# 样题及解析

一、"国才高端" 样题

口头沟通

### Task 1

Read the following passage and then listen to a **2**-minute lecture on the same topic from a different perspective. Summarize the points made in the lecture and explain how the points respond to those made in the reading passage. Note-taking is allowed while you read and listen.

You will have 2 minutes to read the passage, 2 minutes to prepare and 90 seconds to speak.

### Reading passage

One of the predominant and most controversial debates confounding the international community has to do with the use of nuclear energy, and it is likely to be an ongoing debate. In spite of what the opponents claim, the proponents of nuclear energy have put forth credible rationale to justify its use.

To find an alternative energy source that is affordable, many nations have gradually replaced fossil fuels with nuclear energy. As the price of oil has been soaring, nations have opted to use inexpensive nuclear energy. In fact, nuclear energy has proven to be a cheaper source for generating electricity than oil, gas, or even coal.

A major concern for installing nuclear reactors stems from the workers who are constantly exposed to radiation. However, this is groundless. In the U.S. there has been no evidence of any nuclear power plant worker complaining of any form of sickness coming from radiation. According to one study, death rates from cancer among workers in nuclear power plants are no higher than those of the general population.

Please put on your headphones. Now listen to a part of a lecture on the topic you have just read about.

### **Scripts**

#### Narrator: Now listen to a part of a lecture on the topic you have just read about.

Whenever we look into a crucial issue, we must never forget to study it thoroughly before coming to any conclusions, but the benefit of nuclear energy is one area where people often fail to apply this principle.

If you think nuclear energy is a cheaper source of energy, you are only looking at one side of the coin. Once a nuclear power plant is constructed, it will generate energy that is more cost-effective than fossil fuels. But it must be noted that constructing a nuclear power plant calls for astronomical costs, and as a matter of fact, over the last two decades the cost of building a new nuclear power plant rose over threefold. On top of this huge expense, the existing electric power plants and other energy generators will either be replaced or reduced in productivity, which means wasting people's tax dollars.

Also, we cannot leave out potential health hazards to workers when construction of nuclear power plants becomes the center of the controversy. It is an undeniable fact that any worker on the premises of a plant will be exposed to dangerous radiation. Although some say it is a minimal amount, the important point is that they are still exposed to it almost daily. And we may be led to think that there have been no cases of serious illness involving workers associated with exposure to radiation. But have you ever thought that this may be because these occupational illnesses take a long time to manifest themselves? In light of these facts, we must be more cautious before we begin to resort to nuclear energy as our principal energy source.

#### Task 2

Read the following passage and answer the question for debate.

You will have 3 minutes to read the passage, 2 minutes to prepare and 2 minutes to give your response.

### Reading passage

### The Cost of Cool

A huge amount of air conditioning will be installed globally in coming years, and the implications for climate change are profound. Air conditioning is still a relative rarity in many countries, including those with very hot climates. But as these countries boom in wealth and population and extend electricity to more people, the projections are clear: A huge amount of air conditioning will be installed globally in

coming years, not just for comfort but also as a health necessity.

Air-conditioner sales are now increasing in India, Indonesia and Brazil by between 10 percent and 15 percent annually, according to a 2015 report by researchers at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory. India is the biggest country primed for air-conditioning growth and associated greenhouse emissions, said Durwood Zaelke, president of the Institute for Governance and Sustainable Development, which focuses on short-term, high-impact fixes to climate problems. For Mexico, the study projected air conditioning over the 21st century to grow from 13 percent of homes to potentially 81 percent of homes.

Overall, the Berkeley Laboratory report projects that the world is poised to install 700 million air conditioners by 2030 and 1.6 billion by 2050. In terms of electricity use and greenhouse-gas emissions, that's like adding several new countries.

### QUESTION



Imagine you are a delegate attending an international conference on greenhouse gas emission and climate change. Regarding the airconditioning issue mentioned in the above passage, some delegates have proposed an initiative to discourage the use of air-conditioners worldwide.

However, you represent delegates who **DISAGREE** with this proposal. Please illustrate your reasons why you are against this initiative. You are China Language Assessment in the language Assess expected to provide your own argument(s) with analysis to support your

You will hear a speech delivered by a Chinese official at the opening of an international conference on HIV/AIDS. The speech is divided into a number of segments and at the end of each segment you'll hear a tone. You are expected to start interpreting after the tone. Now interpret the speech into English.

尊敬的各位国际组织代表、嘉宾、媒体朋友们:

大家好!

