环球卓越
www.geedu.com

英语周计划系列丛书
ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

2013.12~2015.6

大学英语六级考试真题全译超详点评

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 ◎ 编著

10+2

10套最新真题+
2套经典真题讲座+
30篇热点作文+
500高频短语

买10套，送10套

赠10套历年真题及点评PDF版及完整音频(2009.12~2013.6)，可用真题达20套！

含360分钟
考场原声MP3光盘

扫二维码，搜索
书名，即刻听录音

新题型
第5版

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

环球卓越
www.geedu.com

英语周计划系列丛书
ENGLISH WEEKLY PLAN SERIES

2013.12~2015.6

大学英语六级考试真题全译超详点评

10+2

大学英语四六级考试命题研究组 ◎ 编著

新题型
第5版

机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

“英语周计划系列丛书”是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以“周”为谋篇布局单位、以“日”为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书。具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《大学英语六级考试真题全译超详点评 10+2》是本系列针对 CET6 的一个分册。

本书涵盖 2013 年 12 月～2015 年 6 月计 10 套最新真题，不仅对所有真题进行了全文翻译和超详点评，还超值附加了 2 套真题讲座。同时，将 2009 年 12 月～2013 年 6 月的 10 套真题及点评以 PDF 的形式赠送给读者，附在随书的光盘中。本书具备二维码功能，扫描后输入本书书名即可在线收听所有真题录音。“全文翻译+超详点评+真题讲座+二维码”，四位一体，考生能更生动、更深刻地了解真题本质，更好地跟上考试的脉搏。本书可谓参加 CET6 考试必备辅导用书。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

大学英语六级考试真题全译超详点评 10+2/大学英语四六级考试命题研究组编著．—5 版．—北京：机械工业出版社，2015.8

（英语周计划系列丛书）

ISBN 978-7-111-50732-1

Ⅰ．①大…　Ⅱ．①大…　Ⅲ．①大学英语水平考试—题解　Ⅳ．①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2015）第 144439 号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街 22 号　邮政编码 100037）
策划编辑：孙铁军　　责任编辑：苏筛琴
责任印制：

印刷（　　装订）

2015 年 7 月第 5 版第 1 次印刷
184mm×260mm・19.5 印张・778 千字
标准书号：ISBN 978-7-111-50732-1
ISBN 978-7-89405-811-9（光盘）
定价：29.80 元（含 1MP3）

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

电话服务
服务咨询热线：010-88361066
读者购书热线：010-68326294
010-88379203

网络服务
机工官网：www.cmpbook.com
机工官博：weibo.com/cmp1952
金书网：www.golden-book.com
教育服务网：www.cmpedu.com

封面无防伪标均为盗版

2015 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 1 套）

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying* ***"If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way."*** *You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II Listening Comprehension (30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.
   B) The man is unhappy with the woman's remark.
   C) The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.
   D) The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.
2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
   B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
   C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
   D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A) At a checkout counter.
   B) At a commercial bank.
   C) At a travel agency.
   D) At a hotel front desk.
4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
   B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
   C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
   D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.

5. A) Prof. Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.
   B) Prof. Laurence is going into an active retirement.
   C) The professor's graduate seminar is well received.
   D) The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.
6. A) Finding a replacement for Leon.
   B) Assigning Leon to a new position.
   C) Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow.
   D) Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.
7. A) Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.
   B) The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.
   C) Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.
   D) Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.
8. A) The speakers share the same opinion.
   B) Steve knows how to motivate employees.
   C) The woman is out of touch with the real world.
   D) The man has a better understanding of Steve.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) It is well paid.
   B) It is demanding.
   C) It is stimulating.
   D) It is fairly secure.
10. A) A lighter workload.
    B) Free accommodation.
    C) Moving expenses.
    D) A quick promotion.
11. A) He has to sign a long-term contract.
    B) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
    C) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
    D) He has difficulty communicating with local people.
12. A) The woman sympathizes with the man.
    B) The man is in the process of job hunting.
    C) The man is going to attend a job interview.
    D) The woman will help the man make a choice.

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

13. A) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.
    B) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
    C) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
    D) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.
14. A) Long-term investment.

B) Any high-interest deposit.
C) A three-month deposit.
D) Any high-yield investment.

15. A) She treated him to a meal.
B) She raised interest rates for him.
C) She offered him dining coupons.
D) She gave him loans at low rates.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trends.
B) A refined taste for artistic works.
C) Years of practical experience.
D) Strict professional training.

17. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

18. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
B) It represents several countries that export coffee.
C) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
D) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.

20. A) The increased coffee consumption.
B) The fluctuation of coffee prices.
C) The freezing weather in Brazil.
D) The impact of global warming.

21. A) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
B) He is tall, rich and intelligent.

C) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
D) He is young, handsome and single.

22. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
B) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
C) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

Passage Three

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

23. A) They were delayed by the train for hours.
B) They were late for the first morning bus.
C) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
D) They were held up in a traffic jam.

24. A) It was postponed due to terrible weather.
B) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
C) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
D) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

25. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take escorted trips.
D) Take romantic cruises.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has (26) _____ some people for a long time. The *lemming* (旅鼠) is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass (27) _____, and no one knows just why!

The small (28) _____, which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is (29) _____ large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular (30) _____ commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their (31) _____ march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most (32) _____ only a short

time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such (33) _____ water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may (34) _____ that the sea is just another such swimmable (35) _____. But no final answer has been found to the mystery.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer __36__ by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped __37__ prices.

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution — this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms — __38__ in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis — allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry __39__, but by the very people for whom the service is intended — the customer. This has __40__ a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more __41__, often in very specific ways, which creates powerful __42__ to improve service.

Although some readers might not care for gossipy reports of unfriendly *bellboys* (行李员) in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' __43__ to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

The impact cannot be __44__. Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and __45__ provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

A) accountable	F) incentives	K) professionals
B) capacity	G) occasionally	L) slash
C) controlled	H) overstated	M) specializing
D) entail	I) persisting	N) spectators
E) forged	J) pessimistic	O) subsequently

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Plastic Surgery

A better credit card is the solution to ever larger hack attacks

A) A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys. And they've been working hard to break in. That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft. More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected in some way during the most recent attacks, starting last November.

B) *Swipe* (刷卡) is the operative word: cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-, *debit-* (借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system — the checkout registers. Hackers then sold the data to a second group of criminals operating in shadowy corners of the web. Not long after, the stolen data was showing up on fake cards and being used for online purchases.

C) The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued. The fix is a security technology used heavily outside the U.S. While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to *authenticate* (验证) every transaction on the spot. If a purchaser fails to punch in the correct PIN at the checkout, the transaction gets rejected. (Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)

D) Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative costs, says David Robertson, who runs the *Nilson Report*, an industry newsletter: "The cost of the card, putting the sticker on it, coding the account number and expiration date, *embossing* (凸印) it, the small envelope — all put together, you're in the dollar range." A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to $3, says Robertson, because of the price of chips. (Once large issuers convert together, the chip costs should drop.)

E) Multiply $3 by the more than 5 billion magstripe credit and prepaid cards in circulation in the U.S. Then consider that there's an estimated $12.4 billion in card fraud on a global basis, says Robertson. With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about $5.5 billion annually. Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic.

F) That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases — and leaves consumers vulnerable. Each magstripe has three tracks of

information, explains payments security expert Jeremy Gumbley, the chief technology officer of CreditCall, an electronic-payments company. The first and third are used by the bank or card issuer. Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture. “Malware is scanning through the memory in real time and looking for data,” he says. “It creates a text file that gets stolen.”

G) Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is *encrypted* (加密). The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology. Our cheap, ultra-reliable wired networks made credit-card authentication over the phone frictionless. In France, card companies created EMV in part because the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive. The EMV solution allowed transactions to be verified locally and securely.

H) Some big banks, like Wells Fargo, are now offering to convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model. (It’s actually a *hybrid* (混合体) that will still have a magstripe, since most U.S. merchants don’t have EMV terminals.) Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.

I) Keep in mind, too, that credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards. If someone uses your credit card fraudulently (欺诈性地), it’s the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit. Debit cards have different liability limits depending on the bank and the events surrounding any fraud. “If it’s available, the logical thing is to get a chip-and-PIN card from your bank,” says Eric Adamowsky, a co-founder of CreditCardInsider.com. “I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues.” Cash still works pretty well too.

J) Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new *infrastructure* (基础设施) needed for the technology, especially if consumers don’t have access to it. It’s a chicken-and-egg problem: no one wants to spend the money on upgraded point-of-sale systems that can read the chip cards if shoppers aren’t carrying them — yet there’s little point in consumers’ carrying the fancy plastic if stores aren’t equipped to use them. (An earlier effort by Target to move to chip and PIN never gained progress.) According to Gumbley, there’s a “you-first mentality. The *logjam* (僵局) has to be broken.”

K) JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so, noting that banks and merchants have spent the past decade suing each other over interchange fees — the percentage of the transaction price they keep — rather than deal with the growing hacking problem. Chase offers a chip-enabled card under its own brand and several others for travel-related companies such as British Airways and Ritz-Carlton.

L) The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the $6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater. Target has been hit with class actions from hacked consumers. “It’s the ultimate nightmare,” a retail executive from a well-known chain admitted to *TIME*.

M) The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change. The two firms have warned all parties in the transaction chain — merchant, network, bank — that if they don’t become

EMV-compliant by October 2015, the party that is least compliant will bear the fraud risk.

N) In the meantime, app-equipped smartphones and digital wallets — all of which can use EMV technology — are beginning to make *inroads* (侵袭) on cards and cash. PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants — without surrendering any card information to them. And further down the road is biometric authentication, which could be encrypted with, say, a fingerprint.

O) Credit and debit cards, though, are going to be with us for the foreseeable future, and so are hackers, if we stick with magstripe technology. "It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is English, "that a cutting-edge-technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology." That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN. Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

46. It is best to use an EMV card for international travel.
47. Personal information on credit and debit cards is increasingly vulnerable to hacking.
48. The French card companies adopted EMV technology partly because of inefficient telephone service.
49. While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology.
50. Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft.
51. Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards.
52. Big banks have been reluctant to switch to more secure technology because of the higher costs involved.
53. The potential liability for retailers using magstripe is far more costly than upgrading their registers.
54. The use of magstripe cards by American retailers leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information.
55. Consumers will be a driving force behind the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

I'll admit I've never quite understood the *obsession* (难以破除的成见) surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. To environmentalist opponents, GM foods are simply evil, an understudied, possibly harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control global seed markets and crush local farmers. They argue that GM foods have never delivered on their supposed promise, that money spent on GM crops would be better channeled to organic farming and that consumers should be protected with warning labels on any products that contain genetically modified ingredients. To supporters, GM crops are a key part of the effort to sustainably provide food to meet a growing global population. But more than that, supporters see the GM opposition of many environmentalists as fundamentally anti-science, no

different than those who question the basics of man-made climate change.

For both sides, GM foods seem to act as a symbol: you're pro-agricultural business or anti-science. But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods, which is why I was happy to see *Nature* devote a special series of articles to the GM food controversy. The conclusion: while GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise and have been dominated by agricultural businesses, there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.

That doesn't mean GM crops are perfect, or a one-size-fits-all solution to global agriculture problems. But anything that can increase farming efficiency — the amount of crops we can produce per acre of land — will be extremely useful. GM crops can and almost certainly will be part of that suite of tools, but so will traditional plant breeding, improved soil and crop management — and perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport *infrastructure* (基础设施), especially in the developing world. (It doesn't do much good for farmers in places like sub-Saharan Africa to produce more food if they can't get it to hungry consumers.) I'd like to see more non-industry research done on GM crops — not just because we'd worry less about bias, but also because seed companies like Monsanto and Pioneer shouldn't be the only entities working to harness genetic modification. I'd like to see GM research on less commercial crops, like corn. I don't think it's vital to label GM ingredients in food, but I also wouldn't be against it — and industry would be smart to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology.

Most of all, though, I wish a tenth of the energy that's spent endlessly debating GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture. There are much bigger battles to fight.

56. How do environmentalist opponents view GM foods according to the passage?

A) They will eventually ruin agriculture and the environment.

B) They are used by big businesses to monopolize agriculture.

C) They have proved potentially harmful to consumers' health.

D) They pose a tremendous threat to current farming practice.

57. What does the author say is vital to solving the controversy between the two sides of the debate?

A) Breaking the GM food monopoly

B) More friendly exchange of ideas.

C) Regulating GM food production.

D) More scientific research on GM crops.

58. What is the main point of the *Nature* articles?

A) Feeding the growing population makes it imperative to develop GM crops.

B) Popularizing GM technology will help it to live up to its initial promises.

C) Measures should be taken to ensure the safety of GM foods.

D) Both supporters and opponents should make compromises.

59. What is the author's view on the solution to agricultural problems?

A) It has to depend more and more on GM technology.

B) It is vital to the sustainable development of human society.

C) GM crops should be allowed until better alternatives are found.

D) Whatever is useful to boost farming efficiency should be encouraged.

60. What does the author think of the ongoing debate around GM crops?

A) It arises out of ignorance of and prejudice against new science.

B) It distracts the public attention from other key issues of the world.

C) Efforts spent on it should be turned to more urgent issues of agriculture.

D) Neither side is likely to give in until more convincing evidence is found.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's $3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the *subprime* (次级债) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, *deflation* (通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to *deflate bubbles* (去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

61. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

A) Lack of money.
B) Subprime crisis.
C) Unemployment.
D) Social instability.

62. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?
A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.
B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.
D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.

63. What is a greater concern of the general public?
A) Recession.
B) Deflation.
C) Inequality.
D) Income.

64. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?
A) Develop a new monetary program.
B) Restore public confidence.
C) Tighten financial regulation.
D) Reform the credit system.

65. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?
A) She possesses strong persuasive power.
B) She has confidence in what she is doing.
C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.
D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，收入 9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

2015 年 6 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 2 套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on Albert Einstein's remark* ***"I have no special talents. I am only passionately curious."*** *You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II　　Listening Comprehension　　(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Prepare for his exams.
   B) Catch up on his work.
   C) Attend the concert.
   D) Go on a vacation.
2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
   B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
   C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
   D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.
3. A) An article about the election.
   B) A tedious job to be done.
   C) An election campaign.
   D) A fascinating topic.
4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
   B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
   C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
   D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.

5. A) He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.
   B) He is going to take on a new job next week.
   C) He has many things to deal with right now.
   D) He behaves in a way nobody understands.
6. A) A large number of students refused to vote last night.
   B) At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
   C) Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
   D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.
7. A) The woman can hardly tell what she likes.
   B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
   C) The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.
   D) The man seldom watched TV before retirement.
8. A) The woman should have registered earlier.
   B) He will help the woman solve the problem.
   C) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.
   D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Persuade the man to join her company.
   B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.
   C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
   D) Expand their domestic business.
10. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
    B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
    C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
    D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.
11. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
    B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
    C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
    D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.
12. A) Report to the management. B) Attract foreign investments.
    C) Conduct a feasibility study. D) Consult financial experts.

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

13. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
    B) Anything that can be used to produce power.
    C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
    D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.
14. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
    B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
    C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems.

D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

15. A) Maintain the use of fossil fuels.
B) Start developing alternative fuels.
C) Find the real cause for global warming.
D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trends. B) A refined taste for artistic works.
C) Years of practical experience. D) Strict professional training.

17. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

18. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Join in neighborhood patrols.
B) Get involved in his community.
C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.

20. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.
B) Increase of police patrols at night.
C) Renovation of the vacant building.
D) Violation of community regulation.

21. A) They may take a long time to solve.
B) They need assistance from the city.
C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
D) They are too big for individual efforts.

22. A) He had got some groceries at a big discount.
B) He had read a funny poster near his seat.

C) He had done a small deed of kindness.

D) He had caught the bus just in time.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Childhood and healthy growth. B) Pressure and heart disease.
    C) Family life and health. D) Stress and depression.
24. A) It experienced a series of misfortunes.
    B) It was in the process of reorganization.
    C) His mother died of a sudden heart attack.
    D) His wife left him because of his bad temper.
25. A) They would give him a triple bypass surgery.
    B) They could remove the block in his artery.
    C) They could do nothing to help him.
    D) They would try hard to save his life.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

When most people think of the word "education", they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers (26) _____ stuff "education".

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not (27) _____ the stuffings of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him; it is the (28) _____ of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the (29) _____ Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him."

And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me." He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the (30) _____ of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can *kindle* (点燃) to a (31) _____."

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of (32) _____, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really "knows" geometry — because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and (33) _____ about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they (34) _____ what should "go into" the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, "I spend so much time studying that I don't have a chance to learn anything," was clearly expressing his (35) _____ with the sausage-casing view of education.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

"That which does not kill us makes us stronger." But parents can't handle it when teenagers put this __36__ into practice. Now technology has become the new field for the age-old battle between adults and their freedom-seeking kids.

Locked indoors, unable to get on their bicycles and hang out with their friends, teens have turned to social media and their mobile phones to socialize with their peers. What they do online often __37__ what they might otherwise do if their mobility weren't so heavily __38__ in the age of helicopter parenting. Social media and smart-phone apps have become so popular in recent years because teens need a place to call their own. They want the freedom to __39__ their identity and the world around them. Instead of __40__ out, they jump online.

As teens have moved online, parents have projected their fears onto the Internet, imagining all the __41__ dangers that youth might face — from __42__ strangers to cruel peers to pictures or words that could haunt them on Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks of __43__ with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking. These *tactics* (策略) don't help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations, __44__ risks and get help when they're in trouble. "Protecting" kids may feel like the right thing to do, but it __45__ the learning that teens need to do as they come of age in a technology-soaked world.

A) assess	F) interacting	K) potential
B) constrained	G) interpretation	L) sneaking
C) contains	H) magnified	M) sticking
D) explore	I) mirrors	N) undermines
E) influence	J) philosophy	O) violent

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Inequality Is Not Inevitable

A) A dangerous trend has developed over this past third of a century. A country that experienced shared

growth after World War II began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the division that had come to define the American economic landscape. How did this "shining city on a hill" become the advanced country with the greatest level of inequality?

B) Over the past year and a half, *The Great Divide*, a series in *The New York Times*, has presented a wide range of examples that undermine the notion that there are any truly fundamental laws of capitalism. The dynamics of the imperial capitalism of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st. We don't need to have this much inequality in America.

C) Our current brand of capitalism is a fake capitalism. For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains. Perfect competition should drive profits to zero, at least theoretically, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits. C.E.O.s enjoy incomes that are on average 295 times that of the typical worker, a much higher ratio than in the past, without any evidence of a proportionate increase in productivity.

D) If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America's great divide, what is it? The straightforward answer: our policies and our politics. People get tired of hearing about Scandinavian success stories, but the fact of the matter is that Sweden, Finland and Norway have all succeeded in having about as much or faster growth in *per capita* (人均的) incomes than the United States and with far greater equality.

E) So why has America chosen these inequality-enhancing policies? Part of the answer is that as World War II faded into memory, so too did the solidarity it had created. As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real competitor to our economic model. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens.

F) Ideology and interests combined viciously. Some drew the wrong lesson from the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. The pendulum swung from much too much government there to much too little here. Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

G) But this ideology was *hypocritical* (虚伪的). The bankers, among the strongest advocates of *laissez-faire* (自由放任的) economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation.

H) The American political system is overrun by money. Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality. So corporate welfare increases as we reduce welfare for the poor. Congress maintains subsidies for rich farmers as we cut back on nutritional support for the needy. Drug companies have been given hundreds of billions of dollars as we limit Medicaid benefits. The banks that brought on the global financial crisis got billions while a tiny bit went to the homeowners and victims of the same banks' *predatory* (掠夺性的) lending practices. This last decision was particularly foolish. There were alternatives to throwing money at the banks and hoping it would circulate through increased lending.

I) Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the top from the problems of those down below. Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to perceive their

privileged positions essentially as a natural right.

J) Our economy, our democracy and our society have paid for these gross inequalities. The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax *havens* (庇护所), but how well off the typical citizen is. But average incomes are lower than they were a quarter-century ago. Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980. Money that was meant to have *trickled* (流淌) down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.

K) With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next. Of course, no country has ever come close to providing complete equality of opportunity. But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?

L) Among the most bitter stories in *The Great Divide* were those that portrayed the frustrations of the young, who long to enter our shrinking middle class. Soaring tuitions and declining incomes have resulted in larger debt burdens. Those with only a high school diploma have seen their incomes decline by 13 percent over the past 35 years.

M) Where justice is concerned, there is also a huge divide. In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, mass imprisonment has come to define America — a country, it bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world's population but around a fourth of the world's prisoners.

N) Justice has become a commodity, affordable to only a few. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to *foreclose* (取消赎回权) on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

O) More than a half-century ago, America led the way in advocating for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Today, access to health care is among the most universally accepted rights, at least in the advanced countries. America, despite the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, is the exception. In the relief that many felt when the Supreme Court did not overturn the Affordable Care Act, the implications of the decision for Medicaid were not fully appreciated. Obamacare's objective — to ensure that all Americans have access to health care — has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.

P) We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class. Solutions to these problems do not have to be novel. Far from it. Making markets act like markets would be a good place to start. We must end the rent-seeking society we have gravitated toward, in which the wealthy obtain profits by manipulating the system.

Q) The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics. It's really a problem of practical politics. Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all. If we spent more on education, health and *infrastructure*

(基础设施)，we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

46. In theory, free competition is supposed to reduce the margin of profits to the minimum.
47. The United States is now characterized by a great division between the rich and the poor.
48. America lacked the incentive to care for the majority of its citizens as it found no rival for its economic model.
49. The wealthy top have come to take privileges for granted.
50. Many examples show the basic laws of imperial capitalism no longer apply in present-day America.
51. The author suggests a return to the true spirit of the market.
52. A quarter of the world's prisoner population is in America.
53. Government regulation in America went from one extreme to the other in the past two decades.
54. Justice has become so expensive that only a small number of people like corporate executives can afford it.
55. No country in the world so far has been able to provide completely equal opportunities for all.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. Perhaps struggle unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

Unfortunately, in our western tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. As for politicians, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. The interdependence to which we must pay the closest attention is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive

recipe for an irreversible disaster.

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire planet to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. This task is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is accomplished together with others. The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, rather than being concerned with bare survival.

56. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would struggle with each other?

A) To get their share of clean air.

B) To pursue a comfortable life.

C) To gain a higher social status.

D) To seek economic benefits.

57. What does the author accuse western politicians of?

A) Depriving common people of the right to clean air.

B) Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.

C) Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.

D) Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.

58. What does the author try to draw our closest attention to?

A) The massive burning of fossil fuels.

B) Our relationship to the plant world.

C) The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.

D) Large-scale deforestation across the world.

59. How can human beings accomplish the goal of protecting the planet according to the author?

A) By showing respect for plants.

B) By preserving all forms of life.

C) By tapping all natural resources.

D) By pooling their efforts together.

60. What does the author suggest we do in order not just to survive?

A) Expand the sphere of living.

B) Develop nature's potentials.

C) Share life with nature.

D) Allocate the resources.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Early decision—you apply to one school, and admission is binding—seems like a great choice for nervous applicants. Schools let in a higher percentage of early-decision applicants, which arguably means that you have a better chance of getting in. And if you do, you're done with the whole agonizing

process by December. But what most students and parents don't realize is that schools have hidden motives for offering early decision.

Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come. It also gives schools a higher yield rate, which is often used as one of the ways to measure college selectivity and popularity.

The problem is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point. Under regular admissions, seniors have until May 1 to choose which school to attend; early decision effectively steals six months from them, months that could be used to visit more schools, do more research, speak to current students and *alumni* (校友) and arguably make a more informed decision.

There are, frankly, an astonishing number of exceptional colleges in America, and for any given student, there are a number of schools that are a great fit. When students become too *fixated* (专注) on a particular school early in the admissions process, that fixation can lead to severe disappointment if they don't get in or, if they do, the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that, given time for further reflection, may not actually be right for them.

Insofar as early decision offers a genuine admissions edge, that advantage goes largely to students who already have numerous advantages. The students who use early decision tend to be those who have received higher-quality college guidance, usually a result of coming from a more privileged background. In this regard, there's an argument against early decision, as students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how to navigate the often confusing early deadlines.

Students who have done their research and are confident that there's one school they would be thrilled to get into should, under the current system, probably apply under early decision. But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.

61. What are students obliged to do under early decision?

A) Look into a lot of schools before they apply.

B) Attend the school once they are admitted.

C) Think twice before they accept the offer.

D) Consult the current students and alumni.

62. Why do schools offer early decision?

A) To make sure they get qualified students.

B) To avoid competition with other colleges.

C) To provide more opportunities for applicants.

D) To save students the agony of choosing a school.

63. What is said to be the problem with early decision for students?

A) It makes their application process more complicated.

B) It places too high a demand on their research ability.

C) It allows them little time to make informed decisions.

D) It exerts much more psychological pressure on them.

64. Why are some people opposed to early decision?

A) It interferes with students' learning in high school.

B) It is biased against students at ordinary high schools.

C) It causes unnecessary confusion among college applicants.

D) It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.

65. What does the author advise college applicants to do?

A) Refrain from competing with students from privileged families.

B) Avoid choosing early decision unless they are fully prepared.

C) Find sufficient information about their favorite schools.

D) Look beyond the few supposedly thrilling options.

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

2011 年是中国城市化（urbanization）进程中的历史性时刻，其城市人口首次超过农村人口。在未来 20 年里，预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念，强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。

2014 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 1 套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss whether technology is indispensable in education. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

"I'm going to need tech support."

Part II　　Listening Comprehension　　(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) At a grocery.　　B) In a parking lot.
   C) In a car showroom.　　D) At a fast food restaurant.
2. A) Have a little nap after lunch.　　B) Get up and take a short walk.
   C) Change her position now and then.　　D) Stretch her legs before standing up.

3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.
   B) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.
   C) The students' physical condition is not desirable.
   D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.
4. A) They do not want to have a baby at present.
   B) They cannot afford to get married right now.
   C) They are both pursuing graduate studies.
   D) They will get their degrees in two years.
5. A) Twins usually have a lot in common. B) He must have been mistaken for Jack.
   C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is. D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.
6. A) The man will take the woman to the museum.
   B) The man knows where the museum is located.
   C) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.
   D) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.
7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave. B) The guy has been coming in for years.
   C) They should not look down upon the guy. D) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.
8. A) Collect timepieces. B) Learn to mend clocks.
   C) Become time-conscious. D) Keep track of his daily activities.

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

9. A) It winds its way to the sea. B) It is eating into its banks.
   C) It is quickly rising. D) It is wide and deep.
10. A) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.
    B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.
    C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.
    D) Try to speed up the operation by any means.
11. A) Ask the commander to send a helicopter. B) Halt the operation until further orders.
    C) Cut trees and build rowing boats. D) Find as many boats as possible.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Help him join an Indian expedition. B) Talk about his climbing experiences.
    C) Give up mountain climbing altogether. D) Save money to buy climbing equipment.
13. A) He was very strict with his children.
    B) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
    C) He had an unusual religious background.
    D) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.
14. A) They are like humans. B) They are sacred places.
    C) They are to be protected. D) They are to be conquered.
15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
    B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
    C) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed.

D) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) By reviewing what he has said previously.
    B) By comparing memorandums with letters.
    C) By showing a memorandum's structure.
    D) By analyzing the organization of a letter.
17. A) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums.
    B) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
    C) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
    D) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.
18. A) Style and wording. B) Structure and length.
    C) Directness and clarity. D) Simplicity and accuracy.
19. A) Accurate dating. B) Professional look.
    C) Direct statement of purpose. D) Inclusion of appropriate humor.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
    B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.
    C) They never change work habits unless forced to.
    D) They try hard to make the best use of their time.
21. A) Self-confidence. B) Sense of duty.
    C) Work efficiency. D) Passion for work.
22. A) They are addicted to playing online games.
    B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
    C) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
    D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

Passage Three

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

23. A) He lost all his property. B) He was sold to a circus.
    C) He was forced into slavery. D) He ran away from his family.

24. A) A carpenter. B) A businessman. C) A master of his. D) A black drummer.

25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.

B) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.

C) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.

D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It (26) _____ itself in hatred, stereotypes, prejudice, and (27) _____. Once it intensifies in people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled *intolerant*? Why would people want to be (28) _____ about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many explanations for intolerant attitudes, some (29) _____ childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up (30) _____ intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for (31) _____. Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not (32) _____ their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been (23) _____ to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it. If you understand a belief but still don't believe in that specific belief, that's fine. You are (34) _____ your opinion. As a matter of fact, (35) _____ *dissenters* (持异议者) are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow, and we would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

His future subjects have not always treated the Prince of Wales with the respect one might expect.

They laughed aloud in 1986 when the heir to the British (36) _____ told a TV reporter that he talked to his plants at his country house, Highgrove, to stimulate their growth. The Prince was being humorous — "My sense of humor will get me into trouble one day," he said to his *aides* (随从) — but listening to Charles Windsor can indeed prove stimulating. The royal (37) _____ has been promoting radical ideas for most of his adult life. Some of his (38) _____ , which once sounded a bit weird, were simply ahead of their time. Now, finally, the world seems to be catching up with him.

Take his views on farming. Prince Charles' Duchy Home Farm went (39) _____ back in 1986, when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously *blemish-free* (无瑕疵的) vegetables and (40) _____ large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

His warnings on climate change proved farsighted, too. Charles began (41) _____ action on global warming in 1990 and says he has been worried about the (42) _____ of man on the environment since he was a teenager.

Although he has gradually gained international (43) _____ as one of the world's leading conservationists, many British people still think of him as an (44) _____ person who talks to plants. This year, as it happens, South Korean scientists proved that plants really do (45) _____ to sound. So Charles was ahead of the game there, too.

A) conform	F) notions	K) subordinate
B) eccentric	G) organic	L) suppressing
C) environmentalist	H) originally	M) throne
D) expeditions	I) recognition	N) unnaturally
E) impact	J) respond	O) urging

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Should Single-Sex Education Be Eliminated?

A) Why is a neuroscientist here debating single-sex schooling? Honestly, I had no fixed ideas on the topic when I started researching it for my book, *Pink Brain, Blue Brain*. But any discussion of gender differences in children inevitably leads to this debate, so I felt compelled to dive into the research data on single-sex schooling. I read every study I could, weighed the existing evidence, and ultimately concluded that single-sex education is not the answer to gender gaps in achievement — or the best way forward for today's young people. After my book was published, I met several developmental and cognitive psychologists whose work was addressing gender and education from different angles, and we published a peer-reviewed Education Forum piece in *Science* magazine with the provocative title, "The Pseudoscience of Single-Sex Education."

B) We showed that three lines of research used to justify single-sex schooling — educational, neuroscience, and social psychology — all fail to support its alleged benefits, and so the widely-held view that gender separation is somehow better for boys, girls, or both is nothing more than a myth.

The Research on Academic Outcomes

C) First, we reviewed the extensive educational research that has compared academic outcomes in students attending single-sex versus coeducational schools. The overwhelming conclusion when you put this enormous literature together is that there is no clear academic advantage of sitting in all-female or all-male classes, in spite of much popular belief to the contrary. I base this conclusion not on any individual study, but on large-scale and systematic reviews of thousands of studies conducted in every major English-speaking country.

D) Of course, there're many excellent single-sex schools out there, but as these careful research reviews have demonstrated, it's not their single-sex composition that makes them excellent. It's all the other advantages that are typically packed into such schools, such as financial resources, quality of the faculty, and pro-academic culture, along with the family background and pre-selected ability of the students themselves that determine their outcomes.

E) A case in point is the study by Linda Sax at UCLA, who used data from a large national survey of college freshmen to evaluate the effect of single-sex versus coeducational high schools. Commissioned by the National Coalition of Girls' Schools, the raw findings look pretty good for the funders — higher SAT scores and a stronger academic orientation among women who had attended all girls' high schools (men weren't studied). However, once the researchers controlled for both student and school attributes — measures such as family income, parents' education, and school resources — most of these effects were erased or diminished.

F) When it comes to boys in particular, the data show that single-sex education is distinctly unhelpful for them. Among the minority of studies that have reported advantages of single-sex schooling, virtually all of them were studies of girls. There're no rigorous studies in the United States that find single-sex schooling is better for boys, and in fact, a separate line of research by economists has shown both boys and girls exhibit greater cognitive growth over the school year based on the "dose" of girls in a classroom. In fact, boys benefit even more than girls from having larger numbers of female classmates. So single-sex schooling is really not the answer to the current "boy crisis" in education.

Brain and Cognitive Development

G) The second line of research often used to justify single-sex education falls squarely within my area of expertise: brain and cognitive development. It's been more than a decade now since the "brain sex movement" began *infiltrating* (渗入) our schools, and there are literally hundreds of schools caught up in the *fad* (新潮). Public schools in Wisconsin, Indiana, Florida and many other states now proudly declare on their websites that they separate boys and girls because "research solidly indicates that boys and girls learn differently," due to "hard-wired" differences in their brains, eyes, ears, autonomic nervous systems, and more.

H) All of these statements can be traced to just a few would-be neuroscientists, especially physician Leonard Sax and therapist Michael Gurian. Each gives lectures, runs conferences, and does a lot of professional development on so-called "gender-specific learning." I analyzed their various claims about sex differences in hearing, vision, language, math, stress responses, and "learning styles" in my book and a long peer-reviewed paper. Other neuroscientists and psychologists have similarly

exposed their work. In short, the mechanisms by which our brains learn language, math, physics, and every other subject don't differ between boys and girls. Of course, learning does vary a lot between individual students, but research reliably shows that this variance is far greater within populations of boys or girls than between the two sexes.

I) The equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution prohibits separation of students by sex in public education that's based on precisely this kind of "overbroad generalizations about the different talents, capacities, or preferences of males and females." And the reason it is prohibited is because it leads far too easily to stereotyping and sex discrimination.

Social Developmental Psychology

J) That brings me to the third area of research which fails to support single-sex schooling and indeed suggests the practice is actually harmful: social-developmental psychology.

K) It's a well-proven finding in social psychology that segregation promotes stereotyping and prejudice, whereas intergroup contact reduces them — and the results are the same whether you divide groups by race, age, gender, body mass index, sexual orientation, or any other category. What's more, children are especially vulnerable to this kind of bias, because they are dependent on adults for learning which social categories are important and why we divide people into different groups.

L) You don't have to look far to find evidence of stereotyping and sex discrimination in single-sex schools. There was the failed single-sex experiment in California, where six school districts used generous state grants to set up separate boys' and girls' academies in the late 1990s. Once boys and girls were segregated, teachers resorted to traditional gender stereotypes to run their classes, and within just three years, five of the six districts had gone back to coeducation.

M) At the same time, researchers are increasingly discovering benefits of gender interaction in youth. A large British study found that children with other-sex older *siblings* (兄弟姐妹) exhibit less stereotypical play than children with same-sex older siblings, such as girls who like sports and building toys and boys who like art and dramatic play. Another study of high school social networks found less bullying and aggression the higher the density of mixed-sex friendships within a given adolescent network. Then there is the finding we cited in our *Science* paper of higher divorce and depression rates among a large group of British men who attended single-sex schools as teenagers, which might be explained by the lack of opportunity to learn about relationships during their formative years.

N) Whether in nursery school, high school, or the business world, gender segregation narrows our perceptions of each other, facilitating stereotyping and sexist attitudes. It's very simple: the more we structure children and adolescents' environment around gender distinctions and separation, the more they will use these categories as the primary basis for understanding themselves and others.

O) Gender is an important issue in education. There are gaps in reading, writing, and science achievement that should be narrower. There are gaps in career choice that should be narrower — if we really want to maximize human potential and American economic growth. But stereotyping boys and girls and separating them in the name of *fictitious* (虚构的) brain differences is never going to close these gaps.

46. Hundreds of schools separate boys from girls in class on the alleged brain and cognitive differences.
47. A review of extensive educational research shows no obvious academic advantage of single-sex schooling.
48. The author did not have any fixed ideas on single-sex education when she began her research on the subject.
49. Research found men who attended single-sex schools in their teens were more likely to suffer from depression.
50. Studies in social psychology have shown segregation in school education has a negative impact on children.
51. Reviews of research indicate there are more differences in brain and cognitive development within the same sex than between different sexes.
52. The findings of the national survey of college freshmen about the impact of single-sex schooling fail to take into account student and school attributes.
53. It wasn't long before most of the school districts that experimented with single-sex education abandoned the practice.
54. Boys from coeducational classes demonstrate greater cognitive abilities according to the economists' research.
55. As careful research reviews show, academic excellence in some single-sex schools is attributed to other factors than single-sex education.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

International governments' inaction concerning sustainable development is clearly worrying but the *proactive* (主动出击的) approaches of some leading-edge companies are encouraging. Toyota, Wal-Mart, DuPont, M&S and General Electric have made tackling environmental wastes a key economic driver.

DuPont committed itself to a 65% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the 10 years prior to 2010. By 2007, DuPont was saving $2.2 billion a year through energy efficiency, the same as its total declared profits that year. General Electric aims to reduce the energy intensity of its operations by 50% by 2015. They have invested heavily in projects designed to change the way of using and conserving energy.

Companies like Toyota and Wal-Mart are not committing to environmental goals out of the goodness of their hearts. The reason for their actions is a simple yet powerful realisation that the environmental and economic footprints fit well together. When M&S launched its "Plan A" sustainability programme in 2007, it was believed that it would cost over £200 million in the first five years. However, the initiative had generated £105 million by 2011/12.

When we prevent physical waste, increase energy efficiency or improve resource productivity, we save money, improve profitability and enhance competitiveness. In fact, there are often huge "quick win" opportunities, thanks to years of neglect.

However, there is a considerable gap between leading-edge companies and the rest of the pack. There are far too many companies still delaying creating a lean and green business system, arguing that it will cost money or require sizable capital investments. They remain stuck in the "environment is cost" mentality. Being environmentally friendly does not have to cost money. In fact, going beyond compliance saves cost at the same time that it generates cash, provided that management adopts the new lean and green model.

Lean means doing more with less. Nonetheless, in most companies, economic and environmental continuous improvement is viewed as being in conflict with each other. This is one of the biggest opportunities missed across most industries. The size of the opportunity is enormous. The 3% Report recently published by World Wildlife Fund and CDP shows that the economic prize for curbing carbon emissions in the US economy is $780 billion between now and 2020. It suggests that one of the biggest levers for delivering this opportunity is "increased efficiency through management and behavioural change" — in other words, lean and green management.

Some 50 studies show that companies that commit to such aspirational goals as zero waste, zero harmful emissions, and zero use of non-renewable resources are financially outperforming their competitors. Conversely, it was found that climate disruption is already costing $1.2 trillion annually, cutting global GDP by 1.6%. Unaddressed, this will double by 2030.

56. What does the author say about some leading-edge companies?
A) They operate in accordance with government policies.
B) They take initiatives in handling environmental wastes.
C) They are key drivers in their nations' economic growth.
D) They are major contributors to environmental problems.

57. What motivates Toyota and Wal-Mart to make commitments to environmental protection?
A) The goodness of their hearts.
B) A strong sense of responsibility.
C) The desire to generate profits.
D) Pressure from environmentalists.

58. Why are so many companies reluctant to create an environment-friendly business system?
A) They are bent on making quick money.
B) They do not have the capital for the investment.
C) They believe building such a system is too costly.
D) They lack the incentive to change business practices.

59. What is said about the lean and green model of business?
A) It helps businesses to save and gain at the same time.
B) It is affordable only for a few leading-edge companies.
C) It is likely to start a new round of intense competition.
D) It will take a long time for all companies to embrace it.

60. What is the finding of the studies about companies committed to environmental goals?
A) They have greatly enhanced their sense of social responsibility.

B) They do much better than their counterparts in terms of revenues.

C) They have abandoned all the outdated equipment and technology.

D) They make greater contributions to human progress than their rivals.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

If you asked me to describe the rising philosophy of the day, I'd say it is data-ism. We now have the ability to gather huge amounts of data. This ability seems to carry with it certain cultural assumptions — that everything that can be measured should be measured; that data is a transparent and reliable lens that allows us to filter out emotionalism and ideology; that data will help us do remarkable things — like foretell the future.

Over the next year, I'm hoping to get a better grip on some of the questions raised by the data revolution: In what situations should we rely on intuitive pattern recognition and in which situations should we ignore intuition and follow the data? What kinds of events are predictable using statistical analysis and what sorts of events are not?

I confess I enter this in a skeptical frame of mind, believing that we tend to get carried away in our desire to reduce everything to the quantifiable. But at the outset let me celebrate two things data does really well.

First, it's really good at exposing when our intuitive view of reality is wrong. For example, nearly every person who runs for political office has an intuitive sense that they can powerfully influence their odds of winning the election if they can just raise and spend more money. But this is largely wrong.

After the 2006 election, Sean Trende constructed a graph comparing the *incumbent* (在任者的) campaign spending advantages with their eventual margins of victory. There was barely any relationship between more spending and a bigger victory.

Likewise, many teachers have an intuitive sense that different students have different learning styles: some are verbal and some are visual; some are linear, some are *holistic* (整体的). Teachers imagine they will improve outcomes if they tailor their presentations to each student. But there's no evidence to support this either.

Second, data can illuminate patterns of behavior we haven't yet noticed. For example, I've always assumed people who frequently use words like "I", "me", and "mine" are probably more self-centered than people who don't. But as James Pennebaker of the University of Texas notes in his book, *The Secret Life of Pronouns*, when people are feeling confident, they are focused on the task at hand, not on themselves. High-status, confident people use fewer "I" words, not more.

Our brains often don't notice subtle verbal patterns, but Pennebaker's computers can. Younger writers use more negative and past-tense words than older writers who use more positive and future-tense words.

In sum, the data revolution is giving us wonderful ways to understand the present and the past. Will it transform our ability to predict and make decisions about the future? We'll see.

61. What do data-ists assume they can do?

A) Transform people's cultural identity.

C) Get a firm grip on the most important issues.
B) Change the way future events unfold.
D) Eliminate emotional and ideological bias.

62. What do people running for political office think they can do?
A) Use data analysis to predict the election result.
B) Win the election if they can raise enough funds.
C) Manipulate public opinion with favorable data.
D) Increase the chances of winning by foul means.

63. Why do many teachers favor the idea of tailoring their presentations to different students?
A) They think students prefer flexible teaching methods.
B) They will be able to try different approaches.
C) They believe students' learning styles vary.
D) They can accommodate students with special needs.

64. What does James Pennebaker reveal in *The Secret Life of Pronouns*?
A) The importance of using pronouns properly.
B) Repeated use of first-person pronouns by self-centered people.
C) Frequent use of pronouns and future tense by young people.
D) A pattern in confident people's use of pronouns.

65. Why is the author skeptical of the data revolution?
A) Data may not be easily accessible.
C) Data cannot always do what we imagine it can.
B) Errors may occur with large data samples.
D) Some data may turn out to be outdated.

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

反映在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。这在很大程度上归功于道家（Taoist）对自然的情感。传统中国画有两个最受青睐的主题，一是家庭生活的各种幸福场景，画中往往有老人在饮茶下棋，男人在耕耘收割，妇女在织布缝衣，小孩在户外玩耍。另一个则是乡村生活的种种乐趣，画有渔夫在湖上打渔，农夫在山上砍柴采药，或是书生坐在松树下吟诗作画。这两个主题可以分别代表儒家（Confucian）和道家的生活理想。

2014 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 2 套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss what qualities an employer should look for in job applicants. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II　　Listening Comprehension　　(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) The man's tennis racket is good enough.
   B) The man should get a pair of new shoes.

C) She can wait for the man for a little while.
D) Physical exercise helps her stay in shape.

2. A) The woman will skip Dr. Smith's lecture to help the man.
B) Kathy is very pleased to attend the lecture by Dr. Smith.
C) The woman is good at doing lab demonstrations.
D) The man will do all he can to assist the woman.

3. A) The woman asked the man to accompany her to the party.
B) Steve became rich soon after graduation from college.
C) Steve invited his classmates to visit his big cottage.
D) The speakers and Steve used to be classmates.

4. A) In a bus. B) In a clinic.
C) In a boat. D) In a plane.

5. A) 10:10. B) 9:50.
C) 9:40. D) 9:10.

6. A) She does not like John at all. B) John has got many admirers.
C) She does not think John is handsome. D) John has just got a bachelor's degree.

7. A) He has been bumping along for hours. B) He has got a sharp pain in the neck.
C) He is involved in a serious accident. D) He is trapped in a terrible traffic jam.

8. A) She is good at repairing things. B) She is a professional mechanic.
C) She should improve her physical condition. D) She cannot go without a washing machine.

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

9. A) Some witnesses failed to appear in court. B) The case caused debate among the public.
C) The accused was found guilty of stealing. D) The accused refused to plead guilty in court.

10. A) He was out of his mind. B) He was unemployed.
C) His wife deserted him. D) His children were sick.

11. A) He had been in jail before. B) He was unworthy of sympathy.
C) He was unlikely to get employed. D) He had committed the same sort of crime.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Irresponsible. B) Unsatisfactory.
C) Aggressive. D) Conservative.

13. A) Internal communication. B) Distribution of brochures.
C) Public relations. D) Product design.

14. A) Placing advertisements in the trade press. B) Drawing sketches for advertisements.
C) Advertising in the national press. D) Making television commercials.

15. A) She has the motivation to do the job. B) She knows the tricks of advertising.
C) She is not so easy to get along with. D) She is not suitable for the position.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,*

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) The cozy communal life. B) The cultural diversity.
    C) Innovative academic programs. D) Impressive school buildings.
17. A) It is very beneficial to their academic progress.
    B) It helps them soak up the surrounding culture.
    C) It is as important as their learning experience.
    D) It ensures their physical and mental health.
18. A) It offers the most challenging academic programs.
    B) It has the world's best-known military academies.
    C) It provides numerous options for students.
    D) It draws faculty from all around the world.
19. A) They try to give students opportunities for experimentation.
    B) They are responsible merely to their Ministry of Education.
    C) They strive to develop every student's academic potential.
    D) They ensure that all students get roughly equal attention.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) It will arrive at Boulogne at half past two.
    B) It crosses the English Channel twice a day.
    C) It is now about half way to the French coast.
    D) It is leaving Folkestone in about five minutes.
21. A) Opposite the ship's office. B) Next to the duty-free shop.
    C) At the rear of B deck. D) In the front of A deck.
22. A) It is for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars.
    B) It is much more spacious than the lounge on C deck.
    C) It is for the use of passengers travelling with children.
    D) It is for senior passengers and people with VIP cards.

Passage Three

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

23. A) It was named after its location. B) It was named after its discoverer.
    C) It was named after a cave art expert. D) It was named after one of its painters.
24. A) Animal painting was part of the spiritual life of the time.
    B) Deer were worshiped by the ancient Cro-Magnon people.
    C) Cro-Magnon people painted animals they hunted and ate.
    D) They were believed to keep evils away from cave dwellers.

25. A) They know little about why the paintings were created.
B) They have difficulty telling when the paintings were done.
C) They are unable to draw such interesting and fine paintings.
D) They have misinterpreted the meaning of the cave paintings.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

If you are attending a local college, especially one without residence halls, you'll probably live at home and commute to classes. This arrangement has a lot of (26) _____ It's cheaper. It provides a comfortable and familiar setting, and it means you'll get the kind of home cooking you're used to instead of the *monotony* (单调) that (27) _____ even the best institutional food.

However, commuting students need to (28) _____ to become involved in the life of their college and to take special steps to meet their fellow students. Often, this means a certain amount of initiative on your part in (29) _____ and talking to people in your classes whom you think you might like.

One problem that commuting students sometimes face is their parents' unwillingness to recognize that they're adults. The (30) _____ from high school to college is a big one, and if you live at home you need to develop the same kind of independence you'd have if you were living away. Home rules that might have been (31) _____ when you were in high school don't apply. If your parents are (32) _____ to renegotiate, you can speed the process along by letting your behavior show that you have the responsibility that goes with maturity. Parents are more willing to (33) _____ their children as adults when they behave like adults. If, however, there's so much friction at home that it (34) _____ your academic work, you might want to consider sharing an apartment with one or more friends. Sometimes this is a happy solution when family (35) _____ make everyone miserable.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Children are natural-born scientists. They have (36) _____ minds, and they aren't afraid to admit they don't know something. Most of them, (37) _____, lose this as they get older. They become self-conscious and don't want to appear stupid. Instead of finding things out for themselves they make

(38) _____ that often turn out to be wrong.

So it's not a case of getting kids interested in science. You just have to avoid killing the (39) _____ for learning that they were born with. It's no coincidence that kids start deserting science once it becomes formalised. Children naturally have a blurred approach to (40) _____ knowledge. They see learning about science or biology or cooking as all part of the same act — it's all learning. It's only because of the practicalities of education that you have to start breaking down the curriculum into specialist subjects. You need to have specialist teachers who (41) _____ what they know. Thus once they enter school, children begin to define subjects and erect boundaries that needn't otherwise exist.

Dividing subjects into science, maths, English, etc. is something we do for (42) _____. In the end it's all learning, but many children today (43) _____ themselves from a scientific education. They think science is for scientists, not for them.

Of course we need to specialise (44) _____. Each of us has only so much time on Earth, so we can't study everything. At 5 years old, our field of knowledge and (45) _____ is broad, covering anything from learning to walk to learning to count. Gradually it narrows down so that by the time we are 45, it might be one tiny little corner within science.

A) accidentally	F) exclude	K) impart
B) acquiring	G) exertion	L) inquiring
C) assumptions	H) exploration	M) passion
D) convenience	I) formulas	N) provoking
E) eventually	J) ignite	O) unfortunately

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Meaning Is Healthier Than Happiness

A) For at least the last decade, the happiness craze has been building. In the last three months alone, over 1,000 books on happiness were released on Amazon, including Happy Money, Happy-People-Pills For All, and, for those just starting out, Happiness for Beginners.

B) One of the consistent claims of books like these is that happiness is associated with all sorts of good life outcomes, including — most promisingly — good health. Many studies have noted the connection between a happy mind and a healthy body — the happier we are, the better health outcomes we seem to have. In an overview of 150 studies on this topic, researchers put it like this: "Inductions of well-being lead to healthy functioning, and inductions of ill-being lead to compromised health."

C) But a new study, just published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) challenges the rosy picture. Happiness may not be as good for the body as researchers thought. It might even be bad.

D) Of course, it's important to first define happiness. A few months ago, I wrote a piece called "There's More to Life Than Being Happy" about a psychology study that dug into what happiness

really means to people. It specifically explored the difference between a meaningful life and a happy life.

E) It seems strange that there would be a difference at all. But the researchers, who looked at a large sample of people over a month-long period, found that happiness is associated with selfish "taking" behavior and that having a sense of meaning in life is associated with selfless "giving" behavior.

F) "Happiness without meaning characterizes a relatively shallow, self-absorbed or even selfish life, in which things go well, needs and desires are easily satisfied, and complicated relationships are avoided," the authors of the study wrote. "If anything, pure happiness is linked to not helping others in need." While being happy is about feeling good, meaning is derived from contributing to others or to society in a bigger way. As Roy Baumeister, one of the researchers, told me, "Partly what we do as human beings is to take care of others and contribute to others. This makes life meaningful but it does not necessarily make us happy."

G) The new PNAS study also sheds light on the difference between meaning and happiness, but on the biological level. Barbara Fredrickson, a psychological researcher at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Steve Cole, a genetics and psychiatry (精神病学) researcher at UCLA, examined the self-reported levels of happiness and meaning in 80 research subjects.

H) Happiness was defined, as in the earlier study, by feeling good. The researchers measured happiness by asking subjects questions like "How often did you feel happy?", "How often did you feel interested in life?" and "How often did you feel satisfied?" The more strongly people endorsed these measures of "hedonic (享乐主义的) well-being", or pleasure, the higher they scored on happiness.

I) Meaning was defined as an orientation to something bigger than the self. They measured meaning by asking questions like "How often did you feel that your life has a sense of direction or meaning to it?" and "How often did you feel that you had something to contribute to society?" The more people endorsed these measures of "eudaimonic (幸福论的) well-being" — or, simply put, virtue — the more meaning they felt in life.

J) After noting the sense of meaning and happiness that each subject had, Fredrickson and Cole, with their research colleagues, looked at the ways certain genes expressed themselves in each of the participants. Like neuroscientists who use fMRI (功能磁共振成像) scanning to determine how regions in the brain respond to different stimuli, Cole and Fredrickson are interested in how the body, at the genetic level, responds to feelings of happiness and meaning.

K) Cole's past work has linked various kinds of chronic adversity to a particular gene expression pattern. When people feel lonely, are grieving the loss of a loved one, or are struggling to make ends meet, their bodies go into threat mode. This triggers the activation of a stress-related gene pattern that has two features: an increase in the activity of pro-inflammatory (促炎症的) genes and decrease in the activity of genes involved in anti-viral responses.

L) Cole and Fredrickson found that people who are happy but have little to no sense of meaning in their lives have the same gene expression patterns as people who are responding to and enduring chronic adversity. That is, the bodies of these happy people are preparing them for bacterial threats by activating the pro-inflammatory response. Chronic inflammation is, of course, associated with major illnesses like heart disease and various cancers.

M) "Empty positive emotions" — like the kind people experience during manic (狂喜的) episodes or artificially induced euphoria (欣快) from alcohol and drugs — "are about as good for you as adversity", says Fredrickson.

N) It's important to understand that for many people, a sense of meaning and happiness in life overlap; many people score jointly high (or jointly low) on the happiness and meaning measures in the study. But for many others, there is a dissonance (不一致) — they feel that they are low on happiness and high on meaning or that their lives are very high in happiness, but low in meaning. This last group, which has the gene expression pattern associated with adversity, formed 75 percent of study participants. Only one quarter of the study participants had what the researchers call "eudaimonic predominance" — that is, their sense of meaning outpaced their feelings of happiness.

O) This is too bad given the more beneficial gene expression pattern associated with meaningfulness. People whose levels of happiness and meaning line up, and people who have a strong sense of meaning but are not necessarily happy, showed a de-activation of the adversity stress response. Their bodies were not preparing them for the bacterial infections that we get when we are alone or in trouble, but for the viral infections we get when surrounded by a lot of other people.

P) Fredrickson's past research, described in her two books, Positivity and Love 2.0, has mapped the benefits of positive emotions in individuals. She has found that positive emotions broaden a person's perspective and help protect people against adversity. So it was surprising to her that hedonic well-being, which is associated with positive emotions and pleasure, did so badly in this study compared with eudaimonic well-being.

Q) "It's not the amount of hedonic happiness that's a problem," Fredrickson tells me. "It's that it's not matched by eudaimonic well-being. It's great when both are in step. But if you have more hedonic well-being than would be expected, that's when this [gene] pattern that's similar to adversity emerged."

R) The terms hedonism and eudaimonism bring to mind the great philosophical debate, which has shaped Western civilization for over 2,000 years, about the nature of the good life. Does happiness lie in feeling good, as hedonists think, or in doing and being good, as Aristotle and his intellectual descendants, the virtue ethicists (伦理学家), think? From the evidence of this study, it seems that feeling good is not enough. People need meaning to thrive. In the words of Carl Jung, "The least of things with a meaning is worth more in life than the greatest of things without it." Jung's wisdom certainly seems to apply to our bodies, if not also to our hearts and our minds.

46. The author's recent article examined how a meaningful life is different from a happy life.
47. It should be noted that many people feel their life is both happy and meaningful.
48. According to one survey, there is a close relationship between hedonic well-being measures and high scores on happiness.
49. According to one of the authors of a new study, what makes life meaningful may not make people happy.
50. Experiments were carried out to determine our body's genetic expression of feelings of happiness and meaning.
51. A new study claims happiness may not contribute to health.
52. According to the researchers, taking makes for happiness while giving adds meaning to life.

53. Evidence from research shows that it takes meaning for people to thrive.
54. With regard to gene expression patterns, happy people with little or no sense of meaning in life are found to be similar to those suffering from chronic adversity.
55. Most books on happiness today assert that happiness is beneficial to health.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Nothing succeeds in business books like the study of success. The current business-book boom was launched in 1982 by Tom Peters and Robert Waterman with *In Search of Excellence*. The trend has continued with a succession of experts and would-be experts who promise to distil the essence of excellence into three (or five or seven) simple rules.

The Three Rules is a self-conscious contribution to this type of writing; it even includes a bibliography of "success studies". Michael Raynor and Mumtaz Ahmed work for a consultancy, Deloitte, that is determined to turn itself into more of a thought-leader and less a corporate repairman. They employ all the tricks of the success books. They insist that their conclusions are "measurable and actionable" — guides to behaviour rather than analysis for its own sake. Success authors usually serve up vivid stories about how exceptional businesspeople stamped their personalities on a company or rescued it from a life-threatening crisis. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed are happier chewing the numbers: they provide detailed appendices on "calculating the elements of advantage" and "detailed analysis".

The authors spent five years studying the behaviour of their 344 "exceptional companies", only to come up at first with nothing. Every *hunch* (直觉) led to a blind alley and every hypothesis to a dead end. It was only when they shifted their attention from how companies behave to how they think that they began to make sense of their voluminous material.

Management is all about making difficult tradeoffs in conditions that are always uncertain and often fast-changing. But exceptional companies approach these tradeoffs with two simple rules in mind, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously. First: better before cheaper. Companies are more likely to succeed in the long run if they compete on quality or performance than on price. Second: revenue before cost. Companies have more to gain in the long run from driving up revenue than by driving down costs.

Most success studies suffer from two faults. There is "the *halo* (光环) effect", whereby good performance leads commentators to attribute all manner of virtues to anything and everything the company does. These virtues then suddenly become vices when the company fails. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed work hard to avoid these mistakes by studying large bodies of data over several decades. But they end up embracing a different error: stating the obvious. Most businesspeople will not be surprised to learn that it is better to find a profitable *niche* (隙缝市场) and focus on boosting your revenues than to

compete on price and cut your way to success. The difficult question is how to find that profitable niche and protect it. There, *The Three Rules* is less useful.

56. What kind of business books are most likely to sell well?

A) Books on excellence. B) Guides to management.

C) Books on business rules. D) Analyses of market trends.

57. What does the author imply about books on success so far?

A) They help businessmen one way or another.

B) They are written by well-recognised experts.

C) They more or less fall into the same stereotype.

D) They are based on analyses of corporate leaders.

58. How does *The Three Rules* differ from other success books according to the passage?

A) It focuses on the behaviour of exceptional businessmen.

B) It bases its detailed analysis on large amounts of data.

C) It offers practicable advice to businessmen.

D) It draws conclusions from vivid examples.

59. What does the passage say contributes to the success of exceptional companies?

A) Focus on quality and revenue.

B) Management and sales promotion.

C) Lower production costs and competitive prices.

D) Emphasis on after-sale service and maintenance.

60. What is the author's comment on *The Three Rules*?

A) It can help to locate profitable niches.

C) It is noted for its detailed data analysis.

B) It has little to offer to businesspeople.

D) It fails to identify the keys to success.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Until recently, the University of Kent prided itself on its friendly image. Not any more. Over the past few months it has been working hard, with the help of media consultants, to play down its cosy reputation in favour of something more academic and serious.

Kent is not alone in considering an image *revamp* (翻新). Changes to next year's funding regime are forcing universities to justify charging students up to £9,000 in fees.

Nowadays universities are putting much more of a focus on their brands and what their value propositions are. While in the past universities have often focused on student social life and attractions of the university town in recruitment campaigns, they are now concentrating on more *tangible* (实在的) attractions, such as employment prospects, engagement with industry, and lecturer contact hours, making clear exactly what students are going to get for their money.

The problem for universities is that if those benefits fail to materialise, students notice. That worries Rob Behrens, who deals with student complaints. "Universities need to be extremely careful in

describing what's going to happen to students," he says. "As competition is going to get greater for attracting gifted students, there is a danger that universities will go the extra mile."

One university told prospective engineering students they would be able to design a car and race it at Brands Hatch, which never happened, he says. Others have promised use of sophisticated equipment that turned out to be broken or unavailable. "If universities spent as much money on handling complaints and appeals appropriately as they spend on marketing, they would do better at keeping students, and in the National Student Survey returns," he says.

Ongoing research tracking prospective 2012 students suggests that they are not only becoming more sophisticated in thinking about what they want from a university, but are also spending more time researching evidence to back up institutional claims.

Hence the growing importance of the student survey. From next September, all institutions will also be expected to publish on their websites key information sets, allowing easier comparison between institutions, between promises and reality, and the types of jobs and salaries graduates go on to.

As a result, it is hardly surprising that universities are beginning to change the way they market themselves. While the best form of marketing for institutions is to be good at what they do, they also need to be clear about how they are different from others.

And it is vital that once an institution claims to be particularly good at something, it must live up to it. The moment you position yourself, you become exposed, and if you fail in that you are in trouble.

61. What was the University of Kent famous for?

A) Its comfortable campus life.
B) Its up-to-date course offerings.
C) Its distinguished teaching staff.
D) Its diverse academic programmes.

62. What are universities trying to do to attract students?

A) Improve their learning environment.
B) Offer more scholarships to the gifted.
C) Upgrade their campus facilities.
D) Present a better academic image.

63. What does Rob Behrens suggest universities do in marketing themselves?

A) Publicise the achievements of their graduates.
B) Go to extra lengths to cater to students' needs.
C) Refrain from making promises they cannot honour.
D) Survey the expectations of their prospective students.

64. What is students' chief consideration in choosing a university?

A) Whether it promises the best job prospects.
B) Whether it is able to deliver what they want.
C) Whether it ranks high among similar institutions.
D) Whether it offers opportunities for practical training.

65. What must universities show to win recruitment campaigns?

A) They are positioned to meet the future needs of society.
B) They are responsible to students for their growth.
C) They are ever ready to improve themselves.
D) They are unique one way or another.

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中国将努力确保到 2015 年就业者接受过平均 13.3 年的教育。如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都须获得大学文凭。

在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数：除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。

教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

2014 年 6 月六级考试真题

（第 1 套）

Part I Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining* ***why it is unwise to jump to conclusion upon seeing or hearing something****. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) They might be stolen goods. B) They might be fake products.
   C) They might be faulty products. D) They might be smuggled goods.
2. A) They are civil servants. B) They are job applicants.
   C) They are news reporters. D) They are public speakers.
3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
   B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
   C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
   D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.
4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show. B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
   C) It was not as exciting as he had expected. D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.
5. A) Reading a newspaper column. B) Looking at a railway timetable.
   C) Driving from New York to Boston. D) Waiting for someone at the airport.
6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall. B) He got a new job at the barbershop.
   C) He had a finger hurt last night. D) He had his hair cut yesterday.
7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.
   B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.

C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.

8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
B) His conduct does not square with his words.
C) His attitude to student government has changed.
D) He has long been involved in student government.

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

9. A) She left her own car in Manchester.
B) Something went wrong with her car.
C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.

10. A) Safety.
B) Comfort.
C) Size.
D) Cost.

11. A) Third-party insurance.
B) Value-added tax.
C) Petrol.
D) CDW.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) How to update the basic facilities.
B) What to do to enhance their position.
C) Where to locate their plant.
D) How to attract investments.

13. A) Their road link to other European countries is fast.
B) They are all located in the south of France.
C) They are very close to each other.
D) Their basic facilities are good.

14. A) Try to avoid making a hasty decision.
B) Take advantage of the train links.
C) Talk with the local authorities.
D) Conduct field surveys first.

15. A) Future product distribution.
B) Local employment policies.
C) Road and rail links for small towns.
D) Skilled workforce in the hilly region.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) One fifth of them were on bad terms with their sisters and brothers.
B) About one eighth of them admitted to lingering bitter feelings.
C) More than half of them were involved in inheritance disputes.
D) Most of them had broken with their sisters and brothers.

17. A) Less concern with money matters.
B) More experience in worldly affairs.
C) Advance in age.
D) Freedom from work.

18. A) They have little time left to renew contact with their brothers and sisters.
    B) They tend to forget past unhappy memories and focus on their present needs.
    C) They are more tolerant of one another.
    D) They find close relatives more reliable.

Passage Two

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

19. A) They have bright colors and intricate patterns.
    B) They can only survive in parts of the Americas.
    C) They are the only insect that migrates along fixed routes.
    D) They have strong wings capable of flying long distance.
20. A) In a Michigan mountain forest. B) In a Louisiana mountain forest.
    C) In a Kentucky mountain forest. D) In a Mexican mountain forest.
21. A) Each flock of butterflies lays eggs in the same states.
    B) They start to lay eggs when they are nine months old.
    C) Each generation in a cycle lays eggs at a different place.
    D) Only the strongest can reach their destination to lay eggs.
22. A) Evolution of monarch butterflies.
    B) Living habits of monarch butterflies.
    C) Migration patterns of monarch butterflies.
    D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Time has become more limited. B) Time has become more precious.
    C) Time is money. D) Time is relative.
24. A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
    B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
    C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
    D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.
25. A) Our interpersonal relationships improve. B) Our work efficiency increases greatly.
    C) Our living habits are altered. D) Our behavior is changed.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, (26) _____ the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a (27) _____ work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process (28) _____ a limitation on the quantity of

materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds; the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings, nor did it (29) _____ the need to protect radio and television. As a result, (30) _____ of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the (31) _____ rewards of authors, artists and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an (32) _____ for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been (33) _____ to include computer software and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed (34) _____ the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice overtime. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to (35) _____ the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

For investors who desire low risk and guaranteed income, U.S. government bonds are a secure investment because these bonds have the financial backing and full faith and credit of the federal government. Municipal bonds, also secure, are offered by local governments and often have (36) _____ such as tax-free interest. Some may even be (37) _____ Corporate bonds are a bit more risky.

Two questions often (38) _____ first-time corporate bond investors. The first is "If I purchase a corporate bond, do I have to hold it until the maturity date?" The answer is no. Bonds are bought and sold daily on (39) _____ securities exchanges. However, if you decide to sell your bond before its maturity date, you are not guaranteed to get the face value of the bond. For example, if your bond does not have (40) _____ that make it attractive to other investors, you may be forced to sell your bond at a (41) _____ , i.e., a price less than the bond's face value. But if your bond is highly valued by other investors, you may be able to sell it at a premium, i.e., a price above its face value. Bond prices generally (42) _____ *inversely* (相反地) with current market interest rates. As interest rates go up, bond prices fall, and *vice versa* (反之亦然). Thus, like all investments, bonds have a degree of risk.

The second question is "How can I (43) _____ the investment risk of a particular bond issue?" Standard & Poor's and Moody's Investors Service rate the level of risk of many corporate and government bonds. And (44) _____, the higher the market risk of a bond, the higher the interest rate. Investor will invest in a bond considered risky only if the (45) _____ return is high enough.

A) advantages	F) discount	K) insured
B) assess	G) embarrass	L) major

C) bother	H) features	M) naturally
D) conserved	I) fluctuate	N) potential
E) deduction	J) indefinite	O) simultaneously

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Lessons from a Feminist Paradise

A) On the surface, Sweden appears to be a feminist paradise. Look at any global survey of gender equality and Sweden will be near the top. Family-friendly policies are its norm — with 16 months of paid parental leave, special protections for part-time workers, and state-subsidized preschools where, according to a government website, "gender-awareness education is increasingly common." Due to an unofficial quota system, women hold 45 percent of positions in the Swedish parliament. They have enjoyed the protection of government agencies with titles like the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality and the Secretariat of Gender Research. So why are American women so far ahead of their Swedish counterparts in breaking through the glass ceiling?

B) In a 2012 report, the World Economic Forum found that when it comes to closing the gender gap in "economic participation and opportunity," the United States is ahead of not only Sweden but also Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Sweden's rank in the report can largely be explained by its political quota system. Though the United States has fewer women in the workforce (68 percent compared to Sweden's 77 percent), American women who choose to be employed are far more likely to work full-time and to hold high-level jobs as managers or professionals. They also own more businesses, launch more *start-ups* (新创办的企业), and more often work in traditionally male fields. As for breaking through the glass ceiling in business, American women are well in the lead.

C) What explains the American advantage? How can it be that societies like Sweden, where gender equality is vigorously pursued and enforced, have fewer female managers, executives, professionals, and business owners than the *laissez-faire* (自由放任的) United States? A new study by Cornell economists Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn gives an explanation.

D) Generous parental leave policies and readily available part-time options have unintended consequences: instead of strengthening women's attachment to the workplace, they appear to weaken it. In addition to a 16-month leave, a Swedish parent has the right to work six hours a day (for a reduced salary) until his or her child is eight years old. Mothers are far more likely than fathers to take advantage of this law. But extended leaves and part-time employment are known to be harmful to careers — for both genders. And with women a second factor comes into play: most seem to enjoy the flexible-time arrangement (once known as the "mommy track") and never find their way back to full-time or high-level employment. In sum: generous family-friendly policies do keep more women in the labor market, but they also tend to diminish their careers.

E) According to Blau and Kahn, Swedish-style *paternal* (父亲的) leave policies and flexible time arrangements pose a second threat to woman's progress: they make employers cautious about hiring woman for full-time positions at all. Offering a job to a man is the safer bet. He is far less likely to take a year of parental leave and then return on a reduced work schedule for the next eight years.

F) I became aware of the trials of career-focused European woman a few years ago when I met a post-doctoral student from Germany who was then a visiting fellow at Johns Hopkins. She was astonished by the professional possibilities afforded to young American women. Her best hope in Germany was a government job—prospects for woman in the private sector were dim. "In Germany" she told me, "we have all the benefits, but employers don't want to hire us."

G) Swedish economists Magnus Henrekson and Mikael Stenkula addressed the following question in their 2009 study: why are there so few female top executives in the European *egalitarian* (平等主义的) welfare states? Their answer: "Broad-based welfare-state policies hinder women's representation in elite competitive positions."

H) It is tempting to declare the Swedish policies *regressive* (退步的) and hail the American system as superior. But that would be shortsighted. The Swedes can certainly take a lesson from the United States and look for ways to clear a path for their ambitious female careerists. But most women are not committed careerists. When the Pew Research Center recently asked American parents to identify their "ideal" life arrangement, 47 percent of mothers said they would prefer to work park-time and 20 percent said they would prefer not to work at all. Fathers answered differently: 75 percent preferred full-time work. Some version of the Swedish system might work well for a majority of American parents, but the United States is unlikely to fully embrace the Swedish model. Still, we can learn from their experience.

I) Despite its failure to shatter the glass ceiling, Sweden has one of the most powerful and innovative economies in the world. In its 2011-2012 survey, the World Economic Forum ranked Sweden as the world's third most competitive economy; the United States came in fifth. Sweden, dubbed the "rockstar of the recovery" in *the Washington Post*, also leads the world in life satisfaction and happiness. It is a society well worth studying, and its efforts to conquer the gender gap impart a vital lesson—though not the lesson the Swedes had in mind.

J) Sweden has gone farther than any other nation on earth to integrate the sexes and to offer women the same opportunities and freedoms as men. For decades, these descendants of the Vikings have been trying to show the world that the right mix of enlightened policy, consciousness raising, and non-sexist child rearing would close the gender divide once and for all. Yet the divide persists.

K) A 2012 press release from Statistics Sweden bears the title "Gender Equality in Sweden *Treading* (踩) Water" and notes:

- The total income from employment for all ages is lower for women than for men.
- One in three employed women and one in ten employed men work part-time.
- Women's working time is influenced by the number and age of their children, but men's working time is not affected by these factors.
- Of all employees, only 13 percent of the women and 12 percent of the men have occupations with an even distribution of the sexes.

L) Confronted with such facts, some Swedish activists and legislators are demanding more

extreme and far-reaching measures, such as replacing male and female pronouns with a neutral alternative and monitoring children more closely to correct them when they *gravitate* (被吸引) toward gendered play. When it came to light last year that mothers, far more than fathers, chose to stay home from work to care for their sick kids, Ulf Kristersson, minister of social security, quickly commissioned a study to determine the causes of and possible cures for this disturbing state of affairs.

M) Swedish family policies, by accommodating women's preferences effectively, are reducing the number of women in elite competitive positions. The Swedes will find this paradoxical and try to find solutions. Let us hope these do not include banning gender pronouns, policing children's play, implementing more gender quotas, or treating women's special attachment to home and family as a social injustice. Most mothers do not *aspire to* (向往) elite, competitive full-time positions: the Swedish policies have given them the freedom and opportunity to live the lives they prefer. Americans should look past the gender rhetoric and consider what these Scandinavians have achieved. On their way to creating a feminist paradise, the Swedes have unintentionally created a *haven* (避风港) for normal mortals.

46. Sweden has done more than other nations to close the gender gap, but it continues to exist.
47. Sweden is one of the most competitive economics in the world and its people enjoy the greatest life satisfaction.
48. More American women hold elite job positions in business than Swedish women.
49. Swedish family-friendly policies tend to exert a negative influence on women's careers.
50. The quota system in Sweden ensures women's better representation in government.
51. Though the Swedish model appears workable for most American parents, it may not be accepted by them in its entirety.
52. Swedish women are allowed the freedom and opportunity to choose their own way of life.
53. Swedish employers are hesitant about hiring women for full-time positions because of the family-friendly policies.
54. Gender-awareness education is becoming more and more popular in state-subsidized preschools in Sweden.
55. Some lawmakers in Sweden propose that genderless pronouns be used in the Swedish language.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Texting has long been *bemoaned* (哀叹) as the downfall of the written word, "penmanship for illiterates," as one critic called it. To which the proper response is LOL. Texting properly isn't writing at all. It's a "spoken" language that is getting richer and more complex by the year.

First, some historical perspective. Writing was only invented 5,500 years ago, whereas language

probably traces back at least 80,000 years. Thus talking came first; writing is just a craft that came along later. As such, the first writing was based on the way people talk, with short sentences. However, while talking is largely subconscious and rapid, writing is deliberate and slow. Over time, writers took advantage of this and started crafting long-winded sentences such as this one: "The whole engagement lasted above 12 hours, till the gradual retreat of the Persians was changed into a disorderly flight, of which the shameful example was given by the principal leaders and…"

No one talks like that casually — or should. But it is natural to desire to do so for special occasions. In the old days, we didn't much write like talking because there was no mechanism to reproduce the speed of conversation. But texting and instant messaging do — and a revolution has begun. It involves the crude mechanics of writing, but in its economy, spontaneity and even vulgarity, texting is actually a new kind of talking, with its own kind of grammar and conventions.

Take *LOL*. It doesn't actually mean "laughing out loud" in a literal sense anymore. *LOL* has evolved into something much subtler and sophisticated and is used even when nothing is remotely amusing. Joeelyn texts "Where have you been?" and Annabelle texts back "LOL at the library studying for two hours." *LOL* signals basic *empathy* (同感) between texters, easing tension and creating a sense of equality. Instead of having a literal meaning, it does something — conveying an attitude — just like the -ed ending conveys past tense rather than "meaning" anything. *LOL*, of all things, is grammar.

Of course no one thinks about that consciously. But then most of communication operates without being noticed. Over time, the meaning of a word or an expression drifts — *meat* used to mean any kind of food, *silly* used to mean, believe it or not, blessed.

Civilization, then, is fine — people banging away on their smartphones are frequently using a code separate from the one they use in actual writing, and there is no evidence that texting is ruining composition skills. Worldwide people speak differently from the way they write, and texting — quick, casual and only intended to be read once — is actually a way of talking with your fingers.

56. What do critics say about texting?
    A) It is mainly confined to youngsters.
    B) It competes with traditional writing.
    C) It will ruin the written language.
    D) It is often hard to understand.
57. In what way does the author say writing is different from talking?
    A) It is crafted with specific skills.
    B) It expresses ideas more accurately.
    C) It does not have as long a history.
    D) It is not as easy to comprehend.
58. Why is LOL much used in texting?
    A) It brings texters closer to each other.
    B) It shows the texter's sophistication.
    C) It is a trendy way to communicate.
    D) It adds to the humor of the text.
59. Examples like *meat* and *silly* are cited to show _____.

A) the difference between writing and talking
B) how differently words are used in texting
C) why people use the words the way they do
D) the gradual change of word meaning

60. What does the author think of texting?
A) It facilitates exchange of ideas among people.
B) It is a new form of verbal communication.
C) It deteriorates people's composition skills.
D) It hastens the decline of the written word.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

It's possible to admire Oprah Winfrey and still wish Harvard hadn't awarded her an honorary doctor of law degree and the *commencement* (毕业典礼) speaker spot at yesterday's graduation. There's no question Oprah's achievements place her in the temple of American success stories. Talent, charm, and an exceptional work ethic have rarely hurled anyone as far as they have this former abused teenage mother from rural Mississippi who became one of the world's most successful entertainment icons and the first African-American female billionaire.

Honorary degrees are often conferred on non-academic leaders in the arts, business, and politics. Harvard's list in recent years has included Kofi Annan, Bill Gates, Meryl Streep, and David Souter. But Oprah's particular brand of celebrity is not a good fit for the values of a university whose *motto* (座右铭), Veritas, means truth. Oprah's passionate advocacy extends, unfortunately, to a hearty embrace of fake science. Most notoriously, Oprah's validation of Jenny McCarthy's claim that vaccines cause *autism* (自闭症) has no doubt contributed to much harm through the foolish avoidance of vaccines.

Famous people are entitled to a few failings, like the rest of us, and the choice of commencement speakers often reflects a balance of institutional priorities and aspirations. Judging from our conversations with many students, Oprah was a widely popular choice.

But this vote of confidence in Oprah sends a troubling message at precisely the time when American universities need to do more to advance the cause of reason. As former Dean of Harvard College, Harry Lewis, noted in a blog post about his objections, "It seems very odd for Harvard to honor such a high profile popularizer of the irrational…at a time when political and religious nonsense so jeopardize the rule of reason in this allegedly enlightened democracy and around the world."

As America's oldest and most visible university, Harvard has a special opportunity to convey its respect for science not only through its research and teaching programs but also in its public affirmation of evidence-based inquiry.

Unfortunately, many American universities seem awfully busy protecting their brand name and not nearly busy enough protecting the pursuit of knowledge. A recent article in *The Harvard Crimson* noted the shocking growth of Harvard's public relations arm in the last five years and it questioned whether a focus on risk management and avoiding controversy was really the best outward-looking face of this great institution.

As American research universities begin to resemble profit centers and entertainment complexes, it's easy to lose sight of their primary mission: to produce and spread knowledge. This mission depends on traditions of rational discourse and vigorous defense of the scientific method. Oprah Winfrey's honorary doctorate was a step in the wrong direction.

61. What do we learn about Oprah Winfrey from the passage?
    A) She was a distinguished graduate of Harvard School of Law.
    B) She worked her way to success in the entertainment industry.
    C) She used to abuse her children when she was a young mother.
    D) She achieved her fame through persistent advocacy of fake science.
62. Why does the author deem it inappropriate for Harvard to confer an honorary degree on Oprah Winfrey?
    A) She did not specialize in the study of law.
    B) She was known as a supporter of fake science.
    C) She was an icon of the entertainment industry.
    D) She had not distinguished herself academically.
63. How did Harry Lewis react to Harvard's decision in his blog post?
    A) He was strongly against it.
    B) He considered it unpopular.
    C) He thought it would help enhance Harvard's reputation.
    D) He though it represented the will of the Harvard community.
64. What is the author's regret about many American universities?
    A) They show inadequate respect for evidence-based inquiry.
    B) They fall short of expectations in teaching and research.
    C) They attach too much importance to public relations.
    D) They are tolerant of political and religious nonsense.
65. What does the author think a prestigious university like Harvard should focus on?
    A) Cultivation of student creativity.
    B) Defense of the scientific method.
    C) Liberation of the human mind.
    D) Pursuit of knowledge and truth.

Part VI Translation

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

北京计划未来三年投资 7600 亿元治理污染，从减少 PM2.5 排放入手。这一新公布的计划旨在减少四种主要污染源，包括 500 多万辆机动车的尾气（exhaust）排放、周边地区燃煤、来自北方的沙尘暴和本地的建筑灰尘。另有 850 亿元用于新建或升级城市垃圾处理和污水（sewage）处理设施，加上 300 亿元投资未来三年的植树造林（forestation）。

市政府还计划建造一批水循环利用工厂，并制止违章建筑，以改善环境。另外，北京还将更严厉地处罚违反限排规定的行为。

2014 年 6 月六级考试真题

（第 2 套）

Part I Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining* ***why it is unwise to judge a person by their appearance****. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) College tuition has become a heavy burden for the students.
   B) College students are in general politically active nowadays.
   C) He took part in many protests when he was at college.
   D) He is doubtful about the effect of the students' action.
2. A) The class has kept the party a secret from Jay.
   B) Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean.
   C) Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him.
   D) The dean will come to Jay's birthday party.
3. A) He found his wallet in his briefcase.
   B) He went to the lost-and-found office.
   C) He told the woman to go and pick up his car.
   D) He left his things with his car in the garage.
4. A) The show he directed turned out to be a success.
   B) He watches only those comedies by famous directors.

C) TV comedies have not improved much since the 1960s.
D) New comedies are exciting, just like those in the 1960s.

5. A) The man should stop boiling the vegetables.
B) The man should try out some new recipes.
C) Overcooked vegetables are often tasteless.
D) All vegetables should be cooked fresh.

6. A) Help them tidy up the house.
B) Sort out their tax returns.
C) Help them to decode a message.
D) Figure out a way to avoid taxes.

7. A) The woman remains a total mystery to him.
B) The woman is still trying to finish her work.
C) He has devoted a whole month to his research.
D) He didn't expect to complete his work so soon.

8. A) He has failed to register for the course.
B) He would like to major in psychology too.
C) There should be more time for registration.
D) Developmental psychology is newly offered.

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

9. A) The brilliant product design.
B) The unique craftsmanship.
C) The new color combinations.
D) The texture of the fabrics.

10. A) Fancy products.
B) Local handicrafts.
C) Traditional Thai silks.
D) Unique tourist attractions.

11. A) It will start tomorrow.
B) It will last only one day.
C) It will be out into the countryside.
D) It will be on the following weekend.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) A year of practical training.
B) A happy childhood.
C) A pleasant neighbourhood.
D) A good secondary education.

13. A) He is good at carpentry.
B) He is academically gifted.
C) He should be sent to a private school.
D) He ought to get good vocational training.

14. A) Donwell School.
B) Carlton Abbey.
C) Enderby High.
D) Enderby Comprehensive.

15. A) Find out more about the five schools.
B) Send their children to a better private school.
C) Talk with their children about their decision.
D) Put Keith in a good boarding school.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,*

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) It will be well ventilated.
    B) It will be brightly lit.
    C) It will provide easy access to the disabled.
    D) It will have a large space for storage.
17. A) Opposite to the library.
    B) On the same floor as the labs.
    C) On the first floor.
    D) On the ground floor.
18. A) To make the building appear traditional.
    B) To cut the construction cost to the minimum.
    C) To match the style of construction on the site.
    D) To embody the subcommittee's design concepts.

Passage Two

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

19. A) Sell financial software.
    B) Write financial software.
    C) Conduct research on financial software.
    D) Train clients to use financial software.
20. A) Rewarding.
    B) Unsuccessful.
    C) Tedious.
    D) Important.
21. A) He provided individual support.
    B) He held group discussions.
    C) He gave the trainees lecture notes.
    D) He offered online tutorials.
22. A) Nobody is able to solve all the problems in a couple of weeks.
    B) The fault might lie in his style of presenting the information.
    C) The trainees' problems had to be dealt with one by one.
    D) The employees were a bit slow to follow his instruction.

Passage Three

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the passage you've just heard.

23. A) Their teachers meet them only in class.
    B) Their parents tend to overprotect them.
    C) They have little close contact with adults.
    D) They rarely read any books about adults.
24. A) Writers and lawyers are brought in to talk to students.
    B) Real-life cases are simulated for students to learn law.
    C) More Teacher and Writer Collaboratives are being set up.
    D) Opportunities are created for children to become writers.
25. A) Children like to form partnerships with each other.
    B) Children are often the best teachers of other children.
    C) Paired Learning cultivates the spirit of cooperation.
    D) Sixth-graders can teach first-graders as well as teachers.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and (26) _____ about being evaluated, and a focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test (27) _____ what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance (28) _____ that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on (29) _____ material is certainly likely to (30) _____ you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike test: You may assume that tests have the power to (31) _____ your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some (32) _____ information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

This is a dangerous—and wrong-headed—assumption. If you do badly on a test, it doesn't mean you're a bad person or stupid. Or that you'll never do better again, and that your life is (33) _____. If you don't do well on a test, you're the same person you were before you took the test—no better, no worse. You just did badly on a test. That's it.

(34) _____, tests are not a measure of your value as an individual—they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and (35) _____ measures of what we know.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Millions of Americans are entering their 60s and are more concerned than ever about retirement. They know they need to save, but how much? And what exactly are they saving for — to spend more time (36) _____ the grandkids, go traveling, or start another career? It turns out that husbands and wives may have (37) _____ different ideas about the subject.

The deepest divide is in the way spouses envisage their lifestyle in their later years. Fidelity Investments Inc. found 41 percent of the 500 couples it surveyed (38) _____ on whether both or at least one spouse will work in retirement. Wives are generally right regarding their husbands' retirement age, but men (39) _____ the age their wives will be when they stop working. And husbands are slightly more (40) _____ about their standard of living than wives are.

Busy *juggling* (穷于应付) careers and families, most couples don't take the time to sit down, (41) _____ or together, and think about what they would like to do 5, 10 or 20 years from now. They (42) _____ they are on the same page, but the (43) _____ is they have avoided even talking about it.

If you are self-employed or in a job that doesn't have a standard retirement age, you may be more apt to delay thinking about these issues. It is often a (44) _____ retirement date that provides the *catalyst* (催化剂) to start planning. Getting laid off or accepting an early-retirement (45) _____ can force your hand. But don't wait until you get a *severance* (遣散费) check to begin planning.

A) assume	F) illustrating	K) radically
B) confidential	G) mysteriously	L) reality
C) disagree	H) observe	M) separately
D) formula	I) optimistic	N) spoiling
E) forthcoming	J) package	O) underestimate

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

The Street-Level Solution

A) When I was growing up, one of my father's favorite sayings (borrowed from the humorist Will Rogers) was: "It isn't what we don't know that causes the trouble; it's what we think we know that just ain't so." One of the main insights to be taken from the 100,000 Homes Campaign and its strategy to end chronic homelessness is that, until recently, our society thought it understood the nature of homelessness, but it didn't.

B) That led to a series of mistaken assumptions about why people become homeless and what they need. Many of the errors in our homelessness policies have stemmed from the conception that the homeless are a homogeneous group. It's only in the past 15 years that organizations like Common Ground, and others, have taken a street-level view of the problem — distinguishing the "episodically homeless" from the "chronically homeless" in order to understand their needs at an individual level. This is why we can now envisage a different approach — and get better results.

C) Most readers expressed supports for the effort, although a number were skeptical, and a few utterly dismissive, about the chances of long-term homeless people adapting well to housing. This is to be expected; it's hard to imagine what we haven't yet seen. As Niccolò Machiavelli wrote in The Prince, one of the major obstacles in any effort to advance systemic change is the "incredulity of men," which is to say that people "do not readily believe in new things until they have had a long experience of them." Most of us have witnessed homeless people on the streets for decades. Few have seen formerly homeless people after they have been housed successfully. We don't have reference points for that story. So we generalize from what we know — or think we know.

D) But that can be misleading, even to experts. When I asked Rosanne Haggerty, founder of Common Ground, which currently operates 2,310 units of supportive housing (with 552 more under

construction), what had been her biggest surprise in this work, she replied: "Fifteen years ago, I would not have believed that people who had been so broken and stuck in homelessness could thrive to the degree that they do in our buildings." And Becky Kanis, the campaign's director, commented: "There is this sense in our minds that someone who's on the streets is almost in their DNA different from someone who has a house. The campaign is creating a first-hand experience for many people that that is really not the case."

E) One of the startling realizations that I had while researching this column is that anybody could become like a homeless person — all it takes is a *traumatic* (创伤的) brain injury. A bicycle fall, a car accident, a slip on the ice, or if you're a soldier, a head wound — and your life could become unrecognizable. James O'Connell, a doctor who has been treating the most vulnerable homeless people on the streets of Boston for 25 years, estimates that 40 percent of the long-term homeless people he's met had such a brain injury. "For many it was a head injury prior to the time they became homeless," he said. "They became unpredictable. They'd have mood swings, fits of explosive behavior. They couldn't hold onto their jobs. Drinking made them feel better. They'd end up on the streets."

F) Once homeless people return to housing, they're in a much better position to rebuild their lives. But it's important to note that housing alone is not enough. As with many complex social problems, when you get through the initial crisis, you have another problem to solve which is no less challenging. But it is a better problem.

G) Over the past decade, O'Connell has seen this happen. "I spend half my time on the streets or in the hospital and the other half making house calls to people who lived for years on the streets," he said. "So from a doctor's point of view it's a delightful switch, but it's not as if putting someone in housing is the answer to addressing all of their problems. It's the first step."

H) Once in housing, formerly homeless people can become isolated and lonely. If they've lived on the streets for years, they may have acquired a certain standing as well as a sense of pride in their survival skills. Now indoors, those aspects of their identity may be stripped away. Many also experience a profound disorientation at the outset. "If you're homeless for more than six months, you kind of lose your bearings," says Haggerty. "Existence becomes not about overcoming homelessness but about finding food, begging, looking for a job to survive another day. The whole process of how you define stability gets reordered."

I) Many need regular, if not continuous, support with mental health problems, addictions and illnesses — and, equally important, assistance in the day-to-day challenges of life, reacquainting with family, building relationships with neighbors, finding enjoyable activities or work, managing finances, and learning how to eat healthy food.

J) For some people, the best solution is to live in a *communal* (集体) residence, with special services. This isn't available everywhere, however. In Boston, for example, homeless people tend to be scattered in apartments throughout the city.

K) Common Ground's large residences in New York offer insight into the possibilities for change when homeless people have a rich array of supports. In addition to more traditional social services, residents also make use of communal gardens, classes in things like cooking, yoga, theatre and photography, and job placement. Last year, 188 formerly homeless tenants in four of Common

Ground's residences, found jobs.

L) Because the properties have many services and are well-managed, Haggerty has found post-housing problems to be surprisingly rare. In the past 10 years, there have been only a handful of incidents of quarrels between tenants. There is very little *graffiti* (涂鸦) or *vandalism* (破坏). And the turnover is almost negligible. In the Prince George Hotel in New York, which is home to 208 formerly homeless people and 208 low-income tenants, the average length of tenancy is close to seven years. (All residents pay 30 percent of their income for rent; for the formerly homeless, this comes out of their government benefits.) When people move on, it is usually because they've found a preferable apartment.

M) "Tenants also want to participate in shaping the public areas of the buildings," said Haggerty. "They formed a gardening committee. They want a terrace on the roof. Those are things I didn't count on." The most common tenant demand? "People always want more storage space — but that's true of every New Yorker," she adds. "In many ways, we're a lot like a normal apartment building. Our tenants look like anyone else."

N) As I mentioned, homelessness is catch-all for a variety of problems. A number of readers asked whether the campaign will address family homelessness, which has different causes and requires a different solution. I've been following some of the promising ideas emerging to address and prevent family homelessness. Later in 2011, I'll explore these ideas in a column. For now, I'll conclude with an update on the 100,000 Homes Campaign. Since Tuesday, New Orleans and a few other communities have reported new results. The current count of people housed is 7,043.

46. Tenants in Common Ground's residences all want more room for storage.
47. Homes Campaign provides first-hand proof that the homeless are not what they were once believed to be.
48. Common Ground's residences are well-managed and by and large peaceful.
49. Housing the homeless is only the first step to solving all their problems.
50. A large percent of the chronically homeless have suffered from brain injury.
51. After being housed many homeless people become confused at first as to how to deal with life off the street.
52. Some people think the best way to help the homeless is to provide them with communal housing.
53. The homeless with health problems should be given regular support in their daily lives.
54. Until recently American society has failed to see what homelessness is all about.
55. Many formerly homeless tenants in New York's Common Ground's residences got hired.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Technology can make us smarter or stupider, and we need to develop a set of principles to guide our everyday behaviour and make sure that tech is improving and not hindering our mental processes. One

of the biggest questions being debated today is: What kind of information do we need to have stored in our heads, and what kind can we leave "in the cloud," to be accessed as necessary?

An increasing powerful group with education are championing "digital literacy". In their view, skills beat knowledge, developing "digital literacy" is more important than learning mere content, and all facts are now Google-able and therefore unworthy of committing to memory. But even the most sophisticated digital literacy skills won't help students and workers navigate the world if they don't have a broad base of knowledge about how the world actually operates. If you focus on the delivery mechanism and not the content, you are doing kids a disservice.

Indeed, evidence from cognitive science challenges the notion that skills can exist independent of factual knowledge. Data from the last thirty years leads to a conclusion that is not scientifically challengeable: thinking well requires knowing facts, and that's true not only because you need something to think about. The very processes that teachers care about most — critical thinking processes — are intimately *intertwined* (交织) with factual knowledge that is stored in long-term memory.

In other words, just because you can Google the date of Black Tuesday doesn't mean you understand why the Great Depression happened or how it compares to our recent economic slump. There is no doubt that the students of today, and the workers of tomorrow, will need to innovate, collaborate and evaluate. But such skills can't be separated from the knowledge that gives rise to them. To innovate, you have to know what came before. To collaborate, you have to contribute knowledge to the joint venture. And to evaluate, you have to compare new information against knowledge you've already mastered.

So here is a principle for thinking in a digital world, in two parts. First, acquire a base of factual knowledge in any domain in which you want to perform well. This base supplies the essential foundation for building skills, and it can't be *outsourced* (外包) to a search engine.

Second, take advantage of computer's invariable memory, but also the brain's elaborative memory. Computers are great when you want to store information that shouldn't change. But brains are the superior choice when you want information to change, in interesting and useful ways: to connect up with other facts and ideas, to acquire successive layers of meaning, to steep for a while in your accumulated knowledge and experience and so produce a richer mental brew.

56. What is the author's concern about the use of technology?

A) It may leave knowledge "in the cloud".

B) It may misguide our everyday behaviour.

C) It may cause a divide in the circles of education.

D) It may hinder the development of thinking skills.

57. What is the view of educators who advocate digital literacy?

A) It helps kids to navigate the virtual world at will.

B) It helps kids to broaden their scope of knowledge.

C) It increases kids' efficiency of acquiring knowledge.

D) It liberates kids from the burden of memorizing facts.

58. What does the evidence from cognitive science show?

A) Knowledge is better kept in long-term memory.

B) Critical thinking is based on factual knowledge.

C) Study skills are essential to knowledge acquisition.

D) Critical thinking means challenging existing facts.

59. What does the author think is key to making evaluations?

A) Gathering enough evidence before drawing conclusions.

B) Mastering the basic rules and principles for evaluation.

C) Connecting new information with one's accumulated knowledge.

D) Understanding both what has happened and why it has happened.

60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A) To warn against learning through memorizing facts.

B) To promote educational reform in the information age.

C) To explain human brains' function in storing information.

D) To challenge the prevailing overemphasis on digital literacy.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

America's recent history has been a persistent tilt to the West—of people, ideas, commerce and even political power. California and Texas are the twin poles of the West, but very different ones. For most of the 20th century the home of Silicon Valley and Hollywood has been the brainier and trendier of the two. Texas has trailed behind: its stereotype has been a conservative Christian in cowboy boots. But twins can change places. Is it happening now?

It is easy to find evidence that California is in a panic. At the start of this month the once golden state started paying creditors in *IOUs* (欠条). The gap between projected outgoings and income for the current *fiscal* (财政的) year has leapt to a horrible $26 billion. With no sign of a new budget to close this gulf, one credit agency has already downgraded California's debt. As budgets are cut, universities will let in fewer students, prisoners will be released early and schemes to protect the vulnerable will be rolled back.

By contrast, Texas has coped well with the recession, with an unemployment rate two points below the national average and one of the lowest rates of housing repossession. In part this is because Texan banks, hard hit in the last property bust, did not overexpand this time. Texas also clearly offers a different model, based on small government. It has no state capital-gains or income tax, and a business-friendly and immigrant-tolerant attitude. It is home to more Fortune 500 companies than any other state.

Despite all this, it still seems too early to hand over America's future to Texas. To begin with, that lean Texan model has its own problem. It has not invested enough in education, and many experts rightly worry about a "lost generation" of mostly Hispanic Texans with insufficient skills for the demands of the knowledge economy.

Second, it has never paid to bet against a state with as many inventive people as California. Even if Hollywood has gone into depression, it still boasts an unequalled array of sunrise industries and the most brisk venture-capital on the planet. The state also has an awesome ability to reinvent itself — as it did when its defence industry collapsed at the end of the cold war.

The truth is that both states could learn from each other. Texas still lacks California's great universities and lags in terms of culture. California could adopt not just Texas's leaner state, but also its

more *bipartisan* (两党的) approach to politics. There is no perfect model of government: it is America's genius to have 50 public-policy laboratories competing to find out what works best.

61. What does the author say about California and Texas in Paragraph 1?
    A) They have been competing for the leading position.
    B) California has been superior to Texas in many ways.
    C) They are both models of development for other states.
    D) Texas's cowboy culture is less known than California's.
62. What does the author say about today's California?
    A) Its debts are pushing it into bankruptcy.
    B) Its budgets have been cut by $26 billion.
    C) It is faced with a serious financial crisis.
    D) It is trying hard to protect the vulnerable.
63. In what ways is Texas different from California?
    A) It practices small government.
    B) It is home to traditional industries.
    C) It has a large Hispanic population.
    D) It has an enviable welfare system.
64. What problem is Texas confronted with?
    A) Its Hispanic population is mostly illiterate.
    B) Its sunrise industries are shrinking rapidly.
    C) Its education can not meet the needs of the knowledge economy.
    D) Its immigrants have a hard time adapting to its cowboy culture.
65. What do we learn about American politics from the passage?
    A) Each state has its own way of governing.
    B) Most states favor a bipartisan approach.
    C) Parties collaborate in drawing public policies.
    D) All states believe in government for the people.

Part VI Translation

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。例如，土豪（tuhao）和大妈（dama）都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。

土豪以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或者喜欢炫耀财富的人。也就是说，土豪有钱，但没有品位。大妈是对中年妇女的称呼，但现在特指不久前金价下跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

土豪和大妈可能会被收入新版牛津（Oxford）英语词典。至今已有约 120 个中文词被加进了牛津英语词典，成为了英语语言的一部分。

2014 年 6 月六级考试真题

（第 3 套）

Part I Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining* ***why it is unwise to put all your eggs in one basket****. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II Listening Comprehension

说明：2014 年 6 月六级考试全国共考了两套听力，本套（即第三套）的听力内容与第二套的完全一样，只是选项的顺序不一样，故在本套中不再重复给出。但为了试题结构的完整性，我们将 2007 年 6 月六级考试听力真题移至此处，并根据新题型的模式对 Section C 部分进行了改编，以方便同学们的学习。

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Surfing the net. B) Watching a talk show.
   C) Packing a birthday gift. D) Shopping at a jewelry store.
2. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.
   B) He is sure of his success in the exam.
   C) He doesn't know if he can do well in the exam.
   D) He used to get straight A's in the exams he took.
3. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.
   B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
   C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
   D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.
4. A) Study for some profession. B) Attend a medical school.
   C) Stay in business. D) Sell his shop.

5. A) More money. B) Fair treatment.
   C) A college education. D) Shorter work hours.
6. A) She was exhausted from her trip. B) She missed the comforts of home.
   C) She was impressed by Mexican food. D) She will not go to Mexico again.
7. A) Cheer herself up a bit. B) Find a more suitable job.
   C) Seek professional advice. D) Take a psychology course.
8. A) He dresses more formally now.
   B) What he wears does not match his position.
   C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
   D) He failed to do well at college.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) To go sightseeing. B) To have meetings.
   C) To promote a new champagne. D) To join in a training program.
10. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
    B) It can make air travel more entertaining.
    C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
    D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.
11. A) Took balanced meals with champagne. B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.
    C) Refrained from fish or meat. D) Avoided eating rich food.
12. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
    B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
    C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.
    D) Not many of them understood the program.

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

13. A) At a fair. B) At a cafeteria. C) In a computer lab. D) In a shopping mall.
14. A) The latest computer technology. B) The organizing of an exhibition.
    C) The purchasing of some equipment. D) The dramatic changes in the job market.
15. A) Data collection. B) Training consultancy.
    C) Corporate management. D) Information processing.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) Improve themselves. B) Get rid of empty dreams.
    C) Follow the cultural tradition. D) Attempt something impossible.

17. A) By finding sufficient support for implementation.
    B) By taking into account their own ability to change.
    C) By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals.
    D) By making detailed plans and carrying them out.
18. A) To show people how to get their lives back to normal.
    B) To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight.
    C) To remind people to check the calories on food bags.
    D) To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) Michael's parents got divorced. B) Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson.
    C) Karen's mother died in a car accident. D) A truck driver lost his life in a collision.
20. A) He ran a red light and collided with a truck.
    B) He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl.
    C) He was killed instantly in a burning car.
    D) He got married to Karen's mother.
21. A) The reported hero turned out to be his father.
    B) He did not understand his father till too late.
    C) Such misfortune should have fallen on him.
    D) It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Germany. B) Japan. C) The U.S. D) The U.K.
23. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends. B) By working long hours every day.
    C) By putting in more hours each week. D) By taking shorter vacations each year.
24. A) To combat competition and rise productivity.
    B) To provide them with more job opportunities.
    C) To help them maintain their living standard.
    D) To prevent them from holding a second job.
25. A) Change their jobs. B) Earn more money.
    C) Reduce their working hours. D) Strengthen the government's role.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (26) _____ to provide nursing care only. We do not have any

legal or moral (27) _____ to any physician. We provide health teaching, (28) _____ physical as well as emotional problems, (29) _____ patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, (30) _____, we feel that a physician's order is (31) _____ or unsafe, we have a legal responsibility to question that order or refuse to (32) _____.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses (33) _____ that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a (34) _____ reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. It is sometimes required that we work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. Most hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally give up trying to change the system. Consumers of medically related services have (35) _____ not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue as predicted, they will find that most critical hospital care will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes inadequately-trained nurses.

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Fear can be an effective way to change behavior. One study compared the effects of high-fear and low-fear appeals on changes in attitudes and behaviors related to dental *hygiene* (卫生). One group of subjects was shown awful pictures of (36) _____ teeth and diseased gums; another group was shown less frightening materials such as plastic teeth, charts, and graphs. Subjects who saw the frightening materials reported more anxiety and a greater (37) _____ to change the way they took care of their teeth than the low-fear group did.

But were these reactions actually (38) _____ into better dental hygiene practices? To answer this important question, subjects were called back to the laboratory on two (39) _____ (five days and six weeks after the experiment). They chewed *disclosing wafers* (牙疾诊断片) that give a red stain to any uncleaned areas of the teeth and thus provided a direct (40) _____ of how well they were really taking care of their teeth. The result showed that the high-fear appeal did actually result in greater and more (41) _____ changes in dental hygiene. That is, the subjects (42) _____ to high-fear warnings brushed their teeth more (43) _____ than did those who saw low-fear warnings.

However, to be an effective persuasive device it is very important that the message not be too frightening and that people be given (44) _____ guidelines to help them to reduce the cause of the fear. If this isn't done, they may reduce their anxiety by denying the message or the (45) _____ of the communicator. If that happens, it is unlikely that either attitude or behavior change will occur.

A) accustomed	F) decayed	K) indication
B) carefully	G) desire	L) occasions
C) cautiously	H) dimensions	M) permanent
D) concrete	I) eligible	N) sensitivity
E) credibility	J) exposed	O) translated

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

What If Middle-Class Jobs Disappear?

A) The most recent recession in the United States began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. However, two years after the official end of the recession, few Americans would say that economic troubles are behind us. The unemployment rate, in particular, remains above 9%. Some labor market indicators, such as the proportion of long-term unemployed, are worse now than for any postwar recession.

B) There are two widely circulated narratives to explain what's going on. The Keynesian narrative is that there has been a major drop in aggregate demand. According to this narrative, the slump can be largely cured by using monetary and *fiscal* (财政的) stimulus. The main anti-Keynesian narrative is that businesses are suffering from uncertainty and over-regulation. According to this narrative, the slump can be cured by having the government commit to and follow a more hands-off approach.

C) I want to suggest a third interpretation. Without ruling out a role for aggregate demand or for the regulatory environment, I wish to suggest that structural change is an important factor in the current rate of high unemployment. The economy is in a state of transition, in which the middle-class jobs that emerged after World War II have begun to decline. As Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee put it in a recent e-book *Race Against the Machine*: "The root of our problems is not that we're in a great recession, or a great *stagnation* (停滞), but rather that we are in the early *throes* (阵痛) of a great restructuring."

D) In fact, I believe the Great Depression of the 1930s can also be interpreted in part as an economic transition. The impact of the *internal combustion engine* (内燃机) and the small electric motor on farming and manufacturing reduces the value of uneducated laborers. Instead, by the 1950s, a middle class of largely *clerical* (从事文秘工作的) workers was the most significant part of the labor force. Between 1930 and 1950, the United States economy underwent a great transition. Demand fell for human effort such as lifting, squeezing, and hammering. Demand increased for workers who could read and follow directions. The evolutionary process eventually changed us from a nation of laborers to a nation of clerks.

E) The proportion of employment classified as "clerical workers" grew from 5.2% in 1910 to a peak of 19.3% in 1980. (However, by 2000 this proportion had edged down to 17.4%.) Overall, workers classified as clerical workers, technical workers, managers and officials exceeded 50% of the labor force by 2000. Corresponding declines took place in the manual occupations. Workers classified as laborers, other than farm hands or miners, peaked at 11.4% of the labor force in 1920 but were

barely 6% by 1950 and less than 4% by 2000. Farmers and farm laborers fell from 33% of the labor force in 1910 to less than 15% by 1950 and only 1.2% in 2000.

F) The introduction of the tractor and improvements in the factory rapidly reduced the demand for uneducated workers. By the 1930s, a marginal farm hand could not produce enough to justify his employment. Sharecropping, never much better than a subsistence occupation, was no longer *viable* (可行的). Meanwhile, machines were replacing manufacturing occupations like cigar rolling and glass blowing for light bulbs.

G) The structural-transition interpretation of the unemployment problem of the 1930s would be that the demand for uneducated workers in the United States had fallen, but the supply remained high. The high school graduation rate was only 8.8% in 1912 and still just 29% in 1931. By 1950, it had reached 59%. With a new generation of workers who had completed high school, the mismatch between skills and jobs had been greatly reduced.

H) What took place after World War II was not the revival of a 1920s economy, with its small farming units, urban manufacturing, and plurality of laborers. Instead, the 1950s saw the creation of a new suburban economy, with a plurality of white-collar workers. With an expanded transportation and communications *infrastructure* (基础设施), businesses needed telephone operators, shipping clerks and similar occupations. If you could read, follow simple instructions, and settle into a routine, you could find a job in the post-war economy.

I) The trend away from manual labor has continues. Even within the manufacturing sector, the share of production and non-supervisory workers in manufacturing employment went from over 85% just after World War II to less than 70% in more recent years. To put this another way, the proportion of white-collar work in manufacturing has doubled over the past 50 years. On the factory floor itself, work has become less physically demanding. Instead, it requires more cognitive skills and the ability to understand and carry out well-defined procedures.

J) As noted earlier, the proportion of clerical workers in the economy peaked in 1980. By that date, computer and advanced communications equipment had already begun to affect telephone operations and banking. The rise of the personal computer and the Internet has widened the impact of these technologies to include nearly every business and industry.

K) The economy today differs from that of a generation ago. Mortgage and consumer loan *underwriters* (风险评估人) have been replaced by credit scoring. Record stores have been replaced by music downloads. Book stores are closing, while sales of books on electronic readers have increased. Data entry has been moved off shore. Routine customer support also has been *outsourced* (外包) overseas.

L) These trends serve to limit the availability of well-defined jobs. If a job can be characterized by a precise set of instructions, then that job is a candidate to be automated or outsourced to modestly educated workers in developing countries. The result is what David Autor calls the polarization of the American job market.

M) Using the latest Census Bureau data, Matthew Slaughter found that from 2000 to 2010 the real earnings of college graduates (with no advanced degree) fell by more in percentage terms than the earnings of high school graduates. In fact, over this period the only education category to show an increase in earnings was those with advanced degrees.

N) The outlook for mid-skill jobs would not appear to be bright. Communications technology and computer intelligence continue to improve, putting more occupations at risk. For example, many people earn a living as drivers, including trucks and taxicabs. However, the age of driverless vehicles appears to be moving closer. Another example is in the filed of education. In the fall of 2011, an experiment with an online course in artificial intelligence conducted by two Stanford professors drew tens of thousands of *registrants* (报名者). This increases the student-teacher ratio by a factor of close to a thousand. Imagine the number of teaching job that might be eliminated if this could be done for math, economics, chemistry, and so on.

O) It's important to bear in mind that when we offer a structural interpretation of unemployment, a "loss of jobs" means an increase in productivity. Traditionally, economists have argued that productivity increases are a good thing, even though they may cause unemployment for some workers in the short run. In the long run, the economy does not run out of jobs. Rather, new jobs emerge as old jobs disappear. The story we tell is that average well-being rises, and the more people are able to adapt, the more widespread the improvement becomes.

46. Even factory floor work today has become intellectually challenging rather than physically demanding.
47. Increases in productivity prove beneficial though some people may lose their jobs temporarily.
48. The unemployment rate remained high even two years after the government declares the recent recession was over.
49. The author suggests that the recent high unemployment rate is mainly caused by a decrease of middle-class jobs.
50. The creation of a suburban economy in the 1950s created lots of office jobs.
51. In the first decade of the 21st century, only people with postgraduate degrees experienced an increase in earnings.
52. One economics theory suggests using monetary and fiscal stimulus to cope with an economic recession.
53. The popularity of online courses may eliminate many teaching jobs.
54. Computer technology has brought about revolutionary changes in the record and book business.
55. White-collar workers accounted for more than half of the labor force by the end of the 20th century.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

"Deep reading"— as opposed to the often superficial reading we do on the Web—is an endangered practice, one we ought to take steps to preserve as we would a historic building or a significant work of art. Its disappearance would jeopardize the intellectual and emotional development of generations growing up online,

as well as the preservation of a critical part of our culture: the novels, poems and other kinds of literature that can be appreciated only by readers whose brains, quite literally, have been trained to understand them.

Recent research in cognitive science and psychology has demonstrated that deep reading — slow, immersive, rich in sensory detail and emotional and moral complexity — is a distinctive experience, different in kind from the mere decoding of words. Although deep reading does not, strictly speaking, require a conventional book, the built-in limits of the printed page are uniquely helpful to the deep reading experience. A book's lack of *hyperlinks* (超链接), for example, frees the reader from making decisions—Should I click on this link or not? — allowing her to remain fully immersed in the narrative.

That immersion is supported by the way the brain handles language rich in detail, indirect reference and figures of speech: by creating a mental representation that draws on the same brain regions that would be active if the scene were unfolding in real life. The emotional situations and moral dilemmas that are the stuff of literature are also vigorous exercise for the brain, propelling us inside the heads of fictional characters and even, studies suggest, increasing our real-life capacity for *empathy* (认同).

None of this is likely to happen when we're browsing through a website. Although we call the activity by the same name, the deep reading of books and the information-driven reading we do on the Web are very different, both in the experience they produce and in the capacities they develop. A growing body of evidence suggests that online reading may be less engaging and less satisfying, even for the "digital natives" for whom it is so familiar. Last month, for example, Britain's National Literacy Trust released the results of a study of 34,910 young people aged 8 to 16. Researchers reported that 39% of children and teens read daily using electronic devices, but only 28% read printed materials every day. [59]Those who read only onscreen were three times less likely to say they enjoy reading very much and a third less likely to have a favorite book. The study also found that young people who read daily only onscreen were nearly two times less likely to be above-average readers than those who read daily in print or both in print and onscreen.

56. What does the author say about "deep reading"?
    A) It serves as a complement to online reading.
    B) It should be preserved before it is too late.
    C) It is mainly suitable for reading literature.
    D) It is an indispensable part of education.
57. Why does the author advocate the reading of literature?
    A) It helps promote readers' intellectual and emotional growth.
    B) It enables readers to appreciate the complexity of language.
    C) It helps readers build up immersive reading habits.
    D) It is quickly becoming an endangered practice.
58. In what way does printed-page reading differ from online reading?
    A) It ensures the reader's cognitive growth.
    B) It enables the reader to be fully engaged.
    C) It activates a different region of the brain.
    D) It helps the reader learn rhetorical devices.
59. What does the study show about online reading?
    A) It gradually impairs one's eyesight.

B) It keeps arousing readers' curiosity.

C) It provides up-to-date information.

D) It renders reading less enjoyable.

60. What do we learn from the study released by Britain's National Literacy Trust?

A) Onscreen readers may be less competent readers.

B) Those who do reading in print are less informed.

C) Young people find reading onscreen more enjoyable.

D) It is now easier to find a favorite book online to read.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Many current discussions of immigration issues talk about immigrants in general, as if they were abstract people in an abstract world. But the concrete differences between immigrants from different countries affect whether their coming here is good or bad for the American people.

The very thought of formulating immigration laws from the standpoint of what is best for the American people seems to have been forgotten by many who focus on how to solve the problems of illegal immigration.

It is hard to look for "the ideal outcome" on immigration in the abstract. Economics professor Milton Friedman once said, "The best is the enemy of the good," which to me meant that attempts to achieve an unattainable ideal can prevent us from reaching good outcomes that are possible in practice.

Too much of our current immigration controversy is conducted in terms of abstract ideals, such as "We are a nation of immigrants." Of course we are a nation of immigrants. But we are also a nation of people who wear shoes. Does it follow that we should admit anybody who wears shoes?

The immigrants of today are very different from those who arrived here a hundred years ago. Moreover, the society in which they arrive is different. To me, it is better to build a wall around the welfare state than the country.

But the welfare state is already here—and, far from having a wall built around it, the welfare state is expanding in all directions. We do not have a choice between the welfare state and open borders. Anything we try to do as regards immigration laws has to be done in the context of a huge welfare state that is already a major, inescapable fact of life.

Among other facts of life utterly ignored by many advocates of *de facto amnesty* (事实上的大赦) is that the free international movement of people is different from free international trade in goods.

Buying cars or cameras from other countries is not the same as admitting people from those countries or any other countries. Unlike inanimate objects, people have cultures and not all cultures are compatible with the culture in this country that has produced such benefits for the American people for so long.

Not only the United States, but the Western world in general, has been discovering the hard way that admitting people with incompatible cultures is an irreversible decision with incalculable consequences. If we do not see that after recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London, when will we see it?

"Comprehensive immigration reform" means doing everything all together in a rush, without time to look before we leap, and basing ourselves on abstract notions about abstract people.

61. What does the author say about immigrants in America?
A) They all hope to gain citizenship and enjoy welfare.
B) They come to America with different dreams and purposes.
C) Their background may determine whether they benefit the American people.
D) Their cultures affect the extent to which they will achieve success in America.

62. What does the author try to say by citing Milton Friedman's remark?
A) It is hardly practical to find an ideal solution to America's immigration problem.
B) Ideal outcomes could be produced only by comprehensive immigration reform.
C) As for immigration, good results cannot be achieved without good intentions.
D) The proper solution of immigration issues is an ideal of the American public.

63. What is the author's view regarding America's immigration policy?
A) America should open its boarders to immigrants from different countries.
B) Immigrants have contributed greatly to the welfare of American people.
C) Unrestricted immigration will undermine the American welfare state.
D) There is no point building a wall around the American welfare state.

64. What is the author's purpose in citing the recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London?
A) To show that America should join hands with Europe in fighting terrorists.
B) To prove that it is high time America made comprehensive immigration reforms.
C) To prove that terrorism is the most dangerous threat to America and the world in general.
D) To show that immigrants' cultural incompatibility with the host country has consequences.

65. What is the author's attitude towards "comprehensive immigration reform"?
A) Supportive.
B) Negative.
C) Wait-and-see.
D) Indifferent.

Part VI Translation

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

最近，中国科学院（Chinese Academy of Sciences）出版了关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的年度系列报告。系列报告包括三部分：科学发展报告、高技术发展报告、中国可持续发展战略报告。第一份报告包含中国科学家的最新发现，诸如新粒子研究与 H7N9 病毒研究的突破。该报告还突出强调了未来几年需要关注的问题。第二份报告公布了一些应用科学研究的热门领域，如 3D 打印和人造器官研究。第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计，以消除工业升级中的结构性障碍，并促进节能减排。

2013 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 1 套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay* ***commenting on the remark*** *"The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it." You can give examples to illustrate your point and then* ***explain what you will do to make your life more meaningful****. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II　　Listening Comprehension　　(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Weather conditions.　　B) Labor problems.
   C) An error in the order.　　D) Misplacing of goods.
2. A) What the woman says makes a lot of sense.
   B) The rich are opposed to social welfare.
   C) He agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
   D) He is sympathetic with poor people.
3. A) He has work to finish in time.　　B) He will be practicing soccer.
   C) He has a tough problem to solve.　　D) He will be attending a meeting.
4. A) Mary will not be able to keep a dog in the building.
   B) Mary should get rid of her pet as soon as possible.
   C) Mary might as well send her dog to her relative.
   D) Mary is not happy with the ban on pet animals.
5. A) He does not believe they are twin sisters.　　B) The woman seems a bit hard of hearing.
   C) Lisa and Gale are not very much alike.　　D) The twins' voices are quite different.
6. A) The serious economic crisis in Britain.　　B) A message from their business associates.

C) A package deal to be signed in November. D) Their ability to deal with financial problems.

7. A) Cleaning the pants will take longer than usual.
B) The man will be charged extra for the service.
C) The man has to go to the main cleaning facility.
D) It is impossible to remove the stain completely.

8. A) European markets. B) Imported products.
C) Luxury goods. D) A protest rally.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He talked to her on the phone. B) He had a quarrel with Marsha.
C) He made a business trip. D) He resolved a budget problem.

10. A) She has developed some serious mental problem.
B) She may have to be fired for poor performance.
C) She supervises a number of important projects.
D) She is in charge of the firm's budget planning.

11. A) Something unexpected happened at her home.
B) David promised to go on the trip in her place.
C) She failed to arrive at the airport on time.
D) She was not feeling herself on that day.

12. A) He often fails to follow through on his projects.
B) He has been trying hard to cover for Marsha.
C) He is always finding fault with Marsha.
D) He frequently gets things mixed up.

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

13. A) They are better sheltered from all the outside temptations.
B) They take an active part in more extracurricular activities.
C) They are usually more motivated to compete with their peers.
D) They have more opportunities to develop their leadership skills.

14. A) Its students aim at managerial posts. B) Its students are role models of women.
C) Its chief positions are held be women. D) Its teaching staff consists of women only.

15. A) They have ample opportunities to meet the opposite sex.
B) They are more or less isolated from the outside world.
C) It is traditional but colourful.
D) It is under adequate control.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) By speaking with the local agent. B) By speaking in a deep, loud voice.
    C) By making gestures at strategic points. D) By invading the personal space of listeners.
17. A) To promote sportsmanship among business owners.
    B) To raise money for a forthcoming local sports event.
    C) To encourage people to support local sports groups.
    D) To show his family's contribution to the community.
18. A) They would certainly appeal to his audience.
    B) They are known to be the style of the sports world.
    C) They are believed to communicate power and influence.
    D) They represent the latest fashion in business circles.
19. A) To create a warm personal atmosphere. B) To cover up his own nervousness.
    C) To allow the audience to better enjoy his slides. D) To enhance the effect of background music.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) She was the first African-American slave to publish a book.
    B) She was born about the time of the War of Independence.
    C) She was the greatest female poet in Colonial America.
    D) She was the first educated slave of John Wheatley's.
21. A) Turn to the colonial governor for help. B) Go through a scholarly examination.
    C) Obtain consent from her owner. D) Revise it a number of times.
22. A) Religious scripts popular among slaves in America.
    B) Literary works calling for the abolition of slavery.
    C) A rich stock of manuscripts left by historical figures.
    D) Lots of lost works written by African-American women.

Passage Three

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

23. A) It is a trait of generous character. B) It is a reflection of self-esteem.
    C) It is a sign of happiness and confidence. D) It is an indicator of high intelligence.
24. A) It was the essence of comedy. B) It was something admirable.
    C) It was self-defeating. D) It was aggressive.
25. A) It is a feature of a given culture. B) It is a double-edged sword.
    C) It is a result of both nature and nurture. D) It is a unique gift of human beings.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is*

read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

It is important that we be mindful of the earth, the planet out of which we are born and by which we are nourished, guided, healed — the planet, however, which we have (26) _____ to a considerable degree in these past two centuries of (27) _____ exploitation. This exploitation has reached such (28) _____ that presently it appears that some hundreds of thousands of species will be (29) _____ before the end of the century.

In our times, human shrewdness has mastered the deep (30) _____ of the earth at a level far beyond the capacities of earlier peoples. We can break the mountains apart; we can drain the rivers and flood the valleys. We can turn the most luxuriant forests into throwaway paper products. We can (31) _____ the great grass cover of the western plains and pour (32) _____ chemicals into the soil until the soil is dead and blows away in the wind. We can pollute the air with acids, the rivers with *sewage* (污水), the seas with oil. We can invent computers (33) _____ processing ten million calculations per second. And why? To increase the volume and the speed with which we move natural resources through the consumer economy to the junk pile or the waste heap. Our managerial skills are measured by the competence (34) _____ in accelerating this process. If in these activities the physical features of the planet are damaged, if the environment is made inhospitable for (35) _____ living species, then so be it. We are, supposedly, creating a technological wonderworld.

Part Ⅲ Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Quite often, educators tell families of children who are learning English as a second language to speak only English, and not their native language, at home. Although these educators may have good (36) _____ , their advice to families is misguided, and it (37) _____ from misunderstandings about the process of language acquisition. Educators may fear that children hearing two languages will become (38) _____ confused and thus their language development will be (39) _____; this concern is not documented in the literature. Children are capable of learning more than one language, whether (40) _____ or *sequentially* (依次地). In fact, most children outside of the United States are expected to becoming bilingual or even, in many cases, multilingual. Globally, knowing more than one language is viewed as an (41) _____ and even a necessity in many areas.

It is also of concern that the misguided advice that students should speak only English is given primarily to poor families with limited educational opportunities, not to wealthier families who have many educational advantages. Since children from poor families often are (42) _____ as at-risk for academic failure, teachers believe that advising families to speak English only is appropriate. Teachers consider learning two languages to be too (43) _____ for children from poor families, believing that the

children are already burdened by their home situations.

If families do not know English or have limited English skills themselves, how can they communicate in English? Advising non-English-speaking families to speak only English is (44) _____ to telling them not to communicate with or interact with their children. Moreover, the (45) _____ message is that the family's native language is not important or valued.

A) asset	F) intentions	K) simultaneously
B) delayed	G) object	L) stems
C) deviates	H) overwhelming	M) successively
D) equivalent	I) permanently	N) underlying
E) identified	J) prevalent	O) visualizing

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

The Uses of Difficulty

The brain likes a challenge — and putting a few obstacles in its way may well boost its creativity.

A) Jack White, the former frontman of the White Stripes and an influential figure among fellow musicians, likes to make things difficult for himself. He uses cheap guitars that won't stay in shape or in tune. When performing, he positions his instruments in a way that is deliberately inconvenient, so that switching from guitar to organ mid-song involves a mad dash across the stage. Why? Because he's on the run from what he describes as a disease that preys on every artist: "ease of use". When making music gets too easy, says White, it becomes harder to make it sing.

B) It's an odd thought. Why would anyone make their work more difficult than it already is? Yet we know that difficulty can pay unexpected dividends. In 1966, soon after the Beatles had finished work on "Rubber Soul", Paul McCartney looked into the possibility of going to America to record their next album. The equipment in American studios was more advanced than anything in Britain, which had led the Beatles' great rivals, the Rolling Stones, to make their latest album, "Aftermath", in Los Angeles. McCartney found that *EMI's* (百代唱片) contractual clauses made it prohibitively expensive to follow suit, and the Beatles had to make do with the primitive technology of Abbey Road.

C) Lucky for us. Over the next two years they made their most groundbreaking work, turning the recording studio into a magical instrument of its own. Precisely because they were working with old-fashioned machines, George Martin and his team of engineers were forced to apply every ounce of their creativity to solve the problems posed to them by Lennon and McCartney. Songs like "Tomorrow Never Knows", "Strawberry Fields Forever", and "A Day in the Life" featured revolutionary sound effects that dazzled and mystified Martin's American counterparts.

D) Sometimes it's only when a difficulty is removed that we realise that it was doing for us. For more than two decades, starting in the 1960s, the poet Ted Hughes sat on the judging panel of an annual poetry competition for British schoolchildren. During the 1980s he noticed an increasing number of

long poems among the submissions, with some running to 70 or 80 pages. These poems were verbally inventive and fluent, but also "strangely boring". After making inquiries Hughes discovered that they were being composed on computers, then just finding their way into British homes.

E) You might have thought any tool which enables a writer to get words on to the page would be an advantage. But there may be a cost to such facility. In an interview with the *Paris Review* Hughes speculated that when a person puts pen to paper, "you meet the terrible resistance of what happened your first year at it, when you couldn't write at all". As the brain attempts to force the unsteady hand to do its bidding, the tension between the two results in a more compressed, psychologically denser expression. Remove that resistance and you are more likely to produce a 70-page *ramble* (不着边际的长篇大论).

F) Our brains respond better to difficulty than we imagine. In schools, teachers and pupils alike often assume that if a concept has been easy to learn, then the lesson has been successful. But numerous studies have now found that when classroom material is made harder to absorb, pupils retain more of it over the long term, and understand it on a deeper level.

G) As a poet, Ted Hughes had an acute sensitivity to the way in which constraints on self-expression, like the disciplines of metre and *rhyme* (韵律)，spur creative thought. What applies to poets and musicians also applies to our daily lives. We tend to *equate* (等同) happiness with freedom, but, as the psychotherapist and writer Adam Phillips has observed, without obstacles to our desires it's harder to know what we want, or where we're heading. He tells the story of a patient, a first-time mother who complained that her young son was always clinging to her, wrapping himself around her legs wherever she went. She never had a moment to herself, she said, because her son was "always in the way". When Phillips asked her where she would go if he wasn't in the way, she replied cheerfully, "Oh, I wouldn't know where I was!"

H) Take another common obstacle: lack of money. People often assume that more money will make them happier. But economists who study the relationship between money and happiness have consistently found that, above a certain income, the two do not reliably correlate. Despite the ease with which the rich can acquire almost anything they desire, they are just as likely to be unhappy as the middle classes. In this regard at least, F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong.

I) Indeed, ease of acquisition is the problem. The novelist Edward St Aubyn has a narrator remark of the very rich that, "not having to consider affordability, their desires rambled on like unstoppable bores, *relentless* (持续不断的) and *whimsical* (反复无常的) at the same time." When Boston College, a private research university, wanted a better feel for its potential donors, it asked the psychologist Robert Kenny to investigate the mindset of the super-rich. He surveyed 165 households, most of which had a net worth of $25m or more. He found that many of his subjects were confused by the infinite options their money presented them with. They found it hard to know what to want, creating a kind of existential bafflement. One of them put it like this: "You know, Bob, you can just buy so much stuff, and when you get to the point where you can just buy so much stuff, now what are you going to do?"

J) The internet makes information billionaires out of all of us, and the architects of our online experiences are catching on to the need to make things creatively difficult. Twitter's huge success is rooted in the simple but profound insight that in a medium with infinite space for self-expression, the most interesting thing we can do is restrict ourselves to 140 characters. The music service This Is My Jam helps people navigate the tens of millions of tracks now available instantly via Spotify and

iTunes. Users pick their favourite song of the week to share with others. They only get to choose one. The service was only launched this year, but by the end of September 650,000 jams had been chosen. Its co-founder Matt Ogle explains its *raisond'être* (存在的理由) like this: "In an age of endless choice, we were missing a way to say: 'This. This is the one you should listen to."

K) Today's world offers more opportunity than ever to follow the advice of the Walker Brothers and make it easy on ourselves. Compared with a hundred years ago, our lives are less tightly bound by social norms and physical constraints. Technology has cut out much of life's donkeywork, and we have more freedoms than ever: we can wear what we like and communicate with hundreds of friends at once at the click of a mouse. Obstacles are everywhere disappearing. Few of us wish to turn the clock back, but perhaps we need to remind ourselves how useful the right obstacles can be. Sometimes, the best route to fulfillment is the path of more resistance.

46. The rigorous requirements placed on the writing of poetry stimulate the poet's creativity.
47. With creativity, even old-fashioned instruments may produce spectacular sound effects.
48. More money does not necessarily bring greater happiness.
49. It is a false assumption that lessons should be made easier to learn.
50. Obstacles deliberately placed in the creation of music contribute to its success.
51. Those who enjoy total freedom may not find themselves happy.
52. Ted Hughes discovered many long poems submitted for poetry competition were composed on computers.
53. Maybe we need to bear in mind that the right obstacles help lead us to greater achievements.
54. An investigation found that many of the super-rich were baffled by the infinite choices their money made available.
55. One free social networking website turned out to be successful because it limited each posting to one hundred and forty characters.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

There was a time not long ago when new science Ph.D.s in the United Stated were expected to pursue a career path in *academia* (学术界). But today, most graduates end up working outside academia, not only in industry but also in careers such as science policy, communications, and patent law. Partly this is a result of how bleak the academic job market is, but there's also a rising awareness of career options that Ph.D. scientists haven't trained for directly — but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience. Still, there's a huge disconnect between the way we currently train scientists and the actual employment opportunities available for them, and an urgent need for dramatic improvements in training programs to help close the gap. One critical step that could help to drive change would be to require Ph.D. students and postdoctoral scientists to follow an individual development plan (IDP).

