(第2套)

Part I Writing

一、高分范文

与第一套范文相同

二、听力

听力答案：

1-4 ADCD 5-8 BCAD 9-12 BCAC 13-15 ABC 16-18 ACD 19-22 ABBD

23-25 ADC

听力原文

Section A

Conversation one

M: Guess what? The worst food I’ve ever had was in France.

W: Really? That’s odd. I thought the French were all good cooks.

M: Yes, that’s right. I suppose it’s really like anywhere else, though. You know, some places are good, some bad. But it’s really all our own thought.

W: What do you mean?

M: Well, it was the first time I’ve been to France. This was years ago when I was at school. I went there with my parents’ friends from my father’s school. They’d hired a coach to take them to Switzerland.

W: A school trip?

M: Right. Most of them had never been abroad before. We crossed the English Channel at night and we set off through France. And breakfast time arrived, and the coach driver had arranged for us to stop at this little cafe. There we all were, tired and hungry, and then we made the great discovery.

W: What was that?

M: Bacon and eggs.

W: Fantastic. The real English breakfast.

M: Yes. Anyway, we didn’t know any better. So we had it, and ugh...

W: What was it like? Disgusting?

M: Ah, it was incredible. They just got a bowel and put some fat in it. And then they put some bacon in the fat, broken egg over the top, and put the whole lot in the oven for about ten minutes.

W: In the oven? You are joking. You can’t cook bacon and eggs in the oven.

M: Well, they must have done it that way. It was hot, but it wasn’t cooked. There were just this egg floating about in gallons of fat and raw bacon.

W: Did you actually eat it?

M: No, nobody did. They wanted to turn around and go home, you know, back to tea bags and fish and chips. You can’t blame them, really. Anyway, the next night, we were all given another foreign specialty.

W: What was that?

M: Snails. That really finished them off. Lovely holiday that was.

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

1. What did the woman think of the French?

2. Who did the man travel with on his first trip to Switzerland?

3. What does the man say about the breakfast at the little French cafe?

4. What did the man think of his holiday in France?

Conversation Two

M: You say your shop has been doing well. Could you give me some idea of what“doing well" means and facts and figures?

W: Well, doing well means averaging 1,200 pounds or more a week for about 7 years, making almost a quarter of a million pounds. And doing well means your earnings are rising. Last year, we did slightly over 50,000 and this year we hope to do more than 60,000. So that’s good, if we continue to rise.

M: Now, that’s gross earnings, I assume. What about your expenses?

W: Yes, that’s gross. The expenses of course go up steadily. And since we’ve moved to this new shop, the expenseshave increased greatly because it’s a much bigger shop. So I couldn’t say exactly what our expenses are. There’s something in the region of 6 or 7 thousand pounds a year, which is not high. Commercially speaking, it’s fairly low. And we try to keep our expenses as low as we can.

M: And your prices are much lower than the same goods in the shops round about. How do the local shopkeepers feel about having a shop doing so well in their midst?

W: Perhaps a lot of them don’t realize how well we are doing, because we don’t make a point of publicizing. That was a lesson we learned very early on. We were very friendly with all local shopkeepers and we happened to mention to a local shopkeeper how much we had made that week. He was very unhappy and never as friendly again. So we make a point of never publicizing the amount of money we make. But we’re on very good terms with all the shops. None of them have ever complained that we are putting them out of business or anything like that. I think it’s a nice friendly relationship. Maybe if they did know what we made, perhaps they wouldn’t be so friendly.

