

1. Punks, Ravers, Mods and Teddy Boys. No, these aren't some hot new bands, but the names of a number of British youth subcultures(亚文化) from the last 70 years.

Youth Club, a UK not-for-profit organization, released a book earlier this year celebrating many different subcultures from throughout Britain's recent history.

"A catalyst(催化剂) for creativity on the worldwide stage, British youth culture movements from the Teddy Boys of the 1950s to the grime Scene of the 2000s continue to play a pioneering role in music, fashion and creativity across the globe," it wrote on its website.

These subcultures were traditionally a way for young people to show their personalities to others. Walking around London in the 1970s would have meant seeing dozens of young "punks" - people dressed in ripped denim(破洞牛仔裤), leather jackets, body piercings(穿孔) and with brightly-dyed hair — on the streets. And in the 90s, "ravers" were young people who threw all-night parties in abandoned buildings or car parks.

So, what was the reason behind these subcultures?

"On both sides of the Atlantic, more and more young disappointed teenagers were looking for an escape from the boredom and constraints(约束) of society," wrote Ian Youngs, BBC entertainment reporter. "Unemployment, racial tensions and social upheaval(剧变) added fuel to their fires."

Youth subcultures have all but disappeared in the West. Some experts believe the reason for this is the instant and low-priced availability of music and clothing in the internet age.

"Fashion and music, they're much cheaper and they're much faster today," Ruth Adams, a culture lecturer at Kings College London told The Guardian.

"When I was a teenager, you had to stick to one type of music or fashion, because it cost more money. Now, it's all a bit more blurry(模糊不清的)," she said, believing that it's harder to figure out someone's personality or music tastes nowadays just by looking at them.

Despite this, Adams believes that today's young people are still finding their own way to express themselves, but in a more modern way.

"It's certainly happening online," she said. "It's a lot easier to use personas(伪装) online just by showcasing certain types of mysterious knowledge."

4. According to the text, British youth subcultures \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. could be traced back to the 1970s
- B. were started by Youth Club to promote creativity

- C. were a way for youth to express their identities
- D. had a greater impact on fashion than music
5. What contributed to the popularity of these youth subcultures?
- a. Young people's desire for freedom and fun.
  - b. Young people's longing for fame and wealth.
  - c. The social pressure young people suffered.
  - d. The easy access to music and clothing.
- A. a b
- B. ac
- C. bd
- D. cd
6. Which of the following would Ruth Adams probably agree with?
- A. Music and fashion trends develop too fast for young people to follow today.
  - B. Young people today are less willing to express themselves as her peers did.
  - C. Young people today are less interested in music and fashion than her peers used to be.
  - D. The internet makes it harder to figure out the personalities of young people today.
7. What's the author's attitude toward subcultures?
- A. Objective
  - B. Negative
  - C. Doubtful
  - D. Supportive

【答案】 4. C      5. B      6. D      7. A

【解析】 本文讲述了英国年轻人用“亚文化”展现自我的文化现象。

4. 细节理解题。根据 **These subcultures were traditionally a way for young people to show their personalities to others.** 得知亚文化是年轻人向别人展现他们个性的一种方式。故选 C。

5. 推理判断题。根据 **"On both sides of the Atlantic, more and more young disappointed teenagers were looking for an escape from the boredom and constraints(约束)of society," wrote Ian Youngs, BBC entertainment reporter.** **"Unemployment, racial tensions and social upheaval (剧变)added fuel to their fires."** 得知想要追求自由和社会压力大是英国年轻人群众亚文化流行的原因。故选 B。

6. 推理判断题。根据"**It's certainly happening online,**" she said. "**It's a lot easier to use personas(伪装) online just by showcasing certain types of mysterious knowledge.**"得知 Ruth Adams 认为网络使人们可以通过展示某些类型的神秘知识来使用网络伪装。因此很难弄清楚年轻人的个性。故选 D。

7. 推理判断题。根据首段 **Punks, Ravers, Mods and Teddy Boys. No, these aren't some hot new bands, but the names of a number of British youth subcultures(亚文化) from the last 70 years.**

介绍持续了 70 年历史的英国青年亚文化以及下文引用英国国王学院文化讲座者亚当的话语得知，作者对青年的亚文化现象所持有的态度是客观的。故选 A。

2. Every pet owner loves his pet. There is no argument here.

But when we asked our readers whether they would clone their beloved animals, the responses were split almost down the middle. Of the 228 readers who answered it, 108 would clone, 111 would not and nine weighed each side without offering an opinion.

Clearly, from readers' response, this is an issue that reaches deeply into both the joy and eventual sadness of owning a pet. It speaks, as well, to people's widely differing expectations over the developing scientific procedure.

Most of the respondents who favored the idea strongly believed it would produce at least a close copy of the original; many felt the process would actually return an exact copy. Those on the other side, however, held little hope a clone could never truly recreate a pet, many simply didn't wish to go against the natural law of life and death.

Both sides expressed equal love for their animals. More than a few respondents owned "the best dog/cat in the World". They thought of their pets as their "best friend", "a member of the family," "the light of my life." They told moving stories of pets' heroism, intelligence and selfless devotion.

Little wonders the loss is so disturbing--- and the cloning so attractive. "People become very close to their animals, and the loss can be just as hard to bear as when a friend or family member

dies," says Gary Kowalski, author of Goodbye, Friend: Healing Wisdom for Anyone Who Has Ever Lost a Pet. "For me, cloning feels like an attempt to turn death away... It's understandable. Death is always painful. It's difficult to deal with. It's hard to accept."

But would cloning reduce the blow? This question seemed to be at the heart of this problem.

4. So far as the cloning of pets is concerned, a recent survey shows that, of all pet owners, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a lot more of them are for it

B. a lot more of them are against it

C. very few of them are willing to tell their opinions

D. about half of them are for it and the other half against it

5. While talking about the respondents from the readers, the expression “eventual sadness of owning a pet” refers to — — .

- A. the troubles one has to deal with in keeping a pet
- B. the high cost of owning a pet
- C. the death of one’s pet
- D. the dangers involved in the cloning of a pet

6. From what Gary Kowalski says, we can know that he — — .

- A. has never thought about the problem of cloning
- B. is in favor of the idea of cloning pets
- C. is going to write another book on pets
- D. is all against the cloning of pets

7. What is the key question at the heart of the problem of cloning pets?

- A. Can cloning make the pain one suffers less when a pet dies?
- B. Can pet owners afford the cost of cloning?
- C. Does cloning go against the law of nature?
- D. How reliably does cloning produce an exact copy of one’s pet?

【答案】4. D      5. C      6. B      7. A

【解析】本文是一篇议论文，文中对宠物的克隆发起一份调查问卷。问卷显示：虽然人们对宠物都一样的爱心，但是否愿意克隆宠物，受访者表达了不同的观点看法。

4. 细节理解题，题干问的是，就宠物克隆而言，最近的一份调查表明，所有的养宠物者当中...根据第二段最后的 **Of the 228 readers who answered it, 108 would clone, 111 would not and nine weighed each side without offering an opinion** 可知，228 个受访者当中，108 人表示赞成克隆，111 人表示反对克隆，9 人权衡了双边利弊，没有表达观点。可知，几乎一半的人是赞成，一半的人是反对，故选 D。

5. 词义猜测题，题干问的是，在谈到这些受访者时养宠物“最终的悲伤，指的是...”根据第三段中 **both the joy and eventual sadness of owning a pet**，关键词 **both .and...**，可知，养宠物最终的悲伤就是宠物的死亡，给养宠物者所带来的伤害。A 项意为：人们养宠物所必须要处理的麻烦。B 项意为：养宠物的高昂代价。C 项意为：宠物的死亡。D 项意为：关于宠物克隆的危险。故选 C。

6. 细节理解题，题干问的是，根据这个人说的内容，我们可以了解到，根据倒数第二段中 **For me, cloning feels like an attempt to turn death away... It’s understandable.** 可知，对我来说，克隆是可以理解的，克隆可以尝试避免死亡。A 项意为：他从来没有考虑过关于克隆的麻烦问题。B 项意为：他支持克隆宠物这一观点，C

项意为：他要再写一本关于宠物的书，D项意为：他完全反对宠物克隆，故选 B。

【点睛】做此类观点态度概括题时，应应该把此人说的内容，全部读完，然后，根据关键词来判断，本题的关键词 understandable 能够理解的，表示本人对这一观点的支持。

7. 推理判断题，题干问的是，关于克隆宠物的问题，在养宠物者内心深处最关键的问题是什么？根据最后一段 would cloning reduce the blow?，可知克隆会使宠物死的时候的痛苦变小吗？B项意为：养宠物者能够负担得起克隆的成本吗？C项意为：克隆违反自然规律吗？D项意为：克隆能够创造出一个人的宠物，有多大把握呢。故选 A。

### 3. Astronauts on the International Space Station (ISS) may soon be able to turn their used forks and knives into tools and satellite parts.