In 2002, the U.S. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology recommended that every postdoctoral researcher put together an IDP in consultation with an adviser. Since then, several academic institutions have begun to require IDPs for postdocs. And in June, the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Biomedical Research Workforce Working Group recommended that the NIH require IDPs for the approximately 32,000 postdoctoral researchers they support. Other funding agencies, public and private, are moving in a similar direction.

IDPs have long been used by government agencies and the private sector to achieve specific goals for the employee and the organization. The aim is to ensure that employees have an explicit tool to help them understand their own abilities and aspirations, determine career possibilities, and set (usually short-term) goals. In science, graduate students and new Ph.D. scientists can use an IDP to identify and navigate an effective career path.

A new Web application for this purpose, called myIDP, has become available this week. It's designed to guide early-career scientists through a confidential, rigorous process of *introspection* (内省) to create a customized career plan. Guided by expert knowledge from a panel of science-focused career advisers, each trainee's self-assessment is used to rank a set of career *trajectories* (轨迹). After the user has identified a long-term career goal, myIDP walks her or him through the process of setting short-term goals directed toward accumulating new skills and experiences important for that career choice.

Although surveys reveal the IDP process to be useful, trainees report a need for additional resources to help them identify a long-term career path and complete an IDP. Thus, myIDP will be most effective when it's embedded in larger career-development efforts. For example, universities could incorporate IDPs into their graduate curricula to help students discuss, plan, prepare for, and achieve their long-term goals.

56. What do we learn about new science Ph.D.s in the United States today?
    A) They lack the skills and expertise needed for their jobs.
    B) They can choose from a wider range of well-paying jobs.
    C) They often have to seek jobs outside the academic circle.
    D) They are regarded as the nation's driving force of change.
57. What does the author say about America's Ph.D. training?
    A) It should be improved to better suit the job market.
    B) It is closely linked to future career requirements.
    C) It should be re-oriented to careers outside academia.
    D) It includes a great variety of practical courses.
58. What was recommended for Ph.D.s and postdoctoral researchers?
    A) They meet the urgent needs of the corporate world.
    B) A long-term career goal be set as early as possible.
    C) An IDP be made in consultation with an adviser.
    D) They acquire an explicit tool to help obtain jobs.
59. Government agencies and the private sector often use IDPs to _____.
    A) bring into full play the skills and expertise of their postdoctoral researchers
    B) help employees make the best use of their abilities to achieve their career goals
    C) place employees in the most appropriate positions

D) hire the most suitable candidates to work for them

60. What do we know about myIDP?

A) It is an effective tool of self-assessment and introspection for better career plans.

B) It enables people to look into various possibilities and choose the career they love.

C) It promises a long-term career path.

D) It is part of the graduate curricula.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Just over a decade into the 21st century, women's progress can be celebrated across a range of fields. They hold the highest political offices from Thailand to Brazil, Costa Rica to Australia. A woman holds the top spot at the International Monetary Fund; another won the Noble Prize in economics. Self-made billionaires in Beijing, tech innovators in Silicon Valley, pioneering justices in Ghana — in these and countless other areas, women are leaving their mark.

But hold the applause. In Saudi Arabia, women aren't allowed to drive. In Pakistan, 1,000 women die in honor killings every year. In the developed world, women lag behind men in pay and political power. The poverty rate among women in the U.S. rose to 14.5% last year.

To measure the state of women's progress, *Newsweek* ranked 165 countries, looking at five areas that affect women's lives: treatment under the law, workforce participation, political power, and access to education and health care. Analyzing data from the United Nations and the World Economic Forum, among others, and consulting with experts and academics, we measured 28 factors to come up with our rankings.

Countries with the highest scores tend to be clustered in the West, where gender discrimination is against the law, and equal rights are constitutionally *enshrined* (神圣化). But there were some surprises. Some otherwise high-ranking countries had relatively low scores for political representation. Canada ranked third overall but 26th in power, behind countries such as Cuba and Burundi. Does this suggest that a woman in a nation's top office translates to better lives for women in general? Not exactly. "Trying to quantify or measure the impact of women in politics is hard because in very few countries have there been enough women in politics to make a difference," says Anne-Marie Goetz, peace and security adviser for U.N. Women.

Of course, no index can account for everything. Declaring that one country is better than another in the way that it treats more than half its citizens means relying on broad strokes and generalities. Some things simply can't be measured. And cross-cultural comparisons can't account for differences of opinion.

Certain conclusions are nonetheless clear. For one thing, our index backs up a simple but profound statement made by Hillary Clinton at the recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit. "When we liberate the economic potential of women, we elevate the economic performance of communities, nations, and the world," she said. "There's a stimulative effect that kicks in when women have greater access to jobs and the economic lives of our countries: Greater political stability. Fewer military conflicts. More food. More educational opportunity for children. By harnessing the economic potential of all women, we boost opportunity for all people."

61. What does the author think about women's progress so far?

A) It still leaves much to be desired.
B) It is too remarkable to be measured.
C) It has greatly changed women's fate.
D) It is achieved through hard struggle.

62. In what countries have women made the greatest progress?
A) Where women hold key posts in government.
B) Where women's rights are protected by law.
C) Where women's participation in management is high.
D) Where women enjoy better education and health care.

63. What do *Newsweek* rankings reveal about women in Canada?
A) They care little about political participation.
B) They are generally treated as equals by men.
C) They have a surprisingly low social status.
D) They are underrepresented in politics.

64. What does Anne-Marie Goetz think of a woman being in a nation's top office?
A) It does not necessarily raise women's political awareness.
B) It does not guarantee a better life for the nation's women.
C) It enhances women's status.
D) It boosts women's confidence.

65. What does Hillary Clinton suggest we do to make the world a better place?
A) Give women more political power.
B) Stimulate women's creativity.
C) Allow women access to education.
D) Tap women's economic potential.

Part VI Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。丝绸之路延伸 6000 多公里，得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥了重要作用。正是通过丝绸之路，中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才被引介到世界各地。同样，中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器（porcelain）也传遍全球。物质文化的交流是双向的，欧洲也通过丝绸之路出口各种商品和植物，满足中国市场的需求。

2013 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第 2 套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay* ***on happiness by referring to the saying*** *"Happiness is not the absence of problems, but the ability to deal with them." You can cite examples to illustrate your point and then* ***explain how you can develop your ability to deal with problems and be happy****. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II　　Listening Comprehension　　(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) The rock band needs more hours of practice.
   B) The rock band is going to play here for a month.
   C) Their hard work has resulted in a big success.
   D) He appreciates the woman's help with the band.
2. A) Go on a diving tour in Europe.　　B) Add 300 dollars to his budget.
   C) Travel overseas on his own.　　D) Join a package tour to Mexico.
3. A) In case some problem should occur.　　B) Something unexpected has happened.
   C) To avoid more work later on.　　D) To make better preparations.
4. A) The woman asked for a free pass to try out the facilities.
   B) The man is going to renew his membership in a fitness center.
   C) The woman can give the man a discount if he joins the club now.
   D) The man can try out the facilities before he becomes a member.
5. A) He is not afraid of challenge.　　B) He is not fit to study science.

C) He is worried about the test. D) He is going to drop the physics course.

6. A) Pay for part of the picnic food. B) Invite Gary's family to dinner.
C) Buy something special for Gary. D) Take some food to the picnic.

7. A) Bus drivers' working conditions. B) A labor dispute at a bus company.
C) Public transportation. D) A corporate takeover.

8. A) The bank statement. B) Their sales overseas.
C) The payment for an order. D) The check just deposited.

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

9. A) A private secretary. B) A hotel receptionist.
C) A shop assistant. D) A sales manager.

10. A) Appearance. B) Intelligence.
C) Voice. D) Manners.

11. A) Arrange one more interview. B) Report the matter to their boss.
C) Offer the job to David Wallace. D) Hire Barbara Jones on a trial basis.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) He invented the refrigerator. B) He patented his first invention.
C) He was admitted to university. D) He got a degree in Mathematics.

13. A) He started to work on refrigeration.
B) He became a professor of Mathematics.
C) He fell in love with Natasha Willoughby.
D) He distinguished himself in low temperature physics.

14. A) Finding the true nature of subatomic particles.
B) Their discovery of the laws of cause and effect.
C) Laying the foundations of modern mathematics.
D) Their work on very high frequency radio waves.

15. A) To have a three-week holiday. B) To spend his remaining years.
C) To patent his inventions. D) To teach at a university.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) They have fallen prey to wolves. B) They have become a tourist attraction.
C) They have caused lots of damage to crops. D) They have become a headache to the community.

17. A) To celebrate their victory. B) To cheer up the hunters.
C) To scare the wolves. D) To alert the deer.

18. A) They would help to spread a fatal disease. B) They would pose a threat to the children.
C) They would endanger domestic animals. D) They would eventually kill off the deer.

Passage Two

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

19. A) She is an interpreter. B) She is a tourist guide.
C) She is a domestic servant. D) She is from the royal family.
20. A) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.
B) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.
D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.
21. A) It is elaborately decorated. B) It has survived some 2,000 years.
C) It is very big, with only six slim legs. D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.
22. A) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long. B) They do not match the oval table at all.
C) They have lost some of their legs. D) They are interesting to look at.

Passage Three

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

23. A) It is an uncommon infectious disease. B) It destroys the patient's ability to think.
C) It is a disease very difficult to diagnose. D) It is the biggest crippler of young adults.
24. A) Search for the best cure. B) Hurry up and live life.
C) Write a book about her life. D) Exercise more and work harder.
25. A) Aggressive. B) Adventurous.
C) Sophisticated. D) Self-centered.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

It's difficult to estimate the number of youngsters involved in home schooling, where children are not sent to school and receive their formal education from one or both parents. (26) _____ and court decisions have made it legally possible in most states for parents to educate their children at home, and each year more people take advantage of that opportunity. Some states require parents or a home tutor to meet teacher certification standards, and many require parents to complete legal forms to verify that their children are receiving (27) _____ in state-approved curricula.

Supporters of home education claim that it's less expensive and far more (28) _____ than mass public education. Moreover, they cite several advantages: alleviation of school overcrowding, strengthened family relationships, lower (29) _____ rates, the fact that students are allowed to learn at their own rate, increased (30) _____ , higher standardized test scores, and reduced (31) _____ problems.

Critics of the home schooling movement (32) _____ that it creates as many problems as it solves.

They acknowledge that, in a few cases, home schooling offers educational opportunities superior to those found in most public schools, but few parents can provide such educational advantages. Some parents who withdraw their children from the schools (33) _____ home schooling have an inadequate educational background and insufficient formal training to provide a satisfactory education for their children. Typically, parents have fewer technological resources (34) _____ than do schools. However, the relatively inexpensive computer technology that is readily available today is causing some to challenge the notion that home schooling is in any way (35) _____ more highly structured classroom education.

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Cell phones provide instant access to people. They are creating a major (36) _____ in the social experiences of both children and adolescents. In one recent U.S. survey, about half the teens polled said that their cell phone had (37) _____ their communications with friends. Almost all said that their cell phone was the way they stayed in touch with peers, one-third had used the cell phone to help a peer in need, and about 80% said the phone made them feel safer. Teenagers in Australia, (38) _____ , said that their mobile phones provided numerous benefits and were an (39) _____ part of their lives; some were so (40) _____ to their phones that the researchers considered it an addiction. In Japan, too, researchers are concerned about cell phone addiction. Researchers in one study in Tokyo found that more than half of junior high school students used their phones to exchange e-mails with schoolmates more than 10 times a day.

Cell phones (41) _____ social connections with peers across time and space. They allow young people to exchange moment-by-moment experiences in their daily lives with special partners and thus to have a more (42) _____ sense of connection with friends. Cell phones also can (43) _____ social tolerance because they reduce children's interactions with others who are different from them. In addition to connecting peers, cell phones connect children and parents. Researchers studying teenagers in Israel concluded that, in that (44) _____ environment, mobile phones were regarded as "security objects" in parent-teen relationships — important because they provided the possibility of (45) _____ and communication at all times.

A) affiliated	F) diminish	K) instantaneous
B) attached	G) endurance	L) intrinsic
C) contact	H) foster	M) relatively
D) contend	I) hazardous	N) shift
E) continuous	J) improved	O) similarly

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

Waste Not, Want Not

Feeding the 9 Billion: The Tragedy of Waste

A) By 2075, the United Nations' mid-range projection for global population is about 9.5 billion. This means that there could be an extra three billion mouths to feed by the end of the century, a period in which substantial changes are anticipated in the wealth, calorie intake and dietary preferences of people in developing countries across the world. Such a projection presents mankind with wide-ranging social, economic, environmental and political issues that need to be addressed today to ensure a sustainable future for all. One key issue is how to produce more food in a world of finite resources.

B) Today, we produce about four billion metric tons of food per year. Yet due to poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation, as well as market and consumer wastage, it is estimated that 30-50% of all food produced never reaches a human stomach. Furthermore, this figure does not reflect the fact that large amounts of land, energy, fertilisers and water have also been lost in the production of foodstuffs which simply end up as waste. This level of wastage is a tragedy that cannot continue if we are to succeed in the challenge of sustainably meeting our future food demands.

Where Food Waste Happens

C) In 2010, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers identified three principal emerging population groups across the world, based on characteristics associated with their current and projected stage of economic development.

- Fully developed, mature, post-industrial societies, such as those in Europe, characterised by stable or declining populations which are increasing in age.
- Late-stage developing nations that are currently industrialising rapidly, for example China, which will experience declining rates of population growth, coupled with increasing *affluence* (富裕) and age profile.
- Newly developing countries that are beginning to industrialise, primarily in Africa, with high to very high population growth rates, and characterised by a predominantly young age profile.

D) Each group over the coming decades will need to address different issues surrounding food production, storage and transportation, as well as consumer expectations, if we are to continue to feed all our people.

E) In less-developed countries, such as those of sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia, wastage tends to occur primarily at the farmer-producer end of the supply chain. Inefficient harvesting, inadequate local transportation and poor *infrastructure* (基础设施) mean that produce is frequently handled inappropriately and stored under unsuitable farm site conditions.

F) In mature, fully developed countries such as the UK, more-efficient farming practices and better transport, storage and processing facilities ensure that a larger proportion of the food produced reaches markets and consumers. However, characteristics associated with modern consumer culture

mean produce is often wasted through retail and customer behaviour.

G) Major supermarkets, in meeting consumer expectations, will often reject entire crops of perfectly edible fruit and vegetables at the farm because they do not meet exacting marketing standards for their physical characteristics, such as size and appearance.

H) Of the produce that does appear in the supermarket, commonly used sales promotions frequently encourage customers to purchase excessive quantities which, in the case of perishable foodstuffs, inevitably generate wastage in the home. Overall between 30% and 50% of what has been bought in developed countries is thrown away by the purchaser.

Better Use of Our Finite Resources

I) Wasting food means losing not only life-supporting nutrition but also precious resources, including land, water and energy. As a global society, therefore, tackling food waste will help contribute towards addressing a number of key resource issues.

J) Land Usage: Over the last five decades, improved farming techniques and technologies have helped to significantly increase crop yields along with a 12% expansion of farmed land use. However, a further increase in farming area without impacting unfavourably on what remains of the world's natural ecosystems appears unlikely. The challenge is that an increase in animal-based production will require more land and resources, as *livestock* (牲畜) farming demands extensive land use.

K) Water Usage: Over the past century, human use of fresh water has increased at more than double the rate of population growth. Currently about 3.8 trillion m3 of water is used by humans per year. About 70% of this is consumed by the global agriculture sector, and the level of use will continue to rise over the coming decades.

L) Better irrigation can dramatically improve crop yield and about 40% of the world's food supply is currently derived from irrigated land. However, water used in irrigation is often sourced unsustainably. In processing foods after the agricultural stage, there are large additional uses of water that need to be tackled in a world of growing demand. This is particularly crucial in the case of meat production, where beef uses about 50 times more water than vegetables. In the future, more effective washing techniques, management procedures, and recycling and purification of water will be needed to reduce wastage.

M) Energy Usage: Energy is an essential resource across the entire food production cycle, with estimates showing an average of 7-10 calories of input being required in the production of one calorie of food. This varies dramatically depending on crop, from three calories for plant crops to 35 calories in the production of beef. Since much of this energy comes from the utilisation of fossil fuels, wastage of food potentially contributes to unnecessary global warming as well as inefficient resource utilisation.

N) In the modern industrialised agricultural process — which developing nations are moving towards in order to increase future yields — energy usage in the making and application of fertilisers and pesticides represents the single biggest component. Wheat production takes 50% of its energy input for these two items alone. Indeed, on a global scale, fertiliser manufacturing consumes about 3-5% of the world's annual natural gas supply. With production anticipated to increase by 25% between now and 2030, sustainable energy sourcing will become an increasingly major issue. Energy to power machinery, both on the farm and in the storage and processing facilities, adds to the energy total, which currently represents about 3.1% of annual global energy consumption.

Recommendations

O) Rising population combined with improved nutrition standards and shifting dietary preferences will exert pressure for increases in global food supply. Engineers, scientists and agriculturalists have the knowledge, tools and systems that will assist in achieving productivity increases. However, pressure will grow on finite resources of land, energy and water. The potential to provide 60-100% more food by simply eliminating losses, while simultaneously freeing up land, energy and water resources for other uses, is an opportunity that should not be ignored. In order to begin tackling the challenge, the Institution recommends that:

- The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation work with the international engineering community to ensure governments of developed nations put in place programmes that transfer engineering knowledge, design know-how, and suitable technology to newly developing countries. This will help improve produce handling in the harvest, and immediate post-harvest stages of food production.
- Governments of rapidly developing countries incorporate waste minimisation thinking into the transport infrastructure and storage facilities currently being planned, engineered and built.
- Governments in developed nations devise and implement policy that changes consumer expectations. These should discourage retailers from wasteful practices that lead to the rejection of food on the basis of cosmetic characteristics, and losses in the home due to excessive purchasing by consumers.

46. Elimination of waste alone can potentially provide over sixty percent more food for the growing world population.
47. The production and application of fertilisers and pesticides account for the largest part of energy use in the modern industrialised agricultural process.
48. Consumers in developed countries throw away nearly half of their food purchases because they tend to buy in excessive quantities.
49. It is recommended that engineering knowledge and suitable technology in developed countries be introduced to developing countries to improve produce handling in the harvest.
50. The predicted global population growth means that ways have to be found to produce more food with finite resources.
51. A further expansion of farming area will adversely impact on the world's natural ecosystems.
52. Perfectly edible fruit and vegetable crops often fail to reach supermarkets due to their size or physical appearance.
53. Poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation have resulted in a waste of much of the food we produce and thus a waste of land and resources.
54. Food waste in less-developed countries happens mainly at the producers' end.
55. Beef consumes far more water to produce than vegetables.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Call it the "learning paradox": the more you struggle and even fail while you're trying to learn new information, the better you're likely to recall and apply that information later.

The learning paradox is at the heart of "productive failure," a phenomenon identified by researcher Manu Kapur. Kapur points out that while the model adopted by many teachers when introducing students to new knowledge — providing lots of structure and guidance early on, until the students show that they can do it on their own — makes intuitive sense, it may not be the best way to promote learning. Rather, it's better to let the learners *wrestle* (较劲) with the material on their own for a while, refraining from giving them any assistance at the start. In a paper published recently, Kapur applied the principle of productive failure to mathematical problem solving in three schools.

With one group of students, the teacher provided strong "scaffolding" — instructional support — and feedback. With the teacher's help, these pupils were able to find the answers to their set of problems. Meanwhile, a second group was directed to solve the same problems by collaborating with one another, without any prompts from their instructor. These students weren't able to complete the problems correctly. But in the course of trying to do so, they generated a lot of ideas about the nature of the problems and about what potential solutions would look like. And when the two groups were tested on what they'd learned, the second group "significantly outperformed" the first.

The apparent struggles of the *floundering* (挣扎的) group have what Kapur calls a "hidden efficacy": they lead people to understand the deep structure of problems, not simply their correct solutions. When these students encounter a new problem of the same type on a test, they're able to transfer the knowledge they've gathered more effectively than those who were the passive recipients of someone else's expertise.

In the real world, problems rarely come neatly packaged, so being able to discern their deep structure is key. But, Kapur notes, none of us like to fail, no matter how often Silicon Valley entrepreneurs praise the beneficial effects of an idea that fails or a start-up company that crashes and burns. So we need to "design for productive failure" by building it into the learning process. Kapur has identified three conditions that promote this kind of beneficial struggle. First, choose problems to work on that "challenge but do not frustrate." Second, provide learners with opportunities to explain and elaborate on what they're doing. Third, give learners the chance to compare and contrast good and bad solutions to the problems. And to those students who protest this tough-love teaching style: you'll thank me later.

56. Why does the author call the learning process a paradox?

A) Pains do not necessarily lead to gains.

B) What is learned is rarely applicable in life.

C) Failure more often than not breeds success.

D) The more is taught, the less is learnt.

57. What does Kapur disapprove of in teaching?

A) Asking students to find and solve problems on their own.

B) Developing students' ability to apply what they learn.

C) Giving students detailed guidance and instruction.

D) Allowing students a free hand in problem solving.

58. What do people tend to think of providing strong "scaffolding" in teaching?
A) It will make teaching easier. B) It is a sensible way of teaching.
C) It can motivate average students. D) It will enhance students' confidence.

59. What kind of problem should be given to students to solve according to Kapur?
A) It should be able to encourage collaborative learning.
B) It should be easy enough so as not to frustrate students.
C) It should be solvable by average students with ease.
D) It should be difficult enough but still within their reach.

60. What can be expected of "this tough-love teaching style" (Lines 8-9, Para. 5)?
A) Students will be grateful in the long run. B) Teachers will meet with a lot of resistance.
C) Parents will think it too harsh on their kids. D) It may not be able to yield the desired results.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Vernon Bowman, a 75-year-old farmer from rural Indiana, did something that got him sued. He planted *soybeans* (大豆) sold as cattle feed. But Monsanto, the agricultural giant, insists it has a patent on the kind of genetically modified seeds Bowman used — and that the patent continues to all of the *progeny* (后代) of those seeds.

Have we really gotten to the point that planting a seed can lead to a high-stakes Supreme Court patent lawsuit? We have, and that case is *Bowman vs. Monsanto*, which is being argued on Tuesday. Monsanto's critics have attacked the company for its "merciless legal battles against small farmers," and they are hoping this will be the case that puts it in its place. They are also hoping the court's ruling will rein in patent law, which is increasingly being used to claim new life forms as private property.

Monsanto and its supporters, not surprisingly, see the case very differently. They argue that when a company like Monsanto goes to great expense to create a valuable new genetically modified seed, it must be able to protect its property interests. If farmers like Bowman are able to use these seeds without paying the designated fee, it will remove the incentives for companies like Monsanto to innovate.

Monsanto accused Bowman of patent infringement and won an $84,456 damage award. Rather than pay up or work out a settlement, Bowman decided to appeal — all the way to the Supreme Court. He said "Monsanto should not be able, just because they've got billions of dollars to spend on legal fees, to try to terrify farmers into obeying their agreements by massive force and threats."

The central issue in the case is whether patent rights to living things extend to the progeny of those things. Monsanto argues that its patents extend to later generations. But Bowman's supporters argue that Monsanto is trying to expand the scope of patents in ways that would enrich big corporations and hurt small farmers. They say that if Monsanto wins, the impact will extend far beyond agriculture — locking up property rights in an array of important areas. Knowledge Ecology International contends that the Supreme Court's ruling could have "profound effects" on other biotech industries.

If this were a Hollywood movie, the courageous old Indiana farmer would beat the profit-minded corporation before the credits rolled. But this is a real-life argument before a Supreme Court that has a well-earned reputation for looking out for the interests of large corporations. This case gives the court an

opportunity to rein in the growing use of patents to protect genetically engineered crops and other life forms — but the court may well use it to give this trend a powerful new endorsement.

61. Why did Vernon Bowman get sued?
    A) He used genetically modified seeds to feed his cattle.
    B) He planted soybeans without paying for the patent.
    C) He made a profit out of Monsanto's commercial secrets.
    D) He obtained Monsanto's patented seeds by illegal means.
62. What are Monsanto's critics hoping the Supreme Court will do?
    A) Allow small farmers to grow genetically modified soybeans.
    B) Punish Monsanto for infringing on small farmer's interests.
    C) Rule against Monsanto's excessive extension of its patent rights.
    D) Abolish the patent law concerning genetically engineered seeds.
63. What is the argument of Monsanto and its supporters?
    A) Patent rights should be protected to encourage innovation.
    B) Bowman cannot plant the seeds without Monsanto's consent.
    C) Monsanto has the right to recover the costs of its patented seeds.
    D) Patent law on genetically modified seeds should not be challenged.
64. What is the key issue in the Bowman vs. Monsanto case?
    A) Whether patent for seeds is harmful to agricultural production.
    B) Whether the biotech industry should take priority over agriculture.
    C) Whether measures should be introduced to protect small farmers.
    D) Whether patent for living things applies to their generations.
65. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
    A) Hollywood movies usually have an unexpected, dramatic impact on real-life arguments.
    B) The Supreme Court will try to change its reputation for supporting large corporations.
    C) The Supreme Court is likely to persuade the parties concerned to work out a settlement.
    D) The ruling would be in Bowman's favor if the case were argued in a Hollywood movie.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中国园林（the Chinese garden）是经过三千多年演变而成的独具一格的园林景观（landscape）。它既包括为皇室成员享乐而建造的大型花园，也包括学者、商人和卸任的政府官员为摆脱嘈杂的外部世界而建造的私家花园。这些花园构成了一种意在表达人与自然之间应有的和谐关系的微缩景观。典型的中国园林四周有围墙，园内有池塘、假山（rockwork）、树木、花草以及各种各样由蜿蜒的小路和走廊连接的建筑。漫步在花园中，人们可以看到一系列精心设计的景观犹如山水画卷（scroll）一般展现在面前。

2013 年 12 月大学英语六级考试真题

（第3套）

Part I　　Writing　　(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay* ***about the impact of the information explosion by referring to the saying*** *"A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention." You can give examples to illustrate your point and then* ***explain what you can do to avoid being distracted by irrelevant information****. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

_____

_____

_____

Part II　　Listening Comprehension

说明：2013 年 12 月六级考试全国共考了两套听力，本套（即第三套）的听力内容与第二套的完全一样，只是选项的顺序不一样，故在本套中不再重复给出。但为了试题结构的完整性，我们将 2006 年 12 月六级考试听力真题移至此处，并根据新题型的模式对 Section C 部分进行了改编，以方便同学们的学习。

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 1*** *with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Dr. Smith's waiting room isn't tidy.　　B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
   C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.　　D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.
2. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
   B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
   C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
   D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.
3. A) Packing up to go abroad.　　B) Brushing up on her English.
   C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.　　D) Applying for a visa to the United States.
4. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.

B) He doesn't think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.

5. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS. B) To raise money for AIDS patients.
C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa. D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.

6. A) It has a very long history. B) It is a private institution.
C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.q D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.

7. A) They can't fit into the machine. B) They have not been delivered yet.
C) They were sent to the wrong address. D) They were found to be of the wrong type.

8. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) He picked up some apples in his yard. B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.
C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence. D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.

10. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard. B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.
C) Take the garbage to the curb for her. D) Remove the branches from her yard.

11. A) File a lawsuit against the man. B) Ask the man for compensation.
C) Have the man's apple tree cut down. D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.

12. A) He was ready to make a concession. B) He was not prepared to go to court.
C) He was not intimidated. D) He was a bit concerned.

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

13. A) Bad weather B) Human error.
C) Breakdown of the engines. D) Failure of the communications system.

14. A) Two thousand feet. B) Twelve thousand feet.
C) Twenty thousand feet. D) Twenty-two thousand feet.

15. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) His father caught a serious disease.

B) His mother passed away.
C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
D) His father took to drinking.

17. A) He disliked being disciplined. B) He was expelled by the university.
C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts. D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.

18. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.
B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work is difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.

19. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife. B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
C) He was shot dead at the age of 40. D) He died of heavy drinking.

Passage Two

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the passage you have just heard.

20. A) Women. B) Prisoners. C) Manual workers. D) School age children.

21. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
D) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.

22. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

Passage Three

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

23. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed. B) The roots of crops are cut off.
C) The topsoil is seriously damaged. D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.

24. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer. B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
C) It's a creative technique for saving labor. D) It's a farming process limiting the use of ploughs.

25. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants. B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer. D) In areas dependent on imported food.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (26) _____ and subtraction. Now, British research (27) _____ Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak.

He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (28) _____ the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (29) _____ in some ways the received (30) _____ that, (31) _____ learning to identify things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (32) _____ that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (33) _____ situations in the home," explains Schafer. "This is the first demonstration that we can choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

(34) _____ how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. What's more, the study of language acquisition offers direct insight into how humans learn. "Language is a test case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: even without being taught new words a control group (35) _____ the other infants within a few months. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought."

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Some performance evaluations require supervisors to take action. Employees who receive a very favorable evaluation may deserve some type of recognition or even a promotion. If supervisors do not acknowledge such outstanding performance, employees may either lose their (36) _____ and reduce their effort or search for a new job at a firm that will (37) _____ them for high performance. Supervisors should acknowledge high performance so that the employee will continue to perform well in the future.

Employees who receive unfavorable evaluations must also be given attention. Supervisors must (38) _____ the reasons for poor performance. Some reasons, such as a family illness, may have a temporary adverse (39) _____ on performance and can be corrected. Other reasons, such as a bad attitude, may not be temporary. When supervisors give employees an unfavorable evaluation, they must decide whether to take any (40) _____ actions. If the employees were unaware of their own deficiencies, the unfavorable evaluation can *pinpoint* (指出) the deficiencies that employees must correct. In this case, the supervisor may simply need to monitor the employees (41) _____and ensure that the deficiencies are corrected.

If the employees were already aware of their deficiencies before the evaluation period, however, they may be unable or unwilling to correct them. This situation is more serious, and the supervisor

may need to take action. The action should be (42) _____ with the firm's guidelines and may include reassigning the employees to new jobs, (43) _____ them temporarily, or firing them. A supervisor's action toward a poorly performing worker can (44) _____ the attitudes of other employees. If no (45) _____ is imposed on an employee for poor performance, other employees may react by reducing their productivity as well.

A) additional	F) closely	K) penalty
B) affect	G) consistent	L) reward
C) aptly	H) enthusiasm	M) simplifying
D) assimilate	I) identify	N) suspending
E) circulation	J) impact	O) vulnerable

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2.***

The College Essay: Why Those 500 Words Drive Us Crazy

A) Meg is a lawyer-mom in suburban Washington, D.C., where lawyer-moms are thick on the ground. Her son Doug is one of several hundred thousand high-school seniors who had a painful fall. The deadline for applying to his favorite college was Nov. 1, and by early October he had yet to fill out the application. More to the point, he had yet to settle on a subject for the personal essay accompanying the application. According to college folklore, a well-turned essay has the power to *seduce* (诱惑) an admissions committee. "He wanted to do one thing at a time," Meg says, explaining her son's delay. "But really, my son is a huge *procrastinator* (拖延者). The essay is the hardest thing to do, so he's put it off the longest." Friends and other veterans of the process have warned Meg that the back and forth between editing parent and writing student can be *traumatic* (痛苦的).

B) Back in the good old days — say, two years ago, when the last of my children suffered the *ordeal* (折磨) — a high-school student applying to college could procrastinate all the way to New Year's Day of their senior year, assuming they could withstand the parental *pestering* (烦扰). But things change fast in the nail-biting world of college admissions. The recent trend toward early decision and early action among selective colleges and universities has pushed the traditional deadline of January up to Nov. 1 or early December for many students.

C) If the time for heel-dragging has been shortened, the true source of the anxiety and panic remains what it has always been. And it's not the application itself. A college application is a relatively straightforward questionnaire asking for the basics: name, address, family history, employment history. It would all be innocent enough — 20 minutes of busy work — except it comes attached to a personal essay.

D) "There are good reasons it causes such anxiety," says Lisa Sohmer, director of college counseling at the Garden School in Jackson Heights, N.Y. "It's not just the actual writing. By now everything else is already set. Your course load is set, your grades are set, your test scores are set. But the essay is

something you can still control, and it's open-ended. So the temptation is to write and rewrite and rewrite." Or stall and stall and stall.

E) The application essay, along with its mythical importance, is a recent invention. In the 1930s, when only one in 10 Americans had a degree from a four-year college, an admissions committee was content to ask for a sample of applicants' school papers to assess their writing ability. By the 1950s, most schools required a brief personal statement of why the student had chosen to apply to one school over another.

F) Today nearly 70 percent of graduating seniors go off to college, including two-year and four-year institutions. Even apart from the increased competition, the kids enter a process that has been utterly transformed from the one baby boomers knew. Nearly all application materials are submitted online, and the Common Application provides a one-size-fits form accepted by more than 400 schools, including the nation's most selective.

G) Those schools usually require essays of their own, but the longest essay, 500 words maximum, is generally attached to the Common Application. Students choose one of six questions. Applicants are asked to describe an ethical dilemma they've faced and its impact on them, or discuss a public issue of special concern to them, or tell of a fictional character or creative work that has profoundly influenced them. Another question invites them to write about the importance (to them, again) of diversity — a word that has assumed magic power in American higher education. The most popular option: write on a topic of your choice.

H) "Boys in particular look at the other questions and say, 'Oh, that's too much work,'" says John Boshoven, a counselor in the Ann Arbor, Mich., public schools. "They think if they do a topic of their choice, 'I'll just go get that history paper I did last year on the Roman Empire and turn it into a first-person application essay!' And they end up producing something utterly ridiculous."

I) Talking to admissions professionals like Boshoven, you realize that the list of "don'ts" in essay writing is much longer than the "dos." "No book reports, no history papers, no character studies," says Sohmer.

J) "It drives you crazy, how easily kids slip into *clichés* (老生常谈)," says Boshoven. "They don't realize how typical their experiences are. 'I scored the winning goal in soccer against our arch-rival,' 'My grandfather served in World War II, and I hope to be just like him someday.' That may mean a lot to that particular kid. But in the world of the application essay, it's nothing. You'll lose the reader in the first paragraph."

K) "The greatest strength you bring to this essay," says the College Board's how-to book, "is 17 years or so of familiarity with the topic: YOU. The form and style are very familiar, and best of all, you are the world-class expert on the subject of YOU ... It has been the subject of your close scrutiny every morning since you were tall enough to see into the bathroom mirror." The key word in the Common Application prompts is "you."

L) The college admission essay contains the grandest American themes — status anxiety, parental *piety* (孝顺)，intellectual standards — and so it is only a matter of time before it becomes infected by the country's culture of excessive concern with self-esteem. Even if the question is *ostensibly* (表面上) about something outside the self (describe a fictional character or solve a problem of geopolitics), the essay invariably returns to the favorite topic: what is its impact on YOU?

M) ‘‘For all the anxiety the essay causes,” says Bill McClintick of Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania, “it’s a very small piece of the puzzle. I was in college admissions for 10 years. I saw kids and parents beat themselves up over this. And at the vast majority of places, it is simply not a big variable in the college’s decision-making process.”

N) Many admissions officers say they spend less than a couple of minutes on each application, including the essay. According to a recent survey of admissions officers, only one in four private colleges say the essay is of “considerable importance” in judging an application. Among public colleges and universities, the number drops to roughly one in 10. By contrast, 86 percent place “considerable importance” on an applicant’s grades, 70 percent on “strength of curriculum.”

O) Still, at the most selective schools, where thousands of candidates may submit identically high grades and test scores, a marginal item like the essay may serve as a tie-breaker between two equally qualified candidates. The thought is certainly enough to keep the pot boiling under parents like Meg, the lawyer-mom, as she tries to help her son choose an essay topic. For a moment the other day, she thought she might have hit on a good one. “His father’s from France,” she says. “I said maybe you could write about that, as something that makes you different. You know: half French, half American. I said, ‘You could write about your identity issues.’ He said, ‘I don’t have any identity issues!’ And he’s right. He’s a well-adjusted, normal kid. But that doesn’t make for a good essay, does it?”

46. Today many universities require their applicants to write an essay of up to five hundred words.
47. One recent change in college admissions is that selective colleges and universities have moved the traditional deadline to earlier dates.
48. Applicants and their parents are said to believe that the personal essay can sway the admissions committee.
49. Applicants are usually better off if they can write an essay that distinguishes them from the rest.
50. Not only is the competition getting more intense, the application process today is also totally _____ different from what baby boomers knew.
51. In writing about their own experiences many applicants slip into clichés, thus failing to engage the reader.
52. According to a recent survey, most public colleges and universities consider an applicant’s _____ grades highly important.
53. Although the application essay causes lots of anxiety, it does not play so important a role in the _____ college’s decision-making process.
54. The question you are supposed to write about may seem outside the self, but the theme of the _____ essay should center around its impact on you.
55. In the old days, applicants only had to submit a sample of their school papers to show their _____ writing ability.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on* ***Answer Sheet 2*** *with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Among the government's most interesting reports is one that estimates what parents spend on their children. Not surprisingly, the costs are steep. For a middle-class, husband-and-wife family (average pretax income in 2009: $76,250), spending per child is about $12,000 a year. With inflation the family's spending on a child will total $286,050 by age 17.

The dry statistics ought to inform the ongoing deficit debate, because a budget is not just a catalog of programs and taxes. It reflects a society's priorities and values. Our society does not — despite *rhetoric* (说辞) to the contrary — put much value on raising children. Present budget policies tax parents heavily to support the elderly. Meanwhile, tax breaks for children are modest. If deficit reduction aggravates these biases, more Americans may choose not to have children or to have fewer children. Down that path lies economic decline.

Societies that cannot replace their populations discourage investment and innovation. They have *stagnant* (萧条的) or shrinking markets for goods and services. With older populations, they resist change. To stabilize its population — discounting immigration — women must have an average of two children. That's a fertility rate of 2.0. Many countries with struggling economies are well below that.

Though having a child is a deeply personal decision, it's shaped by culture, religion, economics, and government policy. "No one has a good answer" as to why fertility varies among countries, says sociologist Andrew Cherlin of The Johns Hopkins University. Eroding religious belief in Europe may partly explain lowered birthrates. In Japan young women may be rebelling against their mothers' isolated lives of child rearing. General optimism and pessimism count. Hopefulness fueled America's baby boom. After the Soviet Union's collapse, says Cherlin, "anxiety for the future" depressed birthrates in Russia and Eastern Europe.

In poor societies, people have children to improve their economic well-being by increasing the number of family workers and providing support for parents in their old age. In wealthy societies, the logic often reverses. Government now supports the elderly, diminishing the need for children. By some studies, the safety nets for retirees have reduced fertility rates by 0.5 children in the United States and almost 1.0 in Western Europe, reports economist Robert Stein in the journal *National Affairs.* Similarly, some couples don't have children because they don't want to sacrifice their own lifestyles to the time and expense of a family.

Young Americans already face a bleak labor market that cannot *instill* (注入) confidence about having children. Piling on higher taxes won't help. "If higher taxes make it more expensive to raise children," says Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute, "people will think twice about having another child." That seems like common sense, despite the multiple influences on becoming parents.

56. What do we learn from the government report?

A) Inflation increases families' expenses. B) Raising children is getting expensive.

C) Budget reduction is around the corner. D) Average family expenditure is increasing.

57. What is said to be the consequence of a shrinking population?

A) Weakened national strength. B) Increased immigration.

C) Economic downturn. D) Social instability.

58. What accounted for America's baby boom?

A) Optimism for the future.
B) Improved living conditions.
C) Religious beliefs.
D) Economic prosperity.

59. Why do people in wealthy countries prefer to have fewer children?
A) They want to further improve their economic well-being.
B) They cannot afford the time and expenses of rearing children.
C) They are concerned about the future of the coming generation.
D) They don't rely on their children to support them in old age.

60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
A) To instill confidence in the young about raising children.
B) To advise couples to think twice before having children.
C) To encourage the young to take care of the elderly.
D) To appeal for tax reduction for raising children.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Space exploration has always been the province of dreamers: The human imagination readily soars where human *ingenuity* (创造力) struggles to follow. *A Voyage to the Moon*, often cited as the first science fiction story, was written by Cyrano de Bergerac in 1649. Cyrano was dead and buried for a good three centuries before the first manned rockets started to fly.

In 1961, when President Kennedy declared that America would send a man to the moon by the decade's end, those words, too, had a dreamlike quality. They *resonated* (共鸣) with optimism and ambition in much the same way as the most famous dream speech of all, delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. two years later. By the end of the decade, both visions had yielded concrete results and transformed American society. And yet in many ways the two dreams ended up at odds with each other. The fight for racial and economic equality is intensely *pragmatic* (讲求实用的) and immediate in its impact. The urge to explore space is just the opposite. It is figuratively and literally otherworldly in its aims.

When the dust settled, the space dreamers lost out. There was no grand follow-up to the Apollo missions. The technologically compromised space shuttle program has just come to an end, with no successor. The perpetual argument is that funds are tight, that we have more pressing problems here on Earth. Amid the current concerns about the federal deficit, reaching toward the stars seems a dispensable luxury — as if saving one-thousandth of a single year's budget would solve our problems.

But human ingenuity struggles on. NASA is developing a series of robotic probes that will get the most bang from a buck. They will serve as modern Magellans, mapping out the solar system for whatever explorers follow, whether man or machine. On the flip side, companies like Virgin Galactic are plotting a bottom-up assault on the space dream by making it a reality to the public. Private spaceflight could lie within reach of rich civilians in a few years. Another decade or two and it could go mainstream.

The space dreamers end up benefiting all of us — not just because of the way they expand human knowledge, or because of the spin-off technologies they produce, but because the two types of dreams feed off each other. Both Martin Luther King and John Kennedy appealed to the idea that humans can

transcend what were once considered inherent limitations. Today we face seeming challenges in energy, the environment, health care. Tomorrow we will transcend these as well, and the dreamers will deserve a lot of the credit. The more evidence we collect that our species is capable of greatness, the more we will actually achieve it.

61. The author mentions Cyrano de Bergerac in order to show that _____.
    A) imagination is the mother of invention
    B) ingenuity is essential for science fiction writers
    C) it takes patience for humans to realize their dreams
    D) dreamers have always been interested in science fiction
62. How did the general public view Kennedy's space exploration plan?
    A) It symbolized the American spirit.
    C) It sounded very much like a dream.
    B) It was as urgent as racial equality.
    D) It made an ancient dream come true.
63. What does the author say about America's aim to explore space?
    A) It may not bring about immediate economic gains.
    B) It cannot be realized without technological innovation.
    C) It will not help the realization of racial and economic equality.
    D) It cannot be achieved without a good knowledge of the other worlds.
64. What is the author's attitude toward space programs?
    A) Critical.
    C) Unbiased.
    B) Reserved.
    D) Supportive.
65. What does the author think of the problems facing human beings?
    A) They pose a serious challenge to future human existence.
    B) They can be solved sooner or later with human ingenuity.
    C) Their solutions need joint efforts of the public and private sectors.
    D) They can only be solved by people with optimism and ambition.

Part IV Translation (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on* ***Answer Sheet 2****.*

中国人自古以来就在中秋时节庆祝丰收。这与北美地区庆祝感恩节的习俗十分相似。过中秋节的习俗于唐代早期在中国各地开始流行。中秋节在农历八月十五，是人们拜月的节日。这天夜晚皓月当空，人们合家团聚，共赏明月。2006 年，中秋节被列为中国的文化遗产，2008 年又被定为公共假日。月饼被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食。人们将月饼作为礼物馈赠亲友或在家庭聚会上享用。传统的月饼上带有“寿（longevity）”“福”或“和”等字样。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题属于格言命题，要求考生评论一句格言“如果你没有能力做伟大的事，就用伟大的方式把小事做好。”并通过举例的方式来阐明观点，由此可判断本题是要求论证做好小事的重要性，应为观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段由题目中给出的名言引出主题：做大事之前首先要做好小事；第二段举例论证做好小事的重要意义；第三段总结全文，联系实际，再次强调做好小事的重要性。

【参考范文】

The Importance of Doing Small Things

[1]There is a logical saying which goes “If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.” [2]It emphasizes the importance of doing small things well before undertaking something great. [3]This saying has a strong practical significance in modern society.

[4]In today’s society, there are many people who just want to do big things and often neglect small things. [5]Definitely, doing small things is the first step of success and can [6]lay a foundation for doing something big. Every successful man was [7①]not born with the ability to do big things [7②]but gradually accumulated experience and skills by countless small things. [8]A typical one is Leonardo da Vinci, [9]who started his career with repeated egg-drawing practices. [10①]It was because he did small things like drawing an egg well [10②]that he ultimately made great achievements.

[11]As young college students, in my opinion, learning to do small things is our most important task at the current stage. Only those who can do small things perfectly [12①]today can make great achievement [12②]tomorrow.

【亮点点评】

[1] 引出格言的常用句式。
[2] 指出格言蕴含的道理。
[3] 强调格言的现实意义。
[4] 联系实际进行论证。
[5] 表示“当然，一定”，副词位于句首，表强调。
[6] 表示“为……奠定基础”。
[7] not… but 连接并列结构，表示“不是……而是”。
[8] 引出一个典型的例子。
[9] who 引导非限制性定语从句。
[10] 强调句型，其基本结构为 It is… that…，此处强调的是原因状语从句。
[11] 联系到大学生的自身情况。
[12] today 和 tomorrow 形成呼应，结尾增强表达气势。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled* ***Optimism is the Road to a Promising Future*** *by commenting on the Tagore’ saying “****If you shed tears when you miss the sun, you will also miss the stars****.” You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) The woman seldom speaks highly of herself.
B) The man is unhappy with the woman’s remark.
C) The man behaves as if he were a thorough fool.
D) The woman thinks she is cleverer than the man.

细节推断

1. W: A clever man hides his virtues within himself. A fool keeps them on his tongue.
M: You mean I’m singing my own praises? In that case, I’m a fool — a thorough fool.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：聪明的男人会把美德藏在内心。傻瓜才把它们挂在嘴上。
男：你是说我在自我标榜？既然如此，那我就是个傻瓜——一个十足的傻瓜。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

1.【预测】选项中的speaks highly, fool, thinks… cleverer提示，对话中可能涉及有关对话双方聪明与否的评价。
【解析】选B)。对话中男士听了女士的话后反问女士：“你是说我在自我标榜？”接着又承认自己是个傻瓜（I’m a fool），由此可推知男士对女士的话很生气，故答案为B)。
【点睛】反问处常设题，听音时要注意理解反问语气所表达的含义。

2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.

同义转述

2. W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hongkong?
M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They had forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：关于今早飞往香港的870次航班发生的可怕事故，报纸上说了什么？
男：最终逮捕了三名劫机者。他们强迫飞机飞往日本，不过所有乘客的机组人员都安全落地了。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

2.【预测】选项中的crew, incident, hijackers, plane, passengers表明，对话是关于一起劫机事件。
【解析】选D)。男士最后通过but指出劫机事件的结果：所有乘客的机组人员都安全落地了（all the passengers… landed safely），也就是说没有乘客受伤或遇害，故答案为D)。
【点睛】but转折后一般都表达重要观点或事实，经常被作为设题点，听音时要重点留意。

3. A) At a checkout counter.
B) At a commercial bank.
C) At a travel agency.
D) At a hotel front desk.

综合推断

3. M: I’d like to transfer money from my checking account to my savings account.
W: OK. Give me the numbers of those accounts and some identification, please.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

男：我想把钱从活期账户转到储蓄账户中。
女：好的。请给我账号和身份证明。
问：对话最可能发生在哪里？

3.【预测】选项表明本题很可能考查对话发生的地点，听音时留意能够体现地点场景的标志性词语。
【解析】选B)。男士说想把钱从活期账户转到储蓄账户中（transfer money from… checking account to… savings account），女士让男士提供账号（the numbers of… accounts）和身份证明，由此可知对话最可能是发生在银行，故答案为B)。
【点睛】对话中有几个与银行相关的典型标志性词语：transfer money, checking account, savings account，如果能够抓住它们即不难判断出答案。

4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers’ expectations.
B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.

综合推断

4. W: I’m not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn’t taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.
M: It definitely wasn’t worth the wait.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：我不会再相信那家杂志上的餐厅评论了。这里的食物和我们在唐人街吃的味道一点也不一样。
男：确实不值得等待。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

4.【预测】选项中多次出现的restaurant以及 expectations, thought highly, best, Chinese, Chinatown提示，对话应该与对中餐馆的期待或评价有关。
【解析】选A)。女士抱怨说这家餐馆的食物和在唐人街吃的一点也不一样，男士也说这里的食物确实不值得等待（wasn’t worth the wait），由此可知这家餐馆让他们失望了，故答案为A)。

5. A) Prof. Laurence has stopped conducting seminars.
B) Prof. Laurence is going into an active retirement.
C) The professor's graduate seminar is well received.
D) The professor will lead a quiet life after retirement.

细节推断

5. W: I can't believe Prof. Laurence is going to retire.
M: He's still going to lead the graduate seminar each semester though.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：我真无法相信劳伦斯教授就要退休了。
男：不过他还是会组织每学期的毕业研讨会。
问：男士表达了什么意思？

5. 【预测】选项中主语Prof. Laurence以及active retirement, quiet life表明，对话与Prof. Laurence退休后的生活有关；seminar(s)提示，对话中可能涉及研讨会。
【解析】选B)。女士对劳伦斯教授即将退休（retire）感到吃惊，男士回应说，劳伦斯教授（退休后）还是会组织每学期的毕业研讨会，由此可推知，劳伦斯教授的退休生活将会过得很积极，故答案为B)。

同义转述

6. A) Finding a replacement for Leon.
B) Assigning Leon to a new position.
C) Arranging for Rodney's visit tomorrow.
D) Finding a solution to Rodney's problem.

6. W: Bob, I really think we should meet to figure out what to do about replacing Leon. We have to find someone soon.
M: I can't come right now. I've got a meeting with Rodney. It might take all day. Can we meet tomorrow?
Q: What does the woman want to discuss with the man?

女：鲍勃，我真的觉得我们应该见面一起想出办法解决替代利昂的问题。我们不得不尽快再找个人。
男：我现在过不去。我要和罗德尼开个会。可能需要一整天。我们能明天再见吗？
问：女士想和男士讨论什么？

6. 【预测】选项均表示与工作相关的问题，结合其-ing形式可推测，本题很可能与对话谈论的主题有关。选项中的replacement, new position, problem提示，对话可能涉及替代或调整某人的职位。
【解析】选A)。女士想和男士见面讨论一下替代利昂的问题（replacing Leon）并说他们应该尽快再找个人（find someone），由此可知答案为A)。

综合推断

7. A) Helen has been looking forward to the exhibition.
B) The photography exhibition will close tomorrow.
C) Helen asked the man to book a ticket for her.
D) Photography is one of Helen's many hobbies.

7. W: Helen won't be coming to work tomorrow. She's finally going to the photography exhibition.
M: Oh, so she managed to get a ticket after all.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：海伦明天不会来上班。她终于要去看摄影展了。
男：哦，这么说她终于想办法搞到票了。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

7. 【预测】选项中的Helen, looking forward, hobbies以及photography exhibition, ticket提示，对话可能与Helen看摄影展有关，可能涉及Helen对摄影的喜爱。
【解析】选A)。女士说，海伦终于要去看摄影展了（finally going to the photography exhibition），男士说，她终于想办法搞到票了（managed to get a ticket after all），由此可知海伦为了看摄影展费了很大劲，可见她很期待这次展览，故答案为A)。
【点睛】抓住并理解女士话中的finally和男士话中的after all这两个关键词，对解答本题十分重要。

细节推断

8. A) The speakers share the same opinion.
B) Steve knows how to motivate employees.
C) The woman is out of touch with the real world.
D) The man has a better understanding of Steve.

8. W: Steve has listed a few ways of motivating the employees. I think he is out of touch with the real world.
M: You just took the words out of my mouth. Let's try to persuade him to see things our way.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：史蒂夫列了一些激励员工的方法。我觉得他和现实世界脱节了。
男：你正好说了我想说的话。让我们试着说服他用我们的方式看问题吧。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

8. 【预测】A)"对话者观点相同"提示，对话中涉及双方对某事或某人的看法，听音时留意二者看法是否一致；选项中的Steve提示，对话中很可能涉及双方对Steve的看法。
【解析】选A)。女士说她觉得史蒂夫与现实世界脱节了，男士说女士说出了他想说的话（took the words out of my mouth），由此可推知，对话双方观点一致，故答案为A)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) It is well paid.
B) It is demanding.
C) It is stimulating.
D) It is fairly secure.

细节再现

10. A) A lighter workload.
B) Free accommodation.
C) Moving expenses.
D) A quick promotion.

细节再现

11. A) He has to sign a long-term contract.
B) He has trouble adapting to the local weather.
C) He has to spend a lot more traveling back and forth.
D) He has difficulty communicating with local people.

同义转述

12. A) The woman sympathizes with the man.
B) The man is in the process of job hunting.
C) The man is going to attend a job interview.
D) The woman will help the man make a choice.

细节推断

M: I'd like to go to the States, but if I took the job there, I wouldn't get a very good salary.
W: Really? I thought salaries were high there. But there would be some French benefits presumably.
M: Oh, yes. [9]It'd be stimulating and it has some advantages.
W: What else do you have in mind?
M: Well, there's a position in Portugal.
W: How does it compare?
M: It'd offer a greater security, because it'd be on a home-based contract.
W: And salary?
M: Much better. I get an overseas allowance plus free accommodation from the firm.
W: Presumably you'll be given moving expenses from the Portugal job?
M: Yes, but just to complicate matters, there's a possiblility of a post in Sao Paulo.
W: That's Brazil, isn't it?
M: Yes, and [10]I'd get a promotion if I took a post there.
W: I'd love to go to Brazil.
M: [11]But there are some disadvantages. I'd have to do a five-year term there.
W: That's no problem surely.
M: Well, not at the moment, but if there were a change in family circumstances, I'd be a long way from home.
W: But if you are worried about distance, isn't that the same problem with the States?
M: Yes, but in the states I'd be on an annual contract so I could leave fairly quickly if I needed to.
W: In Portugal?
M: Well, that's almost next door, isn't it? I could visit home every few months if necessary.
W: I can see you've got a difficult choice to make.
M: Well, fortunately [12]I don't have to make up my mind about any of them yet. In fact, I haven't even been called for an interview.

男：我想去美国，但是如果我接受了那里的工作，就得不到一个很好的薪水了。
女：真的吗？我以为那里的工资很高呢。不过应该会有一些法国式的福利吧。
男：哦，是的。那份工作会很激励人，而且也有它的优势。
女：你还有什么其他想法么？
男：嗯，有一个葡萄牙的职位。
女：相比之下如何呢？
男：那份工作提供更大的保障，因为它是和国内总部签的合同。
女：那薪水呢？
男：薪水更高。公司给我提供海外津贴和免费住宿。
女：葡萄牙这份工作应该也会给你提供搬家费吧？
男：是的，不过，让问题更复杂的是，在圣保罗还有一个可能的职位。
女：那是在巴西，是不是？
男：是的，[10]如果我选择那个职位，我会得到晋升。
女：我想去巴西。
男：[11]但是有一些不利的地方。我必须得在那里任职 5 年。
女：那根本不是问题。
男：嗯，现在不是问题，但是万一家里有什么变故的话，我离家太远了。
女：可是，要是你担心距离的话，去美国不是也有同样的问题么？
男：是的，但是在美国，我只有一年的合同，所以如果需要的话，我可以很快就离职。
女：那葡萄牙呢？
男：嗯，那几乎就在隔壁，是不是？必要时我可以每隔几个月就回一次家。
女：我能理解你要做出一个艰难的选择。
男：嗯，幸运的是，[12]我还不必决定这些工作中的任何一个。事实上，我甚至还没有接到面试通知。

【主题推测】第 9、10、11 三道题选项中的 well paid, demanding, higher workload, quick promotion 等词均是对工作待遇或要求的描述，再结合第 12 题选项中的 job hunting, interview, choice 可推测，对话应该是关于找工作的，很可能涉及多个工作选择及相关待遇。

9. What does the man say about the job in the states?
【预测】选项中的 well paid, demanding 等表明，it 应该是指某份工作，本题考查其待遇、要求等特点。
【解析】选 C)。对话开头男士说他想去美国（the States），随后介绍了美国这份工作的情况。男士提到，那份工作会很激励人（stimulating），故答案为 C)。

10. What benefit would the man get if he took the post in Sao Paolo?
【预测】选项中的 lighter workload 提示，本题可能是关于某份工作与其他工作的比较，听音时要听清问题是针对什么工作。
【解析】选 D)。对话中男士说，在圣保罗（in Sao Paulo）还有一个可能的职位，后面介绍说，如果他选择那个职位，他会得到晋升（get a promotion），故答案为 D)。

11. What does the man say is the disadvantage of working in Brazil?
【预测】选项中的 has to, trouble/ difficulty 以及 long-term contract, local weather, more traveling 等表明，本题可能考查某份外地工作的不利之处。
【解析】选 B)。女士说她想去巴西，男士则说，（巴西）那份工作有些不利之处，他必须得在那里任职 5 年（five-year term），也就是说他得签一份长期合同，故答案为 B)。
【点睛】本对话中涉及多个外地工作，听音时要注意对各地工作相关情况的记录，然后根据问题对号入座。

12. What do we learn from the end of the conversation?
【预测】选项中的 The man… job hunting/ interview, help the man make a choice 表明，本题很可能与男士找工作的进展或工作选择有关。
【解析】选 B)。对话结尾处男士说，他现在还不必做任何决定，事实上，他甚至还没有接到面试通知（haven't even been called for an interview），由此可推知，男士目前只是处于找工作的过程中，故答案为 B)。
【点睛】对话结尾处经常会设题，听音时应重点留意。

Conversation Two

13. A) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.
B) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.
C) To inquire about the current financial market situation.
D) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank.

细节推断

14. A) Long-term investment.
B) Any high-interest deposit.
C) A three-month deposit.
D) Any high-yield investment.

细节推断

15. A) She treated him to a meal.
B) She raised interest rates for him.
C) She offered him dining coupons.
D) She gave him loans at low rates.

细节再现

W: Good morning, High Mountain Savings & Loan. How may we help you?
M: Well, [13]I'm looking for the highest rate possible on a short-term certificate of depositing account.
W: Well, let's see what we can do for you. High Mountain is currently offering a rate of 6.4% on a 13-week account with the minimum deposit of only 12,000 dollars, 6.55% on the minimum deposit of 25,000 dollars, and 6.7% on the deposit of 50,000 dollars, those who'll have yeilds of 6.55%, 6.71%, and 6.8 % respectively.
M: Rate and yield? I'm afraid I don't understand the difference.
W: Well, sir, the rate is the percentage of simple interest paid on your money, and the yield is the total percentage you'll receive on your account if you leave your money with us for at least a year at the same interest rate.
M: Oh, well, um, but I'm not interested in long-term investing and [14]three months sounds just fine.
W: Then perhaps you'd like to open one of our high finance money market checking accounts. With a minimum balance of only 50,000 dollars, you'll get an interest of 6.1% on any amount over that, for a yearly yield of 6.27%. Of course, there's no penalty for early withdrawal.
M: Ur, no, thank you, I…
W: Or [15]could we persuade you to save with us if we offered you a dining coupon book that will get you a 25% discount at many of the areas' leading restaurants? That will cost you only 12 dollars and 95 cents.
M: Look, I think I'll just call around for more information. Thank you for your time.

女：早上好，高山储贷公司。有什么可以帮您？
男：嗯，[13]我在寻找那种高利率短期的储蓄账户。
女：哦，让我们来看看我们可以为您提供什么选择。高山目前有一款利率为6.4%、存期为13周、最低存款额只要12 000美元的存款产品；最低存款额达25 000美元，利率则为6.55%；最低存款额达50 000美元，利率则为6.7%。这几款产品的收益率分别是6.55%、6.71%和6.8%。
男：利率和收益率？我恐怕不太明白它们的区别。
女：嗯，先生，利率只是你的存款会得到的单利百分比，而收益率是如果你以相同的利率把你的钱在我们这里存一年的话，你的账户会得到的总收益百分比。
男：哦，嗯，呃，可是我对长期投资并不感兴趣，[14]3个月听起来还可以。
女：那么可能你会想要开立一个高级金融货币市场支票账户。账户最低余额只要50 000美元，只要超过那个金额，你就都可以获得6.1%的利息，年收益率为6.27%。当然，提早支取也没有处罚金。
男：呃，不，谢谢，我……
女：或者，[15]如果我们给您提供一本餐厅优惠券册，您能否考虑在我们这儿存款呢？这本优惠券可以使您在许多地区的高级餐厅都享受到25%的折扣。那只需要花费您12美元95美分。
男：您看，我想我会过去做进一步了解。谢谢您的时间。

【主题推测】选项中的 see, inquiry 以及 loan, bank, interest rates, deposit, investment, yield 等词语表明，对话很可能与咨询银行理财产品投资有关，可能涉及相关利率和收益情况。

13. What is the man's purpose in making the phone call?
【预测】选项均为不定式短语，结合其中的 see, inquiry 推测，本题可能考查打电话或来访的目的。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话开头男士说，他想找那种高利率的短期储蓄账户（the highest rate… of depositing account），可见他是想了解女士的银行的存款利率，故答案为 D)。

14. What is the man most interested in?
【预测】选项均表示不同的投资类型或存款类型，听音时注意记录与各选项相关的细节内容，然后根据问题对号入座。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中男士说他对长期投资不感兴趣，他觉得 3 个月不错（three months sounds just fine），可见他对 3 个月的存款感兴趣，故答案为 C)。

15. What did the woman do to persuade the man to deposit in her bank?
【预测】选项均为女士给男士的好处，结合之前对主题的推测以及选项中的 raised interest rates, loans at low rates 可推断，本题很可能考查女士为吸引男士投资所采取的办法。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话最后女士想要通过给男士一本餐厅优惠券册来说服男士在他们银行存款（could we persuade you… if we offered you a dining coupon book），故答案为 C)。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trends.
B) A refined taste for artistic works.
C) Years of practical experience.
D) Strict professional training.

同义转述

17. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.
B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

细节再现

18. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

同义转述

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. [16]They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers were for just one department in a store, but the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. [17]Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco and returned with drugs, pots, dishes and pants. The year before, she visited Mexico and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful. So they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets and small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could've found. [18]She loves all the travelling that she has to do. Because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places, she sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

凯伦·史密斯是纽约一家百货公司的买手。百货公司买手要负责购买公司各个商店出售的商品。[16]他们不仅要了解当下流行什么，而且还要猜测下一季或下一年会流行什么。大多数买手都不只是针对商店的一个专柜，凯伦找的商品可能要在商店的几个不同区域陈列和出售。[17]她的工作包括从世界各地购买手工艺品。去年，她到摩洛哥走了一趟，回来的时候带了药品、平底锅、餐具和长裤。前年，她去了墨西哥，并且买回了手工桌布、镶有锡制外框的镜子和纸花。纸花明亮、多彩。于是它们被用来装饰整个商店。今年，凯伦要去马来西亚、泰国和印度尼西亚。凯伦去的许多国家都有推广手工艺品的政府办事处。办事处的官员们很高兴和她合作，给她介绍现有的各种产品。凯伦尤其喜欢逛市场和小村镇，只要有时间她就会安排前去。她总是寻找有趣、不寻常的东西。凯伦认为，她拥有的是她所能找到的最好的工作。[18]她热爱她不得不做的一切旅行。由于她经常去市场和偏僻的小地方，她能够在所旅行的国家看到比普通游客更多的东西。每次刚一旅行完回到纽约，她就开始计划下一场旅行。

【主题推测】16 和 17 题选项中的 artistic works, hand-made specialties, handicrafts 提示，本文中可能涉及手工艺品；18 题选项中的 she 以及 doing, salary 提示，本文涉及某人的工作情况。

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?
【预测】选项中的 ability, taste, experience, training 提示，本题可能考查某项工作的要求。
【解析】选 **A**)。短文中指出，百货公司买手不仅要了解当下流行什么（know what is fashionable at the moment），而且还要猜测下一季或下一年会流行什么（guess what will become fashionable），由此可知，一个好的百货公司买手要具备预测流行趋势的能力，故答案为 A)。

17. What does Karen's job involve?
【预测】选项中的 promoting… specialties, conducting trade 提示，本题可能与工作内容有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。短文中指出，凯伦的工作包括从世界各地购买手工艺品（buying handicrafts from all over the world），故答案为 D)。

18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?
【预测】选项中的 access to, enjoy life, modest salary, free 提示，本题可能考查 she 工作或生活中的优势。
【解析】选 **B**)。短文中指出，凯伦认为，她拥有的是她所能找到的最好的工作（the best job），接着指出她喜欢那份工作的原因：她热爱她不得不做的一切旅行（loves all the travelling that she has to do），也就是说她正在做她喜欢的工作，故答案为 B)。

Passage Two

19. A) Its role is to regulate international coffee prices.
B) It represents several countries that export coffee.
C) Its most important task is to conduct coffee studies.
D) It is a Portuguese company selling coffee in New York.

细节再现

20. A) The increased coffee consumption.
B) The fluctuation of coffee prices.
C) The freezing weather in Brazil.
D) The impact of global warming.

细节再现

21. A) He is a heavy coffee drinker.
B) He is tall, rich and intelligent.
C) He is doing a bachelor's degree.
D) He is young, handsome and single.

同义转述

22. A) A visit to several coffee-growing plantations.
B) A vacation on some beautiful tropical beach.
C) Coffee prices and his advertising campaign.
D) A quick promotion and a handsome income.

细节再现

Ukim de Silva is a Brazilian who lives and works in New York. Brazil's most important product is coffee, and coffee is Ukim's business. He works for an international coffee institute. [19]It represents Brazil and several other countries that export coffee. The institute wants more people to drink more coffee. That hasn't been easy to do for the last few months. [20]A period of freezing weather destroyed a large part of Brazil's coffee crop. As a result, there has been a shortage of coffee throughout the world. The shortage has caused prices to go very high. Many people are talking about giving up coffee until the prices come down again. All the countries that are represented in the institute want people to continue drinking coffee. They spend a lot of time explaining the recent rising price to newspaper reporters. They want the public to understand the reason for the shortage. Among the goal Ukim was put in charge of an advertising campaign. The campaign was trying to encourage people to keep on drinking coffee. Sometimes, Ukim misses the beaches and tropical weather in Rio de Janeiro, but he likes life in New York. [21]He is young, only 27 years old and he is a good-looking bachelor. There are a lot of women to meet in New York, and a lot of places to go with them. When he misses home, there are several Brazilian restaurants where he can go and speak Portuguese, his native language. [22]The last few weeks, however, he has been too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign.

Ukim de Silva是一位在纽约生活和工作的巴西人。巴西最重要的产品是咖啡，而咖啡是Ukim的事业。他在一家国际咖啡机构工作。[19]该机构代表巴西和另外几个咖啡出口国家。该机构想让更多的人喝更多的咖啡。在过去的几个月里，做到那一点很不容易。[20]一段时间的寒冷天气摧毁了巴西大部分咖啡作物。结果，全世界出现了咖啡短缺。短缺引起价格飙升。许多人都在谈论要放弃咖啡，直到价格再次回落。该机构代表的所有国家都想让人们继续饮用咖啡。他们花了很多时间向报社记者们解释最近的价格上涨。他们想让公众理解咖啡短缺的原因。Ukim被安排负责其中一项广告活动。该活动试图鼓励人们继续喝咖啡。有时，Ukim会想念Rio de Janeiro的沙滩和热带气候，但是他喜欢在纽约的生活。[21]他很年轻，只有27岁，他是一个帅气的单身汉。在纽约可以遇到很多女性，也有很多地方可以和女性一起去。当他想家的时候，他可以去几家巴西餐馆，在那儿他可以说他的母语葡萄牙语。[22]然而，最近的几个星期，他一直忙得没有时间想除了咖啡价格和他的广告活动以外的事情。

【主题推测】选项中多次出现的 coffee 以及 prices, export, selling, consumption 等词语提示，本文主题是关于咖啡，可能涉及其出口及销售；第 21 题的选项提示，本文中涉及某人的情况。

19. What does the passage say about the international coffee institute?
【预测】选项中的 its role, it represents, its… task, it is… company 提示，it 应该是指某个机构或公司，本题很可能考查其角色或任务。
【解析】选 **B)**。短文中指出，Ukim de Silva 在一家国际咖啡机构（an international coffee institute）工作，该机构代表巴西和另外几个咖啡出口国家（represents… several… countries that export coffee），由此可知答案为 B)。

20. What caused the recent shortage of coffee throughout the world?
【预测】选项 **A)**“咖啡消费的增加”、B)“咖啡价格的浮动”以及 D)项中的 impact 提示，本题可能与咖啡发生的某种变化或受到的影响有关。
【解析】选 **C)**。短文中指出，一段时间的寒冷天气（freezing weather）摧毁了巴西大部分咖啡作物（destroyed … coffee crop），结果，全世界出现了咖啡短缺（a shortage of coffee），由此可知答案为 C)。

21. What do we learn about Ukim de Silva?
【预测】选项表明本题应该是考查 he 的相关特征，听音时留意选项中的关键词。
【解析】选 **D)**。短文中指出，Ukim de Silva 很年轻（young），他是一个帅气的单身汉（good-looking bachelor），D)是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

22. What has occupied Ukim's mind for the last few weeks?
【预测】C)中的 his advertising campaign 提示，本题可能与男士的工作有关。
【解析】选 **C)**。短文结尾提到，最近的几个星期，Ukim 一直忙得没有时间想除了咖啡价格和他的广告活动以外的事情（too busy to think about anything except coffee prices and his advertising campaign），故答案为 C)。

Passage Three

23. A) They were delayed by the train for hours.
B) They were late for the first morning bus.
C) They boarded a wrong coach in a hurry.
D) They were held up in a traffic jam.

细节推断

24. A) It was postponed due to terrible weather.
B) It was spoiled by poor accommodations.
C) It was the most exciting trip they ever had.
D) It was canceled because of an unexpected strike.

细节推断

25. A) Go overseas.
B) Stay at home.
C) Take escorted trips.
D) Take romantic cruises.

细节再现

Last summer my wife and I had saved for a year to be able to take a romantic cruise to several Caribbean islands. Because the train was scheduled to arrive in Miami Florida several hours before the sailing, we didn't think we'd have any reason to worry about getting to the dock on time. [23]We should have known that long distance trains are often many hours late. We should have taken an earlier one to allow extra time. We should have, but we didn't. And we missed the boat. Because there wouldn't have been a refund on our cruise fare if we returned home, we had to pay for a hotel room and meals in the city and an air fare to fly to the first island on the ship's route. Two days later, we missed half the cruise.

This year we decided to let an experienced travel agent do our vacation planning for us. We had to pay the full price in advance for an escort to tour. [24]We should be enjoying that relaxing well-planned trip right now. How could we've known there would be a strike against our airline? And why hadn't anyone advised us that the travel agency can't refund your money unless the tour operator can get the passengers' fees back from the reserved hotels, the tour bus company and so on?

To avoid trouble like this, we ought to get more travel experience. But to tell you the truth, we don't want to go anywhere. [25]We are planning to spend our vacations at home for a long time to come.

去年夏天，我和妻子攒了一年钱，终于能够乘坐浪漫的游轮去游览加勒比群岛。由于按照列车时刻表火车会在启航前几个小时就到达佛罗里达州迈阿密，所以我们觉得没有理由担心会无法按时到达码头。[23]我们本应该知道长途火车经常会晚点好几个小时。我们本应该乘坐早一班车以便留出更多的时间。我们本应该，但是我们没有。于是我们错过了登船。因为如果我们回家的话，游轮费用是不会退的，所以我们还不得不支付在市里的住宿费和餐饮费，以及飞往航线上第一个岛的机票费。两天以后，我们已经错过了游轮的一半航程。

今年我们决定让一家经验丰富的旅行社来为我们做度假计划。我们不得不提前支付了度假的全部费用。[24]现在我们本应该在享受那次轻松的、计划周全的旅行。我们怎么能够知道会发生针对我们这家航空公司的罢工呢？而且为什么没有人忠告我们除非旅行运营商能够从预订的旅馆、旅游大巴公司等地方要回乘客的钱，否则旅行社就不能退钱给我们呢？

为了避免类似的麻烦，我们应该获得更多旅行经验。但是，说实话，我们不想再去任何地方了。[25]在未来很长一段时间内，我们计划就待在家里度过假期了。

【主题推测】选项中的 delayed, late, wrong, held up, postponed, spoiled, canceled 以及 train, bus, coach, poor accommodations, trip 提示，本文可能与旅行中受到的阻碍或遇到的问题有关。

23. Why did the couple fail to get to the cruise in time?
【预测】选项中的 delayed… train, late… bus, wrong coach , held up 提示，本题可能考查 they 遇到的延误或阻碍，可能与坐车或坐船有关。
【解析】选 **A)**。短文中说话者指出，他们本应该知道（should have known）长途火车经常会晚点好几个小时（trains are often many hours late），他们本应该乘坐更早一班的车（should have taken an earlier one），但实际却没，于是错过了登船（missed the boat），由此可推知，他们没能按时登上邮轮的原因是火车晚点，故答案为 A)。
【点睛】**注意理解虚拟语气should have known/ taken…的含义。**

24. What does the speaker say about their trip this year?
【预测】选项 C)中的 the most exciting trip 提示，it 是指某次旅行；postponed due to, spoiled by, canceled because of 提示，本题可能与该次旅行遇到的问题有关。
【解析】选 **D)**。短文中说话者说，现在他们本应该在享受那次轻松的、计划周全的旅行（should be enjoying… trip），可见实际情况并非如此；而说话者接下来的反问句表明了原因：我们怎么能够知道会发生针对我们这家航空公司的罢工呢？（How could we've known… a strike against our airline?），由此可推知，他们今年的旅行因为一次突发的罢工而取消了，故答案为 D)。

25. What will the speaker do in the future for a vacation?
【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，结合 C)“选择陪同旅行”和 D)“乘坐浪漫的游轮”推测，本题可能考查度假方式。
【解析】选 **B)**。短文最后说话者表示，在未来很长一段时间内，他们都计划就待在家里度过假期了（spend… vacations at home），故答案为 B)。

Section C

Why would an animal kill itself? It seems a strange question, and yet it is one that has (26) puzzled some people for a long time. The *lemming*（旅鼠）is one such animal. Lemmings periodically commit mass (27) suicide, and no one knows just why!

The small (28) creatures, which inhabit the Scandinavian mountains, sustain themselves on a diet of roots and live in nests they make underground. When their food supply is (29) sufficiently large, the lemmings live a normal, undisturbed life.

However, when the lemmings' food supply becomes too low to support the population, a singular (30) migration commences. The lemmings leave their nests all together at the same time, forming huge crowds. Great numbers of the lemmings begin a long and hard journey across the Scandinavian plains, a journey that may last weeks. The lemmings eat everything in their path, continuing their (31) destructive march until they reach the sea.

The reason for what follows remains a mystery for zoologists and naturalists. Upon reaching the coast, the lemmings do not stop but swim by the thousands into the surf. Most (32) float on water only a short time before they tire, sink, and drown.

A common theory for this unusual phenomenon is that the lemmings do not realize that the ocean is such (33) a huge body of water. In their cross-country journey, the animals must traverse many smaller bodies of water, such as rivers and small lakes. They may (34) assume that the sea is just another such swimmable (35) obstacle. But no final answer has been found to the mystery.

动物为什么要自杀呢？这似乎是个奇怪的问题，然而它却是一个(26)困扰一些人很长时间的问题。旅鼠就是这样一种动物。旅鼠会出现周期性大规模(27)自杀，没有人知道究竟什么！

这种小(28)动物，栖居在斯堪的纳维亚山脉，靠吃植物的根茎维持生存，居住在它们在地下造的巢穴中。当它们的食物供给(29)足够大的时候，旅鼠们过着正常、安静的生活。

然而，当旅鼠的食物供给变得太少而不够养活整个鼠群时，一种奇特的(30)迁徙就开始了。旅鼠们一起同时离开它们的巢穴，形成巨大的鼠群。大量的旅鼠开始了横穿斯堪的纳维亚的漫长而艰辛的旅行，这一旅行可能会持续数周。旅鼠们在路上什么都会吃，它们会一直将它们(31)极具破坏性的行军坚持下去，直到它们到达大海。

这背后的原因对于动物学家和自然学家仍然是个迷。一到达海岸，旅鼠们不会停下来，而是大批大批地游进海浪里。大多数只(32)在水上漂浮很短的时间就变得筋疲力尽，随后下沉，并溺水而死。

对于这种不寻常现象的一个常见的理论是旅鼠没有意识到海洋是如此(33)巨大的一个水域。在它们穿越国家的旅行中，这些动物必须越过许多小的水域，例如河流和小湖。它们或许(34)以为大海只是另一个可以游过去的(35)障碍。但是对于这个迷团人们还是没有找到最终的答案。

26.【预测】空前的 has 和空后宾语 some people 提示，所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的过去分词形式，接 some people 做宾语。分析上下文，结合后面所说的“no one knows just why”可推测，此处很可能是表示“为什么动物会自杀”这一问题让一些人感到“不解或困惑”。

【点睛】注意结合上下文推测空格所在句可能表达的含义，从而推测所填词语的可能含义。

27.【预测】空前的动词 commit 和修饰语 mass 提示，所填词语应为名词。结合前面提到的 an animal kill itself 不难推出，此处应该是说旅鼠的“自杀”行为。如果熟悉 commit suicide 这一惯用搭配的话，不用听也能填出答案。

【点睛】注意前后句子的语义衔接关系，从上下文中寻找与空格处相呼应的词语。

28.【预测】空前的限制词 the small 提示，所填词语应为名词。结合其后定语从句的谓语 inhabit 以及上下文中的 lemming(s)可知，此处应该说的就是旅鼠这种小“动物”。

29.【预测】分析句子结构可知，本句不缺少主干成分，空格位于系动词 is 和表语 large 之间，故很可能填副词，修饰 large。

【点睛】注意通过分析空格所在句子结构来推测所填词语可能的词性和成分。

30.【预测】空前的限定语 a singular 和空后的动词 commences 提示，所填词语应为可数名词单数形式。结合后面所描述的旅鼠离开巢穴、进行穿越旅行可推测，此处很可能是说旅鼠开始“迁徙”。

31.【预测】空前的 their 和空后的 march 提示，所填词语很可能为形容词，与 their 一起修饰限定 march。

32.【预测】分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语，结合主语 most 的复数形式和上下文的一般现在时态可推测，所填词语应该是动词（词组）原形。

33.【预测】空前的 such 和空后的 water 提示，所填词语应该与 such 一起修饰 water，结合“such a/an+adj.+n. ”的惯用结构推测，所填词语中很可能含有“a/an+*adj*.”结构。

34.【预测】空前的情态动词 may 提示，所填词语应为动词（词组）原形。

35.【预测】空前的限定语 another such swimmable 提示，所填词语应为可数名词单数形式。

26.【答案】puzzled，动词的过去分词，意为“使迷惑，困扰”。

27.【答案】suicide，在此用作不可数名词，意为“自杀”。

28.【答案】creatures，复数名词，意为“动物，生物”。

29.【答案】sufficiently，副词，意为“足够地，充分地”。

30.【答案】migration，可数名词单数，意为“迁徙”。

31.【答案】destructive，形容词，意为“破坏性的，毁灭性的”。

32.【答案】float on water，动词词组原形，意为“漂浮在水面上”。

33.【答案】a huge body of，表示量化的形容词词组，意为“一大片”。

34.【答案】assume，动词原形，意为“假设，认为”。

35.【答案】obstacle，可数名词单数，意为“障碍”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文，主要介绍了在线评价平台正在给旅游业带来的巨大变革。第 1 段指出 20 世纪 90 年代旅游业的一次变革：旅游网站的建立所带来的价格的大幅度下降。第 2 段指出目前旅游业正经历的另一场变革：在线评价平台所带来的服务质量的改进。第 3 段说明在线服务平台如何刺激服务质量的改进。第 4、5 段说明在线服务平台巨大的影响力。

【词性归类】名　词：B) capacity 能力；容量；生产力　F) incentives 刺激，奖励　K) professionals 专业人士 ，内行　N) spectators 观看者，观众

动　词：C) controlled 控制，操纵，管理　D) entail 牵涉；使必要　E) forged 锻造，建立；仿造　H) overstated 夸大，言过其实　I) persisting 坚持，执意，持续　L) slash 大幅度削减；砍，用鞭抽　M) specializing 专门从事，专攻，专营

形容词：A) accountable 负责的；应作解释的　J) pessimistic 悲观的，悲观主义的

副　词：G) occasionally 偶然地，不时地　O) subsequently 后来，随后，接着

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer (36) controlled by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped (37) slash prices.

Today, the industry is going through a new

旅游网站从 20 世纪 90 年代就开始普及，当时 Expedia，Travelocity 以及其他假日预订网站纷纷建立，使得旅行者只需敲一下鼠标就可以比较航班和酒店的价格。随着信息不再由旅行社(36)控制或隐藏在企业网络中，随着更大的透明度带来的价格的(37)大幅度下降，旅游业发生了彻底的改变。

今天，这一行业正经历一场新的革

36.【解析】选 **C**)。分析句子结构可知，此处使用了 with 独立主格结构，结合空后的 by 和 or hidden…可判断，所填词应为过去分词，与 hidden 并列。or 后面说信息“不再隐藏在企业网络中”，再结合后面提到的 greater transparency“更大的透明度”可判断，空格部分应该是表达信息“不再掌握在旅行社手里”之意。C) controlled 意为“控制”，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

【点睛】注意通过分析句子结构来推测所填词的形式，从而缩小选择范围。

37.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的 helped 和空后的 prices 提示，此处使用的应该是 help do sth.结构，故所填词应为动词原形，接 prices 做宾语。动词 helped 提示，前后内容可能类似一种因果关系，而结合常识不难判断，信息的透明度加大会促使价格“下降”。L) slash 意为“大幅度削减”，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

38.【解析】选 **M**)。破折号中间内容是对主语 Online rating platforms“在线评价平台”进行说明，结合空后的 in hotels…和前后意思可判断，__38__ in hotels…应该是 Online rating platforms 的后置定语，故所填词可能为分词或形容词，且能与 in 构成合理搭配。分析句意可知，酒店、餐馆、公寓和出租车应该是在线评价平台针对的行业“范围”。M) specializing 意为“专门从事，专攻”，常与 in 搭配使用，符合此处语义和搭配需要，故为答案。

【点睛】注意利用惯用搭配的线索。

revolution — this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms — (38) specializing in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis — allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry (39) professionals, but by the very people for whom the service is intended — the customer. This has (40) forged a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more (41) accountable, often in very specific ways, which creates powerful (42) incentives to improve service.

Although some readers might not care for gossipy reports of unfriendly *bellboys*（行李员）in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' (43) capacity to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

The impact cannot be (44) overstated. Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and (45) subsequently provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

命——这一次是服务品质方面的变革。在线评价平台——(38)专门针对酒店、餐馆、公寓和出租车——允许旅游者面对所有人分享评价和经历。

对酒店服务业进行排名、分析和比较的，现在不仅限于那些业内(39)专业人士，还包括服务针对的人群——顾客。这(40)缔造了一种新型的买卖关系。顾客总是以实际行动表示不满；他们现在可以对任何感兴趣的人解释原因。结果，企业就要更加(41)负责，经常要以非常具体的方式，这就有力地(42)刺激了他们对服务的改进。

尽管一些读者可能不关心那些八卦，比如在柏林碰到不友好的行李员，或是在休斯顿旅馆的吹风机不好使，但在线评论的真正力量不仅在于那些个案，而在于网站汇聚大量评价的(43)能力。

这种影响再怎么(44)强调也不过分。吸引到最高评级的那些企业会迅速发展，因为新顾客会被好评所吸引，(45)从而给出更多积极的反馈。在线评价的影响如此之大，以至于许多公司现在会雇用网络声誉经理来确保良好的在线声誉。

39.【解析】选 **K**)。分析句子结构可知，not… but… 连接并列成分 by industry __39__ 和 by the very people…，表示对酒店服务业进行排名、分析和比较的两类人群。结合并列成分性质相同的特性可判断，所填词应与 people 性质相同，即也应为表示人的复数名词，故我们应该在 K) professionals 和 N) spectators 之间选择。K) professionals 意为“专业人士，内行”，industry professionals 表示“业内专业人士”，与后面的 the very people… intended — the customer“顾客”相对应，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 K) professionals。N) spectators 意为“观看者，观众”，虽然也表示人，但一般不与 industry 连用，与前后语义也明显不符，故排除。

【点睛】注意利用并列结构在形式和语义上的对称性对空格所填词的形式和语义进行推测。

40.【解析】选 **E**)。分析句子结构可知，本句缺少谓语动词，空前的 has 提示，所填词应为过去分词。分析上文可知，本句中 This 指代前面提到的“现在顾客也可以对酒店服务业进行排名、分析和比较”这一现象，从意思上来看，该现象与空后的“新型的买卖关系”存在某种因果关系。E) forged 意为“锻造，建立”，能体现出前后的因果关系，表示该现象缔造了一种新型的买卖关系，故答案为 E)。

41.【解析】选 **A**)。空前的 are 和 much more 提示，所填词很可能为多音节形容词，与 more 一起构成比较级，做表语，故我们将选择重点放到 A) accountable 和 J) pessimistic 这两个词上。前一句说顾客现在可以对任何感兴趣的人解释他们不满的原因，句首的 As a result 表明，本句是阐述由此带来的结果；结合句中的 specific ways“具体的方式”和 improve service“改进服务”可推测，企业的应对方式应该是“积极的”。A) accountable 意为“负责的”，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。此处是说企业（因为担心顾客差评所以）会更加负责。

42.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的 creates 和 powerful 提示，所填词应为名词，做宾语。which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰其前的句子，结合动词 creates“带来”和后面的不定式 to improve service“改进服务”可判断，此处应该是进一步阐述前面情况带来的结果。F) incentives 意为“刺激”，powerful incentives 表示“有力的刺激”，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 F)。

【点睛】B) capacity“能力，容量；生产力”具有一定的干扰性，powerful capacity表示“强大的能力，强大的生产力”，尽管这也算是一种积极的结果，但从整个语境来看，前面所说的一系列情况，并不能直接导致能力的提高，也就是说B) capacity放在此处，并不能使上下文构成合理的语义和逻辑关系，故排除B)。

43.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的名词所有格 websites'提示，所填词应为名词。分析句子结构可知，not just… but…连接并列成分 in the individual stories 和 in the websites' __43__ …，表示体现在线评价真正力量的两个方面，而 not just.. but…“不仅……而且……”强调的是后者，可见 but in the websites' __43__ 说的应该是网站的积极方面。B) capacity 意为“能力”，与前面的 power 相呼应，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。此处说的是网站汇集大量评价的能力。

44.【解析】选 **H**)。空前的 be 提示，所填词可能为形容词，做表语，也可能是过去分词，与 be 构成被动语态。分析上下文可知，主语 the impact 指的是上段中提到的“在线评价的影响”。由本段最后一句中的 So great is the influence of online ratings that… 可知，此处应该是说在线评价的影响巨大。H) overstated 意为“夸大，言过其实”，cannot be overstated 表示“再怎么强调也不过分”，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 H)。

45.【解析】选 **O**)。分析句子结构可知，句子主干结构完整，are attracted … 和 provide … feedback 是 and 连接的并列谓语，空格位于动词 provide 之前，故所填词很可能为副词，修饰 provide。新顾客“被好评所吸引”之后“给出更多的积极反馈”是一种承接关系。O) subsequently 意为“后来，随后”，符合此处语义和逻辑需要，故为答案。G) occasionally 意为“偶然地，不时地”，无法使前后语义通顺。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要论述了信用卡升级的必要性。首先指出黑客攻击信用卡问题的严峻现状；随后提出解决问题的办法：信用卡技术升级；接着分析了信用卡升级难以落实的原因：发行新卡成本过高；然后指出用卡技术不升级的危害和升级的好处；接着介绍了信用卡升级中问题所处的僵局以及目前信用卡升级方面在打破僵局方面取得的进展；最后展望了信用卡升级的前景：最终升级信用卡的决定权将落到消费者身上。

Plastic Surgery

A better credit card is the solution to ever larger hack attacks

A)、B)两段描述黑客攻击信用卡问题的现状：黑客攻击日渐猖獗，问题亟待解决；目前的磁条信用卡技术落后，顾客刷卡时很容易受到黑客的攻击。

A) A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys. And they've been working hard to break in. That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: [50]banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to ***stop*** a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in ***identity theft***. More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected in some way during the most recent attacks, starting last November.

B) *Swipe*（刷卡）is the operative word: [47]cards are ***increasingly vulnerable*** to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of ***credit-***, ***debit-***（借记）or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system — the checkout registers. Hackers then sold the data to a second group of criminals operating in shadowy corners of the web. Not long after, the stolen data was showing up on fake cards and being used for online purchases.

C)提出解决信用卡受到黑客攻击问题的方法：通过增加 2 美元的发行成本将信用卡升级到智能卡片，使用更安全的 EMV 技术。

C) The solution could cost as little as $2 extra for every piece of plastic issued. The fix is a security technology used heavily outside the U.S. [49]***While*** American credit cards use the 40-year-***old magstripe technology*** to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses ***smarter*** cards with a technology called ***EMV*** (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to *authenticate*（验证）every transaction on the spot. If a purchaser fails to punch in the correct PIN at the checkout, the transaction gets rejected. (Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)

接下页

46. It is best to use an EMV card for ***international travel***.

【译文】国际旅行时最好使用 EMV 卡。

【定位】关键词为 international travel。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段首句指出，部分大型银行已经开始推出从磁条卡转变为芯片密码卡的服务（convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model），接着设问并给出回答：你应该接受这项服务吗？如果你要进行国际旅行（travel internationally），答案是肯定的。也就是说，如果要进行国际旅行，最好接受银行的升级服务，转而使用芯片密码卡，而前面早就介绍过，芯片密码卡指的就是题目中说的“EMV 卡”，由此可知题目信息与本段内容相符，故本题出自 H)段。

47. Personal information on ***credit*** and ***debit*** cards is ***increasingly vulnerable*** to hacking.

【译文】信用卡和借记卡上的个人信息越来越容易受到黑客攻击。

【定位】关键词为 credit, debit, increasingly vulnerable。

【解析】选 **B**)。B)段首句指出，当顾客在商店刷卡消费时，卡片越来越容易受到攻击（increasingly vulnerable to attacks）；接着第 2 句又进一步指出，在最近几次的事件中，黑客（hackers）都成功地盗取了大量消费者的信用卡、借记卡和预付卡卡号（massive information of credit-, debit- or prepaid-card numbers），题目信息正是对此内容的概括转述，故本题出自 B)段。

48. The ***French card companies*** adopted EMV technology ***partly because*** of ***inefficient*** telephone service.

【译文】法国卡片企业采用 EMV 技术的部分原因是电信服务效率低下。

【定位】关键词为 French card companies, partly because, inefficient。

【解析】选 **G**)。G)段第 4 句指出，在法国（France），卡片企业（卡片企业）开发 EMV 的一部分原因（in part because），就是因为当地的电信业垄断导致极端的低效率和高价格（inefficient and expensive），题目信息与此处内容相符，故本题出自 G)段。

49. ***While*** many countries use the ***smarter EMV*** cards, the U.S. still clings to its ***old magstripe technology***.

D)、E)分析银行卡技术升级难以落实的原因：发行新卡的相对成本过高；卡片发行商通过计算发现，黑客攻击带来的代价比给所有信用卡升级的成本要低。

D) [52]***Why haven't big banks*** adopted the ***more secure technology***? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative ***costs***, says David Robertson, who runs the *Nilson Report*, an industry newsletter: "The cost of the card, putting the sticker on it, coding the account number and expiration date, *embossing*（凸印）it, the small envelope — all put together, you're in the dollar range." A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to $3, says Robertson, because of the price of chips. (Once large issuers convert together, the chip costs should drop.)

E) Multiply $3 by the more than 5 billion magstripe credit and prepaid cards in circulation in the U.S. Then consider that there's an estimated $12.4 billion in card fraud on a global basis, says Robertson. With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about $5.5 billion annually. [53]Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the ***liability*** for even big hacks like the Target one is still ***cheaper than replacing*** all that plastic.

F)、G)阐述信用卡技术不升级的危害和升级的好处：继续依靠磁条技术使美国零售商与全世界隔离开来，也使其消费者更易受到攻击；而升级的芯片密码卡可以让交易在本地安全进行。

F) [54]That leaves ***American retailers*** pretty much alone the world over in relying on ***magstripe*** technology to charge purchases — and ***leaves consumers vulnerable***. Each magstripe has three tracks of information, explains payments security expert Jeremy Gumbley, the chief technology officer of CreditCall, an electronic-payments company. The first and third are used by the bank or card issuer. Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture. "Malware is scanning through the memory in real time and looking for data," he says. "It creates a text file that gets stolen."

G) Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is *encrypted*（加密）. The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology. Our cheap, ultra-reliable wired networks made credit-card authentication over the phone frictionless. [48]In ***France***, ***card companies*** created EMV in ***part because*** the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly ***inefficient*** and expensive. The EMV solution allowed transactions to be verified locally and securely.

H)、I)、J)指出信用卡升级问题所处的僵局：一些银行开始尝试提供升级服务，尽管信用卡升级有好处，但却陷入了一种僵局；如果没有消费者拿芯片卡去消费，任何商家都不会愿意花钱去升级；如果没有商店具备能使用这种卡的设备，消费者们带着它也就没有意义了。

H) [46]Some big banks, like Wells Fargo, are now offering to convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model. (It's actually a *hybrid*（混合体）that will still have a magstripe, since most U.S. merchants don't have EMV terminals.) [46]Should you take them up on it? If you ***travel internationally***, the answer is yes.

I) Keep in mind, too, that [51]credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards. If someone uses your credit card *fraudulently*（欺诈性地）, it's the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit. Debit cards have different liability limits depending on the bank and the events surrounding any fraud. "If it's available, the logical thing is to get a chip-and-PIN card from your bank," says Eric Adamowsky, a co-founder of CreditCardInsider.com. "I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues." Cash still works pretty well too.

J) Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new *infrastructure*（基础设施）needed for the technology, especially if consumers don't have access to it. It's a chicken-and-egg problem: no one wants to spend the money on upgraded point-of-sale systems that can read the chip cards if shoppers aren't carrying them — yet there's little point in consumers' carrying the fancy plastic if stores aren't equipped to use them. (An earlier effort by Target to move to chip and PIN never gained progress.) According to Gumbley, there's a "you-first mentality. The *logjam*（僵局）has to be broken."

K)～N)指出在打破僵局、推动信用卡升级方面取得的进展：美国大通银行已经开始提供自主品牌的芯片卡和另外几种银行卡；塔吉特和尼曼百货等黑客的受害企业也改变了他们计算成本的思路；万事达、威萨等银行卡支付企业也在努力推动这一改变；使用 EMV 技术的智能手机和电子钱包的发展也在促进信用卡技术的升级。

K) JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so, noting that banks and merchants have spent the past decade suing each other over interchange fees — the percentage of the transaction price they keep — rather than deal with the growing hacking problem. Chase offers a chip-enabled card under its own brand and several others for travel-related companies such as British Airways and Ritz-Carlton.

L) The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the $6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater. Target has been hit with class actions from hacked consumers. "It's the ultimate nightmare," a retail executive from a well-known chain admitted to *TIME*.

M) The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change. The two firms have warned all parties in the transaction chain — merchant, network, bank — that if they don't become EMV-compliant by October 2015, the party that is least compliant will bear the fraud risk.

N) In the meantime, app-equipped smartphones and digital wallets — all of which can use EMV technology — are beginning to make *inroads*（侵袭）on cards and cash. PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants — without surrendering any card information to them. And further down the road is biometric authentication, which could be encrypted with, say, a fingerprint.

O)段展望信用卡升级的前景：如果继续使用旧的磁条技术，将继续受黑客的攻击；最终升级信用卡的决定权将落到消费者身上。

O) Credit and debit cards, though, are going to be with us for the foreseeable future, and so are hackers, if we stick with magstripe technology. "It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is English, "that a cutting-edge-technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology." [55]That's why it may ***be up to consumers*** to ***move*** the needle on chip and PIN. Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

接上页

【译文】当许多国家使用更智能的 EMV 卡时，美国却仍在坚持使用其旧有的磁条技术。

【定位】关键词为 While, smarter EMV, old magstripe technology。

【解析】选 **C**)。C)段第 3 句指出，当美国境内的信用卡仍在使用 40 年前的磁条卡技术处理金融交易时（while American … use the 40-year-old magstripe technology），美国以外的许多国家早已开始使用更智能的卡片了（the rest … uses smarter cards），这种智能卡片使用的技术叫作 EMV，题目信息正是对此内容的同义转述，故本题出自 C)段。

50. Attempts are being made to ***prevent*** hackers from carrying out ***identity theft***.

【译文】人们正在努力阻止黑客进行身份盗用。

【定位】关键词为 prevent, identity theft。

【解析】选 A)。A)段第 3 句冒号后指出，银行、执法机构和科技企业，都在致力于挫败一个成功窃取账号、姓名、电子邮件地址和其他重要信息用于盗用他人身份的黑客网络（trying to stop a network of hackers… stealing… data used in identity theft），题目信息正是对此处内容的概括转述，故本题出自 A)段。

51. Credit cards are much ***safer*** to use ***than debit cards***.

【译文】信用卡比借记卡使用起来更有安全保障。

【定位】关键词为 safer … than debit cards。

【解析】选 I)。I)段首句指出，通常信用卡在冒用责任保护方面，相比借记卡要有优势（credit cards … have better liability protection than debit cards）；接着第 2 句进一步指出，如果有人盗刷你的信用卡，承担损失的是发卡机构或商户，而不是你，可见信用卡借记卡使用起来更有安全保障，故本题出自 I)段。

52. ***Big banks*** have been ***reluctant*** to switch to ***more secure technology*** **because** of the higher ***costs*** involved.

【译文】大银行一直不情愿转变成更安全的技术是因为需要投入更高成本。

【定位】关键词为 Big banks, reluctant, more secure technology because … costs。

【解析】选 **D**)。D)段首句提出问题：为何大银行们没有采用这一更安全的技术呢？（Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology?）接着第 2 句给出回答：当谈到发放新信用卡这一问题时，最主要的考虑就是相对成本（relative costs），题目信息正是对此处内容的概括转述，故本题出自 D)段。

53. The potential ***liability*** for retailers using magstripe is far ***more costly than upgrading*** their registers.

【译文】对零售商来说，使用磁条卡可能要付出的责任损失远远高于给其用户升级的成本。

【定位】关键词为 *liability*, *more costly than upgrading*。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段末句指出，卡片发行商已经计算好了，即便再加上它们在塔吉特百货攻击这样大规模的黑客攻击中承担的责任损失（absorbing the *liability*），它们付出的代价也比升级全美所有的磁条卡的成本要低（*cheaper than replacing* all that plastic），题目信息正是对此处内容的同义转述，故本题出自 E)段。题目中的 *more costly* 对应原文中的 *cheaper*，*upgrading* their registers 对应 *replacing* all that plastic。

54. The use of ***magstripe*** cards by ***American retailers leaves consumers*** exposed to the ***risks*** of losing account information.

【译文】美国零售商使用磁条卡使得顾客面临丢失个人账户信息的风险。

【定位】关键词为 magstripe, American retailers, leaves consumers… risks。

【解析】选 **F**)。F)段首句指出，这使得美国零售商（American retailers）因为继续依靠磁条技术（relying on magstripe technology）进行支付而与全世界隔离开来——也使其消费者更易受到攻击（leaves consumers vulnerable）。题目中的 leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information 对应原文中的 leaves consumers vulnerable，可见本题出自 F)段。

55. ***Consumers*** will be a ***driving force*** behind the ***conversion*** from magstripe to EMV technology.

【译文】顾客将成为促进磁条技术转变成 EMV 技术的一个驱动力。

【定位】关键词为 consumers, driving force, conversion。

【解析】选 **O**)。O)段第 2 句引用英国人冈布里的话："一个研发新锐技术的国家却依赖着 40 年前的老技术，在我看来真是不可思议。"接着第 3 句指出，那大概就是为什么说是否升级到芯片密码卡要由消费者们来决定了（it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN），也就是说消费者将决定和推动从磁条技术向 EMA 技术的升级，可见题目信息与此内容相符，故本题出自 O)段。题目中的 the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology 对应原文中 move the needle on chip and PIN，a driving force 对应 be up to。

【参考译文】

整形手术

信用卡升级，方能应对日渐猖獗的黑客攻击

A) 在你的信用卡个人信息和那些坏家伙之间，只隔着一层薄薄的磁条。而这些坏家伙们一直都在想方设法攻陷你的信用卡。正因为如此，2014年正在被渲染成“胜负的关键之年”：[50]银行、执法机构和科技企业，都在致力于挫败一个成功窃取账号、姓名、电子邮件地址和其他重要信息用于盗用他人身份的黑客网络。在去年11月开始的最新的攻击行动中，超过1亿个塔吉特、尼曼和米歇尔等百货公司的会员账户都受到了一定程度的影响。

B) 这里最重要的词是“刷卡”：[47]当顾客在商店刷卡消费时，卡片越来越容易受到攻击。在最近几次的事件中，黑客都成功地通过在零售商POS系统即收银台系统中秘密地安装恶意软件，盗取了大量消费者的信用卡、借记卡和预付卡卡号。之后，黑客将这些数据转手卖给了在互联网的“背街小巷”里活动的另一个犯罪集团。不久之后，这些被盗数据就出现在了假银行卡上，而且被用于进行在线支付。

C) 而解决问题的办法只需在每张卡片的发行成本上增加2美元。这是一项在美国以外已经被广泛使用的安全技术。[49]当美国境内的信用卡仍在使用40年前的磁条卡技术处理金融交易时，美国以外的许多国家早已开始使用更智能的卡片了，这种智能卡片使用的技术叫作EMV（取自三大国际信用卡组织Europay、万事达和威萨的英文首字母）。该技术在银行卡中植入一枚芯片，并通过顾客PIN码（个人识别密码）实时验证每一笔交易。如果消费者无法在付款时输入正确的密码，该交易将被拒绝。（用户在进行在线交易时，可以设置独立的交易密码。）

D) [52]为何大银行没有采用这一更安全的技术呢？当谈到发放新信用卡这一问题时，最主要的考虑就是相对成本，工业通讯《尼尔森报告》的运营者大卫·罗伯特森指出：“信用卡的成本，包括给信用卡贴上贴纸、设置账户号码和有效期、将数字压制到卡片上以及寄卡用的小信封——所有全部加起来，大约是每张卡1美元。”但目前发行一张芯片密码卡的成本要接近3美元，罗伯特森指出，这是由于芯片本身的价格。（只有大型发卡商一同转为发行芯片卡，芯片的价格才可能下降。）

E) 用3美元乘以50多亿张目前全美流通中的信用卡和预付卡。然后我们再来考虑，全球范围内信用卡诈骗金额估计约为124亿美元，罗伯特森指出。其中美国占了44%，这样美国的信用卡诈骗金额大约为每年55亿美元。[53]到目前为止，卡片发行商已经计算好了，即便再加上它们在塔吉特百货攻击这样大规模的黑客攻击中承担的责任损失，它们付出的代价也比升级全美所有的磁条卡的成本要低。

F) [54]这使得美国零售商因为继续依靠磁条技术进行支付而与全世界隔离开来—— 也使其消费者更易受到攻击。信用卡上的每一个磁条都有三条信息轨，电子支付公司CreditCall的首席技术官，同时也是支付安全专家的杰瑞米·冈布里解释说，其中第一条轨和第三条轨为银行或发卡商使用。你的关键账户信息则存储在第二条轨上，这也正是黑客试图盗取的。“恶意软件会实时扫描计算机内存并搜索数据，”冈布里说，“它会创建一个文本文档存取盗取信息。”

G) 而相反，芯片密码卡让黑客不可能伪造假卡或浏览信息，因为可识读信息被加密了。但足够讽刺的是，美国至今仍坚守磁条技术的历史原因，是因为当时这是一项先进科技。我们廉价又极其可靠的有线网络，让商户可以无阻地通过电话进行信用卡认证。[48]然而在法国，卡片企业开发EMV的一部分原因，就是因为当地的电信业垄断导致极端的低效率和高价格。EMV解决方案让交易认证得以在本地安全地进行。

H) [46①]目前，包括富国银行在内的部分大型银行，已经开始提供从磁条卡转变为芯片密码卡的服务。（事实上，这张卡是个混合体，卡上将仍然保留磁条，原因是美国大多商户都没有EMV终端机用于支付）[46②]你应该接受这项服务吗？如果你要进行国际旅行，答案是肯定的。

I) 同时需要注意的是，[51]通常信用卡在责任保护方面，相比借记卡要有优势。如果有人盗刷你的信用卡，承担损失的是发卡机构或商户，而不是你。依据银行和具体事件的不同，持卡人在诈骗发生时承担的责任也有所区别。“如果可以的话，合理的做法是从你的银行换领芯片密码卡，”信用卡推介网站CreditCardInsider.com联合创始人埃里克·阿达莫斯基说，“考虑到责任承担问题，比起借记卡我会更倾向于信用卡。”同样，现金也仍然很好用。

J) 零售商和银行将会因芯片密码卡所带来的诈骗风险的降低而获益，但是，它们在过去数年中一直十分不情愿投资建设这一技术所需的基础设施，尤其是在消费者还没有机会接触这项技术的情况下。这就像是一个“先有鸡还是先有蛋”的问题：如果没有消费者拿芯片卡去消费，任何商家都不会愿意花钱去升级能识别这种卡的POS系统——而如果没有商店具备能使用这种卡的设备，消费者们带着这种奇特的银行卡也就几乎没有意义了。（之前塔吉特百货曾努力升级到芯片密码卡，然而却从未取得进展。）正如冈布里所言，这是一种“‘您先请’思维。必须有人打破这种僵局。”

K) 最近，摩根大通集团首席执行官杰米·戴蒙表达了他想打破这种僵局的愿望，他指出，过去十年来，银行和商户一直在交换费（双方分配交易总额的百分比）问题上互相指责，而不是去处理持续恶化的黑客问题。美国大通银行已经开始提供自主品牌的芯片卡，同时推出了与英国航空和丽兹卡尔顿等旅游业相关品牌合作的另外几种银行卡。

L) 塔吉特和尼曼百货等黑客的受害企业，也改变了他们计算成本的思路：法国凯捷集团的分析师们认为，将所有会员的卡片全部升级为芯片密码卡将花费约67.5亿美元，尽管零售商一直不情愿花这笔钱，但它们现在所面临的潜在责任已经明显加大了。塔吉特百货已经因为顾客信息被黑而受到了集体诉讼。一位零售业著名连锁企业的高管向《时代》记者坦言，“这是我们的终极噩梦。”

M) 万事达、威萨等银行卡支付企业也在努力推动这一改变。这两家公司已经警告交易流程中的各方——商户、网络和银行——如果它们不在2015年10月之前使自己适用EMV技术，在技术适用方面表达最差的一方将最终承受诈骗风险。

N) 与此同时，配备应用程序的智能手机和电子钱包——所有这些设备都能够使用EMV技术——也开始在不同的支付场合取代卡片和现金。例如在线支付企业贝宝，就正在测试一个能够让你使用手机就可以在本地商户瞬间完成支付的应用程序——无须向商户提供任何卡片信息。而继续发展下去将会出现生物认证，那可能会成为新的加密方式，比如，用指纹认证。

O) 尽管如此，信用卡和借记卡在可预见的未来还将陪伴我们，而如果我们仍在使用磁条技术，黑客也一样会一直存在。英国人冈布里说，“一个研发新锐技术的国家却依赖着40年前的老技术，在我看来真是不可思议。”[55]那大概就是为什么说是否升级到芯片密码卡要由消费者们来决定了。罗伯特森说：“当你让消费者处于忧虑与不便之中时，就是他们要采取行动的关键时刻了。”

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，作者主要论述了他对发展转基因作物的支持态度。作者首先表明他不理解那些对转基因作物的成见；随后阐述了转基因作物的反对者和支持者各自的观点；接着作者指出目前《自然》杂志上对转基因作物的作用提供的科学支持，并希望能有更多研究来推动其发展；最后作者希望人们能少花些精力在对转基因作物的争论上，多去关心那些更为紧迫的农业问题。

第1段作者首先表明态度：作者表示自己并不十分理解对于转基因作物的成见，随后分别阐述了转基因作物的反对者和支持者各自的观点。

1 I'll admit I've never quite understood the *obsession*（难以破除的成见）surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. [56]To ***environmentalist opponents***, GM foods are simply evil, an understudied, possibly harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control global seed markets and crush local farmers. They argue that GM foods have never delivered on their supposed promise, that money spent on GM crops would be better channeled to organic farming and that consumers should be protected with warning labels on any products that contain genetically modified ingredients. To supporters, GM crops are a key part of the effort to sustainably provide food to meet a growing global population. But more than that, supporters see the GM opposition of many environmentalists as fundamentally anti-science, no different than those who question the basics of man-made climate change.

第2段作者表示转基因作物需要科学证明，并介绍了《自然》杂志上对转基因作物提供的科学支持：我们有理由继续使用和开发转基因作物，以帮助满足可持续地供养这个日渐庞大的星球所带来的巨大挑战。

2 For ***both sides***, GM foods seem to act as a symbol: you're pro-agricultural business or anti-science. [57]But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods, which is why I was happy to see ***Nature*** devote a special series of articles to the GM food controversy. [58]The conclusion: while GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise and have been dominated by agricultural businesses, there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.

接下页

56. How do ***environmentalist opponents*** view GM foods according to the passage?（根据文章，身为环保主义者的反对者们如何看待转基因食品？）

A) They will eventually ruin agriculture and the environment.（它们最终会破坏农业和环境。——未提及）

B) They are used by big businesses to monopolize agriculture.（它们被大型企业用于垄断农业。）

C) They have proved potentially harmful to consumers' health.（它们已经被证明对消费者的健康有潜在的危害。——与第1段第2句中的possibly harmful矛盾）

D) They pose a tremendous threat to current farming practice.（它们对目前的农耕方式产生了巨大的威胁。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 environmentalist opponents 定位到第 1 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查文中他人的观点。第 1 段第 2 句指出，对于身为环保主义者的反对者们（To environmentalist opponents），转基因食品就是恶魔，是那些大型农业企业用来控制全球种子市场和压制当地农民的一种还有待研究的、可能十分有害的工具（harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control … and crush …），而“控制全球种子市场和压制当地农民”都属于垄断农业的表现，由此可知答案为 B)。

57. What does the author say is vital to solving the controversy between the ***two sides*** of the debate?（作者说什么对于解决争辩双方的争议至关重要？）

A) Breaking the GM food monopoly.（打破转基因食品垄断。——未提及）

B) More friendly exchange of ideas.（更友好地交流看法。——未提及）

C) Regulating GM food production.（制定转基因食品生产规范。——未提及）

D) More scientific research on GM crops.（更多有关转基因作物的科学研究。）

【定位】根据题干中的 two sides 定位到第 2 段首句。

【解析】选 **D**)。考查对因果关系和 but 转折处的理解。第 2 段首句指出，对于双方来说，转基因食品似乎是一种象征：你的企业是支持农业，还是反对科

第 3 段作者首先指出，转基因作物并不是完美的、对所有农业问题都通用的方法，但它可以是提高农耕效率的有效方法之一。之后作者希望针对转基因作物能有更广泛的科学研究支持；并赞成在食品上贴有转基因成分标签，以此去除人们对该技术的恐惧。

3 That doesn't mean GM crops are perfect, or a one-size-fits-all solution to global ***agriculture problems***. [59]But anything that can increase farming efficiency — the amount of crops we can produce per acre of land — will be extremely useful. GM crops can and almost certainly will be part of that suite of tools, but so will traditional plant breeding, improved soil and crop management — and perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport *infrastructure*（基础设施）, especially in the developing world. (It doesn't do much good for farmers in places like sub-Saharan Africa to produce more food if they can't get it to hungry consumers.) I'd like to see more non-industry research done on GM crops — not just because we'd worry less about bias, but also because seed companies like Monsanto and Pioneer shouldn't be the only entities working to harness genetic modification. I'd like to see GM research on less commercial crops, like corn. I don't think it's vital to label GM ingredients in food, but I also wouldn't be against it — and industry would be smart to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology.

第 4 段作者提出希望：他希望人们能将花在对转基因作物争论上的精力转到更为紧迫的农业问题上。

4 Most of all, though, [60]I wish a tenth of the energy that's spent ***endlessly debating*** GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture. There are much bigger battles to fight.

接上页

学；接着第 2 句通过 but 转折指出，就转基因食品问题而言（when it comes to GM foods），我们的确更需要科学（science is exactly what we need more）。由此可推知，更多的科研对于解决有关转基因食品的争议问题非常重要，故答案为 D)。

58. What is the main point of the ***Nature*** articles?（《自然》杂志上的文章的主要观点是什么？）

A) Feeding the growing population makes it imperative to develop GM crops.（供养数量越来越庞大的人口使得发展转基因作物成为必要。）

B) Popularizing GM technology will help it to live up to its initial promises.（推广转基因技术将有助于履行其最初的承诺。——与第2段第3句中的GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise相矛盾）

C) Measures should be taken to ensure the safety of GM foods.（应该采取措施确保转基因食品的安全。——未提及）

D) Both supporters and opponents should make compromises.（支持者和反对者双方都应该做出妥协。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 *Nature* 定位到第 2 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 **A)**。考查文中他人观点。第 2 段第 2 句后半部分定语从句中提到，《自然》杂志上刊登了一系列专题文章来探讨有关转基因食品的争议；接着第 3 句指出《自然》杂志上刊登的文章得出的结论：尽管转基因作物还没有实现其最初的承诺而且一直被农业企业所控制，我们还是有理由继续使用和开发它们（continue to use and develop them），以帮助满足可持续地供养这个日渐庞大的星球所带来的巨大挑战（help meet… feeding a growing planet），反过来说就是供养日渐庞大的星球需要继续使用和开发转基因作物，故答案为 A)。

59. What is the author's view on the solution to ***agricultural problems***?（作者对于农业问题的解决持什么观点？）

A) It has to depend more and more on GM technology.（它不得不越来越依赖转基因技术。——depend more and more与第3段第3句中part of … tools相矛盾）

B) It is vital to the sustainable development of human society.（它对于人类社会的可持续发展至关重要。——未提及）

C) GM crops should be allowed until better alternatives are found.（在找到更好的替代品之前，转基因作物应该被允许种植。——未提及“找到替代品”的问题）

D) Whatever is useful to boost farming efficiency should be encouraged.（只要是有助于提高农耕效率的方法都应该被鼓励。）

【定位】根据题干中的 agricultural problems 定位到第 3 段首句。

【解析】选 **D)**。考查作者观点。第 3 段首句作者指出，转基因作物并不是一种对全球的农业问题“完全通用的”方法；接着第 2 句通过 but 转折指出，任何能够提高农耕效率的事物都会非常有用（anything that can increase farming efficiency… will be extremely useful），D)项正是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

【点睛】but 转折后一般都表达重要事实或观点，经常被作为设题点，阅读时要重点留意。

60. What does the author think of the ***ongoing debate*** around GM crops?（作者如何看待围绕转基因作物的无休止的争论？）

A) It arises out of ignorance of and prejudice against new science.（它是因为对新科学的忽视和偏见而产生的。——未提及）

B) It distracts the public attention from other key issues of the world.（它分散了公众对于世界上其他重要问题的注意力。——对第4段内容的过度推断）

C) Efforts spent on it should be turned to more urgent issues of agriculture.（被花在对转基因作物无休止的争论上的精力应该被转到更紧迫的农业问题上。）

D) Neither side is likely to give in until more convincing evidence is found.（在找到更有说服力的证据之前，双方中任何一方都不可能放弃。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 ongoing debate 和本题为最后一题定位到最后一段。

【解析】选 **C)**。考查作者观点。第 4 段即最后一段作者表示：我希望我们能将花在对转基因作物无休止的争论上的精力中的十分之一用于关注全球农业所带来的更为紧迫的挑战上（the energy … spent endlessly debating GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture），C)项内容是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. **GM crops can and** almost certainly **will be part** of that suite **of tools**, but **so will** traditional plant **breeding**, improved soil and crop **management** — **and** perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport **infrastructure**, especially in the developing world. （第 3 段第 3 句）

【分析】并列句，由 but 连接的两个并列分句组成，黑体部分为两个分句各自的主干。后一个分句的主干结构是“so will+主语”，是个省略倒装句，表示“……也一样”；主语由 and 连接的三个并列的名词短语构成，破折号后面也是主语的一部分：… breeding, … management, and … infrastructure。

2. **I don't think it's vital to label** GM **ingredients** in food, but **I** also **wouldn't be against it** — and **industry would be smart** to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology. （第 3 段末句）

【分析】并列复合句，由 but, and 连接的三个并列分句组成，黑体部分别为三个分句各自的主干。第一个分句中，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语 to label … ingredients。第三个分句由破折号引出，对前两个分句起到进一步说明的作用，其中介词短语 as a way of … 是不定式短语 to go along with labeling 的同位语，说明其作用。

【参考译文】

我要承认，我从未十分理解那些对于转基因作物的难以破除的成见。[56]对于身为环保主义者的反对者们，转基因食品就是恶魔，是那些大型农业企业用来控制全球种子市场和压制当地农民的一种还有待研究的、可能十分有害的工具。他们认为，转基因食品从未履行其所谓的承诺：投入到转基因作物上的资金最好应用于有机农业；任何包含转基因成分的产品上都应该贴上警告标签以给消费者提供保护。对于支持者们，转基因作物在为了确保可持续的粮食供应以满足日益增长的全球人口的努力中起着关键的作用。但是，不仅如此，支持者们还将许多环境学家对转基因食品的反对看作是完全反科学的，与那些质疑人工改变气候的基本原理的人没有区别。

对于双方来说，转基因食品似乎是一种象征：你的企业是支持农业，还是反对科学。[57]但是就转基因食品问题而言，我们的确更需要科学，那就是为什么我很高兴看到《自然》杂志上刊登了一系列专题文章来探讨有关转基因食品的争议。[58]结论是：尽管转基因作物还没有实现其最初的承诺而且一直被农业企业所控制，我们还是有理由继续使用和开发它们，以帮助满足可持续地供养这个日渐庞大的星球所带来的巨大挑战。

那并不是说转基因作物就是完美的，也不是说它是一种对全球的农业问题“完全通用的”方法。[59]但是任何能够提高农耕效率（每亩地能够生产的粮食数量）的事物都会非常有用。转基因作物能够并且几乎一定会成为那一系列方法中的一部分，但是传统作物种植、改良的土壤和作物管理也同样重要——而且，或许所有方法当中最重要的是更好的存储和交通基础设施，尤其是在发展中国家。（对于像撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲等地方的农民来说，如果生产的粮食到不了饥饿的消费者那里，生产再多粮食也不会有什么用处。）我想要看到更多有关转基因作物的非业内调研——并不仅仅是因为我们担心产生偏见，而且还因为我们觉得像Monsanto和Pioneer等种子公司不应该是为了利用转基因技术而努力的唯一机构。我想要看到对商业性更小的作物的转基因研究，比如玉米。我认为标出食品中的转基因成分并不重要，但是我也不会反对那样做——而且贴上标签对于企业来说将是聪明的做法，那只会成为一种去除对这种技术恐惧的方法。

然而，最重要的是，[60]我希望我们能将花在对转基因作物无休止的争论上的精力中的十分之一用于关注全球农业所带来的更为紧迫的挑战上。有更大的战争等着我们去打。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为人物评论，主要介绍了美联储新一任主席珍妮特·耶伦。首先交代珍妮特·耶伦即将就任为联邦储备银行（Fed）的下一任主席；然后介绍了耶伦主要的职业背景和成就；接着指出耶伦即将面临的难题及挑战，并肯定了耶伦应对挑战的能力；最后指出耶伦所具备的优秀素质。

第 1 段总述主题：珍妮特·耶伦即将就任联邦储备银行（Fed）的下一任主席，即将主宰失业问题，成为全世界最有权力的人。

1 When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. [61]If you **believe**, as **many** do, that unemployment is the **major** economic and social **concern** of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

第 2 段介绍了耶伦的职业背景和成就以及即将面临的难题：耶伦之前是美联储的副主席，在 2008 年金融危机期间，担任了 3.8 万亿美元资金注入方案的首席架构师；现在，她即将面临带领美联储及整个市场从这一资金方案中撤出来的任务。

2 [62]Throughout **the 2008 financial crisis** and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's $3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the subprime（次级债）meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

第 3 段指出耶伦具备应对挑战的能力，并指出她认为人类的痛苦与失业关系最为密切。

3 The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering was more related to unemployment than anything else.

第 4、5 段指出人们对于耶伦就任以后的担忧和耶伦面对的难题：一些人担心通货膨胀，更多的人担心通货紧缩；耶伦面临找出一条完美路线来平缓地结束经济刺激的难题。

4 Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, [63]***more*** people ***worry*** about the opposite, *deflation*（通货紧缩）that would aggravate the economy's problems.

5 Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to *deflate bubbles*（去泡沫）and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

第 6、7 段指出耶伦对金融管理问题的重视，其表示上任后会着手解决该问题；最后引用普林斯顿大学教授艾伦•布林德指出了耶伦所具备的优秀素质。

6 Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. [64①]She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

7 [64②]***Yellen is likely to*** address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor ***Alan Blinder*** says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to argue but also a good listener. [65]She can persuade without creating hostility." All those traits will be useful as the global economy's new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

61. What do ***many*** people ***think*** is the ***biggest problem*** facing Janet Yellen?（许多人认为摆在珍妮特·耶伦面前的最大问题是什么？）
A) Lack of money.（缺少资金。——未提及）
B) Subprime crisis.（次贷危机。——针对文中信息设置的无关干扰）
C) Unemployment.（失业。）
D) Social instability.（社会不稳定。——未提及）
【定位】根据题干中的 many … think, biggest problem 定位到第 1 段末句。
【解析】选 **C**)。考查文中他人的观点。第 1 段末句提到，如果你也像许多人一样相信（If you believe, as many do），失业（unemployment）是当前经济和社会的重大焦点问题（the major economic and social concern），那么你也一定会认为耶伦是目前世界上最有权力的人。由此可知，许多人认为摆在珍妮特·耶伦面前的最大问题是失业问题，故答案为 C)。

62. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle ***the 2008 financial crisis***?（耶伦帮助美联储做了什么来应对2008年金融危机？）
A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.（采取有效措施抵制通货膨胀。）
B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.（遏制美国经济中的泡沫。）
C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.（制定政策帮助金融机构。）
D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.（通过资产购买的方式向市场投入资金。）
【定位】根据题干中的 the 2008 financial crisis 定位到第 2 段首句。
【解析】选 **D**)。考查细节理解。第 2 段首句指出，在整个 2008 年金融危机（the 2008 financial crisis）以及随后的经济衰退与复苏期间，中央银行在最后阶段担起了刺激经济的角色（the role of stimulators），通过资产购买的形式向市场投放大量资金（with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying），从而支撑了全球经济；而由接下来的第 3 句可知，耶伦是美联储资金注入方案的首席架构师之一（one of the principal architects of … money dump）。归纳可知，耶伦帮助美联储通过资产购买的方式向市场投入大量资金，从而帮助全球经济渡过了 2008 年金融危机，故答案为 D)。

63. What is a ***greater concern*** of the general public?（公众更大的一个担心是什么？）
A) Recession.（经济衰退。——针对文中信息设置的无关干扰）
B) Deflation.（通货紧缩。）
C) Inequality.（不平等。——根据第2段第2句前半部分内容设置的干扰）
D) Income.（收入。——根据第2段第2句前半部分内容设置的干扰）
【定位】根据题干中的 greater concern 定位到第 4 段第 2 句。
【解析】选 **B**)。考查文中他人观点。第 4 段第 2 句后半句指出，更多的人则担心（more people worry）会出现相反的情况，即通货紧缩（deflation），那将会使经济问题进一步恶化，可见公众更大的一个担心是通货紧缩，故答案为 B)。

64. What ***is Yellen likely to*** do in her position as the Fed chief?（耶伦在就任美联储主席以后可能做什么？）
A) Develop a new monetary program.（制定一个新的资金计划。——未提及）
B) Restore public confidence.（恢复公众信心。——未提及）
C) Tighten financial regulation.（加强金融管理。）
D) Reform the credit system.（改革信贷制度。——未提及）
【定位】根据题干中的 is Yellen likely to 定位到第 7 段首句。
【解析】选 **C**)。考查对上下文指代的理解。第 7 段首句指出，耶伦可能会在她成功促使失业率降到 6%以下，让市场回归稳定并确保经济复苏范围更广、力度更为强健之后立即就着手解决该问题（Yellen is likely to address the issue right after…）；此处的 the issue 指代的应该是上文提到的问题。而第 6 段末句提到，耶伦很清楚美联储在金融管理方面一直过于松懈（too slack on regulation of finance），由此可知 the issue 指的就是 too slack on regulation of finance 这一问题，耶伦上任后很可能会着手加强金融管理，故答案为 C)。

65. How does ***Alan Blinder*** portray Yellen?（艾伦·布林德如何描述耶伦？）
A) She possesses strong persuasive power.（她具有很强的说服能力。）
B) She has confidence in what she is doing.（她对她做的事情很有信心。）
C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.（她是世界上最伟大的经济学家之一。）
D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.（她是有史以来最强大的美联储主席。）
【定位】根据题干中的 Alan Blinder 定位到第 7 段第 2 句。
【解析】选 **A**)。考查文中他人的观点。第 7 段第 2 句介绍了普林斯顿大学教授 Alan Blinder 对耶伦的描述，其中最后一句指出，"她能够说服对方却不使对方产生敌意（persuade without creating hostility）。"也就是说她具有很强的说服能力，故答案为 A)。

【难句分析】

1. Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, **central banks have taken on the role** of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying.（第 2 段首句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分是句子的主干。介词短语 throughout… followed 充当时间状语，其中 that followed 是由 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 the recession and recovery。现在分词短语 holding up… buying 做状语，表结果，其中 with 和 in the form of 均为方式状语。

2. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, **more people worry about the opposite**, deflation that would aggravate the economy's problems.（第 4 段末句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。由 with 引出的独立主格结构（with+宾语+宾补）做状语，该结构由 and 连接的两部分构成：wages … flat（宾补为形容词）和 the economy … divided（宾补为过去分词）。deflation that …是宾语 the opposite 的同位语，其中 that 引导定语从句，修饰 deflation。

【参考译文】

1 当合适的人，在合适的时候，有合适的工作，那个人的影响力就会极大地被放大。珍妮特·耶伦目前就处于这样的位置上，她即将在 1 月份被正式任命为联邦储备银行（Fed）的下一任主席。[61]如果你也像许多人一样相信，失业是当前经济和社会的重大焦点问题，那么你也一定会认为耶伦是目前世界上最有权力的人。

2 [62]在整个 2008 年金融危机以及随后的经济衰退与复苏期间，中央银行在最后阶段担起了刺激经济的角色，通过资产购买的形式向市场投放大量资金，从而支撑了全球经济。耶伦，之前是美联储的副主席，是美联储 3.8 万亿美元资金注入方案的首席架构师之一。作为一名因其对劳动力市场所做出的开创性贡献而闻名的明星经济学家，耶伦可以说是一个预言家，在危机发生初期，她就警告会发生次贷危机。现在，带领美联储和整个市场从史上这一最大、最不符合常规的资金方案中撤出来，同时又不会破坏脆弱的经济复苏，将成为她的工作。

3 好消息是，67 岁的耶伦尤其适合应对这些挑战。她对金融市场有深刻的理解，明白金融市场的不完美，并强烈地相信人类的痛苦与失业的联系要比和任何其他事物的联系更为密切。

4 一些专家担心，耶伦很容易因为追踪失业问题而忽视通货膨胀。但是，由于工资水平仍然没有提高，而富人和长期失业人群的经济分化也越来越严重，[63]更多的人则担心会出现相反的情况，即通货紧缩，那将会使经济问题进一步恶化。

5 无论是哪一种情况，未来的美联储主席都将不得找出一条完美路线来平缓地结束对经济的刺激。这条路线必须稳定到足以遏制经济泡沫，使市场回归正常，而不是太快以至于会导致另一场信贷危机。

6 和许多过去的美联储领导者不同，耶伦对“金融业应该自己管理自己”的这一观点并不买账。[64①]她很清楚美联储在金融管理方面一直过于松懈。

7 [64]耶伦可能会在她成功促使失业率降到 6%以下，让市场回归稳定并确保经济复苏范围更广、力度更为强健之后立即就着手解决该问题。正像普林斯顿大学教授艾伦·布林德所说的，“她聪明灵活，具有深刻的逻辑思维，愿意争论，而且是一个好的倾听者。[65]她能够说服对方却不使对方产生敌意。”随着全球经济的这一新掌权人接过其最为棘手的问题之后，她所有的这些特质都将发挥作用。

Part IV Translation

①汉朝是中国历史上最重要的朝代之一。②汉朝统治期间有很多显著的成就。③它最先向其他文化敞开大门，对外贸易兴旺。④汉朝开拓的丝绸之路通向了中西亚乃至罗马。⑤各类艺术一派繁荣，涌现了很多文学、历史、哲学巨著。⑥公元 100 年中国第一部字典编撰完成，收入 9000 个字，提供释义并列举不同的写法。⑦其间，科技方面也取得了很大进步，发明了纸张、水钟、日晷（sundials）以及测量地震的仪器。⑧汉朝历经 400 年，但统治者的腐败最终导致了它的灭亡。

①The Han Dynasty was one of the most important dynasties in Chinese history, ②**during which** there were many remarkable achievements. ③It was the first to open its door to other cultures, **and its foreign trade flourished**. ④**The Silk Road established in the Han Dynasty reached** Central Asia and West Asia, **and even as far as Rome**. ⑤Various forms of art **presented a scene of prosperity**, **with the emergency of** many great works in literature, history and philosophy. ⑥The first Chinese dictionary was compiled and finished in 100 A.D., **with 9,000 words providing** meanings and listing various styles of writing. ⑦During that period, science and technology had also achieved great progress, **with a series of inventions of** paper, water clocks, sundials and the instrument to measure earthquake. ⑧The Han dynasty **lasted for** 400 years, but the corruption of the rulers eventually **led to its demise**.

