一、作文

With increasingly rapid development of science and technology , people are more likely to study online instead of attending school. Thus what will happen if e-learning totally replaces classroom learning?

Initially,high-quality courses will be global that means people in everywhere will easily access superior courses，such as Harvard free online courses. Even rural people may also get access to abundant and updated knowledge. Simultaneously, people can adjust the time and place of online courses flexibly,which will largely decrease the cost that caused by transportation and accommodation. As a result,people can afford to apply for more courses they are interested in.

Unfortunately, for those who have bad self-discipline and learning habits, online education may have negative effects on study. Consequently,they will fall behind and actually learn little due to the dearth of regulation.

To sum up, e-learning is a double-edged sword. In my opinion, e-learning should be seen as a complement but not a replacement of traditional classes.

二、听力

1-4 D C A C 5-8 B A D B 9-11 B C C 12-15 D C A B 16-18 D C B 19-22 A A D A

23-25 C D B

听力原文

Conversation One

W: So Mike, you managed the innovation project at CucinTech.

M: I did indeed. 。

W: Well then, first, congratulations! It seems to have been very successful.

M: Thanks, yes. I really helped things turn around at CucinTech.

W: Was the revival in their fortunes entirely due to strategic innovation?

M: Yes, yes I think it was. CucinTech was a company who were very much following the pack, doing what everyone else was doing, and getting rapidly left behind. I could see there was a lot of talent there, and some great potential—particularly in their product development.I just have to harness that somehow.

W: Was innovation at the core of the project? 女：这个项目的核心就是创新？

M: Absolutely. If it doesn't sound like too much of a cliche, our world is constantly changing, and it's changing quickly.

W: No stopping to sniff the roses?

M: Well, I'll do that in my personal life,sure.But as a business strategy, I'm afraid there's no stopping.

W: What exactly is strategic innovation then?

M: Strategic innovation is the process of managing innovation, of making sure it takes place at all levels of the company, and that it's related to the company's overall strategy.

W: I see.

M: So, instead of innovation for innovation's sake and new products being created simply because the technology is there,the company culture must switch from these point-in-time innovations to a continuous pipeline of innovations from everywhere and everyone.

W: How did you align strategies throughout the company?

M: I soon became aware that campaigning is useless.

People take no notice. Simply it came about through good practice trickling down.This built consent—people could see it was the best way to work.

W: Does innovation on this scale really give a competitive advantage?

M: I am certain of it. Absolutely.Especially if it's difficult for a competitor to copy.The risk is, of course, that innovation may frequently lead to imitation.

W: But not if it's strategic?

M: Precisely!

W: Thanks for talking to us.

M: Sure.

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

Question1. What seems to have been very successful according to the woman speaker?

Question2. What did the company lack before the man's scheme was implemented?

Question3. What does the man say he should do in his business? Question4. What does the man say is the risk of innovation?

Conversation Two

M: Today my guest is Dana Ivanovich who has worked for the last twenty years as an interpreter. Dana, welcome.

W: Thank you.

M: Now I'd like to begin by saying that I have on occasions used an interpreter myself, as a foreign correspondent, so I am full of admiration for what you do.But I think your profession is sometimes underrated, and many people think anyone who speaks more than one language can do it…

W: There aren't any interpreters I know who don't have professional qualifications and training. You only really get proficient after many years in the job.

M: And am I right in saying you can divide what you do into two distinct methods, simultaneous and consecutive interpreting?

W: That's right. The techniques you use are different, and a lot of interpreters will say one is easier than the other, less stressful.

M: Simultaneous interpreting, putting someone's words into another language more or less as they speak, sounds to me like the more difficult.

W: Well, actually no, most people in the business would agree that consecutive interpreting is the more stressful.You have to wait for the speaker to deliver quite a chunk of language, before you then put it into the second language, which puts your short term memory under intense stress.

M: You make notes, I presume.

W: Absolutely, anything like numbers, names, places, have to be noted down, but the rest is never translated word for word. You have to find a way of sum mar is in git so that the message is there.Turning every single word into the target language would put too much strain on the interpreters and slow down the whole process too much.

M: But with simultaneous interpreting, you start translating almost as soon as the other person starts speaking.You must have some preparation beforehand.

W: Well, hopefully the speakers will let you have an outline of the topic a day or two in advance.You have a little time to do research, prepare technical expressions and so on.