Tethers Unlimited Inc., an aerospace technology company, has developed a system that combines a waste recycling machine with a 3D printer.

Astronauts will put waste items made of plastic into the recycling machine, called the Poistrusion Recycler.

When they press a button, the Recycler will melt down the plastic and turn it into 3D filament (长丝).

The filament will be used in a 3D printer on the ISS-called the Refabricator-to make tools, spare parts and satellite components.

The waste will come from packaging materials, food containers, trays and eating utensils (器具) used on the ISS. Astronauts currently use disposable wet wipes to clean their food containers and utensils. The used wipes are stored as trash (垃圾), and replacement wipes must be sent up to the ISS on cargo missions.

By recycling old food containers and utensils, astronauts will reduce the amount of trash they produce. To get rid of trash from the ISS, astronauts load it into empty cargo capsules (航天舱) and release it into space. The capsules burn up when they enter Earth's atmosphere.

Turning trash into useful new items will also help NASA save money because astronauts will need fewer supplies. It costs about \$6,000 for every kilogram launched into orbit. These benefits will be even more important for longer missions in the future-such as the two-year journey to Mars. Astronauts will be able to recycle old waste materials into new tools and parts as they need them.

Tethers has successfully tested the systems in its laboratory. They will test it on the ISS in late 2018. The company is also developing a version of the system for use here on Earth.

12. What material are the forks and knives for astronauts made of?

- A. Gold.      B. Iron
- C. Plastic.      D. Wood.

13. At present, the astronauts mainly get supplies by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 3D printers      B. reusing the old ones

C. collecting from the space      D. the capsules launched from the earth

14. What can the new technology help the astronauts do?

- A. Reuse the trash.
- B. Send the trash to Mars.
- C. Take the trash to the earth.
- D. Load the trash into empty capsules and throw it away.

15. What is the biggest benefit of the new technology mentioned in the text?

- A. It can save some space for the ISS.
- B. It can give more time for the astronauts.
- C. It can provide more conditions to explore space.
- D. It can help to reduce the journey from Earth to Mars.

【答案】 12. C      13. D      14. D      15. C

【解析】 本文讲述一家航天科技公司 **Tekes Invest Inc**，开发了一种将废物回收机和 3D 打印机结合起来的系统。这种新技术可把塑料废物回收为新的工具和部件，这不仅减少了宇航员们在空间站的垃圾量，节省了资金，还为探索空间提供更多的条件。

### 12. C

推理判断题。根据文章前四段可知，在国际空间站的宇航员把他们用过的刀叉回收变成工具和卫星部件，这种技术就是利用一种叫 3D 打印机和废物回收机相结合的系统，把塑料废弃物放入机中，回收后制成所用的刀叉等新的工具和部件。由此可知这些东西就是用塑料废物制成的。A. **Gold** 黄金； B. **Iron** 铁； C. **Plastic** 塑料； D. **Wood** 木头。分析选项可知 C 项

13. D

推理判断题。根据第六段 To get rid of trash from the ISS, astronaut load it into empty cargo capsules (航天舱) and release it into space. 内容可知, 空间站的货物航天舱 (capsules) 用与地球交流物质的。第七段 Turning trash into useful new items will also help NASA save money because astronauts will need fewer supplies. It costs about \$ 6,000 for every kilogram launched into orbit... 可知将垃圾循环为有用的新物品, 这有助于 NASA 节省资金, 因为宇航员将需要更少的补给。由此可知宇航员所用的东西来源于地球, 由于这项技术, 可以少从地球带东西。由这两处可知选项可知只有 D 项正确。

14. D

根据第六段中的最后 To get rid of trash from the ISS, astronaut load it into empty cargo capsules (航天舱) and release it into space. The capsules burn up when they enter Earth's atmosphere 可知, 这项技术可帮助宇航员把垃圾倒进航天舱并扔掉。故选 D 项。

15. C

推理判断题。根据文章第六段可知这种新技术可把塑料废物回收并利用。减少了宇航员们在空间站的垃圾量。第七段可知, 同时也有助于 NASA 节省资金, 因为宇航员将需要更少的补给, 让他们可进行更长久更远的宇宙旅行等。由这两处可知它可以为探索空间提供更多的条件。分析选项可知 C 项符合题意, 故选 C 项。

4. Today tropical rainforests are disappearing from the face of the globe. Despite growing international concern, rainforests continue to be destroyed at a pace over 80,000 acres per day. World rainforest cover now stands at around 2.5million square miles. Human activities have had an effect on much of this remaining area.

Deforestation(森林滥伐) of tropical rainforests has a global effect through species extinction, the loss of important ecosystem services and renewable resources, and the reduction of carbon sinks. However, this destruction can be slowed, stopped, and in some cases even reversed(逆转). Most people agree that the problem must be solved, but the means are not as simple as building fences around the remaining rainforests or banning the wood trade. Economic, political, and social pressures will not allow rainforests to continue to exist if they are completely closed off from use and development.

So, what should be done? The solution must be based on what is practical, not completely idealistic and

dependsondevelopingaconservationapproachbuiltonthepincipleofsustainable( 可持续的)useand developmentofrainforests. Beyondtheresponsibledevelopmentofrainforests,effortstorestoredamagedforest lands along with the establishment of protected areas are key to securing rainforests for the long-term benefits they can provide for mankind.

Historic approaches to rainforest conservation have failed, as shown by the increased rate of deforestation. In many regions, closing off forests as untouchable parks and reserves has neither improved the quality of living or economic opportunities for the rural poor, nor stopped forest clearing by illegal woodcutters and developers.

The problem with this traditional approach to preserving wildlands in developing countries is that it fails to develop proper economic motives for preserving the forest. Local people and the government itself must see financial returns to prove the costs of maintaining parks from economic activities.

8. What has caused some species extinction in the tropical rainforests?

- A. Humans' destroying the trees.
- B. Carbon sinks being reduced.
- C. Lacking renewable resources.
- D. Fences not being built around the rainforests.

9. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Tropical rainforests can be easily preserved.
- B. Rainforests must be closed off to be better protected.
- C. Human activities have had an effect on tropical rainforests.
- D. Economic returns can make some difference in protecting tropical rainforests.

10. What is the author's attitude to tropical rainforest protection?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Concerned.
- C. Doubtful.
- D. Puzzled.

11. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To show the bad effects of deforestation.
- B. To stress the importance of the rainforests.
- C. To appeal for right ways to save the rainforests.
- D. To introduce the fact of forests disappearing.