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

5. What are the speakers mainly talking about?

6. What does the woman say her shop tries to do?

7. What do we learn about the goods sold at the woman’s shop?

8. Why doesn't the woman want to make known their earnings anymore?

Section B Passage One

Birds are famous for carrying things around. Some, like homing pigeons, can be trained to deliver messages and packages. Other birds unknowingly carry seeds that cling to them for the ride. Canadian scientists have found a worrisome new example of the power that birds have to spread stuff around. Way up north in the Canadian Arctic, seabirds are picking up dangerous chemicals in the ocean and delivering them to ponds near where the birds live. Some 10,000 pairs of the birds called fulmars, a kind of arctic seabird, make their nests on Devon Island, north of the Arctic Circle. The fulmars travel some 400 kilometres over the sea to find food. When they returned home, their droppings end up all around their nesting sites, including in nearby ponds. Previously, scientists noticed pollutants arriving in the Arctic with the wind. Salmon also carry dangerous chemicals as the fish migrate between rivers and the sea. The bodies of fish and other meat eaters can build up high levels of the chemicals. To test the polluting power of fulmars, researchers collected samples of deposit from 11 ponds on Devon Island. In ponds closest to the colony, the results showed there were far more pollutants than in ponds less affected by the birds. The pollutants in the ponds appear to come from fish that fulmars eat when they are out on the ocean. People who live, hunt or fish near bird colonies need to be careful, the researchers say. The birds don’t mean to cause harm, but the chemicals they carry can cause major problems.

Question 9 to 12 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. What have Canadian scientists found about some seabirds?

10. What does the speaker say about the seabirds called fulmars?

11. What did scientists previously notice about pollutants in the Arctic?

12. What does the speaker warn about at the end of the talk?

Passage Two

In recent years, the death rate among American centenarians-people who have lived to age 100 or older-has decreased, dropping 14 percent for women and 20 percent for men from 2008 to 2014. The leading causes of death in this age group are also changing.

In 2000, the top five causes of death for centenarians were heart disease, stroke, flu, cancer and Alzheimer’s disease. But by 2014, the death rate from Alzheimer’s disease for this age group had more than doubled- increasing from 3.8 percent to 8.5 percent-making the progressive brain disease the second leading cause of death for centenarians.

One reason for the rise in deaths from Alzheimer’s disease in this group may be that developing this condition remains possible even after people beat the odds of dying from other diseases such as cancer.

People physically fit enough to survive over 100 years ultimately give in to diseases, such as Alzheimer’s, which affects the mind and cognitive function. In other words, it appears that minds give out before their bodies do. On the other hand, the death rate from flu dropped from 7.4 percent in 2000 to 4.1 percent in 2014. That pushed flu from the third leading cause of death to the fifth.

Overall, the total number of centenarians is going up. In 2014, there were 72,197 centenarians, compared to 50,281 in 2000. But because this population is getting larger, the number of deaths in this group is also increasing-18,434 centenarians died in 2000, whereas 25,914 died in 2014.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

13. What does the speaker say about the risk of dying for American centenarians in recent years?

14. What does the speaker say about Alzheimer’s disease?

15. What is characteristic of people who live up to 100 years and beyond?

Section C

Recording One

OK. So let’s get started. And to start things off, I think what we need to do is consider a definition. I’m going to define what love is, but then most of the experiments I’m going to talk about are really focused more on attraction than love. And I’m going to pick a definition from a former colleague, Robert Sternberg, who is now the dean of Tufts University, but was here on our faculty at Yale for nearly 30 years. And he has a theory of love that argues that it’s made up of three components: intimacy, passion and commitment, or what is sometimes called decision commitment. And these are relatively straightforward. He argued that you don’t have love if you don’t have all three of these elements.

Intimacy is the feeling of closeness, of connectedness with someone, of bonding. Operationally, you could think of intimacy as you share secrets; you share information with this person that you don’t share with anybody else. OK, that’s really what intimacy is, the bond that comes from sharing information that isn’t shared with other people. The second element is passion. Passion is the drive that leads to romance. You can think of it as physical attraction and Sternberg argues that this is a required component of a love relationship.

The third element of love in Sternberg’s theory is what he calls decision commitment, the decision that one is in a love relationship, the willingness to label it as such and the commitment to maintain that relationship, at least for some period of time. Sternberg would argue it’s not love if you don’t call it love and if you don’t have some desire to maintain the relationship. So if you have all three of these, intimacy, passion and commitment, in Sternberg’s theory you have love. Now what’s interesting about the theory is what do you have if you only have one out of three or two out of three? What do you have and how is it different if you have a different two out of three? What’s interesting about this kind of theorizing is it gives rise to many different combinations that can be quite interesting when you break them down and start to look at them carefully. So what I’ve done is I’ve taken Sternberg’s three elements of love, intimacy, passion and commitment, and I’ve listed out the different kinds of relationships you would have if you had zero, one, two or three out of the three elements.