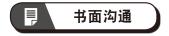
首先,非常感谢各位出席由中国艾滋病防治协会举办的2016艾滋病防控国际研讨会。[TONE]//[TONE]

众所周知,艾滋病是一种危害性极大的传染病,有较高的死亡率。到目前为止,国际上已经通过了很多相关的政治宣言,也开展了很多具体的活动和项目来防控艾滋病。以中国政府为例,自80年代中国发现首例艾滋病病例以来,政府高度重视艾滋病防治工作。[TONE]//[TONE] 习近平主席和李克强总理多次参加"世界艾滋病日"活动,看望艾滋病患者,研究部署艾滋病防治工作。中国艾滋病防治投入不断加大,中央财政防治专项经费由2003年的2.7亿元增长到2014年的31.3亿元,累计投入178亿元。[TONE]//[TONE]

去年,联合国艾滋病规划署提出了到2030年结束艾滋病流行的目标。这个目标的提出是有很多数据支持的。截至2015年6月,估计全球约有1580万名艾滋病感染者接受了抗病毒药物治疗,而这一数字在2010年和2005年分别仅为750万和220万。所以,虽然估计在2014年年底全球仍有3690万人感染艾滋病病毒,但通过一系列防控措施,这个目标还是很有希望实现的。[TONE]//[TONE]

中国政府赞赏和支持这一全球战略目标,目前正在制定遏制与防治艾滋病的"十三五"行动计划。我们会加大工作力度,切实保障政策落实,探索能够发挥相关各方优势的工作模式,动员一切资源和力量,尽早实现艾滋病防控的国家和全球目标。我也恳切地希望国际组织和社会各界能够对此给予支持和帮助。[TONE]//[TONE]

最后,我衷心希望能与在座的各位一起共同促进中国和全球的艾滋病防控工作,力争让艾滋病不再困扰人类!谢谢! [TONE]//[TONE]



Read the following documents written by different authors and answer the questions in your own words within **60** minutes, using continuous prose of **100–150** words to answer each question.

### **Energy Security**

#### Questions:

- Summarize the claim and reasons the author of **Document 1** mentions for energy shortage.
- b) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the author's reasoning in **Document 1**.
- c) Both **Document 1** and **Document 2** advocate domestic oil drilling, at least in part. Which one is more convincing? Why?

#### Document 1

The U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) announced that it has opened an investigation into whether futures traders conspired to drive up oil prices. We doubt the investigation is necessary; when one considers breakneck economic development in some developing countries, the weak U.S. dollar, and the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), one hardly needs the services of the CFTC to solve the mystery of the oil-price spike.

But there is a group of people conspiring to make energy more expensive for Americans. That group is the U.S. Congress. By refusing to open domestic lands and coastal waters for energy exploration, Congress is keeping billions of barrels of oil off the market. OPEC would be proud, and must be pleased.

Critics of proposals to open these areas for business argue that it would take up to 10 years to bring any new supplies online. Of course, they were using this same reason 10 years ago, and if they hadn't prevailed then the U.S. would be less dependent on foreign oil today.

They also argue that Congress should be encouraging renewable energy sources such as solar power, wind power, and biofuels rather than opening the spigots on new sources of petroleum. But the simple fact of the matter is that solar power and wind power cannot take the place of nonrenewables in the U.S. economy. As for biofuels such as corn ethanol, the 2007 mandate requiring the production of 36 billion gallons by 2022 has exacerbated an increase in world food prices without doing anything to lessen the pain at the pump.

Superior U.S. technology has made it possible to drill in the environmentally sensitive areas off our coasts with minimal disturbance to the surrounding ecosystem. It is better to

increase production in the U.S. than to allow high prices to spur increased production in countries with worse environmental track records. With oil nearing \$140 a barrel, there are no good reasons for keeping this supply off the market.

Nor are there any good reasons for artificially making energy more expensive, though congressional Democrats (and a few Republicans) recently attempted to do just that. First, the Senate tried to pass a cap-and-trade bill. By rationing the use of fossil fuels, the bill would have led to higher coal, natural-gas, and petroleum prices, even though the prices of those commodities are already at historic highs. Fortunately, an adequate number of GOP senators banded together to kill the bill. Even some Senate Democrats reportedly began to wonder about the political wisdom of pushing through higher energy prices.

Undaunted, Senate Democrats proposed a windfall-profits tax on U.S. oil companies. The Congressional Research Service found that the last time Congress imposed one, it reduced domestic production.