主题：中国历史——汉朝

难点及词汇注释：

句①、句②都很简短，联系也比较紧密，故我们将两句合译成一句，将句②处理成 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，which 指代 the Han Dynasty。

句③中，“对外贸易兴旺”可以通过 and 译成前面句子的并列句，也可以译成 with 独立主格做伴随状语，即 with its foreign trade prosperous。

句④中，“丝绸之路”译为 the Silk Road；“汉朝开拓的”做定语，译为过去分词短语；“通向”可用 reach 或 lead to 表达；“乃至罗马”表示递进，且强调“远”，故我们译作 and even as far as Rome。

句⑤中，“一派繁荣”可增译成 presented a scene of prosperity“呈现一派繁荣景象”，也可以译作 had a prosperous development，或直接译作动词 boomed；动词“涌现”可以用 emerge 或 spring up 表达，“涌现了……巨著”可译作 with 引出的伴随状语，即 with the emergency of …，也可译作前一句的并列句，即 and many great works in literature, history and philosophy emerged/ sprung up。

句⑥中，“收入 9 000 个字”可译作介词短语做定语，即 with 9,000 words，也可译作定语从句；“提供……并列举……”是“9 000 个字”的定语，故译作现在分词短语 providing… and listing…。

句⑦中，“发明了纸张……”是对“科技……进步”的说明，故可译作 with 引出的伴随状语，即 with a series of inventions of …；而由于该部分意思相对独立，也可以将其与前面分开译，单独译成另外一个句子，即 Paper, water clocks, … were invented.

句⑧中，“历经……年”用短语 last for…表达；“导致了它的灭亡”可译作 led to its demise/ downfall/ collapse/ doom/ end，也可译作 brought it to an end.

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题属于格言命题，要求考生评论爱因斯坦的名言“我没有什么特殊的才能，我只是有极强的好奇心。”并通过举例的方式来阐明观点，由此可判断本题是要求论证好奇心的重要性，应为观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段由题目中给出的名言引出主题；好奇心对于成功极其重要；第二段举例论证好奇心对于成功的重大作用；第三段总结全文，再次强调好奇心的作用。

【参考范文】

What Qualities Should an Employer Look for in Job Applicants?

[1]From Albert Einstein's remark "I have no special talents; I am only passionately curious.", we can see this great physicist had [2]put much emphasis on the importance of curiosity. [3]His remark and his success clearly reveal one truth that curiosity plays a very vital role in one's pursuit of success.

[4]There are so many examples which can demonstrate the importance of curiosity. Besides Einstein, the success of many other great men can [5]be largely attributed to curiosity. [6]A case in point is Edison. This great inventor was intensely curious about everything around him when he was a child. [7]It was his strong curiosity that had driven him to complete more than 2, 000 inventions including electric light. [8]For another example, Newton's success also had a lot with curiosity. His discovery of the law of gravity just [9]began with his curiosity about an apple falling from the tree.

[10]All the above mentioned examples show us what an essential quality curiosity is to one's success. It can stimulate our enthusiasm and potentials and motivate us to [11]explore the truth of the problem. Therefore, we should keep passionate curiosity about the world and let it lead us to our final success.

【亮点点评】

[1] 对所给名言进行解释。
[2] 表示“非常强调”。
[3] 引出主题的常用句型。
[4] 举例论证的常用句型。
[5] 表示“很大程度上被归因于/ 归功于”。
[6] 列举例子的常用句型。
[7] 强调句型，基本结构为 It is … that …，此处强调主语。
[8] 列举另一个例子的常用短语。
[9] 表示“以……开始”。
[10] 总结观点的常用句型。
[11] 表示“探求问题的真相”。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on John Ruskin's famous remark "**Living without an aim is like sailing without a compass.**" You can give an example or two to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) Prepare for his exams.
B) Catch up on his work.
C) Attend the concert.
D) Go on a vacation.

综合推断

1. W: Can you come to the concert with me this weekend? Or do you have to prepare for exams?
M: I still have a lot to do, but maybe a break would do me good.
Q: What will the man probably do?

女：这个周末你能来陪我一起去音乐会么？还是你必须得准备考试呢？
男：我还有很多事要做，不过或许放松一下对我有好处。
问：男士可能会做什么？

1.【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，结合其中的 his 可推知，本题考查男士的行为活动；exams, work, concert, vacation 提示，本题可能涉及学习或工作与娱乐活动之间的冲突。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士请求男士跟她一起去音乐会（Can you come to the concert …?），男士先是说自己有很多事要做，接着通过 but 转折表示，或许放松一下对他有好处（a break would do me good）。由此可推知，男士很可能会暂时放下工作，跟女士去听音乐会，故答案为 C)。

2. A) Three crew members were involved in the incident.
B) None of the hijackers carried any deadly weapons.
C) The plane had been scheduled to fly to Japan.
D) None of the passengers were injured or killed.

同义转述

2. W: What does the paper say about the horrible incident that happened this morning on Flight 870 to Hongkong?
M: It ended with the arrest of the three hijackers. They had forced the plane to fly to Japan, but all the passengers and crew members landed safely.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：关于今早飞往香港的 870 次航班发生的可怕事故，报纸上说了什么？
男：最终逮捕了三名劫机者。他们强迫飞机飞往日本，不过所有乘客的机组人员都安全落地了。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

2.【预测】选项中的 crew, incident, hijackers, plane, passengers 表明，对话是关于一起劫机事件。
【解析】选 **D**)。男士最后通过 but 指出劫机事件的结果：所有乘客的机组人员都安全落地了（all the passengers … landed safely），也就是说没有乘客受伤或遇害，故答案为 D)。
【点睛】**but 转折后一般都表达重要观点或事实，经常被作为设题点，听音时要重点留意。**

3. A) An article about the election.
B) A tedious job to be done.
C) An election campaign.
D) A fascinating topic.

综合推断

3. M: Helen, this is the most fascinating article I've ever come across. I think you should spare some time to read it.
W: Oh, really? I thought that anything about the election would be tedious.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?

男：海伦，这是我读到过的最精彩的文章。我觉得你应该抽时间读一下。
女：哦，真的吗？我以为任何关于选举的文章都很枯燥呢。
问：对话者正在谈论什么？

3.【预测】选项均为概括性较强的名词短语，且各项主题性质差异较大，故本题很可能考查对话谈论的主题。
【解析】选 **A**)。男士向女士推荐一篇精彩的文章（the most fascinating article），女士表示惊奇，并说她以为关于选举的内容（anything about the election）都很枯燥。由此可知对话双方是在谈论一篇有关选举的文章，故答案为 A)。
【点睛】**如果能够抓住 article, read, about the election 这几个关键词语，即不难判断出对话的主题。**

4. A) The restaurant was not up to the speakers' expectations.
B) The restaurant places many ads in popular magazines.
C) The critic thought highly of the Chinese restaurant.
D) Chinatown has got the best restaurants in the city.

综合推断

4. W: I'm not going to trust the restaurant critic from that magazine again. The food here doesn't taste anything like what we had in Chinatown.
M: It definitely wasn't worth the wait.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：我不会再相信那家杂志上的餐厅评论了。这里的食物和我们在唐人街吃的味道一点也不一样。
男：确实不值得等待。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

4.【预测】选项中多次出现的 restaurant 以及 expectations, thought highly, best, Chinese, Chinatown 提示，对话应该与对中餐馆的期待或评价有关。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士抱怨说这家餐馆的食物和在唐人街吃的一点也不一样，男士也说这里的食物确实不值得等待（wasn't worth the wait），由此可知这家餐馆让他们失望了，故答案为 A)。

5. A) He is going to visit his mother in the hospital.
B) He is going to take on a new job next week.
C) He has many things to deal with right now.
D) He behaves in a way nobody understands.

同义转述

5. W: Do you know what's wrong with Mark? He's been acting very strangely lately.
M: Come on. With his mother hospitalized right after he's taken on a new job, he's just got a lot on his mind.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Mark?

女：你知道马克出什么事了吗？他最近行为非常奇怪。
男：是这样的。他刚一找到新工作，他妈妈就住院了，所以他只是思想负担太重。
问：从对话我们了解到有关马克的什么情况？

5.【预测】选项中的 is going to visit his mother/ take on a new job, has many things to deal with 提示，本题可能与 He 的打算和处境有关。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士问男士 Mark 最近出什么事了，男士回答说 Mark 刚有新工作他妈妈就住院了，所以他只是思想负担太重（got a lot on his mind），言外之意就是 Mark 目前有很多事情需要处理，故答案为 C)。

6. A) A large number of students refused to vote last night.
B) At least twenty students are needed to vote on an issue.
C) Major campus issues had to be discussed at the meeting.
D) More students have to appear to make their voice heard.

同义转述

6. W: There were only 20 students at last night's meeting, so nothing could be voted on.
M: That's too bad. They'll have to turn up in greater numbers if they want a voice on campus issues.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：昨天晚上的会议只有 20 个学生参加，所以什么投票表决都进行不了。
男：那太糟糕了。如果他们想对校园问题有发言权的话，必须有更多的人出席会议。
问：男士表达了什么意思？

6.【预测】选项中的 students, vote, campus issues, discussed, voice 等词语提示，对话可能与学生讨论并投票决定校园问题有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说昨天晚上会议上只有 20 个学生参加，男士回应说如果想对校园问题有发言权（want a voice on campus issues），必须有更多的学生出席会议（turn up in greater numbers），D)是男士话语的同义转述，故为答案。

7. A) The woman can hardly tell what she likes.
B) The speakers like watching TV very much.
C) The speakers have nothing to do but watch TV.
D) The man seldom watched TV before retirement.

综合推断

7. M: I try to watch TV as little as possible, but it's so hard.
W: I didn't watch TV at all before I retired, but now I can hardly tear myself away from it.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

男：我尽可能努力少看电视，但是太难了。
女：我退休前根本不看电视，但是现在我几乎离不开它。
问：从对话中我们了解什么？

7.【预测】选项均中的 like watching TV, nothing to do but watch TV, seldom watched TV 提示，对话可能与对看电视的喜好有关。
【解析】选 **B**)。男士说他想少看点电视（watch TV as little as possible），但太难了（so hard），可见男士喜欢看电视；女士先是说她退休前不看电视，接着通过 but 转折指出，她现在几乎离不开电视（hardly tear myself away from it），可见女士也喜欢看电视。综合可知，对话双方都非常喜欢看电视，故答案为 B)。

8. A) The woman should have registered earlier.
B) He will help the woman solve the problem.
C) He finds it hard to agree with what the woman says.
D) The woman will be able to attend the classes she wants.

细节推断

8. W: I'm having a problem registering for the classes I want.
M: That's too bad. But I'm pretty sure you'll be able to work everything out before this semester starts.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：我在注册我想选的课程的时候遇到了问题。
男：那真是太糟糕了。不过我绝对相信你能够在这学期开学前把所有问题都解决。
问：男士表达了什么意思？

8.【预测】选项中的 The woman… registered/ attend the classes 以及 help the woman solve the problem 提示，对话可能与女士选课遇到问题有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说她注册选课时遇到了问题（a problem registering for the classes），男士说他相信女士在开学前一定能够解决问题（be able to work everything out），也就是说他认为女士一定能够参加她想选的课，故答案为 D)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) Persuade the man to join her company.
B) Employ the most up-to-date technology.
C) Export bikes to foreign markets.
D) Expand their domestic business.

细节归纲

10. A) The state subsidizes small and medium enterprises.
B) The government has control over bicycle imports.
C) They can compete with the best domestic manufacturers.
D) They have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.

同义转述

11. A) Extra costs might eat up their profits abroad.
B) More workers will be needed to do packaging.
C) They might lose to foreign bike manufacturers.
D) It is very difficult to find suitable local agents.

同义转述

12. A) Report to the management.

W: Jack, sit down and listen. This is important. [9①]We' ll have to tackle the problems of exporting step by step. And the first move is to get an up-to-date picture of where we stand now.
M: Why don't we just concentrate on expanding here at home?
W: Of course, we should hold on to our position here, but you must admit the market here is limited.
M: Yes, [10]but it's safe. The government keeps out foreigners with import controls, though I must admit [9②]I feel sure we could hold our own against foreign bikes.
W: I agree. [9③]That's why I'm suggesting exporting. Because I feel we can compete with the best of them.
M: What you are really saying is that we'd make more profit by selling bikes abroad, where we have a cost advantage and can charge higher prices.
W: Exactly.
M: But ... wait a minute. [11]Packaging, shipping, financing, etc. will push up our costs. And we could end up no better off. Maybe worse off.
W: OK. Now there are extra costs involved. But if we do it right, they can be built into the price of the bike, and we can still be competitive.
M: How sure are you about our chances of success in the foreign market?
W: Oh, that's the sticky one. It's going to need a lot of research. I'm hoping to get your help. Oh, come on, Jack! Is it worth it, or not?
M: There will be a lot of problems.
W: Nothing we can't handle.
M: Um… I'm not that hopeful. [12①]But ... Yes, I think we should go ahead

女：杰克，坐下听我说。这很重要。[9①]我们必须逐步解决出口的相关问题。而且第一步是要对我们现在所处的位置有一个全新的了解。
男：为什么我们不能只集中在国内进行扩展呢？
女：当然，我们应该坚守我们在国内的位置，但你必须得承认这里的市场是有限的。
男：是有限，[10]但是保险。政府通过进口管控阻止外国商人进入，尽管我必须要承认[9②]我很确定我们的自行车可以和国外自行车相抗衡。
女：我同意。[9③]那就是为什么我建议做出口。因为我觉得我们有能力和国外最好的产品竞争。
男：你的意思其实是说，我们会通过出口自行车赚取更多的利润，因为在国外我们享有成本优势，而且可以有更高的定价。
女：完成正确。
男：可是……等一下。[11]包装、运输、金融等都将拉高我们的成本。我们最后可能赚不到钱。或许还会赔钱。
女：好吧。现在确实涉及额外的成本。但是如果我们处理得当，这些成本就能够被融入到自行车的定价中，那样我们就仍然会具有竞争力。
男：你对我们在国外市场成功的机会有多大把握呢？
女：哦，那是个难以回答的问题。那还需要做很多调研。我希望得到你的帮助。哦，说吧，杰克！那值得做，还是不值得做？
男：会有很多问题。
女：没有什么是我们不能解决的。
男：嗯……我不抱很大希望 。[12①]不过……好吧，我觉得我

【主题推测】选项中的 export bikes, foreign markets, domestic, bicycle imports, abroad, bike manufacturers, foreign investments 等词语表明，对话可能涉及自行车进出口业务。

9. What does the woman intend to do?
【预测】选项 A) Persuade the man to join her company 提示，本题应该考查女士的目的或打算；选项中的 export… foreign, expand… domestic 提示，本题可能与拓展国内、国外业务有关。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话开头女士对男士说，要逐步解决出口的相关问题（tackle the problems of exporting），由此可基本判断女士想要做出口业务；而由后面男士话中的 we could hold our own against foreign bikes 可知，他们的产品是自行车，由此可知女士是想向国外市场出口自行车，故答案为 C)。接下来女士所说的“That's why I'm suggesting exporting. ”也可进一步说明答案。

10. Why does the man think it's safe to focus on the home market?
【预测】选项中的 the state subsidizes, the government… control, can compete… best, cost advantage 等表明，本题可能与某公司具备的优势或享受的政府利好政策有关。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士说国内市场有限，男士却说国内市场保险（safe），接着解释了原因：政府通过进口管控阻止外国商人进入（The government keeps out foreigners with import controls），由此可知答案为 B)。

11. What is the man's concern about selling bikes abroad?
【预测】选项中的 extra costs, more workers, might lose, difficult 以及 abroad, foreign, local agents 表明，本题可能与某公司在国外市场上所处的劣势有关。
【解析】选 **A**)。对话中男士说，包装、运输、金融等都将拉高成本（push up our costs），

B) Attract foreign investments.
C) Conduct a feasibility study. 细节归纳
D) Consult financial experts.

with the feasibility study.
W: [12②]Marvelous, Jack. I was hoping you be on my side.

们应该进行一下可行性研究。
女：[12②]太好了，杰克。我就盼着得到你的支持呢。

他们最后可能赚不到钱（end up no better off ），或许还会赔钱（worse off），由此可知男士担心额外的成本可能会让他们失去利润，故答案为 A)。

12. What do the speakers agree to do?

【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，本题又为最后一题，从选项内容来看，本题很可能与最后的决定或打算有关。

【解析】选 **C)**。对话结尾男士同意先着手做可行性研究（go ahead with the feasibility study），而女士很高兴男士同意了她的想法（I was hoping you be on my side），由此可知对话双方在进行可行性研究一事上达成了一致，故答案为 A)。

【点睛】对话结尾处经常会涉及最后的决定或打算，是出题的重点之一。

Conversation Two

13. A) Coal burnt daily for the comfort of our homes.
B) Anything that can be used to produce power. 同义转述
C) Fuel refined from oil extracted from underground.
D) Electricity that keeps all kinds of machines running.

14. A) Oil will soon be replaced by alternative energy sources.
B) Oil reserves in the world will be exhausted in a decade.
C) Oil consumption has given rise to many global problems. 细节再现
D) Oil production will begin to decline worldwide by 2025.

15. A) Maintain the use of fossil fuels.
B) Start developing alternative fuels. 细节归纳
C) Find the real cause for global warming.
D) Take steps to reduce the greenhouse effect.

W: What does the term “alternative energy source” mean?
M: [13]When we think of energy or fuel for our homes and cars, we think of petroleum, a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground, of which there was a limited supply. But alternative fuels can be many things. Wind, sun and water can all be used to create fuel.
W: Is the threat of running out of petroleum real?
M: It has taken thousands of years to create the natural stores of petroleum we have now. We are using what is available at a much faster rate than it has been produced over time. The real controversy surrounding the amounts of petroleum we have is how much we need to keep in reserve for future use. [14]Most experts agree that by around 2025, the natural petroleum we use will reach a peak, then production and availability will begin to seriously decline. This is not to say there will be no petroleum at this point, but it’ll become very difficult and therefore expensive to extract.
W: Is that the most important reason to develop alternative fuel and energy sources?
M: There’re two very clear reasons to do so. [15]One is that whether we have 60 or 600 years of fossil fuels left, we have to find other fuel sources eventually. So the sooner we start, the better off we will be. The other big argument is that when you burn fossil fuels, you release substances trapped in the ground for a long time, which leads to some long-term negative effects, like global warming and greenhouse effect.

女：“替代性能源”这一术语指的是什么？
男：[13]当我们想到家里或汽车使用的能源或燃料时，我们就会想到石油，从地下开采的原油中提炼的化石燃料，其供应量是有限的。但是替代性燃料可以是很多东西。风、太阳和水都能被用来制造燃料。
女：石油真有用光的危险么？
男：我们现有的天然石油储备是经过数千年才形成的。我们对现有石油资源的使用速度远远超过它的形成速度。围绕我们所拥有的石油数量的真正争议是我们究竟需要保持多大的储备量以备将来使用。[14]大多数专家都一致认为，大约到 2025 年，我们所使用的天然石油将达到峰值，那时生产量和可用量都将开始出现严重下降。这并不是说到那个时候就没有石油了，而是开采将变得更加困难，因而也更加昂贵。
女：那是开发替代性燃料和能源最重要的原因么？
男：那么做有两个非常明显的原因。[15]一个原因是无论我们剩下的化石燃料还够用 60 年还是 600 年，我们最终都要找到其他燃料来源。所以我们开始得越早，我们就会越受益。另一个大的理由是当你燃烧化石燃料时，你释放的物质会埋入地下很长时间，这会带来一些长久的负面影响，比如全球变暖和温室效应。

【主题推测】选项中反复出现的 oil reserves/ consumption/ production, fuel, energy, exhausted 以及 replaced, alternative energy/ fuels 表明，对话应该是与石油的储备和使用以及开发替代性能源有关。

13. What do we usually refer to when we talk about energy according to the man?

【预测】选项均为“名词或代词+后置定语”的形式，coal burned daily…/ fuel refined from oil…等均是描述具备某种特征的某种能源，听音时留意各选项中关键词；另外，由于本题为第一题，故应重点留意对话开头部分。

【解析】选 **C)**。对话中男士的第一句话就指出，当我们想到家里或汽车使用的能源或燃料时（when we think of energy or fuel），我们就会想到石油（petroleum），从地下开采的原油中提炼的化石燃料（a fossil fuel processed from oil removed from the ground），C)正是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

14. What do most experts agree on according to the man?

【预测】选项中的 oil will … be replaced, oil reserves/ consumption/ production will … 以及 in a decade, by 2025 表明，本题可能考查与石油相关的预测，听音时留意各选项中的关键词语，尤其注意时间状语。

【解析】选 **D)**。对话中男士说，大多数专家都一致认为（most experts agree），大约到 2025 年（by around 2025），我们所使用的天然石油将达到峰值，那时生产量和可用量都将开始出现严重下降（production … will begin to seriously decline）， 由此可知答案为 D)。

【点睛】数字、年代信息处常会设题，因此听音时要重点留意与数字、年代相关的信息。

15. What does the man think we should do now?

【预测】选项内容表明，本题可能考查为解决能源或环境问题所采取的行动或措施。

【解析】选 **B)**。对话中男士向女士解释开发替代性能源（develop alternative fuel and energy sources）的两点原因。第一点原因是：无论我们剩下的化石燃料还够用 60 年还是 600 年，我们最终都要找到其他燃料来源（have to find other fuel sources eventually），接着男士指出，所以我们开始得越早（the sooner we start），我们就会越受益（the better off we will be），可见男士认为现在就应该开始开发替代性能源，故答案为 B)。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) The ability to predict fashion trends. 同义转述
B) A refined taste for artistic works.
C) Years of practical experience.
D) Strict professional training.

17. A) Promoting all kinds of American hand-made specialties.

接下页

Karen Smith is a buyer for a department store in New York. Department store buyers purchase the goods that their stores sell. [16]They not only have to know what is fashionable at the moment, but also have to guess what will become fashionable next season or next year. Most buyers were for just one department in a store, but the goods that Karen finds may be displayed and sold in several different sections of the store. [17]Her job involves buying handicrafts from all over the world. Last year, she made a trip to Morocco

凯伦·史密斯是纽约一家百货公司的买手。百货公司买手要负责购买公司各个商店出售的商品。[16]他们不仅要了解当下流行什么，而且还要猜测下一季或下一年会流行什么。大多数买手都不只是针对商店的一个专柜，凯伦找的商品可能要在商店的几个不同区域陈列和出售。[17]她的工作包括从世界各地购买手工艺品。去年，她到摩洛哥走了一趟，回来的时候带了药品、平底锅、餐具和长裤。前年，她去了墨西哥，并且买

【主题推测】16 和 17 题选项中的 artistic works, hand-made specialties, handicrafts 提示，本文中可能涉及手工艺品；18 题选项中的 she 以及 doing, salary 提示，本文涉及某人的工作情况。

16. What is said to make a good department store buyer?

【预测】选项中的 ability, taste, experience, training 提示，本题可能考查某项工作的要求。

【解析】选 **A)**。短文中指出，百货公司买手不仅要了解当下流行什么（know what is fashionable at the moment），而且还要猜测下一季或下一年会流行什么（guess what will become fashionable），

接上页

B) Strengthening cooperation with foreign governments.
C) Conducting trade in art works with dealers overseas.
D) Purchasing handicrafts from all over the world.

细节再现

and returned with drugs, pots, dishes and pants. The year before, she visited Mexico and bought back handmade table cloths, mirrors with frames of tin and paper flowers. The paper flowers are bright and colorful. So they were used to decorate the whole store. This year Karen is travelling in Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Many of the countries that Karen visits have government offices that promote handicrafts. The officials are glad to cooperate with her by showing her the products that are available. Karen especially likes to visit markets and small towns and villages whenever she can arrange for it. She is always looking for interesting and unusual items. Karen thinks she has the best job she could've found. [18]She loves all the travelling that she has to do. Because she often visits markets and small out-of-the-way places, she sees much more of the country she visits than an ordinary tourist would. As soon as she gets back to New York from one trip, Karen begins to plan another.

回了手工桌布、镶有锡制外框的镜子和纸花。纸花明亮、多彩。于是它们被用来装饰整个商店。今年，凯伦要去马来西亚、泰国和印度尼西亚。凯伦去的许多国家都有推广手工艺品的政府办事处。办事处的官员们很高兴和她合作，给她介绍现有的各种产品。凯伦尤其喜欢逛市场和小村镇，只要有时间她就会安排前去。她总是寻找有趣、不寻常的东西。凯伦认为，她拥有的是她所能找到的最好的工作。[18]她热爱她不得不做的一切旅行。由于她经常去市场和偏僻的小地方，她能够在所旅行的国家看到比普通游客更多的东西。每次刚一旅行完回到纽约，她就开始计划下一场旅行。

由此可知，一个好的百货公司买手要具备预测流行趋势的能力，故答案为 A)。

17. What does Karen's job involve?

【预测】选项中的 promoting… specialties, conducting trade 提示，本题可能与工作内容有关。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中指出，凯伦的工作包括从世界各地购买手工艺品（buying handicrafts from all over the world），故答案为 D)。

18. Why does Karen think she has got the best job?

【预测】选项中的 access to, enjoy life, modest salary, free 提示，本题可能考查 she 工作或生活中的优势。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中指出，凯伦认为，她拥有的是她所能找到的最好的工作（the best job），接着指出她喜欢那份工作的原因：她热爱她不得不做的一切旅行（loves all the travelling that she has to do），也就是说她正在做她喜欢的工作，故答案为 B)。

18. A) She has access to fashionable things.
B) She is doing what she enjoys doing.
C) She can enjoy life on a modest salary.
D) She is free to do whatever she wants.

同义转述

Passage Two

19. A) Join in neighborhood patrols.
B) Get involved in his community.
C) Voice his complaints to the city council.
D) Make suggestions to the local authorities.

同义转述

20. A) Deterioration in the quality of life.
B) Increase of police patrols at night.
C) Renovation of the vacant building.
D) Violation of community regulation.

同义转述

21. A) They may take a long time to solve.
B) They need assistance from the city.
C) They have to be dealt with one by one.
D) They are too big for individual efforts.

细节归纳

22. A) He had got some groceries at a big discount.
B) He had read a funny poster near his seat.
C) He had done a small deed of kindness.
D) He had caught the bus just in time.

细节推断

[19]Mark felt that it was time for him to take part in his community, so he went to the neighborhood meeting after work. [20]The area's city councilwoman was leading a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline. The neighborhood faced many problems. Mark looked at the charts taped to the walls. There were charts for parking problems, crime, and for problems in vacant buildings. Mark read from the charts, police patrols cut back, illegal parking up 20%. People were supposed to suggest solutions to the councilwoman. It was too much for Mark. [21]"The problems are too big," he thought. He turned to the man next to him and said, "I think this is a waste of my time. Nothing I could do would make a difference here." As he neared the bus stop on his way home, Mark saw a woman carrying a grocery bag and a baby. As Mark got closer, her other child, a little boy, suddenly darted into the street. The woman tried to reach for him, but as she moved, her bag shifted and the groceries started to fall out. Mark ran to take the boy's arm and led him back to his mother. "You gotta stay with Mom," he said. Then he picked up the street groceries while the woman smiled in relief. "Thanks!" she said. "You've got great timing!" "Just being neighborly," Mark said. [22]As he rode home, he glanced at the poster near his seat in the bus: "Small acts of kindness add up." Mark smiled and thought, "Maybe that's a good place to start."

[19]马克感觉是时候参与到他的社区当中了，于是他下班后去参加了社区会议。[20]该地区市议会的女议员正在主持一个关于生活质量如何下降问题的讨论会。社区面临许多问题。马克看了看墙上贴的表格。有关于针对停车问题、犯罪以及空置的大楼问题的各种表格。马克从表格中读到，警察巡逻消减了，非法停车率上升了 20%。人们被要求向女议员提出解决建议。这对于马克来说要求太高了。[21]"这些问题太大了，"他想。他转向旁边的男人并对他说："我觉得这是浪费我的时间。我在这儿什么也改变不了。"当他在回家的路上快到公交车站的时候，马克看到一位女士背着一个杂物袋和一个孩子。当马克接近的时候，她的另一个孩子，一个小男孩，突然冲进街道。女士想要抓住他，但是她一动，她的袋子也转向了，杂物开始往地上掉。马克跑过去抓住了男孩的胳膊，把他带回到他母亲那里。"你得和妈妈待在一起，"他说。然后在女士放心地微笑时，他捡起了街道上的杂物。"谢谢！"她说。"您真是帮大忙了！""就是邻居帮忙而已，"马克说。[22]当他乘车回家的时候，他瞥了一眼公交车上他坐位旁边的海报："小的善举积少成多。"马克微笑着想，"或许那是一个好的开始。"

【主题推测】选项中的 his, he 提示，本文可能关于人物故事；neighborhood, community（regulation）, city council, local authorities 以及 complaints, suggestions, deterioration, solve, deal with 等词语表明，本文可能涉及社区管理以及相关问题。

19. What did Mark think he should start doing?

【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，故本题考查男士的行为活动；其中的 join …neighborhood, involved … community 以及 complaints … council, suggestions … authorities 表明，本题可能与男士想要参与社区或给政府提意见有关。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文第一句就指出，马克觉得他是时候参与到他的社区当中了（it was time for him to take part in his community），故答案为 B)。

20. What was being discussed when Mark arrived at the neighborhood meeting?

【预测】A) "生活质量恶化"、D)"违反社区规定"提示，本题可能是与社区问题有关。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，马克下班就去参加了社区会议（neighborhood meeting），该地区市议会的女议员正在主持一个关于生活质量如何下降问题的讨论会（a discussion about how the quality of life was on the decline），由此可知答案为 B)。其中的 deterioration 对应原文中的 on the decline。

21. What did Mark think of the community's problems?

【预测】选项中的 solve, deal with 提示，they 指代问题；take a long time, need assistance, have to, too big 表明，本题可能是关于如何看待对这些问题的解决。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中提到，当女议员要求大家提供解决建议的时候，马克觉得，"这些问题太大了（The problems are too big）"；接着又提到，马克对他旁边的男人说："我觉得这是浪费我的时间。我在这儿什么也改变不了（Nothing I could do would make a difference）。"可见马克觉得这些问题太大了，所以仅凭个人努力是解决不了，故答案为 D)。

22. Why did Mark smile on his ride home?

【预测】选项中的 He had got / read/ done/ caught 提示，本题是关于 he 做过的事，听音时留意各项中的关键词。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文最后提到，当马克乘车回家的时候（rode home），他瞥了一眼公交车上他坐位旁边的海报："小的善举积少成多。（Small acts of kindness add up.）"马克微笑（smiled）着想，"或许那是一个好的开始。"由此可推知马克微笑是因为他刚刚做了一件小小的好事，故答案为 C)。

Passage Three

23. A) Childhood and healthy growth.
B) Pressure and heart disease.
C) Family life and health.
D) Stress and depression.

综合推断

24. A) It experienced a series of misfortunes.
B) It was in the process of reorganization.
C) His mother died of a sudden heart attack.
D) His wife left him because of his bad temper.

综合推断

25. A) They would give him a triple bypass surgery.
B) They could remove the block in his artery.
C) They could do nothing to help him.
D) They would try hard to save his life.

同义转述

And [23①]if stress in childhood can lead to heart disease, what about current stresses—longer work hours, threats of layoffs, collapsing pension funds? [23②]A study last year in the *Lancet* examined more than 11,000 heart-attack sufferers from 52 countries. It found that in the year before their heart attacks, patients had been under significantly more strains than some 13,000 healthy control subjects. Those strains came from work, family, financial troubles, depression, and other causes. "Each of these factors individually was associated with increased risk," says Dr. Salim Yusuf, professor of medicine at Canada's McMaster University and senior investigator on the study. "Together, they accounted for 30 percent of overall heart-attack risk." But people respond differently to high-pressure work situations. Whether it produces heart problems seems to depend on whether you have a sense of control over life, or live at the mercy of circumstances and superiors. [24]That was experience of John O'Connell, a Rockford, Illinois, laboratory manager who suffered his first heart attack in 1996, at the age of 56. In the two years before, his mother and two of his children had suffered serious illnesses, and his job had been changed in a reorganization. "My life seemed completely out of control," he says. "I had no idea where I would end up." He ended up in hospital due to a block in his artery. Two months later, he had triple bypass surgery. [25]A second heart attack when he was 58 left his doctor shaking his head. "There's nothing more we can do for you," doctors told him.

而且，[23①]如果童年时期的压力能够导致心脏病，那么现在的压力呢——加班、下岗的威胁、崩溃的养老基金？[23②]去年《柳叶刀》杂志上刊登的一项研究针对来自 52 个国家 11 000 多位心脏病患者进行的检测。该研究发现，在他们心脏病发作的前一年，这些病人们所处的环境压力都远远大于 13 000 名健康对照组的实验对象。那些压力来自工作、家庭、财务问题、抑郁以及其他因素。"这些因素中每一个都会带来更大的风险，" 加拿大麦克马斯特大学的医学教授、本次研究的高级研究员 Salim Yusuf 博士说，"这些因素加到一起，在整个心脏病发病风险中占到 30%。" 但是，人们对于高压工作环境的反应各不相同。是否会导致心脏问题似乎取决于你是自己能够掌控你的生活，还是处于环境和上司的支配下。[24]那是来自伊利诺斯州罗克福德的实验室经理约翰•奥康奈尔的亲身经验，他在 1996 年第一次患上心脏病，当时他 56 岁。在两年前，他母亲和他的两个孩子都得了重病，而且他的工作也在一次重组中被调整了。"我的生活似乎完全失控了，" 他说。"我不知道我最终会怎样。" 他最终因动脉阻塞而住进了医院。两个月后，他做了三次冠状动脉搭桥手术。[25]他在 58 岁时的第二次心脏病发令他的医生摇头。"我们对你无能为力了，" 医生们告诉他说。

【主题推测】选项中的 healthy/ health, stress, heart disease/ attack, block in the artery, surgery 等词语表明，本文应该与健康、压力和心脏病有关；选项中的 experienced, his mother/ wife, him 等词提示，本文中涉及某人的相关经历。

23. What does the passage mainly discuss?

【预测】选项均为概括性较强的名词短语，且主题相对独立，故本题很可能考查短文谈论的主题。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文首句即交代了主题：如果童年时期的压力能够导致心脏病（stress … can lead to heart disease），那么现在的压力呢（what about current stresses），由此即可知短文主要谈论的是"压力与心脏病"，故答案为 B)。短文第 2、3 句指出，一项研究针对来自 52 个国家 11 000 多位心脏病患者进行的检测。该研究发现，在他们心脏病发作的前一年，这些病人们所处的环境压力都远远大于 13 000 名健康对照组的实验对象，由此处也可判断本文主要内容是关于"压力与心脏病"。

24. What do we learn about John O'Connell's family?

【预测】选项主语 it/ his mother/ his wife 以及 misfortunes, died, left 表明，本题应该是关于某人家庭的不幸遭遇。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，John O'Connell 在 1996 年第一次患上心脏病，当时他 56 岁，在两年前，他母亲和他的两个孩子都得了重病，而且他的工作也在一次重组中被调整了，可见他的家庭遭遇了一系列不幸，故答案为 A)。

25. What did John O'Connell's doctors tell him when he had a second heart attack?

【预测】由选项 A) They… give him… surgery 即可判断，they 和 him 应该是医生和病人的关系；bypass surgery "搭桥手术" 提示，him 应该是名心脏病患者，本题可能是考查医生会如何治疗该病人。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文最后提到，John O'Connell 在 58 岁时的第二次心脏病发（a second heart attack）令他的医生摇头，医生们告诉他（doctors told him）："我们对你无能为力了。（There's nothing more we can do for you.）" 由此可知答案为 C)。

Section C

When most people think of the word "education," they think of a pupil as a sort of animate sausage casing. Into this empty casing, the teachers (26) are supposed to stuff "education".

But genuine education, as Socrates knew more than two thousand years ago, is not (27) inserting the stuffing of information into a person, but rather eliciting knowledge from him. It is the (28) drawing out of what is in the mind.

"The most important part of education," once wrote William Ernest Hocking, the (29) distinguished Harvard philosopher, "is this instruction of a man in what he has inside of him."

And, as Edith Hamilton has reminded us, Socrates never said, "I know, learn from me." He said, rather, "Look into your own selves and find the (30) spark of truth that God has put into every heart, and that only you can *kindle*（点燃) to a (31) flame."

In a dialogue, Socrates takes an ignorant slave boy, without a day of (32) schooling, and proves to the amazed observers that the boy really "knows" geometry—because the principles of geometry are already in his mind, waiting to be called out.

So many of the discussions and (33) controversies about the content of education are useless and inconclusive because they (34) are concerned with what should "go into" the student rather than with what should be taken out, and how this can best be done.

The college student who once said to me, after a lecture, "I spend so much time studying that I don't have a chance to learn anything," was clearly expressing his (35) dissatisfaction with the sausage-casing view of education.

大多数人想到"教育"一词时，他们会想到学生就像是一种有生命的香肠外衣。老师们(26)被要求把"教育"塞进这个空外衣里。

但是真正的教育，正像苏格拉底在两千多年前就知道的那样，不是把信息当作馅料一样(27)塞进一个人脑子里面，而是启发其内在的知识。也就是将其脑海里的东西(28)吸取出来。

"教育最重要的部分，"(29)著名的哈佛学者威廉•欧内斯特•霍金曾经写道，"就是这种对一个人内在东西的引导。"

而且，正像依迪斯•汉密尔顿已经提醒我们的那样，苏格拉底从未说过，"我知道，跟我学。"相反，他说，"审视你自己的内在，找出上帝放在每一个人心里的真理(30)火花，并且只有你才能将其点燃成(31)火焰。"

在一次对话中，苏格拉底带来了一个没有接受过一天(32)学校教育的无知的奴隶男孩，并且向那些惊奇的观察员们展示了这个男孩确实"懂得"几何学—— 因为几何学的原理早已存在于其脑海中，等着被呼唤出来。

所以，关于教育内容的许多讨论和(33)争议都是毫无用处而且毫无结果的，因为它们(34)关心的是什么应该"进入"学生大脑里，而不是什么应该被激发出来，以及如何最好地将其激发出来。

在一次演讲后有个大学生曾经对我说，"我花了如此多的时间在学习上，以至于我根本没有机会学会任何东西，"他清楚地表明了他对这种肠衣式的教育观念的(35)不满。

26.【**预测**】从句子结构来看，本空所填词语形式不太容易确定，可能是副词（词组），修饰动词 stuff；也可能是动词（词组），充当谓语。

27.【**预测**】分析句子结构可知，空格所在句包含 not… but…连接的并列成分，故所填词语应该与 eliciting 并列，故也应该为动词的现在分词形式。结合空后的 stuffing "馅料" 和 into a person 不难推测，所填词语应该表示类似"塞进，填充"之意。

【点睛】注意利用并列结构推测所填词语可能的形式和含义。

28.【**预测**】空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示，所填词语应为名词（词组）。前面说教育是启发一个人内在的知识，本句对上一句进行解释，结合空后的 of what is in the mind 推测，所填词语很可能表达类似"激发出来"之意。

29.【**预测**】空格位于 Harvard philosopher 之前，故所填词语很可能为形容词做定语；此处是对霍金身份的说明，结合常识可知，他是一位"著名的"哈佛学者。

30.【**预测**】分析句子结构可知，所填词语应该为名词，做 find 的宾语。

31.【**预测**】空前的 a 提示，所填词语应为可数名词单数形式。

32.【**预测**】空前的 of 提示，所填词语应为名词。结合前面的 ignorant "无知的" 一词可推测，此处很可能是说这个男孩没有接受过一天正规的"学校教育"。

33.【**预测**】and 提示，所填词语与 discussions 并列，故应该也是可数名词复数形式，并在词义上能与"讨论"构成并列。

34.【**预测**】分析句子结构可知，空格所在句缺少谓语，故所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的复数形式。

35.【**预测**】空前的 expressing his 以及空后的 with 提示，所填词语应为名词，做 expressing 的宾语，且该词应能与 with 构成合理搭配。结合这名大学生所说的话"我花了如此多的时间在学习上，以至于我根本没有机会学会任何东西"，不难推测他对现在的教育应该是"不满意"。

26.【**答案**】are supposed to，动词词组的复数形式，意为"被要求，应该"。

27.【**答案**】inserting，动的词现在分词，意为"插入，添加"。

28.【**答案**】drawing out，动名词词组，意为"取出，拉出"。

29.【**答案**】distinguished，形容词，意为"著名的，卓越的"。

30.【**答案**】spark，不可数名词，意为"火花"。

31.【**答案**】flame，可数名词单数，意为"火焰"。

32.【**答案**】schooling，不可数名词，意为"学校教育"。

33.【**答案**】controversies，可数名词复数，意为"争议"。

34.【**答案**】are concerned with，动词词组复数形式，意为"关心"。

35.【**答案**】dissatisfaction，不可数名词，意为"不满"。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要讨论了现代父母和青少年之间在上网问题上的战争。第 1 段通过一句名言引出主题：技术成为父母和孩子之间的新战场。第 2 段分析青少年上网的原因：父母严格限制他们外出，而他们需要和同龄人交往，也需要属于自己的空间。第 3 段指出父母对青少年上网的担忧。第 4 段指出父母对青少年上网的错误处理方式以及可能会带来的不良影响。	【词性归类】名　词：E) influence 影响（力），作用　G) interpretation 解释，理解；口译　J) philosophy 哲学，哲理；人生哲学，生活原则　K) potential 潜力，潜能；潜在性，可能性 动　词：A) assess 确定，评价，评估　B) constrained 限制，强迫　C) contains 包含；控制，阻止　D) explore 探索，探究；探险，考查　E) influence 影响，对……起作用　F) interacting 相互作用；相互交往 H) magnified （用显微镜等）放大，夸大　I) mirrors 反射，反映 L) sneaking 悄悄地走，溜；偷偷地做或取　M) sticking 插入或穿入；粘住；卡住　N) undermines 破坏，损害；逐渐削弱 形容词：B) constrained（声音、态度等）受拘束的，勉强的 K) potential 有潜力的；潜在的，可能的 O) violent 暴力的，猛烈的

"That which does not kill us makes us stronger." But parents can't handle it when teenagers put this (36) philosophy into practice. Now technology has become the new field for the age-old battle between adults and their freedom-seeking kids.

Locked indoors, unable to get on their bicycles and hang out with their friends, teens have turned to social media and their mobile phones to socialize with their peers. What they do online often (37) mirrors what they might otherwise do if their mobility weren't so heavily (38) constrained in the age of helicopter parenting. Social media and smart-phone apps have become so popular in recent years because teens need a place to call their own. They want the freedom to (39) explore their identity and the world around them. Instead of (40) sneaking out, they jump online.

As teens have moved online, parents have projected their fears onto the Internet, imagining all the (41) potential dangers that youth might face — from (42) violent strangers to cruel peers to pictures or words that could haunt them on Google for the rest of their lives.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks of (43) interacting with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking. These *tactics*（策略）don't help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations, (44) assess risks and get help when they're in trouble. "Protecting" kids may feel like the right thing to do, but it (45) undermines the learning that teens need to do as they come of age in a technology-soaked world.

Rather than helping teens develop strategies for negotiating public life and the risks of (43) interacting with others, fearful parents have focused on tracking, monitoring and blocking. These *tactics*（策略）don't help teens develop the skills they need to manage complex social situations, (44) assess risks and get help when they're in trouble. "Protecting" kids may feel like the right thing to do, but it (45) undermines the learning that teens need to do as they come of age in a technology-soaked world.

"那些不能杀死我们的，使我们更强大。"但是当青少年把这一哲理运用于实际时，父母却不知道怎么处理。现在，技术已经成为成年人和他们想要追求自由的孩子之间的古老战争的新战场。

青少年们被关在屋里，不能和朋友们一起骑自行车到处逛，于是他们求助于社交媒体和手机来和同龄人交往。他们在网上所做的事经常可以反映出他们可能会做的事，如果他们的行动没有在这个直升机式教养年代被严格限制的话。社交媒体和智能电话的应用程序近年来已经变得如此普及，因为青少年需要一个属于他们自己的地方。他们想要拥有探索自己和周围世界的自由。他们不再偷偷溜出去，而是在网络上活跃。

随着青少年的活动转向网络，父母也把他们的担忧指向了互联网，他们想象着年轻人可能面对的各种潜在的危险—— 从暴力的陌生人到粗鲁的同伴再到谷歌上可能伴随他们一生的图片或言语。

担忧的父母们不是帮助青少年制定对策来应对公共生活和处理与他人交往时会遇到的危险，而是将注意力放在了追踪、监视和阻止上。这些策略无法帮助青少年学会在处理复杂社会形势、评估危险和在困境中寻求帮助时所需要的技能。"保护"孩子可能感觉像是做了正确的事情，但是它却破坏了青少年在这一个被技术浸泡的世界中成长而需要进行的学习。

36.【解析】选 **J**)。空前的 this 提示，所填词可能为不可数名词或单数可数名词。分析上文可知，this __36__ 指代的是第一句引号中的名言，该句蕴含一种人生哲理，备选名词中能概括该句内容的只有 J) philosophy "哲学，哲理；人生哲学，生活原则"，故答案为 J)。

37.【解析】选 **I**)。分析句子结构可知，句子缺少谓语动词，主语为 what 引导的主语从句，结合上下文的一般现在时态可判断，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。空前主语表达的意思是"他们在网上所做的事"，空后宾语表达的意思是"他们可能会做的事，如果不是……"，即表示一种虚拟可能性，备选动词中只有 I) mirrors "反射，反映"能使空格前后的主语和宾语形成合理的语义衔接，故答案为 I)。

【点睛】注意通过分析句子结构来推测所填词的形式，从而缩小选择范围。

38.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的 weren't 以及修饰语 so heavily 提示，所填词可能为形容词，做表语，也可能为过去分词，构成被动语态。分析句意和句子结构可知，本句中 if their mobility weren't…in the age of helicopter parenting 是一个虚拟条件句，表达的是对事实情况的一种虚拟假设，由此可判断空格处所填词表达的应该是"青少年面临的真实情况"。结合前一句中的 locked indoors, unable to…"被关在屋里，不能……"以及本句中的 in the age of helicopter parenting "在直升机式教养年代"不难判断，事实上青少年的行动是"受到严格限制的"。B) constrained "限制，强迫"符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

39.【解析】选 **D**)。空前的不定式符号 to 和空后的 their identity 提示，所填词应为动词原形。不定式短语 to __39__ their identity and the world around them 做 freedom 的后置定语。分析上下文句意可知，本句是阐述青少年上网的原因，D) explore 意为"探索，探究"，代入句中表示"他们想要探索自己和周围世界的自由"，符合上下文语义需要，故答案为 D)。

40.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的 instead of 和空后的 out 提示，所填词应为动名词，且该词能与 out 构成合理的搭配。instead of 表示"代替，而不是"，此处是说"青少年不是……，而是在网络上活跃"。结合空后的 out 和前面所提到的"父母限制青少年的外出"可推测，此处很可能与"外出"行为相关，L) sneaking 意为"悄悄地走，溜"，sneak out 表示"偷溜出去"，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 L)。

【点睛】F) interacting "相互交往"在语义上构成一定的干扰，但该词不能与 out 构成合理搭配，故排除；M) sticking 尽管可以与 out 连用，但 stick out 表示"突出，伸出"或"坚持，忍受"，与此处语义不符，故也排除。

41.【解析】选 **K**)。空前的 the 和空后的 dangers 提示，所填词可能为形容词、分词或名词，做 dangers 的定语。此处句意比较清晰，是说父母想象年轻人在网上可能面临的各种危险，K) potential 意为"潜在的，可能的"，potential dangers 是惯用搭配，表示"潜在的危险"，符合此处语义需要，故答案为 K)。

【点睛】H) magnified "放大，夸大"具有一定的干扰性，有些同学可能会将此处理解为"父母夸大了网上的危险"，从而造成误选；但上下文语义中并没有体现出父母夸大危险的意思，这种说法不够客观，故可排除 H)。

42.【解析】选 **O**)。from… to…结构提示，__42__ strangers 和 cruel peers 相互对应，故所填词应与 cruel 性质相同，为形容词，做 peers 的定语。分析前后句意可知，破折号后面的内容是对前面 all… dangers 的列举说明，故所填词应与 cruel "粗鲁的"一样具有贬义，O) violent "暴力的，猛烈的"符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

43.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的 the risks of 和空后的 with others 提示，所填词应为动名词，且能与 with 构成合理的搭配。F) interacting 常与 with 搭配，表示"和……交往"，与空前的 public life "公共生活"相呼应，符合此处语义和结构需要，故答案为 F)。此处是说父母没有帮助青少年制定对策来应对公共生活和处理与他人交往时会遇到的危险。

【点睛】M) sticking 可与 with sb.连用，表示"支持或跟随某人，与某人保持联系"，尽管从局部意思上勉强能说通，但不能与前面的 public life "公共生活"相呼应，与整体语境也不相符，故排除。

44.【解析】选 **A**)。分析句子结构可知，and 连接三个并列的不定式短语，做 need 的宾语，即 manage… situations，__44__ risks and get help…，故所填词应为动词原形，与 manage 和 get 并列。分析句意可知，此处描述的是某项技能（skills），A) assess 后可接 risks 做宾语，意为"评估危险"，属于一种技能，与"处理复杂社会形势""在困境中寻求帮助"可以构成合理的并列语义关系，故答案为 A)。

【点睛】注意利用并列结构在形式和语义上的对称性对空格所填词的形式和语义进行推测。

45.【解析】**N**)。分析句子结构可知，句子缺少谓语动词，结合主语 it 和前后句子的一般现在时态可判断，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。but 表明，前后语义存在转折关系，前面说"保护"孩子可能像是做了正确的事情（feel like the right thing），这是指出父母做法的正确性，那么 but 后面就应该是指出父母做法的"错误性"。N) undermines "破坏，损害；逐渐削弱"符合此处语义需要，故为答案。此处是说父母的做法破坏了青少年成长过程中所需要进行的学习。

【点睛】注意利用上下文中转折等逻辑关系推测空格处可能表达的含义。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要论述了美国社会的严重分裂和不平等问题。首先总体指出美国社会出现严重分裂这一问题；然后引出《纽约时报》上对美国社会严重分裂问题的相关报道；接着具体分析了导致美国社会不平等问题的原因是政策和政治；之后描述了美国社会各个方面出现的分裂和不平等的严重性及具体表现；最后针对不平等问题提出解决办法。

Inequality Is Not Inevitable

A)段交代主题：在过去的这三分之一世纪中出现了一种危险的趋势，即美国社会开始出现严重的分裂和不平等。

A) A dangerous trend has developed over this past third of a century. [47]A country that experienced shared growth after World War II began to tear apart, so much so that when the Great Recession hit in late 2007, one could no longer ignore the ***division*** that had come to ***define*** the American ***economic landscape***. How did this "shining city on a hill" become the advanced country with the greatest level of inequality?

B)段指出《纽约时报》上刊载的《大分裂》系列文章列举了广泛实例说明资本主义基本规律可能并不存在，美国不应该存在如此多的不平等。

B) Over the past year and a half, *The Great Divide*, a series in *The New York Times*, has presented [50]a wide range of ***examples*** that undermine the notion that there are any truly ***fundamental laws of capitalism***. The dynamics of the ***imperial capitalism*** of the 19th century needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st. We don't need to have this much inequality in America.

C)、D)段指出，并不是残酷的经济规律导致了美国的大分裂，而是我们的政策和我们的政治。

C) Our current brand of capitalism is a fake capitalism. For proof of this go back to our response to the Great Recession, where we socialized losses, even as we privatized gains. [46]Perfect ***competition*** should drive ***profits*** to zero, at least ***theoretically***, but we have monopolies making persistently high profits. C.E.O.s enjoy incomes that are on average 295 times that of the typical worker, a much higher ratio than in the past, without any evidence of a proportionate increase in productivity.

D) If it is not the cruel laws of economics that have led to America's great divide, what is it? The straightforward answer: our policies and our politics. People get tired of hearing about Scandinavian success stories, but the fact of the matter is that Sweden, Finland and Norway have all succeeded in having about as much or faster growth in *per capita* （人均的） incomes than the United States and with far greater equality.

E)段指出美国的政策选择会导致更大的不平等的原因：二战结束后，不再需要相互支持；冷战胜利后，没有了国际竞争。

E) So why has America chosen these inequality-enhancing policies? Part of the answer is that as World War II faded into memory, so too did the solidarity it had created. [48]As America triumphed in the Cold War, there didn't seem to be a real ***competitor*** to our ***economic model***. Without this international competition, we no longer had to show that our system could deliver for ***most of*** our ***citizens***.

F)～H)段具体指出我们采取的是什么样的政策从而导致了极大的不平等：意识形态和利益邪恶地结合在了一起，美国的政治制度是由金钱控制的，经济不平等转化成政治不平等，政治不平等产生更多的经济不平等。

F) Ideology and interests combined viciously. Some drew the wrong lesson from the collapse of the Soviet system in 1991. [53]The pendulum swung ***from much too much*** government there ***to much too little*** here. Corporate interests argued for getting rid of regulations, even when those regulations had done so much to protect and improve our environment, our safety, our health and the economy itself.

G) But this ideology was *hypocritical*（虚伪的）. The bankers, among the strongest advocates of *laissez-faire*（自由放任的）economics, were only too willing to accept hundreds of billions of dollars from the government in the aid programs that have been a recurring feature of the global economy since the beginning of the Thatcher-Reagan era of "free" markets and deregulation.

H) The American political system is overrun by money. Economic inequality translates into political inequality, and political inequality yields increasing economic inequality. So corporate welfare increases as we reduce welfare for the poor. Congress maintains subsidies for rich farmers as we cut back on nutritional support for the needy. Drug companies have been given hundreds of billions of dollars as we limit Medicaid benefits. The banks that brought on the global financial crisis got billions while a tiny bit went to the homeowners and victims of the same banks' *predatory*（掠夺性的）lending practices. This last decision was particularly foolish. There were alternatives to throwing money at the banks and hoping it would circulate through increased lending.

I)～O)段描述了美国社会各个方面出现的分裂和不平等的严重性及具体表现。

I) Our divisions are deep. Economic and geographic segregation has immunized those at the ***top*** from the problems of those down below. [49]Like the kings of ancient times, they have come to ***perceive*** their ***privileged*** positions essentially ***as a natural right***.

J) Our economy, our democracy and our society have paid for these gross inequalities. The true test of an economy is not how much wealth its princes can accumulate in tax *havens*（庇护所）, but how well off the typical citizen is. But average incomes are lower than they were a quarter-century ago. Growth has gone to the very, very top, whose share has almost increased four times since 1980. Money that was meant to have *trickled*（流淌） down has instead evaporated in the agreeable climate of the Cayman Islands.

K) With almost a quarter of American children younger than 5 living in poverty, and with America doing so little for its poor, the deprivations of one generation are being visited upon the next. Of course, [55]***no country*** has ever come close to ***providing complete equality of opportunity***. But why is America one of the advanced countries where the life prospects of the young are most sharply determined by the income and education of their parents?

L) Among the most bitter stories in *The Great Divide* were those that portrayed the frustrations of the young, who long to

接下页

46. ***In theory***, free ***competition*** is supposed to reduce the margin of ***profits*** to the minimum.

【译文】从理论上来说，自由竞争应该会将利润减至最小。

【定位】关键词为 in theory, competition, profits。

【解析】选 **C**)。C)段第 3 句指出，完美的竞争（competition）应该促使利润归零（drive profits to zero），至少在理论上是这样（theoretically），题目信息正是对此处内容的同义转述，故本题出自 C)段。

47. The United States is now ***characterized*** by a ***great division*** between the rich and the poor.

【译文】美国现在的突出特征是极大的贫富两极分化。

【定位】关键词为 characterized, great division。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第 2 句指出，一个二战后经历了共同成长的国家开始出现分化（tear apart），分裂如此严重以至于（so much so that）在 2007 年末经济大萧条来袭时，人们再也不能忽视这种已经逐渐定义了美国经济格局的分裂（the division that… define the American economic landscape）。由"这种分裂逐渐定义了美国经济格局"可知，它现在是美国的一个突出特征，而这种分裂指的就是贫富的两极分化，由此可判断题目信息与此处内容相符，故本题出自 A)段。

48. America lacked the incentive to care for ***the majority of*** its ***citizens*** as it found no ***rival*** for its ***economic model***.

【译文】由于发现其经济模式不再有竞争对手，美国缺少动力去照顾大多数公民。

【定位】关键词为 the majority of … citizens, rival, economic model。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第 3、4 句指出，随着美国在冷战中取得了胜利，我们的经济模式似乎一个真正的竞争对手也没有了（didn't … competitor to our economic model）；没有了这种国际竞争（without … competition），我们就不需要再展示我们的制度能够给我们大多数公民带来什么了（no longer had to show that our system could deliver for most of our citizens），题目信息正是对此处内容的概括转述，故本题出自 E)段。

49. The wealthy ***top*** have come to ***take privileges for granted***.

【译文】富有的上层人群逐渐认为其特权是理所当然的。

【定位】关键词为 top, take privileges for granted。

【解析】选 **I**)。I)段末句指出，就像古代帝王一样，他们已经逐渐把他们的特权位置从根本上当成是天生的权力了（perceive their privileged positions essentially as a natural right），而本句中的 they 指代上一句中提到的 those at the top，即富有的上层人群，由此可知题目信息与此处内容相符，故本题出自 I)段。题目中的 take… for granted 对应原文中的 perceive… as a natural right。

50. Many ***examples*** show the ***basic laws of imperial capitalism*** no longer apply in present-day America.

【译文】许多例子表明帝国资本主义的基本规律已经不再适用于现在的美国。

【定位】关键词为 examples, basic laws of imperial capitalism。

【解析】选 **B**)。B)段指出，《纽约时报》上的系列连载《大分裂》，已经列举了广泛的实例（a wide range of examples），逐渐动摇了认为资本主义基本规律（fundamental laws of capitalism）确实存在的观点，19 世纪帝国资本主义的动力学（the dynamics of the imperial capitalism）不一定适应 21 世纪的民主（needn't apply in the democracies of the 21st），题目信息正是对此内容的概括转述，故本题出自 B)段。

51. The author suggests ***a return to the true spirit of the market***.

【译文】作者建议还原市场的真正精神。

【定位】关键词为 a return to the true spirit of the market。

【解析】选 **P**)。P)段第 3 句作者指出，让市场发挥市场的作用（making markets act like markets）就是一个好的开始（a good place to start），可见作者建议应该还原市场的真正精神，故本题出自 P)段。

52. ***A quarter*** of the world's ***prisoner*** population is in America.

【译文】全世界监狱人口的四分之一在美国。

【定位】关键词为 a quarter, prisoner。

【解析】选 **M**)。M)段第 2 句指出，在世界上其他国家的眼中，在美国大部分人眼中，大量的监狱人口（mass imprisonment）已经逐渐成为美国的一大特点；破折号后面具体指出，该国人口大约占世界的 5%，但其监狱人数却占世界的四分之一（a fourth of the world's prisoners），题目信息与此处内容相符，故本题出自 M)段。

53. Government regulation in America went ***from one extreme to the other*** in the past two decades.

【译文】在过去的 20 年，美国的政府法规从一个极端走向了另一个极端。

【定位】关键词为 from one extreme to the other。

【解析】选 **F**)。F) 段第 3 句指出，政府的钟摆（pendulum）从（苏联）那里的管得太多摆向了（美国）这里的管得太少（from

enter our shrinking middle class. Soaring tuitions and declining incomes have resulted in larger debt burdens. Those with only a high school diploma have seen their incomes decline by 13 percent over the past 35 years.

M) Where justice is concerned, there is also a huge divide. In the eyes of the rest of the world and a significant part of its own population, [52]mass imprisonment has come to define America — a country, it bears repeating, with about 5 percent of the world's population but around ***a fourth*** of the world's ***prisoners***.

N) [54]***Justice*** has become a commodity, ***affordable*** to ***only a few***. While Wall Street executives used their expensive lawyers to ensure that their ranks were not held accountable for the misdeeds that the crisis in 2008 so graphically revealed, the banks abused our legal system to *foreclose*（取消赎回权）on mortgages and eject tenants, some of whom did not even owe money.

O) More than a half-century ago, America led the way in advocating for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Today, access to health care is among the most universally accepted rights, at least in the advanced countries. America, despite the implementation of the Affordable Care Act, is the exception. In the relief that many felt when the Supreme Court did not overturn the Affordable Care Act, the implications of the decision for Medicaid were not fully appreciated. Obamacare's objective — to ensure that all Americans have access to health care — has been blocked: 24 states have not implemented the expanded Medicaid program, which was the means by which Obamacare was supposed to deliver on its promise to some of the poorest.

P) We need not just a new war on poverty but a war to protect the middle class. Solutions to these problems do not have to be novel. Far from it. [51]***Making markets act like markets*** would be a good place to start. We must end the rent-seeking society we have gravitated toward, in which the wealthy obtain profits by manipulating the system.

Q)段针对不平等问题提出解决办法：让市场发挥应有和作用；增加教育、医疗和基础设施上的投入。

Q) The problem of inequality is not so much a matter of technical economics. It's really a problem of practical politics. Inequality is not just about the top marginal tax rate but also about our children's access to food and the right to justice for all. If we spent more on education, health and *infrastructure*（基础设施）,we would strengthen our economy, now and in the future.

接上页

much too much government there to much too little here），题目信息正是对此内容的同义转述，故本题出自 F)段。

54. ***Justice*** has become so expensive that ***only a small number*** of people like corporate executives can ***afford*** it.

【译文】公正变得如此昂贵以至于只有像企业高管等少数人才能够负担得起。

【定位】关键词为 justice, only a small number, afford。

【解析】选 **N**)。N)段首句指出，公正（justice）已经成为一种商品，只有少数人负担得起（affordable to only a few）；接着第 2 句举出了华尔街的高管们（Wall Street executives）雇用昂贵的律师掩盖错误的例子，题目信息正是对此处内容的同义转述，故本题出自 N)段。

55. ***No country*** in the world so far has been able to ***provide completely equal opportunities*** for all.

【译文】到目前为止世界上没有任何一个国家能够为所有人提供完全的平等。

【定位】关键词为 no country, provide completely equal opportunities。

【解析】选 **K**)。K)段第 2 句指出，当然，没有任何国家（no country）曾经接近提供完全的机会平等（providing complete equality of opportunity），题目信息正是对此内容同义转述，故本题出自 K)段。

【参考译文】

不平等不是不可避免的

A) 在过去的这三分之一世纪里出现了一种危险的趋势。[47]一个二战后经历了共同成长的国家开始出现分裂，分裂如此严重以至于在 2007 年末经济大萧条来袭时，人们再也不能忽视这种已经逐渐定义了美国经济格局的分裂。这一“山巅上的闪光城市”是怎样在拥有最大程度的不平等的情况下成为发达国家的呢？

B) 在过去的一年半中，《纽约时报》上的系列连载《大分裂》，已经列举了[50]广泛的实例，逐渐动摇了认为资本主义基本规律确实存在的观点。19 世纪帝国资本主义的动力学不一定适用于 21 世纪的民主。我们不必在美国有这么多的不平等。

C) 我们目前标榜的资本主义是一个虚假的资本主义。要证明这一点就要回过头来看我们对大萧条的回应，在那期间我们将损失社会化，甚至同时我们却将收入私有化。[46]完美的竞争应该促使利润归零，至少在理论上是这样，但是我们的垄断却带来了持续的高利润。CEO 们享受着普通工人平均 295 倍的高收入，这一比率要比过去高出很多，但却没有任何迹象表明生产率出现了同比增长。

D) 如果不是残酷的经济规律导致了美国的大分裂，那是什么呢？直截了当的回答就是：我们的政策和我们的政治。人们已经厌烦了听到那些斯堪的纳维亚人的成功故事，但是事情的真相是瑞典、芬兰和挪威在人均收入方面都已经成功地实现了和美国一样的甚至是更多的增长，而且还是在更加平等的基础上实现的。

E) 那么为什么美国要选择这些会带来更大的不平等的政策呢？部分原因是随着二战在人们记忆中消散，它所带来的相互支持也随之减退。[48]随着美国在冷战中取得了胜利，我们的经济模式似乎一个真正的竞争对手也没有了。没有了这种国际竞争，我们就不需要再展示我们的制度能够给我们大多数公民带来什么了。

F) 意识形态和利益邪恶地结合在了一起。一些人从 1991 年苏联解体中吸取了错误的教训。[53]政府的钟摆从（苏联）那里的管得太多摆向了（美国）这里的管得太少。企业利益争吵着要取消规则，甚至当这些规则已经对我们的环境、安全、健康和经济本身都带来了如此多的保护和提高的情况下。

G) 但是这种意识形态是虚伪的。银行，作为自由放任的经济的最强支持者之一，非常乐意接受政府提供的用于援助项目的数千亿美元，这些援助项目自从“撒切尔－里根”的“自由”市场和无规则的时代开始之后就一直是全球经济的一个重复出现的特征。

H) 美国的政治制度是被金钱控制的。经济不平等转化成政治不平等，政治不平等产生更多的经济不平等。于是企业福利增加，同时我们却消减穷人的福利。国会保证富有农民津贴，同时我们却削减给穷困人员的营养支持。药品公司获得数千亿美元的拨款，同时我们却限制医疗补助金。带来全球金融危机的银行得到数十亿美元的支持，而却只有一小部分给了房产拥有者以及这些银行掠夺性的借贷政策的受害者。最后这项决定尤其愚蠢。比起扔钱给银行并希望这些钱可以通过增加的借贷得以循环，其实还有很多其他选择。

I) 我们的分裂是深远的。经济和地理上的分隔已经使那些上层人群对那些下层人群的问题产生了免疫力。[49]就像古代帝王一样，他们已经逐渐把他们的特权位置从根本上当成是天生的权力了。

J) 我们的经济、我们的民主和我们的社会已经为这些明显的不平等付出了代价。对经济的真正考验不是它的贵族们在税收的庇护下能够积累多少财富，而是其普通公民能够生活得多富裕。[47]但是目前的平均收入却比四分之一世纪以前还要低。增长已经都流向了非常非常高的上层人群，他们所占的份额自从 1980 年以来几乎已经增加了四倍。本该流向下层人群的金钱却相反都消失在塞班岛的宜人气候下了。

K) 美国四分之一的年龄在 5 岁以下的儿童都生活在贫困中，美国为穷人做得如此少，对一代人的权力剥夺正在被传给下一代。当然，[55]没有任何国家曾经接近提供完全的机会平等。但是在作为全世界发达国家之一的美国，为什么年轻人的生活前景却要最大程度地由他们父母的收入和教育来决定呢？

L) 在《大分裂》中最不幸的故事是那些描述年轻人遭遇挫折的故事，他们期待着进入我们正在缩减的中产阶级。不断攀升的学费和逐渐下降的收入带来了更大的债务负担。那些仅有高中文凭的人在过去 35 年中收入下降了 13%。

M) 在涉及公正的地方，也存在巨大的分裂。在世界上其他国家的眼中，在美国大部分人眼中，[52]大量的监狱人口已经逐渐成为美国的一大特点——值得重复一下的是，这个国家人口大约占世界的 5%，但其监狱人数却占世界的四分之一。

N) [54]公正已经成为一种商品，只有少数人负担得起。在华尔街的高管们使用他们昂贵的律师来确保他们不用为 2008 年经济危机中被如此明显地揭露出来的错误行为付出代价的同时，银行也滥用我们的法律制度来取消抵押赎回权和驱逐租户，而这些人中有一些甚至根本就没有欠银行钱。

O) 超过半个世纪以前，美国在倡导 1948 年联合国通过的《世界人权宣言》方面处于领先地位。今天，获得医疗保健是最为普及的权利之一，至少在发达国家是如此。美国却是个例外，尽管其实施了《平价医疗法案》。许多人在最高法院没有推翻《平价医疗法案法案》时感到欣慰，但该项医疗补助决定所暗含的意义却并没有被充分理解。奥巴马医改计划的目标—— 确保所有美国人都能接受医疗保健—— 已经被阻断了：24 个州没有实施扩大的医疗补助项目，而这一项目是奥巴马医改计划本应该用于履行其对一些最穷人群的承诺的措施。

P) 我们不仅需要一场对抗贫穷的新战争，而且也需要一场保护中产阶段的战争。解决这些问题不需要用什么新颖的方法。完全不需要新颖。[51]让市场发挥市场的作用就是一个好的开始。我们必须结束我们一直牵引着的寻租社会，在这个社会中富人们通过操纵制度来获取利润。

Q) 不平等问题在很大程度上并不是一个技术经济学的问题。它其实是一个实政问题。不平等不仅在于最高边际税率，而且在于我们的孩子获得食物和享受公正的权利。如果我们在教育、医疗和基础设施上花费更多，我们的经济就会增强，现在以及将来。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，作者主要阐述了其对逐渐加重的污染问题的看法。作者首先指出污染问题正在加重，并强调人们对于干净空气的渴望和需要；接着作者对西方的理论家们和政治家们对待污染的态度提出指责；然后作者对人类对自然界的污染行为提出指责；最后作者提出解决建议：人类要学会分享生命。

第 1 段作者提出问题：作者指出，污染正在加重，人类渴望干净的空气，人类的争斗或许首先是为了获得干净的空气。

Air pollution is deteriorating in many places around the world. The fact that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines proves that people long to breathe in green, open spaces. They do not all know what they are seeking but they flock there, nevertheless. And, in these surroundings, they are generally both peaceful and peaceable. It is rare to see people fighting in a garden. [56] Perhaps ***struggle*** unfolds first, not at an economic or social level, but over the appropriation of air, essential to life itself. If human beings can breathe and share air, they don't need to struggle with one another.

第 2 段作者对西方的理论家们和政治家们对待污染的态度提出指责：理论家们没有对空气这一人类的基本生存条件给予足够的关注；政治家们也是空喊口号，没有落实行动。

Unfortunately, in our ***western*** tradition, neither materialist nor idealist theoreticians give enough consideration to this basic condition for life. [57]As for ***politicians***, despite proposing curbs on environmental pollution, they have not yet called for it to be made a crime. Wealthy countries are even allowed to pollute if they pay for it.

第 3 段作者对人类对自然界的污染行为提出指责：作者指出，我们必须高度关注我们和植物世界的相互独立，我们快速的森林砍伐和大规模的燃烧化石燃料等行为，已经污染了空气，并削弱了植物再生空气的能力。

But is our life worth anything other than money? The plant world shows us in silence what faithfulness to life consists of. It also helps us to a new beginning, urging us to care for our breath, not only at a vital but also at a spiritual level. [58]The interdependence to which we must pay the ***closest attention*** is that which exists between ourselves and the plant world. Often described as "the lungs of the planet", the woods that cover the earth offer us the gift of breathable air by releasing oxygen. But their capacity to renew the air polluted by industry has long reached its limit. If we lack the air necessary for a healthy life, it is because we have filled it with chemicals and undercut the ability of plants to regenerate it. As we know, rapid deforestation combined with the massive burning of fossil fuels is an explosive recipe for an irreversible disaster.

第 4 段作者提出解决办法：人类要学会分享生命，这项任务需要大家共同努力完成。

The fight over the appropriation of resources will lead the entire ***planet*** to hell unless humans learn to share life, both with each other and with plants. [59]This ***task*** is simultaneously ethical and political because it can be discharged only when each takes it upon herself or himself and only when it is ***accomplished*** together with others. [60①]The lesson taught by plants is that sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living, while dividing life into so-called natural or human resources diminishes it. [60②]We must come to view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth, rather than a web of quantifiable objects or productive potentialities at our disposal. Perhaps then we would finally begin to live, ***rather than*** being concerned with ***bare survival***.

56. What does the author assume might be the primary reason that people would ***struggle*** with each other? （作者认为人们相互争斗的主要原因是什么？）

同义转述

A) To get their share of clean air.（为了占有干净的空气。）

B) To pursue a comfortable life.（为了追求舒适的生活。——未提及）

C) To gain a higher social status.（为了获得更高的社会地位。——由第1段倒数第2句中的not at an economic or social level可排除）

D) To seek economic benefits.（为了获得经济利益。——同C) 项解释）

【定位】根据题干中的 struggle 以及本题为第 1 题定位到第 1 段倒数第 2 句。

【解析】选 **A**)。考查因果关系。第 1 段倒数第 2 句作者指出，或许争斗（struggle）首先不是发生在经济层面或社会层面，而是为了占有生命本身所必需的空气（not … but over the appropriation of air），由此可知作者认为人们争斗的主要原因是为了占有干净的空气，故答案为 A)。第 1 段末句作者又做出了进一步解释：如果人类能够呼吸到空气并相互分享，他们就不必彼此争斗了，由该句也可推出答案。

57. What does the author accuse ***western politicians*** of?（作者对西方的政治家们提出什么指责？）

A) Depriving common people of the right to clean air.（剥夺了普通人获得干净空气的权利。——未提及）

B) Giving priority to theory rather than practical action.（更注重理论而不是实际行动。——根据第2段第2句的曲解，提出要抑制空气污染，不能说明其注重理论）

C) Offering preferential treatment to wealthy countries.（给富裕国家提供优待。——对第2段最后一句的曲解，该句主要是为了说明法律法规不严格，而不是给富裕国家提供优待）

细节推断

D) Failing to pass laws to curb environmental pollution.（没有通过法律来抑制环境污染。）

【定位】根据题干中的 western politicians 定位到第 2 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 **D**)。考查作者观点。第 2 段第 2 句作者指出，至于政治家们，尽管提出要抑制环境污染（proposing curbs on environmental pollution），但他们却至今仍没有呼吁将污染定为犯罪（have not yet called for it to be made a crime）。由此可推知作者是指责政治家们只是空喊口号，却没有努力通过相关法规来抑制污染，故答案为 D)。

58. What does the author try to draw our ***closest attention*** to?（作者努力想让我们高度关注什么？）

A) The massive burning of fossil fuels.（大量燃烧化石燃料。——根据文中其他地方的无关信息设置的干扰）

同义转述

B) Our relationship to the plant world.（我们和植物世界的关系。）

C) The capacity of plants to renew polluted air.（植物更新污染空气的能力。——同A) 项解释）

D) Large-scale deforestation across the world.（全世界大规模的森林砍伐。——同A) 项解释）

【定位】根据题干中的 closest attention 定位到第 3 段第 4 句。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查作者观点。第 3 段第 4 句作者指出，我们必须给予最高关注（pay the closest attention）的相互依赖关系（interdependence）就是我们和植物世界之间的相互依赖（between ourselves and the plant world），由此可知答案为 B)。

【点睛】有些干扰项本身属于文中信息，只是并不符合题干要求，做题时要注意识别这类干扰项。

59. How can human beings ***accomplish the goal*** of protecting the planet according to the author?（根据作者，人类如何才能实现保护地球的目标？）

A) By showing respect for plants.（通过尊重植物。——文中说的是和植物共享生命，而不是尊重植物）

B) By preserving all forms of life.（通过保护各种生命。——文中说的是和植物共享生命，而不是保护各种生命）

C) By tapping all natural resources.（通过开采各种自然资源。——未提及，而且显然与作者的观点相反）

同义转述

D) By pooling their efforts together.（通过全体共同努力。）

【定位】根据题干中的 accomplish the goal 定位到第 4 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 **D**)。考查作者观点。第 4 段第 2 句作者指出，这项任务（this task）既是伦理上的，同时也是政治上的。因为只有当每一个人都担负起他或她的责任时（each takes it upon herself or himself），只有当大家一起协作来完成它时（accomplished together with others），它才能够被落实执行（can be discharged）。而由上文可知，this task 指的就是不让地球陷入困境即保护地球的任务，由此可知作者认为只有通过全体共同努力才能够保护我们的地球，故答案为 D)。

60. What does the author suggest we do in order ***not just to survive***?（作者建议我们做什么以不只是实现简单的生存？）

A) Expand the sphere of living.（扩大生存空间。——针对第4段第3句中expands and enhances the sphere of the living设置的干扰，这是共享生命带来的好处）

B) Develop nature's potentials.（开发自然的潜能。——未提及）

细节归纳

C) Share life with nature.（和自然共享生命。）

D) Allocate the resources.（分配各种资源。——针对第4段第3句中dividing life into so-called natural or human resources设置的干扰）

【定位】根据题干中的 not just to survive 以及本题为最后一题定位到第 4 段。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查作者建议。第 4 段第 3 句作者指出，植物教会我们的是共享生命会扩大并提升生存空间（sharing life expands and enhances the sphere of the living）；接着第 4 句又进一步指出，我们必须逐渐把空气、植物和我们自己都看作是为生命和成长提供保护的贡献者（view the air, the plants and ourselves as the contributors to the preservation of life and growth）；最后得出结论：或许到那时我们才最终开始生活（begin to live），而不是仅仅是简单的生存（rather than … bare survival）。归纳可知作者建议我们要和自然共享生命，以最终开始真正的生活，而不再是简单的生存，故答案为 C)。

【点睛】作者在文章结尾经常会提出建议，这经常被作为设题点，要重点留意。

【难句分析】

1. **The fact** that public parks in cities become crowded as soon as the sun shines **proves** that **people long to breathe** in green, open spaces.（第 1 段第 2 句）
【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干，其宾语是 that 引导的宾语从句。主语 the fact 后面跟了一个 that 引导的同位语从句，说明 the fact 的内容；该从句中又包含一个 as soon as 引导的时间状语从句。

2. **The lesson** taught by plants **is** that **sharing life expands and enhances the sphere** of the living, while **dividing life** into so-called natural or human resources **diminishes it**.（第 4 段第 2 句）
【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干，表语由 that 引导的表语从句构成；该表语从句由 while 引导的两个并列分句构成，两个分句的主语均为动名词短语，分别为 sharing life 和 dividing life。过去分词短语 taught by plants 是主语 the lessen 的定语。

【参考译文】

全世界许多地方的空气污染正在逐渐加重。一出太阳城市公园就挤满了人的事实证明人们渴望在绿色、开放的空地上呼吸。他们并不是都很清楚他们在追寻什么，但是尽管如此，他们还是都涌向那里。而且，在这样的环境下，人们普遍都喜好和平，也表现出和平。很少看到人们在花园里打架。[56]或许争斗首先不是发生在经济层面或社会层面，而是为了占有生命本身所必需的空气。如果人类能够呼吸到空气并相互分享，他们就不必彼此争斗了。

不幸的是，在我们西方的传统中，无论是唯物主义还是唯心主义的理论家们都没有对这一基本的生存条件给予足够多的考虑。[57]至于政治家们，尽管提出要抑制环境污染，但他们却至今仍然没有呼吁将污染定为犯罪。富有的国家甚至被允许污染，只要他们能够付得起钱。

但是，我们的生命价值就只能用钱来衡量吗？植物世界在沉默中向我们展示了什么忠于生命。它也帮助我们走向了一个新的起点，促使我们关心我们的呼吸，不仅仅是在生命层面上，而且在精神层面上。[58]我们必须给予最高关注的相互依赖关系就是我们和植物世界之间的相互依赖。覆盖地球表面的森林经常被描述为“这个星球的肺”，它们通过释放氧气的方式来给予我们可呼吸的空气。但是它们对被工业污染的空气的更新能力却早已经到达了极限。如果我们缺少健康生命所必需的空气，那是因为我们已经在空气中填满了化学物质，而且削弱了植物再生空气的能力。正如我们所知，快速的森林砍伐和大规模的燃烧化石燃料是引爆一场不可逆转的灾难的因素。

有关资源占用的战争会使全球陷入困境，除非人类学会共享生命，不仅是人类彼此之间，也包括人类和植物之间。[59]这项任务既是伦理上的，同时也是政治上的，因为只有当每一个人都担负起他或她的责任时，只有当大家一起协作来完成它时，它才能够被落实执行。[60①]植物教会我们共享生命会扩大并提升生存空间，然而把生命划分成所谓的自然资源或人类资源则会缩减生存空间。[60②]我们必须逐渐把空气、植物和我们自己都看作是为生命和成长提供保护的贡献者，而不是一张可任由我们处置的包含着可量化的物质或生产潜力的网络。或许到那时我们才最终开始生活，而不仅仅是简单的生存。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为说明文，主要介绍了美国大学录取中的“提前决定”政策。首先指出提前决定可以增加录取的机会；接着指出提前决定给学校带来的好处；然后分析了提前决定带来的问题和一些人对提前决定的反对；最后作者建议学生们除非做了充分的准备否则不要选择提前决定。

第 1 段指出提前决定可以增加录取的机会，因为学校一般会录取更高比例的提前决定申请者。

1 [61]***Early decision*** — you apply to one school, and admission is ***binding*** — seems like a great choice for nervous applicants. Schools let in a higher percentage of early-decision applicants, which arguably means that you have a better chance of getting in. And if you do, you're done with the whole agonizing process by December. But what most students and parents don't realize is that schools have hidden ***motives for offering early decision***.

第 2 段分析了学校提供提前决定的动机：提前决定可以让学校提前选择合适的学生，可以提高新生入学率。

2 [62]Early decision, since it's binding, allows schools to fill their classes with qualified students; it allows admissions committees to select the students that are in particular demand for their college and know those students will come. It also gives schools a higher yield rate, which is often used as one of the ways to measure college selectivity and popularity.

第 3、4 段分析了提前决定带来的问题：它使得学生们没有更多的时间做出知情的决定；而过于专注于一所大学最终可能会失望。

3 [63①]***The problem*** is that this process effectively shortens the window of time students have to make one of the most important decisions of their lives up to that point. Under regular admissions, seniors have until May 1 to choose which school to attend; [63②]early decision effectively steals six months from them, months that could be used to visit more schools, do more research, speak to current students and *alumni*（校友） and arguably make a more informed decision.

4 There are, frankly, an astonishing number of exceptional colleges in America, and for any given student, there are a number of schools that are a great fit. When students become too *fixated*（专注）on a particular school early in the admissions process, that fixation can lead to severe disappointment if they don't get in or, if they do, the possibility that they are now bound to go to a school that, given time for further reflection, may not actually be right for them.

第 5 段指出一些人反对提前决定的原因：它的优势大部分被特权阶层的学生享有，却使那些低收入家庭的学生处于劣势。

5 Insofar as early decision offers a genuine admissions edge, that advantage goes largely to students who already have numerous advantages. [64]The students who use early decision tend to be those who have received higher-quality college guidance, usually a result of coming from a more privileged background. In this regard, there's an ***argument against*** early decision, as students from lower-income families are far less likely to have the admissions know-how to navigate the often confusing early deadlines.

第 6 段作者针对提前决定提出建议：除非做了充分的准备否则不要选择提前决定。

6 Students who have done their research and are confident that there's one school they would be thrilled to get into should, under the current system, probably apply under early decision. [65]But for students who haven't yet

同义转述

61. What are students ***obliged*** to do under ***early decision***?（在提前决定政策下，学生不得不做什么？）
A) Look into a lot of schools before they apply.（在申请前调查许多学校。——针对文中其他地方无关信息设置的干扰）
B) Attend the school once they are admitted.（一旦被录取，就要去注册入学。）
C) Think twice before they accept the offer.（在接受邀请前仔细考虑。——未提及）
D) Consult the current students and alumni.（咨询目前的在校生和校友。——针对文中其他地方无关信息设置的干扰）
【定位】根据题干中的 obliged, early decision 以及本题为第 1 题定位到第 1 段首句。
【解析】选 **B**)。考查细节理解。文章第 1 句就指出，提前录取就是，你申请了一所学校，录取就有了约束力（admission is binding），也就是说一旦被录取，你就要去上该所大学，故答案为 B)。关于学生在提前决定政策中所受到的制约在后文的很多地方也都有体现。

同义转述

62. ***Why*** do schools ***offer early decision***?（学校为什么提供提前决定？）
A) To make sure they get qualified students.（为了确保他们可以得到合适的学生。）
B) To avoid competition with other colleges.（为了避免和其他大学竞争。——未提及）
C) To provide more opportunities for applicants.（为了给申请者提供更多的机会。——针对第1段第2句内容设置的干扰，由第1段末句的转折可排除）
D) To save students the agony of choosing a school.（为了把学生从选择学校的痛苦中解救出来。——针对第1段第3句设置的干扰）
【定位】根据题干中的 why, offer early decision 定位到第 1 段末句。
【解析】选 **A**)。考查因果关系。第 1 段末句通过 but 转折指出，大多数学生和家长并没有意识到学校提供提前决定背后的动机（motives for offering early decision），也就是学校为什么要提供提前决定；接着第 2 段首句给出了答案：提前决定，既然它是有约束力的，就使得学校可以将合适的学生填充到他们的班级中（fill their classes with qualified students），由此可知学校提供提前选择的目的是想获得合适的生源，故答案为 A)。

细节归纳

63. What is said to be ***the problem*** with early decision for students?（什么被看作是提前决定给学生带来的问题？）
A) It makes their application process more complicated.（它使得他们的申请过程更加复杂。——未提及）
B) It places too high a demand on their research ability.（它对他们的研究能力提出了过高的要求。——未提及）
C) It allows them little time to make informed decisions.（它使得他们没有时间做出知情的决定。）
D) It exerts much more psychological pressure on them.（它给他们造成了更多的心理压力。——未提及）
【定位】根据题干中的 the problem 定位到第 3 段首句。
【解析】选 **C**)。考查细节理解。第 3 段首句指出，问题（the problem）是这一过程有效地缩短了学生做出他们到那时为止一生中最重要的一项决定的时间窗（shortens the window of time students … make … decisions）；接着第 2 句又指出，提前决定（early decision）将学生决定选择哪所大学的时间提前了 6 个月，而这段时间能够被用来做更多的调查、走访，从而做出一个可以说更为知情的决定（make a more informed decision）。归纳可知，提前决定给学生带来的问题就是它使得学生做选择的时间提前，从而使他们没有时间做出知情的决定，故答案为 C)。

细节归纳

64. ***Why*** are some people ***opposed*** to early decision?（为什么一些人反对提前决定？）
A) It interferes with students' learning in high school.（它影响学生在高中的学习。——未提及）
B) It is biased against students at ordinary high schools.（它对于那些普通高中的学生不利。——未提及）
C) It causes unnecessary confusion among college applicants.（它在大学申请者当中引起不必要的困惑。——未提及）
D) It places students from lower-income families at a disadvantage.（它使低收入家庭的学生处于劣势。）
【定位】根据题干中的 why, opposed 定位到第 5 段末句。
【解析】选 **D**)。考查因果关系。第 5 段第 2 句指出，使用提前决定的学生往往是那些已经收到了高质量大学招生指南的学生，通常是因为这些学生来自拥有更多特权的背景阶层（a result of coming from a more privileged background）；接着第 3 句即末句指出，就这一点而言（in this regard），我们就有理由反对提前决定（there's an argument

done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, the early-decision system needlessly and prematurely narrows the field of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options

综合推断

against early decision），因为（as）来自低收入家庭的学生（students from lower-income families）不太可能获得招生指南来确定那些经常令人困惑的提早决定的最后期限（less likely to … navigate … early deadlines）。归纳可知，一些人反对提前决定，是因为它的优势大部分都由特权阶层的学生享有，而却使那些来自低收入家庭的学生陷入劣势，故答案为 D)。

65. What does the author advise college applicants to do?（作者建议大学申请者做什么？）

A) Refrain from competing with students from privileged families.（避免和那些特权家庭的学生竞争。——未提及）

B) Avoid choosing early decision unless they are fully prepared.（除非做了充分的准备否则不要选择提前决定。）

C) Find sufficient information about their favorite schools.（找到有关他们喜欢的大学的充足信息。——针对最后一段中有关“是否做了充足调研”的相关信息设置的干扰）

D) Look beyond the few supposedly thrilling options.（把眼光放到那些可能令人激动的选择之外。——针对最后一段末句末尾处设置的干扰）

【定位】本题题干中没有特别明显的定位信息，但本题为最后一题，故我们将阅读重点放到最后一段。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查作者建议。第 6 段即最后一段作者首先指出，已经做了调研并确信（have done their research and are confident）有一所学校是他们非常渴望进入的那些学生，应该申请提前决定（should… apply under early decision ）；接着通过 but 转折指出，但是对于还没有做足够的调研（haven't yet done enough research），或是对于最喜欢哪所学校还在不断地改变想法的学生（constantly changing their minds），提前决定政策不必要地而且过早地缩小了可能的选择领域（narrows the field of possibility）。由此可推知，作者是建议如果没有做好充足的准备就不要选择提前决定，故答案为 B)。

【难句分析】

1. When students become too fixated on a particular school early in the admissions process, **that fixation can lead to** severe **disappointment** if they don't get in or, if they do, **the possibility** that they are now bound to go to a school that, given time for further reflection, may not actually be right for them.（第 4 段末句） **【分析】**并列复合句，黑体部分是两个分句的主干。本句结构比较复杂，包含好几个层次的从句。第一层是 when 引导的时间状语从句，其对应的主句是由 or 连接的两个并列主从复合句；两个并列的主从复合句中，各包含一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。后一句并列的主从复合句的主句部分是一个省略成分，只包含一个主语 the possibility，恢复完整的话可能是一个 there be 句型，即 there is the possibility that…。the possibility 后面跟的是 that 引导的同位语从句；该同位语从句中又包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 a school；该定语从句中，现在分词短语 given time…是插入语，做条件状语。	2. But for students who haven't yet done enough research, or who are still constantly changing their minds on favorite schools, **the** early-decision **system** needlessly and prematurely **narrows the field** of possibility just at a time when students should be opening themselves to a whole range of thrilling options.（第 6 段末句） **【分析】**主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。介词短语 for students…做状语；其中包含由 or 连接的两个并列的由 who 引导的定语从句。介词短语 at a time when …是时间状语，其中 when 引导定语从句，修饰 time。

【参考译文】

1 [61]提前决定——你申请了一所学校，录取就有了约束力——似乎对于紧张的申请者来说是一个不错的选择。学校会接收更高比例的提前决定申请者，那就是说你有了更大的被录取机会。而且如果你被录取了，你到 12 月就可以完成整个令人痛苦的过程了。但是，大多数学生和家长并没有意识到学校提供提前决定背后的动机。

2 [62]提前决定，既然它是有约束力的，就使得学校可以将合适的学生填充到他们的班级中；它使得录取委员会可以挑选那些特别要求进入他们大学的学生，并且让他们可以了解哪些学生会来他们大学。这也给学校带来了更高的新生入学率，这经常被用作衡量大学的选择能力和受欢迎程度的一种方式。

3 [63①]问题是这一过程有效地缩短了学生做出他们到那时为止一生中最重要的一项决定的时间窗。在正常录取的情况下，毕业班的学生直到 5 月 1 日才不得不选择要上哪所学校；[63②]提前决定有效地将这个时间提前了 6 个月，而这 6 个月能够被用来走访更多的学校、做更多的调研、和目前的在校生和校友交谈，从而做出一个可以说更为知情的决定。

4 坦白来说，美国拥有数量惊人的杰出大学，对于任何一个学生，都有大量的学校非常适合他们。当学生在招生的早期就过于专注于某一所学校时，假使他们最终没有被录取，那种专注可能会令他们非常失望，或者，假使他们被录取了，而如果再多点时间认真思考的话，他们就可能会发现现在就确定要去的这所学校或许其实并不适合他们。

5 就提前决定所提供的真正的录取优势而言，那种优势很大程度上被那些已经拥有大量优势的学生享有。[64]使用提前决定的学生往往是那些已经收到了高质量大学招生指南的学生，通常是因为这些学生来自拥有更多特权的背景阶层。就这一点而言，我们就有理由反对提前决定，因为来自低收入家庭的学生不太可能获得招生指南来确定那些经常令人困惑的提早决定的最后期限。

6 已经做了调研并确信有一所学校是他们非常渴望进入的那些学生，在目前的体制下，可能应该申请提前决定。[65]但是对于还没有做足够的调研，或是对于最喜欢哪所学校还在不断地改变想法的学生，提前决定政策不必要地而且过早地缩小了可能的选择领域，而这恰恰是在学生应该放开自己去迎接各种各样的激动选择的时候。

Part IV Translation

①2011 年是中国城市化（urbanization）进程中的历史性时刻，其城市人口首次超过农村人口。②在未来 20 年里，预计约有 3.5 亿农村人口将移居到城市。③如此规模的城市发展对城市交通来说既是挑战，也是机遇。④中国政府一直提倡“以人为本”的发展理念，强调人们以公交而不是私家车出行。⑥它还号召建设“资源节约和环境友好型”社会。⑥有了这个明确的目标，中国城市就可以更好地规划其发展，并把大量投资转向安全、清洁和经济型交通系统的发展上。	①The year of 2011 was **a historic moment** in the process of urbanization in China, **as** its urban population **outnumbered** its rural population for the first time. ②In the next 20 years, **it is estimated that** about 350 million rural population will move to urban areas. ③**Such a large-scale urban development** is both a challenge and an opportunity to the urban transportation. ④The Chinese government **has always advocated** the **"people-oriented"** concept of development, **emphasizing** that people should **travel using public transport instead of private cars**. ⑤It also **calls for** building **"resource-saving and environment-friendly" society**. ⑥**With this clear goal**, Chinese cities can make a better development plan, and **divert a large amount of investment to the development** of safe, clean and economical transportation system.

难点及词汇注释：

句①中，注意“历史性的时刻”应译为 a historic moment，而不是 a historical moment；“其城市人口首次超过农村人口”对前面的句子而言，既是一种原因，也是一种伴随，故我们用 as 引导的从句来表达；此处的“超过”是表示数量上超过，可用动词 outnumber 或 exceed 表达。

句②中，“预计”可译为 It is estimated that…句型。

句③中，“如此规模的城市发展”其实就是“如此大规模的城市发展”，故译为 such a large-scale urban development，注意 such 和形容词一起修饰单数可数名词时的语序。

句④中，“一直提倡”应译为现在完成时态，并用 always 表示“一直”之意；“以人为本”习惯译为 people-oriented；“强调人们……”是对前面句子的进一步说明，故最好译作现在分词短语做状语，即 emphasizing that…；“以公交出行”可译为 travel using public transport，“而不是”译作 instead of，连接并列成分。

句⑤中，“号召”常用短语 call for 表达；“资源节约”习惯译为 resource-saving，“环境友好”习惯译为 environment-friendly。

句⑥中，“有了这个清晰的目标”可译为 with 短语做状语；“把……转向……”可译作 divert… to…或 turn… to…

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题属于图画命题。图中老师让学生解答黑板上的数学题："2+2= "，学生却对老师说"他需要技术支持"，题目中要求结合图画内容讨论"科技对教育是否不可或缺"的问题，由此可判断本文应为对比分析类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段概括描述图画内容，引出主题：科技对教育是否不可或缺；第二段从正反两方面论述科技在教育中的角色；第三段表明立场，提出建议。

【参考范文】

On Whether Technology Is Indispensable in Education

In the picture, we can see [1]facing a very simple maths question on the blackbord, the pupil is asking for tech support from his teacher. [2]The picture vividly depicts today's students' dependence on technology in their study. Many people begin to [3]question whether technology is indispensable in education.

[4]Admittedly, with the help of technology, nowadays both teaching and learning can be done more efficiently. Computers help us do complex calculations faster and more accurately. The Internet [5]makes it easier than before to get access to various information and learning resources. All kinds of electronic devices bring great convenience and fun to the students' study. [6]However, [7①]with the popularity of technology, young students [7②]become increasingly dependent on technology, [8]overlooking the importance of independent thinking, [9]just like the pupil in the picture. It is [10]no doubt very harmful to their development.

[11]Weighing the pros and cons of technology, I think perhaps the best policy is to apply it properly. Alhough it often plays an important role in our study, we should try to [12]avoid being too much dependent on it. In many times [13]it is more advisable to think independently without any tech support.

【亮点点评】

[1] 现在分词短语 facing…做状语，表示"面对……"。
[2] 概述图画反映现象时的常用句式。
[3] 提出质疑时的常用句式。
[4] 表示"不可否认地，应当承认"。
[5]"make+it 形式宾语+*adj.*宾补+to do sth."结构；get access to 表示"获得，可以使用"。
[6] however 转折引出反面论述。
[7] 描述变化时的常用句式，表示"随着技术的普及，……越来越依赖……"。
[8] 现在分词短语 overlooking…做结果状语。
[9] 呼应图画内容。
[10] 表示"无疑"。
[11] 表明立场时的常用短语，表示"权衡利弊"。
[12] 表示"避免过分依赖"。
[13] it 是形式主语，to think…是真正主语；注意 without 的用法。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss whether there is a shortcut to learning. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

"'How To Do Well In School Without Studying' is over there in the fiction section."

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) At a grocery.
B) In a parking lot.
C) In a car showroom.
D) At a fast food restaurant.

综合推断

1. W: Oh, here's a piece of cake and a small coffee for you, sir. The total is 35 yuan. For here, or to go?
M: To go. I'd like to have them in my car. Thank you.
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

女：哦，这是您的蛋糕和小杯咖啡，先生。一共是35元。在这儿吃，还是带走？
男：带走。我想在车里吃。谢谢。
问：对话最有可能发生在哪里？

1.【预测】选项均为地点场所，故本题很可能是问对话发生在哪里，听音时应留意能够体现出地点场景的标志性词语。
【解析】选**D**)。抓住对话中女士话中的cake，coffee，total（总数），35 yuan以及"For here, or to go?"（在这儿吃，还是带走？）即不难判断，本对话最有可能发生在快餐店，故答案为D)。

2. A) Have a little nap after lunch.
B) Get up and take a short walk.
C) Change her position now and then.
D) Stretch her legs before standing up.

同义转述

2. W: Oh, I must have been sitting in the same position too long. My legs have fallen asleep.
M: Shake them a little before you get up.
Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

女：哦，我一定是一个姿势坐太久了。我的腿都麻了。
男：先轻微活动活动再站起来。
问：男士建议女士做什么？

2.【预测】选项均为以动词原形开头，根据命题规律推测，问题很可能是针对某人的打算或建议。
【解析】选**D**)。女士说她腿坐麻了（fallen asleep），男士让女士先让腿稍微动一动再站起来（shake… before… get up），D)正是对男士建议的同义转述，其中stretch对应shake，standing up对应get up。
【点睛】对话中的建议经常会作为设题点，这时问题中往往包含suggest sb. do sth.的结构，因此当选项是以动词原形开头时，该题很可能就是针对对话中的建议而设的。

3. A) The students should practice long-distance running.
B) He doesn't quite believe what the woman says.
C) The students' physical condition is not desirable.
D) He thinks the race is too hard for the students.

综合推断

3. W: It's hard to believe that half the class couldn't complete the 3,000m race, isn't it?
M: I'm afraid that says something about the students' physical fitness.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：班里一半的人都不能跑完3 000米，很难让人相信，是不是？
男：那恐怕说明学生身体素质存在问题。
问：男士的话是什么意思？

3.【预测】选项中重复出现的students以及running, physical condition, race表明，对话可能与学生的身体素质和运动有关。
【解析】选**C**)。女士说班里一半的人都不能跑完3 000米（couldn't complete the 3,000m race），男士说那恐怕说明学生身体素质存在问题（that says something about the students' physical fitness），可见男士认为学生的身体状况不太理想，故答案为C)。

4. A) They do not want to have a baby at present.
B) They cannot afford to get married right now.
C) They are both pursuing graduate studies.
D) They will get their degrees in two years.

同义转述

4. W: Have Lisa and Erik started a family yet? They've been married for two years now.
M: Erik told me that they postponed having children until he gets his doctoral degree.
Q: What do we learn about Lisa and Erik?

女：丽莎和埃里克生孩子了吗？他们已经结婚两年了。
男：埃里克告诉我他们打算推迟生孩子，直到他拿到博士学位。
问：关于丽莎和埃里克，我们了解到什么？

4.【预测】选项中的have a baby, get married提示，They可能指代一对夫妇或恋人；pursuing graduate studies和get their degrees提示，对话中可能会涉及学业问题。
【解析】选**A**)。女士问男士丽莎和埃里克有没有生孩子（started a family），男士说，埃里克告诉他们打算等他拿到博士学位再生孩子（postponed having children），由此可知，丽莎和埃里克现在还不想要孩子，故答案为A)。

5. A) Twins usually have a lot in common.
B) He must have been mistaken for Jack.
C) Jack is certainly not as healthy as he is.
D) He has not seen Jack for quite a few days.

同义转述

5. W: Hi, John. Haven't seen you for quite a few days. I heard from guys at the gym you've been sick. How are you feeling now?
M: They must have confused me with my brother Jack. Anyway, he's feeling better now.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：嗨，约翰，好多天没见了。我听健身房的人说你病了。现在感觉怎么样？
男：他们一定是把我和我哥哥杰克弄混了。不过，他现在好多了。
问：男士的话什么意思？

5. 【预测】选项中的twins，have a lot in common和been mistaken表明，对话可能与双胞胎被误认有关。
【解析】选B)。女士说她听人说男士病了，问男士现在感觉如何，男士说他们一定是把他和他哥哥杰克弄混了（confused me with my brother Jack），B)项正是对男士这句话的同义转述，故为答案。
【点睛】must have done意为"一定……"，表示肯定推测。

6. A) The man will take the woman to the museum.
B) The man knows where the museum is located.
C) The woman is asking the way at the crossroads.
D) The woman will attend the opening of the museum.

综合推断

6. W: Excuse me. Will it take me long to get to the museum that opens to the public recently?
M: No, it's no distance at all. In fact, I'm going in the same direction. Come, and I'll show you the way when we get to the crossroads.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：打扰一下，请问到最近向公众开放的那个博物馆需要花很长时间吗？
男：不需要，没有多远。其实，我和你去同一个方向。一起走吧，到十字路口时我会告诉你怎么走。
问：从对话中，我们了解到什么？

6. 【预测】选项中的the museum以及the man will take the woman / the man knows where和the woman is asking the way表明，对话可能与女士向男士问去博物馆的路有关。
【解析】选B)。女士向男士询问去博物馆是否需要花很长时间（Will it take me long…?），男士说没有多远，并表示自己和女士同路（in the same direction），会给女士指路（show you the way），由此可知男士知道博物馆位于哪里，故答案为B)。

7. A) They cannot ask the guy to leave.
B) The guy has been coming in for years.
C) They should not look down upon the guy.
D) The guy must be feeling extremely lonely.

细节推断

7. M: See that guy over there in the corner. He comes in every Friday night around six and he just sits there for hours.
W: It's odd. But there is not much we can do as long as he orders something to drink.
Q: What does the woman mean?

男：看那边角落里的那个人。他每周五晚上六点左右就会过来，就在那儿一坐好几个小时。
女：真奇怪。不过只要他点了喝的，我们也就只能由着他了。
问：女士的话是什么意思？

7. 【预测】选项中重复出现的the guy以及leave, coming in, look down upon, feeling… lonly表明，对话可能主要是谈论the guy的情况，可能涉及他去某处或他不好的境况。
【解析】选A)。男士告诉女士，坐在角落里的那个人每周五晚上都会到他们店里一坐就好几个小时，女士说只要他点了喝的，他们就做不了什么（there is no much we can do），也就是说他们不能要求那个人离开，故答案为A)。

8. A) Collect timepieces.
B) Learn to mend clocks.
C) Become time-conscious.
D) Keep track of his daily activities.

细节推断

8. W: You certainly have a lot of clocks. There seems to be one in every room.
M: My family gave them to me because I have trouble keeping track of time.
Q: What does the man's family want him to do?

女：你真的有很多钟啊。好像每个房间里都有一个。
男：都是家人送给我的，因为我时间意识很差。
问：男士的家人想要他怎样？

8. 【预测】选项均为以动词原形开头，本题可能考查打算或建议。
【解析】选C)。女士感叹男士有很多钟，男士说都是家人送给他的，因为他时间意识很差（have trouble keeping track of time），由此可知男士的家人希望他增强时间意识，故答案为C)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) It winds its way to the sea.
B) It is eating into its banks.
C) It is quickly rising.
D) It is wide and deep.

细节再现

10. A) Get the trucks over to the other side of the river.
B) Take the equipment apart before being ferried.
C) Reduce the transport cost as much as possible.
D) Try to speed up the operation by any means.

细节再现

11. A) Ask the commander to send a helicopter.
B) Halt the operation until further orders.
C) Cut trees and build rowing boats.
D) Find as many boats as possible.

综合推断

M: Watch it, Mary!
W: What's the matter?
M: This is the end of the road. There's a river just beyond those trees.
W: Another river? I've never seen so many rivers anywhere in my life. Let's go take a look.
M: [9]This river is wide and deep.
W: Yeah, you're sure right about that. We aren't going to be able to put any ordinary bridge across this one.
M: [10①]Do we have to get the trucks over to the other side?
W: [10②]That's what they told me.
M: What about a ferry?
W: That's what we'll have to do if I can't think of anything else. But it'll really slow down the operation.
M: What about flying the equipment over in a helicopter?
W: We'd have to take the big trucks apart and then put them back together again, slower than a ferry, and a lot more expensive.
M: What are you going to do then?
W: Well, I'm beginning to get an idea. Have you ever heard about pontoon bridge?
M: No, what's that?
W: It's a bridge that's supported on boats. The boats are anchored at regular distances and they carry the weight of the bridge.
M: [11①]I guess that might work if you have enough boats, but won't it take a long time to build them?
W: Maybe we can buy them.
M: Buy them?
W: From some of the native villagers. I've seen some fairly big rowing boats.
M: I don't know about that. Most of those boats are pretty light.
W: Yeah, [11②] but if we tied a bunch of them together, they might support a road. Let's find out anyhow.
M: OK.

男：当心，玛丽！
女：怎么了？
男：路到头了。过了那些树有一条河。
女：又有一条河？我一生中从来没在任何地方见过这么多河。我们去看看。
男：[9]这条河又宽又深。
女：是啊，你说的确实是对的。我们没办法在这样的河上建一座普通的桥。
男：[10①]我们一定要把卡车运到河对岸吗？
女：[10②]他们就是这样告诉我的。
男：用渡船运可行吗？
女：如果我想不到其他办法，就只能那么做了。不过这样一来进度就慢了。
男：用直升机把设备运过去怎么样呢？
女：那我们就必须先把大卡车拆开，然后再把它们装回去，那比用渡船还慢，而且费用更高。
男：那你打算怎么办？
女：嗯，我想到一个主意了。你听说过浮桥吗？
男：没有，浮桥是什么？
女：浮桥就是用船来支撑的桥。把船按同样的间距固定住，从而承受桥的重量。
男：[11①]如果你有足够的船的话，我觉得计划就是可行的，但造那么多船不是要花费很长时间吗？
女：或许我们可以买船。
男：买船？
女：就从本地村民手里买。我见过一些挺大的划船。
男：我不太了解。那种船大多很轻。
女：是很轻，[11②]但如果把一批船绑在一起，它们就可以撑起一条路了。无论如何，我们想办法找船吧。
男：好的。

【主题推测】选项中的 its banks, get… the other side of the river, ferried, transport 等词语表明，对话可能与河上运输有关。

9. What do the speakers say about the river beyond the trees?
【预测】选项中 winds… to the sea, its banks, wide and deep 表明，it 可能指某条河流。
【解析】选 D)。对话中男士明确提到，这条河又宽又深（wide and deep），故答案为 D)。

10. What were the speakers told to do?
【预测】选项中的 get… to the other side of the river，before ferried, transport cost 和 speed up the operation 表明，本题与运送货物的行为有关。
【解析】选 A)。对话中男士问女士是不是一定得把卡车运到河对岸（get the trucks over to the other side），女士回答说他们就是那样告诉她的（That's what they told me），由此可知说话者被告知要把卡车运到河对岸，故答案为 A)。
【点睛】对话中一问一答处经常会设题，听音时要留意。

11. What did the speakers decide to do finally?
【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，本题又是最后一题，故很可能考查建议、打算或决定。
【解析】选 D)。对话中女士说想利用浮桥（pontoon bridge），男士说如果有足够的船的话（if you have enough boats），计划就是可行的。对话结尾处女士说，如果把一批船绑在一起就可以撑起一条路，无论如何，开始找船吧（Let's find out anyhow），综合可知，说话者最后决定尽可能多找一些船，故答案为 D)。
【点睛】对话结尾处常会做出决定，是设题的重点，听音时需留意。

Conversation Two

W: Did your father encourage you to climb Mt. Qomolangma?

M: No. [12] I even asked him to pull some strings so that I could climb with an Indian expedition, and he flatly said no. He climbed so that we wouldn't have to.

W: Did you climb any mountains with him when you were a kid?

M: Mt. BC Roy, a training peak.

W: What did he say at the top?

M: He didn't talk much, but from his smile I could see he was proud.

W: The Sherpa view of climbing is different from the western view?

M: [13] We Sherpas believe that mountains are places where the Gods live, especially Mt. Qomolangma. Before we climb, we perform religious ceremonies to ask God for permission and safe passage. Sherpas don't have any interest in climbing mountains. Mostly they climb as a necessity, to make money, but [14] the western world looks at Mt. Qomolangma as another rock and says, "Wow, this is the highest mountain. Let's go conquer it." You don't conquer Mt. Qomolangma. You go on Mt. Qomolangma. Just as if you are crawling into your mother's lap.

W: Let's talk about the day you reached the summit of Mt. Qomolangma.

M: My desire to climb Mt. Qomolangma grew even more after my father died in 1986. I wanted to climb to understand him. Throughout the whole climb I thought about it. [15] On the final day, I felt my father was pulling or pushing me, because I didn't know where this energy came from. When I finally got to the top, I cried. I could see my dad there with a big smile.

12. A) Help him join an Indian expedition. 同义转述
B) Talk about his climbing experiences.
C) Give up mountain climbing altogether.
D) Save money to buy climbing equipment.

13. A) He was very strict with his children.
B) He climbed mountains to earn a living.
C) He had an unusual religious background. 同义转述
D) He was the first to conquer Mt. Qomolangma.

14. A) They are like humans.
B) They are sacred places.
C) They are to be protected.
D) They are to be conquered. 同义转述

15. A) It was his father's training that pulled him through.
B) It was a milestone in his mountain climbing career.
C) It was his father who gave him the strength to succeed. 同义转述
D) It helped him understand the Sherpa view of mountains.

女：你父亲鼓励你攀登珠穆朗玛峰吗？

男：不。[12]我甚至曾经请他帮忙找找关系，让我能和一支印度探险队一起攀登，他断然拒绝了。他攀登过，所以我们就不必去了。

女：你小时候和父亲一起爬过山吗？

男：罗伊山，一个用于训练的山峰。

女：在山顶上他对你说了什么呢？

男：他没说太多话，但从他的微笑中我能看出他很骄傲。

女：夏尔巴人对登山的看法与西方人不同么？

男：[13]我们夏尔巴人认为山峰是众神的住所，尤其是珠穆朗玛峰。攀登之前，我们会举行宗教仪式，请求神的同意和安全庇佑。夏尔巴人对爬山并不感兴趣。人们大多出于必要才爬山，是为了挣钱，[14]而西方人则把珠穆朗玛峰视为又一块巨石，他们会说："哇！这是最高的山峰，我们去征服它吧。"人们不是征服珠穆朗玛峰，而是登上珠穆朗玛峰，就像爬上母亲的大腿一样。

女：我们来说说你登上珠穆朗玛峰峰顶的那天吧。

男：1986 年父亲去世后，我想要攀登珠穆朗玛峰的渴望变得更加强烈。我想通过攀登来理解他。在整个攀登过程中我一直在思考这一点。[15]到了最后一天，我感到像是父亲在拉着我或推着我，因为我不知道自己哪儿来的那股力量。当我最终登上顶峰时，我哭了。我仿佛看到父亲就在那里，脸上带着大大的微笑。

【主题推测】选项中多次出现的 climbing/ climbed/ mountain climbing 表明，对话应该与登山有关。

12. What did the man ask his father to do?

【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，结合其中的 climbing experiences, equipment 等词推测，本题可能考查与登山有关的行为活动。

【解析】选 **A**)。对话中男士说他曾经请父亲帮忙找关系（pull strings）让他能和印度探险队一起去攀登珠穆朗玛峰（climb with an Indian expedition），即请求父亲帮他加入印度探险队，故答案为 A)。

13. What do we learn about the man's father from the conversation?

【预测】选项均是对 He 的情况的描述，结合其中的 climbed mountains, conquer Mt. Qomolangma 推测，He 很可能是一名登山人。

【解析】选 **C**)。对话中男士说，他们夏尔巴人认为山峰是众神的住所，尤其是珠穆朗玛峰。攀登之前，他们会举行宗教仪式（perform religious ceremonies），请求神的同意和安全庇佑。由此可知，他父亲有特别的宗教背景，故答案为 C)。

14. How do westerners view mountains according to the man?

【预测】选项均是对 they 的描述，结合其中的 sacred places/ to be protected 以及之前对对话主题的推测可推知，they 很可能指代山脉。

【解析】选 **D**)。对话中男士提到，西方人把珠穆朗玛峰视为一块巨石，他们会说："哇！这是最高峰，我们去征服它吧。"由此可知，西方人认为山峰是用来征服的，故答案为 D)。

15. What does the man say about his climb to the summit of Mt. Qomolangma?

【预测】选项中的 pulled him through，milestone in his mountain climbing career，gave him the strength, helped him understand 等表明，本题可能与某次登山经历对某人的影响有关。

【解析】选 **C**)。对话结尾男士提到，他想通过攀登珠峰来理解父亲，到了最后一天，他感到像是父亲在拉他或推他（my father was pulling or pushing me），他不知道哪来的那股力量（where this energy came from）。由此可知，是父亲给了他成功的力量，故答案为 C)。

Section B

Passage One

[16] There are a few differences in the organization of memorandums and letters. Memorandums and letters differ somewhat in appearance. To and from, replace a letter's inside address and signature block, for example. Further, letters are usually sent outside the organization, while memorandums are usually internal messages. As internal messages, memorandums tend to be more informal, and more direct than their letter counterparts.

[17]One survey of 800 business people showed they spent from 21% to 38% of their time writing memorandums. There must be a lot of executives overwhelmed by the number of memorandums they received. As a result, [18] competition for the readers' time places importance on directness and clarity in memorandums. So perhaps even more so than with letters. Memorandums should start with a statement of the purpose early in the message. Memorandums also need special visual treatment: Keep paragraphs short, much like newspaper articles. Computers increasingly aid mid- and upper-level managers who prepare their own memorandums without secretarial help. If you prepare your own correspondence, realize the importance of dating your messages. Knowing precisely when you recommended, ordered, signed, or asked about something often is crucial. Computers often can date information for you easily.

Another characteristic that can set memorandums apart from letters is the inclusion of humor. When the internal message is light-hearted and relatively unimportant, humor in a memorandum can distinguish its offer as a person with personality and depth. [19] As long as the humor is on target, does not embarrass others, is not overdone, and is not too frequent, it can reflect positively on its author.

16. A) By reviewing what he has said previously. 细节推断
B) By comparing memorandums with letters.
C) By showing a memorandum's structure.
D) By analyzing the organization of a letter.

17. A) They spent a lot of time writing memorandums. 细节再现
B) They seldom read a memorandum through to the end.
C) They placed emphasis on the format of memorandums.
D) They ignored many of the memorandums they received.

18. A) Style and wording.
B) Structure and length.
C) Directness and clarity. 细节再现
D) Simplicity and accuracy.

19. A) Accurate dating.
B) Professional look.
C) Direct statement of purpose.
D) Inclusion of appropriate humor. 同义转述

[16]备忘录和信件在结构上有些区别。备忘录和信件在呈现形式上有所不同。比如，备忘录的接收者和发出者取代了信件的内置地址和签名。此外，信件通常要寄到组织外部，而备忘录通常是内部信息。作为内部信息，备忘录往往不如信件那么正式，而且比信件更加直接。

[17]一项针对800名商业人士的调查显示，他们花费21%～38%的时间来写备忘录。一定有许多高管被他们所收到的大量的备忘录弄得焦头烂额。因此，[18]为了给阅读者节省时间，备忘录表达直接和清晰十分重要。这两点之于备忘录或许比之于信件更加重要。备忘录应当在开头就写明目的。备忘录还需要进行特殊的视觉处理：段落要简短，就像报刊文章那样。对于那些不需秘书帮忙而自己写备忘录的中高层管理者来说，计算机起了很了很大的帮助。如果你要写信，要注意标明时间的重要性。明确何时建议、订货、签字或询问某事通常都是至关重要的。计算机往往能够轻而易举地帮助我们记录这些信息的时间。

备忘录与信件的另一个不同之处在于幽默感。当内部信息比较轻松并且相对不那么重要时，备忘录中的幽默感就能凸显一个人的个性和深度。[19]只要幽默用对了地方，不令他人尴尬，不过分，而且不是太频繁使用，它就能反映出作者积极正面的形象。

【主题推测】选项中多次出现的 memorandums, letters 以及 structure, organization, format, style 等词语提示，本文可能主要关于备忘录和信件的结构和写作特点。

16. How does the speaker start his talk?

【预测】选项均为 by doing 形式，本题很可能考查做某事的方式或方法。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文开头提到，备忘录和信件在结构上有些区别（differences in the organization of memorandums and letters），备忘录和信件在呈现形式上也有所不同（differ somewhat in appearance）。由此可知，说话者是以备忘录和信件的对比来开始演讲的。

【点睛】短文的开头经常交代主题，是设题的重点，听音时要特别关注。

17. What did the survey of 800 business people show?

【预测】选项中的 they spent/read/placed/ignored 以及 memorandum 表明，本题很可能考查一类人在读写备忘录方面的做法或习惯。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，一项针对 800 名商业人士的调查显示，他们花费 21%至38%的时间来写备忘录（spent from 21% to 38% of their time writing memorandums），也就是说他们花费许多时间来写备忘录，故答案为 A)。

18. What does the speaker say is most important in memorandum writing?

【预测】选项均为写作的某方面要素，本题很可能是问哪方面更重要或更关注哪一方面。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，为了给接收者节省时间，备忘录的直白和清晰十分重要（places importance on directness and clarity），故答案为 C)。

19. What characteristic of a memorandum can make readers think highly of its writer?

【预测】选项均为写作的特点，听音时留意几个选项的关键词语，并注意听清问题。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文结尾提到，备忘录与信件的另一个不同之处在于其幽默感，最后一句指出，幽默要用对了地方（the humor is on target），不令他人尴尬，不过分，而且不是太频繁使用，它就能反映出作者积极正面的形象，也就是说，备忘录中适当的幽默能使读者对作者给予高度评价，故答案为 D)。

【点睛】短文结尾处常会设题，听音时要重点记录。

Passage Two

20. A) They give top priority to their work efficiency.
B) They make an effort to lighten their workload.
C) They never change work habits unless forced to.
D) They try hard to make the best use of their time.

21. A) Self-confidence.
B) Sense of duty.
C) Work efficiency.
D) Passion for work.

22. A) They are addicted to playing online games.
B) They try to avoid work whenever possible.
C) They find no pleasure in the work they do.
D) They simply have no sense of responsibility.

综合推断

At school and at work, I have noticed that people have different kinds of work habits. Some people are collaborators who like to work in groups. They find that doing a project with someone else makes the job more pleasant and the load lighter. [20①] Collaborators never work alone unless they are forced to.

综合推断

A second category I have noticed is the advice seeker. An advice seeker does the bulk of her work alone but frequently looks to others for advice. When this worker has reached the crucial point in her project, she may show it to a classmate or a co-worker just to get another opinion. [21①] Getting the advice of others makes this worker feel secure about her project as it takes shape.

细节再现

Another type of worker I have noticed is the slacker. [22] A slacker tries to avoid work whenever possible. If he seems to be busy at the computer, he is probably playing a game online and if he is writing busily, he is probably making his grocery list. Slackers will do anything except the work they are paid to do.

综合推断

The final type of worker is the loner. This type of worker prefers working alone. [21②] This type of worker has confidence in his ability and he is likely to feel that collaboration is a waste of time. [20②] Loners work with others only when they are forced to.

综合推断

Collaborators, advice seekers, slackers and loners have different work styles, but each knows the work habits that help him or her to get the job done.

无论在学校里还是在工作中，我观察到人们有着不同类型的工作习惯。有些人是喜欢团队协作的合作者。他们觉得与他人合作会使工作变得更愉快，也更轻松。[20①]合作者从来不单独工作，除非被逼无奈。

我观察到的第二类工作者是建议寻求者。建议寻求者会独立完成大部分工作，但常常向他人征求建议。当工作到了关键时刻，她便会告知同学或同事以得到建议。[21①]得到别人的建议让她在项目形成的过程中获取安全感。

我观察到的另一类工作者是偷懒者。[22]偷懒者会尽可能地逃避工作。如果他看起来像是在电脑前忙得不可开交，那他可能是正在上网玩游戏，如果他正奋笔疾书，那他可能是正在写食品购物清单。偷懒者什么都做，唯独不做付他们薪水的工作。

最后一类工作者则是孤独者。这类工作者喜欢独立工作。[21②]这类工作者对自己的能力有信心，他可能觉得合作是浪费时间。[20②]孤独者只有在被逼无奈时才会与他人共事。

合作者、建议寻求者、偷懒者和孤独者有不同的工作风格，但他们都掌握了能帮助他们完成工作的工作习惯。

【主题推测】选项中多次出现 they, work 以及 work efficiency, workload, work habits, duty, passion for work 等与工作相关的词语表明，本文可能主要谈论的是某一类人的工作情况或特点。

20. What do collaborators and loners have in common?

【预测】选项中 give top priority to work efficiency，never change work habits 等表明，本题可能考查 they 的工作习惯或特点。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文一共介绍了四种类型的工作者，第一类是合作者（collaborators）：合作者从不单独工作，除非被逼无奈（unless they are forced to）。第四类是孤独者（loners）：孤独者只有在被逼无奈时（when they are forced to）才会与他人共事。综合可知，二者的共同之处在于除非被逼无奈，否则他们不会改变工作习惯。

【点睛】当短文中对某事物进行列举介绍时，要注意对列举的各个类别进行分别记录，当问题是针对异同点的比较时，就可以根据笔记对号入座。

21. In what aspect does an advice seeker differ greatly from a loner?

【预测】选项均为工作中的要素，听音时注意记录与这些要素相关的信息，并注意听清问题内容。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文在介绍建议寻求者（advice seeker）时提到，建议寻求者常常向他人征求建议，这会让他们对工作更有把握（Getting the advice… feel secure)；短文在介绍孤独者（loner）时提到，孤独者对自己的能力很有信心（confidence），他们会觉得合作是浪费时间（collaboration is a waste of time)，对比发现，二者在工作自信心方面有很大差异，故答案为 A)。

【点睛】本题难度较大，不仅要求考生在听音时抓住各个类别工作者的特点，还需要对比分析出两个类别之间的不同点。

22. What do we learn about slackers?

【预测】选项中的 addicted to… game, avoid work, find no pleasure, no sense of responsibility 表明，本题很可能是问某一类人在工作中的喜好或表现

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中介绍的第三类工作者是偷懒者（slacker），短文中提到，偷懒者会尽可能地逃避工作（avoid work whenever possible），B)是对原文内容的再现。

Passage Three

23. A) He lost all his property.
B) He was sold to a circus.
C) He was forced into slavery.
D) He ran away from his family.

24. A) A carpenter.
B) A businessman.
C) A master of his.
D) A black drummer.

25. A) It named its town hall after Solomon Northup.
B) It declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day.
C) It freed all blacks in the town from slavery.
D) It hosted a reunion for the Northup family.

同义转述

Before the Civil War, if you were black and born a free man, you could still be forced into slavery. That's what happened to Solomon Northup. Northup was born a free man in Minerva, New York, in 1808. He was a carpenter and talented drummer. In 1834, he and his wife moved to Saratoga Springs, New York, where they had three children. [23①] In 1841, Northup met two men who claimed to be from a circus. Because he needed the money, Northup agreed to join them as a drummer in Washington, D.C. [23②]Once they reached Washington, however, the men drugged, chained, robbed, and sold him to a slave trader. Northup was shipped south to New Orleans, along with other slaves, where he was sold in a slave market. He spent the next 12 years as a slave, working for three masters. Northup worked hard and endured much cruelty, but he was always looking for the chance to escape or contact his family and friends in New York. Finally, in 1852, [24] Northup befriended Samuel Bass, a Canadian carpenter. With his help, Northup sent a letter to his friends in New York. Through the help of his friends, he regained his freedom in 1853. Northup returned to New York, where he was finally reunited with his family. Northup has many descendants, who gathered together in Saratoga Springs on July 24, 1999, for a tribute to their ancestor. [25] The town of Saratoga Springs declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day to remember the suffering of Northup and other African-Americans who lived as slaves.

细节再现

细节再现

美国内战之前，如果你是黑人，并且生为自由人，你也仍然有可能被迫沦为奴隶。那样的事就发生在了所罗门·诺瑟普的身上。1808年，诺瑟普作为一个自由人在纽约州的密涅瓦出生。他是一名木匠，还是一名很有才华的鼓手。1834年，他和妻子搬到了纽约州的萨拉托加矿泉城，在那里他们生育了三个孩子。[23①]1841年，诺瑟普遇到了两个自称在马戏团工作的人。因为需要钱，诺瑟普答应和他们一起到华盛顿做一名鼓手。[23②]然而，他们一到华盛顿，那两个人就给他下了药，用锁链把他拴了起来，抢了他的东西，之后把他卖给了奴隶贩子。诺瑟普和其他奴隶一起被运到了南部的新奥尔良，并在那里的奴隶市场被卖掉。在接下来的12年，他作为奴隶，服侍过三位主人。他辛苦地工作，忍受着残酷的虐待，但他一直在寻找机会逃跑或与在纽约的家人和朋友取得联系。终于，1852年，[24]诺瑟普与一位加拿大木匠塞缪尔·巴斯成为朋友。在他的帮助下，诺瑟普给纽约的朋友寄了一封信。通过朋友们的帮助，他于1853年重获自由。诺瑟普回到了纽约，在那里他终于与家人团聚。诺瑟普有许多后代，他们于1999年7月24日相聚在萨拉托加矿泉城，纪念他们的祖先。[25]萨拉托加矿泉城宣布7月24日为所罗门·诺瑟普日，以此纪念诺瑟普以及其他沦为奴隶的非裔美国人曾遭受的苦难。

【主题推测】选项中的 lost，was sold，was forced，slavery，blacks 以及 24 题中的职业名称表明，本文可能与某人的不幸遭遇和职业有关，可能涉及黑人奴隶。

23. What happened to Solomon Northup in 1841?

【预测】选项主语 He 以及 lost… property, was sold,was forced into slavery 表明，本题很可能是考查 He 过去的不幸遭遇，听音时留意选项中的关键词语。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，1841 年，诺瑟普跟随两个人到了华盛顿，那两个人给他下了药，用锁链把他拴了起来，抢了他的东西，之后把他卖给了奴隶贩子，之后他被运到南方，在奴隶市场被卖掉。由此可知，1841 年，诺瑟普被迫沦为了奴隶，故答案为 C)。

【点睛】人物故事类的短文中经常会涉及年代线索，听音时要注意记录什么时间发生了什么事。另外，but，however 等转折处是设题的重点，听音时要注意记录。

24. Who helped Northup regain contact with his friends?

【预测】选项均为表示职业身份的名词短语，本题可能考查某人的职业或身份。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，诺瑟普与一位加拿大木匠（a Canadian carpenter）塞缪尔·巴斯成为朋友（befriended），在他的帮助下（with his help），诺瑟普给纽约的朋友寄了一封信，由此可知诺瑟普是通过一位木匠与他的朋友重新取得了联系，故答案为 A)。

25. What did the town of Saratoga Springs do?

【预测】选项 A)中的 its town hall 表明，it 应该是一个镇子。结合 It named/ declared/ freed/ hosted 推测，本题很可能考查某个城镇做了什么。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中提到，萨拉托加矿泉城宣布 7 月 24 日为所罗门·诺瑟普日（declared July 24 Solomon Northup Day），B)是对此的原文再现。

Section C

Intolerance is the art of ignoring any views that differ from your own. It (26) manifests itself in hatred, stereotypes, prejudice and (27) discrimination. Once it intensifies in people, intolerance is nearly impossible to overcome. But why would anyone want to be labeled intolerant? Why would people want to be (28) uninformed about the world around them? Why would one want to be part of the problem in America, instead of the solution?

There are many explanations for intolerant attitudes, some (29) dating back to childhood. It is likely that intolerant folks grew up (30) imitating intolerant parents and the cycle of prejudice has simply continued for (31) generations. Perhaps intolerant people are so set in their ways that they find it easier to ignore anything that might not (32) conform to their limited view of life. Or maybe intolerant students have simply never been (33) exposed to anyone different from themselves. But none of these reasons is an excuse for allowing the intolerance to continue.

Intolerance should not be confused with disagreement. It is, of course, possible to disagree with an opinion without being intolerant of it. If you understand a belief but still don't believe in that specific belief, that's fine. You are (34) entitled to your opinion. As a matter of fact, (35) knowledgeable *dissenters*（持异议者）are important for any belief. If we all believed the same things, we would never grow, and we would never learn about the world around us. Intolerance does not stem from disagreement. It stems from fear. And fear stems from ignorance.