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard. Question 5.What are the speakers mainly talking about?

Question 6.What does the man think of Dana's profession?

Question 7.What does Dana say about the interpreters she knows?

Question 8.What do most interpreters think of consecutive interpreting?

Passage One

Mothers have been warned for years that sleeping with their newborn infant is a bad idea because it increases the risk that the baby might die unexpectedly during the night.But now Israeli researchers are reporting that even sleeping in the same room can have negative consequences: not for the child, but for the mother.Mothers who slept in the same room as their infants, whether in the same bed or just the same room, had poorer sleep than mothers whose babies slept elsewhere in the house: They woke up more frequently, were awake approximately 20 minutes longer per night, and had shorter periods of uninterrupted sleep.

These results held true even taking into account that many of the women in the study were breast-feeding their babies.Infants, on the other hand, didn't appear to have worse sleep whether they slept in the same or different room from their mothers.The researchers acknowledge that since the families they studied were all middle-class Israelis, it's possible that the results will be different in different cultures.Lead author Liat Tikotzky wrote in an email that the research team also didn't measure fathers' sleep,so it's possible that their sleep patterns could also be causing the sleep disruptions for moms. Right now, to reduce the risk of sudden infant death syndrome, the American Academy of Pediatrics recommends that mothers not sleep in the same bed as their babies, but sleep in the same room.The Israeli study suggests that doing so may be best for baby, but may take a toll on Mom.

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

Question9. What is the long-held view about mothers sleeping with new-born babies?

Question10. What do Israeli researchers' findings show?

Question11. What does the American Academy of Pediatrics recommend mothers do?

Passage Two

The US has already lost more than a third of the native languages that existed before European colonization and the remaining 192 are classed by the UNESCO as ranging between unsafe and extinct."We need more funding and more effort to return these languages to everyday use," says Fred Nahwooksy of the National museum of the American Indian, "we are making progress,but money needs to be spent on revitalizing languages, not just documenting them." Some 40 languages mainly in California and Oklahoma where thousands of Indians were forced to relocate in the 19th century have fewer than 10 native speakers.Part of the issue is that tribal groups themselves don't always believe their languages are endangered until they are down to the last handful of speakers. "But progress is being made through immersion schools,because if you teach children when they are young, it will stay with them as adults and that's the future." says Mr Nahwooksy, a Comanche Indian.Such schools have become a model in Hawaii, but the islanders' local language is still classed by the UNESCO as critically endangered because only 1000 people speak it.

The decline in the American Indian languages has historical roots: In the mid-19th century, the US government adopted a policy of Americanizing Indian children by removing them from their homes and culture.Within a few generations most had forgotten their native tongues.Another challenge to language survival is television.It has brought English into homes, and pushed out traditional storytelling and family time together, accelerating the extinction of native languages.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard. Question12. What do we learn from the report?

Question13. For what purpose does Fred Nahwooksy appeal for more funding?

Question14. What is the historical cause of the decline in the American Indian Languages?

Question15. What does the speaker say about television?

Recording 1

W: Grag Rosen lost his job as a sales manager nearly three years ago, and is still unemployed.

M: It literally is like something in a dream to remember what is like to actually be able to go out and put in a day's work and receive a day's pay. W: At first, Rosen bought groceries and made house payments with the help from unemployment insurance.It pays laid off workers up to half of their previous wages while they look for work.But now that insurance has run out for him and he has to make tough choices.He's cut back on medications and he no longer helps support his disabled mother.It is devastating experience.New research says the US recession is now over.But many people remain unemployed and unemployed workers face difficult odds. There is literally only one job opening for every five unemployed workers.So four out of five unemployed workers have actually no chance of finding a new job.Businesses have downsized or shut down across America, leading fewer job opportunities for those in search of work. Experts who monitor unemployment statistics here in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, say about28,000 people are unemployed,and many of them are jobless due to no fault of their own.That's where the Bucks County Career Link comes in.Local director Elizabeth Walsh says they provide training and guidance to help unemployed workers find local job opportunities."So here's the job opening, here's the job seeker, match them together under one roof," she said.But the lack of work opportunities in Bucks County limits how much she can help.