Republican senators stymied the windfall-profits tax, also, but with several Senate seats in danger and a presidential nominee who supports energy rationing, whether the GOP can continue to fight effectively for a cheap energy agenda remains an open question. The CFTC is investigating oil-price fixing, but where is the agency that will protect Americans from Congress?

### Document 2

Every U.S. president since Richard Nixon has expressed concern about America's growing dependence on imported oil. But effective action has proved elusive: Oil imports have more than doubled in the past 35 years – from 30% at the time of the first oil shock in 1973 to around 65% today.

Yet the collapse in world energy demand and the fall of energy prices present a rare, once-in-a-generation opportunity. Congress and the Obama administration can work with energy producers to craft an energy policy that creates jobs, expands and diversifies the nation's energy supply, generates government revenue, and protects the environment.

Reaching those goals begins with rejecting the false choice between "drill, baby, drill" and a near-exclusive focus on alternative energies and conservation. An "all-of-the-above" approach holds far more promise.

President Barack Obama seems to recognize this. In his address to Congress this week, he spoke forthrightly about the need to tackle climate change – while acknowledging the role of hydrocarbons in the overall energy mix, and emphasizing the need for energy security and efficiency. At BP we welcome his commitment to "invest \$15 billion a year to develop technologies like wind power and solar power, advanced biofuels, clean coal and more efficient cars and trucks built right here in America."

BP has already demonstrated its commitment to a diverse energy portfolio. We're the largest producer of oil and gas in the U.S. We're also investing more than \$8 billion over 10

years to develop solar, wind, hydrogen power and biofuels. We support energy conservation and efficiency, as well as addressing climate change via a cap-and-trade system to harness the power of the market to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

But if the country is to gain full value from the technology, knowledge and expertise possessed by BP and its major competitors, I'd like to offer policy makers a few suggestions.

First, energy providers and governments must have confidence in one another. An adversarial stance does nothing to increase the supply of energy. Regulatory policies need to be sensible, stable and right the first time. 39

Second, energy security can only be built on a solid foundation of free markets and free trade. Two-thirds of the world's oil is traded across international borders. This huge and agile market makes it possible to respond quickly to supply disruptions, such as hurricanes or political unrest. Tariffs, heavy taxes, or restrictions on the free movement of petroleum products interfere with that process.

Third, transitional incentives are needed to make low-carbon energy competitive with other energy sources, and to kick-start technologies for large-scale carbon abatement, such as carbon capture and storage. But these incentives should taper away over time, so costs are driven down and the market can take over as quickly as possible.

Finally, America must stop looking to others for the oil it needs and actively develop its own hydrocarbon endowment. Even with the rapid growth of alternatives, fossil fuels will continue providing most of the energy Americans consume for decades into the future.

The search for new sources of domestic crude has been constrained by a lack of access to promising areas, notably the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Resource estimates for closed areas exceed 100 billion barrels of oil, with 30 billion recoverable with today's technology and at today's prices.

Opening up the OCS would enhance America's energy security. Moreover, a new study by ICF International estimates that it could create as many as 76,000 new jobs and generate a total of nearly \$1.4 trillion in new government revenue by 2030.

No one in the energy business thinks America can drill its way to energy security. But a policy based exclusively or even primarily on conservation and efficiency is a recipe for ongoing scarcity and economic decline.

The prize is great and the time is right. When the world economy begins to recover – and it will - demand for energy will rise and the moment will likely have passed. We are extending our hand. We hope Washington policy makers will grasp it.

You (Carl Levinson) are a commentator working for *The Reviewer*, a post that includes columns on hot issues. Recently, a reader sent a letter about the new product – driverless car. In the letter, he expressed his worry that this invention was another signal that humans are being threatened by the controlling power of AI (artificial intelligence). Write a **commentary** to address the reader's concern.

Write about 350 words within 40 minutes.

### Task 3

The following is an excerpt from a company's annual report of social responsibility. Translate it into English suitable for publishing within **40** minutes.