偏执是一种忽视所有不同意见的态度。它(26)表现为仇恨、老套、偏见和(27)歧视。偏执一旦在人们身上变得强烈，将几乎无法被克服。但是为什么有人愿意被贴上偏执的标签呢？为什么有人愿意对周围的世界(28)一无所知呢？为什么在美国有人会想要成为问题的一部分，而不是其解决办法的一部分呢？

对偏执态度的形成有很多种解释，一些要(29)追溯到童年时期。偏执的人很可能在成长过程中(30)模仿了偏执的父母，于是这种偏见就不断循环了(31)一代又一代。或许，偏执的人太过于被限定在自己的行为方式内，他们发觉忽视那些可能不(32)符合他们局限的人生观的事情更容易些。或许，偏执的学生只是从来没有(33)接触过与自己不同的人。但是这些都不能成为任由偏执继续发展的借口。

偏执不应该与异议混为一谈。当然，即便不偏执，也可能不同意某种观点。如果你理解某种观念但并不认同它，也是可以的。你(34)有权坚持自己的观点。事实上，(35)知识渊博的持异议者对任何一种观念都非常重要。如果我们所有人都相信相同的事情，那么我们永远不会成长，也永远无法了解周围的世界。偏执并不来源于异议。它源于恐惧。而恐惧来源于无知。

26.【预测】分析句子结构可知，空格所在句缺少谓语，结合前后的一般现在时态和句子的主语 it 和宾语 itself 可推测，所填词语很可能为及物动词（词组）的第三人称单数形式。空前的 It 代指 intolerance，结合它与 hatred, stereotypes, prejudice 的关系分析，本句很可以说的是偏执的“表现”形式。

【点睛】听音前注意通过分析空格所在句子结构来推测所填词语可能的词性和成分。

27.【预测】所填词语与 hatred, stereotypes, prejudice 并列，故所填词语也应该是名词，并在含义上与“仇恨、老套、偏见”相关。

28.【预测】空前的系动词 be 和空后的介词 about 提示，所填词语很可能为形容词或分词形式，与 about 构成合理搭配。

29.【预测】空前是一个做结构完整的句子，结合 some (29)____children 这一结构推测，空格所在部分应该是分词的独立结构作状语，some 为分词的逻辑主语，children 为分词的逻辑宾语，故所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的现在分词形式。

30.【预测】空前的 grew up 为句子的谓语，但其为不及物动词词组，不能与空后的 intolerant parents 构成动宾关系，再结合句意推测，所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的现在分词形式，与 intolerant parents 构成动宾关系，共同充当句子的状语。

31.【预测】空前的介词 for 提示，所填词语应为名词（词组）。结合动词 continued 以及句意推测，此处很可能是表示这种偏见的循环持续的“时间”。

32.【预测】空前的 might not 和空后的名词短语 their limited view of life 提示，所填词语应为及物动词（词组）原形。此处是讲偏执的人的特点，故他们应该是会忽视不“符合”他们人生观的事情，故所填词语可能是表示类似“符合”之类的含义。

【点睛】注意结合上下文推测空格所在句可能表达的含义，从而推测所填词语的可能含义。

33.【预测】空前的系动词 been 和空后的介词 to 提示，所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的分词形式，并能与 to 构成合理的搭配。

34.【预测】空前的系动词 are 和空后的名词 your opinion 提示，所填词语很可能是“形容词/分词+介词”的形式。尽管从结构上来看，此处也有可能是动词的进行时，但从上下文的意思来看，此处不太可能使用进行时。

35.【预测】空后的名词 dissenters 是句子的主语，故所填词语很可能是形容词做定语，修饰 dissenters。

26.【答案】manifests，动词原形，意为“显示，表明”。

27.【答案】discrimination，不可数名词，意为“歧视”。

28.【答案】uninformed，形容词原形，意为“无知的”。

29.【答案】dating back to，动词词组的现在分词形式，意为“追溯到……”。

30.【答案】imitating，动词的现在分词形式，意为“模仿”。

31.【答案】generations,可数名词复数，意为“几代人，世代”。

32.【答案】conform to，动词词组原形，意为“符合，遵守”。

33.【答案】exposed，动词的过去分词形式，be exposed to 为惯用搭配，意为“接触，暴露于”。

34.【答案】entitled to，动词词组的过去分词形式，be entitled to 为惯用搭配，意为“有权，有资格”。

35.【答案】knowledgeable，形容词原形，意为“知识渊博的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要阐述了英国查尔斯王子在环境保护方面的一些具有前瞻性的观点以及人们对他在环保方面的言行所持的态度。第 1 段总体介绍查尔斯王子前卫的环保观点以及世人对他观点的不理解。第 2、3 段分别以查尔斯王子对农业和气候变化的观点为例来说明其观点颇具先见之明。第 4 段指出查尔斯王子的环保观点正逐渐得到国际上的认可和证明。

【词性归类】名　词：B) eccentric 古怪的人　C) environmentalist 环保主义者　D) expeditions 探险，远征　E) impact 影响，冲击　F) notions 想法，观点，概念　I) recognition 承认，认可　K) subordinate 下级，从属　M) throne 王位，宝座

动　词：A) conform 符合，遵照　E) impact 对……造成影响　J) respond 回应，答复　K) subordinate 使从属于，把……列于次要地位　L) suppressing 镇压，封锁，抑制　O) urging 敦促，鼓动，竭力主张

形容词：B) eccentric 古怪的，反常的　G) organic 有机的，有机种植的　K) subordinate 下级的，次要的，从属的

副　词：H) originally 起初，本来　N) unnaturally 异常地，不合乎自然规律地

His future subjects have not always treated the Prince of Wales with the respect one might expect. They laughed aloud in 1986 when the heir to the British (36) throne told a TV reporter that he talked to his plants at his country house, Highgrove, to stimulate their growth. The Prince was being humorous — "My sense of humor will get me into trouble one day," he said to his *aides*（随从）— but listening to Charles Windsor can indeed prove

威尔士亲王未来的臣民们并非总是给予他应有的尊重。1986 年，当这位英国(36)王位的继承人告诉电视台记者他会对自己在海格洛夫庄园的植物讲话以促进它们的生长时，招致了人们的大声嘲笑。亲王这是在展现自己的幽默感——他曾对随从说道：“总有一天我的幽默感会给我惹上麻烦。”——但事实证明，听查尔斯·温莎的讲话确实令人兴奋。这位皇家

36.【解析】选 **M**)。分析句子结构可知，the heir to the British __36__是 when 引导的时间状语从句的主语，其中 to the British __36__做后置定语，修饰 the heir“继承人”，故本空应该填名词，the British 是该名词的限定语。由上下文可知，本句中的 the heir to the British __36__指的就是上一句中的 the Prince of Wales“威尔士亲王”，结合常识不难得知，符合此处语义要求的名词应该是 M) throne “王位”，the heir of the British throne 表示“英国王位的继承人”。

【点睛】注意通过分析句子结构来推测所填词的形式，从而缩小选择范围。

37.【解析】选 **C**)。分析句子结构可知，The royal __37__是句中的主语，再结合后面 has 可知，所填词应该是名词的单数形式。而由上文可知，The royal __37__指代的是查尔斯王子，故所填名词应该是表示人。备选项中能表示人的名词有 B) eccentric“古怪的人”，C) environmentalist“环保主义者”和 K) subordinate“下级，从属”，结合后文的叙述不难判断，符合此处语义需要的应该是 C) environmentalist“环保主义者”。

【点睛】第2、3段所列举的都是查尔斯王子的环保观点，第4段首句中的conservationists“环保主义者”与本空所填词是同义复现关系，对本空的填写有较强的提示作用。

stimulating. The royal (37) environmentalist has been promoting radical ideas for most of his adult life. Some of his (38) notions, which once sounded a bit weird, were simply ahead of their time. Now, finally, the world seems to be catching up with him.

Take his views on farming. Prince Charles' Duchy Home Farm went (39) organic back in 1986, when most shoppers cared only about the low price tag on suspiciously *blemish-free*（无瑕疵的）vegetables and (40) unnaturally large chickens piled high in supermarkets.

His warnings on climate change proved farsighted, too. Charles began (41) urging action on global warming in 1990 and says he has been worried about the (42) impact of man on the environment since he was a teenager.

Although he has gradually gained international (43) recognition as one of the world's leading conservationists, many British people still think of him as an (44) eccentric person who talks to plants. This year, as it happens, South Korean scientists proved that plants really do (45) respond to sound. So Charles was ahead of the game there, too.

(37)环保主义者在他成年后的大部分时间里一直都在推广前卫的观点。他的某些(38)观点在过去听上去有点儿奇怪，但其实它们只不过是超前而已。现在，世界似乎终于赶上了他的步伐。

以他对农业的观点为例。早在 1986 年，查尔斯王子的公爵之家农场就进行了(39)有机种植，而当时大多数消费者只关心超市里那些无瑕到令人称奇的蔬菜以及那些高高堆起的、体型大得(40)反常的鸡上面的低价标签。

此外，他对气候变化的警示也被证实是有先见之明的。查尔斯在 1990 年就开始(41)催促人们对全球变暖采取措施，并称他从十几岁起，就开始为人类对环境造成的(42)影响感到忧虑。

尽管查尔斯王子作为全世界最主要的环保主义者之一的身份已经逐渐在国际上得到了(43)认可，但许多英国人仍然认为他是一个对着植物讲话的(44)怪人。碰巧的是，在今年，韩国的科学家们证明了植物确实会对声音产生(45)反应。于是，查尔斯再一次领先了。

38.【解析】选 **F**)。分析句子结构可知，some of his __38__ 是句子的主语，结合复数谓语 were 可知，本空所填词应为可数名词的复数形式，备选项中 D) expeditions 和 F) notions 符合这一要求。此句承接上句，故应该是对上一句中提到的查尔斯王子 promoting radical ideas（推广前卫的观点）做进一步说明，由此可知符合此处语义需要的应该是 F) notions“想法，观点”，与上一句中的 ideas 相呼应。下一段对查尔斯王子推广的观点做进一步的举例说明（Take his views on farming.），其中的 views 也与本空所填词相呼应。

【点睛】注意结合上下文寻找与空格部分相呼应的词语。

39.【解析】选 **G**)。空前的 went 提示，本空可能填形容词，做表语，也可能填副词，做状语。本段和下一段分别介绍查尔斯王子有关农业和有关气候的观点，由下一段中的 farsighted“有远见的”和 too 可知，本段对查尔斯王子的农业观点是持肯定态度，故所填词应该是表示褒义，而此处描述的是农业方面的观点，由此不难判断备选项中符合此处语义要求的词语是 G) organic“有机的”。

40.【解析】选 **N**)。and 连接并列结构 suspiciously blemish-free vegetables 和__40__ large chickens，并列结构在形式和语义上都要求对称性，由此可推测空格所填词很可能与 suspiciously“出奇地”一样为副词，并且语义色彩上也应该与 suspiciously 一致，备选项中有两个副词：H) originally“起初，本来”和 N) unnaturally“异常地”，显然符合此处语义要求的是 N) unnaturally，此处是说“鸡的体型大得反常”。

【点睛】注意利用并列结构在形式和语义上的对称性对空格所填词的形式和语义进行推测。

41.【解析】选 **O**)。分析句意和结构可知，空格处所填词可能是形容词修饰 action，也可能是动名词接 action 作宾语，__41__ action 一起做 began 的宾语。上一句说查尔斯王子对气候变化的警示具有先见之明，本句后半句又提到他一直对环境表示担忧，由此可推知，查尔斯王子应该对治理全球变暖持积极态度，备选项中符合这一语义要求的应该是 O) urging“敦促，竭力主张”。

42.【解析】选 **E**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的 of 所有格提示，所填词应该名词，而由后面的 on the environment 可知，所填名词应能与 on 搭配。分析句意可知，此处是说查尔斯王子担心“人类对环境的……”，备选名词中能与 on 搭配，又符合此处语义需要的只有 E) impact“影响”，此处表示“人类对环境造成的影响”。

【点睛】注意利用惯用搭配的线索。

43.【解析】选 **I**)。空前的动词 gained 和形容词 international 提示，本空应填名词，能与动词 gained 构成合理的动宾搭配关系，结合 as one of…可知，此处说的是查尔斯王子“作为世界最主要的环保主义者之一的身份”，备选名词中符合以上要求又能使此处语义通顺的只有 I) recognition“承认，认可”，此处是表示查尔斯王子的身份在国际上获得认可。

44.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的 an 和空后的 person 提示，本空应该填以元音音素开头的形容词，修饰 person。结合本句中的让步关系（Although…）以及 person 后面的定语从句 who talks to plants“对着植物讲话”可知，本空应填 B) eccentric“古怪的”，此处是说许多英国人还是认为查尔斯王子是一个对着植物讲话的怪人。

45.【解析】选 **J**)。分析句意和结构可知，空前的 do 应该是表示强调，故本空应填动词原形，且能与介词 to 构成合理搭配，A) conform，J) respond 和 K) subordinate 都能与 to 构成搭配，故都符合此处结构要求。本段末尾提到，查尔斯王子又领先了（ahead of the game），由此可推知查尔斯王子对植物讲话的方法应该是有效的，故植物应该是对声音有“反应”，符合此处语义要求的是 J) respond，respond to…意为“对……有回应”。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要论述了单一性别教育有害无益。作者首先表明观点：单一性别教育没有好处，然后分别从教育、大脑和认知发展以及社会心理学三个领域进行论述，指出这三个领域的研究不仅无法证明单一性别有益，反而说明单一性别教育会带来偏见和性别歧视等问题。

A)、B)段作者表明自己对单一性别教育的看法：单一性别教育并不能够解决性别差异带来成就差异的问题，并指出教育、神经学以及社会心理学这三个领域的研究都无法证明单一性别教育有益。

Should Single-Sex Education Be Eliminated?

A) [48]Why is a neuroscientist here debating ***single-sex schooling***? Honestly, I had no ***fixed ideas*** on the topic when I started researching it for my book, *Pink Brain, Blue Brain*. But any discussion of gender differences in children inevitably leads to this debate, so I felt compelled to dive into the research data on single-sex schooling. I read every study I could, weighed the existing evidence, and ultimately concluded that single-sex education is not the answer to gender gaps in achievement — or the best way forward for today's young people. After my book was published, I met several developmental and cognitive psychologists whose work was addressing gender and education from different angles, and we published a peer-reviewed Education Forum piece in *Science* magazine with the provocative title, "The Pseudoscience of Single-Sex Education."

B) We showed that three lines of research used to justify single-sex schooling — educational, neuroscience, and social psychology — all fail to support its alleged benefits, and so the widely-held view that gender separation is somehow better for boys, girls, or both is nothing more than a myth.

C)—F)段作者针对教育学来进行论述，通过大量的研究结果和实例指出单一性别教育并不能提高学生的学业成绩。

The Research on Academic Outcomes

C) First, [47]we ***reviewed the extensive educational research*** that has compared academic outcomes in students attending single-sex versus coeducational schools. The overwhelming conclusion when you put this enormous literature together is that there is no clear ***academic advantage*** of sitting in all-female or all-male classes, in spite of much popular belief to the contrary. I base this conclusion not on any individual study, but on large-scale and systematic reviews of thousands of studies conducted in every major English-speaking country.

D) Of course, there're many excellent single-sex schools out there, [55]but as these ***careful research reviews*** have demonstrated, it's not their single-sex composition that makes them ***excellent***. It's all the ***other advantages*** that are typically packed into such schools, such as financial resources, quality of the faculty, and pro-academic culture, along with the family background and pre-selected ability of the students themselves that determine their outcomes.

E) A case in point is the study by Linda Sax at UCLA, who used data from [52①]a large ***national survey of college freshmen*** to evaluate the ***effect of single-sex*** versus coeducational high ***schools***. Commissioned by the National Coalition of Girls' Schools, [52②]the raw findings look pretty good for the funders — higher SAT scores and a stronger academic orientation among women who had attended all girls' high schools (men weren't studied). However, once the researchers controlled for both ***student and school attributes*** — measures such as family income, parents' education, and school resources — most of these effects were erased or diminished.

同义转述

46. Hundreds of schools ***separate boys from girls*** in class on the alleged ***brain and cognitive differences***.

【译文】基于所谓的大脑和认知方面的差异，成百上千的学校都对男孩和女孩实施分班教育。

【定位】关键词是 separate boys from girls, brain and cognitive differences。

【解析】选 **G**)。由题目中的 brain and cognitive 比较容易定位到小标题 Brain and Cognitive Development 下面。G)段最后一句说，许多公立学校在其网站上骄傲地宣称他们把男孩和女孩进行分隔教育（separate boys and girls）是因为“研究提供了确凿证据证明男孩和女孩学习的方式不同”，这是由他们的大脑、眼睛、耳朵、自主神经系统以及其他部位固有差异造成的（… differences in their brains… and more），由此可知，这些学校之所以把男孩女孩分隔开教育，是因为他们认为男孩和女孩在大脑和认知发展方面存在差异。题目是对原文的概括转述，故本题出自 G)段。

【点睛】注意利用小标题来定位。

同义转述

47. A review ***of extensive educational research*** shows no obvious ***academic advantage*** of single-sex schooling.

【译文】查阅了大量的教育研究资料，并没有发现单一性别教育对学生的学业有什么明显的好处。

【定位】关键词是 review of extensive educational research, academic advantage。

【解析】选 **C**)。由题目中的 academic 可定位到小标题 The Research on Academic Outcomes 下面。C)段第 1、2 句指出，我们查阅了大量的教育研究资料（reviewed the extensive educational research），得出的结论是：坐在都是女孩或都是男孩的班级中学习的孩子（sitting in all-female or all-male classes）的学业并没有明显的优势（no clear academic advantage），题目是对这两句话的概括转述，故本题出自 C)段。题目中的 single-sex schooling 对应原文中的 sitting in all-female or all-male classes。

同义转述

48. The author did not have any ***fixed ideas on single-sex education*** when she began her research on the subject.

【译文】作者刚开始研究单一性别教育这一课题时，他对此并没有任何明确的想法。

【定位】关键词是 fixed ideas on single-sex education。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第 1 句就表明，作者要谈论的话题是单一性别教育（single-sex schooling），接着第 2 句作者表示，最初开始研究这一课题时（when… started researching），其对此并没有什么明确的看法（no fixed ideas on the topic），显然题目内容与此相符，故本题出自 A)段。

同义转述

49. Research found ***men who attended single-sex schools*** in their ***teens*** were more likely to suffer from ***depression***.

【译文】研究发现，青少年时期在单一性别学校接受教育的男士更有可能患上抑郁。

【定位】关键词是 men who attended single-sex schools, teens, depression。

【解析】选 **M**)。M)段最后一句提到，还有研究发现，青少年时期就读于单一性别学校的英国男士（men who attended single-sex schools as teenagers）有着更高的离婚率和抑郁率（higher divorce and depression rates），题目内容是对此的同义转述，故本题出自 M)段。其中 in their teens 对应 as teenagers，more likely to suffer from depression 对应 higher… depression rates。

连下页

F) When it comes to boys in particular, the data show that single-sex education is distinctly unhelpful for them. Among the minority of studies that have reported advantages of single-sex schooling, virtually all of them were studies of girls. There're no rigorous studies in the United States that find single-sex schooling is better for boys, and in fact, [54]a separate line of ***research by economists*** has shown both boys and girls exhibit ***greater cognitive growth*** over the school year based on the "dose" of girls in a classroom. In fact, boys benefit even more than girls from having larger numbers of female classmates. So single-sex schooling is really not the answer to the current "boy crisis" in education.

Brain and Cognitive Development

G) The second line of research often used to justify single-sex education falls squarely within my area of expertise: brain and cognitive development. It's been more than a decade now since the "brain sex movement" began *infiltrating*（渗入）our schools, and there are literally hundreds of schools caught up in the *fad*（新潮）. [46]Public schools in Wisconsin, Indiana, Florida and many other states now proudly declare on their websites that they ***separate boys and girls*** because "research solidly indicates that boys and girls learn differently," due to "hard-wired" differences in their brains, eyes, ears, autonomic nervous systems, and more.

H) All of these statements can be traced to just a few would-be neuroscientists, especially physician Leonard Sax and therapist Michael Gurian. Each gives lectures, runs conferences, and does a lot of professional development on so-called "gender-specific learning." I analyzed their various claims about sex differences in hearing, vision, language, math, stress responses, and "learning styles" in my book and a long peer-reviewed paper. Other neuroscientists and psychologists have similarly exposed their work. In short, the mechanisms by which our brains learn language, math, physics, and every other subject don't differ between boys and girls. [51]Of course, learning does vary a lot between individual students, but research reliably shows that this variance is far greater ***within*** populations of ***boys or girls*** than ***between the two sexes***.

I) The equal protection clause of the U.S. Constitution prohibits separation of students by sex in public education that's based on precisely this kind of "overbroad generalizations about the different talents, capacities, or preferences of males and females." And the reason it is prohibited is because it leads far too easily to stereotyping and sex discrimination.

G)—I)段作者从大脑和认知发展领域进行论述，指出男孩与女孩的大脑在认知和学习机制方面并不存在差异，因此单一性别教育并无好处。

Social Developmental Psychology

J) That brings me to the third area of research which fails to support single-sex schooling and indeed suggests the practice is actually harmful: social-developmental psychology.

K) [50①]It's a well-proven finding in ***social psychology*** that ***segregation*** promotes stereotyping and prejudice, whereas intergroup contact reduces them — and the results are the same whether you divide groups by race, age, gender, body mass index, sexual orientation, or any other category. [50②]What's more, children are especially vulnerable to this kind of bias, because they are dependent on adults for learning which social categories are important and why we divide people into different groups.

L) You don't have to look far to find evidence of stereotyping and sex discrimination in single-sex schools. [53①]There was the failed ***single-sex experiment*** in California, where six ***school districts*** used generous state grants to set up separate boys' and girls' academies in the late 1990s. Once boys and girls were segregated, teachers resorted to traditional gender stereotypes to run their classes, and [53②]within just three years, five of the six districts had gone back to coeducation.

M) At the same time, researchers are increasingly discovering benefits of gender interaction in youth. A large British study found that children with other-sex older *siblings*（兄弟姐妹）exhibit less stereotypical play than children with same-sex older siblings, such as girls who like sports and building toys and boys who like art and dramatic play. Another study of high school social networks found less bullying and aggression the higher the density of mixed-sex friendships within a given adolescent network. [49] Then there is the finding we cited in our *Science* paper of higher divorce and ***depression*** rates among a large group of British ***men who attended single-sex schools*** *as* ***teenagers***, which might be explained by the lack of opportunity to learn about relationships during their formative years.

N) Whether in nursery school, high school, or the business world, gender segregation narrows our perceptions of each other, facilitating stereotyping and sexist attitudes. It's very simple: the more we structure children and adolescents' environment around gender distinctions and separation, the more they will use these categories as the primary basis for understanding themselves and others.

O) Gender is an important issue in education. There are gaps in reading, writing, and science achievement that should be narrower. There are gaps in career choice that should be narrower — if we really want to maximize human potential and American economic growth. But stereotyping boys and girls and separating them in the name of *fictitious*（虚构的）brain differences is never going to close these gaps.

J)—N)段作者从社会心理学领域进行论述，指出单一性别教育不仅无益，而且有害，它很容易导致偏见和性别歧视。

接上页

细节归纳

50. Studies in ***social psychology*** have shown ***segregation*** in school education has a negative impact on children.

【译文】社会心理学方面的研究结果显示，学校教育中的分隔会给孩子带来消极的影响。

【定位】关键词是 social psychology, segregation。

【解析】选 **K**)。由题目中的 social psychology 可定位到小标题 Social Developmental Psychology 下面。K)段第 1 句指出，在社会心理学的领域（in social psychology），已经有充分的证据证明隔离（segregation）会引发成见和偏见（stereotyping and prejudice）；接着第 2 句强调孩子会更容易受到这种偏见的影响。归纳这两句可知，学校教育中的分隔对孩子有着消极的影响。题目是对原文的归纳概述，故本题出自 K)段。其中 negative impact 对应文中的 stereotyping and prejudice。

同义转述

51. Reviews of research indicate there are more differences in ***brain and cognitive development within the same sex*** than ***between different sexes***.

【译文】查阅研究发现，同性之间在大脑和认知发展方面的差异要比异性之间大。

【定位】关键词是 brain and cognitive development, within the same sex, between different sexes。

【解析】选 **H**)。由题目中的 brain and cognitive development 定位到小标题 Brain and Cognitive Development 下面。H)段最后一句指出，在不同的学生之间，学习能力的确存在着很大的差异，但是研究非常明确地证实，这种差异（this variance）在男孩之间或是在女孩之间要远远大于在两性之间（greater within populations of boys or girls than between the two sexes），而 this variance 指的就是前一句提到的我们的大脑在学习语言、数学、物理以及所有其他学科的机制方面的差异，也就是大脑和认知发展方面的差异。综合可知，题目是对 H)段最后一句的同义转述，故本题出自 H)段，其中 more differences 对应文中的 variance is far greater，within the same sex than between different sexes 对应 within populations of boys or girls than between the two sexes。

综合推断

52. The findings of the ***national survey of college freshmen*** about the ***impact of single-sex schooling*** fail to take into account ***student and school attributes***.

【译文】针对单一性别教育的影响而对大一新生进行的全国性调查的结果没有将学生和学校的特征考虑在内。

【定位】关键词是 national survey of college freshmen, impact of single-sex schooling, student and school attributes。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第 1 句提到一项全国范围内针对单一性别教育的影响而对大一新生进行的调查（a large national survey of college freshmen to evaluate the effect of single-sex）；接着第 2 句指出，这项调查的原始结果看起来似乎是那些参加女子中学教育的女生拥有更高的 SAT 得分和更强的学术取向；但随后第 3 句通过转折指出，一旦研究者掌握了学生和学校的特点（controlled for both student and school attributes），单一性别教育的这些影响大部分就被消除或减弱了。综合以上内容可知，针对单一性别教育的影响而对大一新生所做的全国性调查所得出的结果中没能考虑到学生和学校的特征，由此可知题目是对原文内容的综合推断，故本题出自 E)段。

同义转述

53. It wasn't long before most of the ***school districts*** that ***experimented*** with ***single-sex*** education abandoned the practice.

【译文】没过多久，大部分试验推行单一性别教育的学区就放弃了这种模式。

【定位】关键词是 school districts, experimented… single-sex。

【解析】选 **L**)。L)段第二句提到，在加州就有过单一性别教育失败的试验（failed single-sex experiment），加州有六个校区（six school districts）曾使用州政府慷慨的补助金建立了男女分离的学校。后面第三句后半句指出，在仅仅三年的时间里（within just three years），六个校区中就有五个（five of the six）又恢复了男女同校的教育模式，即放弃了单一性别教育模式。题目是原文内容的概括转述，其中 it wasn't long before 对应 within just three years，most of the school districts 与 five of the six districts。

细节归纳

54. Boys from coeducational classes demonstrate ***greater cognitive abilities*** according to the ***economists' research***.

【译文】根据经济学家的研究，接受男女合校教育的男孩会表现出更好的认知能力。

【定位】关键词是 greater cognitive abilities, economists' research。

【解析】选 **F**)。F)段第三句后半句提到，另一项由经济学家发起的研究结果显示（research by economists），不论是男孩还是女孩，班级中如果有女孩，他们在认知方面都能获得更好的发展（exhibit greater cognitive growth）；接着第四句又指出，事实上，在女生占多数的班级中男孩会比女孩受益更多。综合可知，研究表明，在男女合校的教育中男孩会表现出更好的认知能力，这正是题目所表达的内容，故本题出自 F)段。

同义转述

55. As careful ***research reviews*** show, ***academic excellence*** in some single-sex schools is attributed to ***other factors*** than single-sex education.

【译文】正如对研究资料的仔细审阅所发现的，一些单一性别学校在学术方面表现优秀并不是因为它们采用了单一性别教育而是因为其他因素。

【定位】关键词是 careful research reviews, academic excellence, other factors。

【解析】选 **D**)。由题目中的 academic excellence 可定位到小标题 The Research on Academic Outcomes 下面。D)段第一句后半句和第二句指出，正如这些对研究资料的仔细审阅所表明的（as these careful research reviews have demonstrated），这些学校之所以优秀并不是因为它们只有单一性别的学生（it's not their single-sex composition），而完全是因为这些学校特有的其他优势（It's all the other advantages），题目正是对此处内容的概括转述，故本题出自 D)段。其中 is attributed to other factors than single-sex education 对应原文中的 it's not their single-sex composition… It's all the other advantages。

【参考译文】

单一性别教育应该被取消吗?

[A] [48] 为什么一名神经学家要在这里讨论单一性别教育呢？说实话，在我为了写《粉色大脑，蓝色大脑》一书而开始研究这个话题时，我对此并没有什么明确的想法。但任何有关儿童性别差异的讨论都必然会带来对这一话题的争辩，所以我感觉自己必须投入到有关单一性别教育的研究资料中。我尽可能把所有的研究资料都读了一遍，对已有的论据进行权衡，最终得出结论：单一性别教育并不能够解决性别差异带来成就差异的问题——或者说它对当今年轻人来说并不是最好的成长方式。我的书出版以后，我接触了一些发展和认知心理学家，他们的工作主要是从不同的角度研究性别和教育。我们在《科学》杂志上发表了一篇同行评议的教育论坛文章，标题非常具有煽动性：“单一性别教育的伪科学性”。

[B] 我们在文中指出，过去常常用来为单一性别教育证明的三个研究领域——教育、神经学以及社会心理学——都没能为单一性别教育那些所谓的好处提供支持，所以“性别区分从某种程度上来说既有利于男孩，也有利于女孩，或者说对男孩女孩都有利”这一广泛传播的观点只不过是个谬论。

学业成果研究

[C] 首先，[47]我们查阅了大量的教育研究资料，这些资料对单一性别学校的学生和男女同校的学生的学业成果进行了对比。当你将这些大量的文献综合在一起，你就会得出毋庸置疑的结论：坐在都是女孩或都是男孩的班级中学习的孩子的学业并没有明显的优势，尽管很多人认为恰恰相反。我得出这一结论并不是基于个别研究，而是在大量、系统地查阅了所有主要英语国家的成千上万个研究之后得出的。

[D] 当然，这些国家有很多优质的单一性别学校，[55]但是正如这些对研究资料的仔细审阅所表明的，这些学校之所以优秀并不是因为它们只有单一性别的学生。完全是因为这些学校特有的其他优势，比如资金来源、师资水平、学术氛围以及学生自身的家庭背景和他们预先经过精挑细选的能力决定了他们的学业成果。

[E] 一个很好的例子是加州大学洛杉矶分校（UCLA）的琳达·萨克斯所做的研究，她利用[52①]一次大规模的、全国范围内的针对大一新生的调查得出的数据来评估单一性别中学和男女同校中学对学生产生的影响。该研究是在全国女子学校联盟委托下进行的，[52②]得出的原始调查结果看起来对资助者很有利——那些参加女子中学教育的女生拥有更高的SAT得分和更强的学术取向（此次研究不包括男生）。然而，一旦研究者掌握了学生和学校的特点——诸如家庭收入、父母受教育程度以及学校资源这样的衡量标准——这些影响中的大部分就被消除或减弱了。

[F] 尤其是针对男生进行研究时，数据显示单一性别教育很明显对他们没有什么帮助。在少数宣称单一性别教育具有优势的研究中，事实上这些研究全部都是针对女孩的。在美国，没有一项严谨的研究发现单一性别教育对男孩有好处，而事实上，[54]另一项由经济学家发起的研究表明，不管是男孩还是女孩，他们上学期间在认知方面能够获得更好的成长，都是基于班级里有女孩这“一剂良方”。实际上，在女生占多数的班级中，男孩会比女孩受益更多。所以，单一性别教育真的无法解决目前教育领域中存在的“男孩危机”。

大脑和认知发展

[G] 第二个常常被用来为单一性别教育提供证明的研究领域恰好是我的专长领域：大脑和认知发展。“大脑性别运动”渗入到我们的学校中，至今已经有十多年了，而且的确有成百上千的学校赶上了这个新潮。[46]威斯康星州、印第安纳州、佛罗里达州以及许多其他州的公立学校现在在其网站上骄傲地宣称他们把男孩和女孩分开教育是因为“研究确实证明了男孩和女孩学习的方式不同”，这是由他们的大脑、眼睛、耳朵、自主神经系统以及其他部位“类似计算机硬连接的”固有差异造成的。

[H] 所有这些论断归根结底都是由一小撮冒牌的神经学家炮制出来的，特别是伦纳德·萨克斯医生和治疗专家迈克尔·古里安。他们四处举办演讲、会议，并且在所谓的“专门性别学习”方面做了大量专业性的开发工作。在我的书中和一篇同行评议的长篇论文中，我分析了他们声称的在听觉、视觉、语言、数学、压力应激反应以及“学习风格”方面存在性别差异的种种论断。其他神经学家和心理学家也做了和我类似的工作。总而言之，我们的大脑在学习语言、数学、物理以及所有其他学科的机制方面并不存在性别差异。[51]当然，在不同的学生之间，学习能力的确存在着很大的差异，但是研究非常明确地证实，在男孩群体之间的差异或是在女孩群体之间的差异要远远大于在两性之间的差异。

[I] 美国宪法中的平等保护条款禁止在公共教育中明显是以这种“对两性的不同天分、能力或喜好的过于宽泛的概括”为依据按性别来分隔学生。而这种行为之所以被禁止是因为它太容易导致成见和性别歧视。

社会发展心理学

[J] 那将我引向了第三个研究领域，这一领域不但不能支持单一性别教育，事实上反而证实了这种做法是非常有害的，那就是社会发展心理学。

[K] [50①]在社会心理学的领域，已经有充分的证据证明分隔会引发成见和偏见，而群体间的接触则会减少成见和偏见—— 不管你是以种族、年龄、性别、身体质量指数、性取向还是其他类别来划分群体，结果都是一样的。[50②]而且，儿童对尤其容易受到这种偏见的影响，因为他们还依赖成人的引导来了解哪些社会类别是重要的，以及我们为何要把人分成不同的群体。

[L] 你很容易就能在单一性别学校中找到偏见和性别歧视的证据。在加州就有过单一性别教育失败的实验，[53①] 20世纪90年代末，加州有六个校区曾使用州政府慷慨的补助金建立了男女分离的学校。男女学生一旦被分隔开来，教师们就开始按照传统的性别模式来管理课堂，[53②]在仅仅三年的时间里，六个校区中就有五个又恢复了男女同校的教育模式。

[M] 同时，研究者们越来越发现年轻时性别互动的好处。英国一项大规模的研究发现，有异性兄弟姐妹的孩子比有同性兄弟姐妹的孩子会表现出更少的偏见，比如会出现喜欢运动、制作玩具的女孩和喜欢艺术、戏剧的男孩。另一项有关高中社交网的研究发现，在一个特定的青少年社交网中，异性间交往越多，暴力和侵犯情况就越少。[49]此外，还有我们在《科学》杂志上的论文中引用的一项研究结果：青少年时期就读于单一性别学校的英国男士有着更高的离婚率和抑郁率，那也许可以被解释为他们在成长阶段缺乏了解两性关系的机会。

[N] 不管是在幼儿园、中学还是在商界，性别隔离都会限制我们对异性的了解，使我们更容易产生偏见和性别歧视。这其实很简单：我们越是围绕性别分化和分隔来构建儿童和青少年的成长环境，他们就越容易将这样的分类当作了解自己和异性的主要依据。

[O] 性别是教育中的一个重要问题。目前存在的阅读、写作以及科学成就方面的性别鸿沟应该被缩小。职业选择方面的鸿沟也应该被缩小——如果我们真正想要最大限度地开发人类的潜能、促进美国的经济发展的话。但是对男孩和女孩抱有偏见并以虚构的大脑差异理论来分隔他们的做法是永远不可能消除这些鸿沟的。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要论述了环保型经营模式不仅不会费钱，而且还会为企业带来巨大经济效益。首先指出一些前沿公司积极致力于环保令人鼓舞；接着指出很多公司致力于环保主要是为了经济效益；随后论述了环保型经营模式可以提供巨大的“快速成功”机会，带来巨大的经济效益，反之则会造成经济损失，鼓励更多的企业采取精益型绿色管理模式。

第 1 段指出各国政府对于可持续发展的不作为令人担忧，但一些前沿公司积极采取的环保措施令人鼓舞。

1 International governments' inaction concerning sustainable development is clearly worrying but [56]the *proactive*（主动出击的）approaches of some ***leading-edge companies*** are encouraging. Toyota, Wal-Mart, DuPont, M&S and General Electric have made tackling environmental wastes a key economic driver.

第 2 段介绍杜邦公司和通用电气两家公司的具体环保目标和措施。

2 DuPont committed itself to a 65% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the 10 years prior to 2010. By 2007, DuPont was saving $2.2 billion a year through energy efficiency, the same as its total declared profits that year. General Electric aims to reduce the energy intensity of its operations by 50% by 2015. They have invested heavily in projects designed to change the way of using and conserving energy.

第 3 段指出一些公司致力于环保并不是出于良心而是为了经济效益。

3 Companies like ***Toyota and Wal-Mart*** are not ***committing to environmental*** goals out of the goodness of their hearts. [57]The reason for their actions is a simple yet powerful realisation that the environmental and economic footprints fit well together. When M&S launched its "Plan A" sustainability programme in 2007, it was believed that it would cost over £200 million in the first five years. However, the initiative had generated £105 million by 2011/12.

细节归纳

56. What does the author say about some ***leading-edge companies***?（关于一些前沿公司作者说了什么？）

A) They operate in accordance with government policies.（他们按照政府政策运营。——未提及）

B) They take initiatives in handling environmental wastes.（他们主动处理环境废物。）

C) They are key drivers in their nations' economic growth.（他们是国家经济增长的主要驱动力。——对第1段第2句中… a key economic driver的曲解）

D) They are major contributors to environmental problems.（他们是环境问题的主要造成者。——与原文相反，文中说的是这些公司对环境有贡献，而不是造成环境问题）

【定位】根据题干中的 leading-edge companies 定位到第 1 段。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查细节归纳。第 1 段第 1 句提到，一些前沿公司（leading-edge companies）在可持续发展方面主动采取行动（proactive approaches）非常令人鼓舞，接着第 2 句指出丰田汽车、沃尔玛等公司把处理环境废物（tackling environmental wastes）作为一个主要的经济驱动力，由此可知，这些公司在处理环境废物方面非常积极主动，B)项内容与此相符，故为答案。

细节推断

57. What motivates ***Toyota and Wal-Mart*** to make **commitments to environmental** protection?（什么促使丰田公司和沃尔玛致力于环境保护？）

A) The goodness of their hearts.（他们的良心。——与第3段第1句矛盾）

B) A strong sense of responsibility.（强烈的责任感。——未提及）

C) The desire to generate profits.（创利的愿望）

D) Pressure from environmentalists.（来自环保主义者的压力。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 Toyota, Wal-Mart, commitments to environmental 定位到第 3 段第 1 句。

第 4 段提出核心观点：环保措施会帮助企业节省费用、增强盈利能力并提高竞争力，能带来“快速成功”的巨大机会。

4 When we prevent physical waste, increase energy efficiency or improve resource productivity, we save money, improve profitability and enhance competitiveness. In fact, there are often huge “quick win” opportunities, thanks to years of neglect.

第 5 段纠正很多公司对环保存在的误区，指出精益型绿色管理模式不仅不会浪费钱，还会带来巨大收益。

5 However, there is a considerable gap between leading-edge companies and the rest of the pack. [58]There are far too many companies still delaying ***creating a lean and green business system***, arguing that it will cost money or require sizable capital investments. They remain stuck in the “environment is cost” mentality. Being environmentally friendly does not have to cost money. [59]In fact, going beyond compliance saves cost at the same time that it generates cash, provided that management adopts the new ***lean and green model***.

第 6 段进一步通过研究数据阐述精益型绿色管理模式是实现巨大经济机会的有效手段。

6 Lean means doing more with less. Nonetheless, in most companies, economic and environmental continuous improvement is viewed as being in conflict with each other. This is one of the biggest opportunities missed across most industries. The size of the opportunity is enormous. The 3% Report recently published by World Wildlife Fund and CDP shows that the economic prize for curbing carbon emissions in the US economy is $780 billion between now and 2020. It suggests that one of the biggest levers for delivering this opportunity is “increased efficiency through management and behavioural change” — in other words, lean and green management.

第 7 段引用研究数据从正反两方面论述环保的必要性，指出致力于环保会带来巨大的经济效益，反之则会造成越来越大的经济损失。

7 [60]Some 50 ***studies*** show that ***companies*** that ***commit to*** such aspirational ***goals*** as zero waste, zero harmful emissions, and zero use of non-renewable resources are financially outperforming their competitors. Conversely, it was found that climate disruption is already costing $1.2 trillion annually, cutting global GDP by 1.6%. Unaddressed, this will double by 2030.

【解析】选 **C**)。考查因果关系。第 3 段第 1 句提到，丰田汽车和沃尔玛这样的公司致力于环保并非不是因为良心发现（not… out of the goodness of their hearts），接着第 2 句指出了真正原因，即他们强烈认识到环境和经济足迹往往完美契合（environmental and economic footprints fit well together），而结合后面第 3 句所举的 M&S 的例子不难理解，所谓的这种完美契合指的就是环境保护会带来经济效益，由此可推知，丰田汽车和沃尔玛致力于环保是受创利愿望的驱使，故答案 C)。

58. Why are so many companies reluctant to ***create an environment-friendly business system***?（为什么这么多公司不愿意创建环保型经营系统？）

A) They are bent on making quick money.（他们想要赚快钱。——未提及）

B) They do not have the capital for the investment.（他们没有可投入的资本。——对原文的曲解，认为需要投入资本，并不等于缺少可投入的资本）

同义转述

C) They believe building such a system is too costly.（他们认为建立这样的体系花费太高。）

D) They lack the incentive to change business practices.（他们缺乏改变商业行为的动力。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 create an environment-friendly business system 定位到第 5 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 **C**)。考查因果关系。第 5 段第 2 句指出，有太多的公司仍旧迟迟不肯创建精益型绿色经营体系（delaying creating a lean and green business system），因为他们认为建立这样的体系需要花钱或是需要相当大的资本投入（cost money or require sizable capital investments），C)项内容此相符，故为答案。

59. What is said about the ***lean and green model of business***?（关于精益型绿色经营模式，文中说了什么？）

同义转述

A) It helps businesses to save and gain at the same time.（它能帮助企业在省钱的同时赚钱。）

B) It is affordable only for a few leading-edge companies.（只有少数前沿公司能负担得起。——未提及）

C) It is likely to start a new round of intense competition.（它可能导致新一轮的激烈竞争。——未提及）

D) It will take a long time for all companies to embrace it.（要让所有公司接纳它需要很长时间。——根据第5段第2、3句进行的过度推断）

【定位】根据题干中的 lean and green model of business 定位到第 5 段。

【解析】选 **A**)。考查细节理解。第 5 段最后一句指出，摆脱传统的心态不仅会省钱，同时还会带来现金收益（saves cost at the same time that it generates cash），只要采纳全新的精益型绿色管理模式（lean and green model）。由此可知，精益型绿色管理模式不仅会帮助企业省钱，还会帮助企业赚钱，故答案为 A)。

60. What is the finding of the ***studies*** about ***companies committed to*** environmental ***goals***?（有关致力于实现环保目标的公司的研究结果是什么？）

同义转述

A) They have greatly enhanced their sense of social responsibility.（他们极大地增强了社会责任感。——未提及）

B) They do much better than their counterparts in terms of revenues.（他们在收入方面要远胜于竞争者。）

C) They have abandoned all the outdated equipment and technology.（他们已经抛弃了所有过时的设备和技术。——未提及）

D) They make greater contributions to human progress than their rivals.（他们比竞争者对人类进步的贡献要大。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 studies, companies committed to… goals 定位到第 7 段第 1 句。

【解析】选 **B**)。考查比较关系。第 7 段第 1 句指出，大约 50 项研究表明（studies show），致力于实现零浪费、零有害排放、不可再生资源的零使用等如此有志向的目标的公司在经济收益方面要胜过他们的竞争者（financially outperforming their competitors）。B)是对原文的同义转述，其中 in terms of revenues 对应原文中的 financially，do much better than 对应 outperforming。

【难句分析】

1. In fact, **going beyond** compliance **saves cost** at the same time that it generates cash, provided that management adopts the new lean and green model.（第 5 段末句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。at the same time that…引导时间状语从句，表示“在……同时”。provided that…引导条件状语从句，表示“只要，条件是”。

2. Some 50 **studies show** that **companies** that commit to such aspirational goals as zero waste, zero harmful emissions, and zero use of non-renewable resources **are** financially **outperforming** their **competitors**.（第 7 段第 1 句）

【分析】主从复合句，第一个 that 引导宾语从句，companies… are… outperforming… competitors 是宾语从句的主干。第二个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 companies。such… as…表列举。

【参考译文】

1 各国政府对于可持续发展的不作为明显令人担忧，但是一些前沿公司积极采取的行动却非常鼓舞人心。[56]丰田汽车、沃尔玛、杜邦、马莎百货和通用电气已经把处理环境废物作为一个重要的经济驱动力。

2 杜邦公司承诺到在2010年之前的10年内减少65%的温室气体排放量。到2007年，杜邦公司一年通过提高能源效率节省的费用已经高达22亿美元，与其当年公布的总收益相同。通用电气的目标则是到2015年将其公司运营的能源强度减少50%。这两家公司已将大量资金投入到改变能源使用和能源节约方式的项目中。

3 像丰田汽车和沃尔玛这样的公司并不是因为良心发现而致力于环保。[57]他们的环保行为是出于一个简单而强烈的认识：环境和经济的足迹往往完美地契合。马莎公司2007年实施可持续发展项“A计划”的时候，人们认为在项目的前5年，其成本将会超过2亿英镑。然而，到2011年12月，该计划已经产生了1.05亿英镑的收益。

4 当我们避免物质浪费、提高能源效率、提升资源生产率时，我们也会节省费用、增强盈利能力并提高竞争力。事实上，由于多年来对这一认识的忽略，经常会出现可以带来“快速成功”的巨大机会。

5 然而，这些前沿公司和其他公司之间还存在相当大的差异。[58]有太多的公司仍旧迟迟不肯创建一个精益型绿色经营体系，因为他们认为建立这样的体系需要花钱或是需要相当大的资本投入。它们仍然陷在“环境就是成本”的心态当中。环保并不一定需要花钱。[59]实际上，摆脱传统的心态不仅会省钱，同时还会带来现金收益，只要采纳全新的精益型绿色管理模式。

6 所谓的“精益”意味着用更少的资源做更多的事。然而，在大部分公司中，经济和环境的持续发展被认为是彼此冲突的。这就是被大多数行业所忽略的最大的一个机会。这一机会的规模是巨大的。最近由世界野生生物基金会和碳排放披露项目（CDP）发布的3%报告显示，从现在到2020年期间，美国经济中限制二氧化碳排放量所带来的经济效益将会是7,800亿美元。这表明实现这一机会的一个最重要手段就是“通过管理和行为变化来提高效率”——换句话说就是，精益型的绿色管理模式。

7 [60]大约有 50 项研究表明，致力于实现零浪费、零有害气体排放以及不可再生资源零使用等如此有志向的目标的公司在经济收益方面要胜过他们的竞争者。相反，研究也发现，每年因气候影响带来的经济损失已经高达 1.2 万亿美元，全球 GDP 因此下降了 1.6%。如果得不到解决，到 2030 年，这一数字将会翻番。

Passage Two

第 1 段作者提出论点：正在崛起的数据主义，并介绍其相关假定观点。

1 If you asked me to describe the rising philosophy of the day, I'd say it is ***data-ism***. We now have the ability to gather huge amounts of data. This ability seems to carry with it certain cultural ***assumptions*** — that everything that can be measured should be measured; that [61] data is a transparent and reliable lens that allows us to filter out emotionalism and ideology; that data will help us do remarkable things — like foretell the future.

第 2 段作者表明会进一步致力于数据革命相关问题的研究。

2 Over the next year, I'm hoping to get a better grip on some of the questions raised by the ***data revolution***: In what situations should we rely on intuitive pattern recognition and in which situations should we ignore intuition and follow the data? What kinds of events are predictable using statistical analysis and what sorts of events are not?

第 3 段作者先是表明自己对数据主义存有疑虑，接着通过转折指出数据主义的两大作用（两件做得最好的事）。

3 [65①] I confess I enter this in a ***skeptical*** frame of mind, believing that we tend to get carried away in our desire to reduce everything to the quantifiable. But at the outset let me celebrate two things data does really well.

第 4～6 段作者通过举例论述数据主义做得好的第一件事：数据善于揭露我们对事实的错误直觉。

4 First, it's really good at exposing when our intuitive view of reality is wrong. [62]For example, nearly every person who ***runs for political office*** has an intuitive sense that they can powerfully influence their odds of winning the election if they can just raise and spend more money. But this is largely wrong.

5 After the 2006 election, Sean Trende constructed a graph comparing the *incumbent*（在任者的）campaign spending advantages with their eventual margins of victory. There was barely any relationship between more spending and a bigger victory.

6 Likewise, [63①]many teachers have an intuitive sense that different students have different learning styles: some are verbal and some are visual; some are linear, some are *holistic*（整体的）. [63②]Teachers imagine they will improve outcomes if they ***tailor their presentations to each student***. But there's no evidence to support this either.

第 7～8 段作者通过举例论述数据主义做得好的第二件事：数据能够说明我们还未意识到的行为模式。

7 Second, data can illuminate patterns of behavior we haven't yet noticed. For example, I've always assumed people who frequently use words like "I," "me," and "mine" are probably more self-centered than people who don't. [64]But as ***James Pennebaker*** of the University of Texas notes in his book, ***The Secret Life of Pronouns***, when people are feeling confident, they are focused on the task at hand, not on themselves. High-status, confident people use fewer "I" words, not more.

8 Our brains often don't notice subtle verbal patterns, but Pennebaker's computers can. Younger writers use more negative and past-tense words than older writers who use more positive and future-tense words.

第 9 段总结全文，作者对数据革命的作用持肯定态度，但对数据革命的未来仍持观望态度。

9 In sum, the ***data revolution*** is giving us wonderful ways to understand the present and the past. [65②]Will it transform our ability to predict and make decisions about the future? We'll see.

61. What do ***data-ists assume*** they can do?（数据主义者假定自己能做什么？）

A) Transform people's cultural identity.（转变人们的文化身份。——对第1段第3句中cultural assumptions的曲解）

B) Change the way future events unfold.（改变未来事件呈现的方式。——对第1段结尾处fortell the future的曲解）

C) Get a firm grip on the most important issues.（牢牢抓住最重要的问题。——针对第2段首句中get a better grip on … questions设的干扰）

同义转述

D) Eliminate emotional and ideological bias.（消除情感和意识形态上的偏见。）

【定位】根据题干中的 data-ists 和 assumptions 定位到第 1 段。

【解析】选 D)。考查解释说明。第 1 段第 1 句首先提出数据主义的概念（data-ism）；接着第 3 句指出，人类收集数据的能力带有一些假定（assumptions），其中第二个假定就是数据是一种透明的、可靠的透镜，能使我们过滤掉情感主义和意识形态（filter out emotionalism and ideology），D)是对此的同义转述。

【点睛】此处 assumptions 后面的 that 从句对其内容进行解释说明，其中共列举了三个假定的观点，本题是针对第二个观点进行设题。

62. What do people ***running for political office*** think they can do?（参加政治竞选的人认为他们能够做什么？）

A) Use data analysis to predict the election result.（使用数据分析来预测竞选结果。——未提及）

同义转述

B) Win the election if they can raise enough funds.（如果他们能筹集到足够资金就能赢得选举。）

C) Manipulate public opinion with favorable data.（利用有利数据操控公众看法。——未提及）

D) Increase the chances of winning by foul means.（通过卑鄙手段提高获胜的可能性。）

【定位】根据题干中的 running for political office 定位到第 4 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 B)。考查对举例和文中人物观点的理解。第 4 段第 2 句举例指出，几乎每一个参加政治竞选的人（every person who runs for political office）都有一种直觉（intuitive）：如果他们可以筹集到并花费更多的钱（raise and spend more money），他们就能大大地增加赢得选举的概率（influence their odds of winning the election），B)项内容正是对此的同义转述。

【点睛】举例处常会设题，做题时注意理解所举例子与要说明主题之间的关系。

63. Why do many teachers favor the idea of ***tailoring their presentations to different students***?（为什么许多教师赞成应该根据不同学生的特点来安排授课这一观点？）

A) They think students prefer flexible teaching methods.（他们认为学生喜欢灵活的教学方法。——对原文的曲解，"有不同的学习风格"和"喜欢灵活的教学方法"是两个概念）

B) They will be able to try different approaches.（他们将能够尝试不同的方法。——未提及）

同义转述

C) They believe students' learning styles vary.（他们认为学生的学习方式不同。）

D) They can accommodate students with special needs.（他们能满足学生的特殊需要。——此处说的是满足学生不同的学习风格，并非特殊需要）

【定位】根据题干中的 tailoring their presentations to different students 定位到第 6 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 C)。考查因果关系。第 6 段第 1 句举例指出，许多教师都有一种直觉（intuitive）：不同的学生有不同的学习风格（different students have different learning styles）；接着第 2 句指出，教师们认为如果能够针对每个学生的特点来安排授课（tailor their presentations to each student），他们就能改进教学结果，显然他们之所以想这么做是因为前面提到的他们的直觉，即认为学生们有不同的学习风格，故答案为 C)。

【点睛】注意文中隐含的因果关系。

64. What does ***James Pennebaker*** reveal in ***The Secret Life of Pronouns***?（詹姆斯·彭尼贝克在《代词的秘密生活》中揭示了什么？）

A) The importance of using pronouns properly.（恰当使用代词的重要性——未提及）

B) Repeated use of first-person pronouns by self-centered people.（以自我为中心的人反复使用第一人称代词——这是第7段第2句提到的作者的观点，而不是James Pennebaker的观点）

C) Frequent use of pronouns and future tense by young people.（年轻人经常使用代词和将来时——与第8段第2句矛盾）

D) A pattern in confident people's use of pronouns.（自信的人使用代词的模式）

细节归纳

【定位】根据题干中的 James Pennebaker 和 *The Secret Life of Pronouns* 定位到第 7 段第 3 句。

【解析】选 D)。考查对文中人物观点和转折处的理解。第 7 段第 2 句作者提到，自己一直以为经常使用"我""我的"这些第一人称代词的人会更加以自我为中心。接着第 3、4 句通过 but 转折指出詹姆斯·彭尼贝克在《代词的秘密生活》中的观点：当感到自信的时候（confident），人们会专注于手头的任务，而不是自己；而地位高、有自信的人（confident people）更少使用"我"这样的代词，而不是更多（use fewer "I" words, not more）。归纳可知，该书中揭示了自信的人使用代词的模式。

65. Why is the author ***skeptical*** of the ***data revolution***?（作者为什么对数据革命持怀疑态度？）

A) Data may not be easily accessible.（数据可能不会很容易获得。——未提及）

B) Errors may occur with large data samples.（大量的数据样本可能会产生错误。——未提及）

综合推断

C) Data cannot always do what we imagine it can.（数据并不总是能够做到我们想象的事情。）

D) Some data may turn out to be outdated.（一些数据可能会过时。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 skeptical 和 data revolution 定位到第 2 段、第 3 段和第 9 段。

【解析】选 C)。考查作者观点。第 2 段作者表示会继续探索数据革命带来的问题（the questions raised by the data revolution），并未提到对数据革命持怀疑态度；接着第 3 段作者提到，他是带着怀疑的态度（skeptical）来进入这一领域的，并解释了原因：当人们想要把任何事情都简化到可计量的范畴内时，往往会走偏。由此可推知作者认为或许并非所有的事情都可以用数据来计量，即数据并不能像我们想象的那样做任何事，故答案为 C)。第 9 段结尾作者提出疑问：数据革命会改变我们预测未来、对未来做出决定的能力吗？紧接着回答：我们将拭目以待（We'll see.），由此也可推知作者对数据革命的能力是持怀疑态度的。

【难句分析】

1. This **ability seems to carry** with it certain cultural **assumptions** — that everything that can be measured should be measured; that data is a transparent and reliable lens that allows us to filter out emotionalism and ideology; that data will help us do remarkable things — like foretell the future.（第 1 段末句） 【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。破折号后面是由分号连接的三个由 that 引导的同位语从句，共同解释 assumptions 的内容。第二个同位语从句中的 that allows…为定语从句，修饰 lens。结尾的 like… future 是对 remarkable things 的举例。	2. But as James Pennebaker of the University of Texas notes in his book, *The Secret Life of Pronouns*, when people are feeling confident, **they are focused on the task** at hand, **not on themselves**.（第 7 段第 3 句） 【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干，宾语由 not 连接的并列成分构成。本句包含两重从句，第一从从句是由的 as 引导方式状语从句，表示“正像，正如……”，第二重从句是由 when 引导时间状语从句。

【参考译文】

如果你让我描述一下当今社会正在崛起的哲学思想，我会说是数据主义。我们现在有能力收集大量的数据。这里所说的能力好像带有某些文化上的假定——即我们假定每种能够被衡量的东西都应该被衡量；[61]数据是一种透明的、可靠的透镜，能使我们过滤掉情感主义和意识形态；数据会帮助我们做一些非凡的事情——比如预测未来。

明年，我希望能更好地了解数据革命提出的一些问题：在什么情况下我们应该依赖于直觉型识别，而在什么情况下我们应该忽略直觉、遵从数据？什么类型的事件是能够利用统计分析预测的，而哪些则不能？

[65①]我承认我是带着怀疑态度来进入这一研究的，我认为当我们想要把任何事情都简化到可计量的范畴内时，我们往往会走偏。但是首先，让我来称赞一下数据的确做得很好的两件事。

第一件事是，数据非常善于揭露我们对事实的错误直觉。[62]例如，几乎每个参加政治竞选的人都有一种直觉，他们认为如果他们可以筹集并花费更多的金钱，他们就能有力地提高自己赢得选举的几率。但这是极其错误的。

2006 年选举之后，肖恩·特伦德制作了一个图表，对在任者在竞选花费方面的优势和他们最终的选举胜利优势进行了比较。更多的花费和更大的胜利之间几乎没有任何关系。

同样，[63①]许多教师都有一种直觉，他们认为不同的学生有不同的学习风格：有些喜欢口头学习，而有些喜欢视觉学习；有些适合单一直线型学习，有些则更适合整体型学习。[63②]教师们认为如果他们能够使授课适合每个学生的学习风格，他们就能改进教学效果。但是同样也没有证据支持这一点。

第二件事是，数据能够说明我们还没有意识到的行为模式。例如，我总是认为经常使用像“我”“我的”这类词的人可能比那些不经常使用这类词的人要更加以自我为中心。[64]但是正像得克萨斯大学的詹姆斯·彭尼贝克在其《代词的秘密生活》一书中指出的，当人们感到自信的时候，他们会专注于手头的工作，而不是他们自己。地位高、有自信的人更少使用“我”这类的词，而不是更多。

我们的大脑经常注意不到一些不易察觉的语言模式，但是彭尼贝克的电脑可以。相比较而言，年轻的作家使用更多的否定词和过去时态，而年长的作家则使用更多的肯定词和未来时态。

总之，数据革命为我们提供了理解现在和过去的绝好方法。[65②]那么它会改变我们预测未来、对未来做出决定的能力吗？我们将拭目以待。

Part IV Translation

①反映在艺术和文学中的乡村生活理想是中国文明的重要特征。②这在很大程度上归功于道家（Taoist）对自然的情感。③传统中国画有两个最受青睐的主题，一是家庭生活的各种幸福场景，画中往往有老人在饮茶下棋，男人在耕耘收割，妇女在织布缝衣，小孩在户外玩耍。④另一个则是乡村生活的种种乐趣，画有渔夫在湖上打渔，农夫在山上砍柴采药，或是书生坐在松树下吟诗作画。⑤这两个主题可以分别代表儒家（Confucian）和道家的生活理想。	① People’s longing for country life **reflected in art and literature** is an important characteristic of Chinese civilization. ②This can **be** largely **attributed to** Taoist’s affection towards nature. ③There are two favorite themes in traditional Chinese paintings. **One** describes all kinds of happy family life, **with the scenes of the elderly drinking tea and playing chess**, men ploughing and reaping, women weaving and sewing, **or** children playing outdoors. ④**The other** theme shows great fun in country life, **with the scenes of fishermen fishing on the lake**, farmers cutting firewood and gathering herbs on the mountain, **or** scholars versing and painting under pine trees. ⑤These two themes can **respectively** represent the ideal for life of Confucian and Taoist.

主题：中国传统文化——传统国画中的乡村生活理想主题

难点及词汇注释：

句①中，“反映在艺术和文学中的”做乡村生活理想的定语，在英语中习惯译成过去分词短语做后置定语，即 reflected in art and literature。

句②中，“归功于”在英语中可用被动结构 be attributed to 表达。短语 attribute… to…表示“将……归（功）于……”。

句③和句④中，分别列举两者当中的“一个……，另一个……”英语中习惯用“one…, the other….”结构。

句③中列举的“画中往往有老人……，男人……，女人……，小孩……”的场景是对前面各种幸福场景的进一步说明，故可译成英语中的伴随状语，由 with 引出；因为“老人在饮茶”等动作既表示主动，又表示进行，故此处译成“with+主语+现在分词”结构；几个并列成分都使用了相同结构，由 or 连接。句④中的“画有渔夫……，农民……，或是书生……”结构与此相同，故译文也采取了相同结构。

句⑤中，“分别”修饰动词“代表”，故译成副词 respectively。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题属于图画命题。图中反映了职场中的学历歧视现象，题目要求结合图画内容讨论“雇主应该关注应聘者的什么素质”这一问题，由此可判断本文应为现象分析类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段概括描述图画内容，引出主题：雇主究竟应该关注应聘者的什么素质；第二段阐述应聘者哪些方面的素质更重要，指出雇主不应该过分关注学历，而应该注重实际能力；第三段总评现象，并提出建议。

【参考范文】

What Qualities Should an Employer Look for in Job Applicants?

From the cartoon, we see a young man’s job application is refused [1①]just because his diploma is lower than other applicants’ [1②]even if he has a good resume. [2]What’s behind the cartoon is the phenomenon that many employers mainly focus on high academic degrees when hiring. [3]Then what qualities should an employer look for in job applicants?

From my point of view, [4]it is unwise of the employer in the picture to take high degrees as the only criterion in selecting talents. [5]Admittedly, high degrees can reflect the applicants’ educational backgrounds and [6]to some extent the applicants’ knowledge and ability in some fields. [7]However, high degrees are never [8]equivalent to high capablity. [9①]What high degrees can represent is just an applicant’s good performance in their school work, [9②]but what an employer should look for is an applicant’s practical working ability and efficiency, and obviously high degrees can not bring these.

[10]To conclude, I think an employer will lose many talented people if he always [11]gives the priority to academic backgrounds of the applicants. Therefore, I suggest that employers should [12①]not pay too much attention to high degress [12②]but focus on how to test the applicants’ practical abilities during the interview.

【亮点点评】

[1] 本句使用了双重从句，注意 just 加强语气的作用。

[2] 引出图画反映的现象时的常用句式，what 引导主语从句。

[3] 引出要讨论的主题问题。

[4] 本句紧扣图画内容；it 为形式主语，to take…是真正主语。

[5] 表示“不可否认的是，必须承认”。

[6] 表示“在某种程度上”。

[7] 转折引出不同看法。

[8] be equivalent to 表示“等同于”。

[9] 两个 what 都引导主语从句；but 前后形成对比。

[10] 得出结论时的常用句式。

[11] 表示“给……优先（考虑等）”。

[12] not… but 连接并列成分，表示“不是……而是”。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then discuss What should we focus on in choosing a major. You should give sound arguments to support your views and write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) The man’s tennis racket is good enough.
B) The man should get a pair of new shoes.
C) She can wait for the man for a little while.
D) Physical exercise helps her stay in shape.

综合推断

1. M: Before we play again, I’m going to buy a good tennis racket.
W: Your shoes aren’t in a very good shape, either.
Q: What does the woman mean?

男：我们下次打球之前，我打算买一副好的网球拍。
女：你的鞋也不太好。
问：女士表达了什么意思？

1.【预测】选项中的 tennis racket, shoes, physical exercise 表明，该对话与网球运动有关，可能涉及运动装备。the man, she, her 等人称词语提示，本题应该是针对女士提问，听音时重点留意女士的话。
【解析】选 **B**)。男士说下次打球之前，他要去买一副好的网球拍（buy… racket），女士说男士的鞋（shoes）也不是很好（not…good），言外之意是男士也应该买一双新鞋，故答案为 B)。
【点睛】听音时注意利用选项中的代词来判断可能是针对谁来提问，以便确定听音重点。

2. A) The woman will skip Dr. Smith’s lecture to help the man.
B) Kathy is very pleased to attend the lecture by Dr. Smith.
C) The woman is good at doing lab demonstrations.
D) The man will do all he can to assist the woman.

综合推断

2. M: Barbara, I’d like you could assist me in the lab demonstration, but aren’t you supposed to go to Dr Smith’s lecture today?
W: I ask Cathy to take notes for me.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

男：芭芭拉，我想让你帮我一起做实验室演示，但你今天是不是要去听史密斯博士的讲座啊？
女：我让凯西帮我记笔记了。
问：从对话中我们可以获得什么信息？

2.【预测】选项中的 lecture 以及 skip, attend 表明，对话可能涉及是否参加讲座；help, assist 提示，对话中可能涉及帮忙。
【解析】选 **A**)。男士希望女士帮他一起做实验室演示，但是担心女士要去听史密斯博士的讲座（Dr. Smith’s lecture），女士则说她让凯西帮忙记笔记了。综合可推知，女士将会逃史密斯博士的课来帮助男士。

3. A) The woman asked the man to accompany her to the party.
B) Steve became rich soon after graduation from college.
C) Steve invited his classmates to visit his big cottage.
D) The speakers and Steve used to be classmates.

细节推断

3. W: Steve invited me to the dinner party on Sunday evening. Have you received your invitation yet?
M: Yes, he phoned me this morning and told me he wanted all his old classmates to come to the reunion.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：史蒂夫邀请我参加周日晚上的聚会。你也收到邀请了吗？
男：收到了，他今天早上给我打电话了，他告诉我他希望所有的老同学都去参加聚会。
问：从对话中我们可以获得什么信息？

3.【预测】选项中的 party, college, classmates, invited 等词表明，对话可能与同学聚会有关；而选项中重复出现的 Steve 提示，聚会的组织者或核心人物可能是 Steve。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士问男士是否也收到了史蒂夫的邀请，男士说收到了，并说史蒂夫想要他所有的老同学都参加聚会（wanted all his old classmates to… the reunion），由此可知说话者和史蒂夫过去是同学，故答案为 D)。

4. A) In a bus.
B) In a clinic.
C) In a boat.
D) In a plane.

综合推断

4. W: I’m afraid I’m a little bit seasick. I feel dizzy.
M: Close your eyes and relax. You’ll be all right as soon as we come at shore.
Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：恐怕我有点晕船。我感到头晕。
男：闭上眼睛，放松。我们一到岸你就会好起来的。
问：对话最有可能发生在哪里？

4.【预测】选项均表示地点或位置，本题很可能考查对话发生在哪里，听音时留意能够体现地点场景的标志性词语。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士说她有点晕船（seasick），男士建议女士放松，并安慰女士说一到岸（come at shore）她就会好起来的。综合可推知，对话最有可能发生在船上。
【点睛】解答本题的关键在于抓住与船相关的两个关键词：seasick 和 shore。

5. A) 10:10.
B) 9:50.
C) 9:40.
D) 9:10.

综合推断

5. W: I wonder what's happened to our train. It should've been here 20 minutes ago according to the timetable. But it's already 9:30.
M: There's no need to get nervous. The announcement says it's 40 minutes late.
Q: When is the train arriving?

女：我想知道我们这趟火车出什么事了。按照时刻表它 20 分钟前就该到这里了，但现在已经是 9:30 了。
男：不必紧张。广播说这趟火车晚点 40 分钟。
问：火车将在什么时候到站？

5.【预测】选项表明本题考查时间，听音时注意记录与时间相关的事件及细节。
【解析】选 B)。女士说根据时刻表火车在 20 分钟前就应该到站，但现在已经是 9:30 了，男士告诉女士广播上说火车要晚点 40 分钟。通过计算可知，火车正点到站时间应该是 9:10，而晚点 40 分钟，火车将会在 9:50 到站，故答案为 B)。

【点睛】解答与数字相关的题目，要注意听清各个数字及与其相关的细节，然后根据问题做出判断，有时会需要进行简单的数学运算。

6. A) She does not like John at all.
B) John has got many admirers.
C) She does not think John is handsome.
D) John has just got a bachelor's degree.

细节推断

6. M: John is handsome and wealthy. Believe it or not, he is still a bachelor.
W: He is a notorious guy in many girls' eyes. I'm sick of hearing his name.
Q: What does the woman mean?

男：约翰又帅又有钱。信不信由你，他现在还是个单身汉呢。
女：他在很多女孩子眼中都臭名昭著。我一听到他的名字就讨厌。
问：女士表达了什么意思？

6.【预测】选项中反复出现的 John 以及 like, admirers, think, handsome 等词表明，本题很可能考查对 John 的评价或看法。选项主语 She 提示，本题很可能是针对女士提问。
【解析】选 A)。男士夸约翰又帅又有钱，女士则说约翰在很多女孩子眼中都臭名昭著（notorious），她一听到约翰的名字就讨厌（sick… his name），由此可知女士一点也不喜欢约翰，故答案为 A)。

【点睛】抓住女士话中的关键词 notorious 和 sick 即不难判断出女士对约翰的态度。

7. A) He has been bumping along for hours.
B) He has got a sharp pain in the neck.
C) He is involved in a serious accident.
D) He is trapped in a terrible traffic jam.

同义转述

7. M: Cars had lined up bumper to bumper. And I've been held up on the express way for an entire hour.
W: Really? It must be a pain in the neck. But be patient, anyway, you can do nothing but wait.
Q: What do we learn about the man?

男：车一辆紧跟一辆地排着长龙，而我已经在高速公路上堵了整整一个小时了。
女：真的吗？那肯定让人烦透了。不过耐心点吧，毕竟你除了等也没别的办法。
问：关于男士我们了解到什么信息？

7.【预测】选项主语 He 以及 bumping（颠簸）, pain, accident, traffic jam 表明，本题可能与男士的倒霉遭遇有关，该遭遇很可能与开车有关。
【解析】选 D)。男士说汽车一辆挨着一辆（bumper to bumper），他已经在路上堵了整整一个小时了（be held up… for an entire hour），由此可知男士陷入了严重的交通堵塞中。

【点睛】女士话中的 a pain in the neck 表示"令人极其讨厌的人或事"；A)中的 bump along 表示"颠簸着行进"。

8. A) She is good at repairing things.
B) She is a professional mechanic.
C) She should improve her physical condition.
D) She cannot go without a washing machine.

综合推断

8. W: Yesterday I was surprised to see Mary using that washing machine you're going to throw away.
M: Yes, it's quite old and in very poor condition. Frankly speaking, that she got it working amazes me a lot.
Q: What does the man imply about Mary?

女：昨天我很吃惊地看到玛丽在用你打算扔掉的那台洗衣机。
男：是啊，那台洗衣机相当旧了，而且特别破。坦白讲，她能让洗衣机运转起来让我非常惊奇。
问：关于玛丽男士暗示了什么？

8.【预测】选项均为描述 she 的句子，其中的 good at repairing things，professional mechanic 和 washing machine 表明，本题可能考查女士或对话双方提到的某一女子的某项技能是什么，很可能和修理洗衣机有关。
【解析】选 A)。男士说那台洗衣机很旧很破（old and… poor），玛丽能使它运转起来令他非常惊奇（she got it working amazes me），言外之意是他觉得玛丽很擅长修理东西，故答案为 A)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) Some witnesses failed to appear in court.
B) The case caused debate among the public.
C) The accused was found guilty of stealing.
D) The accused refused to plead guilty in court.

细节再现

10. A) He was out of his mind.
B) He was unemployed.
C) His wife deserted him.
D) His children were sick.

同义转述

11. A) He had been in jail before.
B) He was unworthy of sympathy.
C) He was unlikely to get employed.
D) He had committed the same sort of crime.

同义转述

M: [9]A recent case I heard was of a man accused and found guilty of breaking into a house and stealing some money.
W: Well, was he really guilty, judge?
M: He admitted that he'd done it, and there were several witnesses saying that he had indeed done it. So I can only assume that he was guilty.
W: Why did he do it?
M: Well, the reasons were a little muddied, probably at least it seemed in a trial that he did it to get some money to feed his family. You see, [10①]he'd been out of work for some time.
W: Well, [10②]he'd been out of work and he chose to break into a house to get money for his family and apparently in front of people that, err... could see him do it.
M: His attorney presented testimony that he had indeed applied for jobs and was listed with several employment agencies, including the state employment agency, but there weren't any jobs.
W: And he had no luck!
M: He had no luck and it'd been some time. He had two children and both of them were needing food and clothing.
W: So he was in desperate circumstances. Did you sentence him?
M: Yes.
W: But what good does it do to put the man into jail when he's obviously in such need?
M: [11]This particular fellow has been in prison before.
W: For the same thing?
M: No, for a different sort of crime.
W: Huh?
M: But he did know about crime, so I suppose there are folks that just have to go back to prison several times.

男：[9]我最近听审的一起案子是一位男性被指控入室盗窃，并被认定有罪。
女：哦，他确实有罪吗，法官？
男：他对自己的罪行供认不讳，而且几位目击证人也证实了他的罪行，因此我只能认定他有罪。
女：他为什么这么做呢？
男：嗯，原因并不是完全清楚，不过至少从其中一次审理来看，他入室盗窃可能是为了养家糊口。你知道，[10①]他已经失业有一段时间了。
女：哦，[10②]他失业了，为了养家而选择了入室盗窃，而且显然是在人前，呃……在能看到他那么做的人面前。
男：根据他的辩护律师提供的证词，他的确曾经应聘过几份工作，还在好几家职业介绍所登记过，包括州职业介绍所，但都没有找到工作。
女：那么他还很倒霉！
男：他的确倒霉，而且那种状况已经持续一段时间了。他有两个孩子，他们都需要食物和衣服。
女：所以他陷入了绝境。您对他判刑了吗？
男：判了。
女：但如果这个人明显是处于困境，把他关进监狱又有什么好处呢？
男：[11]这个家伙以前就进过监狱。
女：是因为同样的罪吗？
男：不，是因为其他罪行。
女：啊？
男：但他的确知道什么是犯罪，因此我猜想有些人就得多进几次监狱。

【主题推测】选项中的 witnessed, court, case, accused, guilty, jail, crime 等词语表明，对话可能与某人的犯罪和对其的审判有关。

9. What did the judge say about the case he recently heard?
【预测】选项中的 witnesses, court, case, the accused, guilty 表明，本题可能考查某个案件的相关情况。
【解析】选 C)。对话开头男士（judge）就说他最近听审的一起案件是一名男子被指控入室盗窃且罪名成立（accused and found guilty of… stealing），显然 C)项内容与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】对话开头处常会设题，听音时要重点留意。

10. What do we learn about the man at the time of the crime?
【预测】选项中的代词 he / his / him 以及 unemployed, wife deserted, children … sick 表明，本题可能考查该男士个人或家庭遇到的困境。
【解析】选 B)。对话中男士说被告盗窃是为了养家糊口，他已经失业一段时间了，B)项中的 unemployed 是对原文中 out of work 的同义转述，故答案为 B)。

11. What did the judge say about the accused?
【预测】选项主语 He 以及 in jail before, committed… same…crime 表明，本题可能与男士过去的罪行有关。
【解析】选 A)。对话中男士说，这个家伙以前就进过监狱（in prison before），A)项中的 in jail before 是对原文中 in prison before 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

Conversation Two

12. A) Irresponsible.
B) Unsatisfactory.
C) Aggressive.
D) Conservative.

13. A) Internal communication.
B) Distribution of brochures.
C) Public relations.
D) Product design.

14. A) Placing advertisements in the trade press.
B) Drawing sketches for advertisements.
C) Advertising in the national press.
D) Making television commercials.

15. A) She has the motivation to do the job.
B) She knows the tricks of advertising.
C) She is not so easy to get along with.
D) She is not suitable for the position.

M: Oh, how do you do, Ms Wensmore?
W: How do you do?
M: Do sit down.
W: Thank you.
M: I'm glad you're interested in our job. Now, let me explain it. We plan to increase our advertising considerably. [12]At present, an advertising agency handles our account, but we haven't been too pleased with the results lately and we may give our account to another agency.
W: What would my work entail?
M: [13]You'd be responsible to me for all advertising and to Mr. Grant for public relations. You'd brief the agency, whoever it is, on the kind of advertising campaign we want. You'd also be responsible for getting our leaflets, brochures and catalogues designed.
W: I presume you advertise in the national press as well as the trade press.
M: Yes, we do.
W: Have you thought about advertising on television?
M: We don't think it's a suitable medium for us. And it's much too expensive.
W: I can just imagine a scene with a typist sitting on an old-fashioned typing chair, her back aching, exhausted, then we show her in one of your chairs, her back properly supported, feeling full of energy, typing twice as quickly.
M: Before you get carried away with your little scene, Ms Wensmore, I regret to have to tell you again that we are not planning to go into television.
W: That's a shame. [14]I've been doing a lot of television work lately and it interests me enormously.
M: [15]Then I really don't think that this is quite the right job for you here, Ms Wensmore.

同义转述 细节再现 同义转述 同义转述

男：哦，您好，温斯莫尔女士。
女：您好。
男：请坐。
女：谢谢。
男：很高兴你对我们的工作感兴趣。现在，我来给您介绍一下。我们计划大幅度增加广告投放。[12]目前，我们的广告业务由一家广告代理商负责，但近来我们对其效果不是很满意，我们可能会把我们的广告业务交给另一家代理商。
女：我的工作都涉及什么呢？
男：[13]所有的广告业务你将直接对我负责，而公共关系业务对格兰特先生负责。你需要向每一家代理商介绍我们想要什么样的广告宣传活动。你还要负责安排传单、手册和商品目录的设计。
女：我想贵公司在全国性出版物和行业出版物上都有广告投放吧。
男：是的，我们有。
女：你们有没有考虑过在电视上打广告呢？
男：我们认为电视媒体并不适合我们，而且价格太高了。
女：我能设想这样一个场景：一个打字员坐在一把老式的打字椅上，她后背疼痛，疲惫不堪，然后我们展示她坐在你们公司的椅子上，她的背部得到了舒适的支撑，感到浑身充满能量，打字速度也快了一倍。
男：在您陶醉于自己的小场景之前，温斯莫尔女士，我不得不遗憾地再次告诉您，我们并不打算在电视上投放广告。
女：那太可惜了。[14]我最近一直在做很多关于电视广告方面的工作，我对此有极大的兴趣。
男：[15]那么，我真的觉得这份工作不适合您，温斯莫尔女士。

【主题推测】选项中的 advertisements, advertising 以及 job, position 表明，对话可能与广告方面的工作有关。

12. What does the man think of their present advertising agency?
【预测】选项均为评价性形容词，本题可能考查某人对某人或事物的评价或看法。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话中男士提到，他们目前有一家广告代理商（an advertising agency），但他们对其最近的表现不是很满意（haven't been too pleased），即他们认为目前的广告代理商不太令人满意（Unsatisfactory），故答案为 B)。

13. What would the woman be responsible for to Mr Grant?
【预测】选项均表示工作内容，故本题可能考查某人负责的工作事项。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中女士询问其工作内容包括什么，男士回答说，所有的广告业务都要向他负责，而公共关系业务要向格兰特先生负责（to Mr. Grant for public relations），由此可知答案为 C)。

【点睛】对话中一问一答处经常会设题，听音时要留意。

14. What is the woman most interested in doing?
【预测】选项中的 advertisements 以及 trade press, national press, television 表明，本题可能涉及不同的广告媒介。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话中女士说，她最近做了很多关于电视广告方面的工作（doing a lot of television work），她对其非常感兴趣（interests me enormously），由此可知女士最感兴趣的是做电视广告，故答案为 D)。

15. What does the man think of the woman applicant?
【预测】选项主语 She 以及 do the job, suitable for the position 表明，女士应该是个应聘者，而 easy to get along with, suitable 等词提示，本题可能考查对该应聘者的评价。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话结尾男士说他真的觉得这份工作不适合女士（don't think… quite the right job），D)项内容是对此的同义转述。

【点睛】对话结尾处常会表明态度或做出决定，是设题的重点，听音时需留意。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) The cozy communal life.
B) The cultural diversity.
C) Innovative academic programs.
D) Impressive school buildings.

17. A) It is very beneficial to their academic progress.
B) It helps them soak up the surrounding culture.
C) It is as important as their learning experience.
D) It ensures their physical and mental health.

18. A) It offers the most challenging academic programs.
B) It has the world's best-known military academies.
C) It provides numerous options for students.
D) It draws faculty from all around the world.

19. A) They try to give students opportunities for experimentation.
B) They are responsible merely to their Ministry of Education.
C) They strive to develop every student's academic potential.
D) They ensure that all students get roughly equal attention.

Many foreign students are attracted not only to the academic programs at a particular U.S. college, but also to the larger community, which affords the chance to soak up the surrounding culture. [16]Few foreign universities put much emphasis on the cozy communal life that characterizes American campuses, from clubs and sports teams to student publications and drama societies. "The campus and the American university have become identical in people's minds," [17]says Brown University President Vartan Gregorian. "In America, it is assumed that a student's daily life is as important as his learning experience."

Foreign students also come in search of choices. [18]America's menu of options — research universities, state institutions, private liberal-arts schools, community colleges, religious institutions, military academies — is unrivaled. "In Europe," says history professor Jonathan Steinburg, who has taught at both Harvard and Cambridge, "there is one system, and that is it." While students overseas usually must demonstrate expertise in a specific field, whether law or philosophy or chemistry, most American universities insist that students sample natural and social sciences, languages and literature before choosing a field of concentration.

Such opposing philosophies grow out of different traditions and power structures. [19]In Europe and Japan, universities are answerable only to a Ministry of Education, which sets academic standards and distributes money.

While centralization ensures that all students are equipped with roughly the same resources and perform at roughly the same level, it also discourages experimentation. "When they make mistakes, they make big ones," says Robert Rosenzweig, president of the Association of American Universities. "They set a system in wrong directions, and it's like steering a supertanker."

细节再现 细节再现 同义转述 同义转述

吸引很多外国学生的不仅仅是某所美国大学的学术项目，还有能够提供融入周边文化机会的更大的团体。[16]很少有国外的大学像美国大学这样重视营造独具美国校园特色的舒适的集体生活，包括社团、运动队、学生刊物和戏剧社等。"大学校园和美国大学在人们心中是完全处于同等地位的，"[17]布朗大学校长瓦坦·格利高里说道，"在美国，人们认为学生的日常生活与学习经历一样重要。"

外国学生也会来美国寻找更多的选择。[18]美国提供的选择——研究性大学、州立学院、私立文科学校、社区大学、宗教学院、军事学院——是无与伦比的。"在欧洲，"曾在哈佛和剑桥教授过历史的强纳生·斯坦伯格教授说道，"存在一种体系，那就是关键所在。"外国学生通常必须在某一特定领域展现专长，要么是法律，要么是哲学或化学，而大多数美国大学则坚持学生在选择专攻领域之前，应当对自然和社会科学、语言和文学有所涉猎。

这两种相对立的哲学源于不同的传统和权力结构。[19]在欧洲和日本，大学仅对教育部负责，由教育部来设置学术标准和分配资金。

尽管集权化保证了学生享有大致相同的资源，并表现出大致相同的水平，但它同时抑制了教学实验。"如果他们出错，就会是大错，"美国大学协会会长罗伯特·罗森茨威格说道，"如果他们为系统设定了错误的方向，就好比操控超级油轮时方向错了一样严重。"

【主题推测】选项中重复出现的 academic / academies, student 以及 school buildings, surrounding culture, learning experience, health, facuty, opportunities 等词语表明，本文应该是关于学校教育和校园生活。

16. What does the speaker say characterizes American campuses?
【预测】选项中表示积极含义的形容词 cozy, innovative, impressive 以及 academic programs, school buildings 等学校教育相关的词语表明，本题可能考查某（些）学校的优势或特点。
【解析】选 **A**)。短文中说话者提到，很少有外国的大学像美国大学这样重视营造独具美国校园特色的舒适的集体生活（the cozy communal life that characterizes American campuses），由此可知使美国大学独具特色的就是舒适的集体生活，故答案为 A)。

17. What does Brown University president Vartan Gregorian say about students' daily life?
【预测】由 A)项中的 their academic progress 即可知，their 和 them 应该是指学生（的）；选项中的 It…beneficial / important / helps / ensures 表明，本题可能是考查某事物对学生的影响或重要性。
【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，Brown University President Vartan Gregorian 说："在美国，人们认为学生的日常生活和学习经历同样重要（a student's daily life is as important as his learning experience）。"C)项内容与此相符，故为答案。

【点睛】短文中阐述他人观点或引用他人话语之处常会设题，听音时需留意。

18. In what way is the United States unrivaled according to the speaker?
【预测】选项中的 most challenging, best-known, numerous 等形容词以及 academic programs, military academies, faculty 表明，本题可能考查 It 在学术或教育方面所具备的优势。
【解析】选 **C**)。短文中说话者提到，美国给学生提供的选择（America's menu of options）——研究性大学、州立学院……——是无与伦比的（unrivaled），C)项内容即是对此的概括转述，故为答案。

19. What does the speaker say about universities in Europe and Japan?
【预测】选项中的 give students opportunities, develop… student's potential 等提示，They 应该是指学校或教育机构，本题考查其相关情况。
【解析】选 **B**)。短文中说话者提到，在欧洲和日本，大学只对教育部负责（answerable only to a Ministry of Education），B)项内容是对此的同义转述，其中 responsible 对应原文中的 answerable，merely 对应 only。

Passage Two

20. A) It will arrive at Boulogne at half past two.
B) It crosses the English Channel twice a day.
C) It is now about half way to the French coast.
D) It is leaving Folkestone in about five minutes.

21. A) Opposite the ship's office.
B) Next to the duty-free shop.
C) At the rear of B deck.
D) In the front of A deck.

22. A) It is for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars.
B) It is much more spacious than the lounge on C deck.
C) It is for the use of passengers travelling with children.
D) It is for senior passengers and people with VIP cards.

细节再现

细节再现

Hello, ladies and gentlemen, welcome aboard your Sea-link ferry from Folkestone to Boulogne and wish you a pleasant trip with us. [20]We are due to leave Folkestone in about 5 minutes and a journey to Boulogne will take approximately 2 hours. We are getting good reports of the weather in the Channel and in France, so we should have a calm crossing. Sun and temperatures of 30 degrees Celsius are reported on the French coast. For your convenience on the journey, we'd like to point out that there are a number of facilities available on board. [21]There's a snack bar serving sandwiches and hot and cold refreshments situated in the front of A deck. There is also a restaurant serving hot meals situated on B deck. If you need to change money or cash travelers' checks, we have a bank on board. You can find a bank on C deck between the ship's office and the duty-free shop. Toilets are situated on B deck at the rear of the ship and on A deck next to the snack bar. For the children, there's a games room on C deck next to the duty-free shop. Here children can find a variety of electronic games. [22]Passengers are reminded that the lounge on B deck is for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars and that there is another lounge on C deck at the front of the ship for passengers travelling without cars. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, we'd like to wish you a pleasant journey and hope that you'll travel with us again in the near future.

大家好，女士们，先生们，欢迎乘坐由福克斯通开往布伦的海联渡船，愿您和我们一起度过一个愉快的旅程。[20]我们预计在 5 分钟之后离开福克斯通，抵达布伦大约需要两个小时。我们已经收到预报说英吉利海峡和法国的天气状况良好，因此我们经过海峡时应该风平浪静。预报显示法国海岸天气晴朗，气温 30 摄氏度。为了方便您的旅程，我们将为您指明船上可供使用的一些设施。[21]A 甲板前部设有小吃吧，供应三明治和冷热茶点。B 甲板上也设有餐厅，供应热餐。如果您需要兑换货币或旅行支票，我们在船上设有银行。银行的位置在 C 甲板上轮船办公室和免税店之间。卫生间位于轮船后部的 B 甲板上以及 A 甲板上小吃店的隔壁。我们还为儿童设置了游戏室，紧邻 C 甲板上的免税店，孩子们可以在里面找到各种各样的电子游戏。[22]我们还要提醒乘客注意，B 甲板上的休息室仅供携带汽车上船的乘客使用，而轮船前部的 C 甲板上设有另外的休息室供未携带汽车的乘客使用。最后，女士们，先生们，祝各位旅途愉快，并希望在不久的将来，您能再次乘坐我们的渡船。

【主题推测】选项中的 Channel（海峡）, coast, ship, deck, passengers 等词表明，本文应该是关于乘船旅行。

20. What does the speaker say about the Sea-link ferry?

【预测】结合之前对主题的推测以及选项中的 arrive, crosses 等词可推知，It 应该是指船。选项中 arrive, leaving 以及表示时间的词语提示，本题可能考查该船的行程安排。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中说话者明确提到，我们计划在 5 分钟之后离开福克斯通（leave Folkestone in about 5 minutes），D)项是对此细节内容的再现，故为答案。

【点睛】时间等数字信息处常会设题，听音时要注意记录。

21. Where is the snack bar situated?

【预测】选项均表示船上的某个位置，本题可能考查船上某设施所处的位置。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中说话者提到，A 甲板前部（situated in the front of A deck）有个小吃吧（snack bar），供应三明治和冷热茶点，故答案为 D)。

【点睛】短文中后半部分都是在介绍各种设施所处的位置，听音时需要分别做好记录，最后再根据问题对号入座。

22. What does the speaker say about the lounge on B deck?

【预测】B)项中的 than the lounge on C deck 表明，It 是指某个休息室。选项中的 for the use of passengers…提示，本题可能考查该休息室是给哪些乘客使用的。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中说话者提醒乘客，B 甲板上的休息室仅供带车上船的乘客使用（for the sole use of passengers travelling with cars），故答案为 A)。

Passage Three

23. A) It was named after its location.
B) It was named after its discoverer.
C) It was named after a cave art expert.
D) It was named after one of its painters.

24. A) Animal painting was part of the spiritual life of the time.
B) Deer were worshiped by the ancient Cro-Magnon people.
C) Cro-Magnon people painted animals they hunted and ate.
D) They were believed to keep evils away from cave dwellers.

25. A) They know little about why the paintings were created.
B) They have difficulty telling when the paintings were done.
C) They are unable to draw such interesting and fine paintings.
D) They have misinterpreted the meaning of the cave paintings.

细节再现

同义转述

On Christmas Eve in 1994, humans entered a cave in the mountains of southeastern France for what was probably the first time in 20,000 years. The vivid images of more than 300 animals that Jean-Marie Chauvet and his assistants found on the cave walls were like none that they had seen before. Unusual in [23]the Grotte Chauvet, as the cave is now called in honor of its discoverer, are paintings of many flesh-eating animals. Other known caves from the same geographical area and time period contain only paintings of plant-eaters. The paintings in this cave refute [24]the old theory that Cro-Magnon people painted animals that they hunted and then ate. Now many specialists believe that cave paintings were not part of a ritual to bring good luck to hunters. They point out that while deer made up a major part of their diet, there're no drawings of deer. They believe that the animals painted were those central to the symbolic and spiritual life of the times; animals that represented something deep and spiritual to the people. Scientists are hopeful that Grotte Chauvet will yield new information about the art and lifestyle of Cro-Magnoon people. [25]They readily admit, however, that little is understood yet as to the reasons why Ice-age artists created their interesting and detailed paintings. Scientists also wonder why some paintings were done in areas that are so difficult to get to, in caves, for example, that are 2,400 feet underground, and accessible only by crawling through narrow passageways.

1994 年的圣诞节前夜，人类进入了法国东南部群山中的一个岩洞，这可能是 20,000 年来人类首次进入这里。让·马利·肖维和助手们在洞中墙壁上发现的三百多个动物的生动画像和他们之前见过的完全不同。[23]为了纪念其发现者，这个岩洞被命名为肖维岩洞，该岩洞的不同寻常之处在于图画中包含大量的食肉动物。而已知的同一地区、同一时代的其他岩洞中只有关于食草动物的图画。[24]旧式理论认为克罗马农人是将他们猎食的动物画了下来，而这一岩洞中的图画反驳了这一理论。现在，许多专家认为岩洞壁画并不是为了给狩猎者带来好运所举行的仪式的一部分。他们指出，尽管鹿是他们饮食中的主要部分，但岩洞中并没有关于鹿的画作。他们认为图画中的动物是当时具有象征意义的精神生活的中心，这些动物代表了克罗马农人心灵深处的东西。科学家们希望肖维岩洞可以提供有关克罗马农人的艺术和生活方式的新信息。[25]不过，科学家们乐于承认，对于冰河时代的艺术家们为什么会创作这些有趣而细致的画作，他们还知之甚少。科学家们还想知道为什么有些图画会被绘制在如此难到达的地方，比如位于地下 2,400 英尺的岩洞中，只能爬过狭窄的通道才能进入。

【主题推测】选项中反复出现的 painters / painting / painted 以及 cave, location, discoverer, named 等词语表明，本文可能主要是关于洞穴绘画，可能涉及其发现及命名等情况。

23. How did the cave get its name?

【预测】结合之前对主题的推测以及选项均为 It was named after…结构可推知，本题很可能是考查某一包含绘画的洞穴是如何被命名的。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中提到，肖维岩洞（Grotte Chauvet）是为了纪念其发现者而被命名的（called in honor of its discoverer），B)项是对此的同义转述。named after 对应 called in honor of。

24. What is the old theory about the paintings in the cave?

【预测】选项中的 animal painting, ancient, Cro-Magnon people painted animals 等表明，本题可能与古代 Cro-Magnon people 画动物有关。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，旧式理论（old theory）认为，Cro-Magnon people 将他们猎食的动物画了下来（painted animals that they hunted and then ate），C)项与此内容相符，故为答案。

25. What do scientists readily admit according to the speaker?

【预测】选项中的 They know little / have difficulty / unable / imsinterpreted 以及 why / when the paintings 等表明，本题可能考查对于洞穴绘画 They 不了解或做不到的事情，结合常识推测，They 可能指研究人员。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，对于冰河时代的艺术家们为什么会创作这些有趣而细致的画作（as to the reasons why… created… aintings），科学家们乐于承认（readily admit）他们还知之甚少（little is understood），A)项是对此内容的同义转述，故为答案。

【点睛】but, however 等转折处经常设题，听音时要留意。

Section C

If you are attending a local college, especially one without residence halls, you'll probably live at home and commute to classes. This arrangement has a lot of (26) advantages. It's cheaper. It provides a comfortable and familiar setting, and it means you'll get the kind of home cooking you're used to instead of the *monotony*（单调）that (27) characterizes even the best institutional food.

However, commuting students need to (28) go out of their way to become involved in the life of their college and to take special steps to meet their fellow students. Often, this means a certain amount of initiative on your part in (29) seeking out and talking to people in your classes whom you think you might like.

One problem that commuting students sometimes face is that parents' unwillingness to recognize that they're adults. The (30) transition from high school to college is a big one, and if you live at home you need to develop the same kind of independence you'd have if you were living away. Home rules that might have been (31) appropriate when you were in high school don't apply. If your parents are (32) reluctant to renegotiate, you can speed the process along by letting your behavior show that you have the responsibility that goes with maturity. Parents are more willing to (33) acknowledge their children as adults when they behave like adults. If, however, there's so much friction at home that it (34) interferes with your academic work, you might want to consider sharing an apartment with one or more friends. Sometimes this is a happy solution when family (35) tensions make everyone miserable.

如果你打算念本地的大学，尤其是没有宿舍的大学，你很可能会住在家里然后走读。这样的安排有许多(26)好处。这会更省钱。而且还有舒适和熟悉的环境，这意味着你可以享受到熟悉的家常菜，而不是吃那些(27)以单调为特征的食堂菜，即便是最好的食堂菜也是如此。

不过，走读生需要(28)特别努力地去融入他们的大学生活，并采取特别的措施和同学相处。通常，这意味着你自己要主动一些，在班里(29)找到你认为自己可能喜欢的同学并与其交流。

走读生有时候要面对的一个问题是父母不愿意承认他们已经是成年人。从高中到大学的(30)过渡是个大的转变，而如果你住在家里，你就需要像住在外面一样培养自己的独立性。你上高中时可能对你(31)适宜的家规将不再适用了。如果父母(32)不愿意与你重新商议，你可以通过行动证明你已经有了责任感，在走向成熟，从而加快商议的进程。如果子女的行为举止像成年人一样，父母就会更容易(33)承认他们已经成年。然而，如果家庭摩擦过多以致(34)影响你的学业，你或许会想要考虑和一个或更多的朋友合租一套公寓。有时，如果家里的(35)紧张状态使每个人都痛苦的话，出去住就成了让大家都高兴的解决方案。

26.【预测】空前的 a lot of 提示，所填词语很可能是可数名词复数。由后面列举的“省钱”（cheaper）、“舒适”（comfortable）等可推测，此处可能说的是“住在这里并走读”这样的安排的“好处”。

【点睛】注意前后句子的语义衔接关系，从上下文中寻找与空格处相呼应的词语，从而推测所填词语可能的含义。

27.【预测】分析句子结构可知，that 引导的定语从句修饰 monotony，该从句缺少谓语，故所填词语很可能是动词（词组）；由 monotony 单数形式可知，该动词（词组）应为第三人称单数形式。

【点睛】注意通过分析空格所在句子结构来推测所填词语可能的词性和成分。

28.【预测】空前的 need to 及空后的不定式结构表明，本空所填词语很可能是动词（词组）原形。分析可知，to (28)_____ to become…与 to take special steps to meet…是由 and 连接的并列结构，故所填词语很可能与 take special steps“采取特殊的措施”的结构和含义相近。

【点睛】注意利用并列结构推测所填词语可能的形式和含义。

29.【预测】空前的介词 in 和空后 and talking to 提示，所填词语应该与 talking to 形式一样，为动名词（词组）。

30.【预测】分析句子结构可知，所填词语应该是句子的主语，句中的 is a big one 提示，此处应该填可数名词单数形式。空后的 from high school to college 提示，此处很可能说的是从高中到大学的“转变”。

31.【预测】分析句子结构可知，that 引导的定语从句修饰 home rules，从句中 been 后面可能为分词或形容词。might have been…表示“原本……”，故此处可能是说，高中时原本……的家庭规矩现在不再适用了，故所填词语很可能表达类似“适用”之意。

【点睛】注意结合上下文推测空格所在句可能表达的含义，从而推测所填词语的可能含义。

32.【预测】空前的 are 和空后的不定式提示，所填词语可能是形容词或分词。

33.【预测】空前的动词不定式符号 to 及空后的名词 their children 表明，所填词语应该是能接宾语的及物动词（词组）原形。另外，该动词应能与空后的 as 构成合理搭配。

34.【预测】分析句子结构可知，that 从句中缺少谓语，主语 it 和宾语 work 提示，此处的谓语应该是及物动词（词组）的第三人称单数形式。so… that…表示“如此……以致于”，故此处可能是说如此多的摩擦（friction）“干扰”了学习（academic work）。

35.【预测】when 引导的从句中，make 是谓语动词，故空格所填词语应该可数名词复数，做句子的主语，family 对其起限定作用。结合 make everyone miserable“使每个人痛苦”和前一句中提到的 friction“摩擦”推测，此处所填词语的含义与 friction 相近。

26.【答案】advantages，可数名词复数，意为“好处，优点”。

27.【答案】characterizes / characterises，动词的第三人称单数形式，意为“表示……的特征，成为……的特征”。

28.【答案】go out of their way，动词词组原形，go out of one's way to do sth.表示“特别努力地做某事”。

29.【答案】seeking out，动词词组的动名词形式，意为“找出，找到”。

30.【答案】transition，可数名词单数，意为“过度，转变”。

31.【答案】appropriate，形容词原形，意为“适宜的”。

32.【答案】reluctant，形容词原形，意为“不情愿的”。

33.【答案】acknowledge，动词原形，意为“承认”。

34.【答案】interferes with，动词词组的第三人称单数形式，意为“影响，妨碍”。

35.【答案】tensions，可数名词复数，意为“紧张状态，紧张关系”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要论述了应该避免扼杀孩子们与生俱来的科学探索天性的观点。第 1 段指出孩子们拥有科学探索的天性，但不幸的是，他们却在成长过程中逐渐失去了这种天性。第 2、3 段提出要避免扼杀孩子与生俱来的学习热情的观点，并指出划分专业学科并不适合孩子的学习天性，会阻碍孩子们对科学的学习。第 4 段指出，由于时间有限，我们最终还是要所有专攻，但我们的学习领域是随着年龄的增长逐渐缩小的。

【词性归类】名　词：C) assumptions假设，假定　D) convenience 方便，便利　G) exertion运用，施加　H) exploration 探索，勘探　I) formulas公式，规则，方程式，分子式　M) passion 激情，热情

动　词：B) acquiring 取得，获得，学到　F) exclude 不包括，将……排除在外　J) ignite 引发，激起　K) impart 传授，赋予　L) inquiring 询问　N) provoking 激起，激怒

形容词：L) inquiring 好问的，爱探索的，探询的　N) provoking 刺激的，令人生气的

副　词：A) accidentally 意外地，偶然地　E) eventually 最后，终于　O) unfortunately 不幸地

Children are natural-born scientists. They have (36) inquiring minds, and they aren't afraid to admit they don't know something. Most of them, (37) unfortunately, lose this as they get older. They become self-conscious and don't want to appear stupid. Instead of finding things out for themselves they make (38) assumptions that often turn out to be wrong.

So it's not a case of getting kids interested in

孩子是天生的科学家。他们拥有(36)爱探索的头脑，而且他们不怕承认自己不知道某些事情。(37)不幸的是，大多数孩子却在成长的过程中失去了这一点。他们开始觉得难为情，不想在人前显得愚笨。他们不再自己探索答案，而是做出结果往往是错误的种种(38)假设。

因此，问题不在于让孩子对科学感兴趣。你要做的仅仅是避免扼杀他们与生俱来的学

36.【解析】选 **L**)。分析句意和前后的一般现在时态可知，此处的 have…并不是表示现在完成时，而是表示“有……的头脑”，故空中应填形容词，修饰 minds。本句中，and 后面进一步解释孩子们的头脑特点：他们不怕承认自己不知道某些事情，再结合首句“孩子是天生的科学家”可推测，空格处很可能与孩子天生的“求知欲”或“科学探索天性”有关，显然符合这一语义需要的是 L) inquiring“好问的，爱探索的”。

【点睛】注意仔细分析上下文的语义关系，寻找有助于推测出空格处语义的线索，从而在备选项中找出能使前后语义通顺的词语。

37.【解析】选 **O**)。空前空后均为逗号，空前为句子主语，空后谓语、宾语齐全，可见本句不缺少主干成分，故本空应填副词，做状语。前面提到孩子科学探索的天性，而本句说大多数孩子在成长过程中逐渐失去了这种天性，显然前后语义存在一种转折关系，备选副词中，能使此处语义和逻辑通顺的应该是 O) unfortunately“不幸地”。

【点睛】当句子不缺少主干成分时，空格处与前后词语又没有明显的修饰关系时，空格处很可能是副词做状语。

38.【解析】选 **C**)。分析句子结构可知，空格处词语应该是句子的宾语，后面的 that 从句是修饰该宾语的定语从句；由从句谓语 turn out 的复数形式可知，空格处所填词应该是复数名词。备选项

science. You just have to avoid killing the (39) passion for learning that they were born with. It's no coincidence that kids start deserting science once it becomes formalised. Children naturally have a blurred approach to (40) acquiring knowledge. They see learning about science or biology or cooking as all part of the same act — it's all learning. It's only because of the practicalities of education that you have to start breaking down the curriculum into specialist subjects. You need to have specialist teachers who (41) impart what they know. Thus once they enter school, children begin to define subjects and erect boundaries that needn't otherwise exist.

Dividing subjects into science, maths, English, etc. is something we do for (42) convenience. In the end it's all learning, but many children today (43) exclude themselves from a scientific education. They think science is for scientists, not for them.

Of course we need to specialise (44) eventually. Each of us has only so much time on Earth, so we can't study everything. At 5 years old, our field of knowledge and (45) exploration is broad, covering anything from learning to walk to learning to count. Gradually it narrows down so that by the time we are 45, it might be one tiny little corner within science.

习(39)热情。科学一旦公式化之后，孩子们就开始放弃科学，这一点绝非偶然。孩子们天生就是以模糊不清的方式来(40)获取知识。在他们看来，不论是学习科学、生物，还是学习做饭，都属于同样的行为——那都是学习。仅仅为了教育的实际运作，你才不得不开始将课程划分为各个专业科目。你才需要专业的教师向孩子(41)传授他们了解的知识。因此，一旦孩子进入学校，他们就会开始定义各个科目，而且在各个科目之间树立本来不必存在的界限。

我们划分出科学、数学、英语等科目是出于(42)方便。说到底，这些都是学习，但现在很多孩子却(43)把自己排除在科学教育之外。他们认为科学是科学家的事，不是他们需要学的。

当然，我们(44)最终还是需要专攻某个领域。我们每个人在地球上生活的时间是有限的，因此我们无法学习所有东西。5 岁时，我们了解和(45)探索的领域很广泛，包括学习走路和学习数数等任何事情。渐渐地，我们的学习领域不断缩小，到了 45 岁的时候，或许就缩小到只是科学的很小的一角了。

中有两个复数名词：C) assumptions“假定，假设”和 I) formulas“公式，规则”，将二者分别代入句中不难判断，C) assumptions 更符合此处语义。本句是说，孩子们不再自己探索答案，而是直接做出种种结果往往是错误的假设。备选项中其他名词均明显不能使此处语义和结构通顺。

【点睛】注意通过分析句子结构来推测所填词的形式，从而缩小选择范围。

39.**【解析】**选 **M**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 for 提示，空格处应该填名词。分析句意可知，此处是表示“要避免杀死（killing）孩子们与生俱来的对学习的……”，结合上一段提到的“孩子们的科学探索天性”可推测，此处很可能是说要避免扼杀孩子们的学习“欲望”或“热情”，备选项中只有 M) passion“激情，热情”符合此处的语义需要，并能与前面的 killing 构成合理的动宾搭配。

40.**【解析】**选 **B**)。approach to…表示“……的方法或方式”，其中 to 为介词，再结合空后的名词 knowledge 可推知，所填词应为动名词，接 knowledge 做宾语。备选项中符合上述要求的是 B) acquiring“取得，获得”。acquire knowledge 为惯用搭配，意为“获取知识”。

【点睛】L) inquiring“询问”在词形上对 B) acquiring“取得，获得”构成干扰，注意不要混淆。

41.**【解析】**选 **K**)。分析句子结构可知，who 引导的定语从句修饰 teachers，该定语从句中缺少谓语动词，结合其逻辑主语 teachers 的复数形式可推知，所填词应为动词原形。前一句提到各学科课程（curriculum, subjects），而此处所填词需要将 teachers 和 what they know 连成完整意思，由此不难推测，此处应该是表达“老师传授知识”之意，故答案应为 K) impart“传授，赋予”。

42.**【解析】**选 **D**)。空前的介词 for 提示，空格处应该填入名词。分析句意可知，本句是要说明我们划分学科是为了什么，而上一段倒数第三句提到过，将课程划分为各个专业科目，仅仅为了教育的实际运作（practicalities），也就是为了我们教育的“便利”，故本空所填词应该在语义上与 practicalities 呼应，D) convenience“方便，便利”符合条件。

【点睛】注意结合上下文寻找与空格部分相呼应的词语。

43.**【解析】**选 **F**)。空格所在句缺少谓语动词，结合句子主语 many children 的复数形式可知，本空所填词应为动词原形。另外，所填动词应能与后面的 from 构成合理搭配。由后面一句中所说的“孩子们认为科学是科学家们的事，不是他们的事”可推知，本句应该是说很多孩子“不愿意接受”科学教育，备选动词中能表达此意并能与 from 搭配的是 F) exclude“不包括，将……排除在外”。

【点睛】注意利用惯用搭配的线索。

44.**【解析】**选 **E**)。空前的 specialise“专门从事，有所专长”为不及物动词，故空格所在句并不缺少主干成分，因此所填词很可能为副词做状语。将备选副词代入句中不难发现，能使此处语义通顺的是 E) eventually“终于，最终”。此处是说，我们每个人的时间有限，不可能学习所有东西，因此我们最终还是要专攻某个领域或某个学科。

45.**【解析】**选 **H**)。所填词与 knowledge 并列，故应该也是抽象名词，并在语义上与其相关。此处大致意思是说我们的知识领域是广泛的，再结合空后的“包括学习走路和学习数数等任何事情”（covering anything from learning to walk to learning to count）不难推测，所填词的含义应该与“学习和探索知识”有关，H) exploration“探索，勘探”符合条件。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文，主要通过介绍相关研究结果论述了快乐对于健康并不像人们所想的那样重要，快乐感和人生意义感同样重要。首先提出被很多人认同的一种观点：快乐对健康有益；随后提出了一种质疑观点：快乐或许对健康没那么重要；接着比较详细地介绍了有关人们对快乐感和人生意义感的不同理解和不同基因反应的相关研究，从而得出结论：仅有快乐的人生不一定是健康的，除了快乐，人生还需要有意义。

Meaning Is Healthier Than Happiness

A)、B)两段由人们追求快乐的热潮和大量关于快乐的书籍引出一种有关快乐的流行观点：快乐与健康密切相关，越快乐，越健康。

A) For at least the last decade, the happiness craze has been building. In the last three months alone, over 1,000 ***books on happiness*** were released on Amazon, including *Happy Money*, *Happy-People-Pills For All*, and, for those just starting out, *Happiness for Beginners*.

B) [55]One of the consistent claims of ***books*** like these is that happiness is associated with all sorts of good life outcomes, including — most promisingly — good ***health***. Many studies have noted the connection between a happy mind and a healthy body — the happier we are, the better health outcomes we seem to have. In an overview of 150 studies on this topic, researchers put it like this: “Inductions of well-being lead to healthy functioning, and inductions of ill-being lead to compromised health.”

C)段通过转折指出，一项新的研究指出，快乐对健康或许没那么重要。

C) [51]But ***a new study***, just published in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* (PNAS) challenges the rosy picture. ***Happiness may not*** be as ***good*** for the body as researchers thought. It might even be bad.

D)—F)段介绍了一项心理学研究对于快乐和意义之间区别的阐述，研究指出快乐是和自私联系在一起的，而意义则源于对他人的无私奉献。

D) Of course, it's important to first define *happiness*. [46①]A few months ago, ***I wrote a piece*** called “There's More to Life Than Being Happy” about a psychology study that dug into what happiness really means to people. [46②]It specifically explored the ***difference between a meaningful life and a happy life***.

E) It seems strange that there would be a difference at all. [52]But the ***researchers***, who looked at a large sample of people over a month-long period, found that happiness is associated with selfish “***taking***” behavior and that having a sense of meaning in life is associated with selfless “***giving***” behavior.

F) “Happiness without meaning characterizes a relatively shallow, self-absorbed or even selfish life, in which things go well, needs and desires are easily satisfied, and complicated relationships are avoided,” the authors of the study wrote. “If anything, pure happiness is linked to not helping others in need.” While being happy is about feeling good, meaning is derived from contributing to others or to society in a bigger way. [49]As Roy Baumeister, ***one of the researchers***, told me, “Partly what we do as human beings is to take care of others and contribute to others. This ***makes life meaningful*** but it does ***not*** necessarily ***make*** us ***happy***.”

同义转述

46. The ***author's*** recent ***article*** examined how ***a meaningful life is different from a happy life***.

【译文】作者最近的一篇文章探索了有意义的人生与快乐的人生之间的区别。

【定位】关键词是 author's… article, a meaningful life is different a happy life。

【解析】选 **D**)。D)段第 2 句作者提到，几个月前（A few months ago），他写了一篇文章（wrote a piece）；接着后面第 3 句提到，该文章（It）专门探索了有意义的人生和快乐的人生之间的区别（the difference between a meaningful life and a happy life）。题目正是对此内容的概括转述，其中 recent 对应 a few months ago, piece 对应 article，由此可知本题出自 D)段。

【点睛】注意识别文中代词的指代对象。

同义转述

47. It should be noted that many people feel their life is ***both happy and meaningful***.

【译文】应该注意的是有许多人觉得他们的人生既快乐又有意义。

【定位】关键词是 both happy and meaningful。

【解析】选 **N**)。N)段第 1 句提到，重要的是要认识到，对许多人而言，生活中的意义感和快乐感是可以并存的（a sense of meaning and happiness in life overlap）；在研究中，许多人在快乐感和意义感两项测评中（on the happiness and meaning measures）得分都非常高（score jointly high），也就是说，许多人觉得他们的人生既快乐又有意义，这正是题目所表达的内容，故本题出自 N)段。

同义转述

48. According to one survey, there is a close relationship between ***hedonic well-being measures*** and ***high scores on happiness***.

【译文】根据一项调查，在享乐主义幸福衡量标准和较高的快乐指数之前存在密切的关系。

【定位】关键词是 hedonic well-being measures, high scores on happiness。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段最后一句指出，越是赞成以这种享乐主义作为幸福衡量标准的人（The more… endorsed these measures of “*hedonic* well-being”），其快乐指数就越高（the higher… scored on happiness），也就是说享乐主义幸福衡量标准和高快乐指数之间存在密切关系，可见题目和原文是同义转述关系，故本题出自 H)段。

同义转述

49. According to ***one of the authors*** of a new study, what ***makes life meaningful*** may ***not make*** people ***happy***.

【译文】根据某项新研究的一位作者，让生活有意义的事情未必会让人觉得快乐。

连下页

G)—I)段指出，美国国家科学院院刊上刊登的新研究也从生物学角度对快乐和意义之间区别进行了阐述。研究人员通过对 80 名调查对象进行的问题调研衡量了人们对于快乐和意义的理解，他们发现，越是赞成享乐主义幸福论的人，越觉得快乐；越是赞成至善主义幸福论的人，越觉得人生有意义。

G) The new PNAS study also sheds light on the difference between meaning and happiness, but on the biological level. Barbara Fredrickson, a psychological researcher at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, and Steve Cole, a genetics and *psychiatry*（精神病学）researcher at UCLA, examined the self-reported levels of happiness and meaning in 80 research subjects.

H) Happiness was defined, as in the earlier study, by *feeling good*. The researchers measured happiness by asking subjects questions like "How often did you feel happy?", "How often did you feel interested in life?" and "How often did you feel satisfied?" [48]The more strongly people endorsed these ***measures*** of "***hedonic***（享乐主义的）***well-being***," or pleasure, the ***higher*** they ***scored on happiness***.

I) Meaning was defined as an orientation to something bigger than the self. They measured meaning by asking questions like "How often did you feel that your life has a sense of direction or meaning to it?" and "How often did you feel that you had something to contribute to society?" The more people endorsed these measures of "*eudaimonic*（幸福论的）well-being" — or, simply put, virtue — the more meaning they felt in life.

J)—O)段介绍了该项新研究中有关人体在基因层面上对快乐感和人生意义感的不同反应的相关研究和结果。研究发现，那些快乐但缺少生活意义的人与那些长期处于逆境中的人有着相同的基因表达模式，他们的健康会受到同样的威胁。同样，那些注重生命意义的人，也并不一定就有更多有益的基因表达模式，他们并不能很好地抵抗逆境中的细菌侵害。

J) After noting the sense of meaning and happiness that each subject had, [50]Fredrickson and Cole, with their research colleagues, looked at the ways certain ***genes expressed*** themselves in each of the participants. Like neuroscientists who use *fMRI*（功能磁共振成像）scanning to determine how regions in the brain respond to different stimuli, Cole and Fredrickson are interested in how the body, at the genetic level, responds to ***feelings of happiness and meaning***.

K) Cole's past work has linked various kinds of chronic adversity to a particular gene expression pattern. When people feel lonely, are grieving the loss of a loved one, or are struggling to make ends meet, their bodies go into threat mode. This triggers the activation of a stress-related gene pattern that has two features: an increase in the activity of *pro-inflammatory*（促炎症的）genes and decrease in the activity of genes involved in anti-viral responses.

L) [54]Cole and Fredrickson found that people who are happy but have ***little to no sense of meaning*** in their lives have the same ***gene expression patterns*** as people who are responding to and enduring ***chronic adversity***. That is, the bodies of these happy people are preparing them for bacterial threats by activating the pro-inflammatory response. Chronic inflammation is, of course, associated with major illnesses like heart disease and various cancers.

M) "Empty positive emotions" — like the kind people experience during *manic*（狂喜的）episodes or artificially induced *euphoria*（欣快）from alcohol and drugs — "are about as good for you as adversity," says Fredrickson.

N) [47]It's important to understand that for many people, a sense of ***meaning and happiness*** in life overlap; many people score jointly high (or jointly low) on the happiness and meaning measures in the study. But for many others, there is a *dissonance*（不一致）— they feel that they are low on happiness and high on meaning or that their lives are very high in happiness, but low in meaning. This last group, which has the gene expression pattern associated with adversity, formed 75 percent of study participants. Only one quarter of the study participants had what the researchers call "eudaimonic predominance" — that is, their sense of meaning outpaced their feelings of happiness.

O) This is too bad given the more beneficial gene expression pattern associated with meaningfulness. People whose levels of happiness and meaning line up, and people who have a strong sense of meaning but are not necessarily happy, showed a de-activation of the adversity stress response. Their bodies were not preparing them for the bacterial infections that we get when we are alone or in trouble, but for the viral infections we get when surrounded by a lot of other people.

P)—Q)段指出，研究人员对于快乐的积极情绪对人们并没有多少好处的研究结果感到吃惊。

P) Fredrickson's past research, described in her two books, *Positivity* and *Love 2.0*, has mapped the benefits of positive emotions in individuals. She has found that positive emotions broaden a person's perspective and help protect people against adversity. So it was surprising to her that hedonic well-being, which is associated with positive emotions and pleasure, did so badly in this study compared with eudaimonic well-being.

Q) "It's not the amount of hedonic happiness that's a problem," Fredrickson tells me. "It's that it's not matched by eudaimonic well-being. It's great when both are in step. But if you have more hedonic well-being than would be expected, that's when this [gene] pattern that's similar to adversity emerged."

R)段进行总结，得出结论：只是心理上感到愉悦似乎是不够的，人们还需要活得有意义。

R) The terms hedonism and eudaimonism bring to mind the great philosophical debate, which has shaped Western civilization for over 2,000 years, about the nature of the good life. Does happiness lie in feeling good, as hedonists think, or in doing and being good, as Aristotle and his intellectual descendants, the virtue *ethicists*（伦理学家）, think? [53]From the ***evidence*** of this ***study***, it seems that feeling good is not enough. People need ***meaning to thrive***. In the words of Carl Jung, "The least of things with a meaning is worth more in life than the greatest of things without it." Jung's wisdom certainly seems to apply to our bodies, if not also to our hearts and our minds.

接上页

【定位】关键词是 one of the authors, makes life meaningful, not make… happy。

【解析】选 **F**)。F)段最后两句提到，正如研究的一位作者（one of the researchers）Roy Baumeister 告诉我的，照顾他人、帮助他人可以让我们的生活更有意义（makes life meaningful），但并不一定会让我们感到快乐（not necessarily make us happy），显然题目句子是对此处内容的同义转述，其中 may not 对应句中的 does not necessarily。

细节归纳

50. Experiments were carried out to determine our body's ***genetic expression*** of ***feelings of happiness and meaning***.

【译文】研究人员进行了一些实验来确定我们的身体对快乐感和意义感的基因表达模式。

【定位】关键词是 genetic expression 和 feelings of happiness and meaning。

【解析】选 **J**)。J)段第 1 句提到，弗雷德里克森和科尔与其他研究人员一起，观察了每个参与调查者体内某些特定基因的表达方式（the ways certain genes expressed themselves）；接着第 2 句提到，科尔和弗雷德里克森对人体在基因层面上对快乐感和人生意义感的反应非常感兴趣（interested in how the body, at the genetic level, responds to feelings of happiness and meaning），综合两句内容可知，研究人员所做的实验是要确定人体基因对快乐感和意义感的反应。由此可知题目句子是对该段信息的归纳概括，故本题出自 J)段。

【点睛】K)段、L)段中都提到了 gene expression pattern，但都是具体介绍相关研究结果，与题目信息并不相符。阅读时要仔细对照题目和原文信息，切忌根据个别相同词语匆忙作选。

同义转述

51. ***A new study*** claims ***happiness may not contribute*** to health.

【译文】一项新研究声称快乐或许并不有利于健康。

【定位】关键词是 a new study, happiness may not contribute。

【解析】选 **C**)。C)段第 1 句通过 but 转折指出，刚刚发布的一项新研究质疑了这一乐观说法（a new study… challenges the rosy picture），the rosy picture 即指上段提到的"快乐有助于健康"的观点。C)第 2 句进一步指明这项新研究的观点：快乐或许并不像研究人员认为的那样会对身体有益（Happiness may not be as good for the body）。可见题目信息是对该段内容的概括转述，故本题出自 C)段。

同义转述

52. According to the ***researchers***, ***taking*** makes for happiness while ***giving*** adds meaning to life.

【译文】根据研究人员，"索取"会带来快乐，而"付出"会让生活更有意义。

【定位】关键词是 researchers, taking 和 giving。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第 2 句通过 but 转折指出，研究人员在观察了大量样本人群后发现，快乐往往与自私的"索取"行为联系在一起（happiness is associated with…"taking"…），而人生意义感则与无私的"给予"行为联系在一起（meaning in life is associated with… "giving" …）。题目信息是对该句内容的同义转述，故本题出自 E)段。

【点睛】but, however 等转折处往往交代重要内容，是设题的重点，阅读时需留意。本题和上一题均是针对 but 转折处内容而设的。

同义转述

53. ***Evidence*** from ***research*** shows that it takes ***meaning*** for people ***to thrive***.

【译文】研究证据表明，人们需要活得有意义才能不断发展。

【定位】关键词是 evidence… research, meaning… to thrive。

【解析】选 **R**)。R)段第 3、4 句提到，此项研究的证据表明（From the evidence of this study），只是快乐似乎是不够的，人们需要活得有意义才能够不断发展（People need meaning to thrive. ），题目信息显然与此相符，故本题出自 R)段。

同义转述

54. With regard to ***gene expression patterns***, happy people with ***little or no sense of meaning*** in life are found to be similar to those suffering from ***chronic adversity***.

【译文】那些活得快乐却毫无意义的人的基因反映模式与那些长期处于不幸的人相似。

【定位】关键词是 gene expression patterns, little or no sense of meaning, chronic adversity。

【解析】选 **L**)。L)段第 1 句提到，科尔和弗雷德里克森发现，那些觉得生活快乐但很少感到或完全感觉不到生活意义的人（people… happy but have little to no sense of meaning）与那些长期应对或忍受不幸的人（people… enduring chronic adversity）有着相同的基因表达模式（same gene expression patterns），题目信息正是对本句的同义转述，故本题出自 L)段。

同义转述

55. Most ***books on happiness*** today assert that happiness is beneficial to ***health***.

【译文】现在的大多数关于快乐的书籍都认为快乐对健康有利。

【定位】关键词是 books on happiness, health。

【解析】选 **B**)。A)段先提到有关快乐的书（books on happiness），但 B)段第 1 句才提到这些书中的观点，该句指出，这些书一致认为，快乐和生活中很多美好的东西有关，尤其是健康（good health）。题目信息与本句内容相符，故本题出自 B)段。

【参考译文】

意义比快乐更利于身体健康

A) 至少在过去的 10 年里，人们追求快乐的热潮一直在不断高涨。仅最近三个月，亚马逊就上榜了 1000 多本关于快乐的书籍，包括《快乐金钱》《让所有人快乐的药》，以及专门为入门者准备的《快乐初学者》。

B) [55]这类书籍中一直主张的一点就是快乐与生活中的各种美好相关，包括——最令人期待的——良好的健康。很多研究都指出了精神愉悦和身体健康之间的联系——我们越是感到快乐，我们似乎就越发健康。研究人员在汇总了关于这一主题的 150 项研究后，做出了这样的总结："幸福感有助于健康；不幸感则会损害健康。"

C) [51]但是刚刚发布在美国国家科学院院刊（PNAS）上的一项新的研究对这一乐观的看法提出了质疑。快乐或许并不像研究人员认为的那样会对身体有益。甚至还可能是有害的。

D) 当然，首先定义"快乐"很重要。[46①]几个月前，我写了一篇文章，名为"生命中不只有快乐"，是关于一项旨在挖掘快乐对于人们的真正意义的心理学研究。[46②]文章中专门探索了有意义的人生和快乐的人生之间的区别。

E) 说这两者之间存在区别似乎很奇怪。[52]但是研究人员对大量样本人群进行了为期一个月的观察后发现，快乐是与自私的"索取"行为联系在一起的，而人生意义感则是与无私的"奉献"行为联系在一起的。

F) "快乐但缺少意义的生活是一种典型的相对肤浅的、自我的，甚至是自私的生活，这样的生活一帆风顺，需要和欲望很容易得到满足，也没有复杂的人际关系。"研究报告的作者写道，"如果说纯粹的快乐和什么有关系的话，那就是不去帮助那些需要帮助的人。"快乐就是心理上感觉愉悦，但意义则是来源于在更高层面上为他人或社会做出贡献。[49]正如其中的一位研究人员罗伊·鲍迈斯特告诉我的，"作为人类，照顾他人、帮助他人是我们生活的一部分。这使我们的生命变得有意义，却不一定能让我们感到快乐。"

G) 美国国家科学院院刊上刊登的这篇新研究也阐述了意义和快乐之间的区别，但是从生物学层面上讨论的。芭芭拉·弗雷德里克森，北卡罗来纳大学教堂山分校的心理学研究员，和史蒂夫·科尔，加利福尼亚大学洛杉矶分校基因和精神病学研究员，一起检测了 80 名调查对象对快乐和意义的自我认识。

H) 快乐在之前的研究中被定义为"心理上感到愉悦"。研究人员通过向受调查者提出诸如"你时隔多久会感觉到快乐？""你时隔多久会对生活充满兴趣？"以及"你时隔多久会感到满意？"等问题来衡量人们的快乐。[48]越是赞成以这种享乐主义或快乐作为幸福衡量标准的人，其快乐指数就越高。

I) 意义被定义为某种超越自我的人生导向。研究人员通过向受调查者提出诸如"你时隔多久会觉得自己的人生有方向或有意义？"以及"你时隔多久会认为自己能够为社会做出贡献？"等问题来衡量人们对意义的理解。越是支持以这种至善主义——或者简单来说，就是美德——作为幸福衡量标准的人，越是觉得自己的人生富有意义。

J) 在了解了每一位受调查者对意义和快乐的感觉之后，[50]弗雷德里克森和科尔，与其他研究人员一起，观察了每个参与调查者体内某些特定基因的表达方式。像那些使用功能磁共振成像扫描来确定大脑各个区域对不同刺激的反应的神经学专家一样，科尔和弗雷德里克森对人体在基因层面上对快乐感和人生意义感的反应非常感兴趣。

K) 科尔在过去的研究中就已经将各种长期的逆境与特定的基因表达模式联系在一起了。当人们感觉孤独时，或因失去所爱的人而悲伤时，或为了维持生计而奔波努力时，他们的身体就会进入到受威胁模式。这会促使与压力有关的基因模式被激活，这种模式有两个特点：促炎症相关基因活动增加，抗病毒相关基因活动减少。

L) [54]科尔和弗雷德里克森发现，那些觉得生活快乐但很少感到或完全感觉不到生活意义的人与那些长期应对或忍受不幸的人有着相同的基因表达模式。也就是说，那些觉得快乐的人群的身体正通过激活促炎症基因模式来准备迎接细菌的入侵威胁。而长期炎症当然会引发像心脏病和各种癌症等重大疾病。

M) "空虚的积极情绪"——比如人们在狂躁发作时感受到的那种狂喜或通过酒精和毒品获得的那种虚假的愉悦感——"对人们产生的影响和不幸对人们的影响几乎是一样的。"弗雷德里克森如是说。

N) [47]重要的是要认识到，对许多人而言，生活中的意义感和快乐感是可以并存的；在研究中，许多人在快乐感和意义感两项测评中或者得分都非常高（或者得分都非常低）。但对许多其他人而言，却存在不一致——他们或者是快乐感低而意义感高，或者是快乐感高但意义感低。最后一组人，他们拥有和逆境相关的基因表达模式，这组人占参与研究人群的 75%。而只有四分之一的参与者持有研究人员所谓的"生命意义至上论"——即他们的生命意义感超过了他们的幸福感。

O) 如果认为与生命意义相关的基因表达模式有更多好处的话，那就太糟糕了。那些快乐和生命意义并重的人，和那些非常注重生命意义却不一定快乐的人，对逆境压力的反应都很迟钝。除了可以抵御周围人群中的病毒性感染以外，他们的身体并不能很好地抵抗孤独时或遇到困难时产生的细菌感染。

P) 弗雷德里克森过去的研究，在她的两本书《积极情绪》和《爱的 2.0 版》中都有所体现，描绘了积极情绪对个人的好处。她发现积极情绪能够拓宽人的眼界，帮助人们对抗逆境。因此，当她发现此项研究中，与积极情绪和愉悦相关的享乐主义幸福论，和至善主义幸福论相比，居然表现如此之差，她感到非常吃惊。

Q) "问题并不在于享乐能带来多少幸福，"弗雷德里克森告诉我说，"问题在于它与生命意义所带来的幸福并不同步。二者同步时自然很好。但是当你从享乐中获取的幸福超出人们的预期时，就会出现跟遇到逆境时一样的基因模式。"

R) 享乐主义和至善主义这两个词语使我们想起了有关美好生命本质的哲学大辩论，这一辩论塑造了长达 2000 多年的西方文明。幸福究竟是像享乐主义者所认为的心理上的愉悦，还是像亚里士多德和他的那些道德伦理学家后辈们所认为的行善事、做好人呢？[53]此项研究的证据表明，只是心理上感到愉悦似乎是不够的。人们需要活得有意义才能够不断发展。用卡尔·荣格的话来说就是，"生命中最微不足道但却很有意义的小事，也比最宏大但却毫无意义的大事更有价值。"荣格的箴言即使不一定适用于我们的内心和精神世界，它却明显适用于我们的身体。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为书评，主要对成功学书籍——《3 条规则》进行评论。作者首先交代背景：成功学书籍盛行；随后引出本文要评论的书籍——《3 条规则》，并介绍作者背景和撰写该书的基本理念；之后简要描述了作者在写作中遇到的困境及解决办法；然后阐述了书中有关管理的两条原则：物美优先于价廉，收益优先于成本；最后指出该书所犯的错误和不足之处。

第 1 段交代背景：成功学书籍盛行已久，络绎不绝有专家承诺会将卓越的本质提炼成几条简单的规则，使得这一潮流得以持续发展。

1 [56]Nothing ***succeeds*** in ***business books*** like the study of success. The current business-book boom was launched in 1982 by Tom Peters and Robert Waterman with *In Search of Excellence*. The trend has continued with a succession of experts and would-be experts who promise to distil the essence of excellence into three (or five or seven) simple rules.