【答案】8. A 9. D 10. B 11. C

【解析】地球是人类共同家园，而在遥远的拉丁美洲，热带干旱森林正面临严重的生存危机，为世界敲响了环保警钟。

8. 细节理解题。根据 **Deforestation (森林滥伐) of tropical rainforests has a global effect through species extinction.** 可以得知人类对森林的滥砍滥伐导致热带雨林的消失。故选 A。

9. 推理判断题。根据 **Economic, political, and social pressures will not allow rainforests to continue to exist if they are completely closed off from use and development.** 由于经济、政治原因、社会压力，他们不会允许热带雨林存在，可以得知经济效益对保护热带雨林有一定影响。故选 D。

10. 推理判断题。根据全文可以得知作者阐述了热带雨林正在消失的现状并提出了一些保护措施已经无效的问题。可以推断出作者对保护热带雨林很担忧。故选 B。

11. 主旨大意题。根据最后一段可以得知作者认为传统的保护热带雨林的方法无效，呼吁大家分享合适的保护措施。故选 C。

5. It is important to protect yourself from harmful rays. But if you think a high-factor sunscreen keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's Nature shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas (黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas — the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protections such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection — no sunscreen — seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

Many people also don't use sunscreen properly applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple

of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying  
sunburn in the teenage years increases the risk of all skin cancers.

– recent research shows five episodes of

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, use sunscreen and slap on a hat.

8. What's people's common expectation of high -factor sunscreen?

A. It will protect them from sunburn.

B. It will keep their skin smooth and fair.

C. It will work for people of any skin color.

D. It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.

9. What can we learn from the second paragraph?

A. Sunscreen can prevent all kinds of skin cancers.

B. The studies are based on direct observation of the subjects.

C. The studies may help people select the most effective sunscreen.

D. Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

10. What does the author suggest in order to reduce melanoma rates?

A. Staying in the shade whenever possible.

B. Using covering up instead of sunscreen.

C. Using both covering up and sunscreen.

D. Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

11. What is the best title for the text?

A. No Way to Stop Harmful Rays!

B. Does Sunscreen Prevent Skin Cancer?

C. Did You Use Sunscreen In the Right Way?

D. Skin Cancer-The Biggest Threat to Human Beings!

【答案】 8. A     9. D     10. C     11. B

【解析】 这篇文章主要讲了单纯的使用防晒霜并不能非常有效地阻止皮肤癌的发生，为了减少黑色素瘤的比率，作者建议既要使用衣帽遮盖，也要使用防晒霜。

8. 细节理解题。由第一自然段 *But if you think a high-factor sunscreen keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong.*

可知人们希望防晒霜能够保护他们免于被晒伤，选 A。

9. 细节理解题。由第二自然段 **found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection.**可知日常防晒霜的应用可以帮助减少黑色素瘤的发病率，选 D。

10. 细节理解题。由最后一个自然段 **So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, use sunscreen and slap on a hat.**可知为了减少黑色素瘤的比率，作者建议即使用衣帽遮盖，也要使用防晒霜，选 C。

11. 主旨大意题。由第一自然段 **It is important to protect yourself from harmful rays. But if you think a high-factor sunscreen keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's Nature shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of melanomas (黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them.**可知这篇文章主要讲了单纯的使用防晒霜并不能非常有效地阻止皮肤癌的发生，为了减少黑色素瘤的比率，作者建议既要使用衣帽遮盖，也要使用防晒霜，故选 B。

6. While there are a few ways to make use of your old smartphone, one of the better ways is to convert into a dash cam (行车记录仪) that you can use on your bicycle. With the camera, you can record your rides, which is especially helpful if you are involved in a crash with another vehicle.

To use your smartphone as a dash cam on your bike, you will need to make sure it is properly secured to your bike. To do this correctly, you must take two strips of heavy-duty Velcro (a kind of cloth used as fastening) along with two pipe clamps (管夹) and a flat corner brace (角撑) to properly attach it. You will start by attaching the corner brace to your smartphone.

Next, attach a Velcro strip to your phone's back. You will put the second strip on the end of the corner brace and cut any extra Velcro off and away from the brace. By using heavy-duty Velcro, you shouldn't have to worry about the camera brace must be attached to the bicycle directly.

Take two pipe clamps so you can attach the part of the corner brace so the phone can be held up and used. The pipe clamps must be positioned near the center of the handlebar, which will enable you to get a better picture when videotaping.

To run a dash cam app on your old phone, you will just need to download a dash cam app onto the old phone. You will then just start the app at any time you head out on the road. There is always the chance of flaws, but you will be giving yourself a way to protect yourself in a friendly, eco-friendly manner that is much less expensive than purchasing a dash cam.

12. What is the purpose of building a dash cam on your bike?

A. To make full use of an old smartphone.

- B. To record the scenery while travelling.
- C. To reduce an unexpected crash on the road.
- D. To avoid unnecessary arguments in an accident.

13. What does the underlined word “it” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. The bike.      B. The pipeclamp.
- C. The smartphone.      D. The flat corner brace.

14. What can we learn about a Velcro strip?

- A. It will fix the camera firmly.
- B. It is better to keep it as long as possible.
- C. It is important for the flat corner brace.
- D. It is best put in the center of the smartphone.

15. What can be inferred about the DIY dash cam from the last paragraph?

- A. It is a perfect alternative to a purchased one.
- B. It is beneficial to environment in some way.
- C. It is a much more demanding job for the user.
- D. It makes its owner friendly to other people.

【答案】12. D      13. C      14. A      15. B

【解析】本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了如何将旧手机改装为自行车的行车记录仪。

12. 细节理解题。根据文章第一段 **With the camera, you can record your rides, which is especially helpful if you are involved in a crash with another vehicle.**可知，在自行车上装行车记录仪的目的是为了避免在事故中出现争论。故选 D。

13. 词义猜测题。根据前句 **To use your smartphone as a dash cam on your bike, you will need to make sure it is properly secured to your bike.**可知，这里的 it 代指前句中的 **smartphone**，故选 C。

14. 细节理解题。根据文章第三段 **Next, attach a Velcro strip to your phone's back. You will put the second strip on the end of the brace corner and cut any extra Velcro off and away from the brace. By using heavy-duty Velcro, you shouldn't have to worry about the camera brace must be attached to the bicycle directly.**可知，粘扣带是用来牢固地固定照相机的。故选 A。

15. 推理判断题。根据文章最后一段特别最后一句 **There is always the chance of flaws, but you will be giving yourself a way to protect yourself in a friendly, eco-friendly manner that is much less expensive than purchasing a dash cam.**可知充分利用旧手机是一种环保的方式。故选 B。

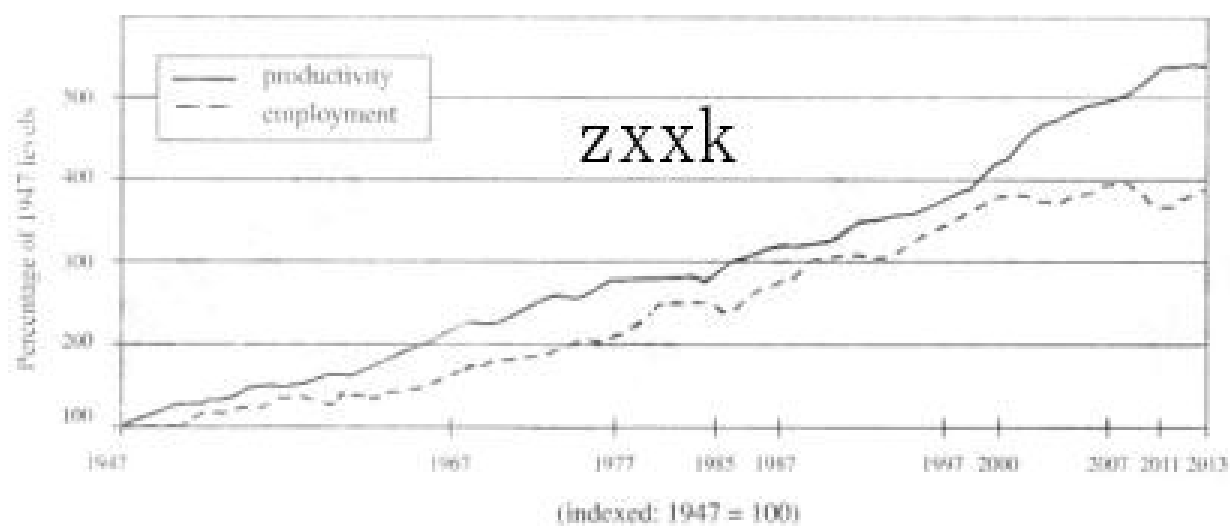
7. That robots, automation, and software can replace people might seem obvious to anyone

who\’s worked in automotive manufacturing. But MIT business scholars Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee’ s claim is more troubling and controversial. They believe that rapid technological change has been destroying jobs faster than it is creating them.