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

16. What does the speaker say about most of the experiments mentioned in his talk?

17. What does Robert Sternberg argue about love?

18. What question does the speaker think is interesting about Sternberg’s three elements of love?

Recording Two

Hi, I'm Elisabeth Hofler, Master of Social Work. I’m a social worker, a lobbyist and a special assistant to the executive director at the National Association of Social Workers. Today we are going to be talking about becoming a social worker. Social work is the helping profession. Its primary mission is to enhance human well-being and help meet the basic needs of all people, with the particular focus on those who are vulnerable, oppressed and living in poverty. We often deal with complex human needs. Social work is different from other professions, because we focus on the person and the environment. We deal with the external factors that impact a person’s situation and outlook. And we create opportunity for assessment and intervention, to help clients and communities cope effectively with the reality and change that reality when necessary.

In thousands of ways, social workers help other people-people from every age, every background across the country. Wherever needed, social workers come to help. The most well-known aspect of the profession is that of a social safety net. We help guide people to critical resources and counsel them on life-changing decisions. There are more than 600,000 professional social workers in the country, and we all either have a bachelor’s degree, a master’s degree or a PhD in social work. There are more clinically trained social workers than clinically trained psychiatrists, psychologists and psychiartric nurses combined.

Throughout these series, you will learn more about the profession, the necessary steps to get a social work degree, the rich history of social work and many ways that social workers help others. Later in these series, you will hear from Stacy Colins and Mill Wilson, fellow social workers at the National Association of Social Workers. Stacy is going to walk you through the step-by-step process of becoming a social worker and Mill will tell you about the range of options you have once you get your social work degree, as well as the high standards of responsibility the social workers must adhere to. The National Association of Social Workers represents nearly 145,000 social workers across the country. Our mission is to promote, protect and advance the social work profession. We help you enjoy the series about how you can make a difference by becoming a social worker. Next, we are going to talk about choosing social work.

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

19. What does the speaker mainly talk about?

20. What do social workers mainly do?

21. What do professional social workers have in common according to the speaker?

22. What is Mill Wilson going to talk about in the series?

Recording Three

Today, I’d like to talk about what happens when celebrity role models get behind healthy habits, but at the same time promote junk food. Currently, there’s mounting criticism of Michelle Obama’s Let’s Move campaign, which fights childhood obesity by encouraging youngsters to become more physically active and signed on singer Beyonce and basketball player Shaquille O’Neal, both of whom also endorse sodas which are a major contributor to the obesity epidemic. Now there’s a lot more evidence of how powerful a celebrity, especially a professional athlete can be in influencing children’s behavior. In a report published by the Rudd Center for Food Policy and Obesity at Yale university, researchers studied 100 professional athletes and their endorsement contracts. The team focused on athletes since they are theoretically the best role models for active, healthy lifestyles for children. After sorting the deals by category, they determined that among the 512 brands associated with the athletes, most involve sporting goods, followed closely by food and beverage brands.

Sports drinks which are often high in sugar and calories, made up most of the food and drink deals, with soft-drinks and fast food filling out the reminder. Of the 46 beverages endorsed by professional athletes, 93 percent relied exclusively on sugar for all of their calories. It’s no surprise that high-profile athletes can influence children’s eating behaviors. But the scientists were able to quantify how prevalent these endorsements are in the children s environment. Advertisements featuring professional athletes and their endorsed products tend to get impressive exposure on TV, radio, in print and online. And in 2010, the researchers reported that children aged 12-17 saw more athlete-endorsed food and beverage brand commercials than adults. One reason any campaign wants a popular celebrity spokesperson is because kids are attracted to them no matter what they are doing. We can’t expect kids to turn off that admiration when the same person is selling sugar. At best, kids might be confused. At worst, they’ll think the messages about soda are the same as the messages about water. But those two beverages aren’t the same. If children are turning to athletes as role models, it’s in their best interest if their idols are consistent. Consistent messaging of positive behaviors will show healthier lifestyles for kids to follow.