Rosen says he hopes Congress will take action. This month he launched the 99ers Union, an umbrella organization of 18 Internet-based grassroots groups of 99ers.Their goal is to convince lawmakers to extend unemployment benefits.But Pennsylvania State Representative Scott Petri says governments simply do not have enough money to extend unemployment insurance.He thinks the best way to help the long-term unemployed is to allow private citizens to invest in local companies that can create more jobs. But the boost in investor confidence needed for the plan to work will take time.

Time that Rosen says still requires him to buy food and make monthly mortgage payments.Rosen says he'll use the last of his savings to try to hang onto the home he worked for more than 20 years to buy.But once that money is gone, he says he doesn't know what he'll do.

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the recording you have just heard. Question16. How does unemployment insurance help the unemployed? Question17. What is local director Elizabeth Walsh of the Bucks County CareerLink doing?

Question18. What does Pennsylvania State Representative Scott Petri say is the best way tohelp the long-term unemployed?

Recording 2 录音二

W: Earlier this year, British explorer Pen Huddle and his team trekked for three months across the frozen Arctic Ocean, taking measurements and recording observations about the ice.

M: Well we'd been led to believe that we would encounter a good proportion of this older, thicker,technically multi-year ice that's been around for a few years and just gets thicker and thicker.We actually found there wasn't any multi-year ice at all.

W: Satellite observations and submarine surveys over the past few years had shown less ice in the polar region, but the recent measurements show the loss is more pronounced than previously thought.

M: We're looking at roughly 80 percent loss of ice cover on the Arctic Ocean in 10 years,roughly 10 years, and 100 percent loss in nearly 20 years.

W: Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams, who's been measuring and monitoring the Arctic since1971 says the decline is irreversible.

M: The more you lose, the more open water is created, the more warming goes on in that open water during the summer,the less ice forms in winter, the more melt there is the following summer.It becomes a breakdown process where everything ends up accelerating until it's all gone.

W: Martin Sommerkorn runs the Arctic program for the environmental charity the World Wild life Fund.

M: The Arctic sea ice holds a central position in the Earth's climate system and it's deteriorating faster than expected.Actually it has to translate into more urgency to deal with the climate change problem and reduce emissions.W: Summerkorn says a plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions blamed for global warming needs to come out of the Copenhagen Climate Change Summit in December.

M: We have to basically achieve there the commitment to deal with the problem now. That's the minimum.We have to do that equitably and we have to find a commitment that is quick.

W: Wadhams echoes the need for urgency.

M: The carbon that we've put into the atmosphere keeps having a warming effect for 100years.So we have to cut back rapidly now, because it will take a long time to work its way through into a response by the atmosphere.

We can't switch off global warming just by being good in the future, we have to start being good now.Wadhams says there is no easy technological fix to climate change. He and other scientists say there are basically two options to replacing fossil fuels,generating energy with renewable or embracing nuclear power.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard. Question19. What did Pen Huddle and his team do in the Arctic Ocean? Question20. What does the report say about the Arctic region

Question21. What does Cambridge scientist Peter Wadhams say in his study? Question22. How does Peter Wadhams view climate change?

Recording 3

M: From a very early age, some children exhibit better self-control than others. Now, a new study that began with about 1,000children in New Zealand has tracked how a child's lowself-control can predict poor health, money troubles and even a criminal record in their adult years.Researchers have been studying this group of children for decades now.

Some of their earliest observations have to do with the level of self-control the youngsters displayed.Parents, teachers, even the kids themselves, scored the youngsters on measures like "acting before thinking" and "persistence in reaching goals."The children of the study are now adults in their 30s.Terrie Moffitt of Duke University and her research colleagues found that kids with self-control issues tended to grow up to become adults with a far more troubling set of issues to deal with.

W: The children who had the lowest self-control when they were aged 3 to 10, later on had the most health problems in their 30s, and they had the worst financial situation.And they were more likely to have a criminal record and to be raising a child as a single parent on a very low income.

M: Speaking from New Zealand via skype, Moffitt explained that self-control problems were widely observed,and weren't just a feature of a small group of misbehaving kids.

W: Even the children who had above-average self-control as pre-schoolers, could have benefited from more self-control training.They could have improved their financial situation and their physical and mental health situation30 years later.

M: So, children with minor self-control problems were likely as adults to have minor health problems, and so on.Moffitt said it's still unclear why some children have better self-control than others,though she says other researchers have found that it's mostly a learned behavior, with relatively little genetic influence.But good self-control can be set to run in families in that children who have good self-control are more likely to grow up to be healthy and prosperous parents.