They believe that technology increases productivity and makes societies wealthier, but it became clear to them that the same technologies making many jobs safer, easier, and more productive were also reducing the demand for many types of human workers. Technologies like the Web, artificial intelligence, and big data are automating many routine tasks. Countless traditional white-collar jobs, such as many in the post office and in customer service, have disappeared.

As evidence, Brynjolfsson and McAfee point to a chart on which separate lines represent productivity and total employment in the United States. For years after World War II, the two lines closely tracked each other, with increases in jobs corresponding to increases in productivity. Then, beginning in 2000, the lines diverge; productivity continues to rise steadily, but employment suddenly shrinks. By 2011, a significant gap appears between the two lines, showing economic growth with no parallel increase in job creation.

United States Productivity and Employment



But are these new technologies really responsible for a decade of lackluster (无生气) job growth? David Autor, an economist at MIT who has studied the connections between jobs and technology, doubts that technology could account for such a sudden change in total employment. Moreover, he also doubts that productivity has, in fact, risen steadily in the United States in the past decade. If he’s right, it raises the possibility that poor job growth could be simply a result of a depressed economy. The sudden slowdown in job creation “is a big puzzle,” he says, “but there’s not a lot of evidence that it’s linked to computers.” “To be sure, computer technologies are changing the types of jobs available, but that is very different from saying technology is affecting the total number of jobs,” he adds. “Jobs can change a lot without there being huge changes in employment rates.”

Lawrence Katz, a Harvard economist, says that while technological changes can be painful for workers whose

skills no longer match the needs of employers, no historical pattern shows these shifts leading to a net decrease in jobs over an extended period. Still, Katz doesn't dismiss the notion that there is something different about today's digital technologies. Though he expects the historical pattern to hold, it is "genuinely a question," he says. "If technology disrupts enough, who knows what will happen?"

47. Which period on the chart strongly supports McAfee's claim?

- A. 1947—1967.      B. 1985—1987.  
C. 1997—2000.      D. 2011—2013.

48. According to David Autor, the change in job growth\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. is not necessarily caused by technology  
B. results from a weakening economy  
C. has no connection with productivity  
D. affects the current types of jobs

49. What is Lawrence Katz's attitude towards the topic?

- A. Optimistic.      B. Defensive.  
C. Objective.      D. Disapproving.

50. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. show the relation between productivity and job creation  
B. discuss the effect of technological advances on employment  
C. argue against the wide use of artificial intelligence  
D. explain the impact of technologies on productivity

**【答案】** 47. D      48. A      49. C      50. B

**【解析】** 本文讨论技术进步对就业的影响。

47. 推理判断题。根据第三段中 By 2011, a significant gap appears between the two lines, showing economic growth with no parallel increase in job creation. 可知, 图表上 2011—2013 强烈支持 McAfee 的主张。故答案为 D。

48. 推理判断题。根据第四段中 it raises the possibility that poor job growth could be simply a result of a depressed

economy.可知，根据 David Autor 的说法，就业增长的变化并不一定是由技术造成的。故答案为 A。

49. 推理判断题。根据最后一段中 **Though he expects the historical pattern to hold, it is “genuinely a question,” he says. “If technology disrupts enough, who knows what will happen?”**可知，Lawrence Katz 对这个话题的态度是客观的。故答案为 C。

50. 推理判断题。根据第四段中 **who has studied the connections between jobs and technology, doubts that technology could account for such a sudden change in total employment. Moreover, he also doubts that productivity has, in fact, risen steadily in the United States in the past decade.** 这篇文章的主要目的是讨论技术进步对就业的影响。故答案为 B。

8. Ownership used to be about as straightforward as writing a cheque. If you bought something, you owned it. If it broke, you fixed it. If you no longer wanted it, you sold it or threw it away. In the digital age, however, ownership has become more slippery. Since the coming of smartphones, consumers have been forced to accept that they do not control the software in their devices; they are only licensed to use it. As a digital chain is wrapped ever more tightly around more devices, such as cars and thermostats, who owns and who controls which objects is becoming a problem. Buyers should be aware that some of their most basic property rights are under threat.

The trend is not always harmful. Manufacturers seeking to restrict what owners do with increasingly complex technology have good reasons to protect their copyright, ensure that their machines do not breakdown, support environmental standards and prevent hacking. Sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ companies use their control over a product’s software for the owners’ benefit. When Hurricane Irma hit Florida this month, Tesla remotely updated the software controlling the batteries of some models to give owners more range to escape the storm.

But the more digital strings are attached to goods, the more the balance of control leans towards producers and away from owners. That can be inconvenient. Picking a car is hard enough, but harder still if you have to dig up the instructions that tell you how use is limited and what data you must give. If the products are intentionally designed not to last long, it can also be expensive. Already, items from smartphones to washing machines have become extremely hard to fix, meaning that they are thrown away instead of being repaired.

Privacy is also at risk. Users become terrified when iRobot, a robotic vacuum cleaner, not only cleans the floor but also creates a digital map of the inside of a home that can then be sold to advertisers (though the manufacturer

says it has no intention of doing so). Cases like this should remind people how jealously they ought to protect their property rights and control who uses the data that is collected.

Ownership is not about to go away, but its meaning is changing. This requires careful inspection. Devices, by and large, are sold on the basis that they enable people to do what they want. To the extent they are controlled by somebody else, that freedom is compromised.

47. What benefit does it bring to customers if companies control the ownership of products?

- A. It provides them with knowledge to prevent hacking.
- B. It gives them the chance to be protected from danger.
- C. It enables them to own the copyright of the products.
- D. It helps them know more about complex technology.

48. The underlined words “that freedom” in the last paragraph refer to the freedom to\_\_\_\_\_.

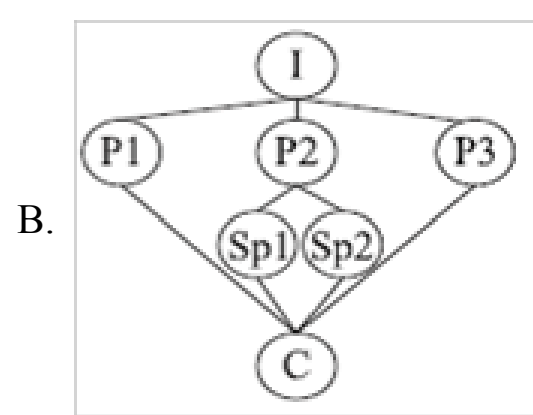
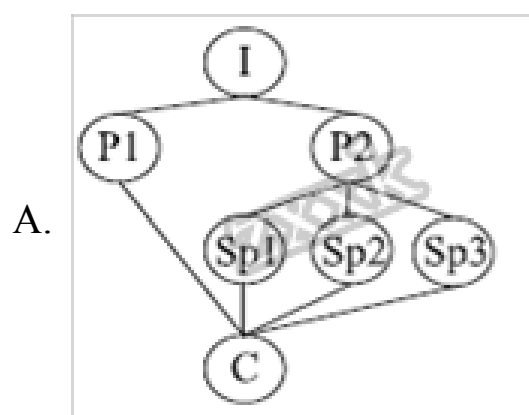
- A. control other people
- B. share the ownership
- C. inspect devices at anytime
- D. use devices as one wishes