去年,集团大力开展员工权益保护和关爱行动,在合作伙伴中深入推进诚信合规、合作共赢理念,加强安全生产、环境保护、食品药品安全工作,创新社会公益、社区共建活动方式,收到了良好成效。集团被国资委评为"节能减排优秀企业",被中国社科院评为中国企业社会公益"五星级企业",这代表了社会各界对集团社会责任工作的肯定。

虽然我们的社会责任工作取得一定成效,但在履行社会责任方面仍然任重而道远。我们要努力转变过往存在的重经济责任轻其他责任、重股东权益轻其他相关方权益、重舆情轻预防、重报告编制轻践行融合等现象,更加认真地倾听来自员工、客户、合作伙伴等相关方的意见和呼声,直面不足,通过聚焦实质性议题,以行动推动问题的解决。

### 二、"国才高端"样题解析

## 口头沟通

### Task 1

### 任务说明

"发言总结"任务主要考查考生概括内容要点的能力。考生要注意,与以往出现的考查单一语言技能的任务不同,这是一个读、听、说结合型任务。任务要求考生阅读一篇200词左右的短文,然后听一段2分钟左右的发言,短文与发言的话题一致(可能涉及国际政治、经济、文化、科技、环保等领域),但观点可能相左或相互支撑。考生需要口头概括发言要点,并阐明发言要点与短文要点的关联。

### **答题思路**

作答"发言总结"任务时,考生必须正确理解任务要求。这项任务明确要求考生总结发言中的基本观点与主要细节,并且指出它与短文要点的关联。这种关联可能指发言回应了短文中的某种质疑,也有可能指发言对短文提出了某种质疑,还有可能指发言支撑了短文的要点等等。若想清晰表达发言与短文的关联,考生就必须提炼短文的主要观点与细节,并做好笔记。在此基础上再听发言,才能有的放矢。听的过程中,考生更要做好笔记,只有这样,才有可能在口头表达中准确呈现主要信息。此外,考生需要注意的是,作答本任务时,只对材料进行总结即可,无须呈现自己的观点。现以样题为例阐述答题思路:

考生首先应该在2分钟之内,快速阅读短文,提炼出短文的核心观点及主要细节,并做好笔记。 将短文的提纲迅速梳理出来,能极大减轻后续听力理解的负担。短文笔记样例如下:

### The passage

Major point: Good reasons for using nuclear energy

1st reason: Cheap

- > Supporting details:
  - 1) Oil price rising
  - 2) Cheaper for generating electricity than oil, gas, coal

2nd reason: Safe

- > Supporting details:
  - 1) No evidence of sickness coming from radiation in nuclear power plants
  - 2) Death rates from cancer no higher than those of general population

然后,考生需要听一个2分钟左右的发言。注意在听发言时,短文材料会在电脑屏幕上消失,这 就要求考生不仅要关注发言中的观点和主要细节并做好笔记,同时还要注意发言与短文要点的关联。 发言笔记样例如下:

#### The lecture

Major point: Disadvantages of using nuclear energy

1st reason: Not cheap

- > Supporting details:
  - 1) Building a nuclear power plant costing very much
  - 2) Other energy generators replaced or reduced

2nd reason: Not safe

- > Supporting details:
  - 1) Exposing to radiation almost daily
  - 2) Taking a long time to manifest the illness

两个材料对比来看,本样题中发言对短文的观点和细节都提出了质疑或反对,两篇材料的结构 和逻辑都比较清晰。如果考生能够梳理出如下提纲,那么,口头总结就水到渠成。

	The lecture		The passage
Major point	Disadvantages of using nuclear energy	Opposing	Good reasons for using nuclear energy
1st reason	Not cheap	Opposing	Cheap
Supporting	Building a nuclear power plant costing very much	Challenging 30	Oil price rising
details	Other energy generators replaced or reduced	Challenging	Cheaper for generating electricity than oil, gas, coal
2nd reason	Not safe	Opposing	Safe
Supporting	Exposing to radiation almost daily	Challenging	No evidence of sickness coming from radiation in nuclear power plants
details	Taking a long time to manifest the illness	Challenging	Death rates from cancer no higher than those of general population

考生作答时还要考虑内容的完整性和语言使用的准确性。切记:不能只是分别总结发言和短文 的要点,一定要指出它们之间的关联。

### **任务说明**

"焦点论辩"任务主要考查考生理解材料观点并进行辩驳的能力,同时也考查考生在短时间内进行有效思考、分析、表达的综合思辨能力。任务要求考生阅读一篇300词左右的文章,按指定角色进行2分钟的口头论辩。阅读文章的主要内容可能涉及某一具有争议的国际热点、时事要闻或焦点事件。

### 答题思路

作答"焦点论辩"任务时,考生应就给定立场阐述自己的观点并进行论证。一般来说,应达到以下要求:

### 1. 论点明确

开头应用1—2句话简要介绍自己的主要论点,如有多于一个论点,应给出预览,然后就所介绍的论点展开论辩。

#### 2. 论述充分

在每一个论点下,考生都应给出论点的支撑,即所有能支持论点成立的论据,包括但不限于数据、事例、案例、证据、现状陈述等。同时,考生应有较为充分的论证过程,即展开说明论据为什么能支持论点成立。