W: Whereas some of the low-self-control study members are more likely to be single parents with a very low income and the parent is in poor health and likely to be a heavy substance abuser.So that's not a good atmosphere for a child.So it looks as though self-control is something that in one generation can disadvantage the next generation.

M: But the good news is that Moffitt says self-control can be taught by parents and through school curricula that have proved to be effective.

Terrie Moffitt's paper on the link between childhood self-control and adult status decades lateris published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard. Question23. What is the new study about?

Question24. What does the study seem to show?

Question25. What does Moffitt say is the good news from their study?

阅读参考答案

26 [N]空格前的 of 表明此处应填入动名词，与介词 on 搭配。空格后的 roller-skates 指“溜冰鞋”，词库的动名词中，strapping 可与 on 搭配，后接表示鞋子的宾语，意为“用带子系上(鞋子）”，符合此处语境。

27[I]此处需填入修饰 attitude 的词，由 a 可知需填入的单词是辅音字母开头的。上文提到“你”喜欢溜旱冰，穿上鞋子就微笑。“你”同样知道溜旱冰是很好的运动，因此这种态度是积极正面的，故填入 positive “积极的”。

28[D]此处应填入谓语动词，由主语 description 可知是第三人称单数形式。文章开头的 Let's say...表明第一段对溜旱冰的描绘是举例，因此此处符合语义逻辑的是 illustrates“说明，阐明”，该处句子的意思是“对溜旱冰的描述说明了态度有三个组成部分”。

29[C]此处应填入谓语动词，由主语 feelings 可知是动词原形。本句要说明态度的第一个部分 affect “情感”，主语 these feelings 指的是对溜旱冰这项活动的喜爱之情，highlight “强调，突出”与宾语 the affective or emotional component“情感或感情部分”搭配合理。而 prevail“流行，盛行；获胜”是不及物动词,prompt “推动；提示”在语义上也不合逻辑。

30[B]空格在名词 health 之后，可能填入副词或名词。因为空格后的 that the activity can bring“这项活动可以带来的”是定语从句，故应填入名词，充当从句先行词。第一段提到“你”知道溜旱冰是极好的运动(excellent exercise)，因此本句填入语义相关的 benefits “好处”。

31[L]此处应填入谓语动词，构成～sb. to do sth.结构，主语 attitudes 表明该词是原形。符合要求的是 prompt “促使”，句子意思是“我们的态度促使我们去外面享受溜旱冰的乐趣”。

32 [E]空格前的 the 表明此处应填入名词，空格后 that 引导的是同位语从句，意为“这三个组成部分总是协调统一的”。impression“印象”符合上下文语义，指“我们不想给你留下这种印象”,呼应后文“它们并不是”。

33[H]空格在 work together 之后，故应填入副词。perfectly“完美地”符合语境，指这三个部分配合完美。上下文没有表示动作先后的描述，故 primarily“主要地，首先”不对。

34 [A]由 or 可知此处应填入与 eating 并列的动名词，意思上表示相反的情况，因此 avoiding“避免”正确，指“吃比萨还是不吃”。

35[J]空格前的 may 表明此处应填入动词原形，且是不及物动词。上一句提到情感部分可能更强的情形（probably will be stronger），本句指认知部分更强的情况，故填入与 be stronger 近义的 prevail“获胜”。

36 [I]【译文】如今很多符合资格的年轻选民对地方选举或者全国大选不感兴趣。

【定位解析】根据 eligible for voting 和 national elections 查找到 I 段最后一句，该句提到最年轻的（18 至 24 岁）合格选民的投票率非常低。即使是全国大选，他们之中也只有稍多于四分之一的人会去投票。题目的 young people eligible for voting 对应原文中的 youngest eligible voters,而 national elections 则为文中原词复现,故本题答案为 I 段。

37[B]【译文】父母担心自己的孩子在步入青少年时期后会卷入刑事犯罪中。 【定位解析】根据 concerned, criminal offences 以及 reach their teens,可查找到 B 段最后两句。这两句提到在跟年轻人有关的电视新闻画面中，有 20%与刑事案件有关，父母总是担心自己的小孩到了青春叛逆期会变得难以管控，题目是该处原文的同义表达。本题中的 criminal offences 对应原文的 criminal justice system, concern 对应原文的 worry，而 once they reach their teens 则是 once they hit the turbulent waters of adolescence 的同义转述，故本题答案为 B 段。