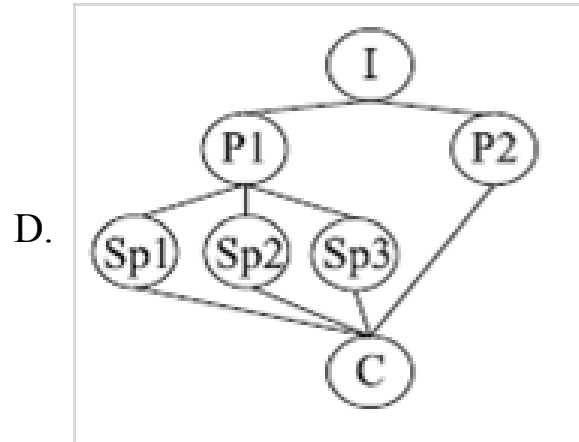
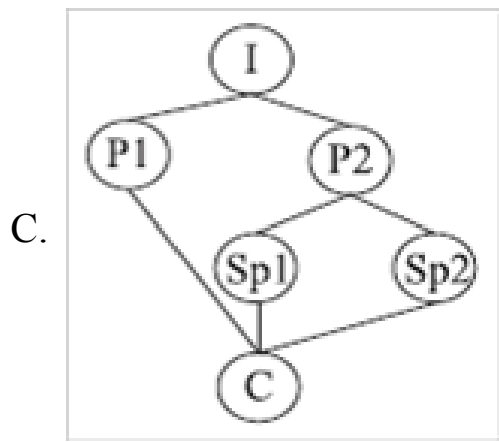
49. The author may agree\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. customers should buy fewer digital devices
- B. producers should control property rights
- C. property rights need to be protected
- D. better after sales service is required

50. Which of the following shows the development of ideas in the passage? I:

Introduction      P: Point      Sp: Sub-point(次要点)      C: Conclusion





【答案】 47. B    48. D    49. C    50. A

【解析】所有权过去就像写支票一样简单。本文就“所有权”进行了论述。所有权不会消失，但它的意义正在改变。

47. B

细节理解题。根据第二段中 **Sometimes companies use their control over a product's software for the owners' benefit. When Hurricane Irma hit Florida this month, Tesla remotely updated the software controlling the batteries of some models to give owners more range to escape the storm.** 可知，这给了他们免受危险的机会。故选 B。

48. D

词义猜测题。根据最后一段中 **Devices, by and large, are sold on the basis that they enable people to do what they want.** 总的来说，设备的销售是基于它们能让人们做自己想做的事。 **To the extent they are controlled by somebody else, that freedom is compromised.** 在某种程度上，他们是被别人控制的，**that freedom** 是妥协让步的。由此推知，划线词的意思是“在任何时候检查设备的自由”。故选 D。

49. C

推理判断题。根据第四段中 **Cases like this should remind people how jealously they ought to protect their property rights and control where the data that is collected.** 可知，作者可能同意保护产权需要得到保护。故选 C。

50. A

细节理解题。根据第一段中 **Ownership used to be about as straightforward as writing a cheque.** 可知，本句是文章的引入；第一段中的 **In the digital age, however, ownership has become more slippery.** 和 **Buyers should be aware that some of their most basic property rights are under threat.** 这是文章的两个主要要点；第二段第一句 **The trend is not always harmful.** 第三段中 **That can be inconvenient.** 第四段第一句 **Privacy is also at risk.** 这是第1个要点的3个次要点；最后一段第一句 **Ownership is not about to go away, but its meaning is changing.** 这是本文得出的最后结论。由此推知答案为 A。

9. US scientists say they have poured cold water on the theory that washing hands with hot water kills more germs ( 细菌) than unheated water. The small study of 20 people found using

water at 15C (59F) left hands as clean as water heated to 38C (100F).

National Health Service (NHS) recommends that people wash their hands in either cold or warm water. In this study, scientists at Rutgers University-New Brunswick wanted to find out if popular assumptions about the benefits of warm or hot water and official guidance on hot water — given to the food industry in the US — held true. They asked 20 people to wash their hands 20 times each with water that was 15C (59F), 26C (79F) or 38 degrees (100F). Volunteers were also asked to experiment with varying amounts of soap. Before they started the tests, their hands were covered in harmless bugs. Researchers say there was no difference in the amount of bugs removed as the temperature of the water or the amount of soap changed.

Prof Donald Schaffner said: “People need to feel comfortable when they are washing their hands but as far as effectiveness goes, this study shows us that the temperature of the water used did not matter.”

However, the researchers accept their study is small and say more extensive work is needed to determine the best ways to remove harmful bacteria.

In the UK, NHS experts say people can use cold or hot water to wash their hands. They say hands should be washed for at least 20 seconds and stress the importance of using enough soap to cover the whole surface of the hands. Their guidance focuses on rubbing hands together in various ways to make sure each surface of each hand is clean.

8. What does the underlined phrase “poured cold water” in Paragraph 1 probably mean?

A. Proved.      B. Contradicted.

C. Created.      D. Accepted.

9. After they washed their hands with either hot or cold water, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. volunteers all didn't feel very comfortable

B. volunteers all talked about American food industry

C. volunteers still had much germ on their hands

D. volunteers nearly had the same amount of germ removed

10. How do the researchers feel about their study?

A. It is popular.      B. It is convincing.

C. It is incomplete.      D. It is abstract.

11. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

A. Using Cold Water Instead of Hot Water.

B. How to Use Cold Water to Wash Hands

C. It Is Better to Wash Hands in Cold Water.

D. Washing Hands in Cold Water as Good as Hot.

【答案】 8. B      9. D      10. C      11. D

【解析】用热水洗手杀死更多的细菌比未加热的水多吗？美国科学家对此进行了实验论证，得出的结论是用热水或冷水洗手或肥皂量的多少，去除的细菌数量没有差别，一样好。

8. B

推理判断题。根据第一段的内容可知，针对理论“用热水洗手杀死更多的细菌比未加热的水多”进行的实验论证。在第二段最后一句“ Researchers say there was no difference in the amount of bugs removed as the temperature of the water or the amount of soap changed.” 证明了随着水的温度或肥皂量的变化，去除的臭虫数量没有差别。可知是对上述理论的反驳，故可推断出“poured cold water”泼冷水。即为“反驳”之意。故选 B 项。

9. D

推理判断题。根据第二段中的内容可知，关于热水是否比冷水洗手杀死的细菌多。研究者让 20 人用不同水温洗手，志愿者还被要求用不同量的肥皂进行实验。在他们开始测试之前，他们的手上覆盖着无害的虫子。研究人员表示，随着水的温度或肥皂量的变化，去除的臭虫数量没有差别。由此可判断用热水或冷水洗手的志愿者手上的去除的细菌一样多，即 D 项正确。

10. C

推理判断题。根据第四段中的“ ,theresearchersaccepttheirstudyissmallandsaymoreextensiveworkis needed to determine the best ways to remove harmful bacteria.”研究者认为他们的研究范围小，需要更广泛的工作来确定去除有害细菌的最佳方法。由此可推断出这个研究是不完整的（incomplete），故选 C 项。

11. D

主旨大意题。在文章的第一段提出了用热水洗手比用冷水洗手去除的细菌多提出了质疑，并且进行了实验最后得出结论是没有什么区别。因此最佳的题意 D 最为恰当。

10. Have you ever noticed how Americans fill up their entire glass with ice and then pour their beverage( 饮 品 ) in, but Europeans take their drinks at room temperature? In the U.S., we' ve created fridges that give you cold ice at the press of a button, but in Britain they typically serve their tap water warm.