#### 3. 表达有效

考生应在短时间内尽量用简洁有效、准确流畅的语言来表达自己的主要想法。

现以样题为例阐述答题思路:

考生首先应该在3分钟之内,快速有效地阅读所给文章,理解文章大意;然后,理清问题要求,明确立场。具体来说,本样题提供的阅读材料介绍了世界范围内空调普及与使用的基本情况,包括某些地区空调使用情况的具体数据。文章多为描述性内容,而非评论性内容,即只客观介绍现状与问题,并未包括与此相关的人为或主观评价。注意问题的题干部分已经指定了考生的角色和立场,即作为国际会议代表,针对"降低空调的使用率来实现环保"这一提案表明反对态度,并给出原因进行论证分析。

然后,考生需用2分钟时间准备一场时长2分钟的口头论辩。与客观描述性的阅读文章不同,考生的论辩应以评述或评论性内容为主,即基于所给事实或现状展开自己的观点,即使列出描述性的数据、事例或现状,也是为说明或论证观点而服务。切忌仅罗列文章给出的数据或其他所知论据,而不做任何评述、分析或解读。通过论辩,考生应体现自己对现实与问题的思考,而不是仅强调现实或问题本身。

### ● 任务说明

"交替传译"任务考查考生进行汉英交替传译的能力。任务要求考生听一段600字左右的会议发言,将其译为英文。会议发言按讲话内容和长度自然切分成若干个小的语段(segments),语段后有提示音(tone),提示"发言暂时中断",考生应在接下来的时间内进行翻译,考试系统会自动进行录音。考试过程中考生可按自己的口译习惯使用考场提供的纸张做笔记。

### 参考译文

Distinguished representatives of international organizations, delegates, friends from the media,

Good morning.

First of all, thank you very much for coming to the 2016 International Symposium on AIDS Prevention and Control, which is hosted by the Chinese Association of AIDS Prevention and Treatment.

As is known to all, AIDS is a major infectious disease with a high mortality. So far the international community has adopted quite a few political declarations on AIDS and conducted many specific activities and programs for AIDS prevention and control. Take the Chinese government as an example. Since the identification of the first case in China in the 1980s, the government has attached great importance to AIDS prevention and treatment. President Xi Jinping and Premier Li Keqiang have attended the World AIDS Day activities many times. They have visited AIDS patients and provided guidance to AIDS prevention and treatment. The government input has been constantly on the rise and the earmarked funding from the central budget has increased from 270 million yuan in 2003 to 3.13 billion yuan in 2014, totaled 17.8 billion yuan.

Last year, UNAIDS proposed the objective to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030, which has been supported by a lot of data. By June 2015, it was estimated that there had been 15.8 million AIDS-infected people received anti-viral treatment. This figure was only 7.5 million in 2010 and 2.2 million in 2005. Therefore, even though it was estimated that by the end of 2014, there were still 36.9 million people living with AIDS in the world, with a series of prevention and control measures, it is quite likely that this objective would be achieved.

The Chinese government endorses this global strategic objective. To support its realization, we are now developing the action plan against AIDS for the 13th five-year development period. We would strengthen our efforts to implement the relevant policies. New modes of work would be explored to bring into play the advantages of stakeholders. All available resources would be pooled to realize as early as possible both the national and global objectives. In this regard, support and help from international organizations and stakeholders would be highly appreciated.

Finally, it is my sincere hope that we can join our efforts against AIDS in China and in the whole world so that it would no longer be a public health threat. Thank you.

### 逐段点评

样题是一篇典型的国际会议发言稿,有比较完整的开场白、主体内容和结束语,旨在全面考查 考生为国际会议发言进行交替传译的能力。

第一段是开场白,点出会议的主办方和主题。考生应能识别出"中国艾滋病防治协会",并很快译出 Chinese Association of AIDS Prevention and Treatment。这里并不是要求考生能够脱口而出准确翻译所有机构的英文名称,而是能够听辨出这是一个从事艾滋病防治工作的专业协会,并了解机构名称的一般翻译方法。同理,考生应能识别出此次大会的内容是"艾滋病防控",并将大会名称译为 the 2016 International Symposium on AIDS Prevention and Control。另外,这一段虽然内容并不复杂,但译成英文时需要注意句子的结构,可采用断句或是添加从句的方式将原文内容完整译出。