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

23. What is the aim of Michelle Obama’s campaign?

24. What does research find about advertisements featuring professional athletes?

25. What does the speaker think kids' idols should do?

三、阅读理解

section A 选词填空

答案：26-35 D C A K E M J H L N

解析：选项的翻译及分析

名词：H.habitats栖息地，生长环境；I.legacy遗产；K.offspring子孙，后代

动词：A.ages长大，变老；B.breathing呼吸；L.replanting重新种植；O.withdraws撤退，移开

形容词：C.climatic气候的；G.fruitful果实累累的，富有成效的；N.vulnerable脆弱的，易受伤害的

副词：D.elsewhere其他地方，别处；E.exclusively专有地，排外地，唯一地；F.forever永远；J.notably显著地，尤其；M.subsequently随后，后来

26. 正确选项：D. elsewhere 其他地方。看空白前是go, 不及物动词，可知空白处填副词。从句意来说， go “去”， 故应填D. elsewhere 其他地方。

27. 正确选项：C. climatic 气候的 看空白前是the, 后面是envelope 信封，名词， 可知空白处填形容词。再从句意来讲，空白后面有破折号，破折号起解释说明的作用。破折号后面的词是temperature 温度，humidity 湿度，rainfall 降雨，可知跟气候有关，故应填C.climatic 气候的。

28. 正确选项：A. ages 长大，变老。 看空白前是it, 后面是逗号， 可知空白处填动词，而且主语是it, 谓语应是三单形式。再从句意上来看，“但是随着它…， 这些条件可能变化…” 故应填A. ages 长大，变老

29. 正确选项：K. offspring 后代 。看空白前是its,空白后是句号，可知空白处填名词。再从句意上看，“这些地方不再合适对于它的…”，看名词选项，只有“K. offspring 后代 ” 合适。

30. 正确选项：E.exclusively 专有地；排他地。看空白前是rely,空白后是on, 可知空白处填副词，副词修饰动词。再从句意上来讲， 故应填E. exclusively 专有地；排他地。

31. 正确选项：M.subsequently 随后。看空白前是they, 名词，空白后是retrieve 取回，动词，可知空白处填副词。再看副词选项及句意，“许多鸟喜欢为冬天储存食物，他们…取回” ，故应填M. subsequently 随后。

32. 正确选项： J. notably 尤其。看空白前是most, 空白后是the whitebark pine名词，可知空白处填副词或者形容词。再根据句意， the white bark pine 是前面 several pine species 的一种，可知是一种从属强调关系， 故应填 J. notably 尤其

33. 正确选项： H. habitats 栖息地 。看空白前是ideal 形容词，空白后是in 介词，可知空白处填名词。再根据句意，“随着树因长大而不适应他们理想的… 在面对气候变化”，故应填 H. habitats 栖息地。

34. 正确选项：L. replanting 新栽种。看空白前是a big help in , 后面是trees 可知空白处填doing形式，a big help in doing sth。再根据句意，“随着树因长大而不适应他们理想的栖息地…”故应填L. replanting 新栽种。

35. 正确选项：N. vulnerable 易受伤的……看空白前是give 动词，空白后是oaks 栎树，可知空白处填形容词。再根据句意，前面是帮助种植树，再结合形容词选项，可知填N. vulnerable 易受伤的最合适。

section B 新题型

答案：36-45 F B M H E K C J D B

解析：

36. 定位词，pressure, overwork, paid time off 定位到 F 段最后1.2句话。同义替换词有：deterring= prevent。

37. 定位词，overwhelming majority, stress, low pay, excessive workload 定位到 B 段第 3句话。同义替换词有：lower pay=poor compensation 补贴，福利；excessive=unreasonable。

38. 定位词，flexibility, control, work and 定位到 M 段最后1.2句话。同义替换词有：control=manage。

39. 定位词，digital devices, benefits 定位到 H 段最后1.2句话。同义替换词有：benefit= create, , instead of= rather than。

40. 定位词，less motivated, less productive, quit 定位到 E 段第3句话。同义替换词有：research=science, shown=find, correlation=if…， will be…， reduced=less, disengagement= quit。

41. 定位词，In-office wellness, hardly an ultimate solution 定位到 K 段第1, 和倒数第2句话。同义替换词有：in-office=workplace，hardly= do little, ultimate=root。

42. 定位词，Health problem, public health expenses 到 C 段第 1句话。同义替换词有：huge=enormous, expenses=cost。

43. 定位词，job assignments, demand more 。定位到 J 段第2 句话。同义替换词有：quickly=increased, increase= more。

44. 定位词，balance between work and life 。定位到 D 段第 1,2句话。同义替换词有： keep=maintain, impossible=meaningless, virtually=almost。