This tradition--if that's what you want to call it--dates back to the 19th century. During that time, it was already commonplace for most American homes to have an icebox. Ice would be harvested in northern America or Canada and shipped across the Atlantic and sold at a high price in British department stores. Can you imagine heading to Macy's to treat yourself to a block of ice?

Putting ice in your drink started to become somewhat of a fashion(时尚) trend for the wealthy in Britain. Some would put a few cubes in their champagne and sip on their chilled drinks at high-class parties. But, like with any fashion trend, it eventually faded, mainly because the ice was just too expensive. And even once ice boxes began appearing in homes in Britain as well, Brits never took a liking to ice in their drinks.

So, next time you travel overseas, don't feel offended(冒犯) when your server gives you an eye roll when you ask for ice water.

8. Who has written the text?

- A. A European      B. An American
- C. A Canadian      D. An Asian.

9. Why do Europeans take their drinks at room temperature?

- A. Because they have no fridges.      B. Because they have warm taps.
- C. Because they are accustomed to it.      D. Because they can't afford ice.

10. What can we infer about Europeans?

- A. They have ice boxes later than Americans.
- B. They don't know where to get ice blocks.
- C. Wealthy people like to have ice in their drinks.
- D. Wealthy people always follow what Americans do.

11. What does the text mainly talk about?

- A. Why Americans like icy drinks while Europeans don't.
- B. When people overseas have icy drinks with their meals.
- C. Where people can entertain themselves with icy drinks.
- D. How Europeans and Americans make different beverages.

【答案】 8. B      9. C      10. A      11. A

【解析】这是一篇说明文。文章通过介绍欧洲和美国地区不同的冰箱和冰块发展情况，解释了为什么现在美国人普遍喜欢饮用冰镇饮料，而欧洲人通常饮用常温饮料。

8. 推理判断题。根据文章第二句“In the U.S., we've created fridges that give you cold ice at the press of a button,

but in Britain they typically serve their tap water warm.”在美国，我们已经发明了可以一键制冰的冰箱，但在英国，他们通常提供温暖的自来水。这里在说美国是用了we，说英国是用了 they，可推测作者应该是个美国人，故 B 项正确。

9. 推理判断题。根据文章第二、三段大意，19 世纪时期，大部分美国家庭已经拥有了早期的冰箱，北美地区的制冰业发展已相当成熟，并且高价在英国售卖。那时候的英国富人流行在饮料里加冰，但这种做法最终过时了，主要是由于冰太贵。即便后来英国家庭也都开始拥有了冰箱，英国人也没有再喜欢往饮料里加冰块。可知，欧洲人之所以喝常温饮料不是因为他们没有冰箱，不是因为他们有温热的自来水，也不是因为他们买不起冰，而是由于 19 世纪的经历，后来他们习惯了不加冰的饮料，即便有冰箱，也没再喜欢往饮料里加冰块，故 C 项正确。

10. 推理判断题。根据文章第二段“*Ice ...sold at a high price in British department stores.*”以及第三段“*And even once ice boxes began appearing in homes in Britain as well*”可知，早期英国商店里有卖冰，后来英国家庭也拥有了冰箱，因此排除 B 项“他们不知道怎样获得冰块”；根据文章第三段“*Putting ice in your drink started to become somewhat of a fashion(时尚)trend for the wealthy in Britain...But, like with any fashion trend, it eventually faded,*”可知英国有钱人往饮料里加冰的流行趋势后来也过时了，因此排除 C 项“有钱人喜欢往饮料里加冰”；文章中仅提到英国有钱人在 19 世纪也像美国人一样在饮料里加冰，并没有在其他方面说欧洲有钱人总学着美国人的做法，因此排除 D 项“有钱人总是学着美国人的做法”；根据文章第二、三段大意可知，19 世纪时期，大部分美国家庭已经拥有了早期的冰箱，并且高价在英国售卖冰块，后来英国家庭才开始拥有冰箱，因此他们比美国人晚拥有冰箱，故 A 项正确。

11. 主旨大意题。文章开头“*Have you ever noticed how Americans fill up their entire glass with ice and then pour their beverage(饮品) in, but Europeans take their drinks at room temperature?* 你有没有注意到美国人在整个玻璃杯里装满冰块，然后倒入饮料，但欧洲人喝常温饮料?”，该句点出主题，指出美国人喜欢冰镇饮料，而欧洲人不喜欢，接下来的二三段里，讲述了这一不同“传统”的由来，可知 A 项正确。

11. When it comes to mental illness, many people often find it tough to get the help they need.

This is especially true for young students making the transition ( 过渡) to college life.

“Sometimes, students don't realize how hard it is to adjust to college,” said Laura Smith, associate dean of

students at the University of Texas at Dallas. “You’re not the big fish in your classes anymore; you have all kinds of personal stress; you're away from home. “Dealing with these things is not easy.”

Students who are going through these problems sometimes want to reach out. But if students don't feel comfortable seeking help, many feel that it's the responsibility of their university to help them.

“I really wish that there was more importance placed on how counseling ( 咨询) centers help students,” said Connie Trinh. “Counseling services are just as important as academics and sports.”

Trinh, 27, graduated from Texas Woman’s University in 2015. During college, she hosted various workshops on how to handle mental health conditions. Trinh used her own story to connect with students who might be facing similar problems. High academic pressures, cultural differences as an Asian American and stressful social situations stood out as some of the most common causes of Trinh's anxiety.

It was only after years of personal problems that she could admit that reaching out isn’t a sign of weakness.

“If you feel you can't connect with other people around you, you should address the issue without shame,” Trinh said. “You'll find that there are a lot of people out there who sincerely want to help you.”

12. The passage can be seen as the author’s reflections upon\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. college life      B. counseling service  
C. mental health      D. cultural differences

13. What's Trinh's preferred solution to the problems mentioned?

- A. Making self-criticism.  
B. Handling the problems actively.  
C. Solving the problem on your own.  
D. Finding the causes of the problems.

14. What does the underlined phrase “connect with” in the last paragraph probably mean?

- A. Get along with.      B. Join together with  
C. Be related to.      D. Get through to.

15. What can we learn from the text?

- A. Counseling service helps doing research.  
B. Adjusting to college life is a piece of cake.  
C. Hosting workshops improves students’ ability.  
D. Being brave to get help is not a sign of weakness.

【答案】 12. C      13. B      14. A      15. D

【解析】本文主要讲了当提到精神健康问题，很多人发现获得需要的帮助很困难。实际上，勇敢的寻求帮助，并不是软弱的表现。

12. 主旨大意题。由第一自然段 **When it comes to mental illness, many people often find it tough to get the help they need. This is especially true for young students making the transition(过渡) to college life.**可知这篇文章作者主要谈论了精神健康问题，选 C。

13. 推理判断题。由最后一个自然段 **"If you feel you can't connect with other people around you, you should address the issue without shame," Trinh said. "You'll find that there are a lot of people out there who sincerely want to help you."**可推断出 Trinh 偏爱的问题解决方案是积极地解决问题，选 B。

14. 词义猜测题。 **If you feel you can't connect with other people around you, you should address the issue without shame** 这句话的意思是如果你感觉你不能和你周围的其他人和睦相处，你应该不会觉得羞愧的处理这个问题， **connect with** 意思是与...和睦相处，选 A。

15. 推理判断题。由倒数第二自然段 **It was only after years of personal problems that she could admit that reaching out isn't a sign of weakness.**可推知勇敢的寻求帮助，不是软弱的表现，选 D。

12. Given the recent interest in green buildings in the media, let's think differently. Instead of focusing on increasing the supply of energy, what if we focus on reducing demand?

Can we start with ending the open-door practice of street-front shops? While cool air from these shops is refreshing to pedestrians, it carries a cost. Energy is used in the air conditioning process.

