你处在一个无害的环境中也会有不安或者危险的感觉。可知选 C。

42. A。【解析】coincidence 巧合根据 If you don't believe in it, you'll put it down to coincidence and on overactive imagination.如果你不相信，你就会把它归为一个巧合和过度的想象。可知 选 A。

43. B。【解析】evidence 证据 But some people believe it is evidence that there is a sixth sense beyond smell, taste, touch, hearing and sight.但有些人认为有证据表明在嗅觉、味觉、触觉、听觉和视觉之外还有第六感。

44. D。【解析】use 利用根据文中 Now, scientists are carrying out experiments not only to prove that it exists, but also to find out how you can use it to your advantage.句意：现在，科学家们正在进行实验，不仅是为了证明它的存在，更是为了找出你如何利用它。故选 D。

45. D 【解析】true 真的 Dean Radin, a researcher in California, has set up the Boundary Institute in Los Altos and is currently using its website to recruit (招募) 4,000 people in 57 countries to find out if there are any true instances of sixth sense or, as he calls it, "precognition"—the ability to predict outcomes.加州研究员迪恩—雷丁在洛斯阿尔托斯设立了边界研究所，目前正在利用其网站在 57 个国家招募 4,000 人，以确定是否存在第六感或他所称的“预先认知”的实例-预测结果的能力。

46. A。【解析】extraordinary 不寻常的 The results so far are extraordinary.到目前为止的结果是不寻常的。

47. B。【解析】guess 猜测 In a card test, where you have to guess which of the five cards on a computer screen will be turned over to reveal a picture, the top scorers hit the right card 48% of the time—the scores of this happening are 2,669 to 1.在一张卡片测试中，你要猜电脑屏幕上五张卡片中的哪一个将被翻转以显示一张图片，排名前列的排是 48%的时间，这种分数发生的比例是 2669 比 1。

48. C。【解析】scores 分数

49. C。【解析】meanwhile 同时由文中 Meanwhile, Radin's most famous study involves participants looking at a variety of images that are designed to stimulate a specific responses.句意：与此同时，Radin 最著名的研究包括了参与者观察各种为了刺激特定反应的图像，可知选 C

50. B。【解析】calm 冷静根据文中 Radin has found that one in six people has a rise in arouse before they see the road accident-type pictures, while remaining calm before the tree-type pictures.根据 Radin 发现，六分之一的人在看到道路交通事故类型的照片之前就有了上升，而在树型

照片之前保持平静。

51. A。【解析】serve any purpose 服务于任何目的根据文中 But even if you do accept that a sixth sense exists, the question is, does it actually serve any purpose?即使你接受了第六感存在，但问题是，它实际上是否服务于某种目的？故选 A。

52. B。【解析】decisions 取决于 Radin says it does. “the future of our civilization depends on decisions that are being made now, whether it’s about how we farm our food, how we get rid of our waste or whether we allow chemicals to be included in everyday products”拉丁说：“我文明的未来取决于现在正在作出的决定，不管是关于我们如何种植我们的食物，我们如何处理我们的废物，还是我们是否允许化学物质包括在日常用品中。

53. C。【解析】affect 影响根据文中 We don’t have answers to these important questions, yet what we decide on will affect our lives for decades or longer.句意：我们没有这些重要问题的答案，但我们的决定将影响我们的生活几十年或更长时间。

54. C。【解析】effort 努力 Anything we can do to improve our ability to predict future events is well worth the effort,” he says.他说：“我们为提高预测未来事件的能力所能做的任何事情都是值得的。”

55. D。【解析】understanding 理解根据文中“If it turns out that some people can genuinely forecast the future some of the time, as I believe the data shows, then understanding this ability is as important as cutting-edge science.句意：“如果像我相信的数据所显示的那样，有些人有时真的可以预测未来，那么理解这种能力就像尖端科学一样重要。”

基础知识	
重点词汇	<p>1. involve v.包含，涉及</p> <p>The overwhelming majority of human experiences involve other humans.</p> <p>绝大多数人类经历都涉及到其他人类。（2019 金山一模）</p> <p>2.attach v. 把……固定，把……附（在……上）</p> <p>Attach the coupon to the front of your letter.</p> <p>把优惠券附在信的正面</p> <p>3.alone adv.独自</p> <p>He felt it a shame to travel alone.</p> <p>他觉得独自旅行很丢脸。（2016 杨浦二模）</p>

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