45. 定位词，teenagers, more serious than grown-ups定位到 B 段最后一句话。同义替换词有：teenagers=teens, grown-ups= adults。全文翻译

美国工作场所已经瓦解。我们应按以下方法着手解决此问题。

[A]美国人的工作时间比以往任何时候都长。83％的人表示工作压力大，近50％的人表示工作压力已经影响了他们的睡眠，60％的人在非工作时间用智能手机工作。难怪全世界只有13％的员工喜欢自己所从事的工作。

[B]然而，现在这种激烈的竞争环境已经开始露出了一线曙光：美国人现在开始意识到了工作对自己的影响，而雁主也在探索如何减少压力和过度劳累所带来的负面影响。但还是任重道远。把压力比喻成一种流行病，这种说法一点也不夸张。在感到工作压力大的美国员工中，有83％(去年仅为73％)的人表示，他们最大的压力主要源于低报酬和不合理的工作量。如果你猜想现在工作比几十年前压力大，这种想法一点没错。从l983年到2009年，女性和男性的压力水平分别增长了18％和24％。同时，压力也开始呈现“年轻化”的趋势，一些数据表明，当今青少年的压力比成年人还大。

[C]压力对我们的健康影响非常大，并且由此可能会导致巨额的公共卫生花费。职业压力增加了患心脏病和糖尿病的风险，同时还会加速老龄化，减少寿命，导致抑郁和焦虑，并且带来其他各种健康问题。总体而言，与压力相关的健康问题占医院总就诊量的90％，而其中许多健康问题都是可预防的。正如《华盛顿邮报》所说，工作是真会“要了你的命啊”。同时工作压力大也伤害到了我们与他人的关系。在职的家长表示，他们感到压力大，很疲惫，总是匆匆忙忙，陪伴孩子、朋友和爱人的高质量时间实在是太少了。

[D]十分之七的员工表示很难保持工作与生活的平衡。随着科技的发展，尤其是工作电子邮件已经渗透到了我们生活的方方面面，“保持工作生活平衡”几乎成了一个没有意义的术语。菲利斯·摩恩说道，瞬息万变的经济、不确定的未来，再加上一周七天，一天二十四小时全天候的连接，这就是过度劳累的原因。摩恩说：“工作需求，以及兼并，收购，裁员等其他不安全性因素都日益上升。难以保持工作生活平衡的部分原因就是来自于未来的不确定性”。

[E]这些因素凑在一起，造成了越来越多不可能维持的情况，许多员工都因过度工作到了倦怠点。这不仅对员工而言是不可持续的，对于雇用他们的公司来说也是不可持续的。科学表明员工们长时间处于高压力与他们缺勤，生产力降低和高离职率之间有着明显的相关性。太多的工作场所政策缺乏灵活性，甚至在员工最需要休息的时候，也不允许他们休息，这使得员工无法保持工作与生活健康的平衡关系。

[F]根据2007年的一项研究，美国在家庭福利政策方面，例如带薪育儿假，带薪病假和支持母乳喂养，远远落后于每一个发达国家，以及许多发展中国家。美国也是世界上唯一不提供带薪休假的发达国家，世界上仅有的两个不提供带薪产假的国家之一。但是，即使员工得到带薪休假的机会，工作场所的规则和期望也会迫使他们过度工作，从而没有机会去使用它。得到带薪休假的全职员工们通常只用了一半的假期。

[G]我们现在的工作时间也是按照过时的作息时间安排的。8小时工作日的做法是3-业革命时代的产物，当时流行的一句话特别能体现出这一点，“八小时劳动，八小时娱乐，八小时休息。”

[H]我们坚持这种工作日的结构——但是数字设备使许多员工从来没有真正下班过。当今，美国人平均每天工作8．8小时，而大多数的职场人士在晚上、周末甚至在休假期间，都会花额外时间工作。技术本身并不是问题，问题是技术被用来为雇主创造更多的灵活性，而不是为雇员提供了便利。在竞争激烈的工作环境中，雇主利用高科技手段要求员工提供更多的服务，而不是使用技术为员工提供福利，让员工更加灵活地工作，以此来激励他们。