第 2 段引出《3 条规则》，并介绍了其作者背景和书中不同于其他成功学书籍的内容和理念。

2 ***The Three Rules*** is a self-conscious contribution to this type of writing; it even includes a bibliography of "success studies". Michael Raynor and Mumtaz Ahmed work for a consultancy, Deloitte, that is determined to turn itself into more of a thought-leader and less a corporate repairman. They employ all the tricks of the ***success books***. They insist that their conclusions are "measurable and actionable" —

同义转述

56. What kind of ***business books*** are most likely to ***sell well***?（哪种商业类书籍最有可能畅销？）

A) Books on excellence.（关于卓越的书籍。）

B) Guides to management.（管理指南。——未提及）

C) Books on business rules.（关于商业规则的书籍。——对第1段结尾simple rules的曲解）

D) Analyses of market trends.（市场趋势分析。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 business books, sell well 定位到第 1 段第 1 句。

【解析】选 A)。考查细节理解。第 1 段第 1 句指出，商业类书籍中没有比成功学书籍更成功的了（Nothing succeeds in business books like the study of success），A)是对原文的同义转述，excellence 对应 success。

【点睛】第 1 段第 2、3 句中反复出现的 excellence 均对答案有明显的提示作用。

57. What does the author imply about ***books on success*** so far?（关于目前的成功学书籍，作者暗示了什么？）

A) They help businessmen one way or another.（它们会在某一方面对商人有所帮助。——未提及）

B) They are written by well-recognised experts.（它们是由知名度很高的专家撰写的。——根据第1段末句中提到的experts做出的过度推断）

C) They more or less fall into the same stereotype.（它们或多或少会陷入相同的套路中。）

guides to behaviour rather than analysis for its own sake. [57][58①]***Success authors*** usually serve up vivid stories about how exceptional businesspeople stamped their personalities on a company or rescued it from a life-threatening crisis. [58②]Messrs Raynor and Ahmed are happier chewing the numbers: they provide detailed appendices on "calculating the elements of advantage" and "detailed analysis".

细节推断

D) They are based on analyses of corporate leaders.（它们是基于对公司领导人的分析。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 books on success 定位到第 2 段。

【解析】选 **C)**。考查细节推断。第 2 段倒数第 2 句提到，成功学作者们通常（Success authors usually）会提供一些生动的故事，讲述卓越的商人是如何在公司贴上自己的性格标签或者如何拯救公司于危难之中，结合句中的 usually（通常）一词可推测，这是目前的成功学书籍中普遍会采用的套路。由此可推知，作者的这句话暗示了成功学书籍经常会陷入相同的套路中，故答案为 C)。

58. How does ***The Three Rules differ from*** other success books according to the passage?（根据文章内容，《3条规则》与其他成功学书籍有何区别？）

A) It focuses on the behaviour of exceptional businessmen.（它专注于卓越商人的行为。——这是第2段倒数第2句中提到的其他成功学书籍所关注的）

B) It bases its detailed analysis on large amounts of data.（它基于大量数据进行了详细分析。）

C) It offers practicable advice to businessmen.（它为商人提供了切实可行的建议。——未提及）

D) It draws conclusions from vivid examples.（它从生动的事例中得出结论。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 *The Three Rules* 和 differ from 定位到第 2 段最后两句。

【解析】选 **B)**。考查比较关系。第 2 段最后两句分别指出了其他成功学书籍和《3 条规则》的不同特点，其他成功学书籍通常（Success authors usually）会讲一些有关卓越商人的生动故事，而雷诺先生和阿曼德先生（《3 条规则》的作者）则更乐意反复琢磨数据（chewing the numbers）：他们会提供有关"计算优势元素"和"详细分析"的详尽附录（detailed appendices on… "detailed analysis"）。B)是对此特点的概括转述，故为答案。

综合推断

第 3 段描述了作者在写作中遇到的困境和解决办法：作者将注意力从公司行为方式上转到公司思维方式上，从而打破了研究僵局。

3 The authors spent five years studying the behaviour of their 344 "exceptional companies", only to come up at first with nothing. Every *hunch*（直觉）led to a blind alley and every hypothesis to a dead end. It was only when they shifted their attention from how companies behave to how they think that they began to make sense of their voluminous material.

第 4 段阐述了作者得出的有关公司管理的两条重要原则：一是物美优先于价廉，二收益优先于成本。

4 Management is all about making difficult tradeoffs in conditions that are always uncertain and often fast-changing. But ***exceptional companies*** approach these tradeoffs with two simple rules in mind, sometimes consciously, sometimes unconsciously. [59]First: better before cheaper. Companies are more likely to ***succeed*** in the long run if they compete on quality or performance than on price. Second: revenue before cost. Companies have more to gain in the long run from driving up revenue than by driving down costs.

细节归纳

59. What does the passage say contributes to ***the success of exceptional companies***?（本文中提到什么有助于卓越公司的成功？）

A) Focus on quality and revenue.（对质量和收益的重视。）

B) Management and sales promotion.（管理和促销。——未提及）

C) Lower production costs and competitive prices.（更低的生产成本和有竞争力的价格。——前者与第二条规则矛盾，后者与第一条规则矛盾）

D) Emphasis on after-sale service and maintenance.（对售后服务和维修的重视。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 the success of exceptional companies 定位到第 4 段。

【解析】选 **A)**。考查细节归纳。第 4 段第 2 句指出，卓越公司（exceptional companies）在做决断时会考虑两条简单的规则（two simple rules），接着后面分别介绍了这两条规则。第一：物美优先于价廉（better before cheaper），如果公司更注重质量竞争（compete on quality），从长远来看更有可能成功（succeed in the long run）；第二：收益优先于成本（revenue before cost），从长远来看，公司能够从提高收益中获得更多（gain in the long run from driving up revenue）。这两条规则归纳起来就是重视重量和收益（quality and revenue.），故答案为 A)。

【点睛】文中列举处常会设题，阅读时要重点留意。

第 5 段指出《3 条规则》出现的错误和不足之处。成功学书籍经常出现的两种错误：光环效应和陈述显而易见的事实，《3 条规则》避免了第一种错误，但却犯了第二种错误。

5 Most success studies suffer from two faults. There is "the *halo*（光环）effect", whereby good performance leads commentators to attribute all manner of virtues to anything and everything the company does. These virtues then suddenly become vices when the company fails. Messrs Raynor and Ahmed work hard to avoid these mistakes by studying large bodies of data over several decades. [60①]But they end up embracing a different error: stating the obvious. Most business people will not be surprised to learn that it is better to find a ***profitable niche***(隙缝市场)and focus on boosting your revenues than to compete on price and cut your way to success. The difficult question is how to find that profitable niche and protect it. There, *The Three Rules* is less useful.

综合推断

60. What is the author's comment on *The Three Rules*?（作者对《3条规则》有什么样的评价？）

A) It can help to locate ***profitable niches***.（它有助于定位能带来收益的隙缝市场。——与最后一段倒数第2句内容矛盾）

B) It has little to offer to businesspeople.（它几乎没有什么可提供给商人的东西。——与第2段最后一句矛盾）

C) It is noted for its detailed data analysis.（它因其详细的数据分析而闻名。——第2段结尾提到该书作者做了详细的数据分析，但并未提到因此而闻名）

D) It fails to identify the keys to success.（它没能明确成功的关键因素。）

【定位】题干中未能提供可定位的明显信息，但由 A)项中的 profitable niches 以及本题为最后一题可将阅读重点定位到最后一段。

【解析】选 **D)**。作者在最后一段第 4 句指出，《3 条规则》一书犯了大多数成功学书籍会犯的一种错误（error）：陈述显而易见的事实；接着作者进一步描述了其错误：大多数商人都知道找到可产生收益的缝隙市场的好处，但难题（difficult question）在于如何发现这样隙缝市场并对其进行保护（find that profitable niche and protect it），在这个问题上，《3 条规则》是没有作用的（less useful）。综合以上内容可推知，在作者看来，《3 条规则》并没有明确指出成功的关键因素。

【难句分析】

1. It was only when they shifted their attention from how companies behave to how they think that **they began to make sense of** their voluminous **material**.（第 3 段末句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。本句是一个强调句，基本结构是：It is / was+被强调成分+ that+句子其他成分，此处强调的是 when 引导的时间状语从句。短语 shift one's attention from… to…表示"将注意力从……转变到……上"。

2. Most **business people will not be surprised** to learn that it is better to find a profitable niche and focus on boosting your revenues than to compete on price and cut your way to success.（第 5 段第 6 句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。that 引导宾语从句，从句中包含一个比较结构 it is better to… than to…，其中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式结构。

【参考译文】

1 [56]商业类书籍中没有比成功学书籍更成功的了。当下商业类书籍的兴盛局面是始于 1982 年汤姆•彼得斯和罗伯特•沃特曼编著的《追寻卓越》一书。此后络绎不绝的大批专家和准专家们承诺会将卓越的本质提炼成 3 条（或 5 条或 7 条）简单的规则，使得这一潮流不断持续发展。

2《3 条规则》就是有意识地针对这类书籍而写；它甚至包括了一个"成功学研究"的参考书目。迈克尔•雷诺和蒙大兹•阿曼德任职于一家咨询公司——德勤公司，该公司致力于成为一个思维引领者，而不仅仅是公司的维修工。他们利用成功学书籍中的所有技巧。他们坚称他们的结论是"可衡量的、可执行的"——可以引导行为，而不是单纯地为了分析而分析。[57][58①]成功学作者们通常会给读者提供一些生动的故事，讲述卓越的商人是如何在公司贴上自己的性格标签或者如何拯救公司于危难之中。[58②]雷诺先生和阿曼德先生则更乐意反复琢磨数据：他们会提供有关"计算优势元素"和"详细分析"的详尽附录。

3 两位作者花了 5 年时间来研究 344 家"卓越公司"的行为，但最初的时候却毫无收获。每种直觉都进入死胡同，每种假设都陷入僵局。只有当他们将注意力从公司的行为方式转移到公司的思维方式上之后，他们才开始理解他们收集的大量素材的意义。

4 管理就是指在总是飘忽不定、快速变化的情况下做出艰难的取舍。但是卓越的公司做出这些取舍时，总是会有意无意地考虑两条简单规则。[59]第一：物美优先于价廉。如果公司是在质量或性能上竞争，而不是在价格上，那么从长远来看，它们更有可能成功。第二：收益优先于成本。从长远来看，比起降低成本，公司能够从提高收益中获得更多。

5 大多数成功学研究都会出现两种错误。有一种"光环效应"：良好的业绩会使评论家们将所有优点都归结于这家公司所做的任何事情和每件事情上。但是当公司失败时，所有这些优点就会骤然变成恶行。雷诺先生和阿曼德先生几十年来通过研究大量数据来尽量避免出现这些错误。[60]但是他们最终却出现了一种不同的错误：陈述显而易见的事实。大多数商人都知道比起通过竞价杀出一条成功之路，找到可以带来收益的隙缝市场并专注于提升收益当然更好，这没什么可吃惊的。难题在于如何找到能够带来收益的隙缝市场并对其进行保护。在这个问题上，《三条规则》是没有作用的。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为说明文，主要说明了大学营销重点的改变以及存在的过度营销问题，指出过度营销的危害和正确的做法。首先由肯特大学的自我形象营销重点的改变引出目前大学形象翻新的普遍现象；接着指出大学在招生过程中存在的过度营销问题及其危害；然后指出学生现在在选择大学时越来越注重实际调查，以辨别大学是否过度营销；最后提醒大学要避免过度营销，做到言出必行。

第 1、2 段由肯特大学自我形象营销重点的改变引出目前大学形象翻新的普遍现象，并指出原因：明年资金制度将会改变。

1 Until recently, the ***University of Kent*** prided itself on its friendly image. Not any more. [61]Over the past few months it has been working hard, with the help of media consultants, to play down its cosy reputation in favour of something more academic and serious.

2 Kent is not alone in considering an image *revamp*（翻新）. Changes to next year's funding regime are forcing universities to justify charging students up to £9,000 in fees.

第 3 段指出现在的大学更加注重品牌和价值取象，并对比了大学现在和过去在招生宣传重点上的区别。

3 Nowadays universities are putting much more of a focus on their brands and what their value propositions are. While in the past universities have often focused on student social life and ***attractions*** of the university town in ***recruitment*** campaigns, [62]they are now concentrating on more *tangible*（实在的）***attractions***, such as employment prospects, engagement with industry, and lecturer contact hours, making clear exactly what students are going to get for their money.

第 4、5 段指出大学的过度营销问题，引用负责处理学生投诉的罗博·贝伦斯的话指出大学应该小心过度营销带来的危险。

4 The problem for universities is that if those benefits fail to materialise, students notice. That worries ***Rob Behrens***, who deals with student complaints. [63①]"Universities need to be extremely careful in describing what's going to happen to students," he says. "As competition is going to get greater for attracting gifted students, there is a danger that universities will go the extra mile."

5 [63②]One university told prospective engineering students they would be able to design a car and race it at Brands Hatch, which never happened, he says. Others have promised use of sophisticated equipment that turned out to be broken or unavailable. "If universities spent as much money on handling complaints and appeals appropriately as they spend on marketing, they would do better at keeping students, and in the National Student Survey returns," he says.

第 6、7 段指出研究显示，学生们在选择大学方面越来越成熟，并越来越注重对大学的实际调查，因此教育机构都被期望能为学生调查提供更多的便利。

6 [64]Ongoing research tracking prospective 2012 ***students*** suggests that they are not only becoming more sophisticated in ***thinking about*** what they want from a university, but are also spending more time researching evidence to back up institutional claims.

7 Hence the growing importance of the student survey. From next September, all institutions will also be expected to publish on their websites key information sets, allowing easier comparison between institutions, between promises and reality, and the types of jobs and salaries graduates go on to.

第 8、9 段指出为了经受得住学生的调查，大学必须努力宣传自己的长处，并证明自己的与众不同，但一定要努力避免过度承诺，做到言出必行。

8 As a result, it is hardly surprising that universities are beginning to change the way they ***market themselves***. [65]While the best form of ***marketing*** for institutions is to be good at what they do, they also need to be clear about how they are different from others.

9 And it is vital that once an institution claims to be particularly good at something, it must live up to it. The moment you position yourself, you become exposed, and if you fail in that you are in trouble.

61. What was the ***University of Kent*** famous for?（肯特大学曾经因为什么而著名？）

同义转述

A) Its comfortable campus life.（舒适的校园生活。）
B) Its up-to-date course offerings.（最新的课程设置。——未提及）
C) Its distinguished teaching staff.（出色的教师团队。——未提及）
D) Its diverse academic programmes. （多样的学术项目。——这是该大学现在所专注的方面）

【定位】根据题干中的 University of Kent 定位到第 1 段。

【解析】选 A)。考查细节理解。第 1 段提到，过去几个月中，肯特大学（the University of Kent）一直在借助媒体顾问的帮助努力降低自己以舒适惬意而著称的形象（lay down its cosy reputation），转而提升自己更加学术性和严肃性的一面，由此可知，该大学过去曾因舒适的校园生活而著称，故答案为 A)。

【点睛】首句中提到的肯特大学一直"以自己的友好形象而自豪"（prided itself on its friendly image）对本题也有一定的提示作用。

62. What are universities trying to do to ***attract students***?（大学正在努力做什么来吸引学生？）

细节推断

A) Improve their learning environment.（改善学习环境。——未提及）
B) Offer more scholarships to the gifted.（为有天赋的学生提供更多的奖学金。——未提及）
C) Upgrade their campus facilities.（更新校园设施。——未提及）
D) Present a better academic image.（呈现更好的学术形象。）

【定位】根据题干中的 attract students 定位到第 3 段第 2 句。

【解析】选 D)。考查对举例处的理解。第 3 段第 2 句提到，过去的大学在招生活动中（in recruitment campaigns）经常强调学生的社交生活和大学城的吸引力，但是现在他们专注于更实在的吸引力（more tangible attractions），比如就业前景、与行业内的联系以及讲师接触时间，所列举的这几个吸引点明显都与学术方面相关，可见大学正在努力提升自己的学术形象来吸引学生，故答案为 D)。

63. What does ***Rob Behrens*** suggest universities do in marketing themselves?（罗博·贝伦斯针对自我营销方面给大学提出了什么建议？）

综合推断

A) Publicise the achievements of their graduates.（宣传毕业生的成就。——未提及）
B) Go to extra lengths to cater to students' needs.（不遗余力地迎合学生的需要。——未提及）
C) Refrain from making promises they cannot honour.（避免做出无法兑现的承诺。）
D) Survey the expectations of their prospective students.（调查未来学生的期望。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 Rob Behrens 定位到第 4 段。

【解析】选 C)。考查对文中人物观点的理解。第 4 段最后两句引用了 Rob Behrens 的话，他建议大学在向学生们描绘他们将会得到什么的时候应该极其谨慎（careful in describing what's… to students），否则会面临付出更多代价的危险（a danger… go the extra mile）。接着第 5 段举例指出一些大学未能兑现给学生承诺的例子，综合两处内容可推断 Rob Behrens 是在建议大学不要轻易做出自己无法兑现的承诺，故答案为 C)。

64. What is ***students'*** chief ***consideration*** in choosing a university?（学生在选择一所大学时主要考虑的是什么？）

细节推断

A) Whether it promises the best job prospects.（它是否能够提供最好的就业前景。——第3段结尾提到大学以此作为吸引学生的一个手段，但文中并未提及这是学生选择大学时考虑的事情）
B) Whether it is able to deliver what they want.（它是否能够提供他们想要的东西。）
C) Whether it ranks high among similar institutions.（它是否在同类机构中排名靠前。——未提及）
D) Whether it offers opportunities for practical training.（它是否能够提供实践培训的机会。——未提及）

【定位】根据题干中的 students'… consideration 定位到第 6 段。

【解析】选 B)。考查细节理解。第 6 段提到，正在进行 2012 届预备学生的跟踪研究表明，学生们不仅对于自己想要从大学得到什么考虑得更加成熟（more sophisticated in thinking about what they want），而且还会花更多的时间来搜索证据证明这所大学所言属实（researching evidence to back up institutional claims）。由此可推知学生们在选择大学时主要考虑的是这所大学是不是真的能提供他们想要的东西，故答案为 B)。

65. What must universities show to win ***recruitment campaigns***?（要想在招生活动中取得成功，大学必须表现出什么？）

细节推断

A) They are positioned to meet the future needs of society.（它们有能力满足社会的未来需要。——未提及）
B) They are responsible to students for their growth.（它们对学生的成长负责。——未提及）
C) They are ever ready to improve themselves.（它们时刻准备提升自己。——未提及）
D) They are unique one way or another.（它们在某方面与众不同。）

【定位】根据题干中的 recruitment campaigns 以及本题为最后一题将题目出处定位到第 8 段。

【解析】选 D)。考查细节理解。第 8 段最后一句指出，尽管教育机构最好的营销方式就是擅长自己所做的事（be good at what they do），但他们也需要明确自己与其他机构的不同之处（different from others），由此可推知大学要想取得招生成功就要在某方面做到与众不同，D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. While in the past universities have often focused on student social life and attractions of the university town in recruitment campaigns, **they are** now **concentrating on** more tangible **attractions**, such as employment prospects, engagement with industry, and lecturer contact hours, making clear exactly what students are going to get for their money.（第 3 段第 2 句）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。While 引导比较状语从句，此处是对比过去（in the past）和现在（now）的情况。such as 表示列举，对 attracions 进行说明，后面列举了三项内容，由 and 连接。现在分词短语 making clear…做状语，起到补充说明的作用，其中 what students… money 是宾语从句，形容词 clear 是宾补，由于宾语过长而将其后置。

2. Ongoing **research** tracking prospective 2012 students **suggests** that **they are** not only **becoming** more **sophisticated** in thinking about what they want from a university, but **are** also **spending** more **time** researching evidence to back up institutional claims.（第 6 段）

【分析】主从复合句，黑体部分为句子的主干。现在分词短语 tracking… students 是主语 research 的定语。that 引导宾语从句，其中包含由“not only…, but also…”连接的并列结构。what… university 是宾语从句，做 thinking about 的宾语。

【参考译文】

1 直到最近，肯特大学一直都以自己的友好形象而自豪。但现在不再如此了。[61]过去几个月中，它一直在努力借助媒体顾问的帮助降低自己以舒适惬意而著称的形象，转而提升自己更加学术性和严肃性的一面。

2 肯特大学并不是唯一考虑进行形象翻新的大学。明年在资金制度方面的改变正在迫使大学拿出证据证明其向学生收取 9,000 英镑的学费的合理性。

3 如今，大学更加注重自己的品牌和价值取向。[62]过去的大学在招生活动中经常强调学生的社交生活和大学城的吸引力，但是现在，他们专注于更实在的吸引力，比如就业前景、与行业内的联系以及讲师接触时间，通过这些来明确地表明学生花钱能得到些什么。

4 大学面临的问题是如果这些优势没能实现，学生们就会发现。这一点令负责处理学生投诉的罗博·贝伦斯很担心。[63①]“大学在描绘学生们会得到什么的时候需要极其谨慎，”他说，“随着在吸引有天赋的学生方面的竞争越来越激烈，大学就面临着付出更多代价的危险”。

5 [63②]一所大学对工程专业的未来学生承诺说，他们将能够设计出一辆汽车，让它在布兰兹哈奇赛道上行驶，但这从来没有实现过，他说。还有其他大学承诺学生能够使用精密仪器，结果这些仪器都是坏的或不可用的。“如果大学花在适当处理学生投诉和请求上的钱能与它们花在营销上的钱一样多，那么他们就能更好地留住学生，也能在全国学生普查反馈中有更好的表现，”他说。

6 [64]正在进行的对 2012 届预备学生的跟踪研究表明，他们不仅对于自己想要从一所大学得到什么思考得更加成熟，而且还会花更多的时间调查证据来证明这所大学所言属实。

7 学生调查的重要性也因此日益增长。从明年 9 月份开始，所有的教育机构也被预期能在自己的网站上公布重要信息集，这样就能使学生在机构与机构之间、承诺与现实之间以及工作种类和毕业生薪资之间更容易作出比较。

8 由此看来，大学开始改变自我营销的方式一点也不令人吃惊。[65]尽管教育机构最好的营销方式就是擅长自己所做的事，但他们也需要明确自己与其他机构的不同之处。

9 而且，一旦一家教育机构声明自己尤其擅长某事，那么它就必须言出必行，这一点是至关重要的。你为自己定位之时，就是你展现在别人眼前之时，如果你做不到你所承诺的，那么麻烦就来了。

Part IV Translation

①中国将努力确保到 2015 年就业者接受过平均 13.3 年的教育。②如果这一目标得以实现，今后大部分进入劳动力市场的人都须获得大学文凭。

③在未来几年，中国将着力增加职业学院的招生人数；除了关注高等教育外，还将寻找新的突破以确保教育制度更加公平。④中国正在努力最佳地利用教育资源，这样农村和欠发达地区将获得更多的支持。

⑤教育部还决定改善欠发达地区学生的营养，并为外来务工人员的子女提供在城市接受教育的同等机会。

①China will strive to ensure that every employee **should have received an average of 13.3 years of education** by 2015. ②If this goal **should be achieved**, the majority of people into the labor force market in the future **would be required to obtain** a college degree.

③In the next few years, China will **focus on increasing enrollments** in vocational colleges. **Apart from attaching importance to** higher education, China will also try to seek new breakthroughs to **guarantee a fairer educational system**. ④China is **making efforts to optimize the use of** educational resources, and **accordingly**, rural and underdeveloped areas will **have access to** more support.

⑤Besides, the Ministry of Education has decided to improve the nutrition level of students in underdeveloped areas, and **offer equal eduction opportunities** in the city **to the children of migrant workers**.

主题：中国社会教育——教育普及及教育公平

难点及词汇注释：

句①中，“接受教育”一般译作 receive education，而“平均 13.3 年的”是教育的定语，故我们将其译作 an average of 13.3 years of education。“到 2015 年”英语中用 by 2015 表达，按照习惯该时间状语与将来完成时连用（will have done）；而主句中“将努力”限定了该句要使用一般将来时，按照英语习惯以及从句中所表达的一种愿望，从句中最好采用虚拟语气，故我们可将从句的谓语动词译成 should have received 或 would have received 的形式。

句②中，“须获获得”在这里含有一种“形势要求”的含义，故最好不要生硬地译作 must obtain，我们可将其译为被动结构 be required to obtain。本句衔接上一句，进一步描述该目标，结合上一句分析，本句最好也使用虚拟语气，故从句谓语采用 should do 的形式，译作 should be achieved，主句谓语采用 would do 的形式，译作 would be required。

句③中，包括分号连接的两个并列句子，由于前后内容都比较完整，我们可以直接将其分译成两句。前一句中，“着力做某事”常译作 focus on doing sth.；“招生人数”可直接用 enrollments 表达。后一句中，“除……之外”可译作 apart from / in addition to / besides；“关注”可译作 focus on / attach importance to / give attention to 等，但为了避免重复，最好不要再使用 focus on；“确保教育制度更加公平”如果按照汉语结构和词性直译会显得特别生硬，故我们将“教育制度更加公平”转译成“更加公平的教育制度”，即译作 a fairer educational system，“确保”可译作 guarantee。

句④中，“正在”表明本句应使用现在进行时，“努力”可译作 make efforts to / make an effort to 或 try to；“最佳地利用”可译作 optimize the use of 或 make the best use of；“这样……”表示一种结果，可用副词 accordingly 表达，通过 and 与前一句连接，也可直接译作 so that 结果状语从句；“将获得”含有“有机会得到”之意，故可译作 have access to。

句⑤另起一段，故此处的“还”最好不要译作 also，可译作 besides 或 in addition，放到句首，用逗号与后面内容隔开；此处的“为……提供”含有“主动提供”之意，故最好不要用 provide 表达，而用 offer，表示“为某人提供某物”用 offer sth. to sb.结构；“外来务工人员”常译作 migrant workers。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从所给提示来看，本题是要求考生通过具体事例解释说明不能过早下结论的原因，属观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段根据提示引入主题：不能只根据所见所闻来过早作出决定；第二段给出具体事例，提出论据，说明论点；第三段指出自己应该做什么。

【参考范文】

Think before Making a Conclusion

[1]We all have heard the story about a wolfhound risking its own life to protect its owner's baby from a wolf, but ending up being shot to death by the owner who thought it is the wolfhound that had killed the baby. At the time the owner found the truth, everything is [2]beyond retrieval. This story well [3]exemplifies the saying "it is unwise to jump to conclusion upon seeing or hearing something".

The same incidents are [4]not rarein our lives. A person breaks up with his friend when he thought the friend was [5]hiding something from him. A wife divorces with her husband because she heard some gossips about her husband's betrayal. The key words here are "thought" and "heard", which absolutely are assumptions. These lessons teach us we should be calm, objective, and have a comprehensive analysis when we are faced with something or get along with others. [6]We should not disbelieve, but not believe completely. That is to say, we should leave room for everything.

All in all, it is [7]counter-productive to jump into conclusion. In the face of something against our wishes, we should wait and see, and let time to distinguish between truth and fault.

【亮点点评】

[1] 一句话概括讲述一个故事，体现了作者较高的写作水平。

[2] 表示"不可挽回"。

[3] 表示"例证"。

[4] 双重否定，表达肯定含义。

[5] 表示"隐藏"。

[6] 表示"不应该不信，但也不要全信"。

[7] 表示"适得其反"。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining* ***why it is unwise to give a dog bread every time he wags his tail****. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) They might be stolen goods.
   B) They might be fake products.
   C) They might be faulty products.
   D) They might be smuggled goods.

细节再现

1. M: Look at the low prices on these fashionable TV sets. Something is fishy, don't you think so?
   W: Well, there have been a lot of robberies recently. Some of the stolen goods may have landed here.
   Q: What does the woman imply about the low-priced television sets?

男：看看这些价格如此低的时尚电视机。有些可疑，你觉得呢？
女：嗯，最近有很多起盗窃事件。一些被盗物品可能到了这里。
问：关于低价电视机，女士暗示了什么？

1.【预测】选项主语均为 they，且选项均为描述性语言，结合选项中的 goods, products 可知，they 指代某些东西。根据 stolen, fake, faulty 和 smuggled 可知，这些东西来源非法或质量不高。
【解析】选 **A**)。男士说这些电视机的价格低，而且有的东西看起来也很可疑。女士说最近有多起盗窃事件，一些被盗物品可能到了这里。由此可知，电视机价格低可能因为它们是被盗物品，A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

2. A) They are civil servants.
   B) They are job applicants.
   C) They are news reporters.
   D) They are public speakers.

综合推断

2. M: I've been assigned to cover the governor's speech today. What about you?
   W: Nothing is grand as yours. I have to do an interview for the evening news about a man with dozens of cats.
   Q: What do we learn about the speakers?

男：我今天被派去报导州长的讲话。你呢？
女：和你的相比一点儿都不重要。我得为晚间新闻采访一位养了几十只猫的男人。
问：关于讲话者，我们知道些什么？

2.【预测】选项主语均为 they，结合选项中的 civil servants，job applicants，news reporters，public speakers 可知，本题针对某些人的身份提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。男士说他被派去报导州长的讲话。女士说自己得为晚间新闻采访一位养了几十只猫的男人。由此可知，两人都是新闻记者，C)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

3. A) The man has decided to quit his computer class.
   B) The woman wants to get a degree in administration.
   C) A computer degree is a must for administrative work.
   D) The man went to change the time of his computer class.

同义转述

3. W: Didn't I see you going into the administration building this afternoon?
   M: I needed to switch my computer class to the 9:50 section.
   Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：今天下午我见你进了行政办公楼，是吗？
男：我想把我的计算机课调到 9:50 的那节。
问：从对话中我们知道些什么？

3.【预测】A、D 选项主语均为 the man，且均出现 computer class，结合 quit 和 change 可推测，问题可能针对男士决定如何处理计算机课提问；B、C 选项主语各异，但均出现 degree。由此可推测，问题也可能针对某个专业的学位提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说她见男士去了行政办公楼，男士说他是去把计算机课调到 9:50 那节课。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

4. A) A lot of contestants participated in the show.
   B) The fifth contestant won the biggest prize.
   C) It was not as exciting as he had expected.
   D) It was sponsored by a car manufacturer.

细节推断

4. W: I guess you watch the quiz show on television last night. What did you think about it?
   M: Well, it was great. The first four contestants won only small prizes, but the fifth left with a new luxury car.
   Q: What does the man say about the quiz show?

女：我猜你应该看了昨天晚上电视上播放的智力竞赛节目。你觉得怎么样？
男：嗯，非常棒。前四名参赛者只得了小奖，但第五名赢得了一辆崭新的豪华轿车。
问：关于智力竞赛节目，男士说了什么？

4.【预测】A、B 选项中均出现 contestant(s)，由此可推测，问题可能针对节目参赛者或参赛者获得的奖励提问；C、D 均以 It 开头，且选项内容均是对其的描述，由此可推测，问题可能针对某事给男士带来的感觉或某事的赞助商提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士猜男士看了电视上播放的智力竞赛节目，男士回答说自己看了。并且对获奖情况进行了说明：前四名只获得了小奖，但第五名获得了一辆崭新的豪华轿车。B)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

5. A) Reading a newspaper column.
   B) Looking at a railway timetable.
   C) Driving from New York to Boston.
   D) Waiting for someone at the airport.

细节推断

5. W: I can't find the arrival time of the New York to Boston Express on this schedule.
   M: Look for New York in the left-hand column and follow it across until you find the hour listed in the Boston column.
   Q: What are the speakers most probably doing?

女：我在这张时间表上找不到纽约发往波士顿的快车的到达时间。
男：在左栏里找到纽约，然后沿着它横向看，在波士顿那栏，你会找到到达时间。
问：说话者最有可能在干什么？

5.【预测】选项均为动名词短语，表明问题针对正在进行的动作提问。选项中出现的动词各异，应注意在听音时将关键词与原文一一对应。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士说自己在时间表上找不到纽约发往波士顿的快车的到达时间，男士告诉女士如何能找到。由此可知，说话者正在看时间表。B)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

6. A) He wears a coat bought in the mall.
B) He got a new job at the barbershop.
C) He had a finger hurt last night.
D) He had his hair cut yesterday.

细节推断

6. W: You look different today, but I can't quite put my finger on what it is.
M: Oh, yesterday I finally got around to that new barbershop in the mall and enjoyed their services.
Q: What can be inferred about the man?

女：你今天看起来不一样，但是我不能明确说出到底怎么不一样。
男：噢，昨天我终于能抽出时间去商场那间新开的理发店，享受了他们的服务。
问：关于男士，可以推断出什么？

6. 【预测】选项主语均为 he，结合动词 wears a coat, got a new job, had…hurt, had…cut 等可推测，问题可能针对某位男士做了什么或发生了什么事情提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说男士今天看起来有点不一样，但是又说不上来。男士说他昨天终于有时间去商场那间新开的理发店，享受了他们的服务。由此可推断，男士昨天去新开的理发店理了发，故答案为 D)。

同义转述

7. A) He cannot appreciate the Picasso exhibition.
B) Even his nephew can draw as well as Picasso.
C) He is not quite impressed with modern paintings.
D) Some drawings by kindergarten kids are excellent.

7. W: What do you think of Picasso's painting exhibited in the CityMuseum?
M: Personally I can't quite see the meaning in his modern works. Most of them remind me of the stuff my nephew brings home from the kindergarten.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：你觉得市博物馆展览的毕加索的画作怎么样？
男：就我自己而言，我并不太能看懂他的现代作品的意义。大多数作品都会让我想到我侄子从幼儿园带回家的东西。
问：男士是什么意思？

7. 【预测】A、C 项主语均为 he，结合 cannot appreciate, is not quite impressed 和 Picasso exhibition, modern paintings 可推测，问题可能针对某位男士对艺术品的态度提问；B 项中的 even 表示作者对毕加索画功的不屑一顾；D 项与幼儿园孩子画的画有关，但均与艺术有关，可推测对话主题可能围绕艺术展开。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士问男士对市博物馆展览的毕加索的画作感觉如何，男士说他并不太能看懂他的现代作品的意义。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

细节推断

8. A) He should not put the cart before the horse.
B) His conduct does not square with his words.
C) His attitude to student government has changed.
D) He has long been involved in student government.

8. W: Rod said he wanted to get involved in student government this year.
M: But he hasn't gone to a single meeting, has he?
Q: What does the man imply about Rod?

女：罗德说他今年想参加学生会。
男：但是他还从来没有参加过一次会议，是吗？
问：关于罗德，男士暗示了什么？

8. 【预测】选项主语均为 He 或 His…，结合 should not put…, conduct, attitude, involved in 可推测，问题可能针对某位男士的行为或观点提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士说罗德今年想参加学生会。男士说，罗德还从来没有参加过一次(学生会的)会议。也就是说罗德应该先去参加会议，然后才有可能进入学生会，但他却反过来行事。由此可推断，男士是想说罗德不应该本末倒置，故答案为 A)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) She left her own car in Manchester.
B) Something went wrong with her car.
C) She wants to go traveling on the weekend.
D) Her car won't be back in a week's time.

同义转述

10. A) Safety.
B) Comfort.
C) Size.
D) Cost.

细节推断

11. A) Third-party insurance.
B) Value-added tax.
C) Petrol.
D) CDW.

细节再现

M: Good morning! Madam. Can I help you?
W: Oh, I do hope so. I have to get to Manchester today and [9] my own car has broken down. Do you by any chance have a car available?
M: For how many days, Madam?
W: Three, just until the weekend.
M: And what sort of car did you have in mind?
W: Well, [10] that depends a little bit on the price. But I normally drive a Chevrolet. Do you have anything like that?
M: Yes, Certainly. That's group C which includes Chevrolet and Cieras.
W: How much are they?
M: Well, for three days, you would have to have it under the unlimited mileage conditions, which will work out cheaper for Manchester anyway. Let's see, Group C, three-to-five-day hire with unlimited mileage is 53 pounds per day.
W: I see. Does that include everything?
M: [11] It includes third-party insurance, but does not include value-added tax, petrol or CDW.
W: What's that?
M: CDW? Oh, that's to cover you in case you damage the hire car. Third party insurance only covers you for damage to another vehicle. For Group C cars it's 6 pounds per day.
W: OK. I think I'll have the Chevrolet.
M: Right. Could I have your driving licence please?
W: Certainly. Here we are.
M: So, it's Ms. J. B. County.
W: Yes. That's right.
M: And the number is 509024bc9cs, expiring 1st, July, 2015. And you want to take it immediately?
W: Yes, I do, please.
M: Lovely. Well, if you could just initial that box there for the CDW. And that box there to confirm you have known driving convictions. Thank you. And then sign there. Great! That's it!

男：早上好！女士。我能为你做什么？
女：噢，我希望你能帮上忙。[9]我今天必须得去曼彻斯特，但是我的车坏了。你恰好有空余的车吗？
男：你要用多少天，女士？
女：3 天，就到周末。
男：你想要什么样的车？
女：嗯，[10]这有点儿取决于价格。但是我平时开的是雪佛兰。你有那样的车吗？
男：是的，当然。C 组中有雪佛兰和西拉。
女：多少钱？
男：嗯，3 天的话，你将在不限里程的情况下使用它，去曼彻斯特还是比较划算的。让我看看，C 组，租期 3～5 天，不限里程的话是每天 53 英镑。
女：我知道了。这其中包含一切吗？
男：[11]包含第三方保险，但是不包括增值税、汽油和 CDW(碰撞险)。
女：那是什么？
男：CDW？噢，那是以防你损坏租借车辆的险种。第三方保险只包括你对其他车辆造成的损坏。对 C 组车来说，每天 6 英镑。
女：好的。我想我要租一辆雪佛兰。
男：好的。能给我看一下你的驾驶证吗？
女：当然，给你。
男：那么，您是 J.B.康迪女士。
女：是的。是我。
男：驾驶证号是 509024bc9cs，2015 年 1 月 1 日到期。你想立刻就把车开走吗？
女：是的，我希望这样。
男：非常好。嗯，您可以在那边的 CDW 的盒子上签上姓名首字母。签了那个盒子就表示您已经了解了驾驶定罪原则。谢谢。然后在这里签名。好的！这就行了！

【主题预测】选项中多次出现 car 以及与车相关的 safety, size…insurance, value-added tax, petrol, CDW 等，表明对话可能是围绕某位女士的车发生了什么以及她采取了什么措施展开的。

9. Why does the woman want to hire a car?
【预测】选项中出现 She, her，left her own car…, went wrong with her car…，her car won't be back…等，表明问题可能针对女士的车发生了什么提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话一开始，女士说自己今天必须要去曼彻斯特，但是她的车坏了。由此可知，女士租车是因为自己的车坏了。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

10. What is the woman's main consideration in hiring a car?
【预测】选项均为名词，结合选项内容可推测，问题可能针对某物的性能、大小或花费等提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话中，男士问女士想要租什么样的车，女士说这有点儿取决于价格，由此可推断，女士租车考虑的最主要是价格，故答案为 D)。

11. What does the daily charge include?
【预测】选项均为名词或名词性短语，结合选项内容可推测，问题可能针对车的险种或税、汽油方面的问题提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。对话中，男士对租赁费的报价是每天 53 英镑，女士问这个价格是不是包含了一切，男士回答说只包含第三方保险，但是不包含增值税、汽油和 CDW。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Conversation Two

12. A) How to update the basic facilities.
B) What to do to enhance their position.
C) Where to locate their plant.
D) How to attract investments.

综合归纳

13. A) Their road link to other European countries is fast.
B) They are all located in the south of France.
C) They are very close to each other.
D) Their basic facilities are good.

细节再现

14. A) Try to avoid making a hasty decision.
B) Take advantage of the train links.
C) Talk with the local authorities.
D) Conduct field surveys first.

同义转述

15. A) Future product distribution.
B) Local employment policies.
C) Road and rail links for small towns.
D) Skilled workforce in the hilly region.

细节再现

W: So,[12] possible locations for the plant. First, [13] the basic facilities for the region are generally very good. At least between the three main cities, *Bilbao, Victoria in the south and San Sebastián.* There is now a fast train link to the south of France and the rest of Spain. Although improvements affect Bilbao, principally, but the whole region benefits. First, the port area has been completely modernized and relocated. And the airport has also been extended. So the basic facilities are good.

M: Right. So, are we in a position to choose one of these cities?

W: [14] Well, let's not rush into anything. I think it would a bad idea to assume we're going to choose a city. It might be better to think about one of the smaller towns.

M: Smaller places. Yes. So, should we get details on the possible places?

W: Yes. We could do that. But we need, I think, first, to check a few things. For example, tax benefits, grants, and anything like that, for locating to a smaller place, not one of the main cities, then we can make a better decision.

M: Yes. I agree. You've talked about the improved transport links in Bilbao. [15]What about the links to the smaller towns? If it's a mountainous or hilly region, it could take an hour or more for a truck to reach a main road. So I think we need to look specifically at the train and road links for smaller towns.

W: Yes. You're right. Road and rail and the financial position.

女：[12]那么，(讨论一下)可能的建厂地点。首先，[13]这一地区的基础设施普遍很好。至少它位于三大主要城市（毕尔巴鄂、南部的维多利亚和圣塞巴斯蒂安）之间。现在有一辆快车可到达法国南部和西班牙其他地方。虽然这些进步主要会影响毕尔巴鄂，但是整个地区都会获益。首先，港口地区已经完全现代化，并已经迁址。机场也已经扩建。所以基础设施很好。

男：是的，那么我们可以从这三座城市中选取一个吗？

女：嗯，[14]我们还是不要操之过急。我觉得我们非要选择一个城市这个想法很糟糕。考虑一下较小的城镇可能会更好。

男：更小的地方。是的。那么，我们是不是应该找一找那些备选地点的详细信息？

女：是的。我们可以做。但是我想我们首先要确定一些事情。比如搬迁去更小的地方，而不是其中一个主要城市所带来的赋税优惠、拨款等，然后我们就可以作出更好的决定。

男：是的，我同意。你已经说过毕尔巴鄂的交通枢纽有所改进。[15]那么小城镇的交通枢纽怎么样？如果是多山或丘陵地区，可能会需要一个小时或更长的时间才能把卡车开到主路。所以我想我们尤其应该看一下小城镇的火车或公路枢纽。

女：是的，你说得对。（要考虑）公路、铁路和财务状况。

【主题预测】选项中出现 basic facilities, plant, investments, European countries, the south of France, train links, local, product distribution 等，表明对话主题可能与某些欧洲国家的基础设施、交通、公司及其生产运输等有关。

12. What are the speakers discussing?

【预测】选项均为“疑问词+ to do”的形式，表明问题针对某人打算以何种方式在哪个地方做什么事提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。对话一开始，女士就说，（让我们讨论一下）可能的建厂地址。下文分别从基础设施、交通枢纽、赋税优惠、拨款等方面对建厂地址进行了分析，C)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

13. What does the woman say about ***Bilbao***, ***Victoria*** and ***San Sebastián***?

【预测】选项主语均为 they，且结合 A 中的 other European countries 可知，they 指代某些欧洲城市。根据选项中的 road link…is fast, located in…, very close to…, basic facilities 等可推测，问题可能针对这些城市的基础设施、地理位置或交通情况提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。对话一开始，女士提到该地区的基础设施普遍很好，并且指出该地区位于毕尔巴鄂、维多利亚和圣塞巴斯蒂安之间。由此可知，这三个城市的基础设施很好。D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

14. What does the woman think they should do?

【预测】选项均为动词短语，表明问题可能针对某人的行为动作提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。对话中男士问是否可以从毕尔巴鄂、维多利亚和圣塞巴斯蒂安这三个城市中选取一个作为建厂地址，女士回答说还是不要操之过急。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

15. What is the man concerned about?

【预测】选项均为名词性短语，结合选项中的 future, policies, …links, skilled workforce 以及对话主题可推测，本题可能针对在某个地区建厂的考量因素提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。对话结尾处，男士提出问题：小城镇的交通枢纽怎么样？并指出，如果是多山或丘陵地区，那么开车时间就会较长，所以尤其应该注意小城镇的火车或公路枢纽。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) One fifth of them were on bad terms with their sisters and brothers.
B) About one eighth of them admitted to lingering bitter feelings.
C) More than half of them were involved in inheritance disputes.
D) Most of them had broken with their sisters and brothers.

同义转述

17. A) Less concern with money matters.
B) More experience in worldly affairs.
C) Advance in age.
D) Freedom from work.

细节再现

18. A) They have little time left to renew contact with their brothers and sisters.
B) They tend to forget past unhappy memories and focus on their present needs.
C) They are more tolerant of one another.
D) They find close relatives more reliable.

细节再现

[16] In a study of older people with sisters and brothers, psychologist Debra Gold of the Duke Center for the Study of Aging and Human Development found that about 20% said they were either hostile or indifferent toward their sisters and brothers. Reasons for this ranged from inheritance disputes to hostility between spouses. But, many of those who had poor relationships felt guilty. Although most people admitted to some lingering rivalry, it was rarely strong enough to end the relationship. Only four out of the 54 people interviewed had completely broken with their sisters and brothers and only one of the four felt comfortable with the break.

[17] As sisters and brothers advanced into old age, closeness increases and rivalry diminishes, explains Victor Cicirelli, a psychologist at Purdue University. Most of the elderly people he interviewed said they had supportive and friendly dealings and got along well or very well with their sisters and brothers. Only 4% got along poorly.

Gold found that as people age, they often become more involved with and interested in their sisters and brothers. 53% of those she interviewed said that contact with their sisters and brothers increase in late adulthood. With family and career obligations reduced, many said they had more time for each other. Others said that they felt it was time to heal wounds. [18] A man who had recently reconciled with his brother told Gold there's something that lets older people put aside the bad deeds of the past and focus a little on what we need now, especially when it's sisters and brothers.

[16]黛布拉·金是杜克大学老龄化研究和人类发展中心的心理学家，他在对有兄弟姐妹的老年人进行的研究中发现，20%的人说他们对自己的兄弟姐妹怀有敌意或漠不关心。造成这一现象的原因包括继承纠纷以及配偶之间的敌意。但是，许多与兄弟姐妹关系不好的人都会感到内疚。虽然大多数人承认与兄弟姐妹之间存在着长期的敌意，但这些敌意很少会大到足以使他们之间断绝关系。54 个受访者中只有 4 个人与兄弟姐妹完全断绝了关系，但这 4 个人中也只有一个人觉得断绝关系无所谓。

[17]维克多·奇奇雷利是普杜大学的心理学家，他解释说，随着兄弟姐妹步入老年，他们之间亲密性加强，敌意减弱。他所访问的大多数老年人说他们与兄弟姐妹的往来是支持性的、友好的，相处非常融洽。只有 4%的人说他们之间关系很差。

金发现，随着人们年龄增长，他们经常会对与兄弟姐妹之间的交往变得更加投入和感兴趣。她采访的 53%的人说他们与兄弟姐妹的联系在老年时增多。因为家庭和职业义务减少，许多人说他们有了更多的时间留给彼此。另一些人说他们觉得到了该治愈伤口的时候了。[18]一位最近与哥哥和解的男性告诉金说，会有某种东西能够使老年人放下过往的不快，专注于现在所需要的，尤其是在兄弟姐妹之间时更是如此。

【主题预测】选项中出现 sisters and brothers, on bad terms with, lingering bitter feelings, inheritance feelings, broken with, renew contact with, past unhappy memories, tolerant of 等，表明短文主题可能与某些人与兄弟姐妹的关系有关，其中可能涉及关系好转的因素。

16. What does the study by Debra Gold find about older people?

【预测】选项中出现 on bad terms with…, lingering bitter feelings, inheritance disputes, broken with 等，表明问题可能针对某些人与兄弟姐妹的关系提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文一开始指出，黛布拉·金在对有兄弟姐妹的老年人进行的研究中发现，20%的人说他们对自己的兄弟姐妹怀有敌意或漠不关心。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

17. What has probably caused closeness to increase among sisters and brothers according to Victor Cicirelli?

【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且主题各异，结合上一小题以及选项中的 less concern with…, more experience…, advance…, freedom…可推测，问题可能针对有利于关系好转的因素提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中维克多·奇奇雷利指出，随着兄弟姐妹步入老年，他们之间亲密性加强，敌意减弱。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

18. What did the man who had recently reconciled with his brother tell Debra Gold about older people?

【预测】选项 A)中的 have little time left to renew contact…不利于关系好转，而 B)、C)、D)三项均与关系好转有关，所以可排除明显与主题不符的 A)，并由此可推测，问题可能针对关系好转的原因提问。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文最后指出，一位最近与哥哥和解的男性告诉金说，会有某种东西能够使老年人放下过往的不快，专注于现在所需要的，尤其是在兄弟姐妹之间时更是如此。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Passage Two

19. A) They have bright colors and intricate patterns.
B) They can only survive in parts of the Americas.
C) They are the only insect that migrates along fixed routes.
D) They have strong wings capable of flying long distance.

同义转述

20. A) In a Michigan mountain forest.
B) In a Louisiana mountain forest.
C) In a Kentucky mountain forest.
D) In a Mexican mountain forest.

细节再现

21. A) Each flock of butterflies lays eggs in the same states.
B) They start to lay eggs when they are nine months old.
C) Each generation in a cycle lays eggs at a different place.
D) Only the strongest can reach their destination to lay eggs.

细节归纳

22. A) Evolution of monarch butterflies.
B) Living habits of monarch butterflies.
C) Migration patterns of monarch butterflies.
D) Environmental impacts on monarch butterfly life.

Monarch butterflies, the large origin black insects, are a common summer sight in northern United States and Canada. They brighten parks and gardens as they fly among the flowers. [19] What makes monarch butterflies particularly interesting is they migrate — all the way to California or Mexico and back. They are thought to be the only insect that does this.

Every year in the late summer, monarchs begin their migration to the south. Those heading for Mexico go first for the Louisiana-Mississippi region. Then they fly across the Gulf of Mexico into Texas. [20] Once in Mexico, they establish themselves in one of about 15 sides in a mountain forest. Each side provides a winter home for millions of monarchs. The butterflies are so numerous that they often cover entire trees. When spring comes, they begin their long journey north.

The question is often asked whether every butterfly makes the round-trip journey every year. And the answer is no. The average monarch lives about nine months. [21] So one flying north might lay eggs in Louisiana and then die. The eggs of that generation may be found in Kentucky; the eggs of the next generation may end up in Wisconsin or Michigan. The last generation of the season, about the fourth, will make their journey back to Mexico and restart the cycle.

Scientists learn about monarch butterflies' migration by capturing and placing identifying tags on the insects. By recapturing the tag of the monarch and noting where it came from, the next scientist can figure out things like the butterfly's age and its routing.

黑脉金斑蝶是一种大型的原始黑色昆虫，在美国北部和加拿大的夏季十分常见。它们在花丛中飞翔，点亮了公园和草地。[19]黑脉金斑蝶尤其令人们感兴趣的是它们会迁徙——它们会一直沿路飞到加利福尼亚州或墨西哥，然后返回。目前认为，黑脉金斑蝶是唯一迁徙的昆虫。

每年夏末，黑脉金斑蝶就会开始向南迁徙。那些迁往墨西哥的黑脉金斑蝶会先到达路易斯安那州和密西西比河地区。然后会飞过墨西哥湾进入得克萨斯州。[20]一旦到了墨西哥，它们就会马上在山地森林里大约 15 个边区中的一个居住下来。每个边区都会为数百万的黑脉金斑蝶提供冬日之家。这些蝴蝶的数量非常大，通常会覆盖整片森林。当春天来临时，它们就会开始向北方长途迁徙。

人们经常会问这样一个问题：是不是每只蝴蝶每年都会完成这个往返旅程。答案是否定的。黑脉金斑蝶平均寿命是 9 个月。[21]所以一只向北迁徙的蝴蝶可能会在路易斯安那州产卵，然后死亡。这些卵孵化出蝴蝶后会出现在肯塔基州；卵的下一代可能会最终出现在威斯康辛州或密歇根州。这个季节的最后一代，也就是大约第四代会飞回墨西哥，重新开始循环。

科学家通过捕捉并在它们身上放置识别标签来了解黑脉金斑蝶的迁徙。下一位科学家会通过再次捕捉并拿回黑脉金斑蝶的标签，知道它们从哪里来，从而推算出像该蝴蝶的年龄和它的飞行路线等信息。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 insect, migrates, wings, flying, butterflies, lay eggs 等表明，短文可能与蝴蝶迁徙和产卵有关。

19. What is unique about *monarch butterflies* according to the speaker?
【预测】选项主语均为 they，结合 insect, wings, flying 可推测，they 指代某种会飞的昆虫。本题可能针对这类昆虫的特点提问。
【解析】选 C)。短文开头处指出，黑脉金斑蝶最令人感兴趣的是它们会迁徙，被认为是唯一会迁徙的昆虫。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

20. Where do monarch butterflies settle at the end of their migration?
【预测】选项均表示地点，结合主题可推测，本题可能针对某类昆虫的生活地点提问。
【预测】选 D)。短文中提到黑脉金斑蝶的迁徙路线，其中提到迁往墨西哥的黑脉金斑蝶会先到达路易斯安那州和密西西比河地区，然后会飞过墨西哥湾进入得克萨斯州，一旦到了墨西哥，它们就会在山地森林里大约 15 个边区中的一个居住下来。D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

21. What does the speaker say about monarch butterflies' reproduction?
【预测】选项中均出现 lay eggs，结合选项中的 in the same states, when they are nine months old, at different places 等可推测，问题可能针对蝴蝶产卵的地点或时间提问。
【解析】选 C)。短文中指出，因为一只蝴蝶的寿命只有九个月，所以无法完成往返迁徙。在向北迁徙时，它可能会在路易斯安娜州产卵，然后死亡，卵孵化出蝴蝶后会出现在肯塔基州；卵的下一代可能最终出现在威斯康辛州或密歇根州，而第四代则会最终到达墨西哥，重新开始循环。由此可知，每一代蝴蝶都会在不同的地方产卵，C)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

22. What is the talk mainly about?
【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且概括性较强，可推测问题可能针对短文的主题提问。
【解析】选 C)。短文一开始就指出，黑脉金斑蝶最令人感兴趣的是它们会迁徙。随后介绍了它们的迁徙路线，并指出每一代蝴蝶是如何完成迁徙的。由此可知，短文主要与黑脉金斑蝶的迁徙有关。C)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

Passage Three

23. A) Time has become more limited.
B) Time has become more precious.
C) Time is money.
D) Time is relative.

细节再现

24. A) Americans now attach more importance to the effective use of time.
B) Americans today have more free time than earlier generations.
C) The number of hours Americans work has increased steadily.
D) More and more Americans feel pressed for time nowadays.

细节再现

25. A) Our interpersonal relationships improve.
B) Our work efficiency increases greatly.
C) Our living habits are altered.
D) Our behavior is changed.

同义转述

[23] People nowadays seem to have the sense that their time has become more limited. Compared with early generations we spend more and more time working and have less and less free time to engage in leisure pursues. But this premise turns out to be an illusion. [24] The most comprehensive data from major Time Use Survey suggests that, if anything, Americans today have more free time than earlier generations. The number of hours we work has not changed much, but we spend less time now on home tasks. So we have a greater amount of time for leisure than in decades past. So, why do we feel like time is so scarce? One problem is that our time has become more valuable and as time becomes worth more money, we feel like we have less of it. Workers who bill or get paid by the hour, think lawyers and fast-food workers, report focusing more on pursuing more money than those who get paid by salary and the effect happens fast. In one experiment, people were told to play the role of consultants and bill their time for either nine dollars an hour or ninety dollars an hour. When people billed their time for ninety dollars an hour they reported feeling far more pressed for time. [25] Thinking about our time as money changes our behavior as well. In one study, people who were instructed to think about money before entering a cafe spent less time chatting with the other patrons and more time working. Those who were thinking about their time did the reverse spending time socializing instead of working.

[23]人们现在好像有这样一种感觉，即他们的时间越来越有限。与早几代人相比，我们在工作上花的时间越来越多，而参加休闲活动的时间却越来越少。但是这个假设却被证明是一种错误的想法。[24]大型的时间利用调查所提供的最具综合性的数据显示，甚至正相反，美国人现在比早几代人有更多的空余时间。我们工作的小时数并没有改变太多，但是我们用在家务上的时间却更少。所以与过去数十年相比，我们拥有的休闲时间更多。那么我们为什么会觉得时间这么少呢？一个问题是我们的时间变得更加有价值，因为时间变得能值更多钱，所以我们就会觉得拥有的时间更少。该报告指出，按小时领取工资的人，比如律师和快餐店员工比那些领取月工资的人更加注重赚更多的钱，这种心理变化产生得很快。在一次试验中，人们被要求担任咨询者的角色，他们按每小时 9 美元或每小时 90 美元获得报酬。当人们按每小时 90 美元获得报酬时，他们会说自己感到时间更加紧迫。[25]认为时间就是金钱也同样会改变我们的行为。在一项研究中，在进入咖啡厅之前被要求考虑钱的人与其他老顾客聊天的时间会更少，工作的时间会更长。那些考虑时间的人恰好相反，他们会花更多的时间在社交上，而不是在工作上。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 time, the effective use of time 以及 more limited, money, more precious, Americans, attach more importance to, have more free time, feel pressed for time, interpersonal relationships improve, living habits are altered 等可推测，短文可能与美国人对时间的利用和看法以及其对行为的影响有关。

23. What does the speaker say people now feel about time?
【预测】选项主语均为 time，结合选项内容可推测，问题可能针对某人对时间的态度提问。
【解析】选 A)。短文一开始指出，人们现在感觉他们的时间好像越来越有限。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

24. What do the data from major Time Use Survey show?
【预测】选项中主语多为 Americans，结合 attach more importance to…, have more free time, the number of hours…work, feel pressed for time 等可推测，问题可能针对美国人对时间的态度和利用提问。
【解析】选 B)。短文中指出，大型的时间利用调查所提供的最具综合性的数据显示，美国人现在比早几代人有更多的空余时间。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

25. What happens when we think about our time as money?
【预测】结合短文主题及选项中的 improve, altered, increases greatly, changed 等可推测，问题可能针对人们对时间的看法所产生的影响提问。
【解析】选 D)。短文中指出，认为时间就是金钱也同样会改变我们的行为。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Section C

The first copyright law in the United States was passed by Congress in 1790. In 1976 Congress enacted the latest copyright law, (26) taking into consideration the technological developments that had occurred since the passage of the Copyright Act of 1909. For example, in 1909, anyone who wanted to make a single copy of a (27) literary work for personal use had to do so by hand. The very process (28) imposed a limitation on the quantity of materials copied. Today, a photocopier can do the work in seconds; the limitation has disappeared. The 1909 law did not provide full protection for films and sound recordings, nor did it (29) anticipate the need to protect radio and television. As a result, (30) violations of the law and abuses of the intent of the law have lessened the (31) financial rewards of authors, artists and producers. The 1976 Copyright Act has not prevented these abuses fully, but it has clarified the legal rights of the injured parties and given them an (32) avenue for remedy.

Since 1976 the Act has been (33) amended to include computer software and guidelines have been adopted for fair use of television broadcasts. These changes have cleared up much of the confusion and conflict that followed (34) in the wake of the 1976 legislation.

The fine points of the law are decided by the courts and by acceptable common practice overtime. As these decisions and agreements are made, we modify our behavior accordingly. For now, we need to (35) interpret the law and its guidelines as accurately as we can and to act in a fair manner.

1790 年，美国国会通过了第一部版权法，1976 年，又颁布了最新的版权法，(26)将 1909 年版权法通过后所取得的技术进展考虑在内。例如，在 1909 年，任何人想要复制一份个人使用的(27)文学作品只能手抄。这一过程对资料的复制数量(28)强加了限制。如今，复印机可以在几秒内完成复印工作，这种限制消失了。1909 年的版权法并没有为影片和录音提供完全的保护，也没有(29)预先考虑到广播和电视节目需要法律保护的需要。结果，(30)违反版权法和滥用版权法减少了作者、艺术家和出版商的(31)经济回报。1976 年颁布的版权法也没能完全制止对版权法的滥用，但是它明确了受害方的法律权利，为他们提供了获得补偿的(32)途径。

从 1976 年开始，该法案经过(33)修订，将计算机软件囊括在内，并对电视广播的合理使用指定了一些指导性原则。这些变化消除了 1976 年版权法颁布(34)之后的很多迷惑和冲突。

版权法的细节由法院以及长久以来被接受的惯例决定。有了这些改动，我们就能相应地调整自己的行为。现在，我们需要尽可能准确地(35)解读这项法律及其指导性原则，并以合理的方式规范自己的行为。

26.【预测】句子主干结构完整，结合空后的名词性短语 the technological developments 可知，所填词应为动词（短语）的现在分词形式。
27.【预测】空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的名词提示，所填词可能为形容词和名词。
28.【预测】句子缺少谓语，结合前一句的时态可知，所填词应为动词的一般过去时。
29.【预测】空前的助动词 did 提示，所填词应为动词原形。
30.【预测】空后的介词 of 以及并列连词 and 提示，所填词应为名词，与 abuses 并列。
31.【预测】空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 rewards 提示，所填词可能为形容词或名词。
32.【预测】空前的不定冠词 an 和空后的介词 for 提示，所填词应为以元音音素开头的名词。
33.【预测】空前的系动词 been 提示，所填词应为动词的过去分词。
34.【预测】空格位于动词 followed 和名词 the 1976 legislation 之间，可推测所填词应为带介词的状语。
35.【预测】空前的不定式符号 to 提示，所填词应为动词原形。

26.【答案】taking into consideration 意为“将……考虑在内”。
27.【答案】literary 意为“文学的”。
28.【答案】imposed 意为“把……强加于”。
29.【答案】anticipate 意为“预先考虑到，预见”。
30.【答案】violations 意为“违反”。
31.【答案】financial 意为“经济的”。
32.【答案】avenue 意为“途径，手段，方法”。
33.【答案】amended 意为“修订，修改”。
34.【答案】in the wake of 意为“随……而来，作为……的结果”。
35.【答案】interpret 意为“解读，解释”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章一开始介绍了三种债券：政府债券、市政债券和企业债券，并分析了这三种债券各自的特点。第二、三段则主要围绕第一次购买企业债券的投资者最常问的问题展开，介绍了企业债券的买卖特点、收益情况以及可能存在的风险。

【词性分析】名　词：A) advantages 优势；C) bother 麻烦，烦恼；E) deduction 扣除，推论；F) discount 折扣，贴现率；H) features 特征，特点；K) insured 被保险人；L) major 主修科目；N) potential 潜力
动　词：A) advantages 有利于，获利；B) assess 评定，估价；C) bother 打扰，使……不安；D) conserved 保存，保全；F) discount 打折扣，贬损；G) embarrass 使……局促不安，阻碍；H) features 是……的特色；I) fluctuate 波动，涨落；K) insured 确保，给……保险；L) major 主修
形容词：D) conserved 保守的；J) indefinite 不确定的，无限的；K) insured 已投保的；L) major 主要的，大型的；N) potential 潜在的，可能的
副　词：M) naturally 自然而然地；O) simultaneously 同时地

For investors who desire low risk and guaranteed income, U.S. government bonds are a secure investment because these bonds have the financial backing and full faith and credit of the federal government. Municipal bonds, also secure, are offered by local governments and often have (36) advantages such as tax-free interest. Some may even be (37) insured. Corporate bonds are a bit more risky.

Two questions often (38) bother first-time corporate bond investors. The first is “If I purchase a corporate bond, do I have to hold it until the maturity date?”The answer is no. Bonds are bought and sold daily on (39) major securities exchanges. However, if you decide to sell your bond before its maturity date, you are not guaranteed to get the face value of the bond. For example, if your bond does not have (40) features that make it attractive to other investors, you may be forced to sell your bond at a (41) discount, i.e., a price less than the bond’s face value. But if your bond is highly valued by other investors, you may be able to sell it at a premium, i.e., a price above its face value. Bond prices generally (42) fluctuate inversely(相反地)with current market interest rates. As interest rates go up, bond prices fall, and vice versa(反之亦然). Thus, like all investments, bonds have a degree of risk.

The second question is “How can I (43) assess the investment risk of a particular bond issue?” Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s Investors Service rate the level of risk of many corporate and government bonds. And (44) naturally, the higher the market risk of a bond, the higher the interest rate. Investor will invest in a bond considered risky only if the (45) potential return is high enough.

对想要低风险、收入有保障的投资者们来说，美国的政府债券是一项安全的投资，因为这些债券有财政支持和联邦政府的十足信用。市政债券也是安全的，由当地政府发行，经常有很多（36）优势，比如免税利息。有些市政债券甚至有（37）担保。企业债券则风险大一些。

有两个问题经常会（38）困扰第一次购买企业债券的投资者。第一个问题是：“如果我购买了企业债券，就必须一直持有直至到期日吗？”答案是否定的。债券每天都可以在（39）大型证券交易所买进和卖出。但是，如果你决定在到期日之前出售债券，那么你就不一定会得到债券的票面价值。例如，如果你的债券没有可以吸引其他投资者的（40）特色，你可能就会被迫（41）打折销售债券，也就是以低于债券票面价值的价格出售。而如果你的债券受到其他投资者的青睐，那么你就能溢价销售债券，也就是以高于债券票面价值的价格出售。债券价格一般与现行市场利率呈反向（42）波动。利率上升，债券价格就下降，反之亦然。因此，就像所有投资一样，债券也有风险。

第二个问题是“我怎么能够（43）评估某个特定债券的投资风险？”标普公司和穆迪投资者服务公司对许多企业和政府债券的风险水平划分了等级。（44）自然地，债券的市场风险越大，它的利率就越高。投资者只有在（45）可能收益足够高的情况下才会投资于被认为具有风险的债券。

36.【解析】选 **A**)。空前的动词 have 和空后的 such as 提示，所填词应为名词，能够包含 tax-free interest。根据 tax-free interest 可知，此处明显是说市政债券的优点，A)advantages“优势”能使句意通顺，故为答案。
37.【解析】选 **K**)。空前的系动词 be 提示，所填词可能为形容词或动词的分词形式。Some 承接上一句，指代 municipal bonds。前一句与市政债券的优点有关，本句中的 even 是对上一句的递进，因此也是与市政债券的优点有关。K)insured“已投保的”符合句意，故为答案。
38.【解析】选 **C**)。空格在句中充当谓语，结合前后文时态以及复数主语 two questions 可知，所填词应为动词原形。下一句以及第三段第一句是 two questions 的具体内容，这是投资者想要得到答案的问题。C) bother“困扰”用在句中能使句意通顺，表明投资者百思不得其解的状态，故为答案。
39.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的介词 on 和空后的名词短语 securities exchanges 提示，所填词应为形容词。空格处需要说明，债券在何种证券交易所中买进和卖出。所填词需要对“证券交易所”进行描述，L) major“大型的”符合句意要求，故为答案。
40.【解析】**H**)。空前的动词 have 和空后的关系代词 that 提示，所填词应为名词。结合定语从句中的动词原形 make 可知，所填词应为名词复数。本句与下一句分别说明了债券只能以低价出售和能以高价出售的条件。does not have __40__ 应与 is highly valued 构成反义复现，选项中的复数名词用在句中能使句意通顺的为 H) features“特色”。
41.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的不定冠词 a 提示所填词应为名词。结合上一小题可知，at a __41__ 应与 at a premium 构成反义复现，选项中的词能与 at a 构成合理搭配，且能与 at a premium 构成反义的为 F) discount“折扣”, at a discount 意为“打折”。
42.【解析】选 **I**)。空格在句中充当谓语，结合前后文时态以及复数主语 bond prices 可知，所填词应为动词原形。下一句是对本句的解释说明，根据 go up, fall 可知，此处是说债券价格的波动情况。I) fluctuate“波动”符合句意，故为答案。
43.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的情态动词 can 提示，所填词应为动词原形。下文均是对本句问题的回答，结合 rate the level of risk 可知，此处是针对债券风险的分析。B) assess“评估”能使句意通顺，故为答案。
44.【解析】选 **M**)。空格所在句不缺少主要成分，故所填词应为副词。选项中的副词有 M) naturally“自然地”和 O) simultaneously“同时地”。其中最能符合句意的为 M) naturally，故为答案。
45.【解析】选 **N**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 return 提示，所填词应为形容词。only if 表示投资者会投资于具有风险的债券的条件。很明显，投资者在明知有风险的情况下仍然购买一种债券，只能是说这种债券带来的收益会足够高。而这种收益只是债券可能会带来的，N) potential“可能的”能使句意通顺，故为答案。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章一开始指出瑞典是女权主义者的天堂，家庭友好型政策为女性提供了强有力的保障，但是这种政策对女性的职业发展不利，从而造成瑞典在打破晋升的无形障碍方面远远落后于美国。文中作者对这一现象进行了详细的分析，并发表了自己的看法。

Lessons from a Feminist Paradise

A～B 段首先指出瑞典是女权主义者的天堂，家庭友好型政策以及定额分配制表明女性的权益得到了很好的保障，但随后提出问题：为什么在打破晋升的无形障碍方面，瑞典女性要远远落后于美国女性？并通过美国女性在职场中的出色表现来进行说明。

A) On the surface, Sweden appears to be a feminist paradise. Look at any global survey of gender equality and Sweden will be near the top. Family-friendly policies are its norm—with 16 months of paid parental leave, special protections for part-time workers, and [54]***state-subsidized preschools*** where, according to a government website, "***gender-awareness education*** is increasingly common." [50] Due to an unofficial ***quota system***, women hold 45 percent of positions in the Swedish parliament. They have enjoyed the protection of government agencies with titles like the Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality and the Secretariat of Gender Research. So why are American women so far ahead of their Swedish counterparts in breaking through the glass ceiling?

B) In a 2012 report, the World Economic Forum found that when it comes to closing the gender gap in "economic participation and opportunity," the United States is ahead of not only Sweden but also Finland, Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Sweden's rank in the report can largely be explained by its political quota system. [48]Though the United States has fewer women in the workforce (68 percent compared to Sweden's 77 percent), American women who choose to be employed are far more likely to work full-time and to ***hold high-level jobs*** as managers or professionals. They also own more businesses, launch more start-ups(新创办的企业), and more often work in traditionally male fields. As for breaking through the glass ceiling in business, American women are well in the lead.

C～F 段分析瑞典女性在打破晋升的无形障碍方面落后于美国女性的原因：慷慨的育婴假和轻易即可获得的兼职工作不仅削弱了女性与职场的联系，而且还使雇主不愿意雇用女性担任全职工作。

C) What explains the American advantage? How can it be that societies like Sweden, where gender equality is vigorously pursued and enforced, have fewer female managers, executives, professionals, and business owners than the laissez-faire(自由放任的)United States? A new study by Cornell economists Francine Blau and Lawrence Kahn gives an explanation.

D) Generous parental leave policies and readily available part-time options have unintended consequences: instead of strengthening women's attachment to the workplace, they appear to weaken it. In addition to a 16-month leave, a Swedish parent has the right to work six hours a day (for a reduced salary) until his or her child is eight years old. Mothers are far more likely than fathers to take advantage of this law. But extended leaves and part-time employment are known to be harmful to careers—for both genders. And with women a second factor comes into play: most seem to enjoy the flexible-time arrangement (once known as the "mommy track") and never find their way back to full-time or high-level employment. [49]In sum: generous ***family-friendly policies*** do keep more women in the labor market, but they also tend to ***diminish*** their careers.

E) [53]According to Blau and Kahn, Swedish-style paternal(父亲的)leave policies and flexible time arrangements pose a second threat to woman's progress: they make ***employers cautious about hiring woman for full-time positions*** at all. Offering a job to a man is the safer bet. He is far less likely to take a year of parental leave and then return on a reduced work schedule for the next eight years.

F) I became aware of the trials of career-focused European woman a few years ago when I met a post-doctoral student from Germany who was then a visiting fellow at Johns Hopkins. She was astonished by the professional possibilities afforded to young American women. Her best hope in Germany was a government job—prospects for woman in the private sector were dim. "In Germany" she told me, "we have all the benefits, but employers don't want to hire us."

G～H 段指出虽然广泛的福利国家政策阻碍了女性在具有竞争性的精英职位中的表现，但并不能据此就认为瑞典的政策是一种退步，而美国的体系是高级的。事实上，瑞典和美国可以互相学习彼此体系的优点，而且瑞典仍然是世界最强大、最具有创新力的经济体之一。

G) Swedish economists Magnus Henrekson and Mikael Stenkula addressed the following question in their 2009 study: why are there so few female top executives in the European egalitarian(平等主义的)welfare states? Their answer: "Broad-based welfare-state policies hinder women's representation in elite competitive positions."

H) It is tempting to declare the Swedish policies regressive(退步的)and hail the American system as superior. But that would be shortsighted. The Swedes can certainly take a lesson from the United States and look for ways to clear a path for their ambitious female careerists. But most women are not committed careerists. When the Pew Research Center recently asked American parents to identify their "ideal" life arrangement, 47 percent of mothers said they would prefer to work park-time and 20 percent said they would prefer not to work at all. Fathers answered differently: 75 percent preferred full-time work. [51]Some version of the Swedish system might ***work well for a majority of American parents***, but the United States is unlikely to fully embrace the Swedish model. Still, we can learn from their experience.

I) [47①]Despite its failure to shatter the glass ceiling, Sweden has one of ***the most powerful and innovative economies*** in the world. In its 2011-2012 survey, the World Economic Forum ranked Sweden as the world's third most competitive economy; the United States came in fifth. [47②]Sweden, dubbed the "rockstar of the recovery" in *the Washington Post*, also leads the world in ***life satisfaction*** and happiness. It is a society well worth studying, and its efforts to conquer the gender gap impart a vital lesson—though not the lesson the Swedes had in mind.

J～K 段指出，虽然瑞典在确保性别平等方面做出了很大努力，但是性别差异仍然存在。

J) [46]Sweden has ***gone farther than any other nation*** on earth to integrate the sexes and to offer women the same opportunities and freedoms as men. For decades, these descendants of the Vikings have been trying to show the world that the right mix of enlightened policy, consciousness raising, and non-sexist child rearing would close the gender divide once and for all. Yet the divide ***persists***.

K) A 2012 press release from Statistics Sweden bears the title "Gender Equality in Sweden Treading(踩)Water" and notes:

·The total income from employment for all ages is lower for women than for men.

·One in three employed women and one in ten employed men work part-time.

·Women's working time is influenced by the number and age of their children, but men's working time is not affected by these factors.

·Of all employees, only 13 percent of the women and 12 percent of the men have occupations with an even distribution of the sexes.

细节归纳

46. Sweden has ***done more than other nations*** to close the gender gap, but it ***continues to exist***.

【译文】瑞典在消除性别差异方面做得比任何一个国家都要多，但是这种差异仍然继续存在。

【定位】关键词为 done more than other nations, continues to exist。

【解析】选 **J**)。J)段第一句指出，在性别一体化和为女性提供与男性同等的机会和自由方面，瑞典比世界上任何一个国家做得都要多。最后一句转折指出，这种差异仍然存在。题目是对原文的归纳概括，故本题来源是 J)段。

细节归纳

47. Sweden is one of ***the most competitive economics*** in the world and its people enjoy the greatest ***life satisfaction***.

【译文】瑞典是世界上经济最有竞争力的国家之一，并且瑞典人对生活的满意度最高。

【定位】关键词为 the most competitive economics, life satisfaction。

【解析】选 **I**)。I)段第一句指出，瑞典是世界上经济最强大、最具有创新力的国家之一。倒数第二句指出，瑞典在生活满意度和幸福度方面也同样领先全球。题目是对原文的归纳概括，故本题来源是 I)段。

同义转述

48. More American women ***hold elite job positions*** in business than Swedish women.

【译文】在职场中拥有高级职位的美国女性比瑞典女性多。

【定位】关键词为 hold elite job positions。

【解析】选 **B**)。B)段第三句指出，美国就业的女性只有 68%，而瑞典有 77%，但是美国选择外出工作的女性更有可能从事全职工作，担任经理或专业人士等高级职位。题目中的 hold elite job positions 是对 hold high-level jobs 的同义转述，故本题来源是 B)段。

同义转述

49. Swedish ***family-friendly policies*** tend to exert a ***negative influence*** on women's careers.

【译文】瑞典家庭友好型政策往往会对女性的职业产生不利的影响。

【关键词】family-friendly policies, negative influence。

【解析】选 **D**)。D)段最后一句指出，瑞典慷慨的家庭友好型政策的确会将女性留在劳动力市场，但是也会毁掉她们的职业生涯。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 D)段。

同义转述

50. The quota system in Sweden ensures women's better representation in government.

【译文】瑞典的定额分配制确保了女性的权益在政府中能被更好地代表。

【定位】关键词为 quota system。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第三句指出，由于非官方的定额分配制，女性在瑞典议会中占据 45%的席位。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 A)段。

同义转述

51. Though the Swedish model appears ***workable for most American parents***, it may not be accepted by them in its entirety.

【译文】虽然瑞典模式看似对大多数美国父母来说都行得通，但是可能不会被他们全盘接受。

【定位】关键词为 workable for most American parents。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段倒数第二句指出，瑞典体系可能会有利于大多数美国父母，但是美国不可能完全照搬瑞典模式。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 H)段。

同义转述

52. Swedish women are allowed the ***freedom and opportunity*** to choose their ***own way of life***.

【译文】瑞典女性有选择自己生活方式的自由和机会。

【定位】关键词为 freedom and opportunity, own way of life。

【解析】选 **M**)。M)段第四句指出，瑞典政策给了母亲们过自己喜欢的生活的自由和机会。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 M)段。

同义转述

53. Swedish ***employers are hesitant about hiring women for full-time positions*** because of the family-friendly policies.

【译文】由于家庭友好型政策，瑞典雇主们不愿意雇用女性担任全职工作。

【定位】关键词为 employers are hesitant about hiring women for full-time positions。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第一句中布劳和卡恩指出，"育婴"假政策和灵活的时间安排（即家庭友好型政策）对女性的进步会产生第二个威胁：它们会使雇主根本不考虑雇用女性来担任全职工作。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 E)段。

同义转述

54. ***Gender-awareness education*** is becoming more and more popular in ***state-subsidized preschools*** in

连下页

L～M 段指出，瑞典为解决性别差异问题提出了一些解决方法，但作者对其中一些方法持否定态度。

L) [55]Confronted with such facts, some Swedish activists and legislators are demanding more extreme and far-reaching measures, such as replacing male and female pronouns with a neutral alternative and monitoring children more closely to correct them when they gravitate(被吸引) toward gendered play. When it came to light last year that mothers, far more than fathers, chose to stay home from work to care for their sick kids, Ulf Kristersson, minister of social security, quickly commissioned a study to determine the causes of and possible cures for this disturbing state of affairs.

M) Swedish family policies, by accommodating women's preferences effectively, are reducing the number of women in elite competitive positions. The Swedes will find this paradoxical and try to find solutions. Let us hope these do not include banning gender pronouns, policing children's play, implementing more gender quotas, or treating women's special attachment to home and family as a social injustice. [52]Most mothers do not aspire to (向往) elite, competitive full-time positions: the Swedish policies have given them the freedom and opportunity to live the lives they prefer. Americans should look past the gender rhetoric and consider what these Scandinavians have achieved. On their way to creating a feminist paradise, the Swedes have unintentionally created a haven (避风港) for normal mortals.

接上页

Sweden.

【译文】在瑞典，性别意识教育在政府资助的幼儿园中越来越流行。

【定位】关键词为 gender-awareness education, state-subsidized preschools。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第一句中提到，在政府资助的幼儿园中，性别意识教育越来越普遍。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 A)段。

同义转述

55. Some lawmakers in Sweden propose that genderless pronouns be used in the Swedish language.

【译文】瑞典的一些法律制定者提议在瑞典语言中使用无性别的人称代词。

【定位】关键词为 lawmakers, pronouns。

【解析】选 **L**)。L)段第一句指出，一些瑞典积极分子和立法者要求采取更加极端、更加意义深远的措施，其中之一就是用一个中立的词来取代“男性”“女性”这样的人称代词。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 L)段。

【参考译文】

女权主义者天堂带来的经验教训

A) 从表面看，瑞典似乎是女权主义者的天堂。在对性别平等进行的所有全球调查中，瑞典几乎都处于领先地位。家庭友好型政策是瑞典的基本准则——带薪育婴假有 16 个月，对兼职工作者给予特别保护，幼儿园由政府资助，[54]一家政府网站称，在这些幼儿园中，性别意识教育越来越普遍。[50]由于非官方的定额分配制，女性在瑞典议会中占据 45%的席位。她们受到一些政府机构的保护，如社会一体化和性别平等部、性别研究秘书处等。那么为什么美国女性在打破无形的晋升障碍方面要远远领先于瑞典女性呢？

B) 在一份 2012 年的报告中，世界经济论坛发现在缩小“经济参与和机会”方面的性别差异上，美国不仅仅领先于瑞典，还领先于芬兰、丹麦、荷兰、冰岛、德国以及英国。瑞典在报告中的排名很大程度上依靠于它的政治定额分配制。[48]虽然美国就业的女性较少（68%，瑞典女性就业率为 77%），但是选择外出工作的女性更有可能从事全职工作，担任经理或专业人士等高级职位。她们也拥有更多的企业，创办了更多的新企业，更常在传统上男性占领导地位的领域工作。在打破无形的晋升障碍方面，美国女性遥遥领先。

C) 有什么原因可以解释美国的优势呢？为什么像瑞典这样大力推行和实施性别平等的国家中，拥有的女性经理、执行主管、专业人士和企业主却比自由放任的美国少。康奈尔大学经济学家弗朗辛·布劳和劳伦斯·卡恩对此作出了解释。

D) 慷慨的带薪育婴假政策和轻易即可获得的兼职选择产生了意想不到的后果：它们没能加强女性与职场的联系，反而削弱了这种联系。除了 16 个月的带薪育婴假，瑞典父母在孩子 8 岁之前还有权每天工作六个小时（薪水会减少）。相比父亲，母亲更容易利用这一项法律。但是众所周知，延长的育婴假和兼职就业对职业不利——对两性来说均是如此。对女性来说第二个因素也开始起作用：大多数人看起来很享受这种灵活时间安排（曾经作为“妈咪职业道路”而被熟知），此后就再也没能重新回到全职或高级工作中。[49]总而言之：慷慨的家庭友好型政策的确会将更多的女性留在劳动力市场，但是也会毁掉她们的职业生涯。

E)[53]根据布劳和卡恩，瑞典风格的“育婴假”政策和灵活的时间安排对女性的进步会产生第二个威胁：它们会使雇主根本不考虑雇用女性来担任全职工作。把工作机会提供给男性则更有安全保障。他不太有可能休一年的“育婴假”，并且回来后也不太可能在接下来的八年中减少工作时间。

F) 我是在几年前开始关注热爱工作的欧洲女性所作出的尝试的，当时我遇到了一位德国博士后，她那时是约翰霍普斯金大学的访问学者。在看到美国为年轻女性提供了这么多就业可能性时，她十分震惊。她在德国最大的希望就是获得一份政府工作——女性在私营部门的就业前景十分暗淡。她告诉我说：“在德国，我们可以享受所有的福利，但是雇主就是不愿意雇我们。”

G) 瑞典经济学家马格纳斯里·亨德森和米卡埃尔·斯坎图拉在 2009 年的研究中提出了如下问题：欧洲平等主义福利国家中，为什么只有这么少的女性顶级高管？他们的回答是：“广泛的福利国家政策阻碍了女性在具有竞争性的精英职位中的表现。”

H) 我们不禁会断言瑞典的政策是一种退步，而称赞美国的体系具有优越性。但这是目光短浅的看法。瑞典人当然可以向美国学习，寻找方法来为具有雄心壮志的女性野心家扫清道路。但是大多数女性并不是坚定的野心家。皮尤研究中心最近要求美国父母列出“理想的”生活安排，47%的母亲说她们希望从事兼职工作，20%说她们希望不用工作。父亲们的回答则不同：75%的人希望从事全职工作。[51]瑞典体系的某个方面可能会有利于大多数美国父母，但是美国不可能完全照搬瑞典模式。然而，我们可以学习它们的经验。

I) [47①]尽管瑞典没能打破晋升的无形障碍，但是它仍然是世界上经济最强大、最具有创新力的国家之一。在 2011～2012 年的调查中，世界经济论坛将瑞典排名为世界第三大最有竞争力的经济体；美国位列第五。[47②]瑞典被《华盛顿邮报》称为“经济复苏的摇滚明星”，在生活满意度和幸福度方面也同样领先全球。瑞典是一个值得研究的国家，它在缩小性别差距方面的努力给我们上了至关重要的一课——虽然瑞典人并没有将其放在心上。

J) [46]在性别一体化和为女性提供与男性同等的机会和自由方面，瑞典比世界上任何一个国家做得都要多。几十年来，这些维京人的后代一直努力向世界表明，开明政策、意识培养与无性别歧视的孩子养育的完美结合将会彻底消除性别差异。不过，这种差异仍然存在。

K) 2012 年瑞典统计局发布了一份标题为“瑞典的性别平等停滞不前”的新闻稿，其中指出：

- 在工作总收入方面，所有年龄段的女性比男性少。
- 三分之一的受雇女性从事兼职工作，而只有十分之一的受雇男性从事兼职工作。
- 女性的工作时间受到孩子数量和年龄的影响，而男性的工作时间不受这些因素的影响。
- 在所有的受雇者中，只有 13%的女性和 12%的男性从事的职业中男女分配比例相同。

L)[55]面对这些事实，一些瑞典积极分子和立法者就要求采取更加极端而深远的措施，比如用一个中立的词来取代“男性”“女性”这样的人称代词；密切监控孩子，以便在他们表现出喜欢具有性别倾向的游戏时，能给予纠正。去年当比父亲多得多的母亲选择待在家里照顾生病的孩子这一现象浮出水面的时候，社会保障部部长乌尔夫·克里斯特森迅速委托进行一项研究，目的是找出这种令人不安的事态的原因和可能的解决方法。

M) 瑞典的家庭政策，虽然有效地调节了女性的选择，但也减少了担任具有竞争力的精英职位的女性的数量。瑞典人会发现这种情况十分矛盾，并尝试寻找解决方法。让我们希望这些方法中不要包括禁止使用性别代词、监控孩子们的游戏、实施更多的性别配额或将女性对家庭和家人的特殊感情视为社会歧视。[52]大多数母亲并不向往精英的、高竞争力的全职职位：瑞典政策给了她们过自己喜欢的生活的自由和机会。美国人应该透过这种性别修辞看到它的本质，考虑一下这些斯堪的纳维亚人所取得的成就。在创造女权主义者的天堂的道路上，瑞典人无意之中为平民大众提供了一个避风港。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章开头指出一种观点：短信导致书面语衰落，随后作者对这一观点进行了反驳。作者认为短信是一种“口语”，而全世界的人说话方式都不同于书面语，所以不能认为口语导致书面语衰落。

第 1 段首先指出短信只是一种“口语”。

1 [56]Texting has long been *bemoaned* (哀叹) as the downfall of the written word, "penmanship for illiterates," as one critic called it. To which the proper response is LOL. Texting properly isn't writing at all. It's a "spoken" language that is getting richer and more complex by the year.

第 2 段从历史角度进行分析，指出最早出现的书面语以人们的说话方式为基础，通常是

2 First, some historical perspective. [57]Writing was only invented 5,500 years ago, whereas language probably traces back at least 80,000 years. Thus talking came first; writing is just a craft that came along later. As such, the first writing was based on the way people talk, with short sentences. However, while talking is largely subconscious and rapid, writing is deliberate and slow. Over time, writers took advantage of this and started crafting long-winded sentences such as this one: "The

同义转述

56. What do critics say about texting?（关于发短信，批评者们说了什么？）

A) It is mainly confined to youngsters.（主要是年轻人在发短信。）

B) It competes with traditional writing.（它与传统写作对抗。）

C) It will ruin the written language.（它会毁掉书面语。）

D) It is often hard to understand.（经常很难理解。）

【定位】根据题干中的 critics 定位到第一段。

【详解】选 **C**)。该段第一句指出，一位批评者指出，发短信会导致书面语的衰落，它是“文盲的写作文体”。C)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

57. In what way does the author say writing is different from talking?（作者认为写作在哪个方面与说话不同？）

A) It is crafted with specific skills.（它需要特殊技能。）

B) It expresses ideas more accurately.（它表达观点更加准确。）

C) It does not have as long a history.（它的历史不那么长。）

简短的句子。复杂的长句只是后来发展起来的。

whole engagement lasted above 12 hours, till the gradual retreat of the Persians was changed into a disorderly flight, of which the shameful example was given by the principal leaders and…"

第 3～5 段指出，短信实际上是一种新型的说话方式，有着自己的语法和习惯，并以 LOL、meat, silly 为例说明短信语言的意义发生了改变。

3 No one talks like that casually — or should. But it is natural to desire to do so for special occasions. In the old days, we didn't much write like talking because there was no mechanism to reproduce the speed of conversation. But texting and instant messaging do — and a revolution has begun. It involves the crude mechanics of writing, but in its economy, spontaneity and even vulgarity, texting is actually a new kind of talking, with its own kind of grammar and conventions.

4 Take *LOL*. It doesn't actually mean "laughing out loud" in a literal sense anymore. *LOL* has evolved into something much subtler and sophisticated and is used even when nothing is remotely amusing. Joeelyn texts "Where have you been?" and Annabelle texts back "LOL at the library studying for two hours." [58]*LOL* signals basic *empathy* (同感) between texters, easing tension and creating a sense of equality. Instead of having a literal meaning, it does something — conveying an attitude — just like the -ed ending conveys past tense rather than "meaning" anything. *LOL*, of all things, is grammar.

同义转述

5 Of course no one thinks about that consciously. But then most of communication operates without being noticed. [59]Over time, the meaning of a word or an expression drifts — *meat* used to mean any kind of food, *silly* used to mean, believe it or not, blessed.

同义转述

第 6 段总结指出，全世界的人说话方式都不同于书面语，所以不能将作为新型"口语"的短信视为书面语的衰落。

6 Civilization, then, is fine — people banging away on their smartphones are frequently using a code separate from the one they use in actual writing, and there is no evidence that texting is ruining composition skills. [60]Worldwide people speak differently from the way they write, and texting — quick, casual and only intended to be read once — is actually a way of talking with your fingers.

同义转述

D) It is not as easy to comprehend.（它不易理解。）

【定位】根据题干中的 writing, different from talking 可定位到第二段。

【解析】选 **C**)。该段第二句指出，书面语在 5500 年前才被发明，而语言大约可以追溯到至少 80000 年以前。第三句做出总结：说话首先出现，书面语只是随后出现的一种技能。由此可知，二者的区别是出现时间不一样，C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

58. Why is LOL much used in texting?（为什么 LOL 大量用于发短信中？）

A) It brings texters closer to each other.（它使发短信的人更加亲密。）

B) It shows the texter's sophistication.（它表明发短信人有教养。）

C) It is a trendy way to communicate.（它是交流方式的趋势。）

D) It adds to the humor of the text.（它增加了短信的幽默。）

【定位】根据题干中的 LOL 定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **A**)。该段第一至四句主要说明 LOL 被用在发短信中，不再表示本意"大声笑"。第五句指出其在短信中的意义：它标志着发短信者之间存在着基本的同感，缓解紧张，创造一种平等的感觉。A)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

59. Examples like *meat* and *silly* are cited to show _____.（"肉"和"傻瓜"这两个例子被引用是为了说明_____。）

A) the difference between writing and talking（写作和说话之间的不同点）

B) how differently words are used in texting（词语如何在发短信中被不同地使用）

C) why people use the words the way they do（人们以此种方式使用词语的原因）

D) the gradual change of word meaning（词语含义的逐渐变化）

【定位】根据题干中的 meat 和 silly 定位到第五段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段最后一句首先指出，随着时间的发展，一个词或表达方式的意义发生了改变，破折号后的内容是对其的举例说明。D)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

60. What does the author think of texting?（作者对发短信的看法是什么？）

A) It facilitates exchange of ideas among people.（它方便了人们进行思想交流。）

B) It is a new form of verbal communication.（它是语言交流的新形式。）

C) It deteriorates people's composition skills.（它使人们的写作技能退化。）

D) It hastens the decline of the written word.（它加速了书面语的衰退。）

【定位】本题考查作者的观点态度，结合题目顺序可定位到最后一段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段最后一句指出，全世界的人的说话方式都不同于写作，发短信实际上是一种用手指聊天的方式。B)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. Over time, **writers took advantage of this and started crafting** long-winded **sentences** such as this one: "The whole engagement lasted above 12 hours, till the gradual retreat of the Persians was changed into a disorderly flight, of which the shameful example was given by the principal leaders and…"（第 2 段末句）

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干，and 连接并列谓语。冒号后的内容是对 this one 的补充说明。冒号内的句子主干结构为 the whole engagement lasted above 12 hours；till 引导时间状语从句；which 引导定语从句，修饰其前的句子。

2.**Civilization**, then, **is fine** — people banging away on their smartphones are frequently using a code separate from the one they use in actual writing, **and there is no evidence** that texting is ruining composition skills.（第 6 段第 1 句）

【分析】并列主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。冒号后的内容是对主句的补充说明，该部分内容的主干结构为 people are using a code；现在分词短语 banging away…做后置定语，修饰 people；separate from…做后置定语，修饰 code；they use…为省略了关系代词的定语从句，修饰 the one；that 引导同位语从句，补充说明 evidence。

【参考译文】

[56]短信长久以来一直被抱怨，认为是短信导致了书面语的衰落，一位批评者将其称为"文盲的写作文体"。对此恰如其分的回应是 LOL（网络语：大笑标志）。正确地发短信根本不是书写。它是一种"口"语，每年都会变得越来越丰富，越来越复杂。

首先，从历史角度来看。[57]书面语在 5500 年前才出现，而语言大约可以追溯到至少 80000 年以前。因此，说话首先出现；书面语只是随后出现的一种技能。如此说来，最早的书面语建立在人们说话的方式上，只是简短的句子。但是，说话在很大程度上是潜意识的、速度较快，而书面语是经过深思熟虑的、速度较慢。随着时间的发展，书写者们利用了这一点，开始造一些冗长的句子，比如这一句："整场交战持续了 12 个多小时，直到波斯人由逐渐撤退发展成为杂乱无序的逃跑才算是结束，这令人羞耻的一幕是拜其主要领导人所赐……"

平时，没有人会像这样说话—— 或者说人们不应该这么说话。但是在特殊场合，也会很自然地想要这么说话。以前，我们写字不像说话那么多，因为那时没有途径可以复制谈话的速度。但是发短信和即时信息可以做到这一点—— 一场变革已经开始。它包含书写的自然结构，但是在简洁性、自发性甚至是粗俗性方面，发短信实际上是一种新的谈话方式，有着自己的语法和习惯。

就以 LOL 为例。它的实际意思不再是本意"大声笑"了。LOL 发展成具有更微妙、更复杂的含义，甚至会用于一些不是特别有趣的情况。乔斯林发短信问："你去了哪里？"安娜贝拉回复短信："LOL（哈哈），在图书馆学习了两个小时。"[58]LOL 标志着发短信者之间存在着基本的同感，能缓解紧张，创造一种平等的感觉。它已经不是字面上的意义，相反，它的确表示某种含义—— 表达一种态度——就像词的后缀-ed 表示过去式，而不"表示"任何含义一样。LOL，最重要的是，相当于语法。

当然，没有人会有意识地那么想。但是，大多数交流都是在无意识的情况下进行的。[59]随着时间的发展，一个词或表达方式的意义发生了改变——"肉"被来表示任何种类的食物；不管你信不信，"傻瓜"被用来表示"祝福"。

文明生活是很好的——人们点击他们的智能手机，流利地使用一种不同于他们在实际写作时使用的方式，并且没有证据表明发短信会毁掉写作技能。[60]全世界的人的说话方式都不同于写作，发短信——快速、随意、只是一次性阅读—— 实际上是一种用手指聊天的方式。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文中指出奥普拉提倡伪科学，但是却被哈佛大学选择为毕业典礼发言人。作者由此引入对理性以及大学使命的讨论，指出大学应该肩负起产生和传播知识的使命。

第 1～2 段首先指出一些人对奥普拉有着矛盾的情绪：一边佩服她，一边又希望哈佛大

1 It's possible to admire Oprah Winfrey and still wish Harvard hadn't awarded her an honorary doctor of law degree and the *commencement* (毕业典礼) speaker spot at yesterday's graduation. [61]There's no question Oprah's achievements place her in the temple of American success stories. Talent, charm, and an exceptional work ethic have rarely hurled anyone as far as they have this former abused teenage mother from rural

综合推断

61. What do we learn about Oprah Winfrey from the passage?（关于奥普拉·温弗瑞，我们可以从文章中了解到什么？）

A) She was a distinguished graduate of Harvard School of Law.（她是哈佛理学院著名的毕业生。）

B) She worked her way to success in the entertainment industry.（她在娱乐界努力工作，取得了成功。）

C) She used to abuse her children when she was a young mother.（当她还是位年轻妈妈的时候，常常虐待孩子。）

学没有授予她法学系荣誉博士的学位，也没有邀请她作为毕业典礼的发言人。随后分析了原因。

Mississippi who became one of the world's most successful entertainment icons and the first African-American female billionaire.

2 Honorary degrees are often conferred on non-academic leaders in the arts, business, and politics. Harvard's list in recent years has included Kofi Annan, Bill Gates, Meryl Streep, and David Souter. [62]But Oprah's particular brand of celebrity is not a good fit for the values of a university whose *motto* (座右铭), Veritas, means truth. Oprah's passionate advocacy extends, unfortunately, to a hearty embrace of fake science. Most notoriously, Oprah's validation of Jenny McCarthy's claim that vaccines cause *autism* (自闭症) has no doubt contributed to much harm through the foolish avoidance of vaccines.

第 3～4 段指出选择奥普拉作为毕业典礼发言人是权衡学校需要和学生愿望的结果，但是哈佛前任校长对此发表了反对观点，他认为在亟需理性的时刻选择一位提倡伪科学的发言人并不合适。

3 Famous people are entitled to a few failings, like the rest of us, and the choice of commencement speakers often reflects a balance of institutional priorities and aspirations. Judging from our conversations with many students, Oprah was a widely popular choice.

4 But this vote of confidence in Oprah sends a troubling message at precisely the time when American universities need to do more to advance the cause of reason. [63]As former Dean of Harvard College, Harry Lewis, noted in a blog post about his objections, "It seems very odd for Harvard to honor such a high profile popularizer of the irrational…at a time when political and religious nonsense so jeopardize the rule of reason in this allegedly enlightened democracy and around the world."

第 5～7 段指出大学应该肩负的使命，但随后指出包括哈佛在内的一些大学并没有致力于追求知识，而是在公共关系上投入过多。

5 As America's oldest and most visible university, Harvard has a special opportunity to convey its respect for science not only through its research and teaching programs but also in its public affirmation of evidence-based inquiry.

6 [64]Unfortunately, many American universities seem awfully busy protecting their brand name and not nearly busy enough protecting the pursuit of knowledge. A recent article in *The Harvard Crimson* noted the shocking growth of Harvard's public relations arm in the last five years and it questioned whether a focus on risk management and avoiding controversy was really the best outward-looking face of this great institution.

7 [65]As American research universities begin to resemble profit centers and entertainment complexes, it's easy to lose sight of their primary mission: to produce and spread knowledge. This mission depends on traditions of rational discourse and vigorous defense of the scientific method. Oprah Winfrey's honorary doctorate was a step in the wrong direction.

同义转述

D) She achieved her fame through persistent advocacy of fake science.（她通过不断宣扬伪科学而获得了名声。）

【定位】根据出题顺序可定位于第一段。

【解析】选 **B)**。该段第二句指出，奥普拉非常成功，第三句指出奥普拉是世界上最成功的娱乐偶像之一，也是第一个非裔美国女亿万富翁。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

62. Why does the author deem it inappropriate for Harvard to confer an honorary degree on Oprah Winfrey?（作者为什么认为哈佛授予奥普拉·温弗瑞荣誉学位不恰当？）

A) She did not specialize in the study of law.（她并不专门从事法律研究。）

B) She was known as a supporter of fake science.（她是伪科学的支持者。）

C) She was an icon of the entertainment industry.（她是娱乐界的偶像。）

D) She had not distinguished herself academically.（她并没有在学术上非常出名。）

【定位】根据题干中的 honorary degree 及出题顺序定位到第二段。

【解析】选 **B)**。作者在第一段第一句指出，哈佛大学授予奥普拉荣誉学位的做法欠妥当；第二段第二、三句解释了原因：奥普拉的名人烙印不适合将"真理"视为座右铭的哈佛大学，并且奥普拉信奉伪科学。由此可知，奥普拉对伪科学的信奉与哈佛大学的座右铭"真理"违背，B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

63. How did Harry Lewis react to Harvard's decision in his blog post?（哈里·路易斯在博客中对哈佛的决定是什么态度？）

A) He was strongly against it.（他坚决反对。）

B) He considered it unpopular.（他认为这不得人心。）

C) He thought it would help enhance Harvard's reputation.（他认为这将有助于提升哈佛的名声。）

D) He though it represented the will of the Harvard community.（他认为这代表了哈佛大学生群体的意志。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Harry Lewis 定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **A)**。该段第二句指出，哈里·路易斯在博客中对哈佛大学的决定表示了反对，A)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

综合推断

64. What is the author's regret about many American universities?（关于多所美国大学，作者惋惜什么？）

A) They show inadequate respect for evidence-based inquiry.（它们对基于证据的疑问展现了不合理的尊重。）

B) They fall short of expectations in teaching and research.（它们辜负了人们对教育和研究的期望。）

C) They attach too much importance to public relations.（它们对公共关系太过重视。）

D) They are tolerant of political and religious nonsense.（它们容忍政治的和宗教的胡言乱语。）

【定位】根据题干中的 many American universities 定位到第六段。

【解析】选 **C)**。该段第一句指出，许多美国大学看似非常忙于保护自己的品牌，却不忙于保护对知识的追求。结合下一句可知，这里所说的"保护自己的品牌"与"注重公共关系"表达意思相近。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

细节推断

65. What does the author think a prestigious university like Harvard should focus on?（作者认为像哈佛这样的名牌大学应该专注于什么？）

A) Cultivation of student creativity.（学生创造力的培养。）

B) Defense of the scientific method.（保护科学方法。）

C) Liberation of the human mind.（解放人类思想。）

D) Pursuit of knowledge and truth.（追求知识和真理。）

【定位】根据出题顺序可定位到最后一段。

【解析】选 **D)**。该段指出，美国研究类大学很容易忽视自己的主要使命：产生和传播知识。而授予奥普拉荣誉学位是向错误的方向迈出的一步。根据前文可知，奥普拉宣扬伪科学。由此可知，像哈佛这样的大学就应该专注于产生和传播知识、追求真理（而不是伪科学）。D)是对该段的归纳概括，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. **Talent, charm, and** an exceptional work **ethic have** rarely **hurled anyone** as far as they have this former abused teenage mother from rural Mississippi who became one of the world's most successful entertainment icons and the first African-American female billionaire.（第 1 段第 3 句） 【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。as far as 结构中，第 1 个 as 为副词，修饰表示程度的 far，第 2 个 as 引导状语从句 they have….，省略了谓语动词 hurled。who 引导定语从句，修饰 teenage mother。	2. As America's oldest and most visible university, **Harvard has** a special **opportunity** to convey its respect for science not only through its research and teaching programs but also in its public affirmation of evidence-based inquiry.（第 5 段） 【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。as…引导方式状语；不定式短语 to convey…做后置定语，修饰 opportunity；not only…but also…连接并列的状语。	3. A recent **article** in *The Harvard Crimson* **noted** the shocking growth of Harvard's public relations arm in the last five years and **it questioned** whether a focus on risk management and avoiding controversy was really the best outward-looking face of this great institution.（第 6 段第 2 句） 【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干，包括 and 连接的两个并列分句。在后一个分句中，whether 引导宾语从句，做 questioned 的宾语。

【参考译文】

人们十分有可能一边佩服奥普拉·温弗瑞，一边却又希望哈佛没有授予她法学系名誉博士学位，也没有让她在昨天的毕业典礼上作为发言人发言。[61]毫无疑问，奥普拉的成就使她能跻身于美国成功故事的神圣殿堂。才能、魅力和杰出的职业道德从来没有像这样集聚到一个人身上，但是这位来自密西西比州乡下地区曾经受过虐待的少女妈妈除外，她成为世界上最成功的娱乐偶像之一，也是第一个非裔美国女亿万富翁。

名誉学位经常被授予给一些艺术、商业和政治领域中的非学术性领导者。近几年，获得哈佛的荣誉学位的名单中包括科菲·安南、比尔·盖茨、梅丽尔·斯特里普以及戴维·苏特。[62]但是奥普拉特殊的名人烙印与一所将"Veritas"（意为"真理"）视为自己座右铭的大学的价值观格格不入。不幸的是，奥普拉热情的拥护拓展到了对伪科学由衷的信奉。最臭名昭著的是，奥普拉认同詹妮·麦卡锡对疫苗会导致自闭症的说法，这毫无疑问会导致一些人愚蠢地不再打疫苗，从而造成很大伤害。

名人就像我们其他人一样，有权犯一些错，选择毕业典礼发言人经常反映了学校的优先权和学生愿望之间的平衡。从我们与许多学生的谈话中可以看出，奥普拉是非常受欢迎的选择。

但是在美国大学需要更加努力从而推动理性的目标这一时刻，对奥普拉的这种信任传递出了一个令人不安的信息。[63]哈佛大学前任校长，哈里·路易斯在一篇博客中表达了自己的反对观点，"当政治和宗教的胡言乱语在这个被称作文明的民主社会和全世界如此危及理性原则的时刻，哈佛向这样一位高姿态的非理性公众人物授予荣誉学位看起来非常荒谬。"

作为美国历史最悠久、最令人瞩目的大学，哈佛有特殊的机会通过研究和教学项目以及公众对基于证据的探究的肯定来表达自己对科学的尊重。

[64]不幸的是，许多美国大学看似非常忙于保护自己的品牌效应，却不忙于保护对知识的追求。《哈佛深红》近期发表的一篇文章指出，哈佛公共关系部在过去五年间出现了惊人的增长，这篇文章提出质疑：是否专注于风险管理和避免争议真的应该是这所伟大的院校最佳的外在表现形式。

[65]当美国研究型大学开始变得像利润中心和娱乐中心的时候，它们很容易会忽视自己的主要使命：产生和传播知识。这一使命依赖于理性讨论的传统和对科学方法强有力的保护。奥普拉获得荣誉博士学位是向错误的方向迈进了一步。

Part IV Translation

①北京计划未来三年投资 7600 亿元治理污染，从减少 PM2.5 排放入手。②这一新公布的计划旨在减少四种主要污染源，包括 500 多万辆机动车的尾气（exhaust）排放、周边地区燃煤、来自北方的沙尘暴和本地的建筑灰尘。③另有 850 亿元用于新建或升级城市垃圾处理和污水（sewage）处理设施，加上 300 亿元投资未来三年的植树造林（forestation）。 ④市政府还计划建造一批水循环利用工厂，并制止违章建筑，以改善环境。⑤另外，北京还将更严厉地处罚违反限排规定的行为。	①Beijing is planning to invest 760 billion *yuan* in the next three years to control pollution, **starting from cutting down on the emission of PM2.5**. ②This newly **announced** plan **is aimed at** reducing four major pollution sources, **including** the exhaust from more than 5 million vehicles, coal firing in the surrounding areas, sand storms from the north and the local construction dust. ③**Another** 85 billion *yuan* will be used to build or upgrade **the facilities of disposing** solid waste and sewage, **plus** 30 billion **to be invested** in the forestation in the next three years. ④The municipal government also plans to build a series of water recycling factories and stop illegal buildings, **so as to** improve environment. ⑤Besides, Beijing will rigorously punish any behaviors **that** violate **the regulation of emission-reduction**.

主题：中国社会热点—— 治理环境污染

难点及词汇注释：

句①“从减少……入手”为主句的伴随状语，可译为现在分词短语，starting from…或 beginning with…。

句②“公布”在此处做定语，可将动词 announce 转换为过去分词形式 announced，做定语；“旨在……”可译为 be aimed at…；“包括……”可译为 including…，说明“四种主要污染源”的内容。

句③“另”可译为 another；该句的主干结构为“另有 850 亿元用于新建或升级设施”。“城市垃圾处理”和“污水处理”均为修饰“设施”的定语，可将其译为 the facilities of…的形式，其中“……处理”可译为动宾结构 disposing …。“加上……”可译为句子的状语，用 plus 连接；“投资未来……”可译为不定式短语，做后置定语，修饰“300 亿元”。

句④“以改善环境”表示其前动词的目的，可译为不定式短语 to…或 in order to…及 so as to…等。

句⑤“处罚”的宾语核心词为“行为”，“违反限排规定”可译为定语从句，修饰“行为”，从而使句子结构更加清晰。“限排规定”可译为 the regulation of emission-reduction。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从所给提示来看，本题属观点论证类作文，要求考生通过具体事例解释说明不能以貌取人的原因。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段根据提示引入主题：不能以貌取人；第二段提出论据，论证论点；第三段指出自己应该做什么。

【参考范文】

Do Not Judge a Person by the Appearance

There is a story about Confucius who once [1]asserted that Zi Yu, [2]one of his followers, would not [3]amount to something, just because he is ugly. But later, Zi Yu became renowned among nearly all the countries at that time, [4]which makes Confucius admit that it is wrong to judge a person by their appearance. This lesson Confucius has taught us should be kept deeply in mind by all the people.

There are many reasons to support this argument. First, external appearance [5]hardly reflects all of a person's features with the most accuracy, because people are extremely complex and the appearance is only a small part. We can not get to know about a person's temperament, talent, and moral qualities etc., [6]all of which are critical in his interpersonal relationships and occupational success. Second, it is a behavior disrespectful of others to judge a person by their appearance. People are born to be equal, and [7]thus they should not get different treatment just because of their appearance.

All in all, we should avoid judging a person by their appearance. Instead, we should spend longer time getting along with a person so that we can have a deep knowledge about his personality. [8]Only after that can we make an objective evaluation about him.

【亮点点评】

[1] 表示"断言"，指武断的想法。
[2] 做 Zi Yu 的同位语，对其进行补充说明。
[3] 表示"有所成就，有所作为"。
[4] 通过有关孔子的一个故事引入主题。
[5] 表示"几乎不"。
[6] which 引导定语从句，修饰前面提到的各种素质。
[7] 表示因果关系的副词。
[8] 倒装句，加强了句子语气。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining* ***why it is unwise to do things by halves****. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least* ***150*** *words but no more than* ***200*** *words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) College tuition has become a heavy burden for the students.
B) College students are in general politically active nowadays.
C) He took part in many protests when he was at college.
D) He is doubtful about the effect of the students' action.
细节推断

1. W: The students have been protesting against the increased tuition.
M: Yeah, I heard about the protest. But I don't know how much good it will do.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：学生们在抗议学费增加。
男：是的，我听说过这次抗议。但是我不知道这会有多少用处。
问：男士的话是什么意思？

1.【预测】C、D 选项主语均为 he，结合 took part in, doubtful about 等可推测，问题可能针对男士的行为或观点提问。A、B 选项中的 college tuition, college students, politically active 表明，对话中可能提及学费以及大学生对政治的参与度。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说学生们在抗议学费增加。男士则说他不知道这会有多少用处，也就是说男士认为这次抗议不会有什么作用。D)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

2. A) The class has kept the party a secret from Jay.
B) Jay is organizing a party for the retiring dean.
C) Jay is surprised to learn of the party for him.
D) The dean will come to Jay's birthday party.
细节推断

2. W: Jay will turn 21 this week. Does he know the classes are having a surprised party for him?
M: No, he thinks we are giving a party for the retiring dean.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

女：杰伊这个周就 21 岁了。他知道班上的同学在为他准备一场惊喜聚会吗？
男：不，他以为我们要为即将退休的系主任举行聚会。
问：从对话中我们能知道什么？

2.【预测】选项中出现 Jay 和 party，结合选项内容可推测，问题可能针对与 Jay 有关的聚会提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士问男士杰伊是否知道班上的同学在为他准备一场惊喜聚会，男士说杰伊不知道，他以为同学是在为将要退休的系主任准备聚会。由此可推测，班上的同学没有告诉杰伊他们在为他准备聚会，A)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

3. A) He found his wallet in his briefcase.
B) He went to the lost-and-found office.
C) He told the woman to go and pick up his car.
D) He left his things with his car in the garage.
同义转述

3. M: Hello, this is Carl's garage. We found Mr. White's briefcase and wallet after he left his car here this morning.
W: He has been wondering where he could've left them. I'll tell him to pick them up this afternoon. Thank you for calling.
Q: What do we learn about Mr. White from the conversation?

女：他一直在疑惑自己把这些东西落在了哪里。今天下午我会告诉他，让他去取。谢谢你打电话来。
问：关于怀特先生，从对话中我们能知道些什么？

3.【预测】选项主语均为 He，结合选项中的 found his wallet, the lost-and-found office, left his things 等可推测，问题可能针对某位男士掉了什么东西有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。男士打电话说，怀特先生把车放在车库后，他们发现他的公文包和钱包也在车上。也就是说怀特先生把车和公文包、钱包一起放在了车库。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

4. A) The show he directed turned out to be a success.
B) He watches only those comedies by famous directors.
C) TV comedies have not improved much since the 1960s.
D) New comedies are exciting, just like those in the 1960s.
细节推断

4. W: You know, some TV channels have been rerunning a lot of comedies from the 1960s. What do you think of those old shows?
M: Not much. But the new ones including those done by famous directors are not so entertaining either.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：你知道，有些电视频道一直在重播许多 20 世纪 60 年代的喜剧。你觉得那些老片怎么样？
男：不怎么样。但是包括那些知名导演在内所拍摄的新喜剧也并没有那么有趣。
问：男士的话是什么意思？

4.【预测】选项中出现 he，结合选项中的 the show…a success, watches…comedies, TV comedies have not improved, new comedies 等可推测，问题可能针对某位男士对喜剧的态度或喜好提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士问男士觉得 20 世纪 60 年代的喜剧怎么样，男士回答说不怎么样，并且说现在的喜剧也没那么有趣。由此可知，男士认为喜剧从 20 世纪 60 年代起并没发生什么太大的变化，同样都很无趣。C)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

5. A) The man should stop boiling the vegetables.
B) The man should try out some new recipes.
C) Overcooked vegetables are often tasteless.
D) All vegetables should be cooked fresh.
同义转述

5. M: How much longer should I boil these vegetables? The recipe says about 10 minutes in total.
W: They look pretty done to me. I doubt you should cook them anymore.
Q: What does the woman mean?

女：我觉得已经做好了。我想你不应该再煮了。
问：女士的话是什么意思？

5.【预测】选项中出现的 stop boiling the vegetables, try out some new recipes, overcooked vegetables, cooked fresh 等表明，问题可能针对煮菜的做法提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。男士在煮菜，问女士还需多长时间。女士说她觉得已经做好了，不用再煮了。由此可知，女士是说男士不应该再煮了。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

6. A) Help them tidy up the house.
B) Sort out their tax returns.
C) Help them to decode a message.
D) Figure out a way to avoid taxes.
同义转述

6. W: Tom, are you going to your parents' house tonight?
M: Yes, I promise to help them figure out their tax returns. The tax code is really confusing to them.
Q: What is the man going to do for his parents?

女：汤姆，你今天晚上去父母家吗？
男：是的，我答应帮他们算算捐税收入。他们实在是搞不懂免税代码。
问：男士要为父母做什么？

6.【预测】选项均为动词短语，表明问题可能针对某人的行为动作提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。男士说他答应要帮父母算算捐税收入，他们实在搞不懂免税代码。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

7. A) The woman remains a total mystery to him.
B) The woman is still trying to finish her work.
C) He has devoted a whole month to his research.
D) He didn't expect to complete his work so soon.
同义转述

7. W: I was surprised when I heard you'd finished your research project a whole month early.
M: How I managed to do it is still a mystery to me.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：听说你提前一整月就完成了研究项目，我很吃惊。
男：我怎么做到这一点对我来说也还是个谜。
问：男士的话是什么意思？

7.【预测】C、D 选项主语均为 he，可推测问题针对男士提问，结合 his research, complete his work 等可推测，对话中可能提及男士的工作完成情况。A、B 选项主语均为 the woman，且提到 a…mystery to him 和 trying to finish her work 可推测对话中可能提及男士对女士的态度或女士的工作情况。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说男士提前一整月完成了研究项目令她很吃惊，男士说他是如何做到这一点的对自己来说也是个谜。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

8. A) He has failed to register for the course.
B) He would like to major in psychology too.
C) There should be more time for registration.
D) Developmental psychology is newly offered.
同义转述

8. W: I was hoping we could be in the same developmental psychology class.
M: Me too, but by the time I went for registration, the course was closed.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：我一直希望我们能同在发展心理学这个班上。
男：我也是，但是当我去注册时，这门课已经结束了。
问：男士的话是什么意思？

8.【预测】A、B 选项主语均为 he，结合 failed to, the course, major in psychology 可推测，问题可能针对男士的课程选择提问。C、D 选项主语均不相同，结合其中的 registration, developmental psychology 可推测，对话中可能涉及课程注册。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士说她一直希望能和男士一起上发展心理学，男士说他去注册时，这门课已经结束了。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) The brilliant product design.
B) The unique craftsmanship.
C) The new color combinations.
D) The texture of the fabrics.

细节再现

10. A) Fancy products.
B) Local handicrafts.
C) Traditional Thai silks.
D) Unique tourist attractions.

细节归纳

11. A) It will start tomorrow.
B) It will last only one day.
C) It will be out into the countryside.
D) It will be on the following weekend.

同义转述

M: [9①] It's really amazing how many colors there are in these *Thai silks*?
W: These are our new designs.
M: [9②] Oh, I don't think I've seen this combination of colors before.
W: They're really brilliant, aren't they?
M: Quite dazzling! May I have samples of the new color combinations?
W: Yes, of course. But aren't you going to place an order?
M: We order them regularly, you know, but I do want our buyer who handles fabrics to see them.
W: Have you looked at the wood and stone carvings? Did you like them?
M: Oh, they aren't really what I'm *looking for*.
W: What do you have in mind?
M: That's the trouble. I never know exactly until I see it. I usually have more luck when I get away from the tourist places.
W: Out in the countryside you mean.
M: Yeah, exactly. Markets in small towns have turned out best for me.
W: You're more interested then in handcrafts that haven't been commercialized.
M: [10] Yes, real folk arts, pots, dishes, basket ware — the kind of things that people themselves use.
W: [11] I'm sure we can arrange a trip out into the country for you.
M: I was hoping you'd say that.
W: We can drive out of Bangkok and stop whenever you see something that interests you.
M: That would be wonderful! How soon could we leave?
W: I can't get away tomorrow. But I think I can get a car for the day after.
M: And would we have to come back the same day?
W: No, I think I'll be able to keep the car for three or four days.
M: Wonderful! That'll give me time for a real look around.

男：[9①]这些泰国丝绸有这么多颜色，真是太神奇了。
女：这些都是我们的新设计。
男：[9②]噢，我想我以前没有见过这种颜色的组合。
女：真的非常棒，是吧？
男：特别光彩夺目！能给我一些新颜色组合的样品吗？
女：是的，当然。但是你不打算下订单吗？
男：你知道我们会定期订购，但是我想拿给懂质地的买家看一看。
女：你看到这些木雕和石雕了吗？你喜欢吗？
男：噢，它们并不是我想要的。
女：你想要什么？
男：这就是问题。除非我看到，否则我不知道具体要什么。我通常会在离开旅游地的时候有更好的运气。
女：你是说在郊外。
男：是的，就是在郊外。小城镇的市场对我来说更好。
女：那么你是对还没有被商品化的手工艺品更感兴趣。
男：[10]是的，真正的民间艺术、罐、碗碟、篮子等容器—— 那些人们自己用的东西。
女：[11]我保证我们可以安排你去一次乡下。
男：我希望你说话算数。
女：我们可以开车出曼谷，你看到感兴趣的东西时可以停下来。
男：太好了！我们什么时候能出发？
女：明天没办法。但是我想后天我能找到车。
男：那我们必须当天就回来吗？
女：不，我想这车我们可以用三到四天。
男：太好了！那样我就有时间好好逛逛了。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 product design, craftsmanship, color combinations, texture, fabrics, products, local handicrafts, Thai silks, tourist attractions 等，表明对话可能与某个旅游景点的产品有关。

9. What attracts the man to the *Thai silks*?
【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且结合选项中的 design, craftsmanship, color combinations, texture, fabrics 等可推测，问题可能针对某种纺织品提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话一开始，男士就说，这些泰国丝绸有这么多颜色，真是太神奇了。并且说，他以前没见过这种颜色组合。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

10. What is the man *looking for* in Thailand?
【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且主题各异，可推测问题可能针对对话中的某一细节提问。听音时，注意结合选项一一排除。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话中，女士问男士喜不喜欢这些木雕和石雕，男士说他不喜欢，随后女士问男士喜欢什么。男士回答说他喜欢真正的民间艺术、罐、碗碟和篮子等容器，即一些人们自己使用的东西。B)是对原文的归纳，故为答案。

11. What do we learn about the trip the woman promised to arrange for the man?
【预测】选项主语均为 It，且结合选项中的 start tomorrow, last only one day, be out into the countryside, on the following weekend 等可推测，问题可能针对某事开始或持续的时间以及地点提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中，女士指出，她能保证安排男士去一次乡下，C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Conversation Two

12. A) A year of practical training.
B) A happy childhood.
C) A pleasant neighbourhood.
D) A good secondary education.

细节再现

13. A) He is good at carpentry.
B) He is academically gifted.
C) He should be sent to a private school.
D) He ought to get good vocational training.

同义转述

14. A) DonwellSchool.
B) Carlton Abbey.
C) Enderby High.
D) Enderby Comprehensive.

细节再现

15. A) Find out more about the five schools.
B) Send their children to a better private school.
C) Talk with their children about their decision.
D) Put Keith in a good boarding school.

细节推断

W: Well, before we decide we're going to live in Enderby, we really ought to have a look at the schools. [12] We want the children to have a good secondary education, so we'd better see what's available.
M: They gave me some information at the district office and I took notes. It appears there are five secondary schools in Enderby, three state schools and two private.
W: I don't know if we want private schools, do we?
M: I don't think so, but we'll look at them anyway. There are Saint Mary's, that's a catholic school for girls and Carlton Abbey, that's a very old boys' boarding school, founded in 1672.
W: Are all the state schools co-educational?
M: Yes, it seems so.
W: [13] I think little Keith is very good with his hands. We ought to send him to a school with good vocational training — carpentry, electronics, that sort of thing.
M: In that case, we are best offered Enderby Comprehensive. I gather they have excellent workshops and instructors. But it says here the Donwell also has good facilities. Enderby High has a little, but they are mostly academic. No vocational training at all at Carlton Abbey or Saint Mary's.
W: What are the schools like academically? How many children go on to university every year?
M: Well, [14] Enderby High is very good. And Carlton Abbey even better, 70% percent of their pupils go on to university. Donwell isn't so good. Only 8%. And Enderby Comprehensive and Saint Mary's not much more, about 10%.
W: Well, it seems like there is a broad selection of schools. [15] But we have to find out more than statistics before we can decide.

女：嗯，在我们决定搬去恩德比住之前，我们真的应该了解一下那里的学校。[12]我们希望孩子得到很好的中学教育，所以最好看一看那里都有什么学校。
男：学区办公室的人给了我一些信息，我做了笔记。恩德比好像有五所中学，其中三所是州立学校，两所是私立学校。
女：我觉得我们不应上私立学校，对吗？
男：我不这么认为，但是不论如何我们还是要看一看。那里有圣玛丽学校，是一所天主教女子学校，还有卡尔顿庄园中学，一个非常古老的男子寄宿学校，建于 1672 年。
女：所有州立学校都是男女同校的吗？
男：是的，好像是这样。
女：[13]我觉得小基斯动手能力非常强。我们应该把他送去一个技能培训不错的学校—— 木工、电子那类的。
男：那样的话，我们最好申请恩德比综合学校。我收集到的信息上说他们有非常棒的车间和指导老师。但是这上面说唐奈中学也有很好的设施。恩德比高中有一些，但是它们主要是为了学术研究。卡尔顿庄园中学和圣玛丽中学都没有技能培训。
女：这些学校的学术情况怎么样？每年有多少孩子考上了大学？
男：嗯，[14]恩德比高中很好。卡尔顿庄园中学更好，70%的学生都进了大学。唐奈中学则没那么好。只有 8%。恩德比综合学校和圣玛丽学校也不超过 10%。
女：嗯，看起来有很多学校可以选择。[15]但是在作出决定之前，我们不能光看数据。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 practical training, childhood, education, good at, academically gifted, private school, Donwell School, Carlton Abbey…, five schools 等，表明对话可能与为孩子找学校有关。

12. What do the speakers want their children to have?
【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且主题各异，可推测问题可能针对对话中的细节提问。听音时注意对应选项与原文。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话开头出，女士提到，她想要孩子受到很好的中学教育，D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

13. What do the speakers say about little Keith?
【预测】选项主语均为 he，且结合选项中的 good at, gifted, should be sent to, ought to…等可推测，问题可能针对某人的专长或应该做什么提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话中，女士说小基斯的动手能力非常强，应该把他送去一个技能培训不错的学校。D)是原文的同义转述，故为答案。

14. What school has the highest percentage of pupils who go on to university?
【预测】选项均为学校名，可推测问题可能针对某所学校的基本情况提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话中女士问这些学校的学术情况，每年有多少学生进了大学。男士回答说恩德比高中很好，卡尔顿庄园中学更好，70%的学生都进了大学。唐奈中学只有 8%，恩德比综合学校和圣玛丽学校也不超过 10%。由此可知卡尔顿庄园中学最好，B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

15. What are the speakers going to do next?
【预测】选项均为动词短语，结合选项中的 their children, find out, send, talk with, put…等可推测，问题可能针对某父母的打算或行为动作提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。对话结尾处，女士说在做出决定之前，他们不能光看数据，言外之意是除了数据，他们还需要找到更多的信息。A)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) It will be well ventilated.
B) It will be brightly lit.
C) It will provide easy access to the disabled.
D) It will have a large space for storage.

细节归纳

17. A) Opposite to the library.
B) On the same floor as the labs.
C) On the first floor.
D) On the ground floor.

细节再现

18. A) To make the building appear traditional.
B) To cut the construction cost to the minimum.
C) To match the style of construction on the site.
D) To embody the subcommittee's design concepts.

同义转述

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! As instructed in our previous meeting, the subcommittee on building development has now drawn up a brief to submit to the firm's architect. In short, the building would consist of two floors.

[16①] There would be a storage area in the basement to be used by the research center as well as by other departments. [16②] We are, as you know, short of storage space, so the availability of a large basement would be a considerable advantage.

The ground floor would be occupied by laboratories. Altogether there would be six labs. In addition, there would be six offices for the technicians, plus a general secretarial office and reception area.

[17] The first floor would be occupied by the offices of research and development staff. There would be a suite of offices for the research and development director as well as a general office for secretarial staff.

It's proposed to have a staff room with a small kitchen. This would serve both floors. There would also be a library for research documents and reference material. In addition, there would be a resource room in which audio visual equipment and other equipment of that sort could be stored.

Finally, there would be a seminar room with closed circuit television. This room would also be used to present displays and demonstrations to visitors to the center. [18] The building would be of brick construction so it's to conform to the general style of construction on the site. There would be a pitched roof. Wall and ceiling spaces would be insulated to conform to new building regulations.

女士们，先生们，上午好。在之前的会议上我们曾介绍过，建筑发展小组委员会现在起草了一份摘要，提交给了公司的建筑师。简言之，这座建筑物共分两层。

[16①]地下室会有一个储物区，研究中心和其他部门可以使用。[16②]大家都知道，我们缺少储物空间，所以有一个大面积的地下室可利用将会是一个很大的优势。

一楼将被用作实验室。我们总共有 6 个实验室。此外，这一层还会为技术人员留 6 个办公室，外加一个总秘书办公室和接待处。

[17]二楼将被用作研发人员的办公室。这一层将会为研发部主管提供几间办公室，同时还会有一个秘书人员办公室。

我们拟提供一个带有小厨房的员工休息室。这会为两层楼的员工提供服务。我们也会有一个用来查阅文件和参考资料的图书室。此外，还会有一个资料室，在这里可以储存视听设备和其他同类设备。

最后，还会有一个带闭路电视的会议室。这个会议室也会用于向来中心的游客进行产品展示。[18]这座建筑将会用砖建成，以便与周围整体建筑风格保持一致。该建筑会有一个斜屋顶。墙体和天花板将会按照新建筑要求做成隔热的。

【主题预测】选项中出现 ventilated, brightly lit, provide easy access to, space for storage, the library, same floor, first floor, ground floor, the building, construction 等，表明短文可能与建筑物的建筑特点和内部构造有关。

16. What is said about the planned basement of the new building?

【预测】选项主语均为 it，且结合选项中的 ventilated, lit，provide easy access, large space for storage 等可推测，it 可能指某种建筑物，问题可能针对该建筑物的优点提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中提到，新建筑物中会有一个地下室。因为缺少储物空间，所以一个大面积的地下室会是一个很大的优势。由此可知，这个地下室的面积很大，用来储存物品。D)是对原文的归纳，故为答案。

17. Where will be the research and development director's office?

【预测】选项均为地点状语，可推测问题可能针对某物的位置提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中指出，二楼将被用作研发人员的办公室，这一层也会为研发部主管提供几间办公室。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

18. Why would the building be of brick construction?

【预测】选项均为不定式短语，结合选项内容可推测，问题可能针对做某事的目的提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文最后提到，这座建筑将会由砖建成，以便与周围的整体建筑风格保持一致。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Two

19. A) Sell financial software.
B) Write financial software.
C) Conduct research on financial software.
D) Train clients to use financial software.