第二段是关于艾滋病政策的介绍。在总体说明了有很多相关政策和活动后,具体介绍了中国的 艾滋病防治工作。考生应能听辨出原文的语篇结构,并在口译中体现出同样的结构。另外,最后一 句中出现多处数字,考生要注意准确加以记录和转换。

第三段介绍联合国艾滋病规划署(UNAIDS)的工作目标。这段话中也出现多处数字,而且既有 具体的数值又有多个年份,对考生的数字笔记和转换有较高的要求。这一段虽然只有几个中文句子, 但涉及用数据来论证观点、因果关系和转折关系等逻辑,考生要能够准确地进行听辨并组织译文。

第四段主要阐述中国政府的艾滋病防治政策和立场。第一句听辨时要抓住发言中提到的"全球战略目标"和"'十三五'行动计划"。第二句连续出现多个动词短语,是一个典型的中文长句,考生在做笔记和翻译时应理清各动词短语之间的关系,适当断句并补出相应的逻辑关系。第三句单就句子本身而言,相对比较简单,但应译出"国际组织"和"社会各界",尤其不应漏译后者。此外,要体会到第三句话是向听众,也就是国际组织和社会各界,发出呼吁,翻译时需要尽量体现出祈使的语气,可用 may I 这样委婉一些的句式,或是 support and help would be highly appreciated 这样的被动语态。

最后一段是一句非常典型的结束语,译出"让我们大家一起努力"和"实现有关目标"的意思即可,不必拘泥于"艾滋病不再困扰人类"的具体表达方式。

总体而言,这篇汉英交传会议发言的层次比较清楚,语段内各句子之间有着一定的逻辑联系,考生应能较好地听辨出发言的逻辑,理清层次,有条理地将听到的发言内容——译出,展现自己的语言分析和组织能力。同时,该考题也综合考查了考生的英文语音、语调、词汇积累和句式掌握能力。

# 书面沟通

### Task 1

### 任务说明

"时评分析"任务主要考查考生总结、分析和评价信息的能力。任务要求考生阅读两篇关于同一 议题的材料后,总结观点、分析证据、评价论证优缺点等。这两篇材料从不同视角阐述同一议题, 总词数在1300词左右。考生应用自己的话总结文章的论点,分析证据的优缺点,对比论证的效果和 策略。每个小问题的回答篇幅应在100—150词。

### 答题思路

考生在作答"时评分析"任务之前,应注意区分两篇阅读材料的论点、论据和论证方式。样题就是要求考生阅读两篇从不同角度撰写的涉及"能源"话题的文章,并回答三个小问题:

- a) Summarize the claim and reasons the author of **Document 1** mentions for energy shortage.
- b) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the author's reasoning in **Document 1**.
- c) Both **Document 1** and **Document 2** advocate domestic oil drilling, at least in part. Which one is more convincing? Why?
- 1. 作答第一小题时,考生需认真阅读材料1,概括其主要论点,并阐明支撑其论点的论据。 考生应注意将重要信息提取出来,并用自己的语言概括,要做到条理清晰,切勿抄袭原句。

在材料1中,作者指出,美国国会遏制国内原油的开采及强调替代性能源的使用,导致美国过于依赖石油进口。为了证明这一观点,作者提出:可再生能源并不能取代矿物燃料,同时,美国也能够通过先进的开采技术及环保措施,科学地开采原油。考生将这一观点及论据阐释清楚即可。例如:

The author of Document 1 claims that the U.S. Congress is responsible for keeping Americans more dependent on foreign oil by focusing on alternative energies and discouraging domestic oil drilling. The author argues that renewable energy sources cannot replace fossil fuels in America and that the demand for biofuels will push up world food prices. Moreover, according to the author, the U.S. is in a better position to tap into the new sources of crude given its advanced drilling technology and better environmental track record. Above all, the author holds that congressional Democrats are heading for an expensive energy agenda since they have attempted to ration the use of fossil fuels and impose a windfall-profits tax on U.S. oil companies.