[I]在去年发表的一项研究中，心理学家创造了一个术语“工作场所远程压力”，来描述员工想要立即回复邮件的强烈欲望．和想要立即回复老板、同事或客户电子邮件的痴迷。研究人员发现，远程压力是工作压力的主要原因，随着时间的推移，还会造成身体和精神的倦怠。在参加此项研究的300名员工中，那些经历过高度远程压力的员工更有可能会认同倦怠的评价，例如“我早晨上班时没有精力”，并说自己感到疲劳和无法专心工作。远程压力也与睡眠不足和工作失误相关。

[J]哈佛商学院教授莱斯利·佩洛解释说，当人们感受到总是需要“在线”的压力时，就会找到办法来适应这种压力，例如，改变日程表、工作习惯和减少与家人和朋友的互动。佩洛将这种恶性循环称为“响应周期”：一旦老板和同事发现某个员工，工作完成得更快了，就会要求该员工工作更长时间。不接受这些增加的工作就会表明自己对工作不尽忠尽责，所以该员工只好选择服从。

[K]为解决员工压力暴增的问题，许多公司已经实施了工作场所健康计划，他们与医疗保健供应商合作，由其提供促进员工健康和福利的项目。一些研究确实表明这些方案有希望。健康保险提供商Aetna做的一项员工研究表明，参加办公室瑜伽和正念课程的人中，大约四分之一的人报告其压力水平减少了28％，睡眠质量改善了20％。这些压力减缓的员工，平均每周增加了62分钟的生产率。虽然科学证明瑜伽和冥想可以减少压力，但这些计划几乎没有针对倦怠和脱节的根本原因。造成压力大的根本原因是长时间工作，不切买际的要求和完成工作的期限，以及工作生活的冲突。

[L]摩恩和她同事可能已经找到了解决方案。在2011年的一项研究中，她调查了实施“以成果为宗旨的工作环境”(ROWE.计划对百思买公司总部员工的生产力和福利的影响。

[M]在这项研究中，325名员工花了6个月参加ROWE计划，而实验对照组中有334名员工继续正常的工作流程。ROWE参与者可以自由决定在何时、何地以及以何种方式工作——只要完成工作就行。这项实验的结果非常惊人。六个月后，参与ROWE的员工报告说，工作、家庭冲突减少了，他们可以更好地管理自己的时间，同时每晚可多睡一个小时。这些员工跳槽的可能性也减少了，因此降低了雇员流失率。必须指出的是，增加工作灵活性，但并不鼓励员工全天候工作。“员工并没有在任何地方，任何时间都在工作——他们能更好地管理工作，”摩恩说。她继续补充道，“灵活性和掌控性是关键”。

section c 阅读理解

46-50 B D C A A 51-55 A B C A D

46. 定位词，Dr. Sadoway,energy storage 。定位到第一段第一句话和第三句话。答案句为“麻省理工（MIT）的Donald Sadoway 博士怀着改变世界能源未来的希望开始了他自己的电池公司。对于大多数人只有在他们的智能手机没电的时候才想起的技术，这是巨大的进步。但是Sadoway并不是唯一一位将能源储存宣扬为实现更清洁、更有效和更公正的能源未来中必要环节的人。B. 它是能源发展应该跟随的方向。与原文这是巨大的进步，不是唯一一位等等符合，故正确。C. 它将证明这一个有利润空间的行业。没提到利润，故错误。D. 它是一个有利于每个人的科技。没提到每个人，故错误。

47. 定位词，advanced batteries, widely used. 定位到第二段第2句“先进的电池正在步出专业市场，潜入主流市场，标志着电动汽车和屋顶太阳能电池板等前瞻性技术等临界点。当然，无所不在的电池由来以久。不论好坏，电池令我们的移动第一的生活方式、我们的屏幕文化和我们日益全球化的世界成为可能。然而，尽管这些都令人印象深刻，但与即将到来的那些相比都微不足道。在通讯革命成为现实后，电池现在蓄势待发，将要改变几乎其他一切。” A. 移动第一的生活方式将会变得流行。这只是变化的一种，不能囊括所有变化。B. 全球化进程将会加快，这也只是变化的一种。C. 交流会有多种形式，这个还没提到。D.世界将会发生革命性的变化。正确。