同义转述

20. A) Rewarding.
B) Unsuccessful.
C) Tedious.
D) Important.

细节推断

21. A) He provided individual support.
B) He held group discussions.
C) He gave the trainees lecture notes.
D) He offered online tutorials.

同义转述

22. A) Nobody is able to solve all the problems in a couple of weeks.
B) The fault might lie in his style of presenting the information.
C) The trainees' problems had to be dealt with one by one.
D) The employees were a bit slow to follow his instruction.

同义转述

Huang Yi works for a company that sells financial software to small- and medium-size businesses. [19] His job is to show customers how to use the new software. He spends two weeks with each client, demonstrating the features and functions of the software.

[20] The first few months in the job were difficult. He often left the client feeling that even after two weeks he hadn't been able to show the employees everything they needed to know. It's not that they weren't interested; they obviously appreciated his instruction and showed a desire to learn. Huang couldn't figure it out if the software was difficult for them to understand, or if he was not doing a good job of teaching. During the next few months, Huang started to see some patterns.

[21]He would get to a new client site and spend the first week going over the software with the employees. He usually did this in ships, with different groups of employees listening to him lecture. Then he would spend the next week installing the program and helping individuals troubleshoot. Huang realized that during the week of troubleshooting and answering questions, he ended up addressing the same issues over and over. He was annoyed because most of the individuals with whom he worked seem to have retained very little information from the first week. They asked very basic questions and often needed prompting from beginning to end. [22]At first, he wondered if these people were just a little slow, but then he began to get the distinct feeling that part of the problem might be his style of presenting information.

黄毅在一家专向小型和中型企业销售金融软件的公司工作。[19]他的工作就是向顾客展示如何使用新软件。每个客户他都会用两周的时间来向他们展示软件的特点和功能。

[20]这份工作的前几个月很难。他经常会让客户感觉即使两周以后他也不能向员工展示他们要知道的一切。并不是他们不感兴趣；他们明显十分欣赏他的指导，也表现出想要学习的愿望。黄不知道是软件对他们来说太难理解了，还是他没有教好。在接下来的几个月中，黄开始观察到一些行为模式。

[21]他会去新客户的公司，用第一周的时间来和员工们一起研究这款软件。他通常会在船上完成这项工作，在那里有不同的员工听他的讲解。然后他会用第二个周的时间来安装软件，并且帮助每个员工排除困难。黄意识到，在排除困难和答疑的这一周内，他一直在不断地解决同样的问题。他很恼火，因为和他一起工作的大多数员工在第一周里获得的信息看似非常少。他们问的问题都非常基础，经常需要从头到尾一直提示。[22]一开始，他怀疑这些人是否有点迟缓，但后来他开始明确感觉到部分问题可能出在他表达信息的方式上。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 financial software, sell, write, conduct, train, he, provided, held, gave…lectures, solve all the problems, the fault…lie in…, trainees' problems 等表明，短文可能与某位男士工作有关，其中可能涉及他的工作内容、对工作的感觉等信息。

19. What does Huang Yi do in *his company*?

【预测】选项均为动词短语，结合选项中的 sell…software, write…software, conduct research…, train clients…可推测，问题可能针对某人的工作提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文开头处指出，黄毅的工作就是向客户展示如何使用新软件（金融软件），D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

20. What did Huang Yi think of his work?

【预测】选项均为描述性形容词，结合选项内容可知，问题可能针对某人对某事的态度提问。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中提到，这份工作头几个月很难。黄毅经常会让客户感觉即使两周以后他也不能向员工展示他们要知道的一切。由此可推断，黄毅刚开始工作时常不能使客户完全掌握如何使用软件，即他的工作是不成功的。B)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

21. What did Huang Yi do in addition to lecturing?

【预测】选项主语均为 he，且结合选项中的 provided, help, gave, offered 等可推测，问题可能针对某位男士的行为动作提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中提到，黄毅在第一周中，会为不同组的员工讲授如何使用软件，第二周中会帮助每个员工排除困难。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

22. What did Huang Yi realize in the end?

【预测】选项中出现的 nobody is able to solve, the fault might lie in, the trainees' problems, a bit slow 等表明，问题可能针对某种困难提问。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文最后指出，使用新软件的公司的员工并没有掌握好如何使用这款软件，这使黄毅一开始怀疑这些员工是否有点迟缓，但后来他意识到，问题可能在于他表达信息的方式上。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Three

23. A) Their teachers meet them only in class.
B) Their parents tend to overprotect them.
C) They have little close contact with adults.
D) They rarely read any books about adults.

同义转述

24. A) Writers and lawyers are brought in to talk to students.
B) Real-life cases are simulated for students to learn law.
C) More Teacher and Writer Collaboratives are being set up.
D) Opportunities are created for children to become writers.

细节归纳

25. A) Children like to form partnerships with each other.
B) Children are often the best teachers of other children.
C) Paired Learning cultivates the spirit of cooperation.
D) Sixth-graders can teach first-graders as well as teachers.

细节再现

As we help children get out into the world to do their learning there, we can get more of the world into the schools. [23] Aside from their parents, most children never have any close contact with any adults except their teachers. No wonder they have no idea what adult life or work is like. We need to bring more people who are not full-time teachers into the schools.

[24①] In New York City, under the teachers' and writers' collaborative, real writers come into the schools, read their work, and talk to the children about the problems of their craft. The children love it.[24②]In another school, a practicing attorney comes in every month and talks to several classes about the law. Not the law as it is in books, but the law as he sees it and encounters it in his cases. And the children listen with intense interest.

Here's something even easier: let children work together, help each other, learn from each other and each other's mistakes. [25] We now know from the experience of many schools that children are often the best teachers of other children. What's more important, we know that when the fifth floor six-grader who has been having trouble with reading, starts helping a first-grader, his own reading sharply improves. A number of schools are beginning to use what some call Paired Learning. This means that you let children form partnerships with other children. Do their work even including their tests together and share whatever marks or results this work gets. Just like grown-ups in the real world. It seems to work.

就像我们帮助孩子走进外面的世界学习一样，我们可以把更多外面的世界的东西带入学校。[23]除了父母，大多数孩子还从来没有和老师以外的人有任何亲密的接触。难怪他们不知道成年生活或工作是什么样的。我们需要将更多非全职老师带入学校中。

[24①]在纽约，在老师和作家的共同努力下，真正的作家进入学校，朗读他们的作品，与孩子讨论他们写作方面的问题。孩子们喜欢这种做法。[24②]在另一所学校，一个执业律师每个月都会来学校，和几个班级的学生讨论法律。他所谈论的并不是书上的法律，而是他在案件中见到或碰到的情况。孩子们带着浓厚的兴趣在听。

还有更为简单的方法：让孩子们一起合作、互相帮助，互相学习，取长补短。[25]现在我们从多所学校的经验中发现， 孩子经常是别的孩子最好的老师。更重要的是，我们得知一名五楼的六年级孩子有阅读方面的问题，在他开始帮助一名一年级的孩子时，他自己的阅读能力得到极大的提高。许多学校开始实行所谓的配对学习。这就意味着你要让孩子与其他孩子建立合作关系。一起做作业，甚至包括考试，分享该任务的分数或结果。就像成人世界的大人一样。这看似会起作用。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 teachers, parents, students, learn 等表明，短文可能与学生学习的情况有关。

23. Why does the speaker say most children have no idea what adult life is like?

【预测】选项中的 teachers, parents 提示，they, their 指代的是“学生”。结合选项中的 meet them only…, overprotect, have little close contact, rarely read 等可推测，问题可能针对这些学生遇到的问题提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文一开始提到，除了父母，大多数孩子从来没有和老师以外的成年人有过任何的亲密接触。这就导致了他们不知道成年生活或工作是什么样的。C)是原文的同义转述，故为答案。

24. What is happening in New York City schools?

【预测】选项中出现 students，且结合选项内容可知，问题可能针对对学生学习有帮助的事情提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文中指出，在纽约，真正的作家进入学校，朗读他们的作品，与孩子讨论他们写作方面的问题。在另一所学校，一个执业律师每个月都会来学校，和几个班级的学生讨论法律。A)是对原文的归纳，故为答案。

25. What does the experience of many schools show?

【预测】A、B 选项的主语均为 children，且出现 like to, the best teachers，可推测问题可能针对孩子的学习情况提问；C、D 选项主题各异，可推测短文中可能提及配对学习或六年级的孩子的相关信息。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中指出，从多所学校的经验中我们知道，孩子经常是别的孩子最好的老师，B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Section C

Tests may be the most unpopular part of academic life. Students hate them because they produce fear and (26) anxiety about being evaluated, and a focus on grades instead of learning for learning's sake.

But tests are also valuable. A well-constructed test (27) identifies what you know and what you still need to learn. Tests help you see how your performance (28) compares to that of others. And knowing that you'll be tested on (29) a body of material is certainly likely to (30) motivate you to learn the material more thoroughly.

However, there's another reason you might dislike tests: You may assume that tests have the power to (31)define your worth as a person. If you do badly on a test, you may be tempted to believe that you've received some (32)fundamental information about yourself from the professor, information that says you're a failure in some significant way.

This is a dangerous — and wrong-headed — assumption. If you do badly on a test, it doesn't mean you're a bad person or stupid. Or that you'll never do better again, and that your life is (33)ruined. If you don't do well on a test, you're the same person you were before you took the test — no better, no worse. You just did badly on a test. That's it.

(34) In short, tests are not a measure of your value as an individual — they are a measure only of how well and how much you studied. Tests are tools; they are indirect and (35) imperfect measures of what we know.

考试在学习生活中可能最不受欢迎了。学生讨厌考试，是因为它们会产生被评估的恐惧和(26)焦虑，考试让学生关注分数而不是为了学习而学习。

但是考试也是有价值的。一次结构合理的考试可以(27)确定你知道了什么以及你还需要学习什么。考试帮助你了解(28)与其他人相比你的表现如何。知道考试要考(29)大量的材料肯定会(30)激励你更透彻地学习这些材料。

但是，还有一个你可能会讨厌考试的理由：你可能会认为考试有(31)决定你作为人的价值的权力。如果你考试考得不好，你可能会由此相信你从教授处得到一些关于自己的(32)重要信息，这些信息表明你在某个重要方面是一个失败者。

这是一个危险的假设，也是错误的。如果你一次考试没考好，这并不意味着你是个很糟糕或愚蠢的人，也不意味着你永远也做不好或你的生活就被(33)毁了。如果你一次考试没考好，你还是参加考试之前的那个你——没有更好，也没有更差。你只是考试没考好。仅此而已。

(34)简言之，考试并不是你作为人的价值的衡量手段——它们只能衡量你学得怎么样，学会了多少。考试只是工具；它们是衡量我们所学知识的间接的、(35)不完美的方式。

26.【预测】空前的并列连词 and 提示所填词应为名词，与 fear 并列，表达相近含义。

27.【预测】空格在句中做谓语，结合前后文时态和单数主语可知，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。

28.【预测】空格在 how 引导的宾语从句中做谓语，结合前后文时态以及单数主语可知，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。根据常识可知，通过考试成绩，我们可以知道自己的表现与别人之间的差别，由此可推测，所填词可能表达“相比”等相近含义。

29.【预测】空前介词 on 和空后名词 material 提示，所填词可能为形容词或带介词的介词短语。

30.【预测】空前的不定式符号 to 提示，所填词应为动词原形。

31.【预测】空前的不定式符号 to 提示，所填词应为动词原形。

32.【预测】空前的不定代词 some 和空后的名词 information 提示，所填词应为形容词。

33.【预测】空前的系动词 is 提示，所填词可能为形容词或动词的过去分词形式。

34.【预测】空格位于句首，可知所填词应为状语。结合主干内容可知，此处是对前文的总结说明，因此所填词应表达总结性含义。

35.【预测】空前的并列连词 and 提示，所填词应为形容词，与 indirect 并列，同样表达考试的消极方面。

26.【答案】anxiety 意为“焦虑”。

27.【答案】identifies 意为“确定”。

28.【答案】compares to 意为“与……相比”。

29.【答案】a body of 意为“大量的”。

30.【答案】motivate 意为“激励”。

31.【答案】define 意为“决定”。

32.【答案】fundamental 意为“重大的”。

33.【答案】ruined 意为“毁坏”。

34.【答案】in short 意为“简言之”。

35.【答案】imperfect 意为“不完美的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文中指出数百万美国人很快就步入 60 岁了，但是在面对退休这个问题时，夫妻间往往存在很大分歧。他们最大的分歧在于对晚年生活方式的看法，并以一家公司的调查结果为例进行说明。文章最后提出建议：不要临到退休时才开始进行规划，要提早规划。

【词性分析】名　词：D) formula 公式；准则；J) package包裹；一揽子计划；　L) reality 现实；事实

动　词：A) assume 假设；取得；C) disagree 不同意；不适合；F) illustrating 说明；表明；给……加插图；H) observe 观察；遵守；　N) spoiling 宠爱；变质；O) underestimate 低估，看轻

形容词：B) confidential 秘密的；机密的；E) forthcoming 即将到来的；现成的；I) optimistic 乐观的

副　词：G) mysteriously 神秘地；不可思议地；K) radically 根本地；彻底地；M) separately 分别地；单独

Millions of Americans are entering their 60s and are more concerned than ever about retirement. They know they need to save, but how much? And what exactly are they saving for — to spend more time (36) spoiling the grandkids, go traveling, or start another career? It turns out that husbands and wives may have (37) radically different ideas about the subject.

The deepest divide is in the way spouses envisage their lifestyle in their later years. Fidelity Investments Inc. found 41 percent of the 500 couples it surveyed (38) disagree on whether both or at least one spouse will work in retirement. Wives are generally right regarding their husbands' retirement age, but men (39) underestimate the age their wives will be when they stop working. And husbands are slightly more (40) optimistic about their standard of living than wives are.

Busy *juggling* (穷于应付) careers and families, most couples don't take the time to sit down, (41) separately or together, and think about what they would like to do 5, 10 or 20 years from now. They (42) assume they are on the same page, but the (43) reality is they have avoided even talking about it.

If you are self-employed or in a job that doesn't have a standard retirement age, you may be more apt to delay thinking about these issues. It is often a (44) forthcoming retirementdate that provides the *catalyst* (催化剂) to start planning. Getting laid off or accepting an early-retirement (45) package can force your hand. But don't wait until you get a *severance* (遣散费) check to begin planning.

数百万美国人即将步入 60 岁，他们比任何时候都要关心退休。他们知道自己需要存钱，但是存多少？他们存钱又是为了什么——是花更多时间(36)去宠爱孙子，去旅游还是开始另一份职业？事实证明，丈夫和妻子关于这一问题有(37)完全不同的看法。

最大的分歧在于夫妻双方对他们晚年生活方式的想象不同。富达投资有限公司发现，它调查的 500 对夫妻中有 41%的人在双方或至少一方退休后是否仍然工作上(38)意见不一致。妻子们往往能正确看待丈夫的退休年龄，但是丈夫却经常(39)低估了妻子停止工作的年龄。而且，对于生活标准，丈夫要比妻子稍微(40)乐观一些。

由于疲于应对职业和家庭，大多数夫妻并没有找时间坐下来(41)单独或一起去考虑从现在起 5 年、10 年、20 年里他们要做什么。他们(42)以为已经达成了共识，但是(43)事实是他们甚至是在避免谈论这个问题。

如果你是个体经营者或者从事的工作并没有标准的退休年龄，你可能会更倾向于推迟思考这些问题。往往是(44)即将到来的退休日期起了催化剂的作用，促使人们开始规划。

被解雇或接受提前退休的(45)计划会让你有紧迫感。但是不要等到你拿到遣散费支票的时候才开始进行规划。

36.【解析】选 **N**)。空格所在结构为 spend time…，根据语法知识可知，所填词应为动词的现在分词形式，即 spend time doing sth.意为“在……上花时间”。选项中的现在分词能使句意通顺的为 N) spoiling“宠爱，溺爱”。

37.【解析】选 **K**)。空格所在句不缺少主要成分，由此可知所填词应为副词，修饰 different。结合下一段第一句中的 deepest divide 可知，此处是说丈夫和妻子对退休的观点不同，而所填词应修饰“不同”的程度。K) radically“完全地”符合要求，故为答案。

38.【解析】选 **C**)。41 percent…为省略了 that 的宾语从句，空格在宾语从句中充当谓语，结合复数主语和前后文时态可知，所填词应为动词原形。前一句指出夫妻双方存在分歧，本句则通过具体数字来进行说明，由此可知，所填词应与 divide 表达意思相近，且所填词应能与介词 on 构成合理搭配，C) disagree“不同意”符合要求，故为答案。

39.【解析】选 **O**)。空格在句中充当谓语，结合复数主语 men 和前后文时态可知，所填词应为动词原形。前一分句指出，妻子往往能正确看待丈夫的退休年龄，根据 but 表转折的含义可知，丈夫则不能正确看待妻子的退休年龄。选项中的动词原形符合该语境的为 O) underestimate“低估”。

40.【解析】选 **I**)。空前的系动词 are 和比较级标志 more 提示，所填词应为形容词。结合空后的介词 about 可知，所填词应能用于 be…about 结构中。选项中符合要求的为 I) optimistic“乐观的”，故为答案。

41.【解析】选 **M**)。空格所在短语在句中充当状语，结合 or 后的 together 可知，所填词应为副词，表达意义与 together 相反，M) separately“单独地”符合要求，故为答案。

42.【解析】选 **A**)。空格在句中充当谓语，结合复数主语 they 和前后文的时态可知，所填词应为动词原形。结合 but 可知，此处 they are on the same page 是夫妻双方的一种想当然的观点。A) assume“以为”符合语境，故为答案。

43.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的系动词 is 提示，所填词应为名词。选项中的名词能使句意通顺的为 L) reality“事实”。

44.【解析】空前的不定冠词 a 和空后的名词性短语 retirement date 提示，所填词应为形容词。前一句指出人们往往会推迟考虑退休后的问题，本句则与人们开始考虑有关，所以很明显，是即将到来的退休日促使人们开始考虑的。E) forthcoming“即将到来的”能使句意通顺，故为答案。

45.【解析】空前的不定冠词和名词 early-retirement 可推测，所填词应为名词。J) package 除了表示通用的“包裹”的意思之外，它还可以表示“一揽子计划（或交易等）”，与 early-retirement 构成“提前退休计划”的意思，符合上下文语境，故为答案。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章首先指出，单凭为无家可归的人提供住所无法全面解决问题，随后指出解决问题的最好方法是提供集体住所，使无家可归的人能够集体居住，并通过一些成果来证明这一方法的可行性。文章最后提到十万安居运动取得的最新成果。

The Street-Level Solution

A～B 段指出，对无家可归问题的本质认识不清不利于解决问题，并且指出，直到 15 年前，像共同阵地这样的机构才开始通过区分“短期无家可归”和“长期无家可归”来理解无家可归者的个人需求。

A) When I was growing up, one of my father's favorite sayings (borrowed from the humorist Will Rogers) was: "It isn't what we don't know that causes the trouble; it's what we think we know that just ain't so." One of the main insights to be taken from the 100,000 Homes Campaign and its strategy to end chronic homelessness is that, [54]***until recently, our society*** thought it understood the nature of homelessness, but it didn't.

B) That led to a series of mistaken assumptions about why people become homeless and what they need. Many of the errors in our homelessness policies have stemmed from the conception that the homeless are a homogeneous group. It's only in the past 15 years that organizations like Common Ground, and others, have taken a street-level view of the problem — distinguishing the "episodically homeless" from the "chronically homeless" in order to understand their needs at an individual level. This is why we can now envisage a different approach — and get better results.

接下页

同义转述

46. Tenants in Common Ground's residences all want ***more room for storage***.

【译文】共同阵地住所的租户都希望拥有更多的储存空间。

【定位】关键词为 more room for storage。

【解析】选 **M**)。M)段第五、六句采用设问形式，首先提出问题：最普遍的租户需求是什么？随后回答问题：希望多一些储存空间。题目是对这两句话的归纳，故本题来源是 M)段。

接上页

C～D 段首先承认人们怀疑十万安居运动目标的合理性，随后指出该运动创造了第一手的经历，使人们了解到无家可归的人与普通人之间并无差别。

C) Most readers expressed supports for the effort, although a number were skeptical, and a few utterly dismissive, about the chances of long-term homeless people adapting well to housing. This is to be expected; it's hard to imagine what we haven't yet seen. As Niccolò Machiavelli wrote in The Prince, one of the major obstacles in any effort to advance systemic change is the "incredulity of men," which is to say that people "do not readily believe in new things until they have had a long experience of them." Most of us have witnessed homeless people on the streets for decades. Few have seen formerly homeless people after they have been housed successfully. We don't have reference points for that story. So we generalize from what we know — or think we know.

D) But that can be misleading, even to experts. When I asked Rosanne Haggerty, founder of Common Ground, which currently operates 2,310 units of supportive housing (with 552 more under construction), what had been her biggest surprise in this work, she replied: "Fifteen years ago, I would not have believed that people who had been so broken and stuck in homelessness could thrive to the degree that they do in our buildings." And Becky Kanis, the campaign's director, commented: [47]"There is this sense in our minds that someone who's on the streets is almost in their DNA different from someone who has a house. The campaign is creating a ***first-hand*** experience for many people that that is really not the case."

E 段分析无家可归的一种成因：创伤性脑损伤。

E) One of the startling realizations that I had while researching this column is that anybody could become like a homeless person — all it takes is a traumatic（创伤的）brain injury. A bicycle fall, a car accident, a slip on the ice, or if you're a soldier, a head wound — and your life could become unrecognizable. James O'Connell, a doctor who has been treating the most vulnerable homeless people on the streets of Boston for 25 years, estimates that [50]***40 percent*** of the long-term homeless people he's met had such a ***brain injury***. "For many it was a head injury prior to the time they became homeless," he said. "They became unpredictable. They'd have mood swings, fits of explosive behavior. They couldn't hold onto their jobs. Drinking made them feel better. They'd end up on the streets."

F～I 段指出，为无家可归的人提供居所并不能完全解决问题，定居后的无家可归者还有其他问题需要得到帮助，比如精神方面、日常生活挑战方面等。

F) Once homeless people return to housing, they're in a much better position to rebuild their lives. But it's important to note that housing alone is not enough. As with many complex social problems, when you get through the initial crisis, you have another problem to solve which is no less challenging. But it is a better problem.

G) Over the past decade, O'Connell has seen this happen. "I spend half my time on the streets or in the hospital and the other half making house calls to people who lived for years on the streets," he said. [49]"So from a doctor's point of view it's a delightful switch, but it's not as if putting someone in housing is the answer to addressing ***all of their problems***. It's ***the first step***."

H) [51]***Once in housing***, formerly homeless people can become isolated and lonely. If they've lived on the streets for years, they may have acquired a certain standing as well as a sense of pride in their survival skills. Now indoors, those aspects of their identity may be stripped away. Many also experience a profound ***disorientation at the outset***. "If you're homeless for more than six months, you kind of lose your bearings," says Haggerty. "Existence becomes not about overcoming homelessness but about finding food, begging, looking for a job to survive another day. The whole process of how you define stability gets reordered."

I) [53]Many need ***regular***, if not continuous, ***support*** with mental ***health problems***, addictions and illnesses — and, equally important, assistance in the day-to-day challenges of life, reacquainting with family, building relationships with neighbors, finding enjoyable activities or work, managing finances, and learning how to eat healthy food.

J～M 段提出解决无家可归者问题的最好方法：使无家可归者居住在集体住所，并通过一些已取得的成就来说明这个方法的可行性。

J) [52]For some people, ***the best solution*** is to live in a ***communal***（集体）residence, with special services. This isn't available everywhere, however. In Boston, for example, homeless people tend to be scattered in apartments throughout the city.

K) ***Common Ground's*** large ***residences in New York*** offer insight into the possibilities for change when homeless people have a rich array of supports. In addition to more traditional social services, residents also make use of communal gardens, classes in things like cooking, yoga, theatre and photography, and job placement. [55]Last year, 188 formerly homeless tenants in four of ***Common Ground's residences***, found jobs.

L) [48]Because the properties have many services and are ***well-managed***, Haggerty has found post-housing problems to be surprisingly rare. In the past 10 years, there have been only a handful of incidents of quarrels between tenants. There is very little graffiti（涂鸦）or vandalism（破坏）. And the turnover is almost negligible. In the Prince George Hotel in New York, which is home to 208 formerly homeless people and 208 low-income tenants, the average length of tenancy is close to seven years. (All residents pay 30 percent of their income for rent; for the formerly homeless, this comes out of their government benefits.) When people move on, it is usually because they've found a preferable apartment.

M) "Tenants also want to participate in shaping the public areas of the buildings," said Haggerty. "They formed a gardening committee. They want a terrace on the roof. Those are things I didn't count on." [46]The most common tenant demand? "People always want ***more storage space*** — but that's true of every New Yorker," she adds. "In many ways, we're a lot like a normal apartment building. Our tenants look like anyone else."

N 段作者提到家庭流浪的问题，并指出会在晚些时候对自己关于这个问题的想法进行探讨。最后指出十万安居运动取得的最新成就。

N) As I mentioned, homelessness is catch-all for a variety of problems. A number of readers asked whether the campaign will address family homelessness, which has different causes and requires a different solution. I've been following some of the promising ideas emerging to address and prevent family homelessness. Later in 2011, I'll explore these ideas in a column. For now, I'll conclude with an update on the 100,000 Homes Campaign. Since Tuesday, New Orleans and a few other communities have reported new results. The current count of people housed is 7,043.

细节归纳

47. Homes Campaign provides ***first-hand*** proof that the homeless are not what they were once believed to be.

【译文】安居运动提供了第一手证据，证明无家可归的人并不是他们曾经被认为的那样。

【定位】关键词为 first-hand。

【解析】选 **D**)。D)段倒数第二句指出，我们总是会认为那些游荡在街上的人与有自己居所的人几乎在基因上就不同。最后一句对这一观点进行了反驳，即十万安居运动为许多人创造了一手经历，使他们知道事实并非如此。题目是对这两句话的归纳，故本题来源是 D)段。

细节推断

48. Common Ground's residences are ***well-managed*** and by and large peaceful.

【译文】共同阵地的住所管理良好，总的来说比较安宁。

【定位】关键词为 well-managed。

【解析】选 **L**)。L)段第一句指出，因为共同阵地的住所提供多种服务，管理也很好，定居后的问题惊人得少。第二至四句对其做了进一步说明，指出争吵事件、涂鸦和破坏等问题都很少出现。题目是根据这几句话做出的推断，故本题来源是 L)段。

细节归纳

同义转述

49. Housing the homeless is only ***the first step*** to solving ***all their problems***.

【译文】为无家可归的人提供住所只是解决他们所有问题的第一步。

【定位】关键词为 the first step, all their problems。

【解析】选 **G**)。G)段最后两句中，奥康奈尔指出，把无家可归者安置在居所中并不是解决他们所有问题的答案，这只是第一步。题目是对这两句话的归纳，故本题来源是 G)段。

50. ***A large percent*** of the chronically homeless have suffered from ***brain injury***.

【译文】很大一部分无家可归的人饱受脑损伤的痛苦。

【定位】关键词为 a large percent, brain injury。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第三句中，奥康奈尔估计，他所遇到的 40%长期无家可归者都存在脑损伤的问题。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 E)段。

细节归纳

51. ***After being housed*** many homeless people become ***confused at first*** as to how to deal with life off the street.

【译文】在得到住所之后，许多无家可归的人一开始会感到困惑，不知如何应对离开街头后的生活。

【定位】关键词为 after being housed, confused, at first。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段第一至四句指出，在有了居所后，无家可归的人会变得孤立和孤独。他们之前获得的身份感和自豪感变得荡然无存。许多人一开始会有一种深深的迷失感。题目是对这几句话的归纳，故本题来源是 H)段。

细节归纳

同义转述

52. Some people think ***the best way*** to help the homeless is to provide them with ***communal*** housing.

【译文】一些人认为帮助无家可归的人最好的方法就是给他们提供集体住所。

【定位】关键词为 the best way, communal。

【解析】选 **J**)。J)段第一句指出，对一些人来说，最好的解决方法就是住在带有特殊服务的集体住所里。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 J)段。

同义转述

53. The homeless with ***health problems*** should be given ***regular support*** in their daily lives.

【译文】有健康问题的无家可归者在日常生活中应该得到定期援助。

【定位】关键词为 health problems，regular support。

【解析】选 **I**)。I)段中提到，许多无家可归的人需要得到关于精神健康问题、上瘾和疾病等问题的定期帮助。此外，他们还需要关于日常生活中遇到的挑战方面的支持。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 I)段。

同义转述

54. ***Until recently American society*** has failed to see what homelessness is all about.

【译文】直到最近，美国社会还没能理解无家可归的全部含义。

【定位】关键词为 until recently, American society。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段最后一句指出，直到最近，我们的社会都认为它了解了无家可归的本质，但实际上并非如此。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 A)段。

55. Many formerly homeless tenants ***in New York's Common Ground's residences*** got hired.

【译文】纽约共同阵地的住所中，许多曾经无家可归的人都找到了工作。

【定位】关键词为 ***formerly homeless tenants,*** New York, Common Ground's residences。

【解析】选 **K**)。K)段第一句中 in 的"位于纽约的共同阵地的大型定居点"提示，最后一句中提到的"四个定居点"就是指"位于纽约的共同阵地的四个定居点"。由该句可知，去年，这些定居点中的 188 名曾经无家可归的人找到了工作。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 K)段。

【参考译文】

A) 在我的成长过程中，父亲最喜欢的一句话（借用喜剧演员威尔·罗杰斯）是："并非因为我们无知才引来麻烦；惹起祸端的恰恰是我们认为自己所知道的错误事实。"从十万安居运动和结束长期无家可归的状态的策略中我们可以得到一种主要的观点，[54]即直到最近，我们的社会都认为它了解无家可归的本质，但实际上并非如此。

B)这会导致对于人们为什么无家可归和他们的需求的问题作出一系列错误的假设。我们的无家可归政策中许多错误都产生于这样一种观点，即无家可归者可以一概而论。只有在过去的 15 年间，像共同阵地和其他一些机构才开始从社会底层的视角来看待这一问题——将"短期的无家可归者"与"长期的无家可归者"区别开来，从而能从个体层面上来理解他们的需求。这就是我们现在为什么能采取不同的方式——并且取得了较好的成果。

C) 大多数读者对这一努力表示了支持，虽然对于使长期的无家可归者能较好地适应居有定所的生活的可能性，有一些人表示怀疑，另一些人则完全不屑一顾。这是在意料之中的；毕竟很难去想象我们还没有见过的东西。就像尼可洛·马基雅佛利在《君主论》中所写的，促进体系改革的努力中一个主要的障碍是"人的怀疑"，也就是说，人们"直到对新事物有了较长时间的亲身经历之后，才会做好准备去相信它们"。几十年来，我们大多数人都目睹过在街上游荡的无家可归者。但是没有人见过被成功安置的、曾经是无家可归的人。我们并没有这类故事的参考点。所以我们只能通过已知的——或我们认为我们知道的信息来进行概括。

D) 但是这即使对专家来说，也会有误导性。我问过共同阵地的创始人罗赞·哈格蒂，问她在她的工作中最让她吃惊的事情是什么，她回答说："15 年前，我简直不能相信那些如此落魄、陷入无家可归的人能够发展到他们现在在我们的居所里所呈现的水平。"共同阵地目前运行着 2 130 处支持性住房（另有 552 处正在建设当中）。贝基·卡尼斯是十万安居运动的负责人，她评论道：[47]"我们的脑子里总是有这样一种感觉，即那些游荡在街上的人与有自己居所的人几乎在基因上就不同。这项运动为许多人创造了一手经历，使他们知道事实并非如此。"

E) 在对这一专栏进行研究的同时我发现了一个令人吃惊的事实，即每个人都可能成为无家可归的人——只需一次创伤性的脑损伤。从自行车上摔下来、车祸、在冰上滑倒，或者如果你是一名士兵，头部受伤——这些都会使你的生活变得面目全非。詹姆斯·奥康奈尔是一名医生，他 25 年来一直在波士顿的街头为最虚弱的无家可归者治疗，[50]他估计他所遇到的 40%长期无家可归者都存在这样的脑损伤。"对许多无家可归者来说，在他们变得无家可归之前，脑部就受过伤，"他说。"他们变得不可预测，会情绪不稳，会表现出一阵阵的暴力行为。他们无法坚持工作。酗酒会使他们感觉更好。结果他们就会成为街头的流浪者。"

F) 一旦无家可归者回到了居所中，他们就能以一种更好的状态来重建生活。但是应该注意到，单有安居之处是不够的，这一点非常重要。因为存在许多复杂的社会问题，当你度过最初的危机之后，你会面临另一个需要解决的问题，它的挑战性并不小。但是这个问题会更好一些。

G) 在过去十年中，奥康奈尔见到过这种情况发生。"我将一半的时间用在街头上或医院里，另一半的时间用来为那些在街上住了数年的人诊治，"他说。[49]"所以从医生的角度来看，这是个令人愉快的转变，但是把某人安置在居所中并不是解决他们所有问题的答案。这只是第一步。"

H) [51]一旦生活在居所中，曾经无家可归的人会变得孤立和孤独。如果他们在街上生活了几年，他们可能已经获得了某种身份以及一种对于生存技能的自豪感。现在在室内，他们身份的这些方面可能会荡然无存。许多人一开始会经历某种深深的迷失感。"如果你六个月无家可归，你住下来之后就会有点不知所措，"哈格蒂说。"生存不再是克服无家可归的困难，而会变成寻找食物、乞讨和找份工作活一天。对于怎样定义稳定性的整个过程被打乱了。"

I) [53]许多人需要得到定期的（即使不是连续性的）关于精神健康问题、上瘾和疾病等方面的支持—— 同样重要的是，他们需要关于日常生活中遇到的挑战方面的支持，如重新熟悉家人、与邻居建立关系、寻找有趣的活动或工作、理财以及学会如何食用健康的食物等。

J) [52]对一些人来说，最好的解决方法是住在带有特殊服务的集体住所里。但是，这种住所并不是每个地方都有。例如，在波士顿，无家可归的人往往会分散居住在整个城市的公寓中。

K) 位于纽约的共同阵地的大型定居点在无家可归者拥有足够的支持时，能提供洞察他们改变的可能性。除了更为传统的社会服务，居住者们也可以使用公共花园，参加如烹饪、瑜伽、戏剧、摄影和工作安置方面的课程。[55]去年，共同阵地的四个定居点中的 188 名曾经无家可归的人找到了工作。

L) [48]因为这些房子有多种服务，管理也很好，哈格蒂发现定居后的问题惊人得少。在过去十年中，住户之间发生的争吵事件只有几起。很少会出现涂鸦和破坏问题。人员流动几乎可以忽略不计。纽约的乔治王子酒店收容了 208 名曾经的无家可归者和 208 名低收入租户，在这里，平均的租期将近七年。（所有的租户交纳 30%的收入作为房租；对于曾经无家可归的人，房租来自政府的福利。）当人们搬迁时，通常是因为他们找到了理想的公寓。

M) "租户也希望能够参与楼房公共区域建设，"哈格蒂说。"他们成立了一个园艺委员会。他们希望屋顶上能有一个平台。这些都是我不指望实现的事情。"[46]最普遍的租户需求？"人们总是希望多有一些储存空间—— 但是这是每个纽约人的希望。"她补充道。"在很多方面，我们的公寓与普通的公寓建筑很像。我们的租户也与任何一个普通人无异。"

N) 就像我所提到的，无家可归一系列问题全方位的展示。许多读者问这项运动是否会面对流浪家庭问题，这种情况的起因不同，需要不同的解决方法。我一直都坚信一些前景光明的想法，它们会面对并且阻止流浪家庭问题的出现。在 2011 年晚些时候，我会在专栏里对这些观点进行探讨。现在，我将以十万安居运动的最新结果来结束本文。从周二起，新奥尔良和其他一些社区已经报告了最新结果。目前安居的人员数量是 7043 人。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章首先指出一种观点：培养"数字文化素养"比单纯地学习内容重要。随后对这一观点进行反驳，指出人的各种技能与事实性知识密不可分，强调"数字文化素养"与大脑记忆同等重要。

第 1 段提出数字时代的两种存储方式：脑存储和云存储。

1 [56]Technology can make us smarter or stupider, and we need to develop a set of principles to guide our everyday behaviour and make sure that tech is improving and not hindering our mental processes. One of the biggest questions being debated today is: What kind of information do we need to have stored in our heads, and what kind can we leave "in the cloud," to be accessed as necessary?

同义转述

56. What is the author's concern about the use of technology?（关于科技的使用，作者担心的是什么？）

A) It may leave knowledge "in the cloud".（它可能会将知识留在"云端"。）

B) It may misguide our everyday behaviour. （它可能会误导我们的日常行为。）

C) It may cause a divide in the circles of education. （它可能会在教育领域产生分歧。）

D) It may hinder the development of thinking skills. （它可能会阻碍思考技能的发展。）

【定位】根据题干中的 technology 可定位于第一段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段第一句指出，科技能使我们更聪明，也能使我们更愚蠢，所以我们需要制定一套行为准则来指导我们的日常行为，确保科技会有利于而不是阻碍我们的心智成长过程。很明显"确保……"是作者想要强调表达的信息。由此可知，作者担心科技的使用会阻碍我们的心智成长过程，所以提出要制定一套行为准则来指导日常行为，故答案为 D)。其中的 hinder the development of thinking skills 是对 hindering our mental process 的同义转述。

第 2 段首先提到一种观点：培养"数字文化素养"比单纯地学习内容重要，所有事实都可以通过谷歌搜索到，因此不值得记忆。

2 [57]An increasing powerful group with education are championing "digital literacy". In their view, skills beat knowledge, developing "digital literacy" is more important than learning mere content, and all facts are now Google-able and therefore unworthy of committing to memory. But even the most sophisticated digital literacy skills won't help students and workers navigate the world if they don't have a broad base of knowledge about how the world actually operates. If you focus on the delivery mechanism and not the content, you are doing kids a disservice.

细节推断

57. What is the view of educators who advocate digital literacy?（提倡数字文化素养的教育者持有什么观点？）

A) It helps kids to navigate the virtual world at will.（它有助于孩子们随心所欲地操控虚拟世界。）

B) It helps kids to broaden their scope of knowledge.（它有助于孩子拓宽知识范围。）

C) It increases kids' efficiency of acquiring knowledge.（它提高了孩子获取知识的效率。）

D) It liberates kids from the burden of memorizing facts.（它将孩子从记忆事实的重担中解脱出来。）

【定位】根据题干中的 view，educators 和 digital literacy 可定位于第二段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段第一、二句指出支持"数字文化素养"的教育者们认为，技能领先知识，培养"数字文化素养"比单纯学习内容更重要，现在所有事实都能用谷歌搜索到，因此不值得记住。由此可知，教育者们认为"数字文化素养"使学生不用再记忆一些能用谷歌搜索到的事实，故答案为 D)。

第 3～4 段对这一观点进行批驳，指出人的各种技能与事实性知识密不可分。

3 [58①]Indeed, evidence from cognitive science challenges the notion that skills can exist independent of factual knowledge. Data from the last thirty years leads to a conclusion that is not scientifically challengeable: thinking well requires knowing facts, and that's true not only because you need something to think about. [58②]The very processes that teachers care about most — critical thinking processes — are intimately *intertwined* (交织) with factual knowledge that is stored in long-term memory.

4 In other words, just because you can Google the date of Black Tuesday doesn't mean you understand why the Great Depression happened or how it compares to our recent economic slump. There is no doubt that the students of today, and the workers of tomorrow, will need to innovate, collaborate and evaluate. But such skills can't be separated from the knowledge that gives rise to them. To innovate, you have to know what came before. To collaborate, you have to contribute knowledge to the joint venture. [59]And to evaluate, you have to compare new information against knowledge you've already mastered.

第 5～6 段首先提出数字时代的一条思考准则，随后从两个方面对这一准则进行了说明，进一步强调“数字文化素养”与大脑记忆同等重要。

5 So here is a principle for thinking in a digital world, in two parts. First, acquire a base of factual knowledge in any domain in which you want to perform well. This base supplies the essential foundation for building skills, and it can't be *outsourced* (外包) to a search engine.

6 Second, take advantage of computer's invariable memory, but also the brain's elaborative memory. Computers are great when you want to store information that shouldn't change. But brains are the superior choice when you want information to change, in interesting and useful ways: to connect up with other facts and ideas, to acquire successive layers of meaning, to steep for a while in your accumulated knowledge and experience and so produce a richer mental brew.

细节归纳

58. What does the evidence from cognitive science show?（来自认知科学的证据说明了什么？）

A) Knowledge is better kept in long-term memory.(知识最好存储在长期记忆中。)

B) Critical thinking is based on factual knowledge.（批判性思考以事实性知识为基础。）

C) Study skills are essential to knowledge acquisition.（学习技能对获取知识来说至关重要。）

D) Critical thinking means challenging existing facts.（批判性思维意味着向现存事实发起挑战。）

【定位】根据题干中的 evidence from cognitive science 可定位于第三段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段首句指出，来自认知科学的证据并不认同技能可独立于事实性知识而存在的观点，即技能与事实性知识不可分离。最后一句指出批判性思考的技能与事实性知识密切交织。通过这两句可知，批判性思考技能应以事实性知识为基础，故答案为 B)。

同义转述

59. What does the author think is key to making evaluations?（作者认为作出评价的关键是什么？）

A) Gathering enough evidence before drawing conclusions.（在得出结论之前搜集足够的证据。）

B) Mastering the basic rules and principles for evaluation.（掌握评价的基本规章制度。）

C) Connecting new information with one's accumulated knowledge.（将新知识与已积累的知识结合起来。）

D) Understanding both what has happened and why it has happened.（既要了解发生的事，又要了解为什么发生。）

【定位】根据题干中的 evaluations 可定位于第四段。

【解析】选 **C**)。该段指出，学生们需要创新、互相合作、做出评价，这些技能不能与知识分离。最后三句对这三种技能所需的知识进行了列举，其中最后一句指出，要作出评价，你就必须要将新知识与你已经掌握的知识进行对比，故答案为 C)。其中的 accumulated knowledge 是对 knowledge…already mastered 的同义转述。

60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?（作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？）

A) To warn against learning through memorizing facts.（警告人们不要采取通过记忆事实学习的方式。）

B) To promote educational reform in the information age.（促进信息时代的教育变革。）

C) To explain human brains' function in storing information.（解释人类大脑在存储知识中的作用。）

D) To challenge the prevailing overemphasis on digital literacy.（挑战对数字文化素养普遍的过度重视。）

【定位】本题针对写作目的提问，可将本题出处定位于全文。

【解析】选 **D**)。第一段首先提出数字时代的两种存储方式：脑存储和云存储；第二段首先提到一种观点：培养“数字文化素养”比单纯地学习内容重要，所有事实都可以通过谷歌搜索到，因此不值得记忆；第三、四段对这一观点进行批驳，指出人的各种技能与事实性知识密不可分；第五、六段首先提出数字时代的一条思考准则，随后从两个方面对这一准则进行了说明，进一步强调“数字文化素养”与大脑记忆同等重要。由此可知，本文作者的写作意图是批判“数字文化素养”比大脑记忆的事实性知识重要这一观点，故答案为 D)。

【难句分析】

1. But even the most sophisticated digital literacy **skills won't help students and workers navigate the world** if they don't have a broad base of knowledge about how the world actually operates.（第2段第3句） **【分析】**主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。if 引导条件状语从句；how 引导宾语从句。	2. The very **processes** that teachers care about most — critical thinking processes — **are** intimately **intertwined with factual knowledge** that is stored in long-term memory.（第 3 段最后 1 句） **【分析】**主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。第 1 个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 processes；破折号中间的内容为 the very processes 的同位语；第 2 个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 knowledge。

【参考译文】

[56] 科技能使我们更聪明，也能使我们更愚蠢，所以我们需要制定一套行为准则来指导我们的日常行为，确保科技会有利于而不是阻碍我们的心智成长过程。今天正在争论的一个最大的问题是：什么样的信息是我们所需要的，可以存储在大脑中的，而什么样的信息是可以存储在“云端”中的，以备需要时提取？

[57] 有一个力量不断增长的教育团体支持“数字文化素养”。在他们看来，技能领先知识，培养“数字文化素养”比单纯学习内容更重要，现在所有事实都能用谷歌搜索到，因此不值得记住。但是，如果学生和工人对世界实际运转的方式缺少全面的了解，即使拥有最全面的数字文化素养技能也无法使他们引领世界。如果你只专注于信息的传递机制而忽视了内容，那么你是在帮孩子们的倒忙。

[58①] 事实上，来自认知科学的证据并不认同技能可独立于事实性知识而存在的观点。从过去 30 年的数据我们可以得出一个科学严谨的结论：仔细思考需要了解事实，这个结论是正确的，不仅仅是因为你需要东西来进行思考。[58②] 教师们最关心的过程—— 批判性思考的过程—— 与存储在长期记忆中的事实性知识密切交织。

换句话说，能用谷歌搜索出黑色星期二的具体日期并不意味着你了解经济大萧条为什么会发生，或者它与近期的经济衰退比较有何不同。毫无疑问，现在的学生，也就是未来的劳动者，要能创新、能互相合作，也能作出评价。但是这些技能无法脱离产生它们的知识而存在。要创新，你就必须了解过去的情况；要合作，你就必须能够向合资企业贡献知识；[59] 要做出评价，你就必须要将新知识与你已经掌握的知识进行对比。

所以，这里有一条数字时代思考的指导原则，共分两部分。首先，就希望自己能表现优异的领域，掌握一些事实性基础知识。这些基础知识为培养技能提供了必要的基础，无法外包给搜索引擎。

其次，利用电脑的恒久记忆，但也要利用大脑的详细记忆。如果你想要存储不会发生变化的信息，那么电脑是很好的选择。但是如果你想要将信息变得有趣、有用，比方说，需要将事实和观点联系起来、需要理解话语的多层含义、需要在已积累的知识中进行短时间的畅游、体验，从而酝酿出新的思想时，大脑则是首选。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章中指出，历史上加利福尼亚州的发展要比得克萨斯州要好，但现在情况有所不同，所以有人认为二者在美国历史上的重要性可以互换。但作者并不赞同这种观点，他认为二者可以互通有无，互相学习。

第 1 段提出问题：加利福尼亚州和得克萨斯州在美国历史上的重要性现在是否能互换。

1 America's recent history has been a persistent tilt to the West — of people, ideas, commerce and even political power. California and Texas are the twin poles of the West, but very different ones. [61]For most of the 20th century the home of Silicon Valley and Hollywood has been the brainier and trendier of the two. Texas has trailed behind: its stereotype has been a conservative Christian in cowboy boots. But twins can change places. Is it happening now?

第 2～3 段指出加利福尼亚州处境困难，而得克萨斯州发展态势良好，从表面上看二者的重要性可以互换，为下文转折做出了铺垫。

2 [62]It is easy to find evidence that California is in a panic. At the start of this month the once golden state started paying creditors in IOUs(欠条). The gap between projected outgoings and income for the current fiscal (财政的) year has leapt to a horrible $26 billion. With no sign of a new budget to close this gulf, one credit agency has already downgraded California's debt. As budgets are cut, universities will let in fewer students, prisoners will be released early and schemes to protect the vulnerable will be rolled back.

3 By contrast, Texas has coped well with the recession, with an unemployment rate two points below the national average and one of the lowest rates of housing repossession. In part this is because Texan banks, hard hit in the last property bust, did not overexpand this time. [63]Texas also clearly offers a different model, based on small government. It has no state capital-gains or income tax, and a business-friendly and immigrant-tolerant attitude. It is home to more Fortune 500 companies than any other state.

第 4～5 段转折指出将美国发展的历史交到得克萨斯州手上还为时过早，并解释了原因。

4 Despite all this, it still seems too early to hand over America's future to Texas. [64]To begin with, that lean Texan model has its own problem. It has not invested enough in education, and many experts rightly worry about a "lost generation" of mostly Hispanic Texans with insufficient skills for the demands of the knowledge economy.

5 Second, it has never paid to bet against a state with as many inventive people as California. Even if Hollywood has gone into depression, it still boasts an unequalled array of sunrise industries and the most brisk venture-capital on the planet. The state also has an awesome ability to reinvent itself — as it did when its defence industry collapsed at the end of the cold war.

第 6 段对两个州进行客观评价，指出二者可以互通有无，互相学习。

6 The truth is that both states could learn from each other. Texas still lacks California's great universities and lags in terms of culture. California could adopt not just Texas's leaner state, but also its more bipartisan (两党的) approach to politics. [65]There is no perfect model of government: it is America's genius to have 50 public-policy laboratories competing to find out what works best.

综合推断

61. What does the author say about California and Texas in Paragraph 1?（关于加利福尼亚州和得克萨斯州，作者在第一段说了什么？）
A) They have been competing for the leading position.（它们一直在争夺第一名。）
B) California has been superior to Texas in many ways.（加利福尼亚州在许多方面都优于得克萨斯州。）
C) They are both models of development for other states.（它们都是其他州发展的模范。）
D) Texas's cowboy culture is less known than California's.（得克萨斯州的牛仔文化不如加利福尼亚州的出名。）
【定位】根据题干中的 California and Texas in Paragraph 1 将本题出处定位于第一段。
【解析】选 **B**)。第一段指出，加利福尼亚州和得克萨斯州是西部的两大支柱，但二者又非常不同，第三、四句则指出了这种不同之处：在 20 世纪的大部分时间里，坐拥硅谷和好莱坞的加州一直是二者当中的出谋划策者和潮流指向标。得州则落在后面，故答案为 B)。其中的 superior to Texas 是对 Texas…trailed behind 的同义转述。

同义转述

62. What does the author say about today's California?（关于今天的加利福尼亚州，作者说了什么？）
A) Its debts are pushing it into bankruptcy.（它的债务将其推向破产。）
B) Its budgets have been cut by $26 billion.（它的预算已被缩减 260 亿美元。）
C) It is faced with a serious financial crisis.（它面临着严重的经济危机。）
D) It is trying hard to protect the vulnerable.（它正在努力给弱势群体提供保护。）
【定位】根据题干中的 today's California 及出题顺序可定位于第二段。
【解析】C)。该段第一句概括指出加利福尼亚州现在正处于痛苦之中，下文进行了具体解释：预算支出和收入之间的差距达到 260 亿美元，但仍然没有新的预算来缩小这一差距。再结合第三段第一句中的 Texas has coped well with the recession 可知，加州出现这些问题是由经济衰退引起的，故答案为 C)。其中的 financial crisis 是对 recession 的同义转述。

同义转述

63. In what ways is Texas different from California?（得克萨斯州在哪方面与加利福尼亚州不同？）
A) It practices small government.（它实行小政府模式。）
B) It is home to traditional industries.（它是传统行业之乡。）
C) It has a large Hispanic population.（它有大量的西班牙裔人口。）
D) It has an enviable welfare system.（它有令人羡慕的福利体系。）
【定位】根据题干中的 Texas different 和 California 可定位于第三段。
【解析】选 **A**)。该段主要说明得克萨斯州与加利福尼亚州的不同之处，其中第三句指出，二者的不同之处还在于得克萨斯州树立了一个以小政府为基础的模式，故答案为 A)。其中的 small government 是原文的原词复现。

综合推断

64. What problem is Texas confronted with?（得克萨斯州面临着什么问题？）
A) Its Hispanic population is mostly illiterate.（它的西班牙裔人口大多没受过教育。）
B) Its sunrise industries are shrinking rapidly.（它的朝阳产业迅速衰退。）
C) Its education can not meet the needs of the knowledge economy.（它的教育无法满足知识经济的需要。）
D) Its immigrants have a hard time adapting to its cowboy culture.（它的移民难以融入牛仔文化中。）
【定位】根据题干中的 problem 和 Texas 可定位于第四段。
【解析】选 **C**)。该段第二、三句指出，得克萨斯州也有自己的问题，它在教育上的投资不足，许多专家理所当然会担心大多数西班牙裔得州人会成为"迷失的一代"，他们没有足够的技能来满足知识经济的需求，故答案为 C)。其是对 insufficient…for the demands of…的同义转述。

细节推断

65. What do we learn about American politics from the passage?（从文章中我们可以了解关于美国政治的什么信息？）
A) Each state has its own way of governing.（每个州都有自己的管理方法。）
B) Most states favor a bipartisan approach.（大多数州都实行两党制。）
C) Parties collaborate in drawing public policies.（各个政党在制定公共政策时互相合作。）
D) All states believe in government for the people.（所有州都相信政府是为人民服务的。）
【定位】根据题干中的 American politics 可定位于最后一段。
【解析】选 **A**)。该段最后一句指出，完美的政府模式是不存在的，美国的智慧就是让 50 个公共政策实验室彼此竞争，寻找最好的模式。其中"50 个公共政策实验室"是指美国的 50 个州。由此可推断，美国的政府模式是让 50 个州有自己制定公共政策的权利，从而为寻找最好的模式奠定基础，故答案为 A)。

【难句分析】

There is no perfect **model** of government: **it is America's genius to have** 50 public-policy **laboratories competing** to find out what works best.（第6段最后1句）

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。冒号后的内容是对主句的补充说明。it在此做形式主语，真正的主语是不定式短语to have…，其结构为have sth. doing…；what引导宾语从句，做find out的宾语。

【参考译文】

美国近期的历史一直是向西部的人、思想、商业甚至是政治力量倾斜。加利福尼亚州和得克萨斯州是西部的两大支柱，但是二者非常不同。[61] 在 20 世纪的大部分时间里，坐拥硅谷和好莱坞的加州一直是二者当中的出谋划策者和潮流指向标。得州则落在后面：它的传统形象一直是穿着牛仔靴的保守基督徒。但是这对双胞胎可能互换位置。现在这种情况正在发生吗？

[62] 很容易发现加州正处于痛苦之中的证据。这个月初，这个曾经的黄金州开始给债权人们打借条。本财政年度预计支出和收入之间的差距已经蹿升到令人恐怖的 260 亿美元。因为加州还没有迹象要实行新的预算来缩减这种差距，一家信贷机构已经降低了该州的债务信用等级。预算缩减之后，大学招收的学生会减少，犯人会被提前释放，保护弱势群体的计划会被搁浅。

相反，得州应对经济衰退时表现得很好，失业率低于全国平均水平 2 个点，房屋强制回收率是全国最低的州之一。这一定程度上是因为得州的银行在更早的一轮房地产泡沫崩溃中遭到沉重打击，这一轮就没敢大肆扩展。[63] 得州也无疑树立了一个不同的模式—— 以小政府为基础的模式。它不征收资本利得税或个人所得税，对商业持友好态度，对移民持宽容态度。它拥有的“财富 500 强”公司的数量比其他任何州都要多。

尽管如此，要把美国的未来交到得州手中仍然为时过早。[64] 首先，瘦削型的得州模式有其自身的问题。它在教育上的投资不足，许多专家理所当然会担心大多数西班牙裔得州人会成为“迷失的一代”，他们没有足够的技能来满足知识经济的需求。

其次，打赌像加州这样拥有如此多富有创造力的人才的州会输，从来不会得到回报。即使好莱坞已经进入萧条状态，它仍然拥有一批无可比拟的朝阳产业以及全球最活跃的风投资本。该州同样还拥有彻底自我改造的惊人能力——就像它在冷战结束后国防工业崩溃时所表现出来的能力一样。

事实是，两个州可以互相学习。得州仍然缺少加州中的那些一流大学，在文化上也落后于该州。加州不仅可以借鉴得州更紧凑的政府结构，还可以学习它在政治上的超两党制做法。[65] 完美的政府模式是不存在的：美国的智慧就是让 50 个公共政策实验室彼此竞争，寻找最好的模式。

Part IV Translation

①中文热词通常反映社会变化和文化，有些在外国媒体上愈来愈流行。②例如，“土豪”（tuhao）和“大妈”（dama）都是老词，但已获取了新的意义。

③“土豪”以前指欺压佃户和仆人的乡村地主，现在用于指花钱如流水或者喜欢炫耀财富的人。④也就是说，土豪有钱，但没有品位。⑤“大妈”是对中年妇女的称呼，但现在特指不久前金价下跌时大量购买黄金的中国妇女。

⑥“土豪”和“大妈”可能会被收入新版牛津（Oxford）英语词典。⑦至今已有约 120 个中文词被加进了牛津英语词典，成为了英语语言的一部分。

①Chinese hot words usually reflect the social changes and culture, **some of which** are getting more and more popular in foreign media. ②For example, tuhao and dama both are old words, **but** now have gained new meaning.

③The word tuhao **used to** mean the rural landlords who **bully and oppress** tenant peasants and servants, but now it refers to the people who **spend money without limits** or like to **flaunt his wealth**. ④**That is to say**, tuhao is **wealthy**, **but tasteless**. ⑤The word dama is to **address** the middle-aged women, but now it specifically refers to the Chinese women **who** purchased a large amount of gold **that** dropped in price not long ago.

⑥The words tuhao and dama may be included in the **new-edition** Oxford English dictionary. ⑦By now, about 120 Chinese words have been added into the Oxford English dictionary, **which** have become a part of English language.

主题：中国社会热点——中国热词

难点及词汇注释：

句①“有些”指代“有些中文热词”，可将其所在句译为 which 引导的定语从句，修饰“中文热词”。

句②本句为简单句，可用 but 连接两个并列的分句。

句③“以前”表明，此处可用 used to…来表示；“欺压”可译为 bully and oppress；“花钱如流水”可译为 spend money without limits；“炫耀财富”可译为 flaunt wealth。

句④“也就是说”承接上一句，可译为 that is to say。“有钱，但没有品位”可译为 but 连接的两个表语，即 wealthy, but tasteless。

句⑤“是对……的称呼”可用 address 来表达；“但现在……”的主干结构为“现在特指中国妇女”，“大量购买黄金”可译为定语从句，修饰“中国妇女”；“不久前金价下跌”可译为修饰“黄金”的定语从句。

句⑥“新版”可译为 new edition。

句⑦“成为了……”可译为 which 引导的定语从句，修饰“中文词”。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从所给提示来看，本题是要求考生通过具体事例解释说明把所有鸡蛋放进一个篮子（表示“不能孤注一掷”“要做多手准备”等含义）的原因，属观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段根据提示引入主题，分析其字面意思以及潜在含义；第二段提出论据，论证论点；第三段指出自己应该做什么。

【参考范文】

Do Not Put All Your Eggs in One Basket

From its [1]literal meaning, the saying “it is unwise to put all your eggs in one basket” means that the risk of all the eggs [2]put together will be higher than that of the eggs [2]put separately. And for us students, its [3]underlying meaning is that we should make various preparations, when it means to our future job.

Many reasons can give support to this argument. First of all, in this ever-changing world, there is little reason to believe that we will only do the same job throughout our life; [4]instead, we should prepare ourselves to be flexible so as to shoulder many different roles over the course of our careers. Moreover, we should not [5]pin all of our hopes on one single company which you [6]are desperate to work for. This will result in the loss of other equally good opportunities once you failed.

All in all, we should be ready for many different situations to avoid [7]being caught unawares. [8]Only through this can the risk of failure be kept at the minimum and the chances of success increase significantly.

【亮点点评】

[1] 表示“字面意思”。

[2] 过去分词做后置定语，修饰 eggs。

[3] 表示“潜在意思”。

[4] 表示语义上的转折，指出在快速变化的世界中，我们应该如何应对。

[5] 表示“寄希望于……”。

[6] 表示“渴望……”。

[7] 表示“措手不及”。

[8] 倒装句，加强了句子的语气。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay explaining **why it is unwise to put off till tomorrow what you can do today**. You can give examples to illustrate your point. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) Surfing the net.
   B) Watching a talk show.
   C) Packing a birthday gift.
   D) Shopping at a jewelry store.

细节归纳

1. W: Jim, you are on the net again! When are you going to get off? It’s time for the talk show.
   M: Just a minute, dear. I’m looking at a new jewelry site. I want to make sure I get the right gift for Mom’s birthday.
   Q: What is the man doing right now?

1. 女：Jim，你又在上网！你打算什么时候下线？到脱口秀的时间了。
   男：就一分钟，亲爱的。我正在看一个新开的珠宝网站。我一定要为妈妈的生日挑到合适的礼物。
   问：男士正在做什么？

1.【预测】选项均为-ing 分词短语，故本题可能考查正在做的事。
【解析】选 A)。由女士话中的 on the net 和男士话中的 looking at a new jewelry site 可知男士正在上网，故答案为 A)。

2. A) He enjoys finding fault with exams.
   B) He is sure of his success in the exam.
   C) He doesn’t know if he can do well in the exam.
   D) He used to get straight A’s in the exams he took.

细节归纳

2. W: I’ve never seen you have such confidence before an exam.
   M: It’s more than confidence. Right now I feel that if I get less than an A, it’ll be the fault of the exam itself.
   Q: What does the man mean?

2. 女：我从来没见过你在考试前这么自信。
   男：不止是自信。现在我觉得如果我拿不到 A，那肯定是考试本身的问题。
   问：男士是什么意思？

2.【预测】选项中的 exams，success, do well 等表明，对话可能与考试成绩有关。He enjoys/is sure/doesn’t know 等提示，男士的话为听音重点。
【解析】选 B)。女士说她从没见过男士在考试前这么有信心，男士说不止是自信，由此可知他对这次考试非常有把握，故答案为 B)。

3. A) The man is generous with his good comments on people.
   B) The woman is unsure if there will be peace in the world.
   C) The woman is doubtful about newspaper stories.
   D) The man is quite optimistic about human nature.

综合推断

3. W: Just look at this newspaper. Nothing but murder, death and war! Do you still believe people are basically good?
   M: Of course I do. But newspapers hardly ever report stories about peace and generosity. They are not news.
   Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. 女：看看这份报纸。除了谋杀、死亡和战争，就没别的！你还相信人性本善吗？
   男：当然相信。不过报纸很少报道有关和平和宽容的故事。它们不算新闻。
   问：从对话中我们能了解到什么？

3.【预测】选项中的 The man is generous/optimistic 以及 The woman is unsure / doubtful 表明，本题与对话双方对某事的观点态度有关。
【解析】选 D)。女士问男士是否还相信人性本善，男士回答说 Of course I do，即他坚信人是善良的，由此可判断男士对人的本性持 optimistic (乐观的)态度，故答案为 D)。

4. A) Study for some profession.
   B) Attend a medical school.
   C) Stay in business.
   D) Sell his shop.

综合推断

4. M: Tom must be joking when he said he plans to sell his shop and go to medical school.
   W: You are quite right. He is just kidding. He’s also told me time and time again he wished he’d studied for some profession instead of going into business.
   Q: What will Tom probably do according to the conversation?

4. 男：Tom 说他计划把商店卖了，去医学院上学，他一定是在开玩笑。
   女：你说的很对。他就是在开玩笑。他也经常告诉我他希望自己当初没有经商，而是学习专业知识。
   问：根据对话 Tom 可能会做什么？

4.【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，本题可能考查建议或打算要做的事。
【解析】选 C)。男士说 Tom 打算卖掉商店，他肯定是在开玩笑，女士说他就是开玩笑，由此可推知，Tom 不会卖商店，也就是说会继续做生意，故答案为 C)。

5. A) More money.
   B) Fair treatment.
   C) A college education.
   D) Shorter work hours.

同义转述

5. W: I hear your boss has a real good impression of you and he is thinking about giving you two more days off each month.
   M: I hope not. I’d rather get more work hours so I can get enough bucks to help out my two kids at college.
   Q: What does the man truly want?

5. 女：我听说你的老板对你的印象非常好，他正考虑每月多给你两天假期。
   男：我不希望那样。我宁愿多工作些时间，赚到足够的钱好供两个孩子上大学。
   问：男士真正想要什么？

5.【预测】选项中的 more money，treatment，shorter work hours 等表明，对话可能与某人对工作待遇的要求有关。
【解析】选 A)。男士说他不希望老板给他放假，因为他想 get enough bucks to…(赚更多的钱来供孩子上大学)，故答案为 A)。more money ≈ enough bucks。

6. A) She was exhausted from her trip.
   B) She missed the comforts of home.
   C) She was impressed by Mexican food.
   D) She will not go to Mexico again.

细节推断

6. M: I heard you took a trip to Mexico last month. How did you like it?
   W: Oh, I got sick and tired of hotels and hotel food. So now I understand the saying, “East, west, home’s best.”
   Q: What does the woman mean?

6. 男：我听说你上个月去墨西哥旅行了。玩得怎么样？
   女：哦，我厌倦了旅馆和旅馆里的食物。现在我明白了“金窝银窝不如自己的草窝”这句谚语的含义。
   问：女士是什么意思？

6.【预测】选项主语 she 以及 exhausted, trip, impressed, Mexico 等表明，对话可能与女士对去墨西哥旅游的感受有关。
【解析】选 B)。男士问女士上个月的 Mexico 之旅怎么样，女士说她现在才明白谚语“East, west, home’s best”的含义，由此可知女士旅行时想念家里的舒适，故答案为 B)。

7. A) Cheer herself up a bit.
B) Find a more suitable job.
C) Seek professional advice.
D) Take a psychology course.

同义转述

7. W: I'm worried about Anna. She's really been depressed lately. All she does is staying in her room all day.
M: That sounds serious. She'd better see a psychiatrist at the counseling center.
Q: What does the man suggest Anna do?

7. 女：我很担心 Anna。她最近真的很沮丧。她整天就待在房间里。
男：听起来挺严重的。她最好去心理咨询中心看精神科医生。
问：男士建议 Anna 做什么？

7.【预测】选项均以原形动词开头，结合其中的 advice 推测，本题可能考查建议。
【解析】选 **C**)。男士通过典型的建议句式 She'd better … 建议 Anna 去心理咨询中心看精神科医生，也就是去寻求专家的 professional advice，故答案为 C)。

8. A) He dresses more formally now.
B) What he wears does not match his position.
C) He has ignored his friends since graduation.
D) He failed to do well at college.

综合推断

8. M: I could hardly recognize Sam after he got that new job. He's always in a suit and tie now.
W: Yeah, he was never like that at college. Back then, he went around in an old T-shirt and jeans.
Q: What do the speakers say about Sam?

8. 男：Sam 找到那份新工作以后，我几乎都认不出他来了。他现在总是穿西装、打领带。
女：是啊，他一点也不像大学时候的样子了。那时候，他总是穿着旧 T 恤和牛仔裤到处晃。
问：说话者说了什么关于 Sam 的情况？

8.【预测】选项中的 He dresses / wears, now, graduation, at college 等表明，对话可能与 He 毕业后的衣着变化有关。
【解析】选 **A**)。男士说 Sam 现在总是穿西装、打领带，女士说 Sam 上学时总是穿旧 T 恤和牛仔裤，由此可推知，Sam 现在穿得更正式了，故答案为 A)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) To go sightseeing.
B) To have meetings.
C) To promote a new champagne.
D) To join in a training program.

细节再现

10. A) It can reduce the number of passenger complaints.
B) It can make air travel more entertaining.
C) It can cut down the expenses for air travel.
D) It can lessen the discomfort caused by air travel.

细节归纳

11. A) Took balanced meals with champagne.
B) Ate vegetables and fruit only.
C) Refrained from fish or meat.
D) Avoided eating rich food.

同义转述

12. A) Many of them found it difficult to exercise on a plane.
B) Many of them were concerned with their well-being.
C) Not many of them chose to do what she did.
D) Not many of them understood the program.

细节归纳

M: Hi, Ann. Welcome back! How's your trip to the States?
W: Very busy. [9]I had a lot of meetings. So, of course, I didn't have much time to see New York.
M: What a pity! Actually I have a trip there myself next week.
W: Do you? Then take my advice. Do the "Well-being in the Air"program. It really works.
M: Oh, I read about that in a magazine. You say it works?
W: Yes. [10]I did the program on the flight to the States. And when I arrived in New York, I didn't have any problem. No jet lag at all. On the way back I didn't do it, and I felt terrible.
M: You are joking.
W: Not at all. It really made a lot of difference.
M: Hmm. So what did you do?
W: Well, I didn't drink any alcohol or coffee and [11]I didn't eat any meat or rich food. I drink a lot of water and fruit juice and I ate the meals on the well-being menu. They are lighter. They have fish, vegetables and noodles, for example. And I did some of the exercises in the program.
M: Exercises? On a plane?
W: Yes. I didn't do many, of course. There isn't much space on the plane.
M: [12①]How many passengers did the exercises?
W: [12②]Not many.
M: And how much champagne did they drink?
W: A lot. It was more popular than mineral water.
M: So, basically it's a choice. Mineral water and exercises or champagne and jet lag.
W: That's right. It's a difficult choice.

男：你好，Ann。欢迎回来！美国之旅怎么样？
女：很忙。[9]我有很多会议。于是，当然我就没有多少时间参观纽约了。
男：太遗憾了！事实上，下周我要一个人去那儿旅游。
女：是吗？那么听听我的建议吧。按照航空保健方案做健康训练。真的很管用。
男：哦，我在杂志上看过关于那个的介绍。你说它管用？
女：是的。[10]我去美国时照着做了。我到达纽约的时候，没有任何不适。一点飞行时差都没有。返程时我没做，结果我感觉很糟糕。
男：你在开玩笑吧。
女：一点也没有。真的有很大的不同。
男：嗯。那么你都做了什么？
女：嗯，我不喝酒和咖啡，[11]也不吃肉或高热量食物。我喝了许多水和果汁，还吃了保健菜单上的食物。这些食物比较清淡，比如鱼、蔬菜和面条。我也按照方案上说的做了运动。
男：运动？在飞机上？
女：是的。当然没做太多。飞机上没有多少空间。
男：[12①]有多少乘客做了运动呢？
女：[12②]不是很多。
男：那么，他们喝了多少香槟呢？
女：很多。香槟比矿泉水更受欢迎。
男：所以，基本上这就是个选择问题。要么选择矿泉水和运动，要么选择香槟和时差反应。
女：对。那可是个艰难的选择。

【主题推测】选项中的 air travel, exercise on a plane 表明，对话可能和一次乘飞机旅行有关。

9. Why did the woman go to New York?
【预测】选项均以不定式开头，表明该题可能考查做某事的目的。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士说她在纽约开了很多会(a lot of meetings)，没时间参观，故答案为 B)。

10. What does the woman say about the "Well-being in the Air"program?
【预测】选项均以 it can 开头，结合其中的 air travel 推测，本题可能考查某物在飞机旅行中的作用。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说她去美国时做了健康训练，并说她在飞行途中没有任何不适，一点飞行时差反应都没有，由此可知，该项目能减轻飞机旅行引起的不适，故答案为 D)。

11. What did the woman do to follow the well-being menu?
【预测】选项均以动词过去式开头，表明本题可能考查某人过去的行为。结合其中的 meals, fruit, food 等词推测，该行为可能与饮食有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说她不吃肉或高脂肪的食物(meat or rich food)，D)与此相符，故为答案。

12. What did the woman say about other passengers?
【预测】选项中反复出现的 many of them 以及 exercise, well-being, program 等表明，本题可能考查多数人对健康计划的态度。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中女士说，飞机上并没有很多乘客像她一样做 exercises，故答案为 C)。

Conversation Two

13. A) At a fair.
B) At a cafeteria.
C) In a computer lab.
D) In a shopping mall.

细节再现

14. A) The latest computer technology.

W: Morning. Can I help you?
M: Well, I'm not really sure. I'm just looking.
W: I see. Well, there's plenty to look at again this year. I'm sure you'd have to walk miles to see each stand.
M: That's true.
W: Err…, would you like a coffee? Come and sit down for a minute. No obligation.
M: Well, that's very kind of you, but…
W: Now, please. [13]Is this the first year you've been to the fair, Mr.…?
M: Yes. Johnson. James Johnson.

女：早上好。我能帮你做些什么？
男：哦，我还没定下来。只是看看。
女：我知道了。嗯，今年仍然有很多可看的东西。我肯定你要是每个摊位都看的话得走好几英里。
男：那倒是真的。
女：呃，想来杯咖啡吗？过来坐下休息一会儿。不用客气。
男：哦，你真好，不过……
女：来，请吧。[13]这是你第一次来参加展会吗？先生您贵姓……？
男：是第一次。约翰逊。詹姆斯·约翰逊。

【主题推测】选项中的 computer, equipment, data collection, information processing 表明，对话主题可能与计算机技术有关；再结合 fair, exhibition 可推测，对话可能还涉及展会。

13. Where did the conversation take place?
【预测】选项表明问题考查地点，听音时留意各选项地点及相关的信息。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士问男士是不是第一次来参加 fair (展会)，由此可知对话发生在展会上，故答案为 A)。另外，根据对话开头的 looking，plenty to look at again this year，each stand (展位)也可

B) The organizing of an exhibition.
C) The purchasing of some equipment.
D) The dramatic changes in the job market.

综合推断

W: My name's Susan Carter. Are you looking for anything in particular or are you just interested in computers in general?
M: Well, actually, I have some specific jobs in mind. I own a small company. We've grown quite dramatically over the past 12 months and we really need some technological help to enable us to keep on top of everything.
W: What's your line of business, Mr. Johnson?
M: [15]We are a training consultancy.
W: I see. And what do you need to "keep on top"?
M: The first thing is correspondence. We have a lot of standard letters and forms. So I suppose [14①] we need some kind of word processor.
W: Right. Well, that's no problem. But it may be possible for you to get a system that does a lot of other things in addition to word processing. [14②]What might suit you is the MR 5000. That's it over there. It's IBM compatible.
M: [14③]What about the price?
W: [14④]Well, the MR 5000 costs 1,050 pounds. Software comes free with the hardware.
M: Well, I'll think about it. Thank you.
W: Here's my card. Please feel free to contact me.

女：我叫苏姗·卡特。你是在找特定的产品还是只是对计算机感兴趣？
男：哦，其实我脑子里有些具体工作。我经营一家小公司。我们在过去的 12 个月里发展迅速，现在我们需要一些技术支持，来保证我们的所有业务都位于最前端。
女：你们做哪一行，约翰逊先生？
男：[15]我们是一家培训咨询公司。
女：我明白了。那么你们需要什么来"保证位于最前端"呢？
男：首先是通信。我们有大量的标准信函和表格。因此我想[24①]我们需要某种具有文字处理功能的产品。
女：好的。嗯，那没问题。但是你或许可以买一个除了文字处理外还有许多其他功能的系统。[14②]也许 MR5000 适合你。就在那边。它是 IBM 兼容机。
男：[14③]价格是多少？
女：[14④]哦，MR5000 是 1050 英镑。买机器送软件。
男：嗯，我会考虑。谢谢你。
女：这是我的名片。需要时尽管联系我。

推断出对话发生在展会上。

14. What are the speakers talking about?
【预测】选项均为名词短语，且概括性均较强，故问题很可能考查主题。
【解析】选 C)。根据男士话中的 we need some kind of word processor 以及女士话中的 What might suit you is the MR5000 以及后面的询价可推测，对话双方是在谈论购买某种设备，故答案为 C)。

15. What is the man's line of business?
【预测】选项均表示工作领域，故问题可能是询问某公司或某人从事的工作领域是什么。
【解析】选 B)。女士问男士做哪一行(your line of business)，男士回答说他们经营一家培训咨询公司(training consultancy)，由此可知男士从事的是培训咨询行业，故答案为 B)。

15. A) Data collection.
B) Training consultancy.
C) Corporate management.
D) Information processing.

细节再现

Section B

Passage One

16. A) Improve themselves.
B) Get rid of empty dreams.
C) Follow the cultural tradition.
D) Attempt something impossible.

同义转述

17. A) By finding sufficient support for implementation.
B) By taking into account their own ability to change.
C) By constantly keeping in mind their ultimate goals.
D) By making detailed plans and carrying them out.

同义转述

18. A) To show people how to get their lives back to normal.
B) To show how difficult it is for people to lose weight.
C) To remind people to check the calories on food bags.
D) To illustrate how easily people abandon their goals.

细节推断

The New Year always brings with it a cultural tradition of new possibilities. We see it as a chance for renewal. [16]We begin to dream of new possible selves. We design our ideal self or an image that is quite different from what we are now. For some of us, we roll that dreamy film in our heads just because it's the beginning of a New Year. But we aren't serious about making changes. We just make some half-hearted resolution and it evaporates after a week or two. The experience makes us feel less successful and leads us to discount our ability to change in the future. It's not the change is impossible but that it won't last unless our resolutions are supported with plans for implementation. [17]We have to make our intentions manageable by detailing the specific steps that will carry us to our goal. Say your goal is to lose weight by dieting and cutting off sweets. But one night you just have to have a cookie. And you know there is a bag of your favorites in the cupboard. You want one, you eat two. You check the bag, and find out you've just shot 132 calories. You say to yourself, "What the hell!" and polish off the whole bag." Then you begin to draw all kinds of unpleasant conclusions about yourself. To protect your sense of self, you begin to discount the goal. You may think, "Well, dieting wasn't that important to me and I wouldn't make it anyhow." [18]So you'll abandon the goal and return to your bad habits.

新年总是会带来拥有新的可能的文化传统。我们将其视为新生的机会。(16)我们开始期待一个崭新的自我。我们设计理想的自我，或者是一个与现在完全不同的形象。我们中的很多人脑海中会不断闪过梦境般的电影画面，只是因为这是新的一年的开始。但是我们在对于进行改变并不是十分认真。我们不过就是半心半意地下了决心，等到一两个星期以后，我们就把它抛到了九霄云外。这样的经历使得我们不够成功，而且也让我们改变未来的能力打了折扣。并不是我们的改变不可能，而是如果没有实施计划去支持我们的决心，我们就难坚持到底。(17)我们必须制定具体的步骤去实现我们的目标，这样才能让我们的想法变得切实可行。比如你的目标是通过节食、戒掉糖分的摄入来减肥。但是有一天晚上，你就是不得不吃一块饼干。并且你知道壁橱里有一包你最爱吃的。你想吃一块，结果你吃了两块。你查看了包装，发现你刚刚摄取了 132 卡路里的热量。你就对自己说："管它呢。"然后吃掉了整包饼干。然后你开始得出各种关于你自己的不愉快的结论。为了保护你的自我感觉，你开始给目标打折。你可能会想："嗯，节食对我来说没那么重要，反正我怎么都做不到的。" (18)于是你就抛弃了目标，又重拾你的坏习惯。

【主题推测】选项中的 Improve themselves, implementation, goals, plans 等词语表明，短文可能与个人的提高和实现目标有关。

16. What do people usually wish to do at the beginning of a New Year?
【预测】选项中均以原形动词开头，结合其内容推测，本题可能考查人们想要做什么。
【解析】选 A)。短文开头提到，人们希望在新年开始改变自己(new possible selves)，并且把自己想象成不同于现在的一个理想形象，故答案为 A)。

17. How can people turn their New Year's resolutions into reality?
【预测】选项均以 by doing 开头表明，本题考查做某事的方式，结合其中的 implementation, goals, plans 推测，本题可能是考查实现目标的方式。
【解析】通过详细的计划(by detailing the specific steps)来实现目标，D)是对此的同义转述，故为答案。

18. Why does the speaker mention the example of sweets and cookies?
【预测】选项均以不定式开头表明，该题可能考查做某事的目的。
【解析】选 D)。短文中举出 sweets 和 cookies 的例子，最后用 So 做出总结：于是你抛弃了你的目标又重拾坏习惯，由此可知，说话者举出 sweets 和 cookies 的例子是为了说明人们是多么容易就放弃了目标，故答案为 D)。

Passage Two

19. A) Michael's parents got divorced.
B) Karen was adopted by Ray Anderson.
C) Karen's mother died in a car accident.
D) A truck driver lost his life in a collision.

细节归纳

[19①]25 years ago, Ray Anderson, a single parent with a one-year-old son, witnessed [19②]a terrible accident, which took place when the driver of a truck ran a red light and collided with the car of Sandra Drinkens. [19③]The impact of the collision killed Sandra instantly, but her three-month-old daughter was left trapped in the

(19①)25 年前，Ray Anderson——一位带着一岁儿子的单亲父亲，目睹了(19②)一起可怕的事故，当时一个卡车司机闯了红灯，结果和 Sandra Drinkens 的车相撞。(19③)Sandra 当场死亡，但她 3 个月大的女儿却被困在了燃烧

【主题推测】选项中的 a car accident, collision, collided, burning car 等词表明，短文可能和一场车祸有关。选项中的人名以及 Parents, mother, father 等词表明，短文中应该涉及两个以上的人物及其父母的情况。

19. What happened 25 years ago?

20. A) He ran a red light and collided with a truck.
B) He sacrificed his life to save a baby girl.
C) He was killed instantly in a burning car.
D) He got married to Karen's mother.

细节归纳

21. A) The reported hero turned out to be his father.
B) He did not understand his father till too late.
C) Such misfortune should have fallen on him.
D) It reminded him of his miserable childhood.

同义转述

burning car. While others looked on in horror, Anderson jumped out of his vehicle and crawled into the car through the shattered rear window to try to free the infant. Seconds later, the car was enclosed in flames, but to everyone's amazement, [20]Anderson was able to pull the baby to safety. While the baby was all right, Anderson was seriously injured. Two days later, he died. But his heroic act was published widely in the media. His son was soon adopted by relatives.

The most remarkable part of the story unfolded only last week. Karen and her boyfriend Michael were looking through some old boxes when they came across some old newspaper clippings. "This is me when I was a new born baby, I was rescued from a burning car, but my mother died in the accident." explained Karen. Although Michael knew Karen's mother had died years earlier, he never fully understood the circumstances until he skimmed over the newspaper article. To Karen's surprise, Michael was absorbed in the details of the accident, and he began to cry uncontrollably. Then he revealed that [21]the man that pulled Karen from the flames was the father he never knew. The two embraced and shed many tears, recounting stories told to them about their parents.

的车内。就在其他人在恐慌中观望之时，Anderson 跳出自己的车，从打碎的后车窗爬进了燃烧的车试图解救婴儿。数秒钟后，车子就被火焰包围了，但是令所有人感到惊奇的是，(20)Anderson 却能够把婴儿安全地解救出来。婴儿安然无恙，Anderson 却严重受伤。两天后，他死了。但是他的英雄事迹却在媒体上广泛报道。他的儿子不久就被亲戚收养了。

这个故事最不同寻常的部分直到上个星期才揭晓。Karen 和她的男朋友 Michael 正在整理一些旧箱子，这时他们发现了一些旧的剪报。"这是我，当时我还是个出生不久的婴儿，我被人从一辆燃烧的汽车中救了出来，但是我妈妈却在事故中死了。"Karen 解释说。尽管 Michael 知道 Karen 的母亲很多年前就去世了，但是他并不完全了解当时的情况，直到他浏览了报纸上的文章。让 Karen 感觉吃惊的是，Michael 完全投入到故事的细节中，而且开始失控地大哭起来。接着他告诉 Karen(21)那个把她从大火中救出来的人就是他从未了解的父亲。两人拥抱在一起，泪流满面，开始相互诉说许多关于他们父母的故事。

【预测】选项中的 parents, mother, car accident, collision 等表明，本题可能与某人父母的情况有关，很可能涉及车祸。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文一开始就提到，25 年前一位女性在车祸中丧生，但是她的女儿被困在车里，抓住这些信息即可确定答案为 C)。由后文可知后来婴儿得救了，她就是 Karen。

【点睛】本题中人名较多，不容易分清，故听音时要注意捕捉选项中的关键词。

20. What does the speaker say about Michael's father?

【预测】选项均是描述 He 过去的行为，结合其中的 collided, sacrificed his life, killed 推测，本题可能与 he 经历的不好的事情有关。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中先是提到 Anderson 为了救人而牺牲了自己，抓住这些信息基本可以确定答案为 B)。末尾处又指出 Anderson 就是 Michael 的父亲，验证了答案。

21. Why did Michael cry uncontrollably when he skimmed over the newspaper article?

【预测】选项中的 reported，Such misfortune, miserable 等表明，本题可能与不幸事件的报道有关。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文结尾处提到，Michael 看了报道以后失声痛哭，之后他揭示了原因：将 Karen 从火海中救出来的正是他的父亲，故答案为 A)。

Passage Three

22. A) Germany.
B) Japan.
C) The U.S.
D) The U.K.

细节推断

23. A) By doing odd jobs at weekends.
B) By working long hours every day.
C) By putting in more hours each week.
D) By taking shorter vacations each year.

同义转述

24. A) To combat competition and rise productivity.
B) To provide them with more job opportunities.
C) To help them maintain their living standard.
D) To prevent them from holding a second job.

同义转述

25. A) Change their jobs.
B) Earn more money.
C) Reduce their working hours.
D) Strengthen the government's role.

同义转述

Americans suffer from an overdose of work. Regardless of who they are or what they do, Americans spend more time at work than at any time since World WarⅡ. In 1950, the US had fewer working hours than any other industrialized country.[22]Today, it exceeds every country but Japan where industrial employees log 2,155 hours a year, compared with 1,951 in the US, and 1,603 in the former West Germany. Between 1969 and 1989 employed Americans added an average of 138 hours to their yearly work schedules. The workweek has remained at about 40 hours, but people are working more weeks each year. [23]Specifically, paid time off, holidays, vacations, sick leave shrank by 50% in the 1980s. [24]As corporations have experienced stiff competition and slower growth in productivity, they have pressed employees to work longer. Cost-cutting lay-offs in the 1980s reduce the professional and managerial ranks leaving fewer people to get the job done. In lower-paid occupations where wages have been reduced, workers have added hours in overtime or extra jobs to preserve their living standards. The government estimates that more than 7 million people hold a second job. For the first time, [25]large numbers of people say they want to cut back on working hours even if it means earning less money. But most employers are unwilling to let them do so. The government, which has stepped back from its traditional role as a regulator of work time should take steps to make shorter hours possible.

美国人都忍受着超时工作的折磨。不论是谁，不论做什么工作，美国人现在的工作时间都多于二战以来的任何时期。1950 年，美国人的工作时间比任何其他工业国都少。(22)如今，它超过了除日本以外的所有国家。日本工人一年的工作时间是 2155 小时，而美国工人是 1951 小时，前西德工人则是 1603 小时。在 1969 年到 1989 年期间，美国员工每年的工作时间平均增加了 138 小时。他们每周的工作时间仍然保持在 40 小时，但是他们每年的工作周数却在增加。(23)具体来看，带薪假、公共假期和病假在 20 世纪 80 年代减少了 50%。(24)由于公司面临严酷的竞争和产量增长缓慢的问题，他们强迫员工延长工作时间。20 世纪 80 年代的减薪裁员减少了专业人员和管理人员的等级，留下数量更少的员工来完成工作。在薪水较低的行业，当工资降低时，工人们通过超时工作或做额外的工作来维持他们的生活水平。据政府估计，700 多万人有第二职业。第一次(25)大部分人提出他们想要削减工作时间，即使这意味着减少收入。但是多数雇主不愿意让他们这么做。政府虽然不再充当工作时间的规定者这一传统角色，但仍应该采取措施尽可能地缩短工作时间。

【主题推测】选项中涉及不同国家，结合其中多次出现的 working long hours 推测，本文可能涉及不同国家的工人工作时长。

22. In which country do industrial employees work the longest hours?

【预测】短文中应是提到了不同的国，听音时可适当记笔记，注意问题问的是什么。结合前面对主题的推测，本题有可能与各国工作时长的比较有关。

【解析】选 **B**)。文中提到 Today, it exceeds every country but Japan，其中的 it 就是指美国。既然美国的工作时间能够超过除日本以外的其他国家，那日本的工作时间应该是最长的，故答案为 B)。

23. How do employed Americans manage to work more hours?

【预测】选项均为 by doing 形式，结合其中的 weekends, long hours, more hours 等推测，本题可能考查延长工作时间的方式。

【解析】选 **D**)。文中提到 paid time off, holidays，vacations，sick leave shrank by 50%，故答案为 D)。

24. Why do corporations press their employees to work longer hours according to the speaker?

【预测】选项均以不定式开头，结合其内容推测，them 很可能是员工，本题可能考查针对员工的某种举措的目的。

【解析】选 **A**)。文中提到当公司面临 stiff competition 和 slower growth in productivity 时会让员工加班，因此公司让员工 work longer hours 的目的就是提高竞争力和生产率，故答案为 A)。

25. What does the speaker say many Americans prefer to do?

【解析】选 **C**)。文中提到，许多人说他们愿意 cut back on working hours，故答案为 C)。

Section C

Nursing, as a typically female profession, must deal constantly with the false impression that nurses are there to wait on the physician. As nurses, we are (26)licensed to provide nursing care only. We do not have any legal or moral (27)obligation to any physician. We provide health teaching, (28)assess physical as well as emotional problems,

护理，作为一个典型的女性职业，经常需要应对这样一种错误的印象：护士们就是在那里随时听命于医生。作为护士，我们只是(26)有资格提供护理。我们对医生没有任何法律或道德上的(27)义务。我们提供健康教育、(28)评估生理和情感问题、

26.【预测】由空前的 we are 及空后的 to provide…可知，所填词可能为形容词或分词形式。

27.【预测】空前的 legal or moral 表明本空应填入名词。

28.【预测】空前的逗号及本句中的 and 表明，本空应填入动词原形，与 provide 并列，

26.【答案】licensed，过去分词，意为"许可"；be licensed to do sth.表示"有资格做某事"。

27.【答案】obligation，名词单数，意为"义务，责任"。

(29)coordinate patient-related services, and make all of our nursing decisions based upon what is best or suitable for the patient. If, (30)in any circumstance, we feel that a physician's order is (31)inappropriate or unsafe, we have a legal responsibility to question that order or refuse to (32) carry it out.

Nursing is not a nine-to-five job with every weekend off. All nurses(33) are aware of that before they enter the profession. The emotional and physical stress, however, that occurs due to odd working hours is a (34)prime reason for a lot of the career dissatisfaction. It is sometimes required that we work overtime, and that we change shifts four or five times a month. That disturbs our personal lives, disrupts our sleeping and eating habits, and isolates us from everything except job-related friends and activities.

The quality of nursing care is being affected dramatically by these situations. Most hospitals are now staffed by new graduates, as experienced nurses finally give up trying to change the system. Consumers of medically related services have (35)evidently not been affected enough yet to demand changes in our medical system. But if trends continue as predicted, they will find that most critical hospital care will be provided by new, inexperienced, and sometimes inadequately-trained nurses.

(29)协助进行与病人相关的服务并使我们全部的护理决定建立在对病人最好的或适合的基础之上。(30)在任何情况下，如果我们认为医生的处方(31)不适合或不安全，我们有法律责任质疑该处方或拒绝(32)执行。

护理不是朝九晚五、每周末都休息的工作。在进入这一行业之前，每一位护士都(33)清楚这一点。然而，由于特别的工作时间所造成的心理和身体上的压力是这一职业中许多不满情绪产生的(34)主要原因。这种职业有时候要求我们超时工作，有时又要求我们一个月四、五次轮班。这一切扰乱了我们的个人生活，打乱了我们的作息和饮食习惯，并将我们与世隔离，我们每天接触的只有与工作相关的朋友和活动。

护理的质量也明显受到这些情况的影响。经验丰富的护士最后放弃了去改变这种机制的想法，现在大多数医院都聘用刚刚毕业的学生。(35)显然，享受医疗服务的消费者受到的影响尚不足以推动他们去要求改革医疗机制。然而，如果形势如预期一样继续发展，我们将发现多数大医院的护理都是由经验不足的新手来完成，甚至有时是没有接受充分培训的新护士来完成的。

并且该词可以后接 problems 做宾语。

29.【预测】该空所填词与第38题一样，应填入一个与provide和上空所填入的词并列的动词原形，且能接services做宾语。

30.【预测】if 提示，本空所在句做条件状语，空后句子结构完整，结合空前空后的逗号可推测，空格所在部分应该插入的状语很可能是介词短语或副词。

31.【预测】空前的系动词 is 和空后的 or unsafe 表明，本空应填入一个与 unsafe 意思或概念相近的形容词。

32.【预测】空前的不定式符号提示，所填词语应该是动词或动词词组。分析句子结构可知，or 连接并列的动词短语 question that order 和 refuse to…，从并列前后的句意来看，空格处应该也是表示对 that order 的态度。

33.【预测】分析句子结构可知，空格处缺少谓语，结合空前的复数主语可知，所填词语很可能为动词（词组）的复数形式。

34.【预测】空前的 is a 和空后的名词 reason 表明，本空应填入一个以辅音音素开头的形容词。

35.【预测】空格所在部分不缺少主干成分，空格位于助动词 have 和否定词 not 之间，故很可能为副词做状语。

28.【答案】assess，动词原形，意为“评估”。

29.【答案】coordinate，动词原形，“协调”。

30.【答案】in any circumstance，介词词组，意为“在任何情况下”。

31.【答案】inappropriate，形容词，意为“不合适的，不恰当的”。

32.【答案】carry it out，动词词组，意为“执行”。

33.【答案】are aware of，形容词短语，意为“意识到，了解”。

34.【答案】prime，形容词，意为“主要的”。

35.【答案】evidently，副词，意为“明显地”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章一开始指出恐惧是改变行为的有效方法。随后以一项研究为例进行例证。该研究指出人们的恐惧度越高，越会注意保护口腔健康。但作者也指出，促使人们保护口腔卫生不能一味地依靠过于恐惧的信息，而应向人们传达更为合适的信息。

【词性归类】名　词：D) concrete 混凝土；E) credibility 可靠性，可信性；G) desire 愿望；欲望；H) dimensions 尺寸；面积；K) indication 指示；象征；L) occasions 时机；场合；N) sensitivity 敏感性
动　词：A) accustomed 使习惯于；D) concrete 凝固；F) decayed 腐烂；衰败；G) desire 渴望；J) exposed 暴露；揭露；O) translated 转化；翻译
形容词：A) accustomed 习惯的；通常的；D) concrete 具体的；实际的；F) decayed 烂了的；腐败的；I) eligible 合适的；J) exposed 暴露的；M) permanent 永久的
副　词：B) carefully 仔细地；C) cautiously 谨慎地，慎重地

Fear can be an effective way to change behavior. One study compared the effects of high-fear and low-fear appeals on changes in attitudes and behaviors related to dental *hygiene* (卫生). One group of subjects was shown awful pictures of (36) decayed teethand diseased gums; another group was shown less frightening materials such as plastic teeth, charts, and graphs. Subjects who saw the frightening materials reported more anxiety and a greater (37) desire to change the way they took care of their teeth than the low-fear group did.

But were these reactions actually (38) translated into better dental hygiene practices? To answer this important question, subjects were called back to the laboratory on two (39) occasions (five days and six weeks after the experiment). They chewed *disclosing wafers* (牙疾诊断片) that give a red stain to any uncleaned areas of the teethand thus provideda direct (40) indication ofhow well they were really taking care of their teeth. The result showed that the high-fear appeal did actually result in greater and more (41) concrete changes in dental hygiene. That is,the subjects (42) exposed to high-fear warningsbrushed their teethmore(43) carefully than did those who saw low-fear warnings.

恐惧是改变行为的有效方法。一项研究比较了高度恐惧与低度恐惧对与口腔卫生相关的态度和行为变化的影响。一组研究对象观看了(36)龋齿和牙龈疾病的可怕图片；另一组则观看了不那么令人恐惧的资料，比如牙齿整形、图表和曲线图。观看了令人恐惧的资料的研究对象比低度恐惧那一组表现出更多的焦虑，更(37)愿意改变护理牙齿的方式。

但是，这些反应真的能(38)转化为更好的口腔卫生习惯吗？为了弄清这个重要问题的答案，研究对象在两个(39)特定的时刻(实验后 5 天和实验后 6 个周)被召回实验室。他们咀嚼牙疾诊断片，会使牙齿上任何未清洁的地方染上红色斑点，从而能直接(40)显示他们实际是如何护理牙齿的。结果显示，高度恐惧的研究对象的确在口腔卫生方面发生了更大、更(41)具体的改变。也就是说，(42)接触高度恐惧警示的研究对象比那些观看低度恐惧警示的研究对象刷牙时更(43)仔细。

但是，要成为一种有效且具有说服力的策略，很重要的一

36.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的介词 of 和空后的名词 teeth 提示，所填词应为形容词，与 and 后的 diseased 并列。根据 diseased gums 可知，此处同样与口腔疾病有关，F) decayed 与 teeth 搭配，表示“龋齿”，符合句意，故为答案。

37.【解析】选 **G**)。空前的形容词 greater 和空后的不定式符号 to 提示，所填词应为名词，且能构成…to do sth.结构。选项中符合要求的为 G) desire“愿望”，a desire to do sth.表示“做……的愿望”。

38.【解析】选 **O**)。空前的系动词 were 和副词 actually 以及空后的介词 into 提示，所填词应为形容词或动词的分词形式，且能与介词 into 构成合理搭配。第一段提到恐惧能够改变行为，而本句中的 these reactions 指代第一段提到的研究对象对不同程度的恐惧的反应，很明显本句是针对这些恐惧对行为的影响提问。O) translated“转化”符合句意，故为答案。

39.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的数词 two 提示，所填词应为可数名词的复数形式。括号中表示实验后的两个时间点，所填词应能对其进行概括，L) occasions“（特定的）时间”符合要求，故为答案。

40.【解析】选 **K**)。空前的形容词 direct 和空后的介词 of 提示，所填词应为名词。结合上文可知，在两个不同的时间召回研究对象就是为了研究恐惧对他们行为的影响持续时间。由此可知，让实验对象咀嚼牙疾诊断片是了解他们在实验后是如何护理牙齿的方法。K) indication“指示”能使句意通顺，故为答案。

41.【解析】选 **D**)。空前的并列连词 and 和比较级标志 more 提示，所填词应为形容词，more ___41___ 与 greater 并列修饰 changes。选项中的形容词能使句意通顺的只有 D) concrete“具体的”，故为答案。

42.【解析】选 **J**)。空格所在句的主干结构为 the subjects brushed their teeth，由此可知 ___42___ to high-fear warnings 为后置定语，修饰 the subjects，所填词可能为动词的现在分词或过去分词，但选项中没有动词的现在分词形式，由此可确定所填词应为动词的过去分词，且能与介词 to 构成合理搭配。A) accustomed 虽然能与 to 构成合理搭配，但 be accustomed to…表示“习惯于……”，不能使句意通顺。答案为 J) exposed，be exposed to sth.表示“接触……；暴露在……下”。

43.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的动词 brushed 和比较级标志 more 提示，所填词应为副词，修饰动词 brushed。选项中的副词有 B) carefully“仔细地”和 C) cautiously“慎重地，

However, to be an effective persuasive device it is very important that the message not be too frightening and that people begiven(44) eligible guidelines to help them to reduce the cause of the fear. If this isn't done, they may reduce their anxiety by denying the message or the (45) credibility of the communicator. If that happens, it is unlikely that either attitude or behavior change will occur.

点是，信息不要太令人恐惧，应该向人们提供(44)合适的指导原则，帮助他们降低恐惧的起因。如果做不到这一点，他们就可能会拒绝相信这一信息或否定信息发布者的(45)可信度。如果这种情况发生，人们的观点或行为就不可能发生改变。

谨慎地”，但 C) cautiously 多侧重言行上的谨小慎微，与本句语境不符，故可排除。答案为 B) carefully。

44.【解析】选 **I**)。空前的动词 given 和空后的名词 guidelines 提示，所填词应为形容词。and 前的分句指出，向人们传达的信息不能太令人恐惧，而结合下一句可知，信息的恐惧度过低，则人们会忽略。由此可推测，所填词应表示信息的恐惧度既不能太高，也不能过低，I) eligible“合适的”符合要求，故为答案。

45.【解析】选 **E**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的介词 of 提示，所填词应为名词。本句的 if 条件句承接上一句，表示“如果不给予人们适当的指导原则来帮助他们降低恐惧的起因”，主句则表示其后果，人们会拒绝相信传达的信息或否定信息发布者的 ___45___ 。很明显，E) credibility“可信度”符合句意，故为答案。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章中作者认为，经济衰退应该用结构变化来解释，并通过劳动力需求的变化来进行说明。文章最后强调，虽然科技进步会淘汰一些工作，但从长远来看，它在旧的工作消失的同时使新工作产生，从整体上来说对人类是有益的。

What If Middle-Class Jobs Disappear?

A～B 段指出美国经济衰退给美国人造成的影响远没有离去，并指出两种解释这种现象的说法。

A) The most recent recession in the United States began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. [48]However, ***two years after*** the official end of the recession, few Americans would say that economic troubles are behind us. ***The unemployment rate***, in particular, remains above 9%. Some labor market indicators, such as the proportion of long-term unemployed, are worse now than for any postwar recession.

B) There are two widely circulated narratives to explain what's going on. The Keynesian narrative is that there has been a major drop in aggregate demand. [52]According to this narrative, the slump can be largely cured by ***using monetary and fiscal (财政的) stimulus***. The main anti-Keynesian narrative is that businesses are suffering from uncertainty and over-regulation. According to this narrative, the slump can be cured by having the government commit to and follow a more hands-off approach.

C 段作者提出自己的观点：当前的高失业率是由经济结构变化造成的。

C) I want to suggest a third interpretation. [49]Without ruling out a role for aggregate demand or for the regulatory environment, I wish to suggest that structural change is an important factor in the current ***rate of high unemployment***. The economy is in a state of transition, in which the ***middle-class jobs*** that emerged after World War II have begun to decline. As Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee put it in a recent e-book *Race Against the Machine*: “The root of our problems is not that we're in a great recession, or a great *stagnation* (停滞), but rather that we are in the early *throes* (阵痛) of a great restructuring.”

D～J 段指出经济结构变化和技术进步导致对劳动力的需求也发生了变化：对未受教育的劳动力需求下降，而对能读懂和执行指令的劳动力的需求上升。

D) In fact, I believe the Great Depression of the 1930s can also be interpreted in part as an economic transition. The impact of the *internal combustion engine* (内燃机) and the small electric motor on farming and manufacturing reduces the value of uneducated laborers. Instead, by the 1950s, a middle class of largely *clerical* (从事文秘工作的) workers was the most significant part of the labor force. Between 1930 and 1950, the United States economy underwent a great transition. Demand fell for human effort such as lifting, squeezing, and hammering. Demand increased for workers who could read and follow directions. The evolutionary process eventually changed us from a nation of laborers to a nation of clerks.

E) The proportion of employment classified as “clerical workers” grew from 5.2% in 1910 to a peak of 19.3% in 1980. (However, by 2000 this proportion had edged down to 17.4%.) [55]Overall, workers classified as clerical workers, technical workers, managers and officials exceeded ***50% of the labor force by 2000***. Corresponding declines took place in the manual occupations. Workers classified as laborers, other than farm hands or miners, peaked at 11.4% of the labor force in 1920 but were barely 6% by 1950 and less than 4% by 2000. Farmers and farm laborers fell from 33% of the labor force in 1910 to less than 15% by 1950 and only 1.2% in 2000.

F) The introduction of the tractor and improvements in the factory rapidly reduced the demand for uneducated workers. By the 1930s, a marginal farm hand could not produce enough to justify his employment. Sharecropping, never much better thana subsistence occupation, was no longer *viable* (可行的). Meanwhile, machines were replacing manufacturing occupations like cigar rolling and glass blowing for light bulbs.

G) The structural-transition interpretation of the unemployment problem of the 1930s would be that the demand for uneducated workers in the United States had fallen, but the supply remained high. The high school graduation rate was only 8.8% in 1912 and still just 29% in 1931. By 1950, it had reached 59%. With a new generation of workers who had completed high school, the mismatch between skills and jobs had been greatly reduced.

H) What took place after World War II was not the revival of a 1920s economy, with its small farming units, urban manufacturing, and plurality of laborers. [50]Instead, the ***1950s*** saw the creation of a new ***suburban economy***, with a plurality of white-collar workers. With an expanded transportation and communications *infrastructure* (基础设施), businesses needed telephone operators, shipping clerks and similar occupations. If you could read, follow simple instructions, and settle into a routine, you could find a job in the post-war economy.

I) The trend away from manual labor has continues. Even within the manufacturing sector, the share of production and non-supervisory workers in manufacturing employment went from over 85% just after World War II to less than 70% in more recent years. To put this another way, the proportion of white-collar work in manufacturing has doubled over the past 50 years. [46]On the ***factory floor*** itself, work has become less ***physically demanding***. Instead, it requires more cognitive skills and the ability to understand and carry out well-defined procedures.

J) As noted earlier, the proportion of clerical workers in the economy peaked in 1980. By that date, computer and advanced communications equipment had already begun to affect telephone operations and banking. The rise of the personal computer and the Internet has widened the impact of these technologies to include nearly every business and industry.

K) The economy today differs from that of a generation ago. Mortgage and consumer loan *underwriters* (风险评估人) have been replaced by credit scoring. [54]***Record*** stores have been replaced by music downloads. ***Book*** stores are closing, while sales of books on electronic readers have increased. Data entry has been moved off shore.

细节归纳

46. Even ***factory floor*** work today has become intellectually challenging rather than ***physically demanding***.

【译文】如今，即使是制造工厂中的工作也已经变成对才能的挑战，而不是对体力的需求。

【定位】关键词为 factory floor, physically demanding。

【解析】选 **I**)。I)段最后两句指出，就制造工厂本身而言，工作变得不那么需要体力。相反，它对认知能力和理解、执行明确的程序的能力提出了更高要求。题目是对这两句话的归纳概括，故本题来源是 I)段。

同义转述

47. ***Increases in productivity*** prove ***beneficial*** though some people may lose their jobs temporarily.

【译文】生产力的提高被证明是有益的，尽管一些人可能会暂时失去工作。

【定位】increases in productivity, beneficial。

【解析】选 **O**)。O)段第二句指出，传统上，经济学家会认为生产力增加是一件好事，即使它们会在短期内造成一些工人失业。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 O)段。

细节归纳

48. ***The unemployment rate*** remained high even ***two years after*** the government declares the recent recession was over.

【译文】即使在政府宣布最近的经济衰退结束后的两年，失业率仍然很高。

【定位】关键词为 the unemployment rate, two years after。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第二句指出，在官方宣布经济衰退结束后的两年，几乎没有几个美国人会说经济困难已经离他们而去。第三句进一步指出，失业率仍然保持在 9%以上。题目是对这两句话的概括，故本题来源是 A)段。

细节归纳

49. The author suggests that the recent ***high unemployment*** rate is mainly caused by a decrease of ***middle-class jobs***.

【译文】作者认为，最近的高失业率主要是由中产阶级工作减少造成的。

【定位】high unemployment rate, middle-class jobs。

【解析】选 **C**)。C)段第二句中作者指出，结构变化是当前高失业率的一个重要因素。第三句指出，经济处于过渡时期，在此期间二战后出现的中产阶级工作开始减少。题目是对这两句话的归纳概括，故本题来源是 C)段。

同义转述

50. The creation of a ***suburban economy*** in the ***1950s*** created lots of office jobs.

【译文】20 世纪 50 年代城郊经济的出现创造了很多办公室工作。

【定位】关键词为 suburban economy, 1950s。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段第二句指出，20 世纪 50 年代见证了新兴城郊经济的产生，白领工人众多。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 H)段。

同义转述

51. ***In the first decade of the 21st century***, only people with postgraduate ***degrees*** experienced ***an increase in earnings***.

【译文】在 21 世纪的前十年中，只有拥有硕士学位的人收入才会增加。

【定位】关键词为 in the first decade of the 21st century, degrees, an increase in earnings。

【解析】选 **M**)。M)段最后一句中的 this period 指代前文提到的 from 2000 to 2010。由此可知，该句是说，在这十年中，唯一表现出收入增长的受教育人群就是那些拥有高学位的人，题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 M)段。

同义转述

52. One economics theory suggests ***using monetary and fiscal stimulus*** to cope with an economic recession.

【译文】一种经济理论认为应该使用货币和财政刺激手段来应对经济衰退。

【定位】关键词为 using monetary and fiscal stimulus。

【解析】选 **B**)。B)段第三句指出，根据凯恩斯主义的说法，此次经济衰退在很大程度上可以通过使用货币和财政刺激手段来解决。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 B)段。

细节归纳

53. The popularity of ***online courses*** may ***eliminate*** many ***teaching jobs***.

【译文】在线课程的广受欢迎可能会淘汰许多教职工作。

【定位】关键词为 online courses, eliminate, teaching jobs。

【解析】选 **N**)。N)段倒数第一至三句指出，两位斯坦福大学的教授进行了一项人工智能在线课程的实验，吸引了数万名报名者。这使学生和老师之间的比例增加了将近 1000 倍，假

接下页

K～O 段分析了当今经济的特点，并指出科技的进步导致许多工作消失，但是从长远来看，经济并不会剥夺工作，新的工作会随着旧的工作的消失而出现，因此从整体上来看对人类是有益的。

Routine customer support also has been *outsourced* (外包) overseas.

L) These trends serve to limit the availability of well-defined jobs. If a job can be characterized by a precise set of instructions, then that job is a candidate to be automated or outsourced to modestly educated workers in developing countries. The result is what David Autor calls the polarization of the American job market.

M) Using the latest Census Bureau data, Matthew Slaughter found that ***from 2000 to 2010*** the real earnings of college graduates (with no advanced degree) fell by more in percentage terms than the earnings of high school graduates. [51]In fact, over this period the only education category to show ***an increase in earnings*** was those with advanced ***degrees***.

N) The outlook for mid-skill jobs would not appear to be bright. Communications technology and computer intelligence continue to improve, putting more occupations at risk. For example, many people earn a living as drivers, including trucks and taxicabs. However, the age of driverless vehicles appears to be moving closer. Another example is in the filed of education. In the fall of 2011, an experiment with an ***online course*** in artificial intelligence conducted by two Stanford professors drew tens of thousands of *registrants* (报名者). This increases the student-teacher ratio by a factor of close to a thousand. [53]Imagine the number of ***teaching job*** that might be ***eliminated*** if this could be done for math, economics, chemistry, and so on.

O) It's important to bear in mind that when we offer a structural interpretation of unemployment, a "loss of jobs" means an increase in productivity. [47]Traditionally, economists have argued that ***productivity increases*** are a ***good*** thing, even though they may cause unemployment for some workers in the short run. In the long run, the economy does not run out of jobs. Rather, new jobs emerge as old jobs disappear. The story we tell is that average well-being rises, and the more people are able to adapt, the more widespread the improvement becomes.

接上页

细节归纳

同义转述

如人工智能可以运用到数学、经济学和化学等学科中，那么就会有很多教职工作会被淘汰。题目是根据原文做出的推断，故本题来源是 N)段。

54. Computer technology has brought about revolutionary changes in the record and book business.

【译文】电脑科技使唱片业和图书业发生了革命性的变化。

【定位】关键词为 record 和 book。

【解析】选 **K**)。J)段最后一句指出，个人电脑和网络的崛起扩大了技术的影响范围，K)段则指出受到影响的领域，其中第三、四句指出，唱片店被音乐下载所取代，书店关门，但电子阅读器上的图书销售增加。题目是根据这两句做出的推断，故本题来源是 K)段。

55. White-collar workers accounted for more than ***half of the labor force by the end of the 20th century***.

【译文】到 20 世纪末，白领工人占劳动力的一半以上。

【定位】关键词为 half of the labor force by the end of the 20th century。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第三句指出，被归类为文职工作者、技术工人、经理和行政人员的工人到 2000 年占劳动力的 50%以上。题目中的 white-collar workers 是对 workers classified as clerical workers, technical workers, managers and officials 的同义转述；half of the labor force 是对 exceeded 50% of the labor force 的同义转述，故本题来源是 E)段。

【参考译文】

中产阶级的工作消失了怎么办?

A) 根据国民经济研究局的数据，美国最近的经济衰退开始于 2007 年 12 月，结束于 2009 年 6 月。[48]但是，在官方宣布经济衰退结束后的两年，几乎没有几个美国人会说经济困难已经离他们而去。尤其是失业率，依然保持在 9%以上。一些劳动力市场指标，比如长期失业者的比例比任何战后的经济衰退都要严重。

B) 有两个广泛流传的说法可以解释正在发生的事。凯恩斯主义的说法是总需求的下降幅度较大。[52]根据这一说法，此次经济衰退在很大程度上可以通过使用货币和财政刺激手段来解决。而一种反对凯恩斯主义的主要说法是商业正饱受不明确和过度控制之苦。根据这一说法，此次经济衰退可以通过政府承诺和遵循不干涉政策来解决。

C) 我想提出第三种说法。[49]我想要说明，结构变化是当前高失业率的一个重要因素，这并不是在排除总需求和监管环境的作用。经济处于过渡时期，在此期间二战后出现的中产阶级工作开始减少。就像埃里克·布伦乔尔森和安德鲁·迈克菲在最近一本电子书《与机器赛跑》中提到的："我们的问题的根源不是我们处于经济大衰退或大停滞中，而是我们正处于结构大重组的早期阵痛中。"

D) 事实上，我认为 20 世纪 30 年代的经济大萧条在某种程度上也可以认为是经济过渡。内燃机和农业、制造业中的小型电动机的影响降低了未受教育的劳动者的价值。相反，到 20 世纪 50 年代，大多从事文秘工作的中产阶级工人成为劳动力中最显著的部分。1930 年到 1950 年期间，美国经济经历了一个重大转变。对像搬运、压印、锻锤等人工劳动的需求下降。对能够读懂和执行指令的工人需求上升。这一发展过程最终使我们从一个需求劳动力的国家转变为一个需求文员的国家。

E) 被归类为"文职工作者"的就业比例从 1910 年的 5.2%上升为 1980 年高峰时期的 19.3%。（但是，到 2000 年，这一比例微降到 17.4%。）[55]总体来说，被归类为文职工作者、技术工人、经理和行政人员的工人到 2000 年占劳动力的 50%以上，手工职业则相应下降。除了农场工人或矿工，被归类为劳动者的工人在 1920 年占劳动力的比例最高达到 11.4%，但是到 1950 年只占 6%，到 2000 年则不到 4%。农民和农场工人占劳动力的比例从 1910 年的 33%下降到 1950 年的不到 15%，2000 年只有 1.2%。

F) 拖拉机的使用和工厂的技术改进迅速降低了对未受教育的工人的需求。到 20 世纪 30 年代，一个边缘农场工人无法生产足够的农产品来证明自己被雇佣是有价值的。佃农，从来都只是温饱型的职业，现在不再有存在的意义。同时，机器正在取代像手卷雪茄和照明用品玻璃吹制这样的制造业。

G) 用结构变革来解释 20 世纪 30 年代的失业问题可能是美国对未受教育的工人的需求下降，但是供应却很充足。高中毕业率在 1912 年只有 8.8%，到了 1931 年也只有 29%。到 1950 年，这一比例达到了 59%。随着高中毕业的新生代工人的出现，技能和工作之间的缺口已经被极大地缩小。

H) 20 世纪 20 年代产生了小型农业单位、城市制造业和众多劳动者，二战后所发生的事情并不是那时经济的复苏。[50]相反，20 世纪 50 年代见证了新兴城郊经济的产生，白领工人众多。随着运输和通讯基础设施的扩展，商业就开始需要话务员、运务员以及相似的职业。如果你能读懂、执行简单的指令、适应日常工作，那么你就能在战后的经济体中找到一份工作。

I) 体力劳动者不再有需求这一趋势持续存在。即使是在制造部门，生产和受雇于制造业的非管理层工人也从二战后的 85%以上下降到近几年的不到 70%。换句话说，制造业中的白领工人的比例在过去 50 年间翻了一番。[46]就制造工厂本身而言，工作变得不那么需要体力。相反，它对认知能力和理解、执行明确的程序的能力提出了更高要求。

J) 就像之前提到的，文职员工在经济中的比例在 1980 年达到了顶峰。到那时为止，计算机和先进的通讯设备已经开始影响电话运营和银行业。个人电脑和网络的崛起扩大了这些技术对几乎每个商业和行业的影响。

K) 今天的经济与一代人之前不同。抵押和消费者贷款风险评估人已经被信用评估所取代。[54]唱片店已经被音乐下载所取代。书店关门，但电子阅读器上的图书销售在增加。数据输入已经交由别国完成。日常的用户支持也已经外包给海外。

L) 这些趋势限制了定义明确的工作的数量。如果一项工作可以由一系列精确的指令来说明的话，那么这份工作就可能会被机械化操作，又或者会外包给发展中国家受过适当教育的工人来做。结果就会出现戴维·奥特尔所称之为的美国工作市场的两极分化。

M) 通过最新的人口统计局的数据，马修·斯劳特发现，从2000年到2010年，大学毕业生(没有高级学位)的真实收入下降的程度从百分比这方面来说，比高中毕业生要大得多。[51]事实上，在这一时期，唯一表现出收入增长的受教育人群就是那些拥有高级学位的人。

N) 对技能要求属中等的工作的前景也并不太乐观。通讯技术和电脑智能持续发展，使更多的职业面临危险。例如，许多人以开车（包括卡车和出租车）为生。但是，无人驾驶汽车的时代似乎越来越近。另一个例子在教育领域。2011年秋，两位斯坦福大学的教授进行的人工智能在线课程的实验吸引了成千上万名报名者。[53]这使学生和老师之间的比例增加了将近1000倍。如果数学、经济学和化学等学科都可以实现人工智能，那么请想象一下可能会被淘汰的教职工作的数量会有多少。

O) 当我们要用结构变化来解释失业率的时候，"失业"就意味着生产力的提高，记住这一点很重要。[47]传统上，经济学家会认为生产力增加是一件好事，即使它们会在短期内造成一些工人失业。从长远来说，经济并没有剥夺工作。相反，旧的工作消失时，新的工作会出现。我们所说的是人们的平均幸福感增强了，人们越善于适应，进步就越广泛。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章中首先指出一种现象：深度阅读面临着危险，随后指出该现象会危害人类的智力和情感发展。此外，作者还对比了纸质阅读和在线阅读，指出在线阅读不利于深度阅读，但纸质阅读会提高读者的阅读能力。

第 1 段指出深度阅读濒临灭绝，它的灭绝将会带来的两方面危害。

1 [56]"Deep reading"—as opposed to the often superficial reading we do on the Web—is an endangered practice, one we ought to take steps to preserve as we would a historic building or a significant work of art. Its disappearance would jeopardize the intellectual and emotional development of generations growing up online, as well as the preservation of a critical part of our culture: the novels, poems and other kinds of literature that can be appreciated only by readers whose brains, quite literally, have been trained to understand them.

2 Recent research in cognitive science and psychology has demonstrated that deep reading — slow, immersive, rich in sensory detail and emotional and moral

同义转述

同义转述

接下页

56. What does the author say about "deep reading"?（关于"深度阅读"，作者说了什么？）

A) It serves as a complement to online reading.（它是在线阅读的补充。）

B) It should be preserved before it is too late.（它应该在不可挽救之前得到保护。）

C) It is mainly suitable for reading literature.（它主要适用于阅读文学作品。）

D) It is an indispensable part of education.（它是教育不可或缺的一部分。）

【定位】根据题干中的 deep reading 以及出题顺序可定位到第一段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段第一句指出，"深度阅读"是一种濒临灭绝的做法，我们应该采取措施进行保护。B)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

57. Why does the author advocate the reading of literature?（作者为什么提倡阅读文学作品？）

A) It helps promote readers' intellectual and emotional growth.（它有助于促进读者的智力和情感发展。）

B) It enables readers to appreciate the complexity of language.（它使读者有能力欣赏语言的复杂性。）

第 2～3 段指出深度阅读的好处。

complexity — is a distinctive experience, different in kind from the mere decoding of words. Although deep reading does not, strictly speaking, require a conventional book, the built-in limits of the printed page are uniquely helpful to the deep reading experience. A book's lack of hyperlinks (超链接), for example, frees the reader from making decisions — Should I click on this link or not? — allowing her to remain fully immersed in the narrative.

3 That immersion is supported by the way the brain handles language rich in detail, indirect reference and figures of speech: by creating a mental representation that draws on the same brain regions that would be active if the scene were unfolding in real life. [57]The emotional situations and moral dilemmas that are the stuff of literature are also vigorous exercise for the brain, propelling us inside the heads of fictional characters and even, studies suggest, increasing our real-life capacity for empathy(认同).

第 4 段说明在线阅读与纸质阅读的不同，并指出在线阅读的弊端，从而说明纸质阅读的重要性。

4 None of this is likely to happen when we're browsing through a website. [58]Although we call the activity by the same name, the deep reading of books and the information-driven reading we do on the Web are very different, both in the experience they produce and in the capacities they develop. A growing body of evidence suggests that online reading may be less engaging and less satisfying, even for the "digital natives" for whom it is so familiar. Last month, for example, Britain's National Literacy Trust released the results of a study of 34,910 young people aged 8 to 16. Researchers reported that 39% of children and teens read daily using electronic devices, but only 28% read printed materials every day. [59]Those who read only onscreen were three times less likely to say they enjoy reading very much and a third less likely to have a favorite book. [60]The study also found that young people who read daily only onscreen were nearly two times less likely to be above-average readers than those who read daily in print or both in print and onscreen.

接上页

C) It helps readers build up immersive reading habits.（它有助于读者培养沉浸式阅读的习惯。）

D) It is quickly becoming an endangered practice.（它正在越来越快地成为一种濒临灭绝的做法。）

【定位】根据题干中的 the reading of literature 定位到第三段。

【解析】选 **A**)。该段最后一句指出，文学作品中的情感状态和道德难题同样会引起大脑剧烈的运动，研究表明，这会增加现实生活中人们的认同能力。A)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

细节推断

58. In what way does printed-page reading differ from online reading?（纸质阅读在哪方面与在线阅读不同？）

A) It ensures the reader's cognitive growth.（它保证了读者的认知能力的发展。）

B) It enables the reader to be fully engaged.（它能完全吸引读者。）

C) It activates a different region of the brain.（它能激活大脑不同的区域。）

D) It helps the reader learn rhetorical devices.（它有助于读者学习修辞手法。）

【定位】本题考查纸质阅读和在线阅读的不同之处，结合出题顺序可定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段第二句指出，纸质阅读和在网页上所做的阅读在经历体会和培养的能力方面非常不同。第三句进行了进一步说明，该句指出，越来越多的证据表明，在线阅读可能不太有吸引力，也不太能令人满意。也就是说纸质阅读十分具有吸引力，也能令人满意。B)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

同义转述

59. What does the study show about online reading?（关于在线阅读，这项研究说了什么？）

A) It gradually impairs one's eyesight.（它会逐渐损害人的视力。）

B) It keeps arousing readers' curiosity.（它会持续激起读者的好奇心。）

C) It provides up-to-date information.（它提供了最新信息。）

D) It renders reading less enjoyable.（它使阅读变得不那么愉快。）

【定位】根据题干中的 study 定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段倒数第二句指出，非常不喜欢阅读的人中，只在屏幕上阅读的人是阅读印刷读物的人的三倍；拥有自己最喜欢的书籍的人中，只在屏幕上阅读的人是阅读印刷读物的人的三分之一。也就是说，在线阅读更容易使读者不喜欢阅读，D)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

60. What do we learn from the study released by Britain's National Literacy Trust?（从英国国家文化基金会发布的研究中，我们可以了解到什么？）

A) Onscreen readers may be less competent readers.（只在屏幕上阅读的人阅读水平更差。）

B) Those who do reading in print are less informed.（那些阅读纸质书的人见识更少。）

C) Young people find reading onscreen more enjoyable.（年轻人觉得在屏幕上阅读更有趣。）

D) It is now easier to find a favorite book online to read.（现在很容易就能在网上找到一本喜欢的书阅读。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Britain's National Literacy Trust 定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **A**)。该段最后一句指出，每天只在屏幕上阅读的年轻人的阅读水平不高于平均水平的概率是每天阅读印刷读物或同时阅读印刷和电子读物读者的两倍。A)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. **"Deep reading"**—as opposed to the often superficial reading we do on the Web—**is** an endangered **practice**, one we ought to take steps to preserve as we would a historic building or a significant work of art.（第 1 段第 1 句）

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。破折号中间的内容补充说明主语 deep reading；we do…为省略了关系代词的定语从句，修饰 superficial reading；one we ought to…为 deep reading 的同位语；we ought to…为省略了关系代词的定语从句，修饰 one；as 引导方式状语从句。

2. **Its disappearance would jeopardize** the intellectual and emotional **development** of generations growing up online, **as well as** the **preservation** of a critical part of our culture: the novels, poems and other kinds of literature that can be appreciated only by readers whose brains, quite literally, have been trained to understand them.（第 1 段第 2 句）

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干，as well as 连接并列的宾语。现在分词短语 growing up online 做后置定语，修饰 generations；冒号后的内容列举说明 a critical part；that 引导定语从句 literature；whose 引导定语从句，修饰 readers。

【参考译文】

[56]"深度阅读"——与常在网页上进行的浅阅读不同——是一种濒临灭绝的做法，我们应该采取措施对其进行保护，就像我们保护历史建筑物或重要艺术品一样。它的消失会危及在网络上成长起来的一代人的智力和情感的发展，也会危及人类文化重要部分的保护：小说、诗歌和其他种类的文学作品，这些作品只能被大脑受过正确训练的读者所欣赏领会。

认知科学和心理学最近进行的研究表明，深度阅读——缓慢、深入、感官细节丰富、情感和道德错综复杂——是一种与众不同的体验，与对单词的纯解读不同。严格来说，虽然深度阅读并不需要一本传统图书，但印刷页面本身固有的限制对深度阅读体验具有独一无二的作用。例如，一本书没有超链接，读者就不必决定——我是否应该点击这个链接？——这样，她就能够完全沉浸在故事的情节当中。

大脑在处理那些富于细节、间接参考和修辞手法的语言时，会创建一个利用相同大脑区域的心理表征，如果场景在现实生活中发生，这一大脑区域会处于活跃状态。大脑的这种处理方式为那种沉浸提供了支持。[57]文学作品中的情感状态和道德难题同样会引起大脑剧烈的运动，促使我们进入小说人物角色的头脑中，研究表明，这甚至会增加现实生活中人们的认同能力。

这在浏览网站的时候是不可能发生的。[58]虽然我们将这种行为也称为"深度阅读"，但对书的深度阅读和我们在网页上所做的由信息驱动的阅读是非常不同的，包括其中的经历体会，也包括培养的能力。越来越多的证据表明，在线阅读可能不太有吸引力，也不太能令人满意，即使是对那些非常熟悉在线阅读的"数字原生代"也是如此。例如，上个月，英国国家文化基金会发布了对 34910 名 8～16 岁的年轻人所做的一项调查的结果。研究报告指出，39%的儿童和青少年每天用电子设备阅读，但只有 28%的人每天阅读印刷读物。[59]非常不喜欢阅读的人中，只在屏幕上阅读的人是阅读印刷读物的人的三倍；拥有自己最喜欢的书籍的人中，只在屏幕上阅读的人是阅读印刷读物的人的三分之一。[60]这项调查也发现，每天只在屏幕上阅读的年轻人的阅读水平不高于平均水平的概率是每天阅读印刷读物或同时阅读印刷和电子读物读者的两倍。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。本文为议论文。文章一开始指出，关于移民问题的讨论忽略了真正的问题所在，它试图实现一个无法实现的理想，而这并不利于解决移民问题。随后作者表达了自己对移民改革的观点，并在最后指出，"全面的移民改革"在短时间内不可能实现。

1 Many current discussions of immigration issues talk about immigrants in general, as if they were abstract people in an abstract world. [61]But the concrete differences between immigrants from different countries affect whether their coming here is good or bad for the American people.

2 The very thought of formulating immigration laws from the standpoint of what is best for

同义转述

61. What does the author say about immigrants in America?（关于美国的移民，作者说了什么？）

A) They all hope to gain citizenship and enjoy welfare.（他们都希望取得公民身份，享受福利。）

B) They come to America with different dreams and purposes.（他们怀着不同的梦想和目的来到美国。）

C) Their background may determine whether they benefit the American people.（他们的背景决定着美国人能否从中受益。）

D) Their cultures affect the extent to which they will achieve success in America.（他们的文化影响他们在美国取得成功的程度。）

【定位】根据题干中的 immigrants 以及出题顺序定位到第一段。

【解析】选 **C**)。该段第二句指出，移民之间的具体差异决定着他们的到来对美国人民是好事还是坏事。"具体差异"是指移民来自的国

第 1～4 段指出目前关于移民的讨论方式存在问题，忽略了真正的问题所在，试图实现一个无法实现的理想不利于解决移民问题。

the American people seems to have been forgotten by many who focus on how to solve the problems of illegal immigration.

3 It is hard to look for "the ideal outcome" on immigration in the abstract. [62]Economics professor Milton Friedman once said, "The best is the enemy of the good," which to me meant that attempts to achieve an unattainable ideal can prevent us from reaching good outcomes that are possible in practice.

4 [63①]Too much of our current immigration controversy is conducted in terms of abstract ideals, such as "We are a nation of immigrants." Of course we are a nation of immigrants. But we are also a nation of people who wear shoes. Does it follow that we should admit anybody who wears shoes?