2. 第二小题中,考生需评价材料1的论证过程的优缺点,包括论据是否有力、充实、可信。论据一般分为两大类:一类是事实论据,包括史实和现实的事例;另一类是理论论据,包括公理、格言和被大众公认的名人名言。材料1第四段中,作者在论证生物燃料无法替代不可再生资源时,就使用了事实论据——the 2007 mandate 曾经要求生产360亿加仑生物能源,结果却导致世界粮食价格

上涨。这个事实论据非常有力,它使作者的观点更加可信。考生如若认为作者的某些论证不够有力,也可提出改进建议,只要回答符合逻辑、言之有理即可。例如:

The author's first reason that "solar power and wind power cannot take the place of nonrenewables in the U.S. economy" would be stronger if detailed explanations were provided. However, when it comes to biofuels, the author uses solid evidence, namely, "the 2007 mandate", to illustrate the adverse effect of producing biofuels, which leads to world food price hike. The author's second reason is pretty strong in that it points out the superiority of American drilling technology and U.S. capacity of doing "minimal disturbance to the surrounding ecosystem" in comparison with other countries. This reason can be made stronger by indicating what the reduction rate of oil price would be like if the U.S. were to increase the domestic supply of energy. By comparison, the author's third reason is strongest in that it uses two pieces of evidence, namely, a cap-and-trade bill and a windfall-profits tax proposal, to show the Senate is trying to discourage domestic oil drilling.

3. 第三小题要求考生对比两篇材料的论证效果,找出异同,分析论证策略。作答此题时,考生需先明确提出自己的观点,指出哪篇材料更有说服力,随后阐明理由。考生可通过分析作者思路是否清晰,论证逻辑是否严谨,论据是否充足可靠,是否采用了举例论证、对比论证、引用论证等多种策略使论证更加有力,从而证明自己提出的观点。例如:

I think Document 2 is more convincing than Document 1 when it comes to supporting domestic oil drilling. Although both documents mention the advanced U.S. drilling technology which could make domestic oil drilling feasible and environmentally friendly, Document 2 recommends that the government should boost its energy security by opening up the ideal drilling area (the Outer Continental Shelf) with estimated recoverable barrels of oil. Document 2 also uses statistics to show how the government would benefit from domestic drilling in terms of job creation and revenue generation by 2030. Compared with Document 1, Document 2 is better at using the strategy that statistics speak louder than words.

#### 作答建议

考生作答"时评分析"任务时,应仔细阅读材料和题目,确保正确理解作者的观点;然后用自己的话列出作者的论点;同时关注论据是否充实,可提出改进建议,但要避免回答完全脱离给定材料的内容;考生可以采用对比论证策略,并对论证提供细节支撑。

### ● 任务说明

"要事评论"任务主要考查考生根据给定的情境,以特定身份向指定对象阐释并论证个人观点的能力。任务要求考生针对国内外关注的热点议题、人文话题等进行观点阐发和论证。作答应紧扣话题,观点明确,逻辑清晰,理据有效,语言得体。由于考生在题目中被赋予某一特定背景身份进行写作,因此文体还应契合该情境下的措辞特点。写作篇幅应在350词左右。

### 答题思路

考生作答"要事评论"任务时,应在仔细审题、明确话题的基础上,确立论点,继而在明确作者身份的基础上确立写作目的,然后进行阐述。现以样题为例进行分析:

首先,本任务所探讨的话题由无人驾驶汽车所引发。这一产品的诞生,其正面和负面影响引起 众人议论纷纷,题目中所聚焦的观点是这一发明预示了人工智能对人类的威胁。可见,任务的核心 话题并非是无人驾驶汽车的优劣,而是人工智能对人类的影响。

其次,任务中的作者身份是《评论》焦点关注类栏目的时事评论员,此次的写作目的是借由读者来信所提到的"对人类日益受到人工智能技术威胁而担忧"这件事,发表对这一观点的评论。可见,文章不是简单的回信,而是供所有《评论》读者阅读的时评。

因此,考生的作答需包含的要素有:对"无人驾驶汽车所代表的人工智能技术对人类的影响" 所持有的观点,对这一观点的论述,支持这一观点的论据。此外,考生要注意时评文章的文体特征。 例文如下:

People around the world are tuned in to the latest advancements in driverless car technology. While many people regard it as the greatest disruptive innovation to travel that we have experienced in a century, one of our readers has recently sent a letter to express his worry. He has made a strong point that this invention could be another signal for men being threatened by the controlling power of AI.

We are entering the Age of the Internet of Things, in which Internet-connected "things" will monitor our home, our health and our habits in order to keep our pantry stocked, our utilities regulated and our life under control and relatively worry-free. The key word here, however, is *control*.

Between driverless cars that completely lack a steering wheel, accelerator, or brake pedal, and smart pills embedded with computer chips, sensors and robots, we are poised to outpace the imaginations of science fiction writers such as Philip K. Dick and Isaac Asimov.