38 [F]【译文】即使在上世纪动荡不安的年代里，年轻人的反叛也经常被媒体描述得太夸张。

【定位解析】根据 youth rebellion 和 exaggerated 可查找到 F 段第 3 句。该句提到，即使在当时，所谓的“大规模的年轻人叛逆”也被媒体报道夸大了。本题的 exaggerated 是原文 overdone 的同义表达（overdo 意为“对……过于夸张”）,youth rebellion 则为原词复现，所以 F 段为正确答案。

39[D]【译文】现在的青少年经常在一些重要的事情上，比如说选择职业时，征求父母的建议。

【定位解析】根据题目中的 turn to their parents for advice 和 career choice 可查找到 D 段第 3 句。该句提到，现在的青少年很钦佩他们的父母，也很乐于在一些重大的事情上，比如在选择职业时，接受父母的引导。题目是该处原文的同义表述，turn to their parents for advice 对应原文的 welcome parental guidance,而 career choice 为原词复现，故本题答案为 D 段。

40 [C]【译文】青少年犯罪和品行不端的现象正在减少。

【定位解析】根据题目中的 teenage crime 和 decreasing 查找到 C 段第 3 句。该句提到，犯罪、药物滥用和婚前性行为这些现象在青少年群体中普遍都有所减少。本题中的 decreasing 是原文 in general decline 的同义转述，misbehavior 是对原文 drug abuse and premarital sex 的概括，而 teenage crime 为原词复现，题目正是对该句原文的同义表述，所以 C 段为正确答案。

41[K]【译文】年轻人要有崇高的理想，要力争成为领导者。

【定位解析】根据 lofty ideals 和 leaders,查找到 K 段第 2 句。该句指出，年轻人也应当要有一些崇高的目标，包括愿意为这个更广大的社会做出贡献、热爱国家、心怀成为未来领导者的远大抱负。题目中的 lofty ideals 是原文 noble purposes 的同义转述，strive to be leaders 对应文中的 make their own leadership contributions，故 K 段为正确答案。

42 [A]【译文】有些年轻人会把某些东西藏起来不让父母发现。

【定位解析】根据 keep some to themselves 查找到 A 段末句。该句指出，虽然有超过三分之一的青少年会在房间里藏一些不想让父母发现的东西，但也不过就是些低俗的刊物或者 CD 罢了。题目中的 keep some to themselves 是对原文 keep secret from their parents 的同义转述，故选 A 段。

43 [L]【译文】鼓励年轻人探索更广阔的世界并为将世界变得更美好而做好准备，这是有益的。

【定位解析】根据题目中的 encourage、explore、world 可查找到 L 段的最后一句。该句指出，鼓励年轻人探索超越直接经验的世界，让他们为改变世界而做好准备，我们会有无穷的收获。题目中的 It is beneficial 是对文中 We have everything to gain 的同义转述，explore the broader world 和原文中的 explore the world beyond their immediate experience 对应，make it a better world 即原文中的 shaping that world，故正确答案为 L 段。

44 [E]【译文】现在很多青少年都会为需要帮助的人提供服务。

【定位解析】根据 service 和 the needy 查找到 E 段第 2 句。该句指出，很多青少年都会自愿参加帮助弱势群体的社区服务。题目中的 the needy 是原文 disadvantaged people 的同义替换，故答案为 E 段。

45[J]【译文】采访发现，学生基本都只关注自己的事。

【定位解析】根据题目中的 Interviews 和 personal matters 查找到 J 段第 4 句。J 段讲到被采访的学生的反馈，当被问及想有什么改变时，学生们都只提到了跟自身有关的事，即只关注自己的事。题目正是对此处的同义概括，personal matters 是原文 personal concerns 的同义表达，故正确答案为 J 段。

46 [C]【定位】根据题干中的 the revised “Green Guides”定位至第 2 段。

【解析】本题问“绿色指南”修订版要求商家怎么做。第 2 段首句指出联邦贸易委员会警告商家不得使用诸如“生态友好的”之类表达宽泛的标签。第 2 句指出商家须具体怎么做,包括要证明其产品包装上的描述属实、明确具体的益处。C 项“具体说明其产品为何是绿色的”与原文吻合，其中 Specify 为原文中 specific 的同义表达，故选 C 项。