第 5～9 段作者发表了自己的看法：应该为福利国家建立一道围墙；不应该没有限制地接受外来移民；接受文化上不兼容的移民对社会的安定不利。

5 The immigrants of today are very different from those who arrived here a hundred years ago. Moreover, the society in which they arrive is different. [63②]To me, it is better to build a wall around the welfare state than the country.

6 But the welfare state is already here — and, far from having a wall built around it, the welfare state is expanding in all directions. We do not have a choice between the welfare state and open borders. Anything we try to do as regards immigration laws has to be done in the context of a huge welfare state that is already a major, inescapable fact of life.

7 Among other facts of life utterly ignored by many advocates of *de facto amnesty* (事实上的大赦) is that the free international movement of people is different from free international trade in goods.

8 Buying cars or cameras from other countries is not the same as admitting people from those countries or any other countries. Unlike inanimate objects, people have cultures and not all cultures are compatible with the culture in this country that has produced such benefits for the American people for so long.

9 Not only the United States, but the Western world in general, has been discovering the hard way that admitting people with incompatible cultures is an irreversible decision with incalculable consequences. If we do not see that after recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London, when will we see it?

第 10 段作者指出"全面的移民改革"不可能在短时间内实现。

10 [65]"Comprehensive immigration reform" means doing everything all together in a rush, without time to look before we leap, and basing ourselves on abstract notions about abstract people.

家不同。C)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

62. What does the author try to say by citing Milton Friedman's remark?（通过引用密尔顿·弗里德曼的评论，作者想表达什么？）

同义转述

A) It is hardly practical to find an ideal solution to America's immigration problem.（找到理想的方法解决美国的移民问题几乎是不现实的。）
B) Ideal outcomes could be produced only by comprehensive immigration reform.（只有全面的移民改革才能产生理想的结果。）
C) As for immigration, good results cannot be achieved without good intentions.（关于移民法，只有意图是好的，才能产生好的结果。）
D) The proper solution of immigration issues is an ideal of the American public.（找到移民问题的合理解决办法是美国公众的理想。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Milton Friedman 定位到第三段。

【解析】选 **A)**。该段第二句首先指出密尔顿·弗里德曼的观点，随后作者表达了他对密尔顿·弗里德曼的话的理解：试图实现一个无法实现的理想会让我们放弃追求事实上可能出现的好结果。也就是说想要通过寻找一个理想的方法来解决移民问题不但不会成功，反而会阻止找到好的方法。A)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

63. What is the author's view regarding America's immigration policy?（作者对美国的移民政策是什么态度？）

细节推断

A) America should open its boarders to immigrants from different countries.（美国应该为来自不同国家的移民开放边界。）
B) Immigrants have contributed greatly to the welfare of American people.（移民对美国人民的福利作出了巨大贡献。）
C) Unrestricted immigration will undermine the American welfare state.（不受限制的移民会破坏美国的福利国家。）
D) There is no point building a wall around the American welfare state.（为美国的福利国家建立一堵围墙毫无意义。）

【定位】题干问作者对美国的移民政策的态度，结合出题顺序可定位到第四段。

【解析】选 **C)**。该段第一句指出，当前关于移民的辩论经常提出"我们是一个移民国家"这一说法，意即我们是一个移民国家，所以我们应接受移民。第二至四句作者首先让步承认我们确实是一个移民国家，随后以"人人都穿鞋"来反驳这一观点，即人人都穿鞋，那么说是不是要接受所有穿鞋的移民，言外之意是我们不能不加限制的接受外来移民。第五段第一、二句解释了原因：今天的情况与 100 年前不同；最后一句指出应该为福利国家建一堵围墙，通过这种方法可以部分解决移民问题。结合这两段内容可推断，接受所有的外来移民对福利国家不利。C)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

64. What is the author's purpose in citing the recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London?（作者引用最近在波士顿和伦敦街头发生的恐怖袭击的目的是什么？）

A) To show that America should join hands with Europe in fighting terrorists.（表明美国应该与欧洲联手打击恐怖分子。）
B) To prove that it is high time America made comprehensive immigration reforms.（证明美国是时候进行全面的移民改革了。）
C) To prove that terrorism is the most dangerous threat to America and the world in general.（证明恐怖主义对美国和全世界来说都是最危险的威胁。）
D) To show that immigrants' cultural incompatibility with the host country has consequences.（表明移民与东道国的文化不兼容性会造成影响。）

【定位】根据题干中的 recent terrorist attacks on the streets of Boston and London 定位到第九段。

【解析】选 **D)**。该段指出，美国和西方国家从自己的悲痛经验中发现，接收文化上不相容的移民的决定是不可逆转的，有着不可估量的后果。随后以波士顿和伦敦街头发生的恐怖袭击为例对"悲痛经验"进行说明。由此可知，发生恐怖袭击活动是因为文化上不兼容引起的，D)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

65. What is the author's attitude towards "comprehensive immigration reform"?（作者对"全面的移民改革"是什么态度？）

细节推断

A) Supportive.（支持的。）
B) Negative.（否定的。）
C) Wait-and-see.（观望的。）
D) Indifferent.（漠不关心的。）

【定位】根据题干中的 comprehensive immigration reform 定位到第十段。

【解析】选 **B)**。该段指出，"全面的移民改革"意味着试图在仓促间一劳永逸，不留有三思而后行的时间，仅仅立足于"对抽象的人的抽象概念"之上。由此可推断，作者认为"全面的移民改革"不可能实现，即作者对"全面的移民改革"持否定态度，故答案为 B)。

【难句分析】

The very **thought** of formulating immigration laws from the standpoint of what is best for the American people **seems to have been forgotten** by many who focus on how to solve the problems of illegal immigration.（第 2 段）

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。of formulating immigration laws 为后置定语，修饰 thought；what 引导宾语从句，做 of 的宾语；who 引导定语从句，修饰 many。

【参考译文】

当前许多关于移民问题的讨论都是在泛泛地谈论移民，就好像他们是抽象的世界里的抽象的人。[61]但是，来自不同国家的移民之间的具体差异决定着他们的到来对美国人民是好事还是坏事。

站在对美国人民最有利的角度制定移民法律的出发点似乎已经被许多关注如何解决非法移民问题的人所遗忘。

在抽象的层面很难找到处理移民问题"最理想的结果"。[62]经济学教授密尔顿·弗里德曼曾说过："最好是好的敌人，"在我看来，这句话意味着试图实现一个无法实现的理想会让我们放弃追求事实上可能出现的好结果。

[63①]当前关于移民的辩论，太多都是在抽象的理想条件下进行的，例如："我们是一个移民国家。"当然，我们是一个移民国家。但是我们也是一个人人都穿鞋子的国家。这是否意味着我们应该接收任何一个穿鞋子的人？

今天的移民和那些一百年前来到这里的移民截然不同。此外，他们所面对的社会也是不同的。[63②]对我来说，比起为整个国家，为福利国家建立一道围墙更好。

但是，福利国家已经存在，不但没有围墙环绕，还在朝着各个方向扩张。在福利国家和开放的边界之间我们没有选择。任何关于移民法律的动作都必须是在福利国家的大背景下进行，因为福利国家已经成为重要且不可避免的现实因素。

许多主张大赦者完全忽视的另一个事实是人在各国之间的自由流动不同于货物的自由国际贸易。

从他国购买汽车或摄像机和接受来自这些国家或任何其他国家的人不一样。不同于无生命的物体，人类秉承文化，并不是所有的文化都与长期以来为本国人民提供福祉的美国文化相容。

不仅是美国，总体而言西方国家，从自己的悲痛经验中发现，接收文化上不相容的移民的决定是不可逆转的，有着不可估量的后果。如果在经历了最近发生在波士顿和伦敦街头的恐怖袭击之后，我们仍然看不到这一点，那么什么时候能看到？

[65]"全面的移民改革"意味着试图在仓促间一劳永逸，不留有三思而后行的时间，仅仅立足于"对抽象的人的抽象概念"之上。

Part IV Translation

①最近，中国科学院（Chinese Academy of Sciences）出版了关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的年度系列报告。②系列报告包括三部分：科学发展报告、高技术发展报告、中国可持续发展战略报告。③第一份报告包含中国科学家的最新发现，诸如新粒子研究与 H7N9 病毒研究的突破。④该报告还突出强调了未来几年需要关注的问题。⑤第二份报告公布了一些应用科学研究的热门领域，如 3D 打印和人造器官研究。⑥第三份报告呼吁加强顶层设计，以消除工业升级中的结构性障碍，并促进节能减排。	①Recently, Chinese Academy of Sciences has published the annual report series **about its new scientific discoveries and the outlook for the next year**. ②The report series include three parts: the scientific development report, the high-tech development report **and** China's sustainable development strategies report. ③The first report involves Chinese scientists' latest discoveries, for example, **the breakthroughs of** the new particle study and the H7N9 virus study. ④It also **highlights** the problems **that** should be given attention to in the next years. ⑤The second one announces some **hot fields** in the applied science study, such as 3D printing and the study of human organs. ⑥The third one lays emphasis on **the top layer design**, **which** can eliminate the **structural obstacles** in the industrial upgrading and improve the **energy-saving and emission-reduction**.

主题：中国社会热点——中科院年度系列报告

难点及词汇注释：

句①本句的主干结构为“中国科学院出版了年度系列报告”，“关于其最新科学发现与未来一年展望的”可译为介宾短语 about…，做后置定语，修饰“年度系列报告”。

句②冒号后为三个并列的名词性短语，可用 and 连接，其中第一个 and 可省。

句③“诸如……”在句中做状语，其核心词为“突破”，“新粒子研究与 H7N9 病毒研究”可译为介宾短语 of…，做后置定语，修饰“突破”。“突破”可译为 breakthrough。

句④本句的主干结构为“该报告突出强调了问题”，“未来几年需要关注的”可译为定语从句，修饰“问题”。“突出强调”可译为 highlight。

句⑤“热门领域”可译为 hot field。

句⑥“以消除……”是“加强顶层设计”的作用，可用 which 引导非限制性定语从句进行修饰。“顶层设计”可译为 the top layer design；“结构性障碍”可译为 structural obstacles；“节能减排”可译为 energy-saving and emission-reduction。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从所给提示来看，本题是关于如何有意义地生活的，由此可判断本文应为观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段根据所给提示提出论点：生命的最大用处是将它用在能比生命更长久的事情上；第二段提出论据，说明论点；第三段解释自己如何做才能使自己的生命更有意义。

【参考范文】

How to Live a Meaningful Life?

There is one [1]wisdom that popularizes among people [2]of high principles, which is "The greatest use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it." [3]This reveals a fact that one's life will be meaningless unless he devotes himself to the improvement, [4①]to a limited extent, of himself and [4②]to a larger extent, of others and the society.

Many examples can give support to this remark. [5①]For example, Nelson Mandela never wavered in his devotion to democracy, equality and learning. His life has been an inspiration in South Africa and throughout the world. His life definitely lasts longer and that's a life worth living. [5②]For another, Oprah Winfrey, [6]a black woman born from a [7]poverty-stricken single-parent family, has made one of the most influential TV shows in the world, and therefore lightened the dark world of people in struggle. She brings hope and faith to us through her efforts that any one can be different as long as we like to move forward.

As college students, we should start small. [8]We can stop wasting natural resources to help protect the environment. We can help those in need around us by donation or by comfort, etc. Only in this way can we keep a meaningful life.

【亮点点评】

[1] 表示"至理名言"，体现语言功底。
[2] 表示"品德高尚"，使句子更加变化多样。
[3] 引出主题，与题目呼应。
[4] 分别表示"从小处说"和"从大处说"。层次鲜明地说明生活有意义的条件，清晰明了。
[5] 引出并列的事例支持论点。
[6] 用短语对主语进行说明，使表达言简意赅。
[7] 表示"贫穷的"，程度比 poor 深，体现了作者较强的语言功底。
[8] 用一个个短句列出自己应该如何做才能使生命更有意义，短促有力，彰显了文章的说服力。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the remark "You have to believe in yourself. That's the secret of success." You should first express your opinion and then explain what you can do to enhance your confidence. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) Weather conditions.
B) Labor problems.
C) An error in the order.
D) Misplacing of goods.

同义转述

1. W: Has my order arrived yet? I had been expecting it last week.
M: I called the company this morning. They had some labor problems, so your order will be shipped late. It should be here by the end of the week.
Q: What has caused the delay of the shipment?

女：我的货到了吗？我从上周到现在一直在等。
男：我今天早上打电话给公司了。他们遇到了一些劳工问题，所以发货晚了。这周末应该会到这里。
问：发货延迟是什么引起的？

1.【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且结合选项中的 error, problems, misplacing 等可推测，问题可能针对出现的问题提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士问货怎么还没到。男士说他打电话给公司了，该公司遇到些劳工问题，所以发货晚了。由此可知，公司的劳工问题导致发货延迟，B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

2. A) What the woman says makes a lot of sense.
B) The rich are opposed to social welfare.
C) He agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
D) He is sympathetic with poor people.

同义转述

2. W: I don't agree with Mr. Johnson's views on social welfare. He seems to suggest the poor are robbing the rich.
M: He might have used better words to express his idea. But I think what he said makes a lot of sense.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：我无法赞同乔纳森先生对社会福利的态度。他好像是说穷人在抢劫富人。
男：他在表达这一观点时，可能应该更加注意用语。但我觉得他的话很有道理。
问：男士是什么意思？

2.【预测】选项中出现 he 和 the woman，且结合选项中表示观点态度的词 opposed, agrees with, sympathetic with 等可推测，问题可能针对男士对某事的态度提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。通过女士的话可知，乔纳森先生认为社会福利其实是穷人在抢富人的钱。男士说乔纳森先生可能用词不太恰当，但是他的话很有道理。由此可知，他赞同乔纳森先生的观点。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

3. A) He has work to finish in time.
B) He will be practicing soccer.
C) He has a tough problem to solve.
D) He will be attending a meeting.

同义转述

3. M: Liz, I just found out that I have a meeting and can't pick up the kids after their soccer practice. Will you be able to pick them up in time?
W: Yes, that won't be a problem. I think I can finish early today.
Q: Why does the man say he can't pick up the kids?

男：莉斯，我刚刚知道有一个会议要开，不能在孩子们练完足球后去接他们了。你能按时去接一下他们吗？
女：当然，没问题。我想我今天可以早点下班。
问：男士为什么说他不能去接孩子了？

3.【预测】选项主语均为 he，且结合选项中的动词 has work to finish, has a tough problem to solve, will be…可推测，问题可能针对男士将来的行为动作或无法做某事的原因提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。男士说他刚刚得知有个会议要开，所以不能去接孩子。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

4. A) Mary will not be able to keep a dog in the building.
B) Mary should get rid of her pet as soon as possible.
C) Mary might as well send her dog to her relative.
D) Mary is not happy with the ban on pet animals.

4. W: Mary is going to get a little dog from one of her relatives.
M: Really? But I hear her apartment building is about to place a ban on pet animals.
Q: What does the man imply?

女：玛丽打算向一位亲戚要只小狗。
男：真的吗？但是我听说她的公寓楼将会明令禁止养宠物。
问：男士在暗示什么？

4.【预测】选项主语均为 Mary，且结合选项中的 will not be able to, should get rid of, might as well 等可推测，问题可能针对 Mary 应该做某事提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士说玛丽打算养只小狗。但男士说他听说玛丽所在的公寓楼将会禁止养宠物。由此可知，玛丽不能在公寓楼里养狗，A)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

5. A) He does not believe they are twin sisters.
B) The woman seems a bit hard of hearing.
C) Lisa and Gale are not very much alike.
D) The twins' voices are quite different.

细节推断

5. W: I can never tell whether it's Lisa or Gale on the phone. Their voices sound incredibly similar.
M: That's about the only thing they have in common for twins, believe it or not.
Q: What does the man mean?

女：我在电话上怎么也分辨不清丽莎和加尔。她们的声音简直太像了。
男：信不信由你，对这对双胞胎来说，那是她们两个唯一相同的地方。
问：男士是什么意思？

5.【预测】选项中出现 he，且结合选项中的 twin sisters, not very much alike, twins' voice 等可推测，问题可能针对男士对双胞胎姐妹的看法提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士说丽莎和加尔的声音非常像，男士则说那是这对双胞胎唯一相同的地方，言外之意是她们在其他方面都不像，C)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

6. A) The serious economic crisis in Britain.
B) A message from their business associates.
C) A package deal to be signed in November.
D) Their ability to deal with financial problems.

细节推断

6. W: Jay, what does the fax from our associates in Britain say?
M: They want to know if the economic crisis will affect our ability to carry out the deal we signed last November.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?

女：杰伊，我们英国的合伙人发的传真上说了什么？
男：他们想知道经济危机是否会影响我们完成去年十一月份签署的交易。
问：对话双方在谈论什么问题？

6.【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且概括性较强，可推测问题可能针对对话的主题提问。根据选项中的 economic, business, financial 等可知，对话围绕经济问题展开。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士问男士英国合伙人发来的传真的内容。男士说合伙人想知道经济危机是否会影响他们完成交易的能力。由此可知，对话双方在谈论的是来自英国的传真。B)最能概括对话内容，故为答案。

7. A) Cleaning the pants will take longer than usual.
B) The man will be charged extra for the service.
C) The man has to go to the main cleaning facility.
D) It is impossible to remove the stain completely.

同义转述

7. M: Do you think you'll be able to get this ink stain out of my pants?
W: It won't be a problem. But I need to send them over to our main cleaning facility. That's an extra day's time.
Q: What does the woman mean?

男：你觉得我裤子上的污渍是否能洗掉？
女：没问题。但是我得把裤子送到我们总店去清洗。需额外一天的时间。
问：女士的话是什么意思？

7.【预测】根据选项中的 cleaning the pants, be charged extra, go to the main cleaning facility, impossible to remove the stain 等可推测，问题可能针对男士裤子上的污渍的清理情况或费用等提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士说男士裤子上的污渍能洗掉，但是得送到总店去洗，所以需要额外一天的时间，言外之意是清洗裤子花的时间比平时长，A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

8. A) European markets.
B) Imported products.
C) Luxury goods.
D) A protest rally.

细节归纳

8. W: That looks like a protest rally. I wonder what they're protesting against.
M: That sign says they are against importing luxury goods from Europe. They seem to be getting so worked up about that.
Q: What are the speakers talking about?

女：那看起来像是个抗议集会。我在想他们在抗议什么。
男：标语上说他们在反对从欧洲进口奢侈品。他们看似非常生气。
问：对话双方在谈论什么？

8.【预测】选项均为名词性短语，既有表示具体的的事物，又有概括性的内容，表明问题可能针对对话中的细节或主题提问。听音时注意识别与选项有关的信息。
【解析】选 **D**)。女士说看似有一个抗议集会，只是不知道在抗议什么。男士说他们在抗议从欧洲进口奢侈品。由此可知，对话双方在谈论一个抗议集会。D)最能概括原文，故为答案。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) He talked to her on the phone.
B) He had a quarrel with Marsha.
C) He made a business trip.
D) He resolved a budget problem.

细节推断

10. A) She has developed some serious mental problem.
B) She may have to be fired for poor performance.
C) She supervises a number of important projects.
D) She is in charge of the firm's budget planning.

同义转述

11. A) Something unexpected happened at her home.
B) David promised to go on the trip in her place.
C) She failed to arrive at the airport on time.
D) She was not feeling herself on that day.

同义转述

12. A) He often fails to follow through on his projects.
B) He has been trying hard to cover for Marsha.
C) He is always finding fault with Marsha.
D) He frequently gets things mixed up.

细节再现

W: What is it, Bob? [9]You sounded pretty serious on the phone. Have we still got a budget problem?
M: I don't know. I hope not. The meeting's on Friday. But that's not what I want to talk to you about. Er… Close the door, will you? It's Marsha.
W: Marsha? What about her?
M: I am worried. I don't know what to do. [10]She is just not performing. We may have to let her go.
W: Fire her? She's been with us a long time, Bob. If she leaves, it will be a big loss to us. She's done really excellent work.
M: Yes, but lately, the last month or so in fact, there have been a lot of problems. She's changed. Not only did she have a tendency to be moody all the time, but she misses appointments, doesn't follow through on projects and doesn't seem to plan anything till the last minute.
W: Em… Did she ever explain why she didn't show up for the Danver Trip?
M: No, [11]she said she was sorry and that it wouldn't happen again. Something about her mixed up on the arrangement to get to the airport. Now whenever anybody mentions the subject to her, she just goes silent. I don't know. Thank goodness, David pulled her out as a whole on that one.
W: Yes, he did a really fine job, filling in for Marsha like that at the last minute.
M: [12]I don't think it was the first time he has to do that. If we knew all the facts, I think we'd found that he has been covering for Marsha on quite a few projects.

女：怎么了，鲍勃？[9]你在电话上听起来很严肃。我们还有预算问题吗？
男：我不知道。我希望没有。周五就要开会了。但是那不是我想要告诉你的事情。嗯……请把门关上，好吗？事实上，是关于玛莎。
女：玛莎？她怎么了？
男：我很担心。我不知道该怎么办。[10]她一直表现不佳，我们或许必须要开除她了。
女：开除她？鲍勃，她可是跟随我们很长时间了。如果她离开了，对我们来说是一个巨大的损失。她的工作非常出色。
男：是的。但是最近，确切地说是这一个月左右，出现了很多问题。她变了。她不仅总是容易喜怒无常，而且还经常爽约、不跟进项目、做事情没有计划，总是拖到最后一刻。
女：嗯……她有没有解释缺席丹佛之行的原因？
男：没有，[11]她说自己很抱歉，并且保证不会再发生同样的事情。是在她打算去机场的时候出现了一件事打乱了她的计划。现在不管谁在什么时候向她提到这个问题，她就会变得沉默。我不知道。谢天谢地，戴维在那次旅行中填补了她的空白。
女：是的，他的工作做得真的很好，在最后一刻顶替了玛莎。
男：[12]我觉得这不是他第一次那么做。如果我们知道所有的事实，我想我们会发现他一直在替玛莎跟进项目。

【主题预测】选项中的 budget problem, business trip 等表明，对话围绕公司展开。另外，根据 serious mental problem, be fired, supervises…, in charge of…, something unexpected, failed to, not feeling herself 等可推测，对话中可能提到某位员工的工作表现及工作职责等内容。

9. What did the man do before he came to see the woman?
【预测】选项主语均为 he，且结合选项中的 talked to, made a business trip, had a quarrel with, resolved 等可推测，问题可能针对男士之前做过什么提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。对话开头处，女士问男士怎么了，他在电话上听起来很严肃，并问是不是因为预算问题而苦恼。由此可推断，在女士来见男士前，男士给她打过电话，故答案为 A)。

10. What does the man say about Marsha?
【预测】选项主语均为 she，且结合选项中出现的 serious mental problem, be fired, poor performance, supervises, projects, in charge of 等可推测，问题可能针对某位女士出现的问题或工作情况提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话中，男士说他担心的是玛莎。她最近一直表现不佳，可能必须要开除她。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

11. How did Marsha explain why she didn't show up for the Danver Trip?
【预测】选项中出现 her 和 she，且结合选项中的 something unexpected, failed to, not feeling herself 等可推测，问题可能针对某位女士出现的问题提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中男士说玛莎并没有解释她为什么错过丹佛之旅，只是说自己很抱歉，是在她打算去机场的时候发生了一件事打乱了计划。由此可知，玛莎没能及时到达机场，所以错过丹佛之旅。故答案为 C)。

12. What does the man say about David?
【预测】选项主语均为 he，且结合选项中出现 fails to, trying hard to…, always finding fault with, frequently gets things mixed up 等可推测，问题可能针对某位男士做了什么提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话结尾处，男士说不知道戴维是不是经常替玛莎干活，如果知道真相，肯定会发现戴维一直以来在很多项目上都在帮玛莎。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Conversation Two

13. A) They are better sheltered from all the outside temptations.
B) They take an active part in more extracurricular activities.
C) They are usually more motivated to compete with their peers.
D) They have more opportunities to develop their leadership skills.

同义转述

14. A) Its students aim at managerial posts.
B) Its students are role models of women.
C) Its chief positions are held by women.
D) Its teaching staff consists of women only.

细节推断

M: You are the headmistress of the Oxford high school for girls. How many girls do you have here?
W: We have 650 girls.
M: In your experience, do girls do better academically and later professionally in single sex schools?
W: Yes, I think they do better academically. And you can measure that very crudely from examination results. [13]I also think they do better academically because they have more opportunities to take the leading role in discussions and in managerial responsibilities. [14]I think they see the role models of the chief positions of the school being held by women.
M: I wonder if you could say then in a few words what the advantages are for a girl at a single sex school.
W: Well, I think within the classroom, she is going to have full opportunity to express her own opinions. She isn't going to be

男：你是牛津女子高中的校长。你们学校有多少名女孩？
女：650 名。
男：以你的经验，在女子学校中，女孩在学业以及日后的职业中表现得更好吗？
女：是的，我认为她们在学业上做得更好。你可以通过考试成绩粗略地估算出来。[13]我认为她们在学业上做得更好还因为她们能在讨论中和管理职责中有更多机会担任领导角色。[14] 我认为她们看到了学校的主要岗位的领导都是女性。
男：我在想你是否能简单归纳一下女子学校中女孩子们所拥有的优势。
女：好的。我想，在课堂上，她会有充分的机会来表达自己的想法。她的发言不会被过分自信的年轻男士大声喝止。
男：你认为，特别是年轻人，在与异性交往时会经常喝止对

【主题预测】选项中的 students, teaching staff 等表明，对话的大背景是学校。再由选项中的 better sheltered, take an active part, more motivated, have more opportunities, isolated 等可推测，对话可能是关于学校中的某个群体所拥有的优势或劣势。

13. What does the woman say about the girls in her school?
【预测】选项主语均为 they，且结合选项中的 better sheltered, take an active part, more motivated, have more opportunities 等可推测，本题可能针对某些人的优势提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话中，女士说在女子学校的女孩子们有更多机会在讨论中和管理职责中担任领导角色，D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

14. What do we learn about the woman school?
【预测】由选项中的 students, teaching staff 可知，it 在此处指代某个教育机构。结合选项中的 aim at, held by, consists of 等可推测，本题针对该教育机构的基本情况提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中女士提到，在女子学校上学的女孩子会看到学校的主要岗位的领导都是女性。由此可知，该学校主要岗位的领导由女性担任，故答案为 C)。

15. What does the woman say about the girls' social life?

15. A) They have ample opportunities to meet the opposite sex.
B) They are more or less isolated from the outside world.
C) It is traditional but colourful.
D) It is under adequate control.

细节归纳

shouted down by overconfident young gentlemen.

M: Are teenagers in particular do you think shouted too much from the contact with the opposite sex? Does this cause difficulties when they find themselves in mixed groups?

W: Well, [15]I would like to find a parent who could shelter her girls from the opposite sex if they live in Oxford. They encounter boys all the time socially out of school and through debating societies and things like that, some school activities as well.

M: So, no disadvantages at all?

W: I don't think there are any disadvantages. I think that it is grossly overstated that one needs to have contact with the opposite sex right through the whole of life in the classroom and outside the classroom at their all ages.

方吗？当她们发现自己身处混合的团体中时，这会给她们造成困难吗？

女：恩……[15]我想在牛津找到能保护女儿远离异性的父母。她们总会在社会中遇到男孩，在校外，在讨论社团中，诸如此类，还有一些校园活动。

男：那么，就没有缺点吗？

女：我觉得没有任何缺点。我认为，一个人在课堂上、在课外、在所有的年龄阶段，整个一生都需要与异性接触的说法近于夸张。

【预测】A、B 项的主语均为 they，且结合选项中的 have ample opportunities, isolated from 等可推测，问题可能针对某些人拥有的优势或劣势提问。此外，C、D 项的主语均为 it，且出现 traditional, colourful, under adequate control，由此可推测，问题也可能针对某人对某事的态度进行提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。对话结尾处，女士说她想找到能保护女儿远离异性的父母，言外之意是找不到这样的父母，即女孩子们总是会与异性有所交往，不论是在学校外、在辩论社团中还是其他类似的团体和学校活动中。也就是说女孩子有大量的机会与异性交往。A)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) By speaking with the local agent.
B) By speaking in a deep, loud voice.
C) By making gestures at strategic points.
D) By invading the personal space of listeners.

细节再现

17. A) To promote sportsmanship among business owners.
B) To raise money for a forthcoming local sports event.
C) To encourage people to support local sports groups.
D) To show his family's contribution to the community.

细节再现

18. A) They would certainly appeal to his audience.
B) They are known to be the style of the sports world.
C) They are believed to communicate power and influence.
D) They represent the latest fashion in business circles.

细节再现

19. A) To create a warm personal atmosphere.
B) To cover up his own nervousness.
C) To allow the audience to better enjoy his slides.
D) To enhance the effect of background music.

细节再现

Larry arrived early for his speaking engagement. He positioned the table so that he could move close to the audience at strategic points in a speech. [16] He had read that speakers can be more persuasive if they invade the personal space of listeners, encouraging an emotional response. For the same reason, he placed the chairs close to each other, and raised the temperature to a slightly uncomfortable level. [17] The purpose of the speech was to encourage the audience of corporate executives and local business owners to support local sports groups. To enhance his credibility with the audience, Larry had brought some slides of his family attending sports events. One photo showed him at an award ceremony where he had been honored for his financial contribution to a local baseball team. Realizing that this particular audience would find his regional accent unattractive, Larry planned to speak with an accent that would be more acceptable to his audience.

[18] After reading a book on how to dress for success, he had purchased an expensive dark navy suit and golden tie. He chose colors and styles known to communicate power and influence. [19] Just before people began entering the hall, Larry dimmed the lights and turned up the sound system, which was playing soft music, hoping to create a warm personal atmosphere for the speech. He hoped that these added effects would encourage his audience to support local sports teams. He had also planned the content of his speech to focus on the teams with the best records, the ones that had won the most games in the last season.

拉里提前到了演讲地点。他放好桌子，以便在演讲到了关键时候能拉近与观众的距离。[16] 他曾经在书上看到过，如果演讲者在演讲时能渗透到听众的私人空间，演讲就会更具有说服力，激发听众的情感共鸣。因此，他把椅子紧密排列，并把房间温度调高到一个会让人稍感不适的程度。[17] 这次演讲的目的是鼓励公司管理者和当地企业老板支持当地的体育社团。为了提高可信度，拉里带来了一些他的家人参加体育赛事的幻灯片。其中有一张照片是他出席某个颁奖仪式时拍摄的，那个奖项是为了表彰他对当地棒球队的经济援助。拉里意识到自己的地方口音对于这批特殊观众可能没有吸引力，所以他打算用听众更容易接受的口音进行演讲。

[18] 在读了一本关于如何为成功而着装的书之后，他购买了一套昂贵的深蓝色西装和一条金色的领带。他选择了更容易传达权力和影响力的颜色和款式。[19] 就在观众开始入场之前，拉里调暗了灯光并打开了音响设备播放轻音乐，希望为演讲创造一种温暖的亲密氛围。他希望这些添加的效果可以促使听众支持当地体育团队。他还打算在演讲中着重介绍有着最佳纪录的体育团队，它们在上一赛季中赢得了绝大部分比赛的胜利。

【主题推测】选项中出现的 speaking，listeners，business，support，sports，audience 和 music 表明，本短文与演讲有关，可能涉及商业、运动和音乐等。

16. How can a speaker make himself more persuasive when delivering a speech?

【预测】选项均以 by 开头，且结合选项中的 speaking, listeners 等可推测，本题可能针对演讲中采用的方式提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文开头处指出，拉里曾经在书上看到过，如果演讲者在演讲时能渗透到听众的私人空间，演讲就会更具有说服力，激发听众的情感共鸣。D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

17. For what purpose was Larry going to make a speech?

【预测】选项均以 to 开头，且结合选项中出现 sportsmanship, sports event, local sports groups 等可推测，本题可能针对目的提问，且与当地体育团体或比赛有关。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，这次演讲的目的是鼓励公司管理者和当地企业老板支持当地的体育社团，C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

18. Why did Larry purchase an expensive navy suit and golden tie?

【预测】选项均以 they 开头，且结合选项中的 would, are believed to, represent 等可推测，本题可能针对某事物的作用提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，拉里在读了一本关于如何为成功而着装的书之后，购买了一套昂贵的深蓝色西装和一条金色的领带，西装和领带的颜色和款式更容易传达权力和影响力。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

19. Why did Larry dim the lights and turn up the sound system before people entered the hall?

【预测】选项均以 to 开头，表明本题可能针对某人做某事的目的提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文结尾处提到，就在观众开始入场之前，拉里调暗了灯光并打开了音响设备播放轻音乐，希望为演讲创造一种温暖的亲密氛围。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Passage Two

20. A) She was the first African-American slave to publish a book.
B) She was born about the time of the War of Independence.
C) She was the greatest female poet in Colonial America.
D) She was the first educated slave of John Wheatley's.

细节再现

21. A) Turn to the colonial governor for help.
B) Go through a scholarly examination.
C) Obtain consent from her owner.
D) Revise it a number of times.

细节再现

22. A) Religious scripts popular among slaves in America.
B) Literary works calling for the abolition of slavery.

[20] Phyllis Wheatley was a young African-American slave, who belonged to landowner John Wheatley in Colonial America. She was also a poet and the first African-American ever to publish a book. Her poems on various subjects, religious and moral, were printed in Boston in 1773, three years before the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Early slaves were generally denied education, but Wheatley was allowed by her owner to study poetry, Latin and the Bible. And by the time she reached her late teens, she had written enough poetry to put together a slender book of verse. Even so, publication was difficult. [21] The publisher, fearful of being cheated, forced her to submit to a scholarly examination by a board of educated

[20] 菲利斯·惠特利是一个年轻的非裔美国奴隶，属于美国殖民地的地主约翰·惠特利。她是一个诗人，也是第一个出书的非裔美国人。她的诗歌主题多样，有宗教的和道德的，于 1773 年在波士顿出版，也就是签署《独立宣言》的三年前。早期的奴隶一般都没有受教育的资格，但是惠特利的主人允许她学习诗歌、拉丁语和《圣经》。到十八九岁时，她就已经写了很多诗，够出一小本诗集了。但尽管如此，出版还是很困难的。[21] 由于害怕被骗，出版社强迫她接受了一次学术审查。审查小组的人员都受过教育，其中就包括殖民地总督。审查委员会问了惠特利许多问题，最后裁定她的文化水平足以写成这本书，直到这时，出版社才同意出版。惠特利也许是美利坚合众

【主题预测】选项中出现的 African-American slave，literary works 和 written 等词表明，本短文可能与美国殖民地、奴隶和文学作品有关。

20. What does the speaker say about Phyllis Wheatley?

【预测】选项主语均为 she，且结合选项中的 African-American，slave, publish a book, poet，educated 等可推测，本题可能针对某位非裔美国人女性奴隶的文学素养或受教育情况提问。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文开头处指出，菲利斯·惠特利是一个年轻的非裔美国奴隶，属于美国殖民地的地主约翰·惠特利。她是一个诗人，也是第一个出书的非裔美国人。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

21. What was Wheatley forced to do to get her book published?

【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，且结合选项中出现的 her，turn to…for help, obtain consent, go through, revise 等可推测，问题可能针对某位女性为做某事需要付出的努力提问。

C) A rich stock of manuscripts left by historical figures.
D) Lots of lost works written by African-American women.

同义转述

men, including the Colonial governor. The board of judges questioned Wheatley extensively and ruled that she was educated enough to have written the book. Only then was publication permitted. Wheatley may have been the first but she was not the only slave to write a book during the growing days of the Republic. Unfortunately, most of the early popular African-American writers have been all but forgotten in modern times until now. [22] A Cornell professor Henry Louis Gates recently studied a research project looking into 19th century African-American fiction and poetry. In the process, he uncovered numerous lost works, almost half of which were written by African-American women. In varied literary styles, the newly resurfaced manuscripts offered a rich stock of African-American culture, recreating among other things the early days of slavery and the importance of religion to the slaves.

国成长期间第一个、但却不是唯一一个写书的人。不幸的是，到现在大多数早期受欢迎的非裔美国作家都被遗忘了。[22] 康奈尔大学的亨利·路易斯·盖茨教授最近深入研究了 19 世纪的非裔美国小说和诗歌。在这个过程中，他发现了大量遗失的作品，其中有近一半是非裔美国女性所写。这些新近复出的手稿文体多样，为我们展示了丰富的非裔美国文化。与其他物品一样，它们再现了奴隶制的早期岁月和宗教对奴隶的重要性。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文中提到，由于害怕被骗，出版社强迫她接受一次学术审查。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

22. What did professor Henry Louis Gates uncover in the process of his research?

【预测】选项均为名词短语，且结合选项中的 religious scripts，literary works 和 manuscripts 等可推测，本题可能针对文学作品提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文结尾处指出，亨利·路易斯·盖茨教授最近深入研究了 19 世纪的非裔美国小说和诗歌，发现了大量遗失的作品，其中有近一半是非裔美国女性所写。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Three

23. A) It is a trait of generous character.
B) It is a reflection of self-esteem.
C) It is a sign of happiness and confidence.
D) It is an indicator of high intelligence.

同义转述

24. A) It was the essence of comedy.
B) It was something admirable.
C) It was self-defeating.
D) It was aggressive.

细节再现

25. A) It is a feature of a given culture.
B) It is a double-edged sword.
C) It is a result of both nature and nurture.
D) It is a unique gift of human beings.

细节再现

In today's personality stakes, nothing is more highly valued than a sense of humour. We seek it out in others and are proud to claim it in ourselves, perhaps even more than good looks or intelligence. [23] If someone has a great sense of humour, we reason, it means that they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life.

[24] This attitude would have surprised the ancient Greeks, who believed humour to be essentially aggressive. "And in fact, our admiration for the comically gifted is relatively new, and not very well-founded," says Rod Martin, a psychologist at the University of Western Ontario. Being funny isn't necessarily an indicator of good social skills and well-being, his research has shown — it may just as likely be a sign of personality flaws.

[25] He has found that humour is a double-edged sword. It can forge better relationships and help you cope with life, or it can be corrosive, eating away at self-esteem and irritating others. "It's a form of communication, like speech, and we all use it differently," says Martin. We use bonding humour to enhance our social connections — but we also may imply it as a way of excluding or rejecting an outsider.

Though humour is essentially social, how you use it says a lot about your sense of self. Those who use self-defeating humour, making fun of themselves for the enjoyment of others, tend to maintain that hostility toward themselves even when they are alone. Similarly, those who are able to view the world with amused tolerance are often equally forgiving of their own shortcomings.

在当今的性格评价中，没有什么比幽默感受到的重视更高了。我们在别人身上寻找幽默感，并以自己拥有幽默感为荣，也许甚至比美貌和智慧更引以为荣。[23] 如果有人很有幽默感，我们会推断这表示他们是快乐的、善于交际的，并且有健康的生活观。

[24] 这种看法可能会使古希腊人感到吃惊，他们认为幽默本质上是有侵略性的。"事实上，我们对幽默天赋的赞赏是最近才出现的，且理由并不是很充分，"西安大略大学的心理学家罗德·马丁说。幽默并不一定说明一个人善于交际。也不一定幸福，他的研究表示，它很可能也是性格弱点的表现。

[25] 他已经发现幽默是一把双刃剑。它可以构建更好的关系并帮助你应对生活，也可能具有讽刺意味，破坏自尊、激怒他人。"像演讲一样，它是一种交流形式，我们都用不同的方式使用它，"马丁说。我们使用相关幽默来加强我们的社会联系—— 但是我们也可以将其默认为一种排斥或拒绝外人的方式。

虽然幽默本质上是社会性的，但是你怎样使用它充分体现了你的自我认知。那些使用自我拆台式的幽默、自我取笑以娱乐他人的人，甚至在独处时也会对自己充满敌意。同样，那些能够以幽默容忍态度看待世界的人通常同样会原谅他们自己的缺点。

【主题预测】选项中出现的 trait，character，happiness，confidence，comedy 和 gift of human beings 表明，本短文与人的性格特点有关，可能涉及幸福、自信和幽默等。

23. How do people today view humour according to the speaker?

【预测】选项主语均为 it，且结合选项中的 trait, sign, reflection, indication 等可推测，本题可能针对某事物的本质提问。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文开头处指出，如果某人很有幽默感，我们就会认为这个人是快乐的、善于交际的，并且有健康的生活观。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

24. What did ancient Greeks think of humour?

【预测】选项主语均为 it，且结合选项中的 the essence, self-defeating, admirable, aggressive 等可推测，本题可能针对某人对某事物的看法提问。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文中提到，古希腊人认为幽默本质上是有侵略性的，D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

25. What has psychologist Rod Martin found about humour?

【预测】选项主语均为 it，且结合选项中的 feature, result, double-edged sword, unique gift 等可推测，本题可能针对某人对某事物的看法提问。

【解析】选 **B**)。短文结尾处提到，马丁发现幽默是一把双刃剑，可以构建更好的关系并帮助你应对生活，也可能具有讽刺意味，破坏自尊、激怒他人。B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Section C

It is important that we be mindful of the earth, the planet out of which we are born and by which we are nourished, guided, healed — the planet, however, which we have (26) abused to a considerable degree in these past two centuries of (27) industrial exploitation. This exploitation has reached such (28) extremes that presently it appears that some hundreds of thousands of species will be (29) extinguished before the end of the century.

In our times, human shrewdness has mastered the deep (30) mysteries of the earth at a level far beyond the capacities of earlier peoples. We can break the mountains apart; we can drain the rivers and flood the valleys. We can

地球，是生我们、养我们，给我们指引、抚平我们伤口的星球，我们必须保护好它，这非常重要。但是我们却在过去两百年的(27)工业开发中对它进行了过度(26)滥用。这种开发达到了如此(28)极端的程度以至于如今，到本世纪末，数十万种物种将(29)面临灭绝的境地。

现在，人类凭借其聪明才智已经掌握了地球更深层次的(30])奥秘，远远超过前人的能力范围。我们能够(31)劈开高山、抽干河流、灌满山谷。我们能够把最繁茂的森林变成一次性纸制品。我们能够铲除西部平原的大面积植被，将(32)有毒化学物品倒入土壤，直到土壤失去活力，被风吹散。我们能够用酸

26.【预测】空前的 have 和空后的 to 提示，所填词应为动词的过去分词形式。

27.【预测】空前的 in these past two centuries of 和空后的 exploitation 提示，所填词应为名词或形容词，做定语，修饰 exploitation。

28.【预测】空前的 such 提示，所填词应为名词。that 在此处引导结果状语从句。

29.【预测】空前的 will be 和空后的 before the end of the century 提示，所填词应为形容词或动词的分词形式，用来描述在本世纪末之前数以万计的物种的状态。

30.【预测】空前的 the deep 和空后的 of the earth 提示，所填词应为名词。

31.【预测】空前的 We can 和空后的 the great grass cover of the western plains 提示，所填词应为动词（词组）原形，在意义上能与 pour…

26.【答案】abused，意为"滥用"。

27.【答案】industrial，意为"工业的，产业的"。

28.【答案】extremes，意为"极端"。reach an extreme 意为"达到某种极端"。

29.【答案】extinguished，意为"灭绝的"。

30.【答案】mysteries，意为"奥秘，神秘"。

31.【答案】tear apart，意为"使……分裂"。

turn the most luxuriant forests into throwaway paper products. We can (31) tear apart the great grass cover of the western plains and pour (32) toxic chemicals into the soil until the soil is dead and blows away in the wind. We can pollute the air with acids, the rivers with sewage (污水), the seas with oil. We can invent computers (33) capable of processing ten million calculations per second. And why? To increase the volume and the speed with which we move natural resources through the consumer economy to the junk pile or the waste heap. Our managerial skills are measured by the competence (34) manifested in accelerating this process. If in these activities the physical features of the planet are damaged, if the environment is made inhospitable for (35) a multitude of living species, then so be it. We are, supposedly, creating a technological wonderworld.	性物质污染空气、用污水污染河流、用石油污染大海。我们(33)能发明每秒处理 1000 万次运算的计算机。但是为什么？就是为了更多、更快地通过消费者经济将自然资源送进废料堆。我们的管理能力是通过加速这个过程的能力来(34)体现与衡量的。如果在这些活动中，地球的物理特征遭到破坏，如果环境变得不适宜(35)多数生物生存，那么就让它这样吧。我们可能正在创造一个科技奇境。	chemicals 并列，暗含贬义。 32.【预测】空前的 pour 和空后的 chemicals 提示，所填词应为形容词或名词，做定语修饰 chemicals，并能导致“水土流失”这一结果。 33.【预测】空前的 We can invent computers 为主语+谓语+宾语结构，句子不缺少主干成分，空后的 processing ten million calculations per second 提示，所填词应为形容词或介词词组，可以连接后面的成分做后置定语修饰 computers。 34.【预测】空前的 the competence 和空后的 in accelerating this process 表明，所填词应为形容词或动词的过去分词，与其后内容一起做后置定语修饰 competence。 35.【预测】空前的 for 和空后的 living species 提示，所填词应为形容词或可以起修饰 living species 作用的短语。	32.【答案】toxic，意为“有毒的”。 33.【答案】capable of，意为“有……能力的”。 34.【答案】manifested，意为“证明，表明，显现”。 35.【答案】a multitude of，意为“大量的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章首先指出教育者们对学习英语的孩子的建议：学习英语这门第二种语言的孩子的家人在家里应只说英语，不说母语。随后作者对这种建议发表了自己的观点：具有误导性。并从孩子学习语言的能力以及对不懂英语或英语水平有限的家庭来说，只说英语的不可行性等方面论证自己的观点。	【词性归类】名　词：A) asset 资产，优点；D) equivalent 等价物，相等物；F) intentions 目的，意图；G) object 目标，物体 动　词：B) delayed 延迟；C) deviates 脱离；E) identified 鉴定，辨认；G) object 反对，拒绝；H) overwhelming 压倒，淹没；L) stems 起源于，来自；N) underlying 为……的基础；O) visualizing 想象，设想 形容词：B) delayed 延迟的，定时的；D) equivalent 相当的，对应的；E) identified 被识别的；H) overwhelming 压倒性的，势不可挡的；J) prevalent 流行的；N) underlying 潜在的，根本的 副　词：I) permanently 永久地；K) simultaneously 同时地；M) successively 相继地

Quite often, educators tell families of children who are learning English as a second language to speak only English, and not their native language, at home. Although these educators may have good (36) intentions, their advice to families is misguided, and it (37) stems from misunderstandings about the process of language acquisition. Educators may fear that children hearing two languages will become (38) permanently confused and thus their language development will be (39) delayed; this concern is not documented in the literature. Children are capable of learning more than one language, whether (40) simultaneously or *sequentially* (依次地). In fact, most children outside of the United States are expected to becoming bilingual or even, in many cases, multilingual. Globally, knowing more than one language is viewed as an (41) asset and even a necessity in many areas.

It is also of concern that the misguided advice that students should speak only English is given primarily to poor families with limited educational opportunities, not to wealthier families who have many educational advantages. Since children from poor families often are (42) identified as at-risk for academic failure, teachers believe that advising families to speak English only is appropriate. Teachers consider learning two languages to be too (43) overwhelming for children from poor families, believing that the children are already burdened by their home situations.

If families do not know English or have limited English skills themselves, how can they communicate in English? Advising non-English-speaking families to speak only English is (44) equivalent to telling them not to communicate with or interact with their children. Moreover, the (45) underlying message is that the family's native language is not important or valued.

教育者们经常要求有孩子正在学习英语这门第二种语言的家人在家里只说英语，不说母语。虽然这些教育者们的(36)意图是好的，但是他们对家庭的这种建议却有误导性。这种建议(37)源于对语言习得过程的误解。教育者们可能会担心孩子同时听到两种语言会(38)长期感到困惑，从而(39)耽搁他们的语言发展。这种担心在文献中并没有记载。孩子们具备学习一种以上语言的能力，不管是(40)同时学还是依次学。事实上，美国之外其他国家的大多数孩子都被希望能说双语，甚至，在许多情况下，能说多种语言。从全球来看，掌握多种语言被视为一种(41)资产，甚至在很多领域，被视为是必需的。

另一个令人担心的事情是，学生应该只讲英语这种具有误导性的建议主要是向教育机会有限的贫穷家庭提出的，而不是向有着很多教育优势的较富有家庭提出的。因为来自贫穷家庭的孩子经常(42)被认为有学术失败的风险，所以教师们相信建议这样的家庭只说英语是正确的。教师们认为学习两种语言会让来自贫穷家庭的孩子(43)难以应对，因为他们相信这些孩子已经为家庭情况所累。

如果家人们本身不懂英语或英语水平有限，他们怎么能用英语交流呢？建议不会说英语的家人只说英语就(44)相当于是告诉他们不要与孩子交流或互动。并且，这种建议(45)潜在的信息就是他们的母语不重要或不受到重视。

36.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的形容词 good 提示，所填词应为名词。although 引导让步状语从句，根据主句中的 misguided 可知，此处应首先对教育者们的建议进行肯定。F) intentions“意图，目的”用在句中能使句意通顺，故为答案。

37.【解析】选 **L**)。空格所在句缺少谓语，且结合前后文时态以及单数主语 it 可知，所填词应为动词的第三人称单数形式。空后的 from 提示，所填词也应能与其构成合理搭配，选项中符合要求的有 C) deviates 和 L) stems。deviate from 意为“偏离；脱离”；stem from 意为“来自于；源于”。很明显，L) stems“起源于”更符合句意，故为答案。

38.【解析】选 **I**)。所填词位于系动词 become 和形容词 confused 之间，应为修饰 confused 的副词。选项中符合要求的有 I) permanently，K) simultaneously 和 M) successively。很明显，I) permanently“永久地”更符合句意，故为答案。

39.【解析】选 **B**)。空前系动词 be 提示，所填词可能为动词的分词形式或系动词。前文指出，教育者们认为孩子同时学习两种语言会长期感到困惑，由此不难得知，这种现象造成的影响应是负面的，即对他们的语言发展不利。B) delayed“延迟”符合句意，故为答案。

40.【解析】选 **K**)。whether…or…连接并列的成分，or 后的副词 sequentially 提示，所填词也应为副词。sequentially 表示“依次地”，由此不难推断，所填词应与其对应，表示“同时地”，故答案为 K) simultaneously。

41.【解析】选 **A**)。空前的不定冠词 an 提示，所填词应为以元音音素开头的名词。选项中的名词均符合这一要求，但只有 A) asset“资产”最能符合句意，与空后的 necessity 对应，故为答案。

42.【解析】选 **E**)。空前的系动词 are 以及空后的介词 as 提示，所填词应为动词的分词形式，且能构成 be…as…搭配。选项中符合要求的为 E) identified，be identified as…意为“被认为是……”。

43.【解析】选 **H**)。空前的系动词 be 和副词 too 提示，所填词应为形容词。前一句指出，教育者们认为来自贫穷家庭的孩子有学术失败的风险，由此不难推断，他们认为同时学两种语言对这些孩子来说太难了。H) overwhelming“压倒性的”符合句意，故为答案。

44.【解析】选 **D**)。空前的系动词 is 和空后的介词 to 提示，所填词应为形容词，且能构成 be…to…搭配。选项中符合要求的为 D) equivalent“相当的”，be equivalent to 意为“相当于”。

45.【解析】选 **N**)。空前的定冠词 the 和空后的名词 message 提示，所填词应为形容词。that 后的从句指出“母语不重要或不被重视”，而这是根据教育者们建议家人们在家只说英语，不说母语得出的结论。很明显该结论是隐藏在教育者们的建议背后的，N) underlying“潜在的”符合句意，故为答案。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章首先从音乐的角度对困难的作用进行了说明，指出困难可以让我们变得更有创造力，接着从诗歌、文学创作的角度对困难的作用进行了说明，指出我们的大脑应对困难的能力比我们想象的要好。

A 段通过杰克·怀特的事例引出本文要讨论的话题：易用性对艺术创作不利，即困难有利于激发创造力。

B～C 段指出披头士乐队无法承担在美国使用先进的技术录制唱片，而选择使用老式的录音设备。所以马丁和他的团队不得不利用自己的每一分创造力来解决乐队提出的难题，并最终制作出了许多音乐效果极佳的歌曲。由此证明困难对艺术创作有利。

D～F 段首先指出一种现象：诗歌比赛中递交上来的诗歌越来越长，有的甚至达到七八十页，但内容却很乏味。随后泰德·休斯对这种现象进行了分析：诗歌的作者都是在电脑上进行组稿，没有遇到手写时的阻碍，所以写出的诗歌不着边际。这从反面说明，困难对于诗歌创作的重要性。

G～I 段首先总结前文，指出适用于诗人和音乐家的规律同样也适用于我们的日常生活。随后通过对幸福与自由、幸福与金钱之间的关系进行论证说明，不经任何困难得到的自由并不一定会使人感到幸福；越富有的人拥有的选择越多，他们也会因为选择过多而感受不到幸福。

J～K 段首先通过社交网站 Twitter 和音乐服务网站 This Is My Jam 设置一定的困难（将帖子字数限制在 140 词之内；一周只能推荐一首歌曲）而受到用户的欢迎这一事例证明困难的确会带来好处。随后对全文作出总结：恰到好处的困难是有益的，成功的最佳途径是阻力更多的道路。

The Uses of Difficulty

The brain likes a challenge — and putting a few obstacles in its way may well boost its creativity.

A) Jack White, the former frontman of the White Stripes and an influential figure among fellow musicians, likes to make things difficult for himself. He uses cheap guitars that won't stay in shape or in tune. [50]When performing, he positions his instruments in a way that is ***deliberately inconvenient***, so that switching from guitar to organ mid-song involves a mad dash across the stage. Why? Because he's on the run from what he describes as a disease that preys on every artist: "ease of use". When ***making music*** gets too easy, says White, it becomes harder to make it sing.

B) It's an odd thought. Why would anyone make their work more difficult than it already is? Yet we know that difficulty can pay unexpected dividends. In 1966, soon after the Beatles had finished work on "Rubber Soul", Paul McCartney looked into the possibility of going to America to record their next album. The equipment in American studios was more advanced than anything in Britain, which had led the Beatles' great rivals, the Rolling Stones, to make their latest album, "Aftermath", in Los Angeles. McCartney found that *EMI's* (百代唱片) contractual clauses made it prohibitively expensive to follow suit, and the Beatles had to make do with the primitive technology of Abbey Road.

C) Lucky for us. Over the next two years they made their most groundbreaking work, turning the recording studio into a magical instrument of its own. [47]Precisely because they were working with ***old-fashioned machines***, George Martin and his team of engineers were forced to apply every ounce of their creativity to solve the problems posed to them by Lennon and McCartney. Songs like "Tomorrow Never Knows", "Strawberry Fields Forever", and "A Day in the Life" featured revolutionary ***sound effects*** that dazzled and mystified Martin's American counterparts.

D) Sometimes it's only when a difficulty is removed that we realise that it was doing for us. For more than two decades, starting in the 1960s, the poet ***Ted Hughes*** sat on the judging panel of an annual ***poetry competition*** for British schoolchildren. During the 1980s he noticed an increasing number of long poems among the submissions, with some running to 70 or 80 pages. These poems were verbally inventive and fluent, but also "strangely boring". [52]After making inquiries Hughes discovered that they were being ***composed on computers***, then just finding their way into British homes.

E) You might have thought any tool which enables a writer to get words on to the page would be an advantage. But there may be a cost to such facility. In an interview with the *Paris Review* Hughes speculated that when a person puts pen to paper, "you meet the terrible resistance of what happened your first year at it, when you couldn't write at all". As the brain attempts to force the unsteady hand to do its bidding, the tension between the two results in a more compressed, psychologically denser expression. Remove that resistance and you are more likely to produce a 70-page *ramble* (不着边际的长篇大论).

F) Our brains respond better to difficulty than we imagine. [49]In schools, teachers and pupils alike often ***assume*** that if a concept has been ***easy to learn***, then the ***lesson*** has been successful. But numerous studies have now found that when classroom material is made harder to absorb, pupils retain more of it over the long term, and understand it on a deeper level.

G) [46]As a ***poet***, Ted Hughes had an acute sensitivity to the way in which constraints on self-expression, like the disciplines of metre and *rhyme* (韵律), ***spur*** creative thought. What applies to poets and musicians also applies to our daily lives. [51]We tend to *equate* (等同) ***happiness*** with ***freedom***, but, as the psychotherapist and writer Adam Phillips has observed, without obstacles to our desires it's harder to know what we want, or where we're heading. He tells the story of a patient, a first-time mother who complained that her young son was always clinging to her, wrapping himself around her legs wherever she went. She never had a moment to herself, she said, because her son was "always in the way". When Phillips asked her where she would go if he wasn't in the way, she replied cheerfully, "Oh, I wouldn't know where I was!"

H) Take another common obstacle: lack of money. [48]People often assume that ***more money*** will make them ***happier***. But economists who study the relationship between ***money*** and ***happiness*** have consistently found that, above a certain income, the two do not reliably correlate. Despite the ease with which the rich can acquire almost anything they desire, they are just as likely to be unhappy as the middle classes. In this regard at least, F. Scott Fitzgerald was wrong.

I) Indeed, ease of acquisition is the problem. The novelist Edward St Aubyn has a narrator remark of the very rich that, "not having to consider affordability, their desires rambled on like unstoppable bores, *relentless* (持续不断的) and *whimsical* (反复无常的) at the same time." When [54]Boston College, a private research university, wanted a better feel for its potential donors, it asked the psychologist Robert Kenny to investigate the mindset of the super-rich. He surveyed 165 households, most of which had a net worth of $25m or more. He found that many of his subjects were ***confused by the infinite options*** their money presented them with. They found it hard to know what to want, creating a kind of existential bafflement. One of them put it like this: "You know, Bob, you can just buy so much stuff, and when you get to the point where you can just buy so much stuff, now what are you going to do?"

J) The internet makes information billionaires out of all of us, and the architects of our online experiences are catching on to the need to make things creatively difficult. [55]Twitter's huge success is rooted in the simple but profound insight that in a medium with infinite space for self-expression, the most interesting thing we can do is ***restrict*** ourselves to ***140 characters***. The music service This Is My Jam helps people navigate the tens of millions of tracks now available instantly via Spotify and iTunes. Users pick their favourite song of the week to share with others. They only get to choose one. The service was only launched this year, but by the end of September 650,000 jams had been chosen. Its co-founder Matt Ogle explains its *raisond'être* (存在的理由) like this: "In an age of endless choice, we were missing a way to say: 'This. This is the one you should listen to."

K) Today's world offers more opportunity than ever to follow the advice of the Walker Brothers and make it easy on ourselves. Compared with a hundred years ago, our lives are less tightly bound by social norms and physical constraints. Technology has cut out much of life's donkeywork, and we have more freedoms than ever: we can wear what we like and communicate with hundreds of friends at once at the click of a mouse. Obstacles are everywhere disappearing. [53]Few of us wish to turn the clock back, but perhaps we need to remind ourselves how useful ***the right obstacles*** can be. Sometimes, the best route to ***fulfillment*** is the path of more resistance.

同义转述

46. The rigorous requirements placed on the writing of poetry ***stimulate the poet's creativity***.

【译文】对诗歌创作的严格要求会激发诗人的创造力。

【定位】关键词为 stimulate the poet's creativity。

【解析】选 **G**)。G)段第一句指出，作为诗人，泰德·休斯对哪种自我表达的限制，如节拍和韵律的要求，会激发创造性思维有着敏锐的洞察力。题目中是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源为 G)段。

细节归纳

47. With creativity, even ***old-fashioned instruments*** may produce spectacular ***sound effects***.

【译文】如果有创造力，即使老式的设备也会产生惊人的音乐效果。

【定位】关键词为 old-fashioned instruments, sound effects。

【解析】选 **C**)。C)段第三、四句指出，乔治·马丁和他的团队正是因为使用了老式机器，才被迫利用自己每一分创造力来解决难题，从而制作出了一些具有创新性音乐效果的特色歌曲。题目是对这两句话的概括，故本题来源是 C)段。

同义转述

48. ***More money*** does not necessarily bring ***greater happiness***.

【译文】更多的金钱并不一定会带来更大的幸福。

【定位】关键词为 more money，greater happiness。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段第二句首先指出人们普遍持有的一种观点：更多的金钱会使自己更幸福。第三句通过经济学家的研究驳斥了这一观点，即当收入超过一定水平之后，金钱和幸福之间并不一定相关。题目是对第三句的同义转述，故本题来源是 H)段。

细节归纳

49. It is a false ***assumption*** that ***lessons*** should be made ***easier to learn***.

【译文】课程应该简单易学这种假设是错误的。

【定位】关键词为 assumption, lessons, easier to learn。

【解析】选 **F**)。F)段第二句指出，在学校里，老师和学生经常认为如果一个概念简单易学，那么这堂课就是成功的。第三句对这种观点进行了反驳。题目是对这两句话的概括，故本题来源是 F)段。

同义转述

50. ***Obstacles deliberately*** placed in the ***creation of music*** contribute to its success.

【译文】在音乐创作过程中故意设置阻碍有利于它的成功。

【定位】关键词为 obstacles deliberately, creation of music。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段第三句指出，表演时，杰克·怀特会故意把乐器放在不方便操作的位置。最后一句解释了原因：如果使音乐制作变得太简单，那么音乐就很难出彩。也就是说要想使音乐出彩，就要使音乐在制作过程中变得困难。the creation of music 对应 making music。故本题来源是 A)段。

细节推断

51. Those who enjoy total ***freedom*** may not find themselves ***happy***.

【译文】那些完全自由的人可能并不觉得自己幸福。

【定位】关键词为 freedom, happy。

【解析】选 **G**)。G)段第三句首先指出人们普遍持有的一种观点：幸福等同于自由，随后指出菲利普斯的观点：如果没有阻碍，我们很难知道自己想要什么或者目标是什么。也就是说有了自由并不等于有了幸福。题目是根据该句话做出的推断，故本题来源是 G)段。

同义转述

52. ***Ted Hughes*** discovered many long poems submitted for ***poetry competition*** were ***composed on computers***.

【译文】泰德·休斯发现，许多递交上来参加诗歌比赛的长诗都是在电脑上创作的。

【定位】关键词为 Ted Hughes, Poetry competition, composed on computers。

【解析】选 **D**)。D)段最后一句指出，在询问过后，休斯发现很多长诗都是在电脑上创作的。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 D)段。

细节归纳

53. Maybe we need to bear in mind that ***the right obstacles*** help lead us to greater ***achievements***.

【译文】或许我们应该记住恰到好处的阻碍会帮助我们取得更大的成就。

【定位】关键词为 the right obstacles, achieuements。

【解析】选 **K**)。K)段最后两句指出，没有人希望时光会倒流，但是或许我们应该提醒自己恰到好处的阻碍会多么有用。有时成功的最佳途径是充满更多阻力的道路。题目是对这两句话的概括，故本题来源是 K)段。

同义转述

54. An investigation found that many of the ***super-rich*** were ***baffled by the infinite choices*** their money made available.

【译文】调查发现，很多超富人因为金钱所提供的无限选择感到迷茫。

【定位】关键词为 super-rich, baffled by the infinite choices。

【解析】选 **I**)。I)段第四、五句指出，肯尼调查 165 个超富家庭时发现，很多研究对象都受到金钱带给他们的无限选择的困扰。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 I)段。

同义转述

55. One free social networking website turned out to be successful because it ***limited*** each posting to ***one hundred and forty characters***.

【译文】一个免费社交网站获得了成功，因为它将每个帖子的词数限制在 140 个。

【定位】关键词为 limited, one hundred and forty characters。

【解析】选 **J**)。J)段第二句指出，推特的巨大成功在于其简单而又深刻的洞察力，它意识到在一个有着无限自我表达空间的媒介中，我们所能做的最有趣的的事情是用 140 个词来限制自己。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 J)段。

【参考译文】

困难的运用

大脑喜欢挑战——在其道路上设置一些障碍可激发它的创造力。

[A] 杰克·怀特是白色条纹乐队的前主唱，在音乐界是一位很有影响力的人物，他就喜欢为难自己。他常使用廉价的吉他，经常会变形或走音。[50]表演时，他会把乐器故意放在不方便操作的位置，这样的话他在曲中从吉他转换到风琴时就需要快速地从舞台一边冲到另一边。这是为什么？因为他在摆脱一种他称之为“易用性”的疾病，这种疾病吞噬着每一位艺术家。怀特说，如果使音乐制作变得太简单，那么音乐就很难出彩。

[B] 这是个怪异的想法。为什么会有人把本来就已经很困难的工作变得更加困难呢？然而，我们知道困难能带来意想不到的回报。1966 年，披头士乐队完成“橡皮灵魂”的工作后不久，保罗·麦卡特尼就开始调查去美国录制下一张专辑的可能性。美国录音室的设备比英国要高级得多，已经吸引了披头士乐队最大的对手——滚石乐队在洛杉矶录制了他们最新的唱片“余波”。麦卡特尼认为百代唱片的合同条款费用高得让人望而却步，所以披头士乐队只好凑合使用艾比路录音室的原始技术。

[C]对我们来说这是一件幸事。在接下来的两年中，他们做出了极具开创性的工作，把录音室变成了它自己的神奇乐器。[47]正是因为用老式机器工作，乔治·马丁和他的机械师队伍就被迫利用自己的每一分创造力来解决列侬和麦卡特尼给他们提出的难题。像《明天从未知道》、《永远的草莓地》和《生命中的一天》这样的歌曲都展现出创新性的音效，这使得马丁的美国同行们惊叹不已。

[D]有时，只有当困难得到解决之后我们才意识到它为我们做了什么。从 20 世纪 60 年代起的 20 多年中，泰德·休斯一直坐在英国中小学生年度诗歌比赛的评委席上。在 20 世纪 80 年代，他注意到在递交上来的诗歌中，长诗的数量越来越多，有些能达到七八十页。这些诗歌语言别出心裁，也朗朗上口，但同时也是“异常地乏味”。[52]询问过后，休斯发现这些诗歌都是学生们在电脑上写的，然后流入英国家庭。

[E]你可能会认为能使一个作者将文字转换到页面上的所有工具都会是一个优势。但是这种便捷或许需要付出代价。在一次《巴黎评论》进行的采访中，休斯指出，当一个人把笔落在纸上开始创作时，“你会遇到来自第一年创作时就遇到的可怕阻力，那时你根本无法写下任何东西。”当大脑尝试强迫这只颤抖的手来接受它的命令时，两者之间的紧张会产生一种更为紧密的、心理上更为浓厚的表达方式。去除这种阻力，你更有可能会写出 70 页不着边际的长篇大论。

[F]我们的大脑处理困难比我们想象得更好。[49]在学校里，老师和学生们都经常认为，如果一个概念易学，那么这堂课就是成功的。但是现在，不计其数的研究发现，课堂材料更难理解时，从长远来看，学生们记得就越多，理解得也越深。

[G] [46]作为诗人，泰德·休斯对哪种自我表达的限制，如节拍和韵律的要求，会激发创造性思维有着独到的见解。适用于诗人和音乐家的同样也适用于日常生活中。[51]我们往往会把幸福与自由等同起来，但作为心理治疗医师和作家的亚当·菲利普斯观察到，如果我们实现愿望的过程中没有障碍，那么我们很难知道我们想要什么，或者我们的目标是什么。他讲了一个病人的故事。这个病人初为人母，抱怨自己幼小的儿子总是粘着她，不管她去哪里，他都会缠绕在她的两腿上。她说，从没有一分钟是属于自己的，因为儿子 “总是碍手碍脚的”。当菲利普斯问她如果儿子不碍手碍脚，她想去哪里时，她兴奋地回答说，“噢，我不知道自己会在哪里！”

[H]再说另一个常见的阻碍：缺钱。[48]人们经常认为钱越多，自己会越快乐。但是研究金钱和幸福关系的经济学家们不断发现，超过一定的收入后，这两者之间并不总是相关。尽管有钱人可以更容易获取几乎他们想要的任何东西，他们和中产阶级一样有可能不高兴。至少就这点而言，弗朗西斯·斯科特·菲茨杰拉德是错的。

[I]确实，容易获取是个问题。小说家爱德华·圣·奥宾对富人有这样一段叙述，“因为不用考虑是否买得起，富人的愿望就像是停不下来的激潮，永远那样持续不断，反复无常。”[54]波士顿学院，一所私立研究型大学，想为其潜在的捐赠人提供一种更好的感觉，它要求心理学家罗伯特·肯尼调查超富人的心态。他调查了 165 个家庭，大多数的净资产都有 2500 万美元或更多。他发现，很多研究对象都受到金钱带给他们的无限选择的困扰。他们发现要知道自己想要什么很难，这就给他们带来一种存在的困惑感。其中一个人这样说道：“你知道，鲍勃，你可以买下这么多东西，当你达到能买下这么多东西的程度时，现在你要做什么？”

[J]网络使我们所有人成为信息的亿万富翁，我们的在线体验建筑师意识到使事情变得有创造性的困难的需要。[55]推特的巨大成功在于简单而又深刻的洞察力，它意识到在一个有着无限自我表达空间的媒介中，我们所能做的最有趣的事情是用 140 个词来限制自己。音乐分享网站 This Is My Jam 帮助人们不断通过 Spotify 和 iTunes 立刻获得数百万条音乐。用户挑选他们喜欢的本周歌曲来与他人分享。他们只能选择一首歌。这种服务是今年才推出的，但是到 9 月底，就有 65 万首歌曲被选了出来。联合创始人马特·奥格尔这样解释了它存在的理由：“在有无限选择的时代，我们怀念一种说法：‘这首，这首歌你应该听听。’”

[K]今天的世界比以往任何时候都能提供更多的机会。让我们听取沃克兄弟的建议，并使它们在自己身上轻易实现。与 100 年前相比，我们的生活受社会规范和物理身体的限制少多了。科技已经减少了很多生活中的苦差事，我们比以往有更多的自由；我们可以穿自己喜欢的衣服，可以点击一下鼠标就同时和上百位朋友聊天。各处的阻碍都在慢慢消失。[53]我们没人希望时光倒流，但是或许我们需要提醒自己，恰到好处的阻碍是多么有用。有时，成功的最佳途径是充满更多阻力的道路。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。主要讲述个人发展计划（IDP）对于帮助指导科学家就业具有重要意义，指出制定个人发展计划的重要作用及其应用，并指出其未来的发展前景。

第 1 段首先指出现在的博士科技人员经常在学术界之外的领域工作，随后分析了原因，并指出目前培训科技人员的方式与他们的工作机会之间有很大差距，急需填补。最后指出填补差距的一个关键步骤：制定个人发展计划，从而引出主题。

1 There was a time not long ago when new science Ph.D.s in the United Stated were expected to pursue a career path in academia (学术界). [56]But today, most graduates end up working outside academia, not only in industry but also in careers such as science policy, communications, and patent law. Partly this is a result of how bleak the academic job market is, but there's also a rising awareness of career options that Ph.D. scientists haven't trained for directly — but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience. [57]Still, there's a huge disconnect between the way we currently train scientists and the actual employment opportunities available for them, and an urgent need for dramatic improvements in training programs to help close the gap. One critical step that could help to drive change would be to require Ph.D. students and postdoctoral scientists to follow an individual development plan (IDP).

第 2 段指出很多机构团体都开始要求自己的博士后研究人员制定个人发展计划。

2 [58]In 2002, the U.S. Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology recommended that every postdoctoral researcher put together an IDP in consultation with an adviser. Since then, several academic institutions have begun to require IDPs for postdocs. And in June, the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH) Biomedical Research Workforce Working Group recommended that the NIH require IDPs for the approximately 32,000 postdoctoral researchers they support. Other funding agencies, public and private, are moving in a similar direction.

第3段指出政府部门和私营部门一直通过个人发展计划来帮助员工和组织完成自己的目标。

3 [59]IDPs have long been used by government agencies and the private sector to achieve specific goals for the employee and the organization. The aim is to ensure that employees have an explicit tool to help them understand their own abilities and aspirations, determine career possibilities, and set (usually short-term) goals. In

同义转述

56. What do we learn about new science Ph.D.s in the United States today?(关于如今美国的新理科博士，我们知道些什么？)
A) They lack the skills and expertise needed for their jobs.(他们缺少工作所需的技术和专业知识。)
B) They can choose from a wider range of well-paying jobs.(他们有更多报酬好的工作可以选择。)
C) They often have to seek jobs outside the academic circle.(他们经常在学术界外的领域找工作。)
D) They are regarded as the nation's driving force of change.(他们被认为是国家变化中的推动力量。)
【定位】根据题干中的 new science Ph.D.s in the United States，today 定位到第一段第二句。
【解析】选 C)。该句指出，如今，大多数毕业生最终都从事了学术界之外的工作。结合第一句可知，这里的 graduates 指的就是 new science Ph.D.s，C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

57. What does the author say about America's Ph.D. training?(关于美国的博士培训，作者说了什么？)
A) It should be improved to better suit the job market.(它应该得到改进，从而更适合工作市场。)
B) It is closely linked to future career requirements.(它与未来职业要求密切相关。)
C) It should be re-oriented to careers outside academia.(它应该重新进行定位以适应学术界之外的职业。)
D) It includes a great variety of practical courses.(它包括大量的实践课程。)
【定位】根据题干中的 Ph.D. training 定位到第一段倒数第二句。
【解析】选 A)。该句指出，我们目前培训科技人员的方式与他们可得到的实际工作机会之间存在很大的差距，因此急需培训项目上的极大改进来填补这一差距。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

58. What was recommended for Ph.D.s and postdoctoral researchers?(博士生和博士后研究人员被给予了什么建议？)
A) They meet the urgent needs of the corporate world.(他们应该满足公司的迫切需要。)
B) A long-term career goal be set as early as possible.(尽早制定长期职业目标。)
C) An IDP be made in consultation with an adviser.(在咨询顾问后制定个人发展计划。)
D) They acquire an explicit tool to help obtain jobs.(他们应该学到一个能够帮助自己获得工作的明确方法。)
【定位】根据题干中的 recommended, postdoctoral researchers 定位到第二段第一句。
【解析】选 C)。该句指出，美国实验生物学学会联合会建议，每位博士后研究人员在咨询顾问之后，整理出一份个人发展计划。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

59. Government agencies and the private sector often use IDPs to _____.(政府部门和私营部门经常利用个人发展计划来_____。)
A) bring into full play the skills and expertise of their postdoctoral researchers(使他们的博士后研究人员的技术和专业知识得到充分发挥)
B) help employees make the best use of their abilities to achieve their career goals.(帮助雇员最大化地利用自己的能力来完成职业目标)

第 4 段具体介绍网站应用 myIDP 内容以及作用。

第 5 段指出 IDP 还不能完全满足受训者的需要，还应该融入更大的职业发展规划中。

science, graduate students and new Ph.D. scientists can use an IDP to identify and navigate an effective career path.

4 A new Web application for this purpose, called myIDP, has become available this week. [60]It's designed to guide early-career scientists through a confidential, rigorous process of introspection (内省) to create a customized career plan. Guided by expert knowledge from a panel of science-focused career advisers, each trainee's self-assessment is used to rank a set of career trajectories (轨迹). After the user has identified a long-term career goal, myIDP walks her or him through the process of setting short-term goals directed toward accumulating new skills and experiences important for that career choice.

5 Although surveys reveal the IDP process to be useful, trainees report a need for additional resources to help them identify a long-term career path and complete an IDP. Thus, myIDP will be most effective when it's embedded in larger career-development efforts. For example, universities could incorporate IDPs into their graduate curricula to help students discuss, plan, prepare for, and achieve their long-term goals.

同义转述

C) place employees in the most appropriate positions (把雇员放在最合适的职位上)
D) hire the most suitable candidates to work for them (雇用最合适的人来为他们工作)
【定位】根据题干中的 Government agencies，the private sector 定位到第三段第一句。
【解析】选 **B**)。该句指出，政府机构和私立部门长期以来一直利用个人发展计划来帮助雇员和机构达到特定目标。第二句指出这种做法的目的：确保雇员有一个明确的方法帮助他们了解自己的能力和志向，判断职业发展可能性以及设定（通常是短期的）目标。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

60. What do we know about myIDP?(关于 myIDP，我们知道些什么？)
A) It is an effective tool of self-assessment and introspection for better career plans. (它是通过自我评估和自我反省以获得更好的职业规划的一种有效方法。)
B) It enables people to look into various possibilities and choose the career they love. (它能让人们考虑各种发展前景，并选择他们喜爱的职业。)
C) It promises a long-term career path. (它能保证一条长期的职业道路。)
D) It is part of the graduate curricula. (它是毕业课程的一部分。)
【定位】根据题干中的 myIDP 定位到第四段。
【解析】选 **A**)。该段第二句指出，myIDP 的目的是指导处于事业早期的科技人员们通过私密的、严格的内省过程来制定一份量身定制的职业计划。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. Partly **this is a result** of how bleak the academic job market is, but **there's** also a rising **awareness** of career options that Ph.D. scientists haven't trained for directly — but for which they have useful knowledge, skills, and experience.(第 1 段第 3 句)
【分析】并列复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。本句由 but 连接的两个并列分句构成；第 1 个分句中，how 引导宾语从句；第 2 个分句中 that 和 which 分别引导定语从句，修饰 career options，这两个定语从句由 not…but…连接。

2. Still, **there's** a huge **disconnect** between the way we currently train scientists and the actual employment opportunities available for them, **and** an urgent **need for** dramatic improvements in training programs to help close the gap.(第 1 段第 4 句)
【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。a huge disconnect and an urgent need 并列做句子主语；we currently train…为修饰 the way 的定语从句；available for them 做后置定语，修饰 opportunities。

【参考译文】

不久之前有段时期，人们期望美国的新理科博士们能走学术职业道路。[56]但是今天，大多数毕业生最终都从事了学术界之外的工作，有在工业中工作的，也有在科技政策、通讯和专利法领域中工作的。造成这一结果的部分原因是学术工作市场非常不景气，然而人们也越来越意识到这是因为理科博士没有直接接受过有关职业选择的培训——虽然说这些理科生在这些职业中也具备有用的知识、技能和经验。[57]但是，我们目前培训科技人员的方式与他们真正能得到的实际工作机会之间存在很大的差距，因此急需培训项目上的极大改进来填补这一差距。能够促进改变一个关键的步骤就是要求博士生和博士后科技人员遵循个人发展计划。

[58]2002 年，美国实验生物学学会联合会建议，每位博士后研究人员在咨询顾问之后，整理出一份个人发展计划。从那以后，有些学术机构开始要求博士后做出个人发展计划。六月，美国国家卫生研究院的生物医学研究工作小组建议，美国国家卫生研究院要求其所支持的大约 3.2 万名博士后研究人员制定个人发展计划。其他资金资助机构，不论是公立的还是私立的，也在朝着类似的方向发展。

[59]政府机构和私立部门长期以来一直利用个人发展计划来帮助雇员和机构达到特定目标。目的就是确保雇员有一个明确的方法帮助他们了解自己的能力和志向，判断职业发展前景以及设定（通常是短期的）目标。在科学领域，毕业生和新博士科技人员可以利用个人发展计划来找到和确定一条有效的职业道路。

为了达到这一目的，一个名为 myIDP 的新网络应用于本周面世。[60]它的目的是指导处于事业早期的科技人员们通过私密的、严格的内省过程来制定一份量身定制的职业计划。在一个以科学领域为重点的职业顾问小组专业知识的指导下，每位受训者的自我评估都被用于对一套职业轨迹进行划分。用户确定了长期的职业目标之后，myIDP 会逐步引导她或他进入制定短期目标的过程，以积累对那种职业选择非常重要的新技术。

虽然研究显示制定个人发展计划的过程是有益的，但是受训者说他们需要额外的资源来帮助自己确定长期职业道路，完成个人发展计划。因此，若将 myIDP 融入更大的职业发展规划中，它才能发挥最大作用。例如，大学可以将个人发展计划纳入毕业课程中，从而帮助学生探讨、计划、准备和实现他们的长期目标。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章首先指出女性在一些领域取得了很大进步，随后指出在一些国家和地区，女性的权利仍没有得到充分的保护。文章最后指出，促进女性的发展，将会为所有人带来益处。

第 1～2 段指出，尽管不少国家和地区的女性已经在各个领域取得了不菲的成绩，但是在世界上的其他角落，女性的生存及自由权利依然堪忧。

第 3～4 段介绍了《新闻周刊》对全球女性的进步情况所做的调查。

1 [61①]Just over a decade into the 21st century, women's progress can be celebrated across a range of fields. They hold the highest political offices from Thailand to Brazil, Costa Rica to Australia. A woman holds the top spot at the International Monetary Fund; another won the Noble Prize in economics. Self-made billionaires in Beijing, tech innovators in Silicon Valley, pioneering justices in Ghana — in these and countless other areas, women are leaving their mark.

2 [61②]But hold the applause. In Saudi Arabia, women aren't allowed to drive. In Pakistan, 1,000 women die in honor killings every year. In the developed world, women lag behind men in pay and political power. The poverty rate among women in the U.S. rose to 14.5% last year.

3 To measure the state of women's progress, *Newsweek* ranked 165 countries, looking at five areas that affect women's lives: treatment under the law, workforce participation, political power, and access to education and health care. Analyzing data from the United Nations and the World Economic Forum, among others, and consulting with experts and academics, we measured 28 factors to come up with our rankings.

4 [62]Countries with the highest scores tend to be clustered in the West, where gender discrimination is against the law, and equal rights are constitutionally enshrined （神圣化）. But there were some surprises. Some otherwise high-ranking countries had relatively low scores for political representation. [63]Canada ranked third overall but 26th in power, behind

细节归纳

61. What does the author think about women's progress so far?（作者如何看待目前女性的进步？）
A) It still leaves much to be desired.（仍然有很多需要改进的地方。）
B) It is too remarkable to be measured.（太显著了，无法被评估。）
C) It has greatly changed women's fate.（极大地改变了女性的命运。）
D) It is achieved through hard struggle.（是通过艰苦斗争得来的。）
【定位】根据题干中的 women's progress so far 定位到第一、二段。
【解析】选 **A**)。第一段主要指出女性取得进步的领域。第二段第一句转折指出，先不要鼓掌。随后指出女性没有取得进步的地方。也就是说，女性的进步虽然很大，但是还存在值得改进的地方，A)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

同义转述

62. In what countries have women made the greatest progress?（女性在哪些国家取得的进步最大？）
A) Where women hold key posts in government.（女性在政府部门中担任要职的国家。）
B) Where women's rights are protected by law.（女性权利受到法律保护的国家。）
C) Where women's participation in management is high.（女性在管理上参与程度高的国家。）
D) Where women enjoy better education and health care.（女性享有更好的教育和健康医疗的国家。）
【定位】根据题干中的 the greatest progress 定位到第四段第一句。
【解析】选 **B**)。该句指出，得分最高的国家往往集中在西方，在这些地方法律禁止性别歧视，男女平等在宪法上是神圣不可侵犯的。B)是对该句的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

63. What do *Newsweek* rankings reveal about women in Canada?（关于加拿大的女性，《新闻周刊》的排名揭示了什么？）
A) They care little about political participation.（她们不是很关心政治参与。）
B) They are generally treated as equals by men.（她们通常被男性平等对待。）
C) They have a surprisingly low social status.（她们的社会地位低得惊人。）
D) They are underrepresented in politics.（她们在政治上未被充分代表。）

countries such as Cuba and Burundi. Does this suggest that a woman in a nation's top office translates to better lives for women in general? Not exactly. [64]"Trying to quantify or measure the impact of women in politics is hard because in very few countries have there been enough women in politics to make a difference," says Anne-Marie Goetz, peace and security adviser for U.N. Women.

5 Of course, no index can account for everything. Declaring that one country is better than another in the way that it treats more than half its citizens means relying on broad strokes and generalities. Some things simply can't be measured. And cross-cultural comparisons can't account for differences of opinion.

第 5 段指出，受到文化差异等的影响，调查也有一定的局限性。

6 Certain conclusions are nonetheless clear. For one thing, our index backs up a simple but profound statement made by Hillary Clinton at the recent Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit. [65①]"When we liberate the economic potential of women, we elevate the economic performance of communities, nations, and the world," she said. "There's a stimulative effect that kicks in when women have greater access to jobs and the economic lives of our countries: Greater political stability. Fewer military conflicts. More food. More educational opportunity for children. [65②]By harnessing the economic potential of all women, we boost opportunity for all people."

第 6 段引用希拉里的话指出，应发掘女性的经济潜能，这将会造福全世界。

同义转述

【定位】根据题干中的 Canada 定位到第四段第四句。

【解析】选 **D**)。结合第三句可知，此处提到加拿大是为了举例说明"一些在其他方面排名都很靠前的国家，在政治代表方面得分却较低"。由此可知，在加拿大，女性在政治上未被充分代表，故答案为 D)。

64. What does Anne-Marie Goetz think of a woman being in a nation's top office?（安妮-玛丽·格茨如何看待女性执掌国家政权？）

A) It does not necessarily raise women's political awareness.（它并不一定会提升女性的政治意识。）

B) It does not guarantee a better life for the nation's women.（它并不一定会保证这个国家中的所有女性有更好的生活。）

C) It enhances women's status.（它提高了女性的地位。）

D) It boosts women's confidence.（它提高了女性的自信。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Anne-Marie Goetz 定位到第四段最后一句。

【解析】选 **B**)。该句中安妮-玛丽·格茨指出，要尝试量化或衡量政界女性的影响很难，这是因为没有几个国家的政界中有足够多的女性能够产生影响。而这其实是对前文提到问题的解释。前文提出问题：女性执掌国家政权是不是意味着所有女性都会过上更好的生活，随后给出回答：不一定。本句则是对其的解释。B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

综合推断

65. What does Hillary Clinton suggest we do to make the world a better place?（希拉里·克林顿建议我们如何使这个世界成为更好的地方？）

A) Give women more political power.（给予女性更多政治权利。）

B) Stimulate women's creativity.（激发女性的创造力。）

C) Allow women access to education.（允许女性接受教育。）

D) Tap women's economic potential.（激发女性的经济潜能。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Hillary Clinton 定位到第六段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段第三句中希拉里指出，如果女性在经济方面的潜能得以释放，将会对社区、国家乃至世界都产生积极影响。并在最后一句指出，通过利用所有女性无尽的经济潜能，将会为所有人提供机会。由此可推断，希拉里认为，如果能充分发掘女性在经济方面的潜力，世界将会变得更美好。故答案为 D)。

【难句分析】

There's a stimulative **effect** that kicks in when women have greater access to jobs and the economic lives of our countries: Greater political stability. Fewer military conflicts. More food. More educational opportunity for children. (第 6 段第 4 句)	【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。that 引导定语从句，修饰 effect；when 引导时间状语从句；冒号后的内容解释说明其前的内容。

【参考译文】

[61①]21 世纪刚刚过去 10 年的时间，女性已经在很多领域取得了骄人的进步。她们掌管着从泰国到巴西，从哥斯达黎加到澳大利亚的最高政权。一位女性执掌国际货币基金组织；另一位女性获得了诺贝尔经济学奖。在北京有白手起家的亿万富翁，在硅谷有技术创新者，在加纳有女法官的先驱——在这些以及数不清的其他领域，女性正在留下她们的足迹。

[61②]但是先不要鼓掌。在沙特阿拉伯，女性不被允许开车。在巴基斯坦，每年有 1000 名女性在荣誉谋杀中丧生。在发达国家，女性在薪资和政治权利方面远远落后于男性。美国女性的贫困率去年上升到 14.5%。

为了评估女性进步的程度，《新闻周刊》对 165 个国家进行了排名，观察了影响女性生活的五个方面：法定待遇、工作参与度、政治权利、获得教育和医疗的机会。分析来自联合国和世界经济论坛以及其他来源的相关资料，并咨询专家、学者的意见后，我们确定了影响排名的 28 个因素。

[62]得分最高的国家往往集中在西方，在这些地方法律禁止性别歧视，男女平等在宪法上是神圣不可侵犯的。但也有令人吃惊的地方，一些在其他方面排名都很靠前的国家，在政治代表方面得分却较低。[63]加拿大整体排名位列第三，但是在权力方面却位列第 26 名，落后于古巴和布隆迪。这是否表明一位执掌国家政权的女性就可以转化为这个国家中所有女性的更好的生活？并不一定。[64]要尝试量化或衡量政界女性的影响很难，这是因为没有几个国家的政界中有足够多的女性能够产生影响，联合国女性和平和安全顾问安妮-玛丽·格茨如是说。

当然，没有一项数据能说明一切。通过调查一半以上的居民的方式来宣称说一个国家比另一个国家更好，这意味着要依靠广泛的调查和抽象概括。有些事情并不能被简单地衡量。并且，跨文化比较也无法解释观念上的不同。

尽管如此，一些结论还是显而易见的。首先，我们的数据为希拉里·克林顿在最近举办的亚太经合组织峰会上发表的一份简短而又意义深远的声明提供了有力支持。她说，"[65①]如果我们释放女性的经济潜能，那么我们的社区、国家乃至世界的经济状况都将得到改观。" "如果女性能极大地参与到我们国家的工作和经济生活中来的话，这将会产生激励性的影响：政治更稳定、军事冲突更少、食物更多、孩子有更多的教育机会。[65②]激发所有女性的经济潜能，我们将会为所有人提供机会。"

Part IV Translation

①闻名于世的丝绸之路是一系列连接东西方的路线。②丝绸之路延伸 6 000 多公里，得名于古代中国的丝绸贸易。③丝绸之路上的贸易在中国、南亚、欧洲和中东文明发展中发挥了重要作用。④正是通过丝绸之路，中国的造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等四大发明才被引介到世界各地。⑤同样，中国的丝绸、茶叶和瓷器（porcelain）也传遍全球。⑥物质文化的交流是双向的，欧洲也通过丝绸之路出口各种商品和植物，满足中国市场的需求。	①The world-renowned Silk Road is a series of routes connecting the East and the West. ②Extending more than 6,000 kilometers, the Silk Road got its name from the silk trade of ancient China. ③The trade which was carried out along this route played an important role in the civilization development of China, South Asia, Europe and the Middle East. ④It was through the Silk Road that the four great inventions of ancient China, namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing, were introduced to the world. ⑤Similarly, Chinese silk, tea and porcelain were spread all over the world. ⑥As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process, various goods and plants were also exported through the Silk Road from Europe to China to meet the needs of the Chinese market.

主题：中国传统文化——丝绸之路

难点及词汇注释：

句①："闻名于世"译为 world-renowned；"丝绸之路"类似专有名词，译为"Silk Road"；"连接东西方"为动宾结构，可以将其译为现在分词短语，做后置定语，修饰"路线"。

句②：句中含有两个谓语"延伸"和"得名于"。为了使句子结构更加简洁，可以将"延伸……"译为现在分词短语，在句中做伴随状语。"得名于"可译为 get one's name from 或 be named after。

句③："丝绸之路上的贸易"增译作"The trade which was carried out along this route"，此处使用"this route"以避免多次重复出现"Silk Road"。"发挥了重要作用" 译作"play an important/a significant role"，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。

句④："正是……才……"为强调句式，可用 It was …that…表达。"造纸、火药、指南针、印刷术等"处理为插入语"namely papermaking, gunpowder, compass and printing"。

句⑤："同样"译作 similarly。

句⑥：句中包含两个分句，将第一个分句"物质文化的交流是双向的"处理为状语从句"As the exchange of material culture is a two-way process"。"满足……的需要"译作"meet the needs of..."，该短语为常考点，考生应重点记忆。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从提示来看，本题是关于获得幸福的途径。题目是考生比较熟悉的，理解起来难度不大。所给提示中给出了写作重点：第一段由题目中给出的名言引出主题：幸福不是不遇到问题，而是掌握解决问题的能力；第二段举出通过解决自己所遇到的问题而获得幸福的事例，论证观点；第三段总结全文，提出如何培养自己解决问题的能力。

【参考范文】

The Way to Happiness

With regard to happiness, opinions may vary from person to person. Some people may take it for granted that happiness is to possess everything they want, [1]while others think that happiness is no obstacles in their life. But the saying "Happiness is not the absence of problems, but the ability to deal with them" reveals [2]the true nature of happiness. Happiness will be achieved [3]only when we show great courage to confront problems and develop the ability to deal with them.

There are numerous examples to support this argument. For example, Steve Jobs was abandoned by his biological parents and dropped out of university [4]but still managed to change the world. And Helen Keller, [5]one of the most world-renowned women writers, who was born deaf and blind, has completed the magnificent works "If I have three days" with her persistence.

[6]Their examples tell us that in our daily lives there is no one immune to problems, but we may achieve happiness through striving. Therefore, we should develop ourselves to acquire the ability to [7]cope with problems. To be more specific, we need to be brave, positive and persistent. [8]Only when we are proficient in dealing with problems can we fully experience the real happiness and live a happy life.

【亮点点评】

[1] while 引出两种不同的观点，使句子结构更加清晰，表达更加有力。
[2] 对幸福的本质进行强调。
[3] 强调说明获取幸福的途径，引出主题。
[4] but 转折，与前文形成鲜明对比，进一步说明主题：幸福不是不遇到问题，而是掌握处理问题的能力。
[5] 短语与从句并用，说明 Helen Keller 的基本情况与成就，句子结构繁简并用，体现了较高的写作水平。
[6] 总结事例，指出所有人都会遇到问题，但可以通过努力来解决。起到承上启下的作用，使段落之间衔接自然。
[7] 用不同的表达方式来表达"解决问题"的概念，体现了作者丰富的词汇量，表达更新颖、更具活力。
[8] 倒装句不但对全文作出总结，还起到强调作用，是一个重点句型，能为作文加分不少。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay* ***on doubt by referring to the saying*** *"Doubt is the key of knowledge." You can cite examples to illustrate your point and then* ***explain your own opinion on this topic****. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) The rock band needs more hours of practice.
B) The rock band is going to play here for a month.
C) Their hard work has resulted in a big success.
D) He appreciates the woman's help with the band.

1. W: What a wonderful performance! Your rock band has never sounded better.
M: Many thanks. I guess all those hours of practice in the past month are finally paying off.
Q: What does the man mean?

同义转述

女：这场表演太棒了！你的摇滚乐队的表演再好不过了。
男：非常感谢。我想过去一个月中那么多个小时的练习最终有了回报。
问：男士是什么意思？

【预测】选项中多次出现 rock band 以及 the band 表明对话可能与摇滚乐队表演有关。选项中的 He 提示，本题针对男士提问。留意听男士的话语。
【解析】选 C)。女士赞扬男士乐队的表演，男士对此表示感谢，并说过去一个月那么多个小时的练习最终有了回报。由此可知，男士认为乐队的成功与之前的刻苦练习密切相关，故答案为 C)。

2. A) Go on a diving tour in Europe.
B) Add 300 dollars to his budget.
C) Travel overseas on his own.
D) Join a package tour to Mexico.

2. M: I can't decide what to do for my summer vacation. I either want to go on a bike tour of Europe or go diving in Mexico.
W: Well, we're offering an all-inclusive two-week trip to Mexico for only 300 dollars.
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do for his vacation?

同义转述

男：我不能决定这个暑假要干什么。我既想骑自行车环游欧洲，又想去墨西哥潜水。
女：嗯，我们现在提供两个周全食宿的墨西哥旅行，只需 300 美元。
问：女士建议男士假期做什么？

【预测】选项均以动词原形开头，且根据选项中的 his 可知，问题针对男士的行为动作提问。根据选项中的 tour 可推测，对话可能与男士的旅游有关。
【解析】选 D)。男士拿不定主意暑假应该做什么。女士说他们现在提供两个周全食宿的墨西哥旅行。由此可知，女士是在建议男士参加墨西哥的包价旅游，故答案为 D)。

3. A) In case some problem should occur.
B) Something unexpected has happened.
C) To avoid more work later on.
D) To make better preparations.

3. W: How long do you think this project might take?
M: I'd say about three months, but it could take longer if something unexpected happened. Maybe we'd better allow an extra month, so we won't have to worry about being late.
Q: Why does the man say extra time should be allowed for the project?

同义转述

女：你觉得这个项目需要多长时间？
男：我觉得大约需要 3 个月，但是如果有意想不到的事情发生可能需要的时间会更长。或许我们最好再额外留出一个月的时间，这样我们就不用担心晚了。
问：为什么男士说应该给这个项目一些额外的时间？

【预测】选项中的 In case, To…表明本题针对做某事的目的提问。根据 some problem, something unexpected, avoid more work 等可推测，对话可能与做某件事情可能会遇到的麻烦有关。
【解析】选 A)。女士问项目需要多长时间，男士回答说大约需要 3 个月，但应该额外给 1 个月的时间以防意想不到的事情发生。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。
【点睛】B)中的 has happened 表明意想不到的事情已经发生，与原文中的"如果……"不符，故不选该项。

4. A) The woman asked for a free pass to try out the facilities.
B) The man is going to renew his membership in a fitness center.
C) The woman can give the man a discount if he joins the club now.
D) The man can try out the facilities before he becomes a member.

4. M: I'm thinking about becoming a member here, and I'd like some information.
W: Sure. A three-month membership costs 150 dollars, and that includes use of the weight room, sauna and pool. I'll give you a free pass so that you can try out the facilities before you decide.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

同义转述

男：我打算成为这里的会员，我想了解一下情况。
女：当然。3 个月的会员资格需要 150 美元，包括举重房、蒸汽浴室和游泳池的使用费用在内。在你决定前，我可以给你一张免费入场券，这样你就可以试用一下这里的设备。
问：从对话中我们可以得知什么？

【预测】根据选项中的 try out the facilities, membership, fitness center, the club 等可推测，对话可能与健身房或俱乐部的会员资格、试用设备等有关。A)、D)项分别提到女士试用设备和男士试用设备，听音时注意留意对话中是谁要试用设备。
【解析】选 D)。男士询问成为会员的信息，女士介绍说 3 个月的会员资格需要花费 150 美元，包括举重室、蒸汽浴室和游泳池的使用。并说可以给男士一张免费入场券，以便男士在作出决定前试用这里的设备。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

5. A) He is not afraid of challenge.

5. W: I'm sorry to hear that you failed the physics course, Ted.

女：泰德，听说你没通过物理课，真是很遗憾。

【预测】选项主语均为 He，表明问题针对男士的情况提问。根据选项中的 not afraid, not

B) He is not fit to study science.
C) He is worried about the test.
D) He is going to drop the physics course.

同义转述

M: Let's face it. I'm just not cut out to be a scientist.
Q: What does the man mean?

男：面对现实吧。我就不适合当一名科学家。
问：男士是什么意思？

fit to, worried about, is going to 等可知，对话可能与男士遇到的问题有关。
【解析】选 B)。女士听说男士没能通过物理课表示很遗憾，男士说自己就不适合当科学家。也就是说男士认为自己不适合学理科，B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

6. A) Pay for part of the picnic food.
B) Invite Gary's family to dinner.
C) Buy something special for Gary.
D) Take some food to the picnic.

同义转述

6. M: Gary insisted on buying the food for the picnic.
W: That's pretty generous of him. But shouldn't we at least offer to share the expenses? He has a big family to support.
Q: What does the woman suggest they do?

男：加里坚持要买野餐要吃的食物。
女：他太大方了。但是我们是不是至少应该主动分担一些费用？他有一大家子要养。
问：女士建议大家做什么？

【预测】选项均为动词短语，表明问题针对某人的行为动作提问。根据选项中出现的 picnic, food, dinner 等可知，对话可能与野餐食物有关。
【解析】选 A)。男士说加里坚持要买野餐要吃的食物。女士说加里非常大方，随后以反问句表示建议，即他们分担一些费用。并解释原因：加里有一大家子人要养。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

7. A) Bus drivers' working conditions.
B) A labor dispute at a bus company.
C) Public transportation.
D) A corporate takeover.

综合归纳

7. W: Did you see the headlines in the paper this morning?
M: Yeah. Apparently the bus company will be laying off its employees if they can't reach an agreement on wages by midnight.
Q: What did the man read about?

女：你看了今天早上报纸上的头条新闻了吗？
男：看了。很明显如果到午夜之前对工资达不成一致意见，公交公司将会解雇它的员工。
问：男士读到了什么？

【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且概括性较强，表明问题针对对话的主题提问。根据选项中出现的 bus drivers, bus company, transportation 等可推测，对话可能与公交公司与其员工的关系有关。
【解析】选 B)。女士问男士有没有看今天早上报纸上的头条新闻，男士回答说看了，并且指出新闻头条的内容，即公交公司和其员工在工资方面出现了矛盾，B)是对原文的概括，故为答案。

8. A) The bank statement.
B) Their sales overseas.
C) The payment for an order.
D) The check just deposited.

细节再现

8. W: Have we received payment for the overseas order we delivered last month?
M: Yes. The check came in yesterday afternoon. I'll be depositing it when I go to the bank today.
Q: What is the woman concerned about?

女：上个月我们配送的海外订单收到货款了吗？
男：收到了。支票昨天下午到了。今天去银行的时候我会把它存起来。
问：女士关心的是什么？

【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且均为细节信息，表明问题针对对话中的某一具体事物提问。根据选项中的 bank statement, sales, payment, order, check 等可推测，对话可能与销售货款或银行存款有关。
【解析】选 C)。女士问男士是否收到了上个月配送的海外订单的货款，男士说收到了。由此可知，女士关心的是他们是否收到了货款，C)与原文细节一致，故为答案。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) A private secretary.
B) A hotel receptionist.
C) A shop assistant.
D) A sales manager.

10 A) Appearance.
B) Intelligence.
C) Voice.
D) Manners.

细节推断

11. A) Arrange one more interview.
B) Report the matter to their boss.
C) Offer the job to David Wallace.
D) Hire Barbara Jones on a trial basis.

细节推断

细节推断

W: OK, that's it. Now we have to make a decision. We might as well do that now, don't you think?
M: Sure, let's see. First we saw Frank Brzezinski. What did you think of him?
W: Well, he's certainly a very polite young man.
M: And very relaxed, too.
W: [10①]But his appearance…
M:[10②]Hmm… He wasn't well dressed. He wasn't even wearing a tie.
W: But he did have a nice voice. He'd sound good on the telephone.
M: True. And I thought he seemed very intelligent. He answered Dona's questions very well.
W: That's true, but dressing well is important. Well, let's think about the others. Now what about Barbara Jones? She had a nice voice, too. She'd sound good on the telephone, and she was well dressed, too.
M: Hmm… She did look very neat, very nicely dressed, but…
W: But so shy. She wouldn't be very good at talking to people at the front desk.
M: Hmm…OK. Now who was next? Ah…Yes, David Wallace. I thought he was very good, had a lot of potential. What do you think?
W: Hmm… He seemed like a very bright guy. He dressed very nicely, too. And he had a really nice appearance.
M: He seemed relaxed to me, the type of person people feel comfortable with right away.
W: He was polite, but also very friendly and relaxed as you say. I think he'll be good with the guests at the front desk.
M: He had a very pleasant voice, too.
W: That's right. OK, good! [9][11①]I guess we have our receptionist then, don't you?
M: [11②]Yes, I think so. We'll just offer the job to…

女：好的，就这样吧。现在我们必须作出决定了。最好现在就做，你觉得呢？
男：当然，让我想想。首先我们见的是弗兰克·布热津斯基。你觉得他怎么样？
女：嗯……，他当然是一位非常有礼貌的年轻人。
男：也很让人放松。
女：[10①]但是他的形象……
男：[10②]嗯，他的穿着有点随便。他甚至都不戴领带。
女：但是他的嗓音确实很好。他的声音在电话里很好听。
男：当然。我认为他看起来也很睿智。多纳的问题他回答得很好。
女：是的，但是恰当的着装是很重要的。那我们考虑考虑其他人。芭芭拉·琼斯怎么样？她的嗓音也很好。在电话里声音也很好听，而且打扮很得体。
男：嗯……她看起来确实干净利索，打扮也很得体，但是……
女：但是太害羞了。她在前台不擅长和人们交流。
男：嗯……好吧。那下一个是谁？啊……对了，戴维·华莱士。我觉得他非常好，有诸多潜能。你觉得呢？
女：嗯……他看起来像是一个很聪明的家伙。穿衣打扮也很好。他的形象真的很不错。
男：在我看来他很让人放松，他是那种能立刻让人感觉舒服的人。
女：就像你说的，他有礼貌，也很友好、能让人放松。我觉得他在前台能和客人相处得很好。
男：他的嗓音也很讨人喜欢。
女：是的。好的，太好了！[9][11①]我想我们有了前台文员了，你说呢？
男：[11②]是的，我想是这样的。我们将会把这个工作机会提供给……

【主题推测】选项中的 secretary，shop assistant, hotel receptionist, sales manager, appearance, voice, intelligence, manners, interview, job, hire 等表明，对话可能与公司招聘某个岗位，某个应聘者的自身特质与岗位要求是否相符及公司最后决定招聘哪位应聘者有关。

9. What are the speakers looking for?
【预测】选项均为名词性短语，且均与某人的职位有关，由此可推测问题可能针对某人的工作提问。
【解析】选 B)。对话结尾处，女士说我们终于有了前台接待员了。由此可知他们在招聘接待员。B)项符合要求，故为答案。

10. What is Frank Brzezinski's weakness?
【预测】选项均为名词，且与人的某种特质有关，由此可推测问题可能针对某人的特点提问。
【解析】选 A)。对话中谈到弗兰克·布热津斯基的特点时说到，他很有礼貌、很让人放松、声音也很好听、看起来也很聪明，但穿着不是很得体，甚至都不戴领带。由此可知弗兰克·布热津斯基的弱点是形象不佳，故答案为 A)。

11. What do the speakers decide to do?
【预测】选项均为动词短语，结合选项中的 interview, offer the job, boss, hire 等可推测，问题可能针对面试的结果提问。
【解析】选 C)。在谈论戴维·华莱士时说到，他看起来很聪明、穿着得体、形象很好、也很令人放松、能让人立刻感觉很舒服、很有礼貌、友好等等。并且说到他们终于有了接待员。由此可推断，男士和女士决定雇用戴维·华莱士。故答案为 C)。

Conversation Two

12. A) He invented the refrigerator.
B) He patented his first invention.
C) He was admitted to university.
D) He got a degree in Mathematics.

13. A) He started to work on refrigeration.
B) He became a professor of Mathematics.
C) He fell in love with Natasha Willoughby.
D) He distinguished himself in low temperature physics.

14. A) Finding the true nature of subatomic particles.
B) Their discovery of the laws of cause and effect.
C) Laying the foundations of modern mathematics.
D) Their work on very high frequency radio waves.

15. A) To have a three-week holiday.
B) To spend his remaining years.
C) To patent his inventions.
D) To teach at a university.

W: Hello.
M: Hello. Is that the reference library?
W: Yes, can I help you?
M: I hope so. I rang earlier and asked for some information about Dennis Hutton, the scientist. You asked me to ring back.
W: Oh, yes. I have found something.
M: Good. I’ve got a pencil and paper. Perhaps you could read out what it says.
W: Certainly. Hutton Dennis, born Darlington, 1836, died New York, 1920.
M: Yes, got that.
W: Inventor and physicist, the son of a farm worker. [12]He was admitted to the University of London at the age of 15.
M: Yes.
W: He graduated at 17 with a first-class degree in Physics and Mathematics. All right?
M: Yes, all right.
W: He made his first notable achievement at the age of 18. It was a method of refrigeration which arose from his work in low temperature physics. [13]He became a professor of Mathematics at the University of Manchester at 24, where he remained for twelve years. During that time, he married one of his students, Natasha Willoughby.
M: Yes, go on.
W: Later working together in London, they laid the foundations of modern physics by showing that normal laws of cause and effect do not apply at the level of subatomic particles. [14]For this, he and his wife received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1910, and did so again in 1912 for their work on very high frequency radio waves. In his lifetime, Hutton patented 244 inventions. Do you want any more?
M: Yes, when did he go to America?
W: Let me see. [15]In 1920 he went to teach in New York and died there suddenly after only three weeks. Still he was a good age.
M: Yes, I suppose so. Well, thanks.

细节再现 细节再现 细节再现 细节再现

女：你好。
男：你好。请问是参考书阅览室吗？
女：是的，有什么可以帮忙的吗？
男：我希望你能帮上忙。我之前打过电话，想问一些关于科学家丹尼斯·赫顿的信息。你让我再打电话。
女：噢，是的。我找到了一些信息。
男：太好了。我有纸和笔。或许你可以把这些信息读出来。
女：当然。赫顿·丹尼斯于 1836 年出生于达灵顿，于 1920 年去世于纽约。
男：好的，我记下了。
女：他是发明家和物理学家，父亲是农场工人。[12]他在 15 岁的时候被伦敦大学录取。
男：好的。
女：他在 17 岁时获得物理学和数学的一等学位。记好了吗？
男：是的，记好了。
女：他在 18 岁的时候取得了第一项卓越的成就，即制冷方法。这是他在进行低温物理学的工作中得出的。[13]他在 24 岁的时候成为曼彻斯特大学数学系的教授，并在那里工作了 12 年。在那段期间，他与一位名叫娜塔莎·威洛比的学生结婚了。
男：好的，请继续。
女：之后他们在伦敦一起工作，发现因果关系的正态法则在亚原子粒子层面并不适用，从而奠定了现代物理学的基础。[14]正是因为这一发现，他和他的妻子在 1910 年获得了诺贝尔物理学奖。并在 1912 年因为在高频率无线电波方面的工作再次获得该奖项。在他的一生中，赫顿共有 244 项发明。你还想知道更多的信息吗？
男：是的。他什么时候去的美国？
女：让我查一查。[15]他在 1920 年去纽约教学，到纽约仅三个周之后就突然离世。那时他已然高寿。
男：是的，我想也是。好的，谢谢。

【主题推测】选项中的 invented, patented, invention, physics, subatomic particles, the laws of cause and effect, modern mathematics, high frequency radio waves 等表明，对话可能与某位科学家的成就以及生活有关。

12. What do we learn about Dennis Hutton when he was 15?
【预测】选项主语均为 He，且结合选项中的 invented, was admitted to, patented, got a degree 等可知，问题针对某位男士的发明创造以及学业情况提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。对话中女士提到丹尼斯·赫顿在 15 岁时被伦敦大学录取，故答案为 C)。

13. What did Dennis Hutton do at the age of 24?
【预测】选项主语均为 He，且结合选项中的动词 started，became，fell in love，distinguished 等可推测，问题针对某位男士的成就以及生活情况提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话中女士提到丹尼斯·赫顿在 24 岁时成为曼彻斯特大学的一名数学教授，故答案为 B)。

14. For what were Dennis Hutton and his wife awarded the Nobel Prize a second time?
【预测】选项中出现 their，且结合选项中的 finding, discovery, laying the foundations, work 等可推测，问题针对两位或以上的人的科学成就提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话中女士提到，丹尼斯·赫顿和他的妻子在 1910 年因发现因果关系的正态法则在亚原子粒子层面并不适用而获得诺贝尔物理学奖，1912 年因在高频率无线电波方面的工作而再次获得该奖项。题目针对第二次获奖的原因提问，故答案为 D)。

15. Why did Dennis Hutton go to New York?
【预测】选项均为不定式短语，且出现 his，可推测问题可能针对某位男士做某事的目的或计划做某事提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。对话结尾处，女士提到丹尼斯·赫顿在 1920 年去纽约教学，故答案为 D)。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) They have fallen prey to wolves.
B) They have become a tourist attraction.
C) They have caused lots of damage to crops.
D) They have become a headache to the community.

17. A) To celebrate their victory.
B) To cheer up the hunters.
C) To scare the wolves.
D) To alert the deer.

18. A) They would help to spread a fatal disease.
B) They would pose a threat to the children.
C) They would endanger domestic animals.
D) They would eventually kill off the deer.

[16①]In America, white-tailed deer are more numerous than ever before, so abundant in fact that they’ve become a suburban nuisance and a health hazard.

Why can’t the herd be thinned the old-fashioned way? The small community of North Haven on Long Island is home to some six hundred to seven hundred deer. The Department of Environmental Conservation estimates the optimum population at 60. [16②]The town has been browsed bare of vegetation, except where gardens and shrubs are protected by high fences.

Drivers routinely collide with deer and there are so many dead bodies left by the side of the road that the town has made a deal with a local pet cemetery to collect and dispose of the bodies. [16③]Some people in the town have become ill from deer transmitted diseases.[17]On the occasions when hunting has been tried, local animal-rights people have worked to secure court orders against the hunts. And when that is failed, they stop the hunters, banging on pots and pans to alert the deer. Town meetings called to discuss the problem inevitably dissolved into confrontations.

The activists believe simply that the deer are not the problem. Some communities have even discussed the possibility of bringing wolves back into the ecological mix. That means wolves in the suburbs of New York. It is almost too wonderful not to try it. The wolves would kill deer of course. [18]They would also terrorize and kill dogs and cats which is not what the suburban dwellers have in mind.

细节归纳 细节再现 细节归纳

[16①]在美国，百尾鹿的数量比以往任何时候都要多。事实上它们的数量太多了，已经成为郊区的麻烦和健康的威胁。

为什么不能按照古老的方式来减少鹿群的数量呢？长岛诺斯黑文的一个小型社区是大约 600、700 只百尾鹿的家园。环境保护部门估计合理数量是 60 只。[16②]这个城镇的植被都已被鹿群啃光了，只剩下被高栅栏保护的花园和灌木丛。

司机们经常会撞上鹿，所以有很多鹿死在路边，以至于这个城镇只好和当地宠物墓地达成协议，让它们来收拾和处理死去的鹿。[16③]城镇上的一些人因为受到鹿传染的疾病而生病。[17]人们尝试过猎杀鹿群，但当地动物权利保护人士请求法院发布命令禁止捕猎。不过这一请求没有得到支持，所以他们就通过敲击锅碗瓢盆来向鹿群发出警报，以制止捕猎者。为了讨论解决这个问题而召开的城镇会议最后都不可避免地演变为冲突。

积极分子们只是简单地相信鹿群并不是问题所在。一些社区甚至讨论把狼引进这一混合生态区的可能性。这就意味着把狼引进纽约的郊区。但不尝试这一做法是再好不过的了。狼群当然会消灭鹿。[18]他们也同样会吓到、杀掉猫狗，而猫和狗并不是郊区居民所担忧的问题。

【主题推测】选项中的 fallen prey to wolves, damage to crops, headache to the community, deer, spread a fatal disease, pose a threat to, endanger domestic animals, kill off the deer 等表明，短文可能与某种动物以及该动物带来的危害有关。

16. What do we learn about white-tailed deer in North Haven?
【预测】选项主语均为 They，且结合选项中的 fallen prey to wolves, become a tourist attraction, caused lots of damage to crops, become a headache to the community 等可推测，They 指代某种动物。且本题针对该动物带来的危害提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。短文开头指出，在美国，百尾鹿的数量比以往任何时候都要多。事实上它们已经成为郊区的麻烦和健康的威胁。下文具体指出它们所带来的麻烦（除了被高栅栏保护起来的花园和灌木丛，城镇的植被都已被吃光）和健康危害（有人因为百尾鹿传播的疾病而生病），D)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

17. Why do local animal-rights people bang on pots and pans?
【预测】选项均为不定式短语，由此可推测本题可能针对做某事的目的或打算做某事提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。短文中提到，为了保护百尾鹿，当地一些动物权利保护人士曾作出努力请求法庭发布命令禁止捕猎，但以失败而告终。于是，当人们要捕猎时，他们就通过敲击锅碗瓢盆来向鹿群发出警告。D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

18. What would happen if wolves were brought back into the ecological mix?
【预测】根据选项中的 spread a fatal disease, pose a threat, endanger domestic animals, kill off the deer 等可推测，本题可能针对某种动物带来的危害提问。
【解析】选 **C**)。短文结尾处提到，把狼引进社区固然会消灭百尾鹿，但它们也会吓到甚至杀死猫狗之类的家畜。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Passage Two

G19. A) She is an interpreter.
B) She is a tourist guide.
C) She is a domestic servant.
D) She is from the royal family.

综合推断

20. A) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.
B) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.
D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.

细节再现

21. A) It is elaborately decorated.
B) It has survived some 2,000 years.
C) It is very big, with only six slim legs.
D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.

细节再现

22. A) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long.
B) They do not match the oval table at all.
C) They have lost some of their legs.
D) They are interesting to look at.

细节再现

[19][20]And now, if you'll walk this way, ladies and gentlemen, the next room we're going to see is the room in which the family used to hold their formal dinner parties and even occasionally entertain heads of state and royalty. However, they managed to keep this room friendly and intimate. And I think you'll agree. It has a very informal atmosphere, quite unlike some grand houses you visit. The curtains were never drawn, even at night, so guests got a view of the lake and fountains outside which were lit up at night—a very attractive sight. As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the guests were seated very informally around this oval table, which would add to the relaxed atmosphere. The table dates from the 18th century and is made from Spanish oak.[21]It's rather remarkable for the fact that although it's extremely big, it's supported by just six rather slim legs. However, it seems to have survived like that for 200 years. So it's probably going to last a bit longer. The chairs which go with the table are not a complete set. There were originally six of them. They are interesting for the fact that they are very plain and undecorated for the time, with only one plain central panel at the back and no armrests. [22]I myself find them rather uncomfortable to sit in for very long, but people were used to more discomfort in the past. And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to follow me into the great hall…

[19][20]现在，女士们先生们，如果走这边，我们会看到下一个房间。在这里，这个家庭过去常常举办正式晚宴、甚至偶尔招待国家元首和皇室。但是，他们成功地使这个房间保持一种友好、亲密的氛围。我想你们会同意这一点。这里有一种不拘礼节的氛围，与你们参观的一些金碧辉煌的房子非常不同。这里的窗帘从来也不会拉上，即使在晚上也是如此，这样宾客们就能看到外面照亮夜空的湖泊和喷泉——非常诱人的景色。女士们先生们，正如你们所见，宾客们可以不拘礼节地坐在这个椭圆形桌子周边，这就更增添了放松的氛围。这张桌子起源于 18 世纪，由西班牙橡木制成。非常值得注意的是，[21]虽然这张桌子非常大，但它只有 6 条极细的桌腿支撑。不过，它像这样看似已经存在了 200 年。所以它可能还会继续维持更长一段时间。与桌子配套的椅子现在并不是完整的一套了。原来有 6 把椅子。有意思的是它们在当时非常简单朴素、没有装饰物，只是椅背的中间有一个简单的板条，连扶手都没有。[22]我自己觉得长时间坐着的话会十分不舒服，但是在过去人们往往习惯了更多的不适。现在，女士们先生们，请随我到大厅……

【主题推测】选项中的 was used by…, is situated at…, was frequently visited…, is furnished…, decorated, uncomfortable to sit in, do not match the oval table 等表明，短文可能与某个地方或某个事物的情况有关。

19. What do we learn about the speaker?
【预测】选项主语均为 She，且结合选项中的 interpreter, domestic servant, tourist guide, from the royal family 等可推测，本题可能针对某位女士的身份提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。对话开头处说话者提到，女士们先生们，如果走这边，我们会看到下一个房间。在这里，这个家庭过去常常举办正式晚宴、甚至偶尔招待国家元首和皇室。接下来对房间进行了详细介绍。在短文结尾处说话者又提到，女士们先生们，请随我到大厅……。由此可知，女士是一名导游。B)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

20. What does the speaker say about the room they are visiting?
【预测】选项中的 was used by…, situated at the foot of…, frequently visited…, is furnished like…等表明，It 可能指某所房子或房间，且本题可能针对该房子或房间的作用、装修情况或地理位置提问。
【解析】选 **A**)。短文中说话者提到，他们将要参观的是这个家庭过去常常举办正式晚宴、甚至偶尔招待国家元首和皇室的房间。A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

21. What is said about the oval table in the room?
【预测】选项主语均为 It，且结合选项中的 decorated, big, six slim legs, shaped…等可推测，本题可能考查某事物的基本情况。听音时注意听 It 的所指，以及与选项中的信息相符的内容。
【解析】选 **C**)。短文中说话者提到房间里的椭圆形桌子非常大，但是只有 6 条极细的桌腿支撑。C)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

22. What does the speaker say about the chairs?
【预测】选项主语均为 They，且结合选项中的 uncomfortable to sit, do not match the oval table, lost some of their legs 等可推测，They 指代椅子，听音时注意听与其有关的信息。
【解析】选 **A**)。短文中说话者提到，这些椅子非常简单，只在椅背的中间有一个简单的板条，连扶手都没有。我自己觉得长时间坐着的话会十分不舒服，A)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

Passage Three

23. A) It is an uncommon infectious disease.
B) It destroys the patient's ability to think.
C) It is a disease very difficult to diagnose.
D) It is the biggest crippler of young adults.

细节再现

24. A) Search for the best cure.
B) Hurry up and live life.
C) Write a book about her life.
D) Exercise more and work harder.

细节再现

25. A) Aggressive.
B) Adventurous.
C) Sophisticated.
D) Self-centered.

同义转述

Janet James was 22 years old when she was diagnosed with MS—a disease that attacks the body's nerves. She had just graduated from college and gotten a job at an advertising agency when she began to sense that something strange was going on inside her body.[24]When James realized how severe her illness was, she knew she had better hurry up and live life. [23]MS is the biggest crippler of young adults. And although she didn't have many symptoms, she knew it was just a matter of time. First on her agenda was to pursue her dream of hosting a pop music programme. She worked at a radio station for a year, always aware that her body was degenerating. Then her best friend moved away. And one night James began screaming, "I got to go! I got to go!" Two weeks later, she arrived in Alaska, thousands of miles from her friends, her family and her past. "Everything fell into a place," she recalls. A 23-year-old girl with an incurable disease can fly to Alaska and everything can work out. The MS attacks came and went. And most of the time they hardly slowed her down. James hiked, fished, learnt to sail and experimented with hot air ballooning. [25]"I lived for adventure," she says, "Nobody ever had a better time or did more exotic strange things than I did in an 8-year period." Inevitably, however, the day came when she was so weakened that she had to return to Pittsburgh, her hometown. There she began relieving her adventures by writing a book about them. Her book was published in 1993.

珍妮特·詹姆斯 22 岁时被诊断得了多发性硬化症——这是一种损害身体神经的疾病。她刚刚大学毕业，在一家广告公司找到一份工作，就在那时她开始感觉到身体有些异常。[24]当詹姆斯意识到自己的病有多么严重时，她知道自己最好抓紧时间，享受生活。[23]多发性硬化症是年轻人最大的致残因素。虽然没有太多的症状，但她知道这只是一个时间的问题。她的第一个行程安排是追寻自己主持流行音乐节目的梦想。她在一家广播台工作了一年，在此期间她知道自己的身体一直在恶化。之后她最好的朋友搬走了。有一天晚上，詹姆斯开始尖叫“我要离开！我要离开！”两个周后，她到达了阿拉斯加，与自己的朋友、家人和过去相隔数千英里。她回忆说“所有事情都各得其所”。一个得了不治之症的 23 岁女孩既然能飞到阿拉斯加，那么所有事情都会得到解决。多发性硬化症的发作来了又走了。大多数时候，痴情并不能使她放慢脚步。詹姆斯会徒步旅行、钓鱼、学习驾驶帆船、体验乘坐热气球。[25]她说“我活着就是为了冒险，没有人像我一样在过去 8 年时间里拥有更美好的时光，做了这么多超乎寻常、奇怪的事情。但是，她虚弱得只好回到家乡匹兹堡的那一天还是不可避免地到来了。在那里，她写了一本书，记录了自己的冒险活动。这本书在 1993 年出版。

【主题推测】选项中的 disease, destroys, search for…, her life 等表明，短文可能与某位女士得了某种疾病有关，且可能提到这位女士如何反应。

23. What does the speaker say about MS?
【预测】选项主语均为 It，根据 disease, destroys, difficult to diagnose, the biggest crippler of young adults 等可推测，It 为某种疾病，且本题针对该种疾病的不良后果提问。
【解析】选 **D**)。短文中提到，多发性硬化症会损害病人的身体神经，并且是年轻人最大的致残因素，D)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

24. What did Janet James decide to do after her disease was diagnosed?
【预测】选项均为动词短语，且结合选项中的 search for…, write a book, hurry up, live life, exercise, work 等可推测，本题可能针对某位女士如何应对自己的疾病提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。短文中提到，当詹姆斯意识到自己的病有多严重时，她知道自己最好抓紧时间，享受生活，B)是原文的细节再现，故为答案。

25. What's sort of person can we infer Janet James is?
【预测】选项均为形容词，且均为描写人物性格特征的词，由此可推测本题可能针对某人的性格特点提问。
【解析】选 **B**)。短文结尾处詹姆斯说自己“为了冒险而生活”。由此可知，詹姆斯是个爱冒险的人，B)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

Section C

It's difficult to estimate the number of youngsters involved in home schooling, where children are not sent to school and receive their formal education from one or both parents. (26) Legislation and court decisions have made it legally possible in most states for parents to educate their children at home, and each year more people take advantage of that opportunity. Some states require parents or a home tutor to meet teacher certification standards, and many require parents to complete legal forms to verify that their children are receiving (27) instruction in state-approved curricula.

Supporters of home education claim that it's less expensive and far more (28) efficient than mass public education. Moreover, they cite several advantages: alleviation of school overcrowding, strengthened family relationships, lower (29) dropout rates, the fact that students are allowed to learn at their own rate, increased (30) motivation, higher standardized test scores, and reduced (31) discipline problems.

Critics of the home schooling movement (32) contend that it creates as many problems as it solves. They acknowledge that, in a few cases, home schooling offers educational opportunities superior to those found in most public schools, but few parents can provide such educational advantages. Some parents who withdraw their children from the schools (33) in favor of home schooling have an inadequate educational background and insufficient formal training to provide a satisfactory education for their children. Typically, parents have fewer technological resources (34) at their disposal than do schools. However, the relatively inexpensive computer technology that is readily available today is causing some to challenge the notion that home schooling is in any way (35) inferior to more highly structured classroom education.

家庭教育是指孩子不被送去学校，而是在家里接受父母中的一方或双方的正式教育，究竟有多少孩子在接受家庭教育还很难估算。大多数州的[26]法律和法庭决议都承认父母在家教育孩子合法，每年有越来越多的人利用这个机会。一些州要求父母或家庭教师达到教师资格证标准，许多州则要求父母填写法律表格来证明孩子正在接受州允许的课程的[27]教育。

家庭教育支持者们认为这种教育形式更便宜，比大众教育更加[28]有效。并且，他们举出一些优势：缓和学校的过度拥挤，加强家庭成员间的关系，降低[29]辍学率，学生们可以按照自己的速度学习，增加[30]积极性、更高的标准考试分数，减少[31]纪律问题。

家庭教育的批评者们[32]声称，家庭教育造成的问题和它解决的问题一样多。他们承认，在很少的情况下，家庭教育所提供的教育机会比大多数公共学校所提供的更优越，但是很少有父母能够提供这样的教育优势。一些父母[33]支持家庭教育，把孩子从学校带回家，却并没有足够的教育背景和正规培训能力来为孩子提供令人满意的教育。通常来讲，父母们可[34]自由使用的技术资源要比学校少得多。但是，如今很容易就能获得的、价格相对不算太贵的电脑技术正在对家庭学校无论如何都 [35]不如装备更好的学校教育这样一种观念形成挑战。

26.【预测】空后的并列连词 and 及名词短语 court decisions 表明，所填词应为名词或名词性短语。所填词位于句首，应注意首字母大写。

27.【预测】空前的动词 receiving 和空后的介词短语 in state-approved curricula 表明，所填词应为名词，做 receiving 的宾语。

28.【预测】空前的比较级标志 more 以及 less expensive 表明，所填词应为形容词。

29.【预测】空前的动词 lower 和空后的名词 rates 表明，所填词应为名词或形容词。本文与教育有关，很明显，家庭教育的好处之一是可以降低辍学率。

30.【预测】空前的形容词 increased 表明，所填词应为名词。

31.【预测】空前的形容词 reduced 和空后的名词 problems 表明，所填词应为名词或形容词。

32.【预测】所填词在句中充当谓语，且根据全文的时态以及复数主语可知，所填词应为动词或动词短语的原形。本句与第二段第一句结构相似，由此可知所填词应与 claim 表达意思相近。

33.【预测】空格所在句结构完整，不缺少主干成分，由空格后的名词短语 home schooling 可知，所填词应为介词短语，连接 home schooling，做定语修饰 some parents。

34.【预测】空格所在句结构完整，不缺少主干成分。由空格前的名词短语 technological resources 可知，所填词应为介词短语或其他可做定语的结构形式。

35.【预测】空前的系动词 is 和空后的名词短语 classroom education 表明，所填词应为形容词或形容词短语。

26.【答案】Legislation，意为“法律，法规”。

27.【答案】instruction，意为“教授，教导”。

28.【答案】efficient，意为“效率高的”。

29.【答案】dropout，意为“辍学，退学”。

30.【答案】motivation，意为“动机，积极性”。

31.【答案】discipline，意为“纪律”。

32.【答案】contend，意为“声称，认为”。

33.【答案】in favor of，意为“赞同，支持”。

34.【答案】at their disposal，意为“任由某人处理，供某人任意使用”。

35.【答案】inferior to，意为“较差的，次的”。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文，主要介绍了手机在青少年社交中的作用。大多数青少年认为手机有助于他们与同龄人保持联系、可以帮助有需要的朋友、可以使自己感觉更安全，同时也可以与父母保持联系。但手机会减少孩子与不同于自己的人的交往，从而导致社会容忍度下降。

【词性归类】名　词：C) contact 联系；接触　G) endurance 忍耐力；容忍　N) shift 变化；转变

动　词：A) affiliated 使隶属，加入　B) attached 附上　C) contact 接触；联系　D)contend 争论；主张　F) diminish 减少；降低　H) foster 支持；鼓励　J) improved 改善；改进　N) shift 移动；转变；转换

形容词：A) affiliated 隶属的；有关联的　B) attached 依恋的；充满爱心的　E) continuous 持续的；不断的　H) foster 收养的；养育的　I) hazardous 危险的　J) improved 改良的；改进的　K) instantaneous 即时的；即刻的　L) intrinsic 固有的；内在的

副　词：M) relatively 相对地；比较地　O) similarly 同样；相似地

Cell phones provide instant access to people. They are creating a major (36) shift in the social experiences of both children and adolescents. In one recent U.S. survey, about half the teens polled said that their cell phone had (37) improved their communication with friends. Almost all said that their cell phone was the way they stayed in touch with peers, one-third had used the cell phone to help a peer in need, and about 80% said the phone made them feel safer. Teenagers in Australia, (38) similarly, said that their mobile phones provided numerous benefits and were an (39) intrinsic part of their lives; some were so (40) attached to their phones that the researchers considered it an addiction. In Japan, too, researchers are concerned about cell phone

手机可以让人们随时保持联系。它们使孩子和青少年的社会经历发生了重大（36）转变。在一项美国最近进行的调查中，大约一半参与调查的青少年说手机（37）改善了他们与朋友之间的交流。几乎所有人都说手机是他们与同龄人保持联系的方式，有三分之一的人曾经使用手机帮助有需要的同龄人，大约 80%的人说手机使自己感到更安全。（38）同样，澳大利亚的青少年说手机提供了数不清的好处，已经成为他们的生活中（39）固有的一部分；一些人相当（40）迷恋手机，研究人员将这些人的状况认定为上瘾。

36.【解析】选 **N**)。空前的不定冠词 a 和形容词 major 提示，所填词应为单数名词。根据下文中提到的“大多数孩子都使用手机与朋友联系”等情况可知，相比较以前，现在的孩子和年轻人与同龄人交流的方式发生了改变，故答案为 N)shift“改变；转换；转移”。

37.【解析】选 **J**)。空前的助动词 had 提示，所填词应为动词的过去分词。结合下一句中提到的手机带来的好处可知，此处同样也与手机带来的好处有关。J) improved“改善，改进”能使句意通顺，且符合上下文语境，故为答案。

38.【解析】选 **O**)。空格所在句结构完整，不缺少主要成分，由此可知所填词应为副词。前文提到了在美国，青少年认为手机给他们带来的诸多好处：改善与朋友的交流、帮助朋友等。本句则指出在澳大利亚，青少年也认为手机会提供数不清的好处。由此可知，此处是说澳大利亚的情况与美国一样，故答案为 O) similarly“相似地；同样”。

39.【解析】选 **L**)。空前的不定冠词 an 和空后的名词 part 提示，所填词应为以元音音素开头的形容词。空格所在句的大意为“手机……是他们生活中_____的部分”。选项中以元音音素开头的形容词且能使句意通顺的为 L) intrinsic“固有的；内在的”。

40.【解析】选 **B**)。空格所在句为 so…that…结构，结合空前的系动词 were 可知，所填词应为形容词，且能与介词 to 构成合理搭配。根据空后的 addiction 可知，所填词应为其的同义复现，表明一些青少年迷恋手机，故答案为 B) attached“依恋的，迷恋的”。be attached to sth.意为“迷恋……；依恋……”。

addiction. Researchers in one study in Tokyo found that more than half of junior high school students used their phones to exchange e-mails with schoolmates more than 10 times a day.