So it must be possible to look for changes in regulations that would encourage more energy-saving designs. For instance, if we fix ceiling fans, air-conditioning homes could surely be avoided for part of the year. Ceiling fans use far less energy. They were in a year air conditioners could stay if ceiling fans were fixed.

In homes built under the small-house policy in New Territories, the ceiling may be too low for ceiling fans. If the 9-meter maximum building height regulation were relaxed, ceiling fans could be fixed to reduce energy use.

Current thinking in sustainable building design and operation involves integrated(协调统一的) design, that is, bring together all parties to create a building with better performance that achieves energy reduction.

For integrated design to succeed, all parties must come together and think beyond each person's influence. Better solutions are impossible to avoid with integrated design. Buildings would no longer be engineered after the basic architecture was built. Positive project outcomes may include reduced air-conditioning load, reduced power use for electric lighting, and a reduction in the amount of materials used.

We need to ask if we are ready to look beyond our own small circles and seek an improved approach to building design. By that I mean an integrated design resulting in more sustainable buildings.

12. What's the author's attitude towards the open-door practice of the street shops?

- A. Supportive.
- B. Disapproving.
- C. Optimistic.
- D. Uncaring.

13. Why does the author suggest fixing ceiling fans?

- A. To follow an old practice.
- B. To help reduce energy use.
- C. To completely replace air conditioners.
- D. To help cut down on daily expenses.

14. What's the key to making sustainable buildings a reality?

- A. All parties should get started at the same time.
- B. The basic architecture should be finished first.
- C. Proper design and performance to achieve energy reduction.
- D. Seeking the small-house policy and some successful architects.

15. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Waste less, live better
- B. Goodbye, air conditioning
- C. How to reduce the energy cost
- D. Green buildings call for integrated design

**【答案】** 12. B 13. B 14. C 15. D

**【解析】** 本文属于议论文。作者认为街边商店开放空调的做法虽然给人以凉爽的空气，但却浪费了大量的能源。所以他鼓励节能的集成设计，即在住宅建成前统一设计，安装吊扇，减少空调的负荷及照明用电等能源。

12. 推理判断题。根据第二段 Can we start with ending the open-door practice of street-front shops? While cool air from these shops is refreshing to pedestrians, it carries a cost. Energy is used in the air conditioning process. 可知，作者认为虽然这些商店的凉爽空气给行人提神，但 open-door practice 却带来了成本，在空调降低温度过程中消耗了能量。可知是持不赞成的态度的。故选 B 项。

13. 细节理解题。根据第三段 **if we fix ceiling fans, air-conditioning homes could surely be avoided for part of the year. Ceiling fans use far less energy.** 如果我们安装吊扇，空调住宅一年中大部分时间可不用空调。吊扇使用的能量要少得多。由此可知建议安吊扇是因为能减少能源的使用。故选 **B** 项。

14. 推理判断题。根据第 5 段为了使集成设计成功，各方必须团结起。找出更好的解决方案。这种恰当的正确的设计结果，可以减少空调负荷，减少电力照明用电，减少使用材料的数量。( **Positive project outcomes may include reduced air-conditioning load, reduced power use for electric lighting, and a reduction in the amount of materials used.** ) 故答案 **C** 符合题意。故选 **C** 项。

15. **D**

主旨大意题。作者认为商店开放空调导致能源的浪费，所以倡导在住宅区安装吊扇的节能环保的做法。这就需要要建筑房屋前统一的综合的集成设计，才能有一个可持续的节约的环保绿色的建筑。因此本文最好的标题是绿色建筑呼唤集成设计。故 **D** 项符合题意。

13. On February 6, Space X, a private US aerospace company owned by Elon Musk, has successfully launched its new Falcon Heavy spacecraft, making it the world's most powerful rocket.

Falcon Heavy is the largest rocket since the retirement of NASA's Saturn V, which was used for the Moon missions in the 1970s. "Falcon Heavy can launch about 64 tonnes into low Earth orbit—that's almost three times more than the current running biggest launch vehicle, Delta IV Heavy," Imperial College astrophysicist David Clements told Al Jazeera. According to Space X, Falcon Heavy can lift into orbit a mass greater than a 737 jet loaded with passengers, crew, luggage and fuel.

The rocket was designed with the idea of earning humans into space and opening the possibility of flying missions with people to the Moon and even Mars. For its first voyage, it carried Musk's \$100,000 cherry-red Tesla sports car and a fake space-suited human model fixed in the driver's seat. Musk joked that "it may be discovered by some future alien race".

Falcon Heavy went into space on its last flight on February 6. The launch took place at NASA's Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Kennedy Space Center in the US state of Florida, the spot also used for the Apollo 11 Moon mission and several space shuttle launches. It was delayed by several hours because of high winds in the upper atmosphere. Minutes after take-off, the two outer boosters (助推器) landed at the nearby Cape Canaveral Air Force Station.

Space X announced plans to eventually use Falcon Heavy to launch two paying space tourists on a trip around the Moon. However, Musk said he will probably reserve that mission for another launch system, the BFR. Recently,

Space X scheduled to launch a Falcon 9 rocket for NASA's TESS mission on March 20, 2018. It is reported that SpaceX is scheduled to complete 30 independent launch missions in 2018, at least half of which will use Falcon 9.

32. Which of the following can function as a rocket?

A. A 737 jet.      B. Tesla.      C. Saturn V.      D. Space X.

33. What do we know about Falcon Heavy from the text?

- A. It was the latest rocket in the world.
- B. It is of the same load as a 737 jet.
- C. It is to be found by the creatures in the outer space.
- D. It was launched at the same place for the Apollo 11 mission.

34. What delayed the launch of Falcon Heavy?

A. Weather condition.      B. Program error.      C. Equipment failure.      D. Deliberate damage.

35. What can we infer from the last paragraph?

- A. The BFR will be completed in 2018.
- B. The vehicle to launch space tourists is unknown.
- C. Tourists will be sent into space by Falcon 9.
- D. Falcon 9 will take 15 launch missions.

【答案】 32. C      33. D      34. A      35. B

【解析】这是一篇时事报道类文章。2月6日，伊隆·马斯克的私人航天航空公司 **Space X** 成功的发射了猎鹰号重型航天器，使得它成为世界上最强大的火箭。文章介绍了猎鹰号重型航天器的具体情况。

32. 推理判断题。由第二段中的“**Falcon Heavy is the largest rocket since the retirement of NASA's Saturn V**”可知，**Falcon Heavy** 是 **Saturn V** 退役之后的最大的火箭。由此可推知，**Saturn V** 曾经是最大的火箭。故 **C** 选项正确。

33. 细节理解题。由第四段中的“**The launch took place at NASA's Cape Canaveral Air Force Station and Kennedy Space Center in the US state of Florida, the spot also used for the Apollo 11 Moon mission and several space shuttle launches**”可知，发射 **Falcon Heavy** 是在佛罗里达州的卡纳维拉尔角空军基地和肯尼迪航天中心。该地也被用来执行阿波罗 11 号的登月任务。结合选项，**D** 选项正确。

34. 细节理解题。由第四段中的“**It was delayed by several hours because of high winds in the upper atmosphere**”可知，因为天气原因导致它延迟发射。故 **A** 选项正确。

35. 推理判断题。由最后一段中的“Space X announced plans to eventually use Falcon Heavy to launch two paying space tourists on a trip around the Moon. However, Musk said he will probably reserve that mission for another launch system, the BFR”可知，Space X 宣布最终使用 Falcon Heavy 将两位付费的游客送入太空进行

环月旅游。但是，Musk 又说有可能将该任务留给 BFR 来执行。由此可以推知，到底谁来执行该任务还不  
确定。故 B 选项正确。

14. The Nazca Lines are a series of large ancient geoglyphs (地画) in the Nazca Desert, in southern Peru. It is ranging from geometric patterns to drawings of different animals and stylized human-like forms. The ancient lines can only be truly taken in from high in the air, leaving generations puzzled as to how these precise works could have been completed long before the documented invention of human flight.