48. 定位词，rural communities.定位到文章第四段最后两句。答案句为“在新兴经济中，乡村社区正在绕开传统电力的电线和木质电线杆。非洲和亚洲的一些乡村社区反而正在见证他们的第一批电灯泡被存储在电池里的太阳能点亮。”A.发现数字设备不可或缺。没提到数字设备，故错误。B. 主要靠移动电话交流，答案句没提到，错误。C. 用储存的太阳能点亮他们的屋子。正确。D. 用线和木质电线杆传送电力，与原文相反，错误。

49. 定位词，utility定位到第5段最后一句，答案句“即使那些曾长期将电池和能源替代形式视为威胁的公用事业单位也在学着接受这些技术，使之成为助力而不是威胁。”A. 有利于它们的商业。与原文学着接受，成为助力一致，故正确。

50. 定位词，centralized electric grid.定位到倒数第二段最后一句话“当越来越多的人成为“产消合一者”，自己现场产出并消费资金的能源时那些曾花费数十年或者数十亿美金建造的中央电网该怎么办呢？”。A. 它可能成为过去式。与原文“产消合一者”就不需要中央电网了，所以正确。

51. 定位词，Du Bois, oppose 定位到第一段第1.2句话，答案句为“ 100多年前，… 担心种族正在被用来从生物学层面揭示他所理解的不同人群之间的社会和文化差异。他公开反对将“白人”和“黑人”视为明显不同的群体的看法，声称这些区分忽略了人类多样性的范围。”A. 解释人类基因多样性的基础，正确。

52. 正确答案：定位词，Svante Paabo.定位到第三段第一句。答案句为“我基本完全同意这些作者的看法，” Svante Paabo 说道，他是生物学家及德国马克斯。普朗克进化人类学研究所的主任。在一个证明遗传差异不会按照种族界限固定下来的实例中，将两位著名的欧洲籍的美国科学家－…和… 的完整基因组与韩国科学家… 的完整基因库进行对比。A. 现代基因科学很可能激发种族冲突，没有提到种族冲突，错误。 B. 种族是人类基因多样性的一个界限不清的定义。与“在一个证明遗传差异不会按照种族界限固定下来的实例中”符合，故正确。

53. 定位词，disease cystic fibrosis , African ancestry 定位到倒数第三段的最后2句话，答案句为“Yudell 告诉美国生命科学网：如果你是基于某人的种族来做临床预测，那么你大部分时候都会是错的。“在这篇论文中，他和同事列举了囊性纤维化的例子，该疾病在非洲裔人身上易漏诊，因为这被认为是”白种人“的疾病”。A. 完全有必要在做诊断的时候将种族放在一边。B. 在基因研究中将社会多样性包括进来很重要。C. 对基因多样化的种族分类可能导致错误的临床预测。和文章“易漏诊”对应，故正确。D.对黑人的歧视可能导致临床治疗的忽视，错误，没提到歧视。

54.定位词，Yudell’s suggestion. 定位到倒数第二段的第2句话“Yudell说，科学家们对于其语言需要知道的更具体一些，或许可以用像“血统”或者“人群”这样的术语，它们也许更准确地在个体和群体层面上反映出人类与其基因之间的关系。”A.他们应该对他们使用的语言更加准确些。与答案句一致，故正确。

55.定位词，Yudell, last paragraph定位到最后一段 答案句为“虽然我们认为在生物科学里要逐渐淘汰种族术语，但我们也承认，考虑到我们需要了解结构性的不平等和歧视是如何使群体之间产生健康差异的，将种族作为一个政治或者社会范畴来研究种族主义仍有必要，尽管这充满了挑战。”A. 坚持种族主义延长不平等和歧视，错误。B.种族之间的心理不同相当突出。不跟答案句一致，故错误。C. 废除（doing away with） 种族歧视是很有挑战的。不跟答案句一致，错误。D.种族术语仍然在研究的特定领域内有用。与答案句一致，正确。

参考翻译

With the increasingly rapid development of Chinece economy, the number of people learning Chinese surges, which makes it become one of the most favorite languages to be learned all over the world. Also in recent years, China has made strides in International university ranking . On account of the great progress of China's education, it's no wonder that China has become one of the most popular destinations for overseas students to study abroad.

In 2015, nearly four hundred thousand international students flocked to China to study. Their subjects of study are no longer confined to Chinese language and culture, but include Science and Engineering. In the global education market, America and Britain still play a leading role, while China is rapidly overtaking.