【干扰项排除】A 项“制造尽可能多的绿色产品”并非联邦贸易委员会的要求。联邦贸易委员会要求商家使其产品的益处具体化，如写明产品中有多少可回收成分，而非 B 项“指出其产品是否可回收”。文章并未提及 D 项“所有产品贴上绿色标签”。

47 [D]【定位】根据题干中的 an explosion of green claims 定位至第 6 段。 【解析】本题问作者对于消费者在面对绿色环保宣传泛滥时的表现有何看法。第 6 段首句指出在过去 5 年左右的时间里，声称绿色环保的宣传呈爆发状态。第 2 句指出消费者并不总是了解他们要购买的产品。D 项“他们并不清楚哪种产品才是真正绿色环保的”与原文相符，故为答案。

【干扰项排除】A 项“他们能轻易看穿营销陷阱”与文中说的“消费者不总是了解”不符。上文虽提到消费者选购产品时会觉得迷惑，但不能由此得出 B 项“他们必须花费大量时间来挑选产品”。文中有两处提到“绿色认证”，其一是庄臣公司遭到集体诉讼的事例，但并未提及“集体诉讼”是消费者发起的，故不能得出 C 项“他们对当前的绿色认证存在疑虑”。

48 [C]【定位】根据题干中的 SC Johnson 和 the class-action lawsuits 定位至第 7 段第 2 句。

【解析】本题询问在集体诉讼案中，庄臣公司被指控的罪名是什么。第 7 段第 2 句指出，2008 到 2009 年间，庄臣公司遭到集体诉讼，被指在其清洁产品上使用“绿色清单”标签。第 3 句指出诉讼认为该标签具有误导性，原因是“会使消费者误认为该产品已通过第三方认证”。C 项“它误导消费者相信他们的产品已获得第三方认证”与原文意思一致，其中 misled 对应原文的 misleading,故 C 项为答案。

【干扰项排除】A 项“它让消费者认为其所有产品都是真正的绿色产品”，涉案的只是庄臣公司的清洁产品，并未说是其所有产品，A 项可排除。本文未提及庄臣公司“授权第三方为其产品打上环保标签”和“销售不在官方„绿色清单‟中的清洁产品”，故 B、D 两项也可排除。

49[A]【定位】根据题干中的 Christopher Beard 定位至第 8 段。 【解析】本题询问 Christopher Beard 如何为该公司的标签行为作辩解。本段讲到 Christopher Beard 对本公司在绿色清单体系所取得的成就感到骄傲，并且相信他们能在这些“集体诉讼”案子里胜出，然而他也承认这个（绿色标签）领域很难规范、指引。由此可知，Christopher Beard 认为那时候在绿色标签事项上没有明确的指导方针，刚好对应文章开头说的如今美国联邦贸易委员会关于绿色标签的提议，因此 A 项为答案。

【干扰项排除】虽然使用生态环保标签是市场风行的做法，但是无法确定给产品加上自己公司的认证这一做法是否普遍，而且 C 项“符合市场的普遍做法”也不是 Christopher Beard 的辩护观点，故不选。文章未提及 B 项“其公司产品广为公众接受”和 D 项“法律不要求第三方认证”，也可排除。

50[B]【定位】根据题干直接定位至第 11 段第 2 句。

【解析】本题询问凯文?威廉引用的 Wild West 所指的意义。第 11 段第 2 句先指出当前绿色认证的乱象犹如往昔的“西大荒”，随后指出具体乱在哪些方面：人人都可以宣称自己是环保的，与历史上美国西部拓荒时期的无政府混乱状态如出一辙，因此 B 项“每家公司在绿色标签这方面都有自己的做法”与该句表述相符，为本题答案。

【干扰项排除】文章指出各公司竞相推出各自的绿色环保宣传或广告，而非“竞相生产绿色产品”，故排除 A 项。C 项“消费者对有绿色标签的产品很狂热”、D 项“西部地区所生产的任何产品都可以标记为绿色产品”曲解了 “the Wild West”中 wild 和 west 的意义。

51[B]【定位】根据题干中的 America's education system 定位至第 1 段。

【解析】本题询问文章对美国教育系统的评价。文章首段即明确指出作者的观点：美国的教育系统不再是通往机遇的阶梯，已然成为将不平等代代相传的体系。可见作者认为教育原本具有的消除不平等的功能已不存在，B 项“对消除不平等毫无作用”为答案。