The Lines were first spotted when commercial airlines began flying across the Peruvian desert in the 1920s.

Who built them and what was their purpose? Are they roads, star pointers, maybe even a gigantic map? If the people who lived here 2,000 years ago had only a simple technology, how did they manage to construct such precise figures? Did they have a plan? These markings are like a vast puzzle.

The Nazca Lines are the most outstanding group of geoglyphs in the world. There are also huge geoglyphs in Egypt, Malta, United States (Mississippi and California), Chile, Bolivia and in other countries. But the Nazca geoglyphs, because of their numbers, characteristics, dimensions and cultural continuity as they were made and remade throughout a certain history period, form the most impressive archeological (考古学的) group.

The Nazca plain is unique for its ability to preserve the markings upon it, due to the combination of the climate (one of the driest on Earth, with only twenty minutes of rainfall per year) and the flat, stony ground which minimizes the effect of the wind at ground level. With no dust or sand to cover the plain and little rain or wind to erode (腐蚀) it, lines drawn here tend to stay drawn. These factors, combined with the existence of lighter-colored subsoil beneath the desert surface, provide a vast writing pad that is suited to the artist who wants to leave his mark eternal.

12. What can we know about the Nazca Lines from the first two paragraphs?

- A. They were built as a big map.
- B. They were formed by nature.
- C. They are ancient lines in caves.
- D. They are huge markings in a desert.

13. How many factors make the Nazca Lines the most impressive?

- A. One.      B. Two.
- C. Three.      D. Four.

14. Why are the Nazca Lines well preserved?

A. Because of the wind at ground level.

B. Because of the existence of soft soil.

C. Because of the climate and geography.

D. Because of the thick sand on the top.

15. What does the underlined word “eternal” probably mean?

A. Non-stop.      B. Ever-lasting.

C. Real-life.      D. High-end.

【答案】 12. D      13. D      14. C      15. B

【解析】 文章介绍了出现在秘鲁南部 Nazca 沙漠的大型古代地画 The Nazca Lines，其神奇之处及形成原因。

12. D

细节推理题。根据第一段 The Nazca Lines are a series of large ancient geoglyphs (地画) in the Nazca Desert, in southern Peru.

及对 The Nazca Lines 图案和发现过程的具体介绍，可知 the Nazca Lines 是出现在秘鲁南部 Nazca 沙漠的大型古代地画，故选 D。

13. D

细节推理题。根据第二段列举的 Who built them and what was their purpose? Are they roads, star pointers, maybe even a gigantic map? If the people who lived here 2,000 years ago had only a simple technology, how did they manage to construct such precise figures?

Did they have a plan? 四方面使人迷惑的问题，可知这四个因素使 the Nazca Lines 更独特更使人们难忘，故选 D。

14. C

推理判断题。根据最后一段 The Nazca plain is unique for its ability to preserve the markings upon it, due to the combination of the climate and the flat, stony ground which minimizes the effect of the wind at ground level. 可知因为这里干燥少雨的气候和平坦多石的地形使地画能很好的被保留，故选 C。

15. B

猜测词义题。最后一句指这些因素，加上沙漠表面下浅色地下土壤的存在，给那些想要永久留下印记的艺术家提供了一个巨大的书写板。“eternal” 永恒的，和 Ever-lasting 同义，故选 B。

15. Norman Garmezy, a development psychologist at the University of Minnesota, met thousands of children in his four decades of research. A nine-year-old boy in particular stuck

with him. He has an alcoholic mother and an absent father. But each day he would walk in to school with a smile on his face. He wanted to make sure that "no one would feel pity for him and no one would know his mother's incompetence." The boy exhibited a quality Garnezy identified as "resilience".

Resilience presents a challenge for psychologists. People who are lucky enough to never experience any sort of adversity (逆境) won't know how resilient they are. It's only when they're faced with obstacles, stress, and other environmental threats that resilience, or the lack of it, comes out. Some give in and some conquer.

Garnezy's work opened the door to the study of the elements that could enable an individual's success despite the challenges they faced. His research indicated that some elements had to do with luck, but quite a large set of elements was psychological, and had to do with how the children responded to the environment. The resilient children had what psychologists call an "internal lens of control (内控点)". They believed that they, and not their circumstances, affected their achievements. The resilient children saw themselves as the arrangers of their own fates.

George Bonanno has been studying resilience for years at Columbia University's Teachers College. He found that some people are far better than others at dealing with adversity. This difference might come from perception (认知) whether they think of an event as traumatic (创伤), or as an opportunity to learn and grow. "Stressful" or "traumatic" events themselves don't have much predictive power when it comes to life outcomes.

"Exposure to potentially traumatic events does not predict later functioning," Bonanno said. "It's only predictive if there's a negative response." In other words, living through adversity doesn't guarantee that you'll suffer going forward.

The good news is that positive perception can be taught. "We can make ourselves more or less easily hurt by how we think about things," Bonanno said. In research at Columbia, the neuroscientist Kevin Ochsner has shown that teaching people to think of adversity in different ways--to reframe it in positive terms when the initial response is negative, or in a less emotional way when the initial response is emotionally "hot" ---changes how they experience and react to the adversity.

43. According to the passage, resilience is an individual's ability \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to think critically
- B. to decide one's own fate
- C. to live a better life
- D. to recover from adversity

44. What does the underlined word "they" in Paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. The psychologists            B. The resilient children  
C. Positive elements            D. Internal locus of control

45. According to Paragraph 4, we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. your positive perception may turn adversity around  
B. stressful events are more predictive than delightful events  
C. experiencing adversity predicts that you will go on suffering  
D. a negative response doesn't guarantee you will suffer all the time

46. What is the author's purpose of writing this passage?

- A. To teach people how to be resilient  
B. To encourage people to live through adversity  
C. To indicate people's perception varies from each other  
D. To compare different research findings about resilience

【答案】43. D 44. B 45. A 46. A

【解析】这是一篇介绍说明类文章。文章介绍了一种品质：韧性（**resilience**）。文章介绍了什么是韧性，韧性的作用，如何培养韧性等内容。

43. 推理判断题。由第二段中的“**People who are lucky enough to never experience any sort of adversity (逆境) won't know how resilient they are. It's only when they're faced with obstacles, stress, and other environmental threats that resilience, or the lack of it, comes out. Some give in and some conquer**”可知，那些没有经历过逆境的人不会知道自己有多大的韧性。只有当他们面对障碍，压力等逆境时，他们才能知道自己的韧性有多大。有的人向逆境屈服，有的人成功度过了逆境。由此可知，那些成功度过逆境的人属于非常有韧性的人。韧性应该指克服逆境的能力。故 **D** 选项正确。

44. 词义猜测题。由第三段中的“**The resilient children had what psychologists call an “internal locus of control(内控点)”**。They believed that **they**, and not their circumstances, affected their achievements. The resilient children saw themselves as the arrangers of their own fates.”可知，那些有韧性的孩子拥有所谓的“内控点”。他们认为他们影响了自己的成就，而不是他们所处的环境影响了他们的成就。这些有韧性的孩子将自己看作是自己命运的主宰者。由此可知，**they** 指的就是 **the resilient children**。故 **B** 选项正确。

45. 推理判断题。由第四段中的“**He found that some people are far better than others at dealing with adversity. This difference might come from perception(认知) whether they think of an event as traumatic(创伤), or as an opportunity to learn and grow.**”可知，一些人比另一些人更擅长处理逆境。这种差别来自他们的认知。如果他们将逆境当做是学习和成长的机会，对此做出积极的反应，那么，他们就能很好的处理逆境。反之，如果他们做出消极的反应，那么，他们就不能很好的来处理逆境。由此可以推知，积极的认知可以改变逆境，使情况朝

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