Moreover, given the speed and trajectory at which these technologies are developing, it won't be long before these devices are operating entirely independent of their human creators, which poses a whole new set of worries. As technology expert Nicholas Carr notes, "As soon as you allow robots, or software

programs, to act freely in the world, they're going to run up against ethically fraught situations and face hard choices that can't be resolved through statistical models. That will be true of self-driving cars, selfflying drones, and battlefield robots, just as it's already true, on a lesser scale, with automated vacuum cleaners and lawnmowers."

For instance, just as the robotic vacuum, Roomba, makes no distinction between a dust bunny and an insect, weaponized drones will be incapable of distinguishing between a fleeing criminal and someone merely jogging down a street. For that matter, how do we defend ourselves against a robotic cop that has been programmed to respond to any perceived threat with violence? Unfortunately, in our race to the future, we have failed to consider what such dependence on technology might mean for our humanity.

I'm not suggesting we all become Luddites. However, we need to be aware of how quickly a helpful device that makes our lives easier can become a harmful weapon that enslaves us.

### 作答建议

考生作答"要事评论"任务时,应首先仔细阅读题目,正确理解话题和写作背景信息;其次要 注意让自己的核心论点紧扣话题,论证逻辑严密、条理清晰,同时提供有力的例证;最后一定要注 意文体特点与写作目的的匹配度。切忌文中无核心论点或论点模糊, 更不要把考题当成应试作文, 无读者意识和文体意识。

### Task 3

### 任务说明

China Languagi "文件翻译"任务考查考生将中文文件翻译成英文的能力。中文文件长度在300字左右,文件类 型包括政府、企业报告等。考生作答时,要注意译文忠实传达原文信息,语言通顺流畅,文体恰当。

### 作答建议

现就样题来具体分析如何完成"文件翻译"任务。题目要求将节选自某公司社会责任年度报告 的部分内容翻译为英文,而且提出翻译的目的是for publishing,所以考生在作答时要格外注意措辞。

在翻译的时候,首先,考生要掌握一些词汇的准确译法。例如,"社会责任""权益保护""诚信 合规""合作共赢"等,这类词汇在英语中都有较为固定的说法,一般不随意改动。类似的还有专有 名词,例如,"国资委""中国社科院"等,也要遵循通行的译法。在翻译"节能减排优秀企业""中 国企业社会公益'五星级企业'"这类定语较长的名词结构时,可以采取释义的方法,把基本意思表 达出来,但同时也要注意语言的简洁。

其次,考生需要具有较强的中文理解和分析能力。这种能力不仅有助于词汇的准确翻译,还有助于考生选择恰当的句法结构,以表达原文含义。例如,原文第一段第一句是一个较长的句子,翻译此句时,考生首先要理解这句话中各个分句之间的关系:哪些分句是并列关系,哪些分句是分述-总说关系。理清这些关系,对于选择恰当的句型、正确体现原文内在的逻辑关系至关重要。翻译第二段第二句时,同样需要类似的分析:考生需要弄清楚哪些短句讲的是具体工作方式的改进,哪些短句讲的是将要采取的总体措施,哪些短句讲的是行动,哪些短句讲的是目的,又有哪些短句讲的是方法。这些理解和分析,都是译文分句、断句,安排主次的重要依据。

再次,要完成好这篇文件翻译,考生还需要具有较强的英文语言表达和组织能力。这就要求考生掌握一些常用短语,例如 achieve good results in, in the effort to, have a long way to go 等。而且,考生需要熟练掌握英文的各种句法,以表达各种不同的逻辑关系,如并列、递进、因果、转折等等。

最后,考生还要注意译文的遣词造句都要使用正式文体,避免使用口语化表达,如连续的独立短句、缩略写法等。

### 参考译文

Last year, the Group achieved good results in its great efforts to promote love and care for the employees and the protection of their rights and interests, spread the concepts of integrity, compliance, and all-win in cooperation among our partners, strengthen work safety, environmental protection, and food and drug safety, and renovate the social welfare and community development activities. The Group was granted the title *Enterprise Excellent in Energy-saving and Emission-reduction* by the State-own Assets Supervision and Administration Commission and the title *Five-star Enterprise* in terms of social responsibility fulfillment by the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, which indicated the social recognition of the Group's efforts made in CSR.

Although some achievements have been made, there is still a long way to go for us to better perform our social responsibilities. We will strive to change the former practices that featured an overemphasis on economic responsibility, shareholders' rights and interests, response to public opinion, and report preparation while neglecting other responsibilities, the rights and interests of other parties, crisis prevention and plan implementation. We will listen more attentively to the opinions and voices of our employees, clients and partners, face our shortcomings and take concrete actions to facilitate the solution to the problems by focusing on the material issues.