Cell phones (41) foster social connections with peers across time and space. They allow young people to exchange moment-by-moment experiences in their daily lives with special partners and thus to have a more (42) continuous sense of connection with friends. Cell phones also can (43) diminish social tolerance because they reduce children's interactions with others who are different from them. In addition to connecting peers, cell phones connect children and parents. Researchers studying teenagers in Israel concluded that, in that (44) hazardous environment, mobile phones were regarded as "security objects" in parent-teen relationships — important because they provided the possibility of (45) contact and communication at all times.

在日本，研究人员也担心手机上瘾的问题。东京一项研究的研究人员发现，超过一半的初中生每天使用手机向同学发送邮件的次数超过 10 次。

手机可以（41）支持同龄人超越时空的限制建立起社会纽带。它们使年轻人能与特定伙伴随时交流日常生活中的经历，从而获得与朋友（42）持续不断的联系的感觉。手机同样也（43）降低了社会容忍度，因为它们减少了孩子与其他人的交往。除了与同龄人联系，手机也将孩子和父母联系起来。以色列研究青少年的研究人员总结指出，在（44）危险情况下，手机被认为是父母与孩子关系中的"安全保障"——这很重要，因为它们使随时（45）联系与交流成为了可能。

【点睛】注意前后文词语的复现关系。

41.【解析】选 **H**)。空格在句中做谓语，且结合后文时态和复数主语 Cell phones 可知，所填词应为动词原形。根据前后文可知，手机可以使同龄人不受时间和空间的限制建立社会联系。选项中的动词原形能使句意通顺的为 H) foster"促进；鼓励"。

42.【解析】选 **E**)。空前的形容词标志 more 提示，所填词应为形容词。手机能使年轻人与特定同伴保持即时联系，因此也就能使年轻人有与朋友联系在一起的感觉，而因为联系是即时的、高频率的，所以这种感觉也应是持续不断的，E) continuous"不断的，持续的"能使句意通顺，故为答案。

43.【解析】选 **F**)。空前的情态动词 can 提示，所填词应为动词原形。because 引导的原因状语从句指出，手机减少了孩子与其他人的交往。很明显，这会导致孩子们的社会容忍度降低，故答案为 F) diminish"减少；降低"。

【点睛】reduce 与 diminish 为同义关系，在做题时应合理利用上下文之间的词语复现（同义复现、反义复现、原词复现等）关系。

44.【解析】选 **I**)。空前的介词 in 和指示代词 that 以及空后的名词提示，所填词应为形容词。根据常识可知，以色列社会局势动荡，且根据后文中的 security objects 可知，所填词应与 security 构成反义复现，故答案为 I) hazardous"有害的；危险的"。

45.【解析】选 **C**)。空后的并列连词 and 和名词 communication 提示，所填词应为名词，与 communication 并列。选项中的名词与 communication 在词义上能构成并列关系的为 C) contact"联系；联络"。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章以美国一句古老的谚语"俭以防匮"为题，首先指出全球浪费现象严重，接着论述可能造成食物浪费的地方以及如何更好地利用我们有限的资源，最后推荐了一些能够节省资源的措施。

Waste not, Want not

Feeding the 9 Billion: The Tragedy of Waste

A) By 2075, the United Nations' mid-range projection for global population is about 9.5 billion. This means that there could be an extra three billion mouths to feed by the end of the century, a period in which substantial changes are anticipated in the wealth, calorie intake and dietary preferences of people in developing countries across the world. [50]Such a projection presents mankind with wide-ranging social, economic, environmental and political issues that need to be addressed today to ensure a sustainable future for all. One key issue is how to ***produce more food*** in a world of ***finite resources***.

B) Today, we produce about four billion metric tonnes of food per year. [53]Yet due to ***poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation***, as well as market and consumer wastage, it is estimated that 30-50% of all food produced never reaches a human stomach. Furthermore, this figure does not reflect the fact that large amounts of land, energy, fertilisers and water have also been lost in the production of foodstuffs which simply end up as waste. This level of wastage is a tragedy that cannot continue if we are to succeed in the challenge of sustainably meeting our future food demands.

A～B 段指出世界人口不断增长，但资源有限，再加上浪费现象严重，使满足未来食物需求的任务艰巨。

Where Food Waste Happens

C) In 2010, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers identified three principal emerging population groups across the world, based on characteristics associated with their current and projected stage of economic development.

- Fully developed, mature, post-industrial societies, such as those in Europe, characterised by stable or declining populations which are increasing in age.
- Late-stage developing nations that are currently industrialising rapidly, for example China, which will experience declining rates of population growth, coupled with increasing *affluence* (富裕) and age profile.
- Newly developing countries that are beginning to industrialise, primarily in Africa, with high to very high population growth rates, and characterised by a predominantly young age profile.

D) Each group over the coming decades will need to address different issues surrounding food production, storage and transportation, as well as consumer expectations, if we are to continue to feed all our people.

E) [54] ***In less-developed countries***, such as those of sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia, wastage tends to occur primarily ***at the farmer-producer end*** of the supply chain. Inefficient harvesting, inadequate local transportation and poor *infrastructure* (基础设施) mean that produce is frequently handled inappropriately and stored under unsuitable farm site conditions.

F) In mature, fully developed countries such as the UK, more-efficient farming practices and better transport, storage and processing facilities ensure that a larger proportion of the food produced reaches markets and consumers. However, characteristics associated with modern consumer culture mean produce is often wasted through retail and customer behaviour.

G) [52]Major ***supermarkets***, in meeting consumer expectations, will often reject entire crops of ***perfectly edible fruit and vegetables*** at the farm because they do not meet exacting marketing standards for their physical characteristics, such as ***size*** and ***appearance***.

H) Of the produce that does appear in the supermarket, commonly used sales promotions frequently encourage customers to purchase excessive quantities which, in the case of perishable foodstuffs, inevitably generate wastage in the home. [48]Overall between ***30% and 50%*** of what has been bought in developed countries is ***thrown away*** by the purchaser.

C～H 段首先提到三个新兴的人口群体，并分析了这三个群体的特点。随后分别指出这些群体中存在的浪费现象。

Better Use of Our Finite Resources

I) Wasting food means losing not only life-supporting nutrition but also precious resources, including land, water and energy. As a

连下页

同义转述

46. ***Elimination of waste*** alone can ***potentially*** provide ***over sixty percent more food*** for the growing world population.

【译文】杜绝浪费本身就可能为世界上不断增长的人口提供 60%以上的食物。

【定位】关键词为 elimination of waste, potentially, over sixty percent more food。

【解析】选 **O**)。O)段倒数第二句指出，仅仅通过减少浪费，同时将节省下来的土地、能源和水等资源用于其他方面，就会使粮食产量增加 60%～100%，这是我们不应忽视的一种机遇。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 O)段。

同义转述

47. ***The production and application of fertilisers and pesticides*** account for the largest part of energy use ***in the modern industrialised agricultural process***.

【译文】在现代工业化农业生产过程中，化肥和杀虫剂的生产和使用消耗的能源占大部分。

【定位】关键词为 the productron and application of fertilisers and pesticides, in the modern industrialised agricultural process。

【解析】选 **N**)。N)段第一句指出，在现代工业化农业生产过程中——这是发展中国家为了增加未来产量而正在前进的方向——能源消耗的最大一部分就是化肥和杀虫剂的生产和使用。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 N)段。

细节归纳

48. Consumers in developed countries ***throw away*** nearly ***half*** of their food purchases because they tend to buy in ***excessive quantities***.

【译文】发达国家的消费者往往会因为购买过量而扔掉近半数的食物。

【定位】关键词为 throw away, half, excessive quantities。

【解析】选 **H**)。H)段最后一句指出，在发达国家，人们所购买的所有食品中，有 30%～50%会被购买者扔掉。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 H)段。

细节归纳

49. It is recommended that ***engineering knowledge*** and ***suitable technology*** in developed countries be introduced to developing countries to ***improve produce handling in the harvest***.

【译文】有人建议，发达国家的工程知识和适当的技术应该被引进到发展中国家，以提高粮食的收割产量。

【定位】关键词为 engineering knowledge, suitable technology, improve produce handling in the harvest。

【解析】选 **O**)。O)段下第二段指出，联合国粮农组织与国际工程协会合作，确保发达国家的政府将一些工程技术知识、专门的研发设计和合适的技术转让到发展中国家。这将有助于这些国家在收割和食品加工过程中提升粮食产量。题目是对原文的归纳概括，故本题来源是 O)段。

50. The predicted global population growth means that ways have to be found to ***produce more food*** with ***finite resources***.

I～N 段主要分析了土地、能源和水资源的利用情况。提到在利用这些有限的资源的时候存在严重的浪费现象，需要得到解决。

global society, therefore, tackling food waste will help contribute towards addressing a number of key resource issues.

J) Land Usage: Over the last five decades, improved farming techniques and technologies have helped to significantly increase crop yields along with a 12% expansion of farmed land use. [51]However, ***a further increase in farming area*** without ***impacting*** unfavourably ***on*** what remains of ***the world's natural ecosystems*** appears unlikely. The challenge is that an increase in animal-based production will require more land and resources, as *livestock* (牲畜) farming demands extensive land use.

K) Water Usage: Over the past century, human use of fresh water has increased at more than double the rate of population growth. Currently about 3.8 trillion m^3 of water is used by humans per year. About 70% of this is consumed by the global agriculture sector, and the level of use will continue to rise over the coming decades.

L) Better irrigation can dramatically improve crop yield and about 40% of the world's food supply is currently derived from irrigated land. However, water used in irrigation is often sourced unsustainably. In processing foods after the agricultural stage, there are large additional uses of water that need to be tackled in a world of growing demand. [55]This is particularly crucial in the case of meat production, where ***beef*** uses about 50 times ***more water than vegetables***. In the future, more effective washing techniques, management procedures, and recycling and purification of water will be needed to reduce wastage.

M) Energy Usage: Energy is an essential resource across the entire food production cycle, with estimates showing an average of 7-10 calories of input being required in the production of one calorie of food. This varies dramatically depending on crop, from three calories for plant crops to 35 calories in the production of beef. Since much of this energy comes from the utilisation of fossil fuels, wastage of food potentially contributes to unnecessary global warming as well as inefficient resource utilisation.

N) [47]***In the modern industrialised agricultural process***—which developing nations are moving towards in order to increase future yields—energy usage in ***the making and application of fertilisers and pesticides*** represents the single biggest component. Wheat production takes 50% of its energy input for these two items alone. Indeed, on a global scale, fertiliser manufacturing consumes about 3-5% of the world's annual natural gas supply. With production anticipated to increase by 25% between now and 2030, sustainable energy sourcing will become an increasingly major issue. Energy to power machinery, both on the farm and in the storage and processing facilities, adds to the energy total, which currently represents about 3.1% of annual global energy consumption.

Recommendations

O 段提出为了解决粮食供应问题可以采取的措施，如发达国家向发展中国家转让知识、技术，制定和执行转变消费者期望的政策等。

O) Rising population combined with improved nutrition standards and shifting dietary preferences will exert pressure for increases in global food supply. Engineers, scientists and agriculturalists have the knowledge, tools and systems that will assist in achieving productivity increases. However, pressure will grow on finite resources of land, energy and water. [46]The ***potential*** to provide ***60-100% more food*** by simply ***eliminating losses***, while simultaneously freeing up land, energy and water resources for other uses, is an opportunity that should not be ignored. In order to begin tackling the challenge, the Institution recommends that:

- [49]The UN Food and Agriculture Organisation work with the international engineering community to ensure governments of developed nations put in place programmes that transfer ***engineering knowledge***, design know-how, and suitable technology to newly developing countries. This will help ***improve produce handling in the harvest***, and immediate post-harvest stages of food production.
- Governments of rapidly developing countries incorporate waste minimisation thinking into the transport infrastructure and storage facilities currently being planned, engineered and built.
- Governments in developed nations devise and implement policy that changes consumer expectations. These should discourage retailers from wasteful practices that lead to the rejection of food on the basis of cosmetic characteristics, and losses in the home due to excessive purchasing by consumers.

接上页

【译文】对全球人口增长的预测表明必须寻找方法以便利用有限的资源生产更多的食物。

【定位】关键词为 produce more food, finite resources。

【解析】选 **A**)。A)段最后两句指出，这一预测给人类提出了广泛的社会、经济、环境和政治问题，需要现在就得到解决，以确保所有人都有一个可持续的未来。其中一个关键问题是如何在一个资源有限的世界中生产更多的食物。题目是对原文的概括，故本题来源是 A)段。

同义转述

51. ***A further expansion of farming area*** will adversely ***impact on the world's natural ecosystems***.

【译文】进一步增加耕地面积会对全世界的自然生态系统产生不利影响。

【定位】关键词为 a further expansion of farming area, impact on natural ecosystems。

【解析】选 **J**)。J)段第二句指出，在不对世界自然生态系统产生不利影响的前提下进一步增加耕地面积已经不太可能了。也就是说进一步增加耕地面积肯定会对世界自然生态系统产生不利影响。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 J)段。

同义转述

52. ***Perfectly edible fruit and vegetable*** crops often fail to reach ***supermarkets*** due to their ***size*** or physical ***appearance***.

【译文】完全可食用的水果和蔬菜作物会因为它们的大小或外观的原因无法进入超市。

【定位】关键词为 perfectly edible fruit and vegetable, supermarkets, size, appearance。

【解析】选 **G**)。G)段指出，为了满足消费者的期望，大型超市经常会拒绝整批购入一些在农场上就已经完全可食用的水果和蔬菜，只因它们的物理特性，比如大小和外观，没能达到严格的市场标准。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 G)段。

同义转述

细节归纳

53. ***Poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation*** have resulted in a waste of much of the food we produce and thus a waste of land and resources.

【译文】在收割、存储和运输方面的做法欠妥当导致我们生产的很多食物被浪费掉，继而浪费了土地和其他资源。

【定位】关键词为 poor practices in harvesting, storage and transportation。

【解析】选 **B**)。B)段第二、三句指出，由于在收获、存储和运输过程中的做法欠妥当，以及市场和消费者的浪费，预计 30%～50%生产的食物永远无法被人吃掉。而且，这一数字还没有显示出在制作那些最终被浪费掉的食品的过程中所损失掉的大量的土地、能源、化肥和水资源。题目是对原文的归纳概括，故本题来源是 B)段。

同义转述

54. Food waste ***in less-developed countries*** happens mainly ***at the producers' end***.

【译文】在欠发达国家中，食物浪费主要发生在生产者这一端。

【定位】关键词为 less-developed countries, at the producers' end。

【解析】选 **E**)。E)段第一句指出，在欠发达的国家中，浪费现象往往主要发生在供应链中的“农民—生产商”这一端。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是 E)段。

同义转述

55. ***Beef*** consumes far ***more water*** to produce ***than vegetables***.

【译文】生产牛肉消耗的水量比种植蔬菜大。

【定位】关键词为 beef, more water…than vegetables。

【解析】选 **L**)。L)段倒数第二句指出，生产牛肉用水量比种植蔬菜用水量多了大约 50 倍。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是 L)段。

【参考译文】

俭 以 防 匮

喂养 90 亿人口：浪费的悲剧

A) 联合国对全球人口的中期预测是，到 2075 年，全球人口将大约有 95 亿。这就意味着到本世纪末，又会新增 30 亿人口需要供养。在这一时期，全球发展中国家的财富、卡路里摄入量和人们的饮食偏爱预计都会发生巨大的变化。[50]这一预测给人类提出了广泛的社会、经济、环境和政治问题，需要现在就得到解决，以确保所有人都有一个可持续的未来。其中一个关键问题是如何在一个资源有限的世界中生产更多的食物。

B) 现在，每年食物产量大约有 40 亿公吨。[53]然而由于在收获、存储和运输过程中的做法欠妥当，以及市场和消费者的浪费，预计 30%～50%生产的食物永远无法被人吃掉。而且，这一数字还没有显示出在制作那些最终被浪费掉的食品的过程中所损失掉的大量的土地、能源、化肥和水资源。这种程度的浪费就如同一种悲剧，如果我们要在可持续地满足将来食物需求的挑战中成功，这种悲剧就不能继续下去。

造成食物浪费的地方

C) 2010 年，世界机械工程师协会根据各地区的特点以及其现阶段和未来的经济发展情况，确定了世界上三大主要新兴群体。

- 充分发展的、成熟的后工业社会，例如一些以人口稳定或负增长、老龄化加速为特点的欧洲社会。
- 目前正步入快速工业化后期阶段的发展中国家，例如中国，其人口增长速度将会放慢，富裕程度提高，老龄化加重。
- 刚开始进行工业化的新兴发展中国家，主要分布在非洲，人口增长速度很高、甚至非常高，人口年龄普遍较低。

D) 如果我们想要继续养活所有人，那么每个群体在接下来的几十年里都需要处理不同的问题，包括食品生产、存储和运输以及消费者期望。

E) [54]在欠发达的国家中，如撒哈拉沙漠以南的非洲和东南亚地区的国家，浪费现象往往主要发生在供应链中的“农民—生产商”这个环节低效收割、不便的当地运输以及落后的基础设施意味着农产品无法以合理的方式进行生产，也不能在农场现场被妥善地保存。

F) 在成熟并发展充分的国家中，比如英国，更有效的农耕方式和更好的交通、存储、加工设施确保了生产出来的大部分食物能到达市场和消费者那里。但是现代消费文化的特点就意味着生产出来的农产品经常会因零售和消费者习惯而被浪费掉。

G) [52]为了满足消费者的期望，大型超市经常会拒绝整批购入一些在农场上就已经完全可食用的水果和蔬菜，只因它们的物理特性，比如大小和外观，没能达到严格的市场标准。

H) 对那些出现在超市里的农产品，常用的促销方式经常会鼓励消费者过量购买。对那些易腐烂的食品，将不可避免地在家里变成垃圾。[48]在发达国家，人们所购买的所有食品中，有 30%～50%会被购买者扔掉。

更合理利用我们有限的资源

I) 浪费食物不仅意味着失去了生命赖以维持的营养，还意味着失去了宝贵的资源，包括土地、水和能源。因此，作为一个全球化的社会，解决食物浪费将会有助于解决许多重要的资源问题。

J) 土地使用：在过去 50 年间，改进了的耕作技术和科技已经极大地增加了农作物产量，并且拓展了 12%的耕地面积。[51]然而，在不对世界自然生态系统产生不利影响的情况下，进一步增加耕地面积已经不太可能了。我们所面临的挑战是动物类产品的增加，这需要更多的土地和资源，因为畜牧业需要使用大量的土地。

K) 水的使用：在过去一个世纪里，人类的淡水使用增长速度是人口增长速度的两倍多。目前人类每年大约用水 3.8 万亿立方米。其中大约 70%被全球农业消耗，而这种用水程度将会在接下来的几十年中继续增长。

L) 更好地灌溉能极大地提高农作物产量，目前全球大约 40%的食物供应来源于灌溉土地。但是，灌溉用水经常供不应求。在农业种植阶段后的食品加工阶段仍然需要大量的水。在一个需求不断增加的世界中，这个问题需要得到解决。[55]解决这个问题在肉类生产方面尤其至关重要——生产牛肉的用水量比种植蔬菜的用水量多了大约 50 倍。将来，减少浪费需要更有效的洗涤技术、管理程序和水资源的循环利用和净化技术。

M) 能源利用：能源在整个食品生产环节是一种不可缺少的资源，据估计每生产一卡路里的食物就需要平均 7～10 卡路里的能源投入。农作物不同，所需的投入量也有巨大变化，生产植物作物需要 3 卡路里的能量，而生产牛肉就需要 35 卡路里的能量。由于我们大多数的能量都来自于化石燃料，所以浪费食物很可能就会造成不必要的全球变暖以及资源的低效利用。

N) [47]在现代工业化农业生产过程中—— 这是发展中国家为了增加未来产量而正在前进的方向——能源消耗的最大一部分就是化肥和杀虫剂的生产和使用。单是小麦生产就占了这两项能量总和的一半。的确，在全球范围内，化肥生产消耗了世界每年天然气供应量的 3%～5%。从现在到 2030 年这段期间，粮食产量预计会增加 25%，可持续能源供应将逐渐成为一个重大问题。在农场以及存储和加工设施中，为机器供电所消耗的能量目前也大约占了每年全球能源消耗的 3.1%。

建议

O) 不断增加的人口以及不断提高的营养标准和正在改变的饮食偏好将会对全球食物供应的增加带来压力。虽然工程师、科学家和农学家都拥有提高产量的知识、工具和体系，但是，有限的土地、能源和水资源将会使压力增加。[46]仅仅通过减少浪费，同时将节省下来的土地、能源和水等资源用于其他方面，就会使粮食产量增加 60%～100%，这是我们不应忽视的一种机遇。为了开始着手处理这一挑战，机械师工程协会建议：

- [49]联合国粮农组织与国际工程协会合作，确保发达国家的政府将一些工程技术知识、专门的研发设计和合适的技术转让到发展中国家。这将有助于这些国家在收割和食品加工过程中提升粮食产量。
- 迅速发展的发展中国家应将浪费最小化的理念融入目前正在规划、设计和建造的运输设施和存储设备中去。
- 发达国家的政府应制定并实施能改变消费者期望的政策。这些政策应该既可以劝阻零售商采取会引导消费者根据产品外观而拒绝某种食品的浪费行为，也可以使消费者不再过多购入食物而造成浪费。

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章通过解释“学习悖论”切入主题，阐述了“严爱”教学方法的益处。即在教学过程中，教师应尽可能让学生独自尝试去解决问题，而非在一开始就提供指导。这样可以让学生更深刻地了解问题，在遇到新问题时，能更好地运用所学到的知识。

第 1 段解释“学习悖论”的内容。

1 [56]Call it the “learning paradox”: the more you struggle and even fail while you’re trying to learn new information, the better you’re likely to recall and apply that information later.

第 2 段卡普尔首先指出自己并不赞成的教学方式：前期提供大量知识结构和指导，随后提出合理的教学方式：让学习者自己绞尽脑汁思考所学的材料。

2 The learning paradox is at the heart of “productive failure,” a phenomenon identified by researcher Manu Kapur. [57][58①]Kapur points out that while the model adopted by many teachers when introducing students to new knowledge — providing lots of structure and guidance early on, until the students show that they can do it on their own — makes intuitive sense, it may not be the best way to promote learning. Rather, it’s better to let the learners *wrestle* (较劲) with the material on their own for a while, refraining from giving them any assistance at the start. In a paper published recently, Kapur applied the principle of productive failure to mathematical problem solving in three schools.

第 3 段对不同的教学方法进行实验，并作出结论，指出没有得到老师指导的学生虽然在解决问题的过程中遇到了困难，但学习效果更好。

3 [58②]With one group of students, the teacher provided strong “scaffolding” instructional support — and feedback. With the teacher’s help, these pupils were able to find the answers to their set of problems. Meanwhile, a second group was directed to solve the same problems by collaborating with one another, without any prompts from their instructor. These students weren’t able to complete the problems correctly. But in the course of trying to do so, they generated a lot of ideas about the nature of the problems and about what potential solutions would look like. And when the two groups were tested on what they’d learned, the second group “significantly outperformed” the first.

同义转述

56. Why does the author call the learning process a paradox?（为什么作者把这种学习过程称为“悖论”？）
A) Pains do not necessarily lead to gains.（痛苦并不一定会带来收获。）
B) What is learned is rarely applicable in life.（所学的知识在生活中极少用到。）
C) Failure more often than not breeds success.（失败通常会孕育成功。）
D) The more is taught, the less is learnt.（教的越多，学到的就越少。）
【定位】根据题干中的 paradox 定位到第 1 段。
【解析】选 **C**)。该段指出“学习悖论”的内容，即在你尝试学习新知识的时候，费的劲越多、甚至是失败，你日后就越可能回忆起并运用这一知识。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

57. What does Kapur disapprove of in teaching?（卡普尔不赞成在教学过程中做什么？）
A) Asking students to find and solve problems on their own.（要求学生自己发现并解决问题。）
B) Developing students’ ability to apply what they learn.（培养学生运用所学知识的能力。）
C) Giving students detailed guidance and instruction.（给学生详细的指导和指示。）
D) Allowing students a free hand in problem solving.（允许学生自主解决问题。）
【定位】根据题干中的 disapprove 定位到第 2 段。
【解析】选 **C**)。该段第二句指出，卡普尔认为前期给学生提供知识结构和指导的教学模式并不是促进学习的最好方法。也就是说卡普尔不赞成这种教学模式。题干中的 disapprove of 对应原文中的 may not be…。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

细节归纳

58. What do people tend to think of providing strong “scaffolding” in teaching?（人们对在教学中提供强有力的“鹰架”的态度如何？）
A) It will make teaching easier.（它会使教学更加容易。）
B) It is a sensible way of teaching.（它是合理的教学方式。）
C) It can motivate average students.（它可以调动普通学生的积极性。）
D) It will enhance students’ confidence.（它可以增强学生的自信心。）

第 4 段指出“有价值的失败”的功效：能引导人们理解问题的深层结构，会更有效地转化所掌握的知识。

4 The apparent struggles of the floundering (挣扎的) group have what Kapur calls a “hidden efficacy”: they lead people to understand the deep structure of problems, not simply their correct solutions. When these students encounter a new problem of the same type on a test, they’re able to transfer the knowledge they’ve gathered more effectively than those who were the passive recipients of someone else’s expertise.

第 5 段指出应该把“设计有价值的失败”融入学习过程中，并提出三种能促进有价值的探索的情况。

5 In the real world, problems rarely come neatly packaged, so being able to discern their deep structure is key. But, Kapur notes, none of us like to fail, no matter how often Silicon Valley entrepreneurs praise the beneficial effects of an idea that fails or a start-up company that crashes and burns. So we need to “design for productive failure” by building it into the learning process. [59]Kapur has identified three conditions that promote this kind of beneficial struggle. First, choose problems to work on that “challenge but do not frustrate.” Second, provide learners with opportunities to explain and elaborate on what they’re doing. Third, give learners the chance to compare and contrast good and bad solutions to the problems. [60]And to those students who protest this tough-love teaching style: you’ll thank me later.

【定位】根据题干中的 scaffolding 定位到第 3 段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段第一、二句指出，老师会向第一组学生提供强有力的“鹰架”—— 教学支持——和反馈。在这种模式下，学生能够得出他们所面临问题的答案。再结合第二段第二句可知，很多老师向学生讲述新知识时，最开始都会对学生给予大量的周密安排和指导，直到学生能独立完成，这种模式从直观上看似乎有道理。由此可知，第二段第二句提到的这种教学方法即为“鹰架式教学”，大多数人认为这种教学方式合理。B)是对原文内容的归纳概括，故为答案。

59. What kind of problem should be given to students to solve according to Kapur? (卡普尔认为应给学生提出什么样的问题去解决？)

A) It should be able to encourage collaborative learning. (它应该鼓励合作学习。)

B) It should be easy enough so as not to frustrate students. (它应该足够容易，不会使学生有挫败感。)

C) It should be solvable by average students with ease. (它应该能被普通学生轻而易举地解决。)

D) It should be difficult enough but still within their reach. (它应该足够难，但仍然在他们的能力范围内。)

同义转述

【定位】根据题干中的 problem, should be given 定位到最后一段第四、五句。

【解析】选 **D**)。这两句指出，卡普尔已经发现能够促进这种有价值的探索的三种情况，其中第一种是让学生解决那些有挑战性，但又不会给他们带来挫败感的问题。D)是对第五句的同义转述，故为答案。

60. What can be expected of “this tough-love teaching style” (Lines 9-10, Para. 5)? (“严爱教学方式”预计会产生什么结果？)

A) Students will be grateful in the long run. (从长远来看，学生会心存感激。)

B) Teachers will meet with a lot of resistance. (教师会遇到很多阻力。)

C) Parents will think it too harsh on their kids. (父母们会认为对他们的孩子太严厉了。)

D) It may not be able to yield the desired results. (可能不会产生预想的结果。)

同义转述

【定位】根据题干中的 this tough-love teaching style 定位到最后一段最后一句。

【解析】选 **A**)。该句指出，对那些反对这种严爱教学方式的学生们要说的是：你们以后会感谢我的。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. **Kapur points out that** while the model adopted by many teachers when introducing students to new knowledge — providing lots of structure and guidance early on, until the students show that they can do it on their own — makes intuitive sense, **it may not be the best way** to promote learning.(第 2 段第 2 句)

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。第 1 个 that 引导的宾语从句中，主干结构为 it may not be the best way。while 引导让步状语从句，该从句的主干结构为 the model makes intuitive sense。过去分词短语 adopted by…做后置定语，修饰 the model；破折号中间的内容解释说明 the model，其中 until 引导时间状语从句，that 引导宾语从句。

2. When these students encounter a new problem of the same type on a test, **they’re able to transfer the knowledge** they’ve gathered more effectively than those who were the passive recipients of someone else’s expertise.(第 4 段第 2 句)

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子的主干。when 引导时间状语从句；they’ve gathered…引导定语从句，修饰 the knowledge；who 引导定语从句，修饰 those。

【参考译文】

[56]就把它称为“学习悖论”吧：在你尝试学习新信息的时候，努力甚至是失败的次数越多，你日后就越可能回忆起并运用这一信息。

学习悖论是“富有成效的失败”的核心，这种现象由研究者马努·卡普尔发现。[57][58①]卡普尔指出，尽管许多教师在向学生讲述新知识的时候采用的模式—— 前期对学生给予大量的周密安排和指导，直到学生表明他们可以独立完成为止—— 从直观上来看是有道理的，但它并不是提高学习的最好方法。相反，较好的方法是让学习者自己先与学习材料较一会儿劲，而不要在一开始的时候就给他们提供帮助。在一篇最近发表的文章中，卡普尔把“富有成效的失败”的原理应用到三所学校的数学解题中。

[58②]老师为第一组学生提供了强有力的“鹰架”教学支持—— 和反馈。在老师的帮助下，这些学生能够得出他们那组问题的答案。同时，第二组学生也被要求解决相同的问题,只是他们要彼此合作，得不到老师的任何提示。这些学生没能准确地解答问题。但是在尝试解答的过程中，他们对于问题的本质和可能的解决方法应该是什么样子产生了很多想法。当测试这两组学生对所学知识的掌握情况时，第二组学生的表现“显著超过”第一组。

显然苦苦挣扎的这一组具备卡普尔所称的“隐藏功效”：它们引导人们理解问题的深层结构，而不仅仅是其正确的解决方法。当这些学生在测试中遇到相同类型的新问题时，他们会比那些被动接受别人专业知识的学生更有效地转化所掌握的知识。

在现实世界中，问题很少会包装得整整齐齐出现，所以能够识别它们的深层结构是关键所在。但是卡普尔指出，不管硅谷的企业家们是多么经常赞扬一个失败的想法或一家面临倒闭的新公司所带来的有利影响，没有人喜欢失败。所以，我们需要“设计富有成效的失败”，并把它融入学习过程中。[59]卡普尔已经发现了能够促进这种有价值的探索的三种情况。首先，选择解决那些“有挑战性但不会让人有挫败感”的问题。第二，给学习者提供解释或详细阐述他们正在做的事情的机会。第三，给学习者提供比较和对照问题的优劣解决方法的机会。[60]对那些反对这种严爱教学方式的学生们要说的是：你们以后会感谢我的。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章主要介绍了一起由转基因种子的专利权问题引发的法律纠纷以及人们对此不同的看法。

第 1 段指出弗农·鲍曼的遭遇：因种植了作为牲畜饲料出售的大豆而遭到起诉，由此引出主题。

1 [61]Vernon Bowman, a 75-year-old farmer from rural Indiana, did something that got him sued. He planted soybeans (大豆) sold as cattle feed. But Monsanto, the agricultural giant, insists it has a patent on the kind of genetically modified seeds Bowman used — and that the patent continues to all of the progeny (后代) of those seeds.

第 2 段主要指出孟山都公司的反对者们持有的观点：应该利用这个案件挫一下孟山都公司

2 Have we really gotten to the point that planting a seed can lead to a high-stakes Supreme Court patent lawsuit? We have, and that case is Bowman vs. Monsanto, which is being argued on Tuesday. [62]Monsanto’s critics have attacked the company for its “merciless legal battles against small farmers,” and they are hoping this will be the case that puts it in its place.

细节归纳

61. Why did Vernon Bowman get sued? (弗农·鲍曼为什么被起诉？)

A) He used genetically modified seeds to feed his cattle. (他使用转基因种子来喂自己的牲畜。)

B) He planted soybeans without paying for the patent. (他在没有支付专利费用的情况下种植了大豆。)

C) He made a profit out of Monsanto’s commercial secrets. (他利用孟山都公司的商业秘密赚了钱。)

D) He obtained Monsanto’s patented seeds by illegal means. (他通过非法手段获得了孟山都公司的专利种子。)

【定位】根据题干中的 Vernon Bowman get sued 定位到第 1 段。

【解析】选 **B**)。该段第一句首先指出鲍曼做了一件使自己陷入一场官司的事。第二句具体解释了这件事：种植了作为牲畜饲料出售的大豆。而根据第三句可知，这种大豆是孟山都公司的专利。由此可知，鲍曼因为种了孟山都公司持有专利的大豆而被起诉。B)是对原文的归纳概括，故为答案。

62. What are Monsanto’s critics hoping the Supreme Court will do? (孟山都公司的批评者们希望最高法院怎么做？)

的锐气；对专利法加强管理。

第 3 段指出孟山都公司和其支持者们对案件的看法：公司有权保护自己的财产权益；如果支持鲍曼，就会使公司失去创新的积极性。

第 4 段指出鲍曼提出上诉，并指出其上诉理由。

第 5 段分别指出孟山都公司和鲍曼的支持者们对生物的专利权是否适用于它们的后代这一问题的看法。

第 6 段通过虚拟语气句说明，最高法院很可能会倾向于保护孟山都公司的利益。

They are also hoping the court's ruling will rein in patent law, which is increasingly being used to claim new life forms as private property.

3 [63]Monsanto and its supporters, not surprisingly, see the case very differently. They argue that when a company like Monsanto goes to great expense to create a valuable new genetically modified seed, it must be able to protect its property interests. If farmers like Bowman are able to use these seeds without paying the designated fee, it will remove the incentives for companies like Monsanto to innovate.

4 Monsanto accused Bowman of patent infringement and won an $84,456 damage award. Rather than pay up or work out a settlement, Bowman decided to appeal — all the way to the Supreme Court. He said "Monsanto should not be able, just because they've got billions of dollars to spend on legal fees, to try to terrify farmers into obeying their agreements by massive force and threats."

5 [64]The central issue in the case is whether patent rights to living things extend to the progeny of those things. Monsanto argues that its patents extend to later generations. But Bowman's supporters argue that Monsanto is trying to expand the scope of patents in ways that would enrich big corporations and hurt small farmers. They say that if Monsanto wins, the impact will extend far beyond agriculture — locking up property rights in an array of important areas. Knowledge Ecology International contends that the Supreme Court's ruling could have "profound effects" on other biotech industries.

6 [65]If this were a Hollywood movie, the courageous old Indiana farmer would beat the profit-minded corporation before the credits rolled. But this is a real-life argument before a Supreme Court that has a well-earned reputation for looking out for the interests of large corporations. This case gives the court an opportunity to rein in the growing use of patents to protect genetically engineered crops and other life forms — but the court may well use it to give this trend a powerful new endorsement.

同义转述

A) Allow small farmers to grow genetically modified soybeans.（允许小农户种植转基因大豆。）

B) Punish Monsanto for infringing on small farmer's interests.（对孟山都公司侵犯小农户利益的行为进行惩罚。）

C) Rule against Monsanto's excessive extension of its patent rights.（否决孟山都公司对专利权的过分延伸。）

D) Abolish the patent law concerning genetically engineered seeds.（废除与转基因种子相关的专利法。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Monsanto's critics 定位到第 2 段。

【解析】选 **C**)。该段第三、四句指出，孟山都公司的批评者们希望这起案件会使其安分守己。同时也希望法院的判决可以严加控制专利法，目前越来越多的人利用专利将新的生命形式私有化。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

63. What is the argument of Monsanto and its supporters?（孟山都公司和它的支持者们给出的理由是什么？）

A) Patent rights should be protected to encourage innovation.（专利权应该得到保护，以鼓励创新。）

B) Bowman cannot plant the seeds without Monsanto's consent.（不经孟山都公司的同意，鲍曼不能种植大豆。）

C) Monsanto has the right to recover the costs of its patented seeds.（孟山都公司有权追回它的专利种子的成本。）

D) Patent law on genetically modified seeds should not be challenged.（转基因种子专利法不应该受到挑战。）

【定位】根据题干中的 Monsanto and its supporters 定位到第 3 段。

【解析】选 **A**)。该段指出，孟山都和它的支持者们认为，既然它花费巨资创造出有价值的新型转基因种子，那么就有权保护自己的财产权益。此外，他们还认为，如果像鲍曼这样的农民能在不支付指定费用的情况下就利用这些种子，那么就会使公司失去创新的积极性。A)是对该段最后一句的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

64. What is the key issue in the Bowman vs. Monsanto case?（鲍曼与孟山都公司的案件中，核心问题是什么？）

A) Whether patent for seeds is harmful to agricultural production.（种子的专利权是否对农业生产有害。）

B) Whether the biotech industry should take priority over agriculture.（生物技术产业是否应该优先于农业。）

C) Whether measures should be introduced to protect small farmers.（是否应该采取方法保护小农户。）

D) Whether patent for living things applies to their generations.（生物的专利权是否适用于它们的后代。）

【定位】根据题干中的 the key issue 定位到第 5 段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段第一句指出，鲍曼与孟山都公司之间的诉讼的核心问题是生物的专利权是否适用于这些生物的后代。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

65. What do we learn from the last paragraph?（从最后一段中我们能知道什么？）

A) Hollywood movies usually have an unexpected, dramatic impact on real-life arguments.（好莱坞电影通常会对现实生活中的争论产生意想不到的巨大影响。）

B) The Supreme Court will try to change its reputation for supporting large corporations.（最高法院将会尝试改变它支持大型公司的名声。）

C) The Supreme Court is likely to persuade the parties concerned to work out a settlement.（最高法院有可能会劝说当事双方协商解决。）

D) The ruling would be in Bowman's favor if the case were argued in a Hollywood movie.（如果这起案件出现在好莱坞电影中，那么判决将会有利于鲍曼。）

【定位】根据题干中的 the last paragraph 定位到最后一段。

【解析】选 **D**)。该段第一句使用了虚拟语气，表明如果案件发生在好莱坞电影里，那么鲍曼有可能在与孟山都公司的诉讼中胜诉。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

【难句分析】

1. But **Monsanto**, the agricultural giant, **insists it has a patent** on the kind of genetically modified seeds Bowman used — and that **the patent continues** to all of the progeny of those seeds.(第 1 段第 3 句)

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。the agricultural giant 为 Monsanto 的同位语。it has a patent…为省略了 that 的宾语从句，与 and 后的 that…宾语从句一起做 insists 的宾语；Bowman used 为修饰 seeds 的定语从句。

2. He said "**Monsanto should not be able**, just because they've got billions of dollars to spend on legal fees, **to try to terrify farmers into obeying their agreements** by massive force and threats."(第 4 段第 3 句)

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为引言部分句子主干。because 引导的原因状语从句将主句隔开，使句子更难理解。

【参考译文】

[61]弗农·鲍曼是印第安纳州农村地区的一位 75 岁的农民，他做的一件事让自己吃了官司。他种植了作为牲畜饲料出售的大豆。但是农业巨头孟山都公司坚持说自己拥有鲍曼所使用的转基因种子的专利权—— 而且该专利对这些种子的所有后代也有效。

我们是否真的达到了那种播下一粒种子就会招致一场高风险的最高法院专利诉讼的地步？我们已经达到了。鲍曼与孟山都公司之间的案件就是这种情况。这一事件在周二引发了辩论。[62]孟山都公司的批评者们抨击该公司"对小农户发起无情的法律战争"，他们希望这起案件会使其安分守己。他们同时也希望法院的判决可以严加控制专利法，目前越来越多的人利用专利将新的生命形式私有化。

[63]毫无疑问，孟山都公司和它的支持者们对这起案件有不同看法。他们争辩说，像孟山都这样的公司花费巨资创造出有价值的新型转基因种子，它就必须能保护自己的财产权益。如果像鲍曼这样的农民能在不支付指定费用的情况下就利用这些种子，那么就会使孟山都这样的公司失去创新的动力。

孟山都公司控告鲍曼侵犯专利权，取得胜诉并赢得了 84456 美元的损害赔偿。鲍曼既没有支付赔偿，也没有考虑协商解决，相反，他决定上诉—— 一直上诉到最高法院。他说："孟山都公司不应只因为他们有数十亿美元的律师经费，就能够试图通过强权和威胁来恐吓农民服从他们的协议。"

[64]这起案件的核心问题是生物的专利权是否可以沿用到其后代身上。孟山都公司认为专利权应该适用于后代。但是，鲍曼的支持者们则认为孟山都公司在试图拓展专利的范围，这样会使大公司更富有，并且会伤害小农户的利益。他们说如果孟山都公司胜诉，影响将会远远超出农业的范畴——一系列重要领域的产权也将受到影响。知识生态国际组织承认最高法院的判决会对其他生物科技产业产生深远影响。

[65]如果这是一部好莱坞电影，这位勇敢的印第安纳老农会在片尾演员名单出现前打败这家唯利是图的公司。但是这是一场面对最高法院的真实诉讼，该法院向来倾向于袒护大企业的利益。利用专利保护转基因作物和其他生命形式的行为越来越多，该案例可以给最高法院控制这种趋势的机会，但最高法院也可能会利用这个案件对这种趋势给予强有力的支持。

Part IV Translation

①中国园林（the Chinese garden）是经过三千多年演变而成的独具一格的园林景观（landscape）。②它既包括为皇室成员享乐而建造的大型花园，也包括学者、商人和卸任的政府官员为摆脱嘈杂的外部世界而建造的私家花园。③这些花园构成了一种意在表达人与自然之间应有的和谐关系的微缩景观。④典型的中国园林四周有围墙，园内有池塘、假山（rockwork）、树木、花草以及各种各样由蜿蜒的小路和走廊连接的建筑。⑤漫步在花园中，人们可以看到一系列精心设计的景观犹如山水画卷（scroll）一般展现在面前。	①**After 3000 years of evolution**, the Chinese Garden **has become** a unique landscape.②It includes **not only** the large gardens **built for royal family's entertainment**, **but also** the private gardens **built for scholars, merchants and retired government officials to get away from the noise outside**.③These gardens have constituted a **miniature which** is designed in praise of the harmony between man and nature.④A typical Chinese garden is **surrounded by walls** and consists of various buildings **linked by** winding trails and corridors, **with** ponds, rockworks, trees and flowers scattered in it. ⑤**Strolling in the garden**, people may feel that a series of **well-designed** features **come into sight** just like **landscape painting scrolls**.

主题：中国建筑——园林

难点及词汇注释：

句①：句中修饰“园林景观”的有“经过三千多年演变而成的”和“独具一格的”。在翻译时，可将第一个定语转译成 after 引导的时间状语，此时主干应使用现在完成时态。

句②：句中的“既……也……”提示，此处可以使用 not only…but also 或 both…and…连接两个句子。“为皇室成员享乐而建造的”和“学者、商人……而建造的”可以译为过去分词短语，做后置定语，分别修饰“大型花园”和“私家花园”。

句③：句中定语“一种意在表达人与自然之间应有的和谐关系的”较长，可以将其译为定语从句，修饰“微缩景观”。“微缩景观”译作 miniature。

句④：句中包含两个分句，可以翻译成两个并列的分句。“四周有围墙”译作“be surrounded by walls”；“由蜿蜒的小路和走廊连接的”译作后置定语“linked by winding trails and corridors”；“有池塘、假山、树木、花草”灵活译作介词短语“with ponds, rockworks, trees and flowers scattered in it”做状语。

句⑤：句中“漫步在花园中”可译作伴随状语；“精心设计的”译作 well-designed；“山水画”译作 landscape painting；“展现在面前”灵活译作 come into sight。

Part I Writing

【题目分析】本题虽然没有给出中文提纲，但从所给提示来看，本题是关于论证信息保障的影响，并要求提出解决办法，由此可判断本文应为观点论证类作文。根据题目要求，本文应采用如下行文思路：第一段根据提示提炼观点：信息爆炸带来影响；第二段提出论据，说明论点；第三段解释自己如何做才能避免因为无关信息而分心。

【参考范文】

The Impact of Information Explosion

[1]With the increasing popularity of computers, smart phones and other electronic [2]gadgets, our lives are [3]never lack of information. [4]It is no exaggeration to say that we are living in the information age, in which there is a benefit [5]that we can get what we need without much efforts. However, just as the saying goes, “A wealth of information creates a poverty of attention”, it also creates many problems urgent to get solved.

For example, some irrelevant information may [6]pop up when you search online for the particular information. This definitely distracts your attention from your target information. In addition, some information often turns out to be useless and for-profit. To read such information can be [7]time-consuming and troublesome.

Therefore, we should take action to avoid the information explosion. [8①]First and foremost, we should make a list of what we really want before searching. This will help us to avoid the unnecessary information. [8②]Moreover, we should find some trustful and professional websites and save them in our computers for next use. Only in this way can we keep ourselves from being distracted.

【亮点点评】

[1]with 短语，表示原因。
[2]表示“小工具”。
[3]双重否定，表示肯定含义。加强了语气。
[4]固定句式，表示“毫不夸张地说……”。
[5]同位语从句，解释说明 benefit。
[6]表示“突然出现”。
[7]合成词，表示“费时间的”，比动词短语更简洁。
[8]使句子层次更加分明。

【现学现练】

Directions: *For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay* ***about the importance of practice by referring to the saying*** *“In doing we learn.” You can give examples to illustrate your point and then* ***explain what will do****. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words.*

范文参见热点作文 30 篇（光盘中）

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. A) Dr. Smith’s waiting room isn’t tidy.
B) Dr. Smith enjoys reading magazines.
C) Dr. Smith has left a good impression on her.
D) Dr. Smith may not be a good choice.

细节推断

1. M: I need to find a dentist. You said you know Dr. Smith well. Do you recommend her?
W: Well, I had to see her a few times, but what impressed me most were the magazines in her waiting room.
Q: What does the woman imply?

1. 男：我需要找一个牙医。你说过你对史密斯医生很熟悉。你觉得她好吗？
女：哦，我曾经见过她几次，不过给我印象最深的是她候诊室里的杂志。
问：女士暗示什么？

1.【预测】选项中的 Dr. Smith 以及 tidy, good impression, good choice 等表明，本题与对 Dr. Smith 的评价有关。
【解析】选 **D**)。男士问女士 Dr. Smith 怎么样，女士没有直接回答，而是通过转折句指出她对 Dr. Smith 候诊室里的杂志印象最深，言外之意她觉得 Dr. Smith 可能不是一个好的选择，故答案为 D)。

2. A) The man will rent the apartment when it is available.
B) The man made a bargain with the landlady over the rent.
C) The man insists on having a look at the apartment first.
D) The man is not fully satisfied with the apartment.

同义转述

2. W: I’m afraid I can’t show you the apartment at the moment, because the tenant is still living in it. It’s really a lovely place with a big kitchen and a sunny window for only $200 a month.
M: Sounds good, but we really can’t rent an apartment without seeing it first.
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. 女：恐怕我不能现在带你去看那个公寓，因为房客还住在里面。那地方真不错，有一个大花园，还有一个阳光充足的窗户，一个月才 200 美元。
男：听起来不错，不过我们真的不能还没看就租下来。
问：从对话中我们了解到什么？

2.【预测】选项中重复出现的 rent, apartment 等表明，对话与租公寓有关。由 The man will/insists 等可知，男士的话为听音重点。
【解析】选 **C**)。男士通过 but 转折句提出要 seeing it first (先看看公寓的情况)，然后再决定是否租住，故答案为 C)。

3. A) Packing up to go abroad.
B) Brushing up on her English.
C) Drawing up a plan for her English course.
D) Applying for a visa to the United States.

细节归纳

3. M: So, that’s what’s been keeping you so busy recently!
W: Yes, I’ve been tied up with my studies. You know, I’m planning to go to the United States this coming summer, but I’m a bit nervous about my English.
Q: What is the woman busy doing?

3. 男：那么，那就是你最近一直这么忙的原因了！
女：是的。我一直都在忙着学习。你知道，我正在计划今年夏天去美国，可是我对我的英语不太有信心。
问：女士一直忙于什么？

3.【预测】选项均以-ing 分词开头，本题可能考查正在进行的活动。选项中的 go abroad, her English, visa to the United States 等提示，对话可能与出国的准备有关。
【解析】选 **B**)。女士话中的…been tied up with studies 说明女士最近正忙于学习，其后的 a bit nervous about my English 则表明她学习的应该是英语，故答案为 B)。

4. A) He is anxious to find a cure for his high blood pressure.
B) He doesn’t think high blood pressure is a problem for him.
C) He was not aware of his illness until diagnosed with it.
D) He did not take the symptoms of his illness seriously.

细节推断

4. W: How did you feel when you found out you had high blood pressure?
M: Shocked! The problem for me was that there were no symptoms; it seemed to have sneaked up on me.
Q: What does the man mean?

4. 女：当你查出自己有高血压的时候是什么感觉？
男：震惊！问题是我根本没有任何症状；好像病是悄悄溜到我身上的。
问：男士是什么意思？

4.【预测】由选项中重复出现的 blood pressure 和 his illness 等可知，对话与男士对自己的疾病(可能是高血压) 的看法有关。由 He is/doesn’t/was not aware 等可知，男士的话为听音重点。
【解析】选 **C**)。男士说自己一直没有表现出症状，病似乎是悄悄溜到他身上的，由此可推知，他直到诊断结果出来时才得知自己的病情，故答案为 C)。sneak up on sb.意为“悄悄地接近某人”。

5. A) To investigate the causes of AIDS.
B) To raise money for AIDS patients.
C) To rally support for AIDS victims in Africa.
D) To draw attention to the spread of AIDS in Asia.

同义转述

5. W: So, you're just back from a trip to India. What were you doing there?
M: The trip was intended to bring to the world's attention the fact that AIDS is not just an African disease; it's also endangering other countries, notably, India and Thailand.
Q: What was the purpose of the man's trip to India?

5. 女：那么，你是刚刚从印度回来了。你在那儿都做些什么？
男：这次行程的目的是让全世界关注艾滋病不仅仅存在于非洲；它也威胁到其他国家；尤其是印度和泰国。
问：男士印度之行的目的是什么？

5.【预测】选项中重复出现的AIDS以及均以动词不定式开头表明，本题可能涉及与艾滋病有关的行为目的。
【解析】选 **D**)。男士说他们此行的目的是让世界知道艾滋病不仅发生在非洲，还威胁到其他国家，接着列举了 India 和 Thailand 两个国家，都属于亚洲，故答案为 D)。

6. A) It has a very long history.
B) It is a private institution.
C) It was founded by Thomas Jefferson.
D) It stresses the comprehensive study of nature.

同义转述

6. M: It's quite clear for my visit: this is a full-size, comprehensive university. So why is it still called a college?
W: The College of William and Mary is the second oldest institution of higher learning in this country. We have nurtured great minds like Thomas Jefferson and we are proud of our name.
Q: What do we learn from this conversation about the College of William and Mary?

6. 男：对于这次的参观，有一点我很清楚：这是一所全面的综合性大学。那么，为什么还是把它叫做学院呢？
女：威廉玛丽学院是本国历史第二悠久的高等学府。我们已经培养出了像 Thomas Jefferson 等伟人。我们以我们的名字为骄傲。
问：关于威廉玛丽学院我们从对话中能了解到什么？

6.【预测】选项中的 history, institute, found 和 comprehensive study 表明，对话可能与某学术机构的历史有关，很可能是一所大学。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士提到，The College of William and Mary 是全国历史第二悠久的高等学府，选项 A)中的 very long history 是 the second oldest 的同义转述，故答案为 A)。

7. A) They can't fit into the machine.
B) They have not been delivered yet.
C) They were sent to the wrong address.
D) They were found to be of the wrong type.

细节推断

7. M: Have the parts we need for the photo copying machine arrived yet?
W: I ordered them last week, but something is holding them up.
Q: What does the woman say about the parts needed for the photo copying machine?

7. 男：我们需要的影印机零件已经到了吗？
女：我上星期就订购了，可是出了点问题延误了。
问：关于影印机需要的零件女士说了什么？

7.【预测】选项中的 fit into the machine 提示，they 可能指某种零件；而 delivered, wrong address 提示，本题可能与零件的送货有关。
【解析】选 **B**)。男士问女士 photocopying machine (影印机)需要的零件是否到了，女士回答说上周就已经订货了，但是出了点问题延误了，由此可知零件现在还没有运到，故答案为 B)。

8. A) The food served in the cafeteria usually lacks variety.
B) The cafeteria sometimes provides rare food for the students.
C) The students find the service in the cafeteria satisfactory.
D) The cafeteria tries hard to cater to the students' needs.

综合推断

8. W: The cafeteria provided many kinds of dishes for us today. Did you notice that?
M: Yes, kind of rare, isn't it?
Q: What does the man imply?

8. 女：今天自助餐厅的菜种类很多，你发现了吗？
男：是的。很少见，是不是？
问：男士暗示什么？

8.【预测】选项中重复出现的 cafeteria, food 以及 variety, rare 等表明，对话可能与餐厅提供的食物种类有关。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士问男士是否注意到餐厅今天的菜的种类很多，男士说注意到了，接着男士通过反意疑问句指出这种情况很少见，由此可推知餐厅通常供应的食物的种类都比较单一，故答案为 A)。

Now you will hear the two long conversations.

Conversation One

9. A) He picked up some apples in his yard.
B) He cut some branches off the apple tree.
C) He quarreled with his neighbor over the fence.
D) He cleaned up all the garbage in the woman's yard.

综合推断

10. A) Trim the apple trees in her yard.
B) Pick up the apples that fell in her yard.
C) Take the garbage to the curb for her.
D) Remove the branches from her yard.

同义转述

11. A) File a lawsuit against the man.
B) Ask the man for compensation.
C) Have the man's apple tree cut down.
D) Throw garbage into the man's yard.

同义转述

12. A) He was ready to make a concession.
B) He was not prepared to go to court.
C) He was not intimidated.
D) He was a bit concerned.

细节推断

W: Hello, Patrick, is that you?
M: Yeah, Jane. What can I do for you?
W: [9]I was calling about the apple tree that you were trimming yesterday.
M: That was hard work!
W: I'm sure it was. It sure looked difficult.
M: Yeah, I'm glad it's finished. Hauling the branches to the front for garbage pick-up was no fun, either.
W: Well, I don't think you're quite finished yet — [10]some of the larger branches fell over into my yard, and I think you should come and get them.
M: Listen, Jane. I don't see why I should do that. You eat all the apples that fall in your yard and you've never complained about that before.
W: Well, it's easier to pick up apples than drag tree branches all the way to the curb. My kids pick up the apples, and the branches are just too big for them to drag.
M: Well, I guess you'll just have to do it yourself, Jane.
W: Patrick, I wish you would reconsider. We've always gotten along fairly well, but I think you're out of line here. The branches are your responsibility.
M: Sorry, Jane. I disagree! You take the benefits of the apple tree, but refuse to deal with the bad side of it! Besides, it won't take you any time to get the branches out front!
W: [11]Get the branches off my property, or I'll have to sue you.
M: Yeah? For what? You're taking those law classes too seriously! I've gotta go. I have to pick up my son.
W: You'll be hearing from me.
M: [12]Yeah, yeah. See you in court, Jane.

女：你好，Patrick，是你吗？
男：是我，Jane。我能帮你做什么吗？
女：[9]我打电话问问你昨天修剪的那棵苹果树的事。
男：那活儿真不容易！
女：我想是的。它的确看上去挺难。
男：是的，我很高兴已经完工了。把树枝拖到前面的垃圾箱也不是件有趣的事。
女：哎，我想你还没有全部完工——[10]有一些大树枝掉进了我的院子，我想你应该过来把它们清走。
男：听着，Jane。我不明白为什么我要那么做。你把掉进你院子里的苹果都吃掉了，你倒是从来没有抱怨过。
女：喂，捡苹果要比把树枝一直拖到路边容易多了。苹果是我的孩子们捡的，可是树枝对他们来说太大了，他们拖不动。
男：那么，我想你就得自己干了，Jane。
女：Patrick，我希望你再考虑一下。我们一直相处得不错，但我觉得你现在有点出格了。收拾那些树枝是你的责任。
男：抱歉，Jane。我不那么认为。你享受了苹果树的成果，但却不想管它不好的一面！而且，把树枝拖到前面又不会花你多少时间的！
女：[11]把树枝从我的院子里清走，否则我会起诉你。
男：啊？你有什么理由呀？你太把那些法律课当回事了吧！我得走了。我得去接我儿子了。
女：你等着收传票吧。
男：[12]好，好。法庭见，Jane。

【主题推测】由各选项中的 apple, tree, yard, branches, trim (修剪)等词可推知，对话主题应该与苹果树枝条和院子有关，再根据选项中出现的 quarreled, lawsuit, compensation, concession, court 等词可推知，对话还可能涉及对话双方的争吵。

9. What did the man do yesterday?
【预测】选项中谓语动词的过去式形式表明，本题应该是考查男士过去的活动。
【解析】选 **B**)。由女士话中的 the apple tree that you were trimming yesterday 可知，男士昨天给苹果树剪枝了，故答案为 B)。

10. What did the woman ask the man to do?
【预测】选项均以原形动词开头，结合选项内容推测，本题可能考查解决与苹果树有关的争端的办法。
【解析】选 **D**)。由女士所说的 some of the larger branches…及 you should… get them 可知答案为 D)。should 表建议，对应问题中的 ask the man to do。

11. What did the woman threaten to do?
【预测】选项中的 lawsuit, compensation 等表明，本题可能是关于女士对男士采取的行动。
【解析】选 **A**)。女士说，男士如果不把树枝从她的院子里清走，她就要起诉男士，故答案)为 A)。

12. What was the man's reaction to the woman's threat?
【预测】由选项中的 concession, go to court, intimidate, concerned 等词推测，本题应该与男士对某事的反应有关。
【解析】选 **C**)。女士说让男士等着收法庭的传票(hear from me)，男士对此的回答"Yeah, yeah. See you in court"，由此可推知他根本 not intimidated (不怕威胁)。

Conversation Two

13. A) Bad weather .
B) Human error.
C) Breakdown of the engines.
D) Failure of the communications system.

14. A) Two thousand feet.
B) Twelve thousand feet.
C) Twenty thousand feet.
D) Twenty-two thousand feet.

15. A) Accurate communication is of utmost importance.
B) Pilots should be able to speak several foreign languages.
C) Air controllers should keep a close watch on the weather.
D) Cooperation between pilots and air controllers is essential.

同义转述

同义转述

同义转述

M: Did you hear about the air crash that occurred in South America recently? It was quite a tragic accident!
W: No. I didn't see anything in the news about it. What happened?
M: A foreign airliner was attempting to land at night in a mountainous area of Argentina and flew into a hill!
W: That sounds really terrible! Did anyone survive?
M: No. Everyone aboard, including the crew, was killed instantly.
W: What were the circumstances? Was there bad weather, a fire, or an engine failure?
M: Apparently, there were some low clouds in the area, [13]but mostly it was just miscommunication between the pilots and the air traffic controllers.
W: Weren't they both speaking in English, the official international aviation language?
M: Yes, they were. But the transmission from poor quality radios was slightly distorted and the accents of the Spanish-speaking controllers were so strong that the pilots misunderstood a vital instruction.
W: How could a misunderstanding like that cause such a serious accident?
M: The pilots were told to descend to "two-two thousand" feet. The instruction actually meant 22,000 feet, but they thought they heard "descend to 2,000 feet". That's a huge difference, and it should have been confirmed, but it was not. [14]Unfortunately, the terrain of the mountains in Norweija extends up 20,000 feet.
W: So the pilots did descend to the wrong altitude then, thinking they were following the air controllers' instructions.
M: Sadly enough, yes they did. It was a very bad mistake. Many people died as a result of the simple misunderstanding.
W: Wow, [15]that's a powerful lesson on how important it can be to accurately communicate with each other.

男：你听说最近在南美发生的空难了吗？那真是一次悲惨的事故！
女：没听说。我没有在新闻上看到相关信息。是怎么回事？
男：一架国外班机夜间试图在阿根廷的一个山区降落，结果撞到了山上。
女：听起来真可怕！有人幸存么？
男：没有。包括乘务人员在内的所有人，当即丧生。
女：当时是什么情况？是天气恶劣、发生了火灾还是引擎失控了？
男：表面看来，当时在那一地区确实有一些低云层，[13]但是主要还是因为飞行员和空中交通控制人员之间的沟通不当。
女：他们不是都讲英语吗？那不是国际航空官方语言吗？
男：是的，是讲英语。但是由于无线电设备质量差导致信息传达有些失真，加上管制员的西班牙口音太重，使得飞行员误解了一个重要指示。
女：那个误解怎么会导致这么严重的事故？
男：飞行员被告之"下降至 22000 英尺"。指示说的的确是 22000 英尺，但是他们却以为听到的是"下降至 2000 英尺"。那可是巨大的差异，这原本应该再次确认的，但是却没有确认。[14]不幸的是，Norweija 地区的山有 20,000 英尺高。
女：所以飞行员真的下降到了错误的高度，还以为他们遵循了管制员的指示。
男：很悲哀，他们是那样做的。这是一个非常严重的错误。许多人死于这一简单的交流错误。
女：哎，[15]那是一个很有力的教训：准确地交流是多么重要。

【主题推测】选项中的 bad weather, engines, Pilots, Air controllers 以及，对话很可能与一次飞机事故有关。

13. What was the cause of the tragedy?

【预测】选项内容表明，本题很可能考查飞机失事的原因。

【解析】选 **B**)。女士问男士飞机失事的原因是什么，男士先是说有些低云层，接着通过 but 转折指出了最主要的原因：飞行员和空中交通控制人员之间的沟通不当，而这属于 Human error，故答案为 B)。

14. How high are the mountains in the region?

【预测】选项表明，本题考查某种高度，听音时留意表示高度的数字信息，并注意记录相关细节。

【解析】选 **C**)。对话中男士明确提到， Norweija 地区的山有 20000 英尺高，故答案为 C)。

15. What lesson could be drawn from the accident?

【预测】由选项中的 should 可推知，本题应该是考查某人的观点或建议；选项内容表明问题应该与确保安全飞行的因素有关。

【解析】选 **A**)。由对话结尾处女士话中的…how important…to accurately communicate…可知，由这次事故得到的一个教训就是：准确的沟通(accurate communication)非常重要，故答案为 A)。

Section B

Passage One

16. A) His father caught a serious disease.
B) His mother passed away.
C) His mother left him to marry a rich businessman.
D) His father took to drinking.

17. A) He disliked being disciplined.
B) He was expelled by the university.
C) He couldn't pay his gambling debts.
D) He enjoyed working for a magazine.

18. A) His poems are heavily influenced by French writers.

同义转述

同义转述

Edgar Poe, an American writer, was born in 1809. His parents were actors. Edgar was a baby when his father left the family. [16]He was two years old when his mother died. He was taken into the home of a wealthy businessman named John Allen. He then received his new name, Edgar Allen Poe. As a young man, Poe attended the University of Virginia. He was a good student, but he liked to drink alcohol and play card games for money. As an unskilled game player, he often lost money. [17]Since he couldn't pay his gambling losses, he left the university and began working for magazines. He worked hard, yet he was not well-paid, or well-known. At the age of 27, he got married. For a time it seemed that Poe would find happiness, but his wife was sick for most of their marriage, and died in 1847. Through all his crises, Poe produced many stories and poems which appeared in different publications, yet he didn't become

Edgar Poe 是美国作家，出生于 1809 年。他的父母都是演员。Edgar 的父亲离开家时，他还是个婴儿。[16]他两岁时母亲去世了。他被送到一位名叫 John Allen 的富商家里。自那时起他换了新名字：Edgar Allen Poe。青年时期，Poe 进入弗吉尼亚大学。他是一名好学生，但是他喜欢喝酒和玩牌赌钱。由于技术欠佳，他经常输钱。[17]由于付不起赌债，他离开了大学，开始为一家杂志打工。尽管工作努力，可是他得到的薪酬很少，也不为人所知。在 27 岁时，他结婚了。有一段时间 Poe 似乎会得到幸福，但是他的妻子在他们的婚姻生活中的大部分时间都病病恹恹，并于 1847 年去世。经历了种种困难，Poe 在不同的刊物上发表了许多故事和诗歌，但直到 1845 年诗作《乌鸦》发表后，他才名声大振。然而，

【主题推测】选项中多次出现的 His 和 He 以及过去时态表明，本文很可能是一篇人物传记；第 28 题选项中的 His poems/work 提示，He 很可能是一位作家。

16. What happened to Edgar Allen Poe's family, when he was only two years old?

【预测】选项内容表明，本题应该是关于主人公父母的情况。

【解析】选 **B**)。对话开头提到，Edgar Allen Poe 两岁的时候，他母亲去世了，故答案为 B)。

【点睛】人物传记类的文章，要注意记录文中不同时间、人物不同年龄对应的事项。然后注意听清问题是针对什么时间或年龄提问，再对号入座。

17. Why did Edgar Allen Poe leave the University of Virginia?

【预测】选项中的 disliked, was expelled, couldn't pay 及 the university 等表明，本题很可能考查 He 离开大学的原因。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文中提到，由于不能偿还赌债 (pay his gambling losses), 他离开了大学，由此可知答案为 C)。

18. What do some critics say about Edgar Allen Poe?

B) His stories are mainly set in the State of Virginia.
C) His work is difficult to read.
D) His language is not refined.

19. A) He grieved to death over the loss of his wife.
B) He committed suicide for unknown reasons.
C) He was shot dead at the age of 40.
D) He died of heavy drinking.

同义转述

细节再现

famous until 1845, when his poem *The Raven* was published. There is a question, however, about Poe's importance in American Literature. Some critics say Poe was one of America's best writers, and even had a great influence on many French writers, but others disagree. [18]They say Poe's work is difficult to understand and most of his writing describes very unpleasant situations and events. Edgar Allen Poe died in 1849 when he was 40 years old. [19]It is said that he was found dead after days of heavy drinking.

他在美国文学史上的地位遭到了质疑。一些批评家认为 Poe 是美国最伟大的作家之一，并对法国作家产生了很深的影响。但另一些批评家却持有异议。[18]他们说 Poe 的作品晦涩难懂，大部分作品描述的是令人不愉快的场景和事件。 Edgar Allen Poe 死于1849年，享年40岁。[19]据说他是酗酒几日后被人发现死去的。

【预测】选项中的 His poems, stories, work, influenced, difficult 表明，本题应该是考查对 He 的作品的评价。

【解析】选 **C**)。文中提到，一些批评家说，Poe's work 很难理解(difficult to understand)，由此可知答案为 C)。

19. How did Edgar Allen Poe's life come to an end?

【预测】选项中的 suicide, died of 等表明，本题应该是考查 He 的死亡原因。

【解析】选 **D**)。短文最后交代了 Edgar Allen Poe 的死因：酗酒(heavy drinking)，故答案为 D)。

Passage Two

20. A) Women.
B) Prisoners.
C) Manual workers.
D) School age children.

21. A) He taught his students how to pronounce the letters first.
B) He matched the letters with the sounds familiar to the learners.
C) He showed the learners how to combine the letters into simple words.
D) He divided the letters into groups according to the way they are written.

22. A) It can help people to become literate within a short time.
B) It was originally designed for teaching the English language.
C) It enables the learners to master a language within three months.
D) It is effective in teaching any alphabetical language to Brazilians.

细节再现

同义转述

细节归纳

More than fifty years ago, the United Nations declared that literacy is a basic human right. It's very important for improving the lives of individuals. However, [20]it is estimated that 880 million adults around the world are illiterate, that is, they are unable to read or write. A majority of them are women. More than 110 million school age children in the world do not attend school. Many others complete school or fail to finish their studies without learning to read or write. Many countries depend on the efforts of people who offer their time to help illiterate individuals. For example, John Mogger became concerned about the problem of illiteracy three years ago, so he started teaching five prisoners in Brazil. In his teaching, he developed a system with this group of prisoners. [22]He says his way of teaching can help anyone learn how to read and write with about thirty hours of study. To learn his system, people must first know how to write letters of the alphabet and learn which sounds they represent. [21①]The system divides letters into three groups. The first group of letters can be written between two lines. [21②]The second can be written between two lines but part of the letters is above the top line. [21③]The third group has letters that are partly written below the lower line. John Mogger taught his students to write simple words from the letters. In this way, his students learned more than 700 words. Many of them can now write to family members. They also can read newspapers and magazines.

50 多年前，联合国宣布识字是人类的一项基本权利。它对提升个人生活质量相当重要。然而，[20]据估计，全世界约有 8.8 亿成年人是文盲，即他们不具备读写能力。其中大部分是女性。世界上有 1.1 亿多的学龄儿童没有上学。还有许多人毕业或肄业后没有学会读写。许多国家依靠人们贡献自己的时间去帮助那些文盲。例如，John Mogger 3 年前开始关注文盲问题，于是他开始在巴西教 5 名犯人识字。在他的教学中，他与这组犯人建立了一套系统。[22]他说他的教学方法能够帮助任何人通过30个学时就会学读写。要学会他的系统，人们首先必须知道如何写字母并了解字母的发音。[21①]该系统把字母分成三组。第一组字母能够被写在两行之间。[21②]第二组字母也能够写在两行之间，但字母的一部分位于上面那条线的上方。[21③]第三组字母的一部分被写在下面那条线的下方。John Mogger 教他的学生们用这些字母拼写简单的词汇。通过这种方式，他的学生们学会了 700 多个单词。他们中许多人现在可以给家里人写信。他们也能够看报纸和杂志了。

【主题推测】选项中的 taught his students, showed 以及 pronounce, sounds, letters, words, literate, master a language 等表明，短文很可能是关于教人识字或使用语言。

20. According to the speaker, which group of people make up of the majority of the illiterate population?

【预测】结合之前对主题的推测，本题很可能是考查教授的对象。

【解析】选 **A**)。短文开头部分提到，全世界成人中大约有 8.8 亿是文盲，紧接着又指出 A majority of them are women，故答案为 A)。

21. What is the most important feature of John Mogger's method of teaching the alphabet?

【预测】选项主语 He 以及 taught his students how to, divided… into groups 等表明，本题可能考查 He 教授学生的方式。

【解析】选 **D**)。文中提到 John Mogger 独创的一套方法：The system divides letters into three groups. The first group… The second… The third group… 由此归纳可知，这种教学方法最显著的特点是依据字母的书写方式将其分为三组，故答案为 D)。

22. What does John Mogger say about his teaching method?

【预测】选项内容表明，It 应该指一种教学方法；help, enables, effective 等提示，本题可能考查该种方法的作用。

【解析】选 **A**)。文中提到，John Mogger 说 his way of teaching can help… with about thirty hours of study，故答案为 A)。其中 within a short time 对应 with about thirty hours of study。

Passage Three

23. A) The crop's blooming period is delayed.
B) The roots of crops are cut off.
C) The topsoil is seriously damaged.
D) The growth of weeds is accelerated.

24. A) It's a new way of applying chemical fertilizer.
B) It's an improved method of harvesting crops.
C) It's a creative technique for saving labor.
D) It's a farming process limiting the use of ploughs.

25. A) In areas with few weeds and unwanted plants.
B) In areas with a severe shortage of water.
C) In areas lacking in chemical fertilizer.
D) In areas dependent on imported food.

同义转述

细节再现

细节再现

Farmers usually use ploughs to prepare their fields for planting crops. Plows cut into the ground, and lift up weeds and other unwanted plants. However, [23]ploughing is blamed for causing severe damage to topsoil by removing the plants that protect the soil from being blown or washed away. Many farmers in South Asia are now trying a process called Low Till Farming. [24]Low Till Farming limits the use of ploughs. In this method of farming, seeds and fertilizer are put into the soil through small cuts made in the surface of the ground. Low Till Agriculture leaves much or all of the soil and remains of plants on the ground. They serve as a natural fertilizer and help support the roots of future crops. They take in rain and allow it to flow into the soil instead of running off. It has been proved that Low Till Farming increases harvests and reduces water use, and this method reduces the need for chemical products because there are fewer unwanted plants. Scientists say [25]Low Till Farming is becoming popular in South Asia, which is facing a severe water shortage. They say the area will become dependent on imported foods unless water is saved through methods like Low Till Farming. Currently, more than 115 million people in South Asia depend on local rice and wheat crops. Farmers grow rice during wet weather. During the dry season they grow wheat in the same fields. Farmers are using the Low Till method to plant wheat after harvesting rice. Scientists say Low Till Agriculture is one of the best examples in the world of technologies working for both people and the environment.

农民经常使用犁来整理田地，以便种植庄稼。犁切入土中，从中刨出杂草和其他有害植物。然而，[23]犁耕方式受到谴责，因为它把防止水土流失的植物除掉了，从而严重破坏了表层土壤。南亚的许多农民现在正在尝试一种叫做“浅层耕种”的方式。[24]浅层耕种限制了犁的使用。这种农耕方式将种子和肥料通过土地表层的微小切入口放入土壤之中。浅层耕种保留了大部分甚至所有土壤，并保留了地面植被的残余物。它们成为天然的肥料，帮助支撑着未来庄稼的根基。它们吸收雨水，让雨水渗入土壤而不是流走。有证据表明，浅层耕种不仅可以提高产量，还能减少水的用量，同时也减少了化学产品的需求量，因为有害植物减少了。科学家说[23]浅层耕种开始在南亚地区流行起来，该地区正面临着严重的缺水。他们说除非水源通过类似浅层耕种的方法得以保存，否则该地区将会依赖于进口食品。目前，超过 1.5 亿的南亚人口依靠当地种植的水稻和小麦生活。在同一块地里，农民雨季种植水稻，旱季种植小麦。水稻丰收后，农民利用浅层耕种方式种植小麦。科学家认为浅层耕种是当今世界上科技同时造福于人类和环境的最佳实例之一。

【主题推测】选项中的 crop, growth, weeds, plants 等词表明，短文可能与农业种植有关。

23. What is the main problem caused by the usual way of ploughing?

【预测】选项中的 delayed, damaged 等词表明，本题很可能考查庄稼受到的影响。

【解析】选 **C**)。短文开头部分提到，犁耕(ploughing)因为对表土层造成严重破坏而受到批评，故答案为 C)。

24. What does the speaker say about Low Till Farming?

【预测】选项内容表明，It 很可能是指一种新的农耕方式。

【解析】选 **D**)。综合 a process 和 limits the use of ploughs 可知，Low Till Farming 是一种限制用犁的农耕方法，故答案为 D)。

25. Where is Low Till Farming becoming popular?

【预测】选项中的 In areas with/lacking 表明，本题涉及某些地区及其特点。

【解析】选 **B**)。文中提到，科学家说 Low Till Farming 目前在 South Asia (南亚地区)比较流行，South Asia 后面的定语从句指出了南亚地区的特点：严重缺水，B)项将文中的定语从句转换成了介词短语 with…充当定语，故答案为 B)。

Section C

Adults are getting smarter about how smart babies are. Not long ago, researchers learned that 4-day-olds could understand (26) addition and subtraction. Now, British research (27) psychologist Graham Schafer has discovered that infants can learn words for uncommon things long before they can speak. He found that 9-month-old infants could be taught, through repeated show-and-tell, to (28) recognize the names of objects that were foreign to them, a result that (29) challenges in some ways the received (30) wisdom that, (3l) apart from learning to identify things common to their daily lives, children don't begin to build vocabulary until well into their second year. "It's no (32) secret that children learn words, but the words they tend to know are words linked to (33) specific situations in the home," explains Schafer. "This is the first demonstration that we can choose what words the children will learn and that they can respond to them with an unfamiliar voice giving instructions in an unfamiliar setting."

(34)Figuring out how humans acquire language may shed light on why some children learn to read and write later than others, Schafer says, and could lead to better treatments for developmental problems. What's more, the study of language acquisition offers direct insight into how humans learn. "Language is a test case for human cognitive development," says Schafer. But parents eager to teach their infants should take note: even without being taught new words a control group (35) caught up with the other infants within a few months. "This is not about advancing development," he says. "It's just about what children can do at an earlier age than what educators have often thought."

成人们越来越了解婴儿是多么聪明。不久之前，研究者了解到 4 天大的婴儿就懂得(26)加减法。目前英国研究(27)心理学家 Graham Schafer 发现，婴儿在会说话前就能学会代表不寻常的事物的单词。他发现通过反复展示和讲述，能够教会 9 个月大的婴儿(28)识别陌生物体的名字。这一结果在某种程度上对一个已经被普遍接受的(30)观念形成了(29)挑战，该观念认为(31)除了学会识别日常工作生活的寻常事物，孩子们在两岁前是不会开始建立词汇库的。"孩子们学单词不算什么(32)秘密，但他们想了解的词汇往往是和家中(33)具体情景相关的词语。"Schafer 解释道。"这第一次说明我们可以选择给孩子们学习什么单词，也说明孩子们可以对不熟悉的声音在不熟悉的场景中所做的指导做出反应。"

(34)弄清楚人类如何学会语言可能有助于理解为什么有些孩子学会读写比其他孩子要晚，Schafer 说，而且这也有助于更好地处理孩子发展阶段的问题。此外，对语言学习的研究能让人们更直观地了解人类是如何学习的。"语言可以测试人类认知发展情况，" Schafer 说。但是，那些急于教育孩子的父母应当注意：即使没有被教授新单词，控制组的婴儿几个月内就(35)赶上了其他婴儿。"这与超前发育无关，"他说。"这只是与孩子们在比教育家经常认为的更早的年纪能做什么的问题有关。"

26.【预测】空后 and 提示所填词应与 subtraction（减法）并列，而"加减法"在表达中常常并列出现，由此不难联想到"加法"一词。

27.【预测】空前的限定语 British research 及空后的人名 Graham Schafer 提示，所填词很可能是表示 Graham Schafer 的职业或身份。

28.【预测】空前的 be taught…to 提示所填词应为动词原形，并能与后面的 the names of objects 构成合理的动宾搭配，而 teach（教）的目的应该是使婴儿"认知或了解"某些东西。

29.【预测】分析句子结构可知，result 后的 that 引导定语从句，修饰 result。而所填词正是该定语从句的谓语动词。He found that…是对 Graham Schafer 过去研究结果的陈述，只是穿插进来的内容，因此所填词应与全文的一般现在时态一致，应为动词的第三人称单数形式。

30.【预测】所填词应该是后面 that 从句的先行词，应能对从句的内容进行归纳概括，故很有可能是表达一种观点或看法的名词。

31.【预测】分析句子结构可知，that 从句中主干结构完整，空格所在部分与句子主干部分用逗号隔开，又位于句首，故应该是状语成分，很可能是介词词组，后面接动名词作宾语。

32.【预测】空前的形容词 no 以及 It's no that…的句子结构表明，所填词应为名词。

33.【预测】空前的介词 to 和空后的名词 situations 提示所填词应为形容词作定语。

34.【预测】分析句子结构可知，… how humans… language 是句子的主语，故所填词语很可能是动词（词组）的动名词形式，接 how…作宾语。

35.【预测】分析句子结构可知，空格所在句子缺少谓语动词，故所填词语很可能是动词（词组）。

26.【答案】addition，不可数名词，意为"加法"。

27.【答案】psychologist，名词单数，意为"心理学家"。

28.【答案】recognize，动词原形，意为"认出，识别"。

29.【答案】challenges，名词复数，意为"挑战"。

30.【答案】wisdom，不可数名词，意为"智慧，至理名言"，received wisdom 表示"被普遍接受的观点或看法"。

31.【答案】apart from，介词词组，意为"除了"。

32.【答案】secret，名词单数，意为"秘密"。

33.【答案】specific，形容词，意为"特定的，具体的"。

34.【答案】Figuring out，动词词组的动名词形式，意为"弄清楚，查明"。

35.【答案】caught up with，动词词组的过去式形式，意为"赶上"。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章主要给公司主管们提出建议，指出他们应该能够识别出绩效考核成绩较好的员工，要给他们以适当的认可或奖励，以鼓励他们继续好好表现。而对于那些考核成绩差的员工也应给予关注，要找出他们表现不佳的原因，如果是暂时的，可以纠正；如果员工意识到自己的缺点，但无法或不愿意改正，则要给予相应的惩罚，否则会影响到表现好的员工的工作态度。

【词性分析】名　词：E) circulation流通，传播　H) enthusiasm热情　J) impact影响　K) penalty惩罚　L) reward报酬　N) suspending停赛
动　词：B) affect影响　D) assimilate使同化，吸收　I) identify鉴定，识别　J) impact影响，撞击　L) reward奖励　M) simplifying简化　N) suspending暂停
形容词：A) additional额外的　G) consistent一致的　O) vulnerable易受攻击的
副　词：C) aptly 适当地　F) closely 紧密地，密切地

Some performance evaluations require supervisors to take action. Employees who receive a very favorable evaluation may deserve some type of recognition or even a promotion. If supervisors do not acknowledge such outstanding performance, employees may either lose their (36) enthusiasm and reduce their effort or search for a new job at a firm that will (37) reward them for high performance. Supervisors should acknowledge high performance so that the employee will continue to perform well in the future.

Employees who receive unfavorable evaluations must also be given attention. Supervisors must (38) identify the reasons for poor performance. Some reasons, such as a family illness, may have a temporary adverse (39) impact on performance and can be corrected. Other reasons, such as a bad attitude, may not be temporary. When supervisors give employees an unfavorable evaluation, they must decide whether to take any (40) additional actions. If the employees were unaware of their own deficiencies, the unfavorable evaluation can *pinpoint* (指出) the deficiencies that employees must correct. In this case, the supervisor may simply need to monitor the employees (41) closely and ensure that the deficiencies are corrected.

If the employees were already aware of their deficiencies before the evaluation period, however, they may be unable or unwilling to correct them. This situation is more serious, and the supervisor may need to take action. The action should be (42) consistent with the firm's guidelines and may include reassigning the employees to new jobs, (43) suspending them temporarily, or firing them. A supervisor's action toward a poorly performing worker can (44) affect the attitudes of other employees. If no (45) penalty is imposed on an employee for poor performance, other employees may react by reducing their productivity as well.

一些绩效考核需要主管们采取行动。考核成绩非常好的员工可能会受到某种程度的认可或甚至得到提升。如果主管没有识别出这种出色的表现，员工们或许会失去(36)热情，不再努力或者去那种会因表现优异而(37)获得奖励的公司寻找一份新工作。主管们应该识别出较好的表现，这样员工在将来才能继续好好表现。

绩效考核不佳的员工也必须予以注意。主管们必须(38)找出他们表现不佳的原因。这些原因，比如家庭成员生病，或许会对表现造成暂时的不利(39)影响，可以得到纠正。其他一些原因，例如态度不正，或许不是暂时性的。当主管们认为员工表现不佳，他们必须决定是否要采取一些(40)额外的措施。如果员工意识不到自己的缺点，不良的绩效可以指出他们必须改正的缺点。在这种情况下，主管只需(41)密切监督员工，确保缺点得到改正。

如果员工在考核前已经意识到自己的缺点，但是他们可能无法或不愿意改正这些缺点。这种情况就更为严重了，主管或许需要采取行动。这一行动应该(42)与公司的指导方针相符，或许包括把这样的员工重新分配到新的工作岗位、(43)暂停他们的职务或将他们解雇。主管对表现不佳的员工所采取的行动可能会(44)影响其他员工的工作态度。如果表现不佳的员工得不到应有的(45)惩罚，那么其他员工可能也会通过降低自己的工作效率来表示抗议。

36.【解析】选 **H**)。空前的动词 lose 和形容词性物主代词 their 提示，所填词应为名词。结合前一句可知，本句的主语 employees 是指工作表现好的员工。由此可知，如果他们的良好表现得不到认可，那么他们的工作热情就会大打折扣。H) enthusiasm"热情"用在句中能使前后文语义通顺，故为答案。

37.【解析】选 **L**)。空格在 that 引导的定语从句中充当谓语，结合其前的情态动词 will 可知，所填词应为动词原形，且能构成…sb. for sth.搭配。根据前文可知，表现好的员工得不到认可就会失去工作的热情，或者去别的公司找新工作。很明显，他们所去的公司应该能认可他们的良好表现。L) reward"奖励"能使句意通顺，故为答案。reward sb. for sth.意为"因为……奖励某人"。

38.【解析】选 **I**)。空前的情态动词 must 提示，所填词应为动词原形。本段与上一段构成对照关系。上一段主要指出主管们应该能够认可员工的良好表现，本段则主要是说主管们也应该关注表现不佳的员工。下文指出员工表现不佳的原因分为暂时性的和非暂时性的，由此可推断，主管应该分清具体原因，从而采取相应的措施。I) identify"识别，找出"符合句意，故为答案。

39.【解析】选 **J**)。空前的形容词 adverse 和空后的介词 on 提示，所填词应为名词，且应能与 on 构成合理搭配。家庭成员生病可能会导致员工表现不佳，J) impact"影响"用在句中能使句意通顺，故为答案。

40.【解析】选 **A**)。空前的不定代词 any 和空后的名词 actions 提示，所填词应为形容词。本句中 when 引导的时间状语从句指出，对表现不佳的员工给予较差的考核成绩是主管采取的一种措施。下一句又指出，主管们可以采取的其他措施：监督雇员。本句应起到引起下文的作用。A) additional"额外的"符合要求，故为答案。

41.【解析】选 **F**)。分析句子结构可知，所填词应为副词，修饰动词 monitor。根据句意可知，所填词应表达"监督"的程度或方式，选项中的副词用在句中能使句意通顺的为 F) closely"密切地"。

42.【解析】选 **G**)。空前的系动词 be 和空后的介词 with 提示，所填词应为形容词或动词的分词形式，且能构成 be…with 的搭配。主管采取的行动应在公司的指导方针范围之内，由此可知，G) consistent"一致的"符合句意要求，故为答案。

43.【解析】选 **N**)。空前的 reassigning 和空后的 firing 提示，所填词也应为动名词形式，与其并列做 include 的宾语。根据句意可知，所填词所表达的含义在程度上应高于 reassigning，低于 firing，且与工作这一场景相关。选项中的动名词符合要求的为 N) suspending"暂停"，故为答案。

44.【解析】选 **B**)。空前的情态动词 can 提示，所填词应为动词原形。结合下一句可知，主管对表现不佳的员工采取的行动会影响其他员工的工作态度。B) affect"影响"符合句意，故为答案。

45.【解析】选 **K**)。空前的否定副词 no 和空后的系动词 is 提示，所填词应为可数名词单数形式或不可数名词。主句指出，其他员工可能会通过降低工作效率来表示抗议。结合 if 条件句可知，造成这种情况很可能是因为表现差的员工没有为自己的表现付出代价。K) penalty"惩罚"用在句中符合句意，故为答案。

Section B

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章指出，很多大学院校在招生时会要求申请者随申请表附上一篇个人论文，这使很多学生和家长都很抓狂，他们不知道该写些什么东西来使自己脱颖而出，继而获得更好的入学机会。但根据一项对招生人员的调查显示，大多数大学院校并不十分看重个人论文，而是将重点放在申请者的成绩和课程优势上。

The College Essay: Why Those 500 Words Drive Us Crazy

A～B 段以一位正在申请高校的高中毕业生的情况开篇，指出现在申请高校的情况发生了变化，递交申请的截止日期提前，而且学生需要附带一篇个人论文，这让很多学生有焦虑感。

A) Meg is a lawyer-mom in suburban Washington, D.C., where lawyer-moms are thick on the ground. Her son Doug is one of several hundred thousand high-school seniors who had a painful fall. The deadline for applying to his favorite college was Nov. 1, and by early October he had yet to fill out the application. More to the point, he had yet to settle on a subject for the personal essay accompanying the application. [48]According to college folklore, a well-turned essay has the power to ***seduce*** (诱惑) ***an admissions committee***. "He wanted to do one thing at a time," Meg says, explaining her son's delay. "But really, my son is a huge procrastinator (拖延者). The essay is the hardest thing to do, so he's put it off the longest." Friends and other veterans of the process have warned Meg that the back and forth between editing parent and writing student can be *traumatic* (痛苦的).

B) Back in the good old days — say, two years ago, when the last of my children suffered the *ordeal* (折磨) — a high-school student applying to college could procrastinate all the way to New Year's Day of their senior year, assuming they could withstand the parental *pestering* (烦扰). But things change fast in the nail-biting world of college admissions. [47]The ***recent trend*** toward early decision and early action among selective colleges and universities has pushed the ***traditional deadline*** of January up to Nov. 1 or early December for many students.

C～D 段分析了学生产生焦虑的原因，指出论文的开放性特点让学生改了又改，提交时间拖了又拖。

C) If the time for heel-dragging has been shortened, the true source of the anxiety and panic remains what it has always been. And it's not the application itself. A college application is a relatively straightforward questionnaire asking for the basics: name, address, family history, employment history. It would all be innocent enough — 20 minutes of busy work — except it comes attached to a personal essay.

D) "There are good reasons it causes such anxiety," says Lisa Sohmer, director of college counseling at the Garden School in Jackson Heights, N.Y. "It's not just the actual writing. By now everything else is already set. Your course load is set, your grades are set, your test scores are set. But the essay is something you can still control, and it's open-ended. So the temptation is to write and rewrite and rewrite." Or stall and stall and stall.

E～G段主要指出如今提交的申请论文的写作要求。

E) The application essay, along with its mythical importance, is a recent invention. [55]***In the 1930s***, when only one in 10 Americans had a degree from a four-year college, an admissions committee was content to ask for ***a sample of*** applicants' ***school papers*** to assess their writing ability. By the 1950s, most schools required a brief personal statement of why the student had chosen to apply to one school over another.

F) Today nearly 70 percent of graduating seniors go off to college, including two-year and four-year institutions. [50]Even apart from the ***increased competition***, the kids enter a ***process*** that has been ***utterly transformed*** from the one ***baby boomers*** knew. Nearly all application materials are submitted online, and the Common Application provides a one-size-fits form accepted by more than 400 schools, including the nation's most selective.

G) [46]Those schools usually require essays of their own, but the longest essay, ***500 words maximum***, is generally attached to the Common Application. Students choose one of six questions. Applicants are asked to describe an ethical dilemma they've faced and its impact on them, or discuss a public issue of special concern to them, or tell of a fictional character or creative work that has profoundly influenced them. Another question invites them to write about the importance (to them, again) of diversity — a word that has assumed magic power in American higher education. The most popular option: write on a topic of your choice.

H～L段说明学生写这样的论文时经常出现的问题并给出了专家的建议。

H) "Boys in particular look at the other questions and say, 'Oh, that's too much work,'" says John Boshoven, a counselor in the Ann Arbor, Mich., public schools. "They think if they do a topic of their choice, 'I'll just go get that history paper I did last year on the Roman Empire and turn it into a first-person application essay!' And they end up producing something utterly ridiculous."

I) Talking to admissions professionals like Boshoven, you realize that the list of "don'ts" in essay writing is much longer than the "dos." "No book reports, no history papers, no character studies," says Sohmer.

J) [51]"It drives you crazy, how easily kids ***slip into clichés*** (老生常谈)," says Boshoven. "They don't realize how typical their experiences are. 'I scored the winning goal in soccer against our arch-rival,' 'My grandfather served in World War II, and I hope to be just like him someday.' That may mean a lot to that particular kid. But in the world of the application essay, it's nothing. You'll lose the reader in the first paragraph."

K) "The greatest strength you bring to this essay," says the College Board's how-to book, "is 17 years or so of familiarity with the topic: YOU. The form and style are very familiar, and best of all, you are the world-class expert on the subject of YOU ... It has been the subject of your close scrutiny every morning since you were tall enough to see into the bathroom mirror." The key word in the Common Application prompts is "you."

同义转述

46. Today many universities require their applicants to write an essay of ***up to five hundred words***.

【译文】如今，许多大学要求申请者写一篇最长500字的论文。

【定位】关键词为up to five hundred words。

【解析】选**G**)。G)段第一句指出，(包括最著名的大学在内的)这400多所大学通常对论文有自己的要求，但是论文字数最多500字，通常附在"通用申请表"上。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是G)段。

同义转述

47. One ***recent change*** in college admissions is that selective colleges and universities have moved the ***traditional deadline*** to earlier dates.

【译文】大学招生最近发生的变化是著名院校和大学将传统的截止日期提前。

【定位】关键词为recent change, traditional deadline。

【解析】选**B**)。B)段最后一句指出，申请名校时提早决定并提前行动这一最新趋势将学生们申请的截止日期从以往的1月提前到了11月1日或12月初。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是B)段。

同义转述

48. Applicants and their parents are said to believe that the personal essay can ***sway the admissions committee***.

【译文】据说申请者和他们的父母相信，个人论文会对招生委员会的决定产生影响。

【定位】关键词为sway the admissions committee。

【解析】选**A**)。A)段第五句指出，根据大学里的人们传言，一篇措辞巧妙的文章有吸引招生委员的力量。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是A)段。

细节推断

49. Applicants are usually better off if they can write an essay that ***distinguishes*** them from the rest.

【译文】如果申请者们的论文能使自己与众不同，那么他们通常会比较有优势。

【定位】题目中没有明显的与原文相同或相近的词语，所以只能根据题意寻找原文出处。题目主要是关于论文的作用的，题目中的distinguish与O)段第一句中的tie-breaker表达相似，故可定位于该段。

【解析】选**O**)。该句指出，在那些最著名的学校中，成千上万名申请者的成绩和考试分数可能都会很高，那么论文就成为了两个同样合格的候选人之间的决胜局。也就是说写的较好的论文能使申请者脱颖而出。题目是根据该句作出的推断，故本题来源是O)段。

同义转述

50. Not only is the ***competition*** getting more ***intense***, the application ***process*** today is also ***totally different*** from what ***baby boomers*** knew.

【译文】不仅竞争正变得越来越激烈，如今的申请过程也与出生于婴儿潮时期的人所知道的完全不同。

【定位】关键词为competition…intense，process，totally different，baby boomers。

【解析】选**F**)。F)段第二句指出，除了竞争加剧的因素，孩子们面临的申请程序与出生于婴儿潮时期的人所知道的程序完全不同。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是F)段。

细节归纳

51. In writing about their own experiences many applicants ***slip into clichés***, thus failing to engage the reader.

【译文】在写关于自己的经历的论文时，很多申请者会落入俗套，因此无法吸引读者。

【定位】关键词为slip into clichés。

【解析】选**J**)。J)段指出，在写论文时，孩子们非常容易落入俗套。他们写的关于自己的经历可能对自己很有意义，但对读者来说，在读完第一段之后就会失去兴趣。题目是对该段的归纳概括，故本题来源是J)段。

同义转述

52. ***According to a recent survey***, most public colleges and universities consider an ***applicant's grades highly important***.

【译文】根据最近的调查，大多数公立院校和大学非常重视申请者的成绩。

【定位】关键词为According to a recent survey, applicant's grades, highly important。

【解析】选**N**)。N)段第二至四句指出，根据最近对招生人员所做的调查，只有四分之一的私立院校在招生时非常重视论文，而只有大约十分之一的公立院校和大学非常重视论文。相反，它们重视的是申请者的分数以及课程优势。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是N)段。

连下页

M～O 段主要说明父母和学生对论文的作用过于看重，指出多数公立高校还是看重学生的成绩。

L) The college admission essay contains the grandest American themes — status anxiety, parental *piety* (孝顺)，intellectual standards — and so it is only a matter of time before it becomes infected by the country's culture of excessive concern with self-esteem. [54]Even if the question is *ostensibly* (表面上) about something ***outside the self*** (describe a fictional character or solve a problem of geopolitics), the essay invariably returns to the favorite topic: what is its ***impact on YOU***?

M) [53] "For all the ***anxiety*** the essay causes," says Bill McClintick of Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania, "it's a very small piece of the puzzle. I was in college admissions for 10 years. I saw kids and parents beat themselves up over this. And at the vast majority of places, it is simply not a big variable ***in the college's decision-making process***."

N) Many admissions officers say they spend less than a couple of minutes on each application, including the essay. [52]***According to a recent survey*** of admissions officers, only one in four private colleges say the essay is of "considerable importance" in judging an application. Among public colleges and universities, the number drops to roughly one in 10. By contrast, 86 percent place "***considerable importance***" on an ***applicant's grades***, 70 percent on "strength of curriculum."

O) [49]Still, at the most selective schools, where thousands of candidates may submit identically high grades and test scores, a marginal item like the essay may serve as a ***tie-breaker*** between two equally qualified candidates. The thought is certainly enough to keep the pot boiling under parents like Meg, the lawyer-mom, as she tries to help her son choose an essay topic. For a moment the other day, she thought she might have hit on a good one. "His father's from France," she says. "I said maybe you could write about that, as something that makes you different. You know: half French, half American. I said, 'You could write about your identity issues.' He said, 'I don't have any identity issues!' And he's right. He's a well-adjusted, normal kid. But that doesn't make for a good essay, does it?"

接上页

同义转述

53. Although the application essay causes lots of ***anxiety***, it does not play so important a role ***in the college's decision-making process***.

【译文】虽然申请论文造成了许多焦虑，但是它在院校作出决定的过程中并不发挥着重要作用。

【定位】关键词为anxiety, in the college's decision-making process。

【解析】选**M**)。M)段指出，尽管论文引起了很大的焦虑，但它只是难题的一小部分，在绝大多数地方，它并不是大学作出决定的过程中的比较大的可变因素。也就是说论文在学校作出决定的过程中并不发挥着重要作用。题目是对原文的同义转述，故本题来源是M)段。

同义转述

54. The question you are supposed to write about may seem ***outside the self***, but the theme of the essay should center around its ***impact on you***.

【译文】你被要求谈论看似是你自己之外的问题，但是论文的主题永远以它对你的影响为中心。

【定位】关键词为outside the self, impact on you。

【解析】选**L**)。L)段最后一句指出，即使问题表面上是关于自我以外的事物，但论文一定会回到受欢迎的主题上：它对"你自己"的影响是什么？题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是L)段。

同义转述

55. ***In the old days***, applicants only had to submit ***a sample of*** their ***school papers*** to show their writing ability.

【译文】在过去，申请者只需提交一份学校论文的样本来表明自己的写作能力。

【定位】关键词为In the old days, a sample of…school papers。

【解析】选**E**)。E)段第二句指出，在20世纪30年代， 只有十分之一的美国人有四年大学的文凭，那时招生委员会愿意用申请者在学校写过的论文的样本来评估他们的写作能力。题目是对该句话的同义转述，故本题来源是E)段。

【参考译文】

大学论文：为什么区区500字会让我们抓狂

A) 梅格是华盛顿特区郊区的一位母亲，她是一位律师。在那里，当律师的母亲们遍地都是。她的儿子道格是几十万高中毕业生中的一名，这个秋季对他们来说十分痛苦。申请道格所喜欢的大学的最后期限是11月1日，而10月初，他还没有填好申请表。更重要的是，他还没有确定附在申请表上的个人论文的主题。[48]根据大学里的传言，一篇措辞巧妙的文章有吸引招生委员的力量。梅格在解释他儿子的延迟时说"他想一次做一件事，但说实话，我儿子是一个特别能拖延的人。论文是最难做的事情，所以他推迟的时间最长。"朋友们和对这一过程有经验的老手们提醒梅格说，父母修改和学生写作之间来回往返是非常痛苦的。

B) 回到过去那些美好的日子——比如，2年前，那时我最小的孩子遭受着巨大的折磨——正要申请大学的高中生如果能忍受得了父母的一再催促的话，他们可以一直拖延到毕业那年的新年那天。但是在令人手足无措的大学招生领域，事情正快速发生着变化。[47]申请名校时提早决定并提前行动这一最新趋势将学生们的申请截止日期从以往的1月提前到了11月1日或12月初。

C) 即便滞延的时间被缩短了，但焦虑和恐慌的真正原因却和以前一样，并不是来源于申请本身。大学申请是一个相对简单的问卷，询问一些基本信息：姓名、地址、家族史、工作经历。要不是它要求附上个人论文，这份申请只需20分钟的紧张工作即可，再简单不过了。

D)"有充分的理由说明造成这一焦虑的原因"，丽莎·索莫说，她是纽约杰克逊高地花园学校大学咨询处的主任。"这不只是实际的写作。到现在其他一切都是确定好了的。你的课程量、成绩、考试分数都是确定了的。但论文是你仍然可以控制的事情，它是开放式的。所以诱惑之处就在于写作、重写再重写。"或者拖延、拖延再拖延。

E) 申请论文有着神秘的重要性，是一项新发明。[55]在20世纪30年代，只有十分之一的美国人有四年大学的文凭，那时招生委员会愿意用申请者在学校写过的论文的样本来评估他们的写作能力。到20世纪50年代，大多数学校要求申请者提供一份简单的个人陈述，说明自己为什么选择申请这所学校而不是另一所。

F) 如今，将近70%的高中毕业生会上大学，包括两年和四年的院校。[50]即使除去竞争加剧的因素，孩子们面临的申请程序与出生于婴儿潮时期的人所知道的程序完全不同。几乎所有的申请材料都是在线递交的，"通用申请表"提供了一个统一表格，包括美国最著名的学校在内的超过400多所学校都认可这一申请表。

G) [46]那些学校通常对论文有自己的要求，但是论文字数最多500字，通常附在"通用申请表"上。学生们从六个问题中选择一个。申请者被要求描述他们面临的道德困境和它对他们的影响，或者讨论一个他们特别关注的公共问题，或者讲述一个对他们影响深刻的虚构的人物或创造性的作品。另一个问题则请他们论述多样性(还是从个人角度阐述)的重要性——多样性这个词在美国高等教育中有着神奇的力量。最受欢迎的选择：写你自己喜欢的主题。

H)"特别是男孩子，在看到其他问题时会说'哎呀，工作量太大了，'"约翰·博肖文说，他是密歇根州安阿伯市公立学校的顾问。"他们认为如果写自己喜欢的主题，'我就会把去年写过的关于罗马帝国的历史论文拿过来，把它变成第一人称的申请论文！'他们最后就会写出一些非常可笑的东西。"

I) 和博肖文这样的招生专业人员谈过之后，你会发现，在论文写作中的"切忌事项"要比"必做事项"多得多。"不要写读书报告，不要写历史论文，不要写人物研究"，索莫说。

J) [51]"它会使你抓狂，孩子们非常容易落入俗套，"博肖文说。"他们没有意识到自己的经历是多么典型。'我在和主要竞争对手进行的足球比赛中赢得了决定胜负的一球，''我祖父在二战中服过役，我希望有一天能像他一样。'那可能对特定的孩子来说有很大意义。但是在申请论文的领域中，这毫无意义。读者读完第一段就会失去兴趣。"

K) 大学理事会的入学指南中说，"你完成这篇论文的最大优势就是大约17年来，你对'自己'这一主题的熟悉。形式和风格都很常见，最重要的是，你是'自己'这一主题的世界一流专家……自从你高到可以看到浴室镜子里的自己开始，"你自己"就一直是你每天早上都会密切关注的主题。""通用申请表"里提示的关键词是"你自己"。

L) 大学录取论文包括最严肃的美国式主题——身份焦虑、孝顺父母、智力标准——所以它受到极其重视自尊的美国文化的影响只不过是一个时间问题。[54]即使这个问题表面上是关于自我以外的事物(描述虚构的人物或解决地缘政治学问题)，论文一定会回到受欢迎的主题上：它对"你自己"的影响是什么？

M) [53]宾夕法尼亚州默瑟斯堡学院的比尔·麦克林蒂克说："尽管论文引起了很大的焦虑，但它只是难题的一小部分。我曾经在大学招生处工作了10年。我看到孩子和父母会在这上面鞭策自己。在绝大多数地方，它并不是大学做出决定的过程中的比较大的可变因素。"

N) 许多招生人员说他们在每份申请上花不了几分钟，包括论文。[52]根据最近对招生人员所做的调查，只有四分之一的私立院校说论文在评判申请的时候具有"相当的重要性"。在公立院校和大学中，这一数字下降到大约十分之一。相比之下，86%的院校将"相当大的重要性"放在申请者的分数上，70%的院校放在"课程的优势"上。

O) [49]但是，在那些最著名的学校中，成千上万名申请者可能会递交相似的高成绩和考试分数，于是像申请论文这样的额外项就可能成为两个同样合格的候选人之间的决胜局。这一想法已经足够使像律师母亲梅格这样的父母活跃起来了，她在尝试帮助儿子选择论文题目。有一天，她忽然意识到自己可能想到了一个不错的主题。她说，"他父亲是法国人。我对道格说，或许你可以写写这个，这可能会使你与众不同。你知道：半个法国人，半个美国人。于是我对道格说，'你可以就你的身份来写这篇论文。'他说，'我没有任何的身份问题！'他是对的。他是一个完全适应环境、正常的孩子。但是那对一篇好论文没有什么帮助，对吧？"

Section C

Passage One

【结构剖析】本文为说明文。文章指出文化、宗教、经济和政府政策都会影响一个国家的出生率。如今在美国，社会征收大量的税来赡养老人，而为养育孩子的税收减免却很少，这使家庭养育孩子的成本上升，从而导致很多家庭选择不生孩子或少生。而这会导致国家经济凋敝。

第1段指出，养育一个孩子的成本很高。

1 [56]Among the government's most interesting reports is one that estimates what parents spend on their children. Not surprisingly, the costs are steep. For a middle-class, husband-and-wife family (average pretax income in 2009: $76,250), spending per child is about $12,000 a year. With inflation the family's spending on a child will total $286,050 by age 17.

第2～3段阐述了人口减少可能会出现的一些问题。

2 The dry statistics ought to inform the ongoing deficit debate, because a budget is not just a catalog of programs and taxes. It reflects a society's priorities and values. Our society does not — despite *rhetoric* (说辞) to the contrary — put much value on raising children. Present budget policies tax parents heavily to support the elderly. Meanwhile, tax breaks for children are modest. [57]If deficit reduction aggravates these biases, more Americans may choose not to have children or to have fewer children. Down that path lies economic decline.

3 Societies that cannot replace their populations discourage investment and innovation. They have *stagnant* (萧条的) or shrinking markets for goods and services. With older populations, they resist change. To stabilize its population — discounting immigration — women must have an average of two children. That's a fertility rate of 2.0. Many countries with struggling economies are well below that.

第4段指出，人口出生率受到多方面因素的影响，而不仅仅是个人决定的问题。

4 Though having a child is a deeply personal decision, it's shaped by culture, religion, economics, and government policy. "No one has a good answer" as to why fertility varies among countries, says sociologist Andrew Cherlin of The Johns Hopkins University. Eroding religious belief in Europe may partly explain lowered birthrates. In Japan young women may be rebelling against their mothers' isolated lives of child rearing. General optimism and pessimism count. [58]Hopefulness fueled America's baby boom. After the Soviet Union's collapse, says Cherlin, "anxiety for the future" depressed birthrates in Russia and Eastern Europe.

第5段讲述了贫穷国家和富裕国家在养育孩子方面的态度以及相应的原因。

5 In poor societies, people have children to improve their economic well-being by increasing the number of family workers and providing support for parents in their old age. [59]In wealthy societies, the logic often reverses. Government now supports the elderly, diminishing the need for children. By some studies, the safety nets for retirees have reduced fertility rates by 0.5 children in the United States and almost 1.0 in Western Europe, reports economist Robert Stein in the journal *National Affairs*. Similarly, some couples don't have children because they don't want to sacrifice their own lifestyles to the time and expense of a family.

第6段中作者指出，高税收不利于人们养育孩子，作者呼吁减少税收。

6 [60]Young Americans already face a bleak labor market that cannot *instill* (注入) confidence about having children. Piling on higher taxes won't help. "If higher taxes make it more expensive to raise children," says Nicholas Eberstadt of the American Enterprise Institute, "people will think twice about having another child." That seems like common sense, despite the multiple influences on becoming parents.

细节归纳

56. What do we learn from the government report? (从政府报告中我们能知道些什么？)
A) Inflation increases families' expenses. (通货膨胀增加了家庭的开支。)
B) Raising children is getting expensive. (养育孩子变得越来越贵。)
C) Budget reduction is around the corner. (预算缩减即将实行。)
D) Average family expenditure is increasing. (家庭的平均支出正在增加。)
【定位】根据题目中的the government report和出题顺序定位到第一段。
【解析】选**B**)。该段第一、二句首先指出，一份有意思的政府报告指出，父母养育孩子所需花销不菲。第三、四句以具体数字进行了说明。B)是对该段的归纳概括，故为答案。

同义转述

57. What is said to be the consequence of a shrinking population? (人口减少的后果是什么？)
A) Weakened national strength. (国家力量削弱。)
B) Increased immigration. (移民增加。)
C) Economic downturn. (经济下滑。)
D) Social instability. (社会不稳定。)
【定位】根据题目中的a shrinking population定位到第二段最后两句。
【解析】选**C**)。这两句指出，如果赤字缩减加剧了政府对赡养老人的重视、对养育孩子的忽视，那么更多美国人将选择不生孩子或少生孩子。而这势必会造成经济下滑。C)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

58. What accounted for America's baby boom? (美国婴儿潮出现的原因是什么？)
A) Optimism for the future. (对未来的乐观。)
B) Improved living conditions. (提高了的生活条件。)
C) Religious beliefs. (宗教信仰。)
D) Economic prosperity. (经济繁荣。)
【定位】根据题目中的baby boom定位到第四段倒数第二句。
【解析】选**A**)。该句指出，对未来充满希望加速了美国婴儿潮的出现。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

59. Why do people in wealthy countries prefer to have fewer children? (为什么富裕国家的人更愿意少生孩子？)
A) They want to further improve their economic well-being. (他们想要进一步改善经济状况。)
B) They cannot afford the time and expenses of rearing children. (他们无法承担起养育孩子所需的时间和开销。)
C) They are concerned about the future of the coming generation. (他们担心下一代人的未来。)
D) They don't rely on their children to support them in old age. (他们并不依赖孩子为自己养老。)
【定位】根据题目中的wealthy countries，prefer to have fewer children定位到第五段第二、三句。
【解析】选**D**)。第二句指出，在富裕国家，情况恰好与贫穷国家相反，他们并不愿意多生孩子。第三句解释了原因：政府现在赡养老年人，减少了养儿防老的必要性。D)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

综合推断

60. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage? (作者写这篇文章的目的是什么？)
A) To instill confidence in the young about raising children. (为了增强年轻人养孩子的信心。)
B) To advise couples to think twice before having children. (为了建议夫妻们在生孩子之前三思。)
C) To encourage the young to take care of the elderly. (为了鼓励年轻人照顾老年人。)
D) To appeal for tax reduction for raising children. (为了呼吁减少对养育孩子的税收。)
【定位】题目针对文章的写作目的提问，所以应定位于全文。
【解析】选**D**)。文章前半部分已经介绍了人口减少可能导致经济下滑等一系列问题，第六段第一句也指出，由于人口减少，美国的劳动力市场凋敝。第六段第二、三句指出，征收重税并不能增加人们养育孩子的信心；如果增税会让养育孩子的成本上升的话，人们在生育孩子的时候就会思量了。最后一句中作者指出，这种思量是人之常情。由此不难推测，似乎政府有意要提高生育孩子的税收，在此背景下，作者撰写此文表达了自己的观点：呼吁政府降低养育孩子的税收。D)是根据原文做出的推断，故为答案。

【难句分析】

By some studies, the safety ***nets*** for retirees ***have reduced*** fertility ***rates*** by 0.5 children in the United States and almost 1.0 in Western Europe, **reports** economist **Robert Stein** in the journal *National Affairs*. (第5段第3句)
【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。本句为倒装句，将主谓部分置后，将宾语从句提前，nets … have reduced … rates为宾语从句主干。

【参考译文】

[56]在政府报告中最有意思的报告是关于对父母养育孩子所需花销的评估。毫无疑问，这笔开销不菲。对一个夫妻都上班的中产阶级家庭来说(2009年的平均税前收入是76,250美元)，每年在一个孩子身上花的钱大约是12,000美元。如果将通货膨胀的因素考虑在内，家庭将一个孩子抚养到17岁所需的开销总计将达286,050美元。

这份干巴巴的数据应该渗透到正在进行的赤字争论中，因为预算不只是项目和税收的一个目录。它反映了社会优先考虑的事情和价值观。我们的社会并没有十分重视养育孩子——尽管说辞与此相反。现行的预算政策对父母们征收高税来赡养老人。同时，为养育孩子的税收减免得却很少。[57]如果赤字缩减加剧了这种偏向，那么更多美国人将选择不要孩子或少生孩子。如果按这个趋势发展下去的话，经济滑坡在所难免。

无法更新人口的社会不会鼓励投资和创新。它们的商品和服务市场都很萧条或萎缩。人口结构年龄偏老，就会拒绝改变。要稳定人口结构——不考虑移民因素——一位女性必须平均有两个孩子。就是说人口出生率要达到2.0。许多经济困难的国家的人口出生率远低于2.0。

虽然生孩子完全是个人决定，但是它也受到文化、宗教、经济和政府政策的影响。美国约翰·霍普金斯大学的社会学家安德鲁·凯林说，至于各个国家中出生率为什么不同“并没有一个好的答案”。欧洲逐渐弱化的宗教信仰可以在一定程度上解释出生率下降的原因。在日本，年轻女性可能不会走她们的母辈那种脱离社会养育孩子的老路。乐观主义和悲观主义都很重要。[58]对未来充满希望加速了美国婴儿潮时期的出现。凯林说，在苏联解体之后，“对未来的担心”降低了俄罗斯和东欧国家的出生率。

在贫穷国家，人们生孩子是为了改善经济状况，因为这些孩子可以增加家庭劳动力，而且还能为父母们养老。[59]在富裕国家，情况恰好相反。政府现在赡养老年人，减少了养儿防老的必要性。《国家事务》杂志的经济学者罗伯特·斯坦恩报告说，一些研究显示，为退休者提供的安全保障在美国已经将出生率平均降低了0.5，而在西欧则降低了几乎1.0。同样，一些夫妻不要孩子是因为他们不想牺牲自己的生活品质来花时间和精力照顾家庭。

[60]年轻的美国人已经面临着一个凋敝的劳动力市场，这无法使他们有信心生孩子。征收重税并不能改善这一情况。美国企业研究所的尼古拉斯·埃伯施塔特说，“如果重税使养育孩子的成本更加昂贵，那么人们会在生另一个孩子之前三思的。”尽管成为父母会受到多种影响，但人们的做法也合乎常情。

Passage Two

【结构剖析】本文为议论文。文章通过人类航天飞行计划和马丁·路德·金的演讲说明，人类所有的发明创造都是在想象力和创造力的基础上实现的。同样，人类现在所面临的能源、环境、医疗健康方面的问题也会被有想象力和创造力的人解决。

第1段指出，想象力是人类进行发明创造的源泉。

1 Space exploration has always been the province of dreamers: [61]The human imagination readily soars where human *ingenuity* (创造力) struggles to follow. *A Voyage to the Moon*, often cited as the first science fiction story, was written by Cyrano de Bergerac in 1649. Cyrano was dead and buried for a good three centuries before the first manned rockets started to fly.

第2段讲述了美国的宇宙探索与争取种族平等之间的异同点。

2 [62]In 1961, when President Kennedy declared that America would send a man to the moon by the decade's end, those words, too, had a dreamlike quality. They resonated (共鸣) with optimism and ambition in much the same way as the most famous dream speech of all, delivered by Martin Luther King Jr. two years later. By the end of the decade, both visions had yielded concrete results and transformed American society. And yet in many ways the two dreams ended up at odds with each other. [63]The fight for racial and economic equality is intensely pragmatic (讲求实用的) and immediate in its impact. The urge to explore space is just the opposite. It is figuratively and literally otherworldly in its aims.

第3段讲述了在政治、经济压力下，美国的宇宙探索计划搁浅。

3 When the dust settled, the space dreamers lost out. There was no grand follow-up to the Apollo missions. The technologically compromised space shuttle program has just come to an end, with no successor. The perpetual argument is that funds are tight, that we have more pressing problems here on Earth. Amid the current concerns about the federal deficit, reaching toward the stars seems a dispensable luxury —[64]as if saving one-thousandth of a single year's budget would solve our problems.

第4段指出，人类对于宇宙探索的脚步从未停止。

4 But human ingenuity struggles on. NASA is developing a series of robotic probes that will get the most bang from a buck. They will serve as modern Magellans, mapping out the solar system for whatever explorers follow, whether man or machine. On the flip side, companies like Virgin Galactic are plotting a bottom-up assault on the space dream by making it a reality to the public. Private spaceflight could lie within reach of rich civilians in a few years. Another decade or two and it could go mainstream.

综合推断

61. The author mentions Cyrano de Bergerac in order to show that _____. (作者提到西拉诺·德·贝热拉克是为了表明_____。)

A) imagination is the mother of invention (想象力是发明创造之母)

B) ingenuity is essential for science fiction writers (独创性对科幻作家至关重要)

C) it takes patience for humans to realize their dreams (人类要实现梦想需要有耐心)

D) dreamers have always been interested in science fiction (梦想者们总是对科幻感兴趣)

【定位】根据题目中的Cyrano de Bergerac定位到第一段。

【解析】选**A**)。该段第一句指出，人类的想象力已经做好了飞天的准备，人类的创造力也紧随其后，努力将其变为现实。第二句表明，西拉诺的科幻小说《月球旅行》是人类想象力的表现。第三句指出，西拉诺逝世三个世纪后，第一批载人火箭开始飞天。由此可知，作者提到西拉诺是为了表明，人类只有在有了想象力之后，才能实现梦想。A)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

同义转述

62. How did the general public view Kennedy's space exploration plan? (公众如何看待肯尼迪的太空探索计划？)

A) It symbolized the American spirit. (它体现了美国精神。)

B) It was as urgent as racial equality. (它与种族平等一样亟待解决。)

C) It sounded very much like a dream. (它听起来非常像一场梦。)

D) It made an ancient dream come true. (它使古老的梦想成为现实。)

【定位】根据题目中的Kennedy，space exploration plan定位到第二段第一句。

【解析】选**C**)。该句指出，1961年，肯尼迪总统宣布美国会在十年之内实现载人登月，这些话当时听起来有几分像梦话。C)是对该句话的同义转述，故为答案。

同义转述

63. What does the author say about America's aim to explore space? (关于美国探索太空的目标，作者说了什么？)

A) It may not bring about immediate economic gains. (它可能不会立即带来经济回报。)

B) It cannot be realized without technological innovation. (没有技术创新它无法实现。)

C) It will not help the realization of racial and economic equality. (它无助于种族和经济平等的实现。)

D) It cannot be achieved without a good knowledge of the other worlds. (没有对其他世界的很好的了解它无法实现。)

【定位】题目针对作者对美国探索太空梦想的看法，可定位于第二段倒数第二、三句。

【解析】选**A**)。这两句中指出，为种族和经济平等所做的斗争是非常实用并且很快就能得到回报的。而探索太空则恰恰相反。也就是说，美国探索太空的梦想不能很快就得到回报。A)是对原文的同义转述，故为答案。

综合推断

64. What is the author's attitude toward space programs? (作者对太空项目的观点是什么？)

A) Critical. (批评的。)

B) Reserved. (保守的。)

C) Unbiased. (中立的。)

D) Supportive. (支持的。)

【定位】题目针对作者对美国探索太空项目的观点提问，可定位于第三段和第五段。

【解析】选**D**)。第三段阐述美国探索太空的现状和作者对其的观点。该段前半部分指出人们在争论该不该继续进行探索太空的项目，反对者们认为目前资金紧张，而且还有其他亟待解决的问题。作者在最后一句发表了看法：好像节省一年预算的千分之一就会解决我们的问题一样。言外之意是，停止探索太空的项目并不会解决我们的问题。并且第五段第一句也指出，探索太空对我们所有人都有益。由此可推断，作者是支持继续进行探索太空项目的。D)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

第5段阐述了宇宙探索的意义。

5 The space dreamers end up benefiting all of us — not just because of the way they expand human knowledge, or because of the spin-off technologies they produce, but because the two types of dreams feed off each other. Both Martin Luther King and John Kennedy appealed to the idea that humans can transcend what were once considered inherent limitations. [65]Today we face seeming challenges in energy, the environment, health care. Tomorrow we will transcend these as well, and the dreamers will deserve a lot of the credit. The more evidence we collect that our species is capable of greatness, the more we will actually achieve it.

细节推断

65. What does the author think of the problems facing human beings? (对于人类面临的问题作者有何观点？)

A) They pose a serious challenge to future human existence. (它们为人类未来的生存提出了严峻的挑战。)

B) They can be solved sooner or later with human ingenuity. (它们早晚会被人类的独创性解决。)

C) Their solutions need joint efforts of the public and private sectors. (公共部门和私立部门需要共同努力才能解决。)

D) They can only be solved by people with optimism and ambition. (只有乐观、有抱负的人才能解决它们。)

【定位】根据题目中的 the problems facing human beings 定位到第五段。

【解析】选**B**)。该段第三句指出，我们现在面临着能源、环境、医疗健康方面的挑战。第四句指出，明天我们将会克服所有这些问题，而梦想者们功不可没。根据前文可知，这里的“梦想者们”是指有创造力和想象力的人。由此可知，我们现在面临的问题需要有创造力和想象力的人来解决。B)是根据原文作出的推断，故为答案。

【难句分析】

Amid the current concerns about the federal deficit, **reaching toward the stars seems** a dispensable **luxury** —as if saving one-thousandth of a single year's budget would solve our problems. (第3段最后一句)

【分析】主从复合句。黑体部分为句子主干。Amid…在句中做状语，表示范围；as if引导方式状语从句，其主语为动名词短语，从句中使用了虚拟语气。

【参考译文】

太空探索一直以来都是梦想者们的领域：[61]人类的想象力已经做好了飞天的准备，人类创造力跟随其后，努力将其变为现实。《月球旅行》经常被称为第一本科幻小说，由西拉诺·德·贝热拉克于1649年所写。西拉诺逝去并入土为安后整整过去了三个世纪后，第一批载人火箭才开始飞天。

[62] 1961年，肯尼迪总统宣布美国将在十年之内实现载人登月，这些话在当时听起来有几分像梦话。它们与两年之后马丁·路德·金发表的那篇关于梦想的著名演讲所传递的乐观主义和伟大抱负的精神产生了共鸣。到60年代末，这两个梦想都收获了硕果，并改变了美国社会。然而在很多方面，这两个梦想彼此存在着分歧。[63]为种族和经济平等所做的斗争是非常实用并且很快就能得到回报的。而探索太空恰恰相反。不管委婉或是直接地说，它的目标都有些超凡脱俗、不现实。

对于这些分歧的争端以探索太空梦想的失败而告终。阿波罗计划之后再没有类似宏伟的后续行动了。技术水平有所不足的航天飞行计划戛然而止，没有后来者。无休无止的争端都是围绕资金紧缺、地球上有更多亟待解决的问题而展开。在联邦政府当前深陷赤字的忧患处境下，去往其他星球似乎是一件可有可无的奢侈品——[64]就好像节省一年预算的千分之一就会解决我们的问题一样。

但是人类的独创性仍然生生不息。美国国家航空航天局正在研发一系列能发挥更大作用的机器人探测器。它们将会成为现代的麦哲伦，为接下来的探索者——不管是人还是机器——详细标注太阳系。另一方面，像维珍银河这样的公司正在通过使普通人到达太空成为现实这种方式实现对宇宙梦的逆袭。富人们在未来几年内就能实现私人宇宙飞行。再过十年或二十年，太空旅行将会成为主流。

[64]探索太空梦想者们的活动对我们所有人都有益——不仅仅是因为他们拓宽人类知识面的方式，或是因为他们创造出的作为副产品的科技，还是因为这两种梦想 (探索太空梦想和种族平等梦想)彼此依靠。马丁·路德·金和约翰·肯尼迪都呼吁这种观点，即人类能够超越自身极限。[65]如今，我们在能源、环境、健康医疗方面都面临着挑战。明天，我们同样能够克服它们，那些梦想者们对此功不可没。我们收集的关于人类伟大的证据越多，那么我们能够真正实现它的可能性也就越大。

Part IV Translation

①中国人自古以来就在中秋时节庆祝丰收。②这与北美地区庆祝感恩节的习俗十分相似。③过中秋节的习俗于唐代早期在中国各地开始流行。④中秋节在农历八月十五，是人们拜月的节日。⑤这天夜晚皓月当空，人们合家团聚，共赏明月。⑥2006 年，中秋节被列为中国的文化遗产，2008 年又被定为公共假日。⑦月饼被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食。⑧人们将月饼作为礼物馈赠亲友或在家庭聚会上享用。⑨传统的月饼上带有“寿(longevity)”、“福”或“和”等字样。

①Since ancient times, the Chinese people have been **celebrating bumper harvest** on the Mid-Autumn Festival, **which** resembles the custom of Thanksgiving Day in the North America. ②The custom of **celebrating** the Mid-Autumn Festival **became** popular all over China in the early Tang Dynasty. ③**Celebrated** on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month, the Mid-Autumn Festival **is a day for** worshiping the moon. ④At night, the moon shines in the sky; family members **get together and enjoy the bright moon**. ⑤In 2006, the Mid-Autumn Festival **was listed** as a Chinese cultural heritage, **and** in 2008 **designated** as a public holiday. ⑥The mooncake, **an indispensable food of the Festival**, is often used as a gift for relatives and friends or enjoyed at family gatherings. ⑦Traditional mooncakes are imprinted with Chinese characters **with such meanings as** “longevity”, “happiness” or “harmony”, etc.

主题：中国传统文化——庆祝中秋节

难点及词汇注释：

句①②：②句中的“这”提示，①②两句可以合并成一句话，将第 2 句译为修饰第 1 句的非限制性定语从句。“庆祝”译为 celebrate；“丰收”译为 bumper harvest。

句③：时间状语“唐代早期”提示，本句应使用一般过去时。“过……节”常用动词 celebrate。

句④：句中包含两个句子，可将第一个句子译作状语。“是……的节日”可译作 is a day for…。“拜月”译为 worship the moon。

句⑤：句中的“团聚”和“共赏明月”译作并列谓语“get together and enjoy the bright moon”。

句⑥：句中时间状语为“2006 年”和“2008 年”，故用一般过去时。“被列为中国的文化遗产”和“被定为公共假日”译作并列谓语，用 and 连接，都用被动语态。“被定为”译为 be designated as。

句⑦⑧：两句可合并译作一句。主语为“月饼”，将⑦句中的“被视为中秋节不可或缺的美食”译作 an indispensable food of the Festival，做 the mooncake 的同位语，将⑧句译作被动语态 is often used as a gift for relatives and friends or enjoyed at family gatherings。

句⑨：用被动语态，其中的“带有……字样”是指月饼表面的印字，可译为“be imprinted with”。为准确表达出该句的意思，应将“寿”、“福”与“和”这三个字的意思翻译出来，译作 with such meanings as “longevity” “happiness” or “harmony”。