【干扰项排除】第 1 句指出美国的教育系统不再是通往机遇的阶梯，但并非变成了“为富人提供通往机遇的阶梯”，故排除 A 项。后半句指出教育系统变成了将不平等代代相传的体系，并不是指教育系统不变，C 项“几代人以来基本上保持不变”曲解其意，故排除；文章未提及教育体系具有 D 项“将几代人培养成有责任感的公民”的功能，也可排除。

52 [B]【定位】根据题干中的 inner-city schools 定位至第 3 段第 1 句。 【解析】本题询问内城区学校表现不佳的主要原因。第 3 段首句指出，内城区学校表现糟糕的主要原因不是教师工会，而是 poverty(贫穷）。与 poverty 同义的 B 项“缺乏财政来源”为答案。题干中的 is chiefly responsible for 对应原文的 main reason, undesirable performance 对应 do poorly。 【干扰项排除】原文中只是提到主要原因不在于教师工会，而是贫穷，A 项“不合格教师”非主要原因。文章内容未涉及 C 项“不良的学习环境”和 D 项“潜意识的种族歧视”，也可排除。

53[C]【定位】根据题干中的 the union 及题干询问内容可定位至第 4 段第 1、2 句。

【解析】本题询问作者的观点，工会应该如何作为来赢得公众支持。上段末尾提到工会抵制市长采取的一些措施，本段第 1 句提出了作者的观点：如果工会只是致力于获取更高的补偿，他会赞同(sympathetic)。第 2 句进一步说明为什么工会应该致力于获取更高的补偿金：只有高薪才能够吸引优秀人才到贫困地区的学校任教。因此工会应该“为教师争取更高的报酬”,C 项正确。

【干扰项排除】工会抵制了市长采取的一些措施，A 项“帮助市政府改革学校”可排除。基于本文，教师工会的职能主要是为教师提供保护和争取福利，不包括 B 项“为内城区学校提供建设性的建议”和 D 项“帮助教师提高教学质量”。

54 [D]【定位】根据题干中的 the gold standard study, Harvard and Columbia University scholars 定位至第 5 段第 2 句。

【解析】本题询问哈佛大学和哥伦比亚大学的学者开展的金标准研究的结果。因此该句 found 后的宾语从句即为答案：即使是在极度贫困地区的学校，教师也总是会对教育产生巨大的，或积极或消极的影响。因此，D 项“学生的表现与教师密切相关”为答案，体现了教师对教育所产生的影响。题干中的 finding 是原文 found 的词性转换。

【干扰项排除】文章中提及部分内城区学校的师资不佳，但并非该研究发现的结果，因此 A 项“很多内城区学校的教师无法胜任他们的工作”可排除。文章未提及内城区学校学生的行为以及他们对教师的态度，因此 B 项“大部分内城区的孩子经常翘课”和 C 项“很多学生对他们的教师不满”也可排除。

55 [A]【定位】根据题干中的 Chicago union's, demand 和 an insult to students 定位至最后三段。

【解析】本题询问为什么说芝加哥工会的要求是对学生的侮辱。第 9 段指出芝加哥工会坚持认为那些被解聘的（通常是不称职的）教师拥有优先聘用权，作者认为这对学生是个侮辱，第 10 和第 11 段对此作具体解释，指出不应过度保护这些人的工作权益，一旦满足工会要求、保护这些人的权益，学生的权益就会被牺牲掉。因此 A 项“以牺牲学生为代价保护不称职的教师”为答案，at the expense of 是原文中 sacrifices 的同义转换。

【干扰项排除】文章未涉及工会对学生辨别和学习能力的评估，B 项“低估了学生辨别好老师和坏老师的能力”、D 项“完全忽视学生在学习过程中的主动性”均可排除。文章未提及歧视问题，C 项“让学生感到在多方面遭受歧视”也可排除。

翻译参考答案 表达难点

参考译文

Innovation in China is developing at an unprecedented speed. In order to catch up with developed countries in the world as soon as possible, in recent years China has increased fund for development and research sharply . Chinese universities and institutes are actively carrying out innovative researches, which cover ranging from big data to biochemistry, from new energy to robots and various high-tech fields. They also work with park,which makes innovation commercialization. Meanwhile,regardless products or business model,Chinese entrepreneurs are making every endeavor to be the innovative pioneers to adapt the constant changes in consumption markets in and out of China and increasing demands.