



Soviet's New Working Week

A historian investigates how Stalin changed the calendar to keep the Soviet people continually work.

A

< 解析

“There are no fortresses that Bolsheviks cannot storm.” With these words, Stalin expressed the dynamic self-confidence of the Soviet Union’s Five Year Plan: weak and backward Russia was to turn overnight into a powerful modern industrial country. Between 1928 and 1932, production of coal, iron and steel increased at a fantastic rate, and new industrial cities sprang up, along with the world’s biggest dam.

解析

答题

Questions 1

1/10

Between 1928 and 1932, only State supreme controlled by Stalin remained and vanished.

- ☐ (A) industrial proletariat
- ☐ (B) collecting farming
- ☐ (C) new industrial cities
- ☒ (D) private enterprise

解析

Keywords: 1928, 1932, State supreme, Stalin

解析

答题

Questions 1

1/10

D private enterprise

解析

Keywords: 1928, 1932, State supreme, Stalin

原文：正文A段 Private enterprise disappeared in city and country, leaving the State supreme under the dictatorship of Stalin.

翻译：私人企业彻底从民间消失了，让整个国家至高无上的权利都掌握在斯大林的独裁统治下。

解析：判断空格填主语名词。注意：
vanished=disappeared; controlled
by=under the dictatorship of;
remained=leaving。

解析

答题

Questions 1

1/10

Questions 2

2/10

To maximise workers' productivity,
Frederick Winslow Taylor had invented
approaches of

- ☐ (A) efficient robot-like
- ☐ (B) assembly line
- ☐ (C) capitalist models
- ☒ (D) stream-lining effort

解析

答题

Questions 2

2/10

Keywords: Frederick Winslow Taylor

原文： 对应正文B段 Lenin had already been intrigued by the ideas of the American Frederick Winslow Taylor (1856-1915), whose time-motion studies had discovered ways of stream-lining effort so that every worker could produce the maximum.

翻译： 列宁在这方面，已经受到了美国管理学之父泰勒（1856-1915）的启发。泰勒的时间管理研究发现了，流水线作业能够让每个工人的产出最大化。

解析： 注意： To=so that; maximise= maximum; productivity=produce; invented=discovered; approaches=ways。全部划出上述5组同意替换的，是真经派入门弟子。

解析

答题

Questions 2

2/10

Questions 3

3/10

A could enable factories open day and night.

动动雅思杂货铺

- ☐ A extra hour off
- ☒ B three-shift system
- ☐ C shorter day
- ☐ D day and night

解析

解析

答题

Questions 3

3/10

解析

Keywords: day and night

原文：对应正文C段 ...by establishing a three-shift system. This meant that the factories were open day and night and that many had to work at highly undesirable hours.

翻译：.....通过建立一个三班倒体系。这意味着，工厂就能日夜不停地开工，而更多的工人将在非常令人不爽的时间上班了。

解析：该题考查This的指代。注意meant=could enable的同义表达。

Questions 4

4/10

解析

答题

Questions 3

3/10

Questions 4

4/10

..... proposed a plan to keep the machines operating every day.

- ☒ A Yuri Larin
- ☐ B Lenin
- ☐ C Henry Ford
- ☐ D Frederick Winslow Taylor

解析

解析

答题

Questions 4

4/10

Keywords: machines operating every day

原文： 对应正文D段 Hardly had that policy been announced, though, than Yuri Larin, who had been a close associate of Lenin and architect of his radical economic policy, came up with an idea for even greater efficiency. Workers were free and plants were closed on Sundays. Why not abolish that wasted day by instituting a continuous work week so that the machines could operate to their full capacity every day of the week?

翻译： 这个政策刚刚宣布，Yuri Larin——列宁的一位密友，一个激进经济政策的缔造者，就提出了一个更加高效的办法。以前，工人周日不上班，工厂的机器也停止了运转。为什么不把这些荒废掉的日子利用起

解析

答题

Questions 4

4/10

efficiency. workers were free and plants were closed on Sundays. Why not abolish that wasted day by instituting a continuous work week so that the machines could operate to their full capacity every day of the week?

翻译：这个政策刚刚宣布，Yuri Larin——列宁的一位密友，一个激进经济政策的缔造者，就提出了一个更加高效的办法。以前，工人周日不上班，工厂的机器也停止了运转。为什么不把这些荒废掉的日子利用起来，建立一个连续不间断的工作周期呢？这样，机器就能日夜不停地运转了，达到物尽其用的效果。

解析：仔细读题：...proposed a plan“...提出一个计划”，显然空格要填一个人的名字。注意：proposed a plan=came up with an idea。

解析

答题

Questions 4

4/10

idea.

Questions 5

5/10

..... was used to help workers to remember the rotation of their free days.

- ☐ (A) new five-day week
- ☒ (B) Colour-coding
- ☐ (C) uninterrupted work week
- ☐ (D) mnemonic device

解析

答题

Questions 5

5/10

解析

Keywords: remember, free days

原文：对应正文E段 Colour-coding was a valuable mnemonic device, since worker might have trouble remembering what their day off was going to be, for it would change every week.

翻译：颜色标记是个非常有价值的助记设备，因为每个人都有可能记错自己的休班日期，因为它每周都有可能变化。

解析：理解：help=valuable; free days=day off; rotation=change every week。答案：Colour-coding（小写C算对）

解析

答题

Questions 5

5/10

Questions 6

6/10

Authority acclaimed that the new scheme would production and employment.

- ☐ A improve
- ☒ B increase
- ☐ C benefit
- ☐ D cram

解析

解析

答题

Questions 6

6/10

解析

Keywords: Authority, production and employment

原文：对应正文F段 Official propaganda touted the material and cultural benefits of the new scheme. Workers would get more rest; production and employment would increase (for more workers would be needed to keep the factories running continuously)...

翻译：政府官方宣传和兜售这个新制度所带来的物质和文化上的好处。工人们可以获得更多的休息时间，产品和雇佣率能更高（因为需要更多的工人来保证工厂连轴转）
.....

解析：注意：Authority=official;
acclaimed=propaganda（宣传，宣传运

解析

答题

Questions 6

6/10

Keywords: Authority, production and employment

原文： 对应正文F段 Official propaganda touted the material and cultural benefits of the new scheme. Workers would get more rest; production and employment would increase (for more workers would be needed to keep the factories running continuously)...

翻译： 政府官方宣传和兜售这个新制度所带来的物质和文化上的好处。工人们可以获得更多的休息时间，产品和雇佣率能更高（因为需要更多的工人来保证工厂连轴转）
.....

解析： 注意： Authority=official;
acclaimed=propaganda（宣传，宣传运动）， touted（兜售）。

解析

答题

Questions 6

6/10

动), touted (兜售)。

Questions 7

7/10

..... and were the biggest risks to the Soviet regime.

- ☐ (A) shopping and theatre
- ☐ (B) narrow family and shopping
- ☐ (C) rationally employed (and) cultural activities
- ☒ (D) Organized religion (and) the nuclear family

解析

答题

Questions 7

7/10

解析

Keywords: and, biggest risks

原文： 对应正文F段 In fact, the regime had long wanted to weaken or sideline the two greatest potential threats to its total dominance: organised religion and the nuclear family.

翻译： 实际上，该政权早已想削弱并摒除这两种能撼动其主导地位的最大潜在威胁：宗教组织和核心家庭。

解析： 注意： and=two； biggest risks=greatest potential threats 答案： organised religion, the nuclear family（顺序无关）

Questions 8

8/10

解析

答题

Questions 7

7/10

Questions 8

8/10

..... were the most resistant force to the new work week.

- ☐ A managers
- ☒ B Workers
- ☐ C family schedules
- ☐ D factories

解析

解析

答题

Questions 8

8/10

解析

Keywords: most resistant force

原文：对应正文G段 By then, though, problems were becoming obvious. Most serious (though never officially admitted), the workers hated it.

翻译：尽管如此，到那时，问题就会越来越明显了。最严重的问题就是（虽然没有得到官方认可）工人们恨它。

解析：注意：hated=most resistant（抵制一个事物可以变现为不接受、不喜欢。但最强烈most表现就是憎恨）。G段具体讲到新的工作制度给工人造成了诸多不便，workers hated it是该段中心。有考生定位resistant，填了上题中的nuclear families或者families，也是可以的。因为workers憎恨

解析

答题

Questions 8

8/10

Keywords: most resistant force

原文： 对应正文G段 By then, though, problems were becoming obvious. Most serious (though never officially admitted), the workers hated it.

翻译： 尽管如此，到那时，问题就会越来越明显了。最严重的问题就是（虽然没有得到官方认可）工人们恨它。

解析： 注意： hated=most resistant（抵制一个事物可以变现为不接受、不喜欢。但最强烈most表现就是憎恨）。G段具体讲到新的工作制度给工人造成了诸多不便，workers hated it是该段中心。 有考生定位 resistant，填了上题中的nuclear families或者families，也是可以的。因为workers憎恨这个工作制度的原因，也是因为影响了他们正常的家庭生活。

解析

答题

Questions 8

8/10

Questions 9

9/10

Workers had to do unfamiliar job and sometimes caused failure of

- ☐ (A) responsibility
- ☐ (B) productions
- ☐ (C) complicated rotation system
- ☒ (D) machines

解析

解析

答题

Questions 9

9/10

 machines

解析

Keywords: unfamiliar job, failure

原文：对应正文H段 Machines, no longer consistently in the hands of people who knew how to tend them, were often poorly maintained or even broken.

翻译：机器，也不是被操作在熟悉它们的人手里了，由于经常得不到妥善维修，甚至就坏掉了。

解析：注意：workers=people；unfamiliar=no longer, knew how；failure=broken。

Questions 10

10/10

解析

答题

Questions 9

9/10

longer, knew how; failure=broken。

Questions 10

10/10

In 1931, Stalin described the outcome of new work scheme as the

- ☒ A depersonalized labour
- ☐ B traditional methods
- ☐ C continuous schedule
- ☐ D hasty application

解析

答题

Questions 10

10/10

解析

Keywords: 1931, Stalin

原文： 对应正文I段 As a result, the new week started to lose ground. Stalin's speech of June 1931, which criticised the "depersonalised labour" its too hasty application had brought, marked the beginning of the end.

翻译： 结果，这个新的工作制开始站不住脚了。斯大林在1931年6月的讲话中，批判其草率实施所带来的“失去人性的劳力”，这次讲话是该工作制面临结束的征兆。

解析： 空格填名词。该题难点其实是要看懂原文中的一个定语从句：...the "depersonalised labour" (that) its too hasty application had brought...翻译为： 其过于仓促草率实施所

解析

答题

Questions 10

10/10

June 1931, which criticised the “depersonalised labour” its too hasty application had brought, marked the beginning of the end.

翻译： 结果，这个新的工作制开始站不住脚了。斯大林在1931年6月的讲话中，批判其草率实施所带来的“失去人性的劳力”，这次讲话是该工作制面临结束的征兆。

解析： 空格填名词。该题难点其实是要看懂原文中的一个定语从句：...the “depersonalised labour” (that) its too hasty application had brought...翻译为：其过于仓促草率实施所带来的“失去人性的劳力”。题目空问：斯大林把outcome描述为什么，outcome=had brought；其实就是在问“带来了什么，结果是什么”，就是问brought的宾语名词